
Survey Project Comments

Erica Duvic <erica.duvic@wyo.gov>
To: tetonpreservation@gmail.com
Cc: Betsy Engle <eoflint.engle@gmail.com>

Thu, Oct 19, 2017 at 8:55 AM

Dear TCHPB,

Please see below our comments on the eligibility of the sites surveyed as part of your 2016 survey project. I apologize for the delayed response but I was waiting to hear back from Fish & Wildlife about TE2006 before sending you our comments, but it may be a while before that happens. I am happy to discuss these with you further if you have questions or concerns.

TE1995 Robbins House, [35 E. Snow King Ave.](#) Not Eligible - Major integrity issues as well as a lack of significance.
TE1996 Moody House, [85 E. Snow King Ave.](#) Eligible under B - Lacks integrity for C.
TE1997 Glenwood Street Leather Shop, 145 N. Glenwood St. Not Eligible - Major integrity issues
TE1998 Gill House, 485 E. Teton Ave. Eligible
TE1999 Clissold House, 565 E. Glenwood St. Not Eligible - Lacks integrity
TE2000 Jensen House, [635 S. Cache St.](#) Not Eligible - Lacks significance
TE2001 Moran Tourist Cabinsm [690 E. Kelly Ave.](#) Eligible
TE2002 Germann House, J&L Motel Cottage, Contributing - Not individually eligible but is a contributing building for 48TE1901. Should not have received a new site number.
TE2003 Wort House, 1500 South Park Loop Road, Eligible - Some pretty big integrity issues make the C argument weak; even eligibility under A is a stretch.
TE2004 Leek Homestead - Porter Ranch, Unevaluated - Has significance but there are still too many remaining questions about integrity to make a firm determination of eligibility.
TE2005 Pratt Ward LDS Meetinghouse, Not Eligible - Too many changes have affected the integrity.
TE2006 National Elk Refuge Headquarters Area Historic District, Unevaluated - We are still waiting for a response from Fish & Wildlife before providing comments for this site.
TE2010 Shane Movie Cabin, Not Eligible
TE2011 Robertson-Huff House, Parkway Inn Cottage, Not Eligible - This shouldn't have received a new site number since it was already determined not eligible as part of TE1913.

Thank you all for your work on this project!

Erica Duvic

Historic Preservation Specialist
Community Preservation Coordinator

Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office

p 307-777-3418

f 307-777-6421

<http://wyoshpo.state.wy.us/>



E-Mail to and from me, in connection with the transaction of public business, is subject to the Wyoming Public Records Act and may be disclosed to third parties.

Date December 2016 Smithsonian # 48TE1999

RECORD TYPE: First-recording, ___ Full Re-record, ___ Update, ___ Condition Report, ___ Site Lead

PROPERTY CATEGORY: ___ Prehistoric Site, ___ Historic Site, Building, ___ Structure, ___ Object, ___ District, ___ Landscape, ___ Lithic Landscape, ___ TCP

1. IDENTIFICATION/OWNERSHIP

Consultant Project Number _____ Agency Project Number(s) _____

Associated Project Name Teton County Intensive Level Surveys 2016 (Teton County Historic Preservation Board)

Site Name Clissold, Harry & Bertha, House Temporary Field Number _____

Other Common names: _____ Agency Site Number _____

Other Site Number _____

Landowner (at time of this reporting, specify agency/district, if private give name and address): ___ check here if site information is confidential

Private: YOUK YARD, LLC
P.O. BOX 1729
JACKSON, WY 83001

2. LOCATION (repeat as needed on continuation sheets; ___ check here if additional locational information is on continuation sheet)

Street address 565 E. Glenwood Street Town Jackson

Lot-Block: N½ OF LOTS 11 & 12, BLK 5, KARNS 3RD ADDITION Parcel 22-41-16-33-1-34-006 County Teton

USGS 7.5' Map Name, Date Jackson, WY 2012

Township 41.N Range 116.W Section 33 ¼'s _____ Template: _____

Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼'s _____ Template: _____

Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼'s _____ Template: _____

Elevation (ft.): 6,200 UTM Coordinates (center point is required; bounding UTM(s) required for sites > 200m in any dimension)

UTM: Zone 12N E 519095 m N 4813490 m Datum used to calculate: ___NAD 27 NAD 83

Bounding UTM : (1) E _____ N _____ (2) E _____ N _____

(3) E _____ N _____ (4) E _____ N _____

UTM source: ___corrected GPS/rectified survey (<5m error), ___uncorrected GPS, map template, ___other: _____

GPS Model/Software: _____

Notes pertaining to access: **Property is located at 565 E. Glenwood Street, Jackson, Teton County, Wyoming.**

3. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (check all that apply in each category)

ENROLLED STATUS ___Landmark/Monument, ___Enrolled on NRHP

FACTORS AFFECTING INTEGRITY (check all that apply; indicate specific areas of disturbance and vandalism on a copy of the site map)

Disturbance/Vandalism : ___none, ___erosion, ___vandalism, ___collection, ___structural damage, ___ manual excavation, ___ mechanical excavation, ___vehicle traffic, ___structural decay, ___grazing, construction/development, ___defacement, ___imminent destruction, ___unknown

Percent of property badly disturbed as of this recording date, to nearest 10%): 30%

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period(s) of significance: 1947-1965 Theme(s) Community Development & Government

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS (check all applicable):

Recorder NRHP Evaluation: Eligible under criteria ___ a, b, ___ c, ___ d; ___ Not Eligible, ___ Unevaluated

Contributing Components: ___ Prehistoric, Historic Associated person for criterion b property Harry E. Clissold

Date December 2016 Smithsonian # 48TE1999

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance; discussion of contributing components (indicate spatial extents on maps); and integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined)*:

The Harry and Bertha Clissold House, built in 1948, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B for its association with Harry E. Clissold, who was the mayor of Jackson between 1938 and 1965. Harry E. Clissold served mayor pro-tem between 1934 and 1938, for a total of thirty-one years as the head of local government. During his record-breaking long tenure, Harry Clissold oversaw a large number of infrastructure projects that transformed Jackson from a frontier outpost to a modern town. Harry and his wife Bertha Clissold lived in the house on Glenwood Street during some of Harry's most productive periods as mayor, between 1948 and 1965. Mayor Clissold's accomplishments during this time include improvements to the airport, sewer expansion/updates, road construction and snow removal. The period of significance for this property represents this time period.

The property has good historic integrity in the qualities of design, workmanship and association. The house is a simple gable structure with two small additions at the rear (one historic, one non-historic). The original design had few stylistic features, but the two most important have been preserved: the period-revival style porch roof on brackets and the horizontally divided-light wood sash windows. In terms of materials, the house has some integrity issues. Around 1995, the original wide shingles were covered with vertical planking siding, giving the house a more rustic look than the original. The seamed-metal roof was possibly installed at the same time. Also, a wood patio deck was built to wrap from the façade (east elevation) around the south elevation where a sliding glass door was installed. Because the deck and new doors are on a side elevation, the impact of this modification is minimal. The two small windows in the gable of the façade are not original, but were installed prior to the siding change. Elements such as the storm windows, shutters, and planter boxes are also not original. However, because the property is being considered under Criterion B, rather than C, some modifications may be acceptable. The Clissold House property has good integrity in the qualities of location, setting, and feeling for the neighborhood, which includes a combination of old and new homes, a public park, and the county fairgrounds.

Agency Determination: Eligible under criteria a, b, c, d ; Not Eligible, Unevaluated Date/initials: _____

Justification:

SHPO Concurrence: Eligible under criteria a, b, c, d ; Not Eligible, Unevaluated Date/initials: _____

Justification:

4. INVESTIGATIVE HISTORY (Check all that apply, use property narrative for additional information as appropriate)

Recorded by: Korral Broschinsky Organization: Preservation Documentation Resource for the Teton County Historic Preservation Board

Field Dates: October 2016

DISCOVERY METHOD (describe in site narrative description)

Exposed on surface, Exposed subsurface, Construction discovery, Documentary sources, Informant

WORK PERFORMED (as part of this recording ONLY; describe numbers and dimensions of sampling/excavation units in narrative section)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface recorded	<input type="checkbox"/> Tested with probe device	<input type="checkbox"/> Materials sourcing	<input type="checkbox"/> Lab analyses
<input type="checkbox"/> Shovel tested	<input type="checkbox"/> Controlled Trench/Blade	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote sensing	<input type="checkbox"/> Material sample program
<input type="checkbox"/> Formal test unit(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Geomorphology study	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos/Sketches/Video	<input type="checkbox"/> C-14 dating
<input type="checkbox"/> Block excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Paleo-environmental study	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Collections research	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe in narrative)

MATERIALS COLLECTED AS PART OF THIS RECORDING? yes, no, unknown

Repository: U. W. Archaeological Repository (UWAR), Western Wyoming College, Other: _____

(For Selected Resources see attachment 8F below.)

5. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS

Length 22.86 m, Width 30.48 m, Area: 687.96 sq. m, (estimated measurement method: Teton County GIS data)

Boundary estimates based on:

feature/artifact distribution, modern features or disturbance, property boundaries, topography, other, unknown.

Property datum? yes, no (describe if yes): _____

Date December 2016 Field # _____ Smithsonian # 48TE1996

RECORDS INVENTORY (check all appropriate attachments associated with this recording)

Required attachments*:

- (6) Prehistoric/Historic Archaeological Site Setting, Topography, Depositional Environment (*not required for urban and rural buildings, structures, objects, or historic districts)
- (7) Site Narrative Description
- (8) Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix
- site map w/scale,orientation.,key
- location map (USGS 1:24,000 base)
- photographs/images

Additional Attachments:

- (One or more of the next 8 are required)
- (8A) artifacts associated with prehistoric component
 - (8B) features associated with prehistoric component
 - (8C) artifacts associated with historic component
 - (8D) features associated with historic component
 - (8E) historic and/or prehistoric rock art/inscription component
 - (8F) historic architecture description
 - (8G) linear feature description
 - (8H) lithic landscape sample description
 - (8I) historic structure/object description

Optional Attachments:

- (8J)TCP description
- artifact illustrations
- stratigraphic profile
- field notes
- artifact catalog
- electronic data
- other (describe):

6. PREHISTORIC/HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SETTING, TOPOGRAPHY, DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT*

(*Section 6 is not required for urban and rural buildings, structures, objects, or historic districts)

7. SITE NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

In addition to general description, the site narrative should address explicitly the kinds and amount of work done at a site, the site environment (setting, geomorphology, soils and sediments, vegetation), site condition and threats to the site. All other matters that demand more discussion than the other sections of the form allow should be discussed in a well-organized fashion here. Tables and other materials can be part of the site narrative, as appropriate. Dating and laboratory results should be cited here, with clear references to laboratory numbers and results.

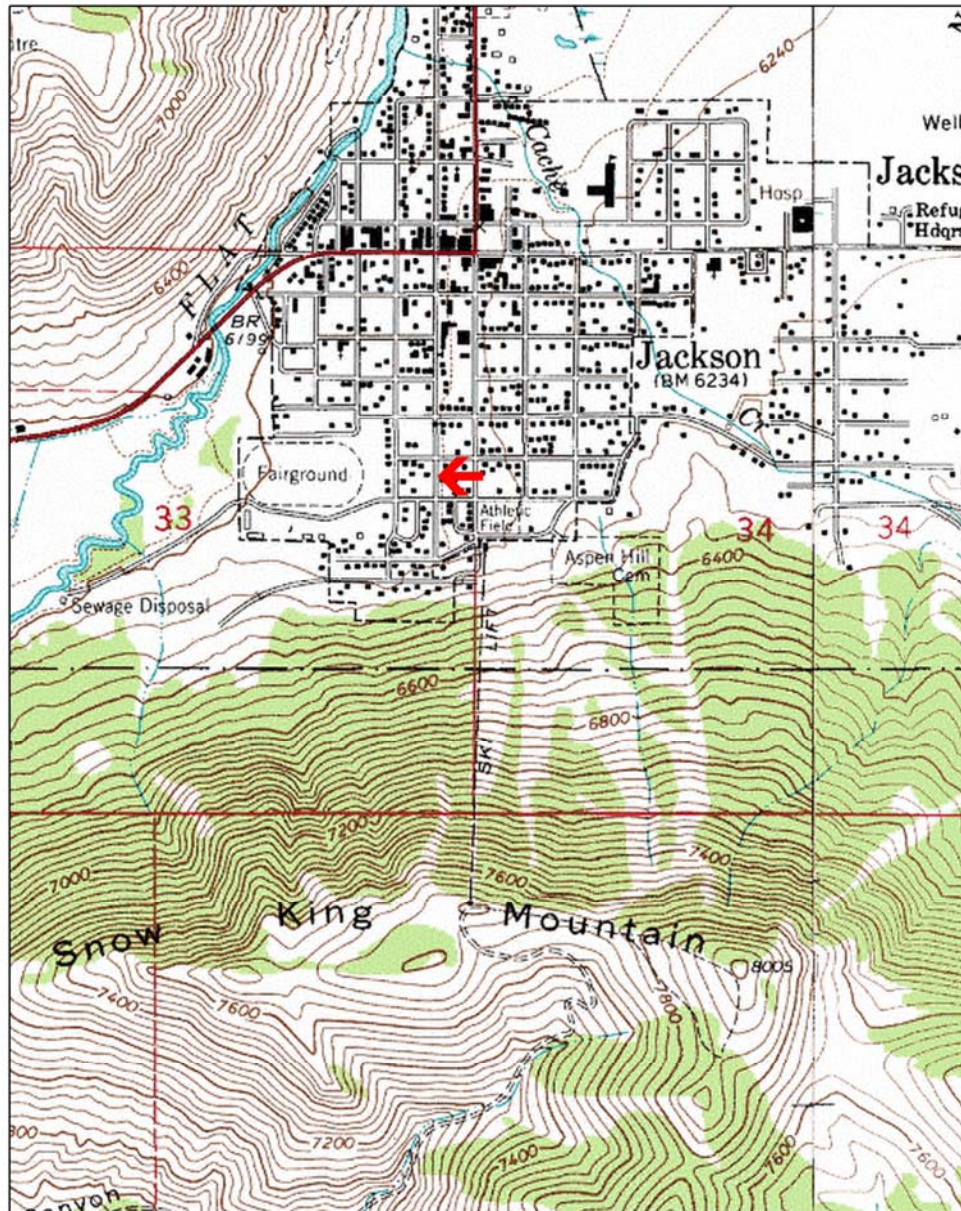
The Harry and Bertha Clissold House is located at 565 E. Glenwood Street in Jackson, Teton County, Wyoming. The 0.16-acre parcel is the north half of Lots 11 and 12, Block 5, of the Karns 3rd Addition subdivision, a plat filed in 1946. The neighborhood is primarily residential and is just east of the Teton County Fair Grounds at the base of the Snow King Mountain. The Clissold House faces east to Glenwood Street. The street has sidewalks and curb-and-gutter. There is a wood picket fence around most of the property. There is a small parking area in the rear. There is a small patio and a shed in the rear, but they are non-contributing structures. As a rental property, the house was not accessible. The property was photographed from the street on October 14, 2016.

(See Map 1, Location on USGS map, and Map 2, site plan overlay on aerial photograph).

(For architectural description and historic background on the Clissold House, please see attachment 8F below.)

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.

Date December 2016 Smithsonian # 48TE1999



← Latitude: 43.47381° Longitude: -110.763882°

Clissold, Harry & Bertha, House
565 S. Glenwood Street
Jackson, Teton Co., WY

MAP 1

Location of 565 S. Glenwood Street, Jackson, Teton County, Wyoming.
Map taken from Jackson, WY, 7.5' USGS quadrangle.

Date December 2016 Smithsonian # 48TE1999

8. Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix (attach (8A) “Artifacts Associated with Prehistoric Component”, (8B) “Features Associated with Prehistoric Component”, (8C) “Artifacts Associated with Historic Component”, (8D) “Features Associated with Historic Component” as appropriate). Check boxes for “yes” as appropriate.

<u>COMPONENT</u>	<u>OCCURRENCE</u>		<u>CONTENTS</u>			Building(s)/ Structure(s)
	Surface	Subsurface	Artifacts	Features	Rock Art	
PREHISTORIC						
Unknown Prehistoric	___	___	___	___	___	
Paleoindian	___	___	___	___	___	
Early Archaic	___	___	___	___	___	
Middle Archaic	___	___	___	___	___	
Late Archaic	___	___	___	___	___	
Archaic (general)	___	___	___	___	___	
Late Prehistoric	___	___	___	___	___	
PREHISTORIC PHASES (optional)						
Great Divide	___	___	___	___	___	
Green River/Opal	___	___	___	___	___	
Pine Spring	___	___	___	___	___	
Deadman Wash	___	___	___	___	___	
Uinta	___	___	___	___	___	
Firehole	___	___	___	___	___	
PROTOHISTORIC						
HISTORIC						
Unknown Historic	___	___	___	___	___	___
Early Historic	___	___	___	___	___	___
Pre-territorial	___	___	___	___	___	___
Territorial	___	___	___	___	___	___
Expansion	___	___	___	___	___	___
Depression	___	___	___	___	___	___
WWII Era	___	___	___	___	___	___
Post WWII	___	___	___	___	___	<u>X</u>
Modern	___	___	___	___	___	___

Periods of Significance – Protohistoric (1720-1800); Early Historic (1801-1842); Pre-territorial (1843-1867); Territorial (1868-1889); Expansion (1890-1919); Depression (1920-1939); WWII-era (1940-1946); Post-WWII (1947-1955); Modern (1956-present)

Date December 2016 Smithsonian # 48TE1999

8F. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

Instructions: Complete this form for each primary standing building/structure as appropriate. If a site contains more than one building or structure, e.g. a ranch house and barn – complete an attachment for each structure. When using this form, structures should retain identifiable architectural elements. Generally, historic archeological sites should not be recorded on this form. Secondary structures such as corrals, fences, lean-to’s, and outbuildings without architectural interest, may be documented on attachment 8D. Attach a sketch map showing the building, associated features and other buildings and the building setting as appropriate (with a scale and north arrow). Attach color photographs or images sufficient to illustrate the general building form and condition. Attach photographs, images, or measured drawings of unique architectural elements. Additional records (e.g., blueprints) can be attached as appropriate. References for this section include: Architecture in the Cowboy State; Eileen F. Starr, 1992; "National Register Bulletin 15", USDI/ NPS, 1991; A Field Guide to American Houses, Virginia & Lee McAlester, 1984.

Common name: _____

Historic name: Clissold, Harry & Bertha, House

Type of building: Residence Number of associated resources 1

Historic District Smithsonian Number (if applicable) _____

OWNERSHIP – Property owner and address:

Private: **YOUK YARD, LLC**
P.O. BOX 1729
JACKSON, WY 83001

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form; the following applies to the individual building)

Period(s) of significance: Post-WWII & Modern (1948 to 1965) Theme(s) Community Development & Government

Periods – Protohistoric (1720-1800) Early Historic (1801-1842) Pre-territorial (1843-1867) Territorial (1868-1889); Expansion (1890-1919); Depression (1920-1939) ; WWII-era (1940 to 1946); Post-WWII (1947 to 1955); Modern (1956-present); use exact dates if known.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION (discuss as appropriate in narrative and in core form):

If eligible, is this building contributing or non-contributing

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance for building; integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined):

The Harry and Bertha Clissold House, built in 1948, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B for its association with Harry E. Clissold, who lived there for seventeen of his thirty-one years as the mayor of Jackson. Harry E. Clissold began serving on the Town Council in 1934. When Mayor Charles Huff died in 1937, Harry became the mayor pro-temp. In 1938, Mayor Clissold officially took office. He served until his retirement in 1965, for a total of thirty-one years as the head of local government. During his tenure, Harry Clissold oversaw a large number of infrastructure projects that transformed Jackson from a frontier outpost to a modern town. Harry and his wife Bertha Clissold lived in the house on Glenwood Street during some of Harry’s most productive periods as mayor, between 1948 and 1965. Mayor Clissold’s accomplishments during this time include improvements to the airport, sewer expansion/updates, road construction and snow removal. The period of significance for this property represents this time period.

The property has good historic integrity in the qualities of design, workmanship and association. The house is a simple gable structure with two small additions at the rear (one historic, one non-historic). The original design had few stylistic features, but the two most important have been preserved: the period-revival style porch roof on brackets and the horizontally divided-light wood sash windows. In terms of materials, the house has some integrity issues. Around 1995, the original wide shingles were covered with vertical planking siding, giving the house a more rustic look than the original. The seamed-metal roof was possibly installed at the same time. Also, a wood patio deck was built to wrap from the façade (east elevation) around the south elevation where a sliding glass door was installed. Because the deck and new doors are on a side elevation, the impact of this modification is minimal. The two small windows in the gable of the façade are not original, but were installed prior to the siding change. Elements such as the storm windows, shutters, and planter boxes are also not original. However, because the property is being considered under Criterion B, rather than C, some modifications may be acceptable. The Clissold House property has good integrity in the qualities of location, setting, and feeling for the neighborhood, which includes a combination of old and new homes, a public park, and the county fairgrounds.

Date December 2016 **Smithsonian #** 48TE1999

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY (use "unknown" as appropriate)

Dates of construction/major modification (use more lines as appropriate)

Date	Circa y/n	Date source
<u>1948</u>	<u>y</u>	<u>Teton County Recorder's records</u>

Architect(s): Unknown

Builder(s): Unknown

Building moved? (yes/no/unknown) no, Date(s) moved: _____, Moved from: _____

Current use(s) DOMESTIC: Single Family Dwelling, Historic use(s) DOMESTIC: Single Family Dwelling

DESCRIPTION (see handbook for guidelines)

Style/Type Period Revival Style / Cottage

Number of stories: 1, 1-1/2, 2, 2-1/2, multiple, don't know, other (describe):

Foundation (describe, i.e., stone, concrete, post and sill, etc.): The foundation is concrete with concrete steps and stoops on the east and west elevations. [Photograph 3]

Roof (describe materials, i.e., asphalt, wood): The roof is a circa 1995 preformed-metal seamed roof in light rust color. Metal roof replacement is a common modification for Jackson's heavy snow fall. The simple wood fascia and cornice are original. The metal roof also covers the historic projecting rear wing and the non-historic south elevation addition. [Photographs 1-4]

Structural system (i.e., wood frame, masonry): The structural system is frame.

Cladding (i.e., wood siding, asphalt): The house was originally clad in long horizontal shingles. A newer cladding of vertical tongue-and-groove wood siding was installed about 1995. The original siding appears to be extant since the new siding overhangs the foundation. The siding is gray in color. [Photographs 1-4]

Windows (describe number and types, i.e., double hung, casement, fixed etc.): The main level windows are two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows. The sashes are painted a light orange. All of the historic windows also have white vinyl storm windows. On the east elevation (façade) the windows have non-historic vinyl shutters that replaced circa 1960s wood shutters that were also not original. The façade also features two square windows near the apex of the gable where an attic vent was originally located. There are flower boxes under the windows (not original). The north elevation has two similar historic windows. On the south elevation, one of the openings has been altered by the installation of a sliding glass door (circa 1970s). The west (rear) elevation has one historic double-hung window on the north half. The projecting rear wing features side-by-side wood windows with vinyl storms. There are non-historic windows under the gable. [Photographs 1-4]

Porches: The front porch is a simple stoop with a simple gable roof supported on diagonal brackets. The cornice of the roof features a period-revival style elliptical curve. The wood elements of the porch are the defining architectural characteristic of the house's style. The original half-glass front door has been replaced by a newer door with vertical inset panels and a small central light. The rear wing may have been an enclosed porch at one time. The current deck, which wraps from the east to the south elevation, is not historic. [Photographs 1, 3-4]

Chimneys: The house features an original striated red brick chimney centrally located south of the main ridge line. [Photographs 3-4]

Basement: The house has 750 square feet of finished basement space.

Modifications/Additions: A one-story rear addition was part of the original house or added before 1955. It may have been an enclosed porch. A small one-story addition on the south elevation is not historic. Modifications include the new siding, metal roof, storm windows, shutters, and the large porch deck on the south elevation. [Photographs 1-4]

Distinctive landscaping elements: The house has a picket fence and is screen by numerous mature bushes. There is a patio structure in the rear of the property. [Photographs 1-4]

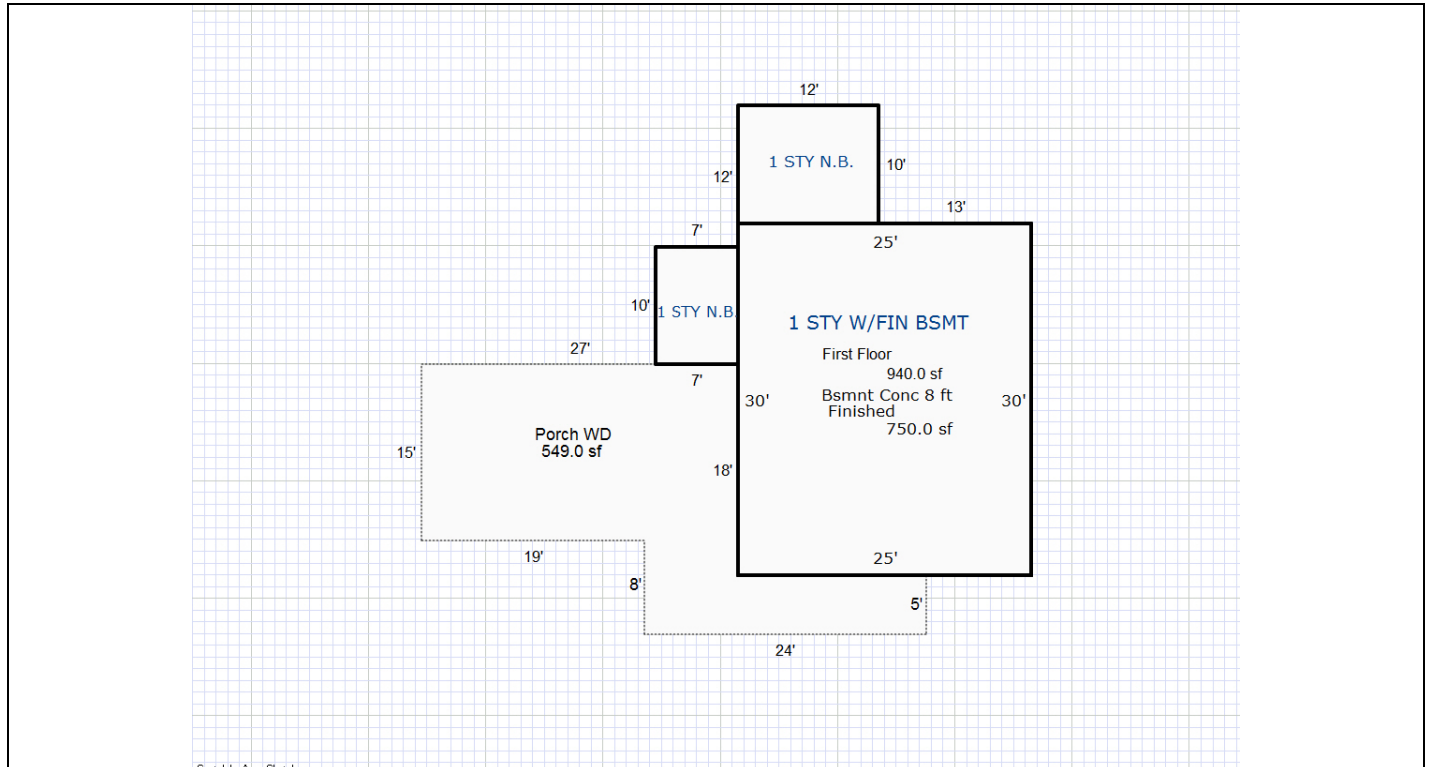
Date December 2016 Smithsonian # 48TE1999

ARCHITECTURE KEYWORDS: PERIOD-REVIVAL, COTTAGE

ADDITIONAL NARRATIVE (e.g., relationship of building to complex and/or district; other notes; interior description):

Interior:

The interior was not accessible. Tax records state the house has 940 square feet of space.



Tax Assessor's Sketch
Courtesy Teton County Tax Assessor

Date December 2016 Smithsonian # 48TE1999

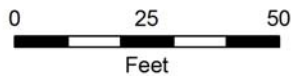


PHOTO KEY



Current Parcel Boundary

Clissold, Harry & Bertha, House
565 S. Glenwood Street
Jackson, Teton Co., WY

MAP 2

Site plan of 565 S. Glenwood Street, Jackson, Teton County, Wyoming
from aerial photograph with photography key

Date December 2016

Smithsonian # 48TE1999



Photograph 1
East elevation of house, camera facing west.
(photographed October 2016)



Photograph 2
East and north elevations of house, camera facing southwest.
(photographed October 2016)

Date December 2016

Smithsonian # 48TE1999



Photograph 3

North and west elevations of house, camera facing southeast.



Photograph 4

North elevation of house, camera facing northeast.

Date December 2016Smithsonian # 48TE1999**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:**

The Clissold House was built in 1948 during a time of growth in Jackson Hole between the designation of the Grand Teton National Park in 1929 and its expansion in 1950. Many residents who came for seasonal work in ranching and tourism became permanent residents. In the early 1930s, the Town of Jackson was centered on the town square and the main transportation routes to Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Park. By the late 1930s, there were several improvements along the south boundary of the town led by early development of the Snow King Mountain ski area. In the late 1930s, land owner, Ella Karns filed two subdivision plats that extended the corporate limits of Jackson. The subdivisions were carved from the homestead that Ella's husband, Peter H. Karns, had filed on November 10, 1903. After Peter died in 1917, Ella leased out the Karns Ranch and worked at the Crabtree Hotel in Jackson to make ends meet. As the Town of Jackson expanded in the late 1930s, the new subdivisions were a financial boon to the family. The remaining homestead passed to Ella Karns' heirs after her death in 1940. In August 1946, Ella's sons, Rochdale and Cleyo, filed a plat for the Karns 3rd Addition subdivision between the Karns 2nd Addition to the east and the county fairgrounds to the west. On November 3, 1947, Cleyo and his wife, Elizabeth, and Rochdale Karns sold Lots 11 and 12 of Block 5 to Harry E. Clissold.

Harry Earl Clissold was born on March 26, 1893, to Charles E. and Annie Marvin Clissold in Salt Lake City, Utah. When Harry was nine months old, his father, an actor in the Salt Lake Playhouse, died. His mother, Annie, supported the family as a seamstress. She died when Harry was 19 years old. Harry worked as a cowboy at the Lazy GS Ranch in Nevada. In 1913, he married Lola Lyman, from the neighborhood where he grew up in Salt Lake. They had three children who lived to maturity. Harry Clissold filed for a homestead in the Jackson Hole area in 1914. He established the Trail Ranch in 1916. Trail Ranch operated as a dude ranch in the summers, but was not heavily advertised or promoted. During the winter, Harry used his carpentry skills to build many of the cabins and outbuildings for other ranches. Clissold sold Trail Ranch to Steve Conover in 1926. Trail Ranch was included in the expansion of the Grand Teton National Park in 1950. The Clissold moved to Salt Lake City, but returned to live in Jackson in 1929. Harry started working as a clerk at Mercill's Store in Jackson. In 1933, he established the Sanitary Dairy, which operated until 1940.

Harry E. Clissold fell into politics by accident. In 1934, he was appointed to the town council at a meeting he didn't attend. The council had not met for nine months because there was no money to spend. Harry Clissold and the other council members began working on numerous projects, such as beautifying the town square, road improvements, a monument to John Colter, a city library, rodeo grounds, and collecting money for liquor licenses following the repeal of Prohibition. When Mayor Charles Huff died in December 1937, Harry Clissold was chosen to serve as the mayor pro-temp. He was elected mayor in a special election in August 1938. One of his first decisions as mayor was to purchase the town's first fire engine. In his 31 years as the mayor of Jackson, Harry Clissold spent most of his time on traditional infrastructure improvements: roads, water mains, and sewer. However, as a leader Clissold was known as a maverick. In January 1940, the State Highway Department suddenly decided that there was not enough money in the budget to plow the Teton Pass. After pleas to state officials went unheeded, Mayor Clissold and some 200 Jackson residents took the matter into their own hands on January 9, 1940. They demanded that the watchman of the highway department yard open the gates so they could use the equipment to plow the pass. This citizen uprising made headlines as far away as Salt Lake City and Kalispell, Montana. Harry Clissold is also known as a driving force behind the founding of the Jackson Hole Airport. He personally counted the steps for the 6,000-foot runway and oversaw the construction of small airport terminal. He greeted the arrival of the first Western Airlines DC3 by riding up to the plane on a palomino horse.

In the 1940s, Harry and Lola Clissold were divorced. Harry married Bertha Berrett on May 7, 1948. The house on Glenwood Street was likely built for Bertha. The tax records give a construction date of 1939, but the house does not appear at that location on a 1945 aerial photograph. It was common for houses to be relocated in Jackson, but it is more likely that the house was constructed in 1947 or 1948 after Harry Clissold purchased the property. Bertha (or Berta) Irene Berrett was born in Salt Lake County, Utah, on October 31, 1907. Her parents were Orson Hookway Berrett and Laura Alberta Denney Berrett. Bertha married Jack F. Moore in 1927 and had a daughter. The family moved to Jackson where Jack Moore ran a café and Bertha was a waitress according to the 1940 census. Bertha and Jack were later divorced.

Harry Clissold lived in several homes in Jackson, but he lived on Glenwood Street for 17 years while serving as mayor. During an extremely productive time in his life, he and Bertha operated the Jackson Cold Storage Company. Mayor Clissold guided the transition of the airport into the boundaries of Grand Teton National Park, formed the Airport Authority Board, oversaw the paving of the runway, and the dedication of a new terminal building in 1958. Within the town boundaries, he saw the completion of a sewer upgrade for 5,000 residents in 1948, provided curb-and-gutter for improvements to the main highway through town in 1952, and had all the streets surveyed for pavement by 1963. Harry has been recognized as the prime mover for bringing electricity into Teton County. He served on the Board of Directors of the Lower Valley Power and Light from 1957 until his death. Harry Clissold was required by law to retire in 1965. Harry suffered from depression at times during his life. He found the outdoor activities of Jackson Hole to be therapeutic. He also had a workshop where he made lamps, bowls and picture frames to give away. Harry Earl Clissold died on July 11, 1973.

In November 1976, Bertha Clissold sold the property to Steven M. and Carol A. Kennerk. A year later, the Kennerks sold the property to Thomas C. and Margaret M. Young. The Young family owned the property two years before selling to Richard L. Frederick and Peggy J. Douglas, who held the title until 1994. In 1994, the Real Estate Exchanged deeded the property to Barbara A. Petroff and Ruth Ann Petroff. In 2004, the deed was transferred to Ruth Ann Petroff and Mark J. Barron, another long-serving Jackson mayor. In the 2013, the property was sold to the current owner, Youk Yard LLC.

Date December 2016Smithsonian # 48TE1999**SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY:**

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Date December 2016 Smithsonian # 48TE1999



Clissold House, east and north elevations, circa 1960.
(courtesy Teton County Assessor's Office)



Clissold House, east elevation, circa 1980.
(courtesy Teton County Assessor's Office)