

Date April 12, 2018 Smithsonian #

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 TC

1. IDENTIFICATION/OWNERSHIP

Consultant Project Number: Agency Project Number(s):

Associated Project Name:

Site Name: Teton County Rodeo & Fairgrounds Temporary Field Number:

Other Common names: Elena Hunt Park 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

Town of Jackson
150 E Pearl Avenue
P.O. Box 1687
Jackson, WY 83001

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

Street address: 305 W Snow King Avenue Town: Jackson

Lot-Block: 2nd Karns Addition Parcel: 22-41-16-33-1-00-024

County: Teton USGS 7.5' Map Name, Date: Jackson, 1996

Township 41.N Range 116.W Section NE1/4 & SE1/4 of 33 Template:

Township . Range . Section Template:

Township . Range . Section Template:

Elevation (ft.): 6,329 UTM Coordinates (center point is required; bounding UTM(s) required for sites > 200m in any dimension)

UTM: Zone 12 518906, 4813505 Datum used to calculate: NAD 27 NAD 83

Bounding UTM : (1) E 518930.26 N 4813582.10 (2) E 518935.89 N 4813421.41

(3) E 518546.11 N 4813396.34 (4) E 518596.86 N 4813587.72

UTM source: corrected GPS/rectified survey (<5m error) uncorrected GPS map template other:

GPS Model/Software: NAD83

Notes pertaining to access:

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%):

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period(s) of significance: 1945-1972 (50 years prior) Theme(s): Recreation, Sports Facility

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

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 Teton County Rodeo and Fairgrounds was evaluated for significance under Criteria A, and B, for its association with a longstanding pattern of events in Jackson's cultural history (Criteria A), and for its association with several prominent members of the Jackson community (Criteria B). The current fairgrounds parcel was acquired by the

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Town of Jackson for use as a rodeo and recreation space in 1941. Plans to acquire this site started with a land sale from Cleyo Karns to Lester Dobbs on October 28, 1941, and Dobbs signed the deed to the town that same day. The deed, and the legal sale was not recorded until March 13, 1945. Because the town didn't legally own the land until 1945, and only minor improvements were carried out between 1941-1945, the period of significance starts in 1945, rather than 1941 when the deed was signed. 1945 is also the first year a rodeo was held on this site. The site is still serving this use today, and the overall open space design of the rodeo arena is retained from the period of significance (1945-1972). The period runs until fifty years before the present date, following the 50-year rule. The property was evaluated under Criteria B, but it was determined not eligible, because its associations were stronger with Criteria A. It is therefore eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A.

Criteria A

The Teton County Rodeo and Fairgrounds have been serving the community of Jackson and surrounding areas as a recreation space and sports facility since it was originally obtained for this purpose in 1945. This property is the second one to serve this purpose in the town of Jackson, the first being located just north of the current property, called Frontier Park. Both were selected for their location being slightly outside town, on large tracts of land. Rodeos are an integral community gathering type for western communities, and Jackson was no exception. The first recorded rodeo in Jackson took place in 1910, in an unknown location, but most likely at Frontier Park, which wasn't formally gifted to the community until 1916. At the time of the donation, the use of Frontier Park for rodeos was already in place. It is likely that rodeos took place even earlier than 1910, as they were a popular form of entertainment that only required a few cowboys, and horses or cattle. These more informal gatherings (like the early dances) took place by word-of-mouth, prior to the advent of newspapers in the valley (which started with the Jackson Hole Courier in 1909).

Rodeos were held at different sites around the valley, but they were more ephemeral and less formal in nature to the events organized at the Jackson rodeo grounds. The area rodeos were held predominantly in Wilson, Moran, the Elbo Ranch, and Teton Valley Ranch (occasionally other dude ranches hosted). They were held to give the local talent an arena to practice in to prep for the larger events in Jackson which drew nationally recognized competitors. Making the trek to Jackson for a practice event wasn't feasible from places like Moran, so they started up their own. The Jackson rodeo grounds held large events, and drew some of the country's top cowboys to compete throughout its history. The other sites are no longer extant, and the current rodeo grounds is the last and longest used of the rodeo arenas in the valley dating from this period. The property has seen continuous use for rodeos and fairs over the last 77 years since the first commenced in 1945, including during the 2020 pandemic.

Criteria B

The rodeo grounds also have an association with some of the prominent members in early Jackson history. The rodeos were big business, and most of the men who held positions on local boards and elected positions were also business owners, and were at one point associated with this property. Although their presence and use of the property does not make the Teton County Rodeo and Fairgrounds eligible under Criteria B, there is a strong pattern of prominent locals participating in the business or competition of the rodeo events, which falls more closely in line with Criteria A. The competitors especially held status in the community for their talents, and the business operators were appreciated for organizing large shows that brought in national talent, and put Jackson on the wider rodeo circuit. However, nearly all of these individuals have stronger associations with different properties in town and the wider valley.

Examples of these prominent locals include Homer Richards, who orchestrated the sale of the property from the Karns family, through Lester Dobbs. Richards was a council member and held several important positions in the community, in addition to owning and running the Flame Motel (formerly Ideal Lodge, and later Sundance Inn), which is no longer extant, but his house still stands on the rear (north) portion of the lot. Richards helped found the Jackson Hole Museum with Slim Lawrence. Richards also homesteaded and built cabins for rent by Jenny Lake before making the move into town.

Early members of the Jackson Rodeo Association included Harry Clissold, mayor and town councilor, founder of the airport, owner of the Trail Ranch (formerly by White Grass and Sky Ranch), Clinton Van Vleck, Gibb Scott and John Wort. John Wort's aunt, Belle Flanders donated Jackson's first 40-acre rodeo lot that was later reclaimed by the

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Wort family. They built and ran the most prominent livery stable in town, which later became the site of the Wort Hotel. Other members of the Association were William and C.W. Mercill, Ben Goe Sr., George Lamb, a prominent contractor, Bruce Porter, who owned Jackson Drug (still on the Town Square today), Jack Neal, Clover Sturlin, who competed in the rodeo and started the Shootout (the Shootout is reportedly the longest running continuous shootout show in the United States. It was started to encourage tourists to eat and stay downtown), Roy Jensen, Wesley Bircher, a prominent barn builder, Donald "Doc" MacLeod, the valley's 2nd doctor, and Elena B. Hunt who was a prominent benefactor to civic projects in town. Later rodeo organizers dating to the period of significance include Bill Saunders, Bob McConaughy, owner of the R Lazy S Dude Ranch, Hal Johnson, Walt Callahan, owner of the Stagecoach Bar in Wilson and Wilson rodeo. Countless other names outside the period of significance from Jackson's history have been involved with the rodeo business and competition, directors of the Jackson Rodeo Association numbered from 11 to more than 25 depending on the year. Usually, those who were involved were those who were making multiple types of contributions to the community and highly visible members.

Popular competitors were Clover Sturlin, Charlie and John Wort, Bob Crisp, Howard Henrie, and many others.

Integrity:

Initially acquired for a recreation and sports facility, the original 26-acre parcel is mixed-use today. Nearby Mateosky Park has a ballfield and tennis courts, and the southern portion of land is utilized by the Town Public Works Department, now across W Snow King Avenue. With the exception of the Public Works shed, all buildings on the full 26-acre property are non-contributing and were built outside the period of significance. Though the public works shed dates to the period of significance, it is non-contributing to the recreational use of the rodeo and fairgrounds and outside the survey boundary. The Public Works portion of the property is currently on a separate parcel, and it is not subject to the current lease the Teton County Fair Board holds with the Town of Jackson (Recorded 2003, Book 514, Page 851). The Public Works buildings and parcel is therefore considered outside the scope of this project. The Rodeo Grounds today contains 12.345 acres of land as surveyed by Kenneth G. Magrath in 2009 (Recorded 2009, Book 2Map, Page 153, T-60B-1 & T-60B-2). Despite occupying a smaller parcel, these delineations are not visible on-site, and the site retains a high degree of the original open space design and setting.

The original racetrack visible in the 1945 aerial imagery is no longer extant, as horse races were phased out of rodeo competitions after WWII. However the rodeo arena itself remains largely unchanged from 1967. Some elements of the arena are in place in 1955, but changes occurred over the next decade to the materials. Since 1967, the arena has remained relatively the same in size, with external additions for participant and spectator comfort and safety. These necessary additions include; bleachers, corrals, holding pens, and announcer's booth.

The property has undergone changes and updates since 1972, however the location, setting, feeling, and association of the rodeo arena remain intact. The design has changed slightly, along with materials and workmanship as older corrals require replacement for safety and comfort. New buildings to support a wider variety of recreation like indoor equestrian and 4-H events were constructed, and if maintained, will eventually contribute to the use of the property. The Fair Building located on the southern parcel predominantly used by the Public Works Department dates to c.1978 and in five years, it will be 50 years old and will be considered contributing to the larger rodeo grounds property. The Public Works shop is the oldest building on the combined 26-acre lot, and was the original fair exhibition space, built in 1956. Despite dating to the period of significance, it is now part of the Public Works complex and its use is no longer associated with the fair, so it is non-contributing.

The overall setting remains unchanged as an open-air venue set on a large parcel at the base of Snow King Mountain, with 360 views of the surrounding buttes and hills. Though roads and neighborhoods have grown up along the property's borders, this transition to a residential area began before the period of significance. The neighborhoods do not negatively impact the setting and feeling of the property. The rodeo ground parcel has not been broken up by the community growth.

Due to the utilitarian nature of the materials, there is no particular architectural style associated with the Teton County Rodeo and Fairgrounds. The replacement of original corrals, and associated arena structures still allows the property to convey its use as a rodeo grounds and community recreation space. The arena size and shape have remained unchanged, conveying a sense of small-town character which the rodeo was founded on.

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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: Samantha Ford Organization: Turn Stone Research

Field Dates:

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 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:

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:

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

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

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

GENERAL TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING

- Basin/Interior Foothill/Basin Margin Major River Terraces Mountain/Major Uplift Unknown

Geographic Division (cf. "Wyoming Geologic Highway Map" published by Western Geographics with the cooperation of the Geological Survey of Wyoming Revised Edition 1991, R.D. Christiansen, Geologist Map compiled and adapted from Geologic Map of Wyoming. Divisions prepared by Richard W. Jones, 2002. See map in "Users Guide.")

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Absaroka Range | <input type="checkbox"/> Great Divide Basin | <input type="checkbox"/> Madison Range | <input type="checkbox"/> Shirley Mtns. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bates Hole | <input type="checkbox"/> Green River Basin | <input type="checkbox"/> Medicine Bow Mtns. | <input type="checkbox"/> Snake River Range |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Beartooth Mtns. | <input type="checkbox"/> Green Mtn. | <input type="checkbox"/> N Laramie Basin Structures | <input type="checkbox"/> Sublette Range |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bighorn Basin | <input type="checkbox"/> Goshen Hole | <input type="checkbox"/> Overthrust Belt | <input type="checkbox"/> Star Valley |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bridger Basin | <input type="checkbox"/> Gros Ventre Range | <input type="checkbox"/> Owl Creek Mtns. | <input type="checkbox"/> Teton Range |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bighorn Mtns. | <input type="checkbox"/> Hanna-Carbon Basin | <input type="checkbox"/> Powder River Basin | <input type="checkbox"/> Tunp Range |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black Hills Uplift | <input type="checkbox"/> Hartville Uplift | <input type="checkbox"/> Rawlins Uplift | <input type="checkbox"/> Washakie Basin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Casper Arch | <input type="checkbox"/> Hoback Range | <input type="checkbox"/> Rock Springs Uplift | <input type="checkbox"/> Washakie Range |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Denver Basin | <input type="checkbox"/> Jackson Hole | <input type="checkbox"/> Salt River Range | <input type="checkbox"/> Wind River Basin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ferris Mtns. | <input type="checkbox"/> Kindt Basin | <input type="checkbox"/> Sierra Madre Mtns. | <input type="checkbox"/> Wind River Range |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fossil Basin | <input type="checkbox"/> Laramie Basin | <input type="checkbox"/> Seminole Mtns. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yellowstone Volcanic Plateau |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Granite Mtns. | <input type="checkbox"/> Laramie Mtns. | <input type="checkbox"/> Shirley Basin | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |

UNIQUE SITE SETTING (check as appropriate, describe site setting in general narrative):

- playa arroyo cutbank rockshelter spring
saddle/pass cliff cave

GENERAL TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING (few words):

VEGETATION ASSOCIATION (cf. Knight 1994:8, Mountains and Plains: The Ecology of Wyoming Landscapes; Yale Univ. Press)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alpine | <input type="checkbox"/> Ponderosa Pine | <input type="checkbox"/> Desert Shrub | <input type="checkbox"/> Riparian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spruce/Fir | <input type="checkbox"/> Aspen/Conifer | <input type="checkbox"/> Grassland | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultivated |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Douglas-Fir | <input type="checkbox"/> Oak | <input type="checkbox"/> Sagebrush | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lodgepole Pine | <input type="checkbox"/> Juniper | <input type="checkbox"/> Sand Dunes | <input type="checkbox"/> not applicable |

OVERALL PERCENT BARE GROUND (discuss variation in ground visibility in general site narrative)

- 0% 1-25% 26-50% 51-75% 76-99% 100% unknown not applicable

GENERAL DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT (check all applicable, describe in general site narrative):

- aeolian alluvial bare rock colluvial regolith not applicable other unknown

AEOLIAN SETTINGS (Late Pleistocene and Holocene aeolian deposits)

Is site in/partly in an aeolian deposit? yes no unknown not applicable

If "yes", which type(s)? dune sand shadow sand sheet deflation area don't know

SUBSURFACE POTENTIAL

Archaeological subsurface deposits: yes no unknown/undetermined

Maximum depth below surface of cultural deposits: meters unknown not applicable (enter zero if no subsurface deposits are present)

Estimate based on: rough guess shovel test(s) core/auger tests excavation(s) road/arroyo cuts animal burrows

other information (describe in narrative)

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

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6. 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.

Site Description

The Teton County Rodeo and Fairgrounds is located at 305 W Snow King Avenue in Jackson, Wyoming on parcel number 22-41-16-33-1-00-024. It is located across W Snow King Avenue from the Public Works complex which is listed as 400 W Snow King Avenue on parcel number 22-41-16-33-1-00-027. W Snow King Avenue serves as the southern border, Flat Creek Drive is the western, and W Karns Avenue is on the north. An unnamed paved alley connected to both W Karns Avenue and W Snow King Avenue borders the east.

RODEO ARENA, c.1967-1977, Contributing

The Rodeo Arena is a large open-air space roughly 275ftx155ft. The southern portion of the arena is bordered by three large sets of covered bleachers. The bleachers on the west and the east are metal, with an enclosed light grey brick area beneath the west bleachers. There are grey single doors on the western end of the western section grey brick, and another on the eastern end of the south façade of the eastern section of grey brick. The east bleachers are metal, without an enclosed area beneath them. Both the west and east bleachers are sheathed in red corrugated metal attached to the roofing cover, which is capped with a standing seam metal roof. Both red corrugated metal walls are supported by metal pillars, footed with concrete piers.

The central block are made from concrete block, with an enclosed concrete block rear portion. The central bleachers appear to have an older roofed section, as visible in the 2007 Google Street View when the west and east portions are not roofed. The rear of the central block has a red standing metal marquee that says "Teton County Fairgrounds" in large bold white letters. Below the marquee, the concrete block façade features some brown vertical wooden paneling with painted depictions of rodeo events in black silhouette, with blue and red detailing. A white sign with blue letters saying "Rodeo Chuckwagon" is located on the eastern half, above a solid brown painted wooden board closing off the concession area. A single brown door is on the east of the concession window, and a short half door above ground level is east of that. Two single brown doors are on the eastern half of this elevation, entrances to bathrooms.

To the west of the bleachers is a large cellular wireless tower, which also serves as a lighting pole for the rodeo arena. There are three other lighting poles on each of the four "corners" of the arena space. A speaker system is attached to the covered roofs of the bleachers.

To the east of the bleachers is the main entrance to the Fairgrounds area and parking. A small, one-story rectangular ticket building sits to the north of the entrance to the rodeo arena. The building is sheathed in red corrugated metal, and is capped with a green-trimmed shed roof. The trim on the building is white, with a white single door on the south side, and three 2-light double hung windows on the east.

Behind the entrance to the rodeo arena, and flanking the open competition space on the northeast and northwest corners are three more open-air sets of metal bleachers. In between the bleacher sections on the north side of the competition space is the VIP section, announcer's booth, and bucking chutes. To the northwest of the announcer's booth and bleachers are two small one-story square buildings that house concessions and bathrooms. The bathroom building is just to the south of the concession, and both buildings match the red and white theme of the ticket window, and grandstand covered bleachers.

The bathroom is sheathed in red vertical wood paneling, capped by a gable roof with a large eaves overhang. The roof is white standing metal seam, and the trim on the building is white. Two black doors are centered under the gable peak on the east elevation, entrances to the bathrooms. Two additional doors are on the south side, on the west half of the building. A single single-light casement clerestory window is located in the middle of this elevation. On the north side, two single single-light casement clerestory windows are centered under the eaves in the center of the elevation. The

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

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west elevation has a centered large overhead door underneath a large gable eaves overhang.

The concession building is sheathed in red vertical wood paneling, with white trim and capped with a gable roof with a wide eaves overhang. Two double-light double hung windows are centered under the gable peak, with a small white counter underneath for concessions. On the north elevation, a single white entrance door is on the east half, and a very small single-light casement window is under the eaves on the north side. The west elevation mirrors the east, with an identical appearance. The southwest corner of the roof has a large exhaust stack for the kitchen equipment.

On the west side of the competition space are a series of corrals and chutes for roping. A larger holding pen is directly to their north, and behind the northwest bleacher block. On the far north side of the arena, and behind the announcer's booth and bucking chutes are a series of holding corrals. Chain link fence surrounds the entire perimeter of the rodeo arena, and connects to the Heritage Arena and concession buildings.

FAIR OFFICES/JACKSON STATION 1 FIRE/EMS, c.1996 & c.2018, Non-Contributing

The old open-air livestock pavilion was enclosed and converted for indoor uses in 2018, and currently houses the Jackson Hole Fire/EMS Station 1 on the north, and the Teton County Fair Office on the south. The building is large, rectangular, and one-story with a low gable roof and sitting on a poured concrete foundation.

The south elevation is the main entrance for the Teton County Fair Office, and is visually different from the rest of the building. It is one-quarter horizontally sheathed with a dark tan stone ashlar veneer, and the upper three-quarters are sheathed with light tan clapboard, that extends up to the gable peak. A single flood light extends from the gable peak, above a centered wooden sign with white lettering saying "Teton County Fair Office." Beneath the sign there are five tan entrance doors, three offset on the west, and two spaced evenly apart on the east. Two 2-light casement windows flank the eastern-most door.

The east elevation is sheathed in corrugated metal siding, with the fair office portion being light tan, and the Fire/EMS Station 1 portion being a dark stone grey. Two single-light casement windows are centered in the fair office section. A series of three dark stone grey vents extend from the building under the eaves evenly spaced on the Fire/EMS section. Three doorways, all double-door and the same color as the siding are spaced out along the Fire/EMS section. One double door is located to the south of two single-light casement windows, and two double-doors are on the northern half. All of the double-doors are topped with single-pane casement windows.

The north elevation is the main entrance for the Jackson Hole Fire/EMS Station 1. A main entrance with a wooden sign painted in green with gold lettering saying "Station 1" is located on the right side of a single entrance door on the eastern corner of this elevation. Three large overhead doors numbered 1, 2, and 3 dominate the central portion, and a single entrance door is location on the western corner without a sign. All doors are the same dark stone grey color as the siding. The three overhead doors have windows in their upper portions, but there are no window openings in the building on this elevation.

The eastern elevation has three very large vents exiting the building, evenly spaced along the Fire/EMS portion. There are three double-doors capped with single-light casement windows, two evenly spaced on the north side, and one on the south side. Two single-light casement windows are in between the southern-most double-door and the two to the north. On the southern end the dark stone grey siding becomes light tan to reflect the change in use for the Fair Office. There is one light tan colored single door in the Fair Office section.

HERITAGE ARENA, c. 2006, Non-contributing

The Heritage Arena is a large, 49,000sqft open-air interior building about three stories in height. It is capped with a low profile gable roof sheathed in standing metal seam roofing. The cladding is red colored corrugated metal with white trim and it rests on a poured concrete foundation. The white double-door main entrance is located on the south side, under a large I-beam metal gable overhand. A wooden sign with black lettering saying "Heritage Arena" is centered over the main entrance door. Above the entrance overhang is a double-decker set of clerestory windows centered in the gable peak. The upper window has 6 side-by-side lights, and the lower window has 10. Two set of 4 light clerestory

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windows are located to the west of the main entrance, and one single 8-light clerestory window is on the east half.

The eastern elevation is difficult to view, but the north and south halves have multiple evenly spaced 7-light clerestory windows. A tall white overhead door with a smaller white door is located on the southern half. A shed roof projection extends from the main roof on the north side of the tall overhead door, and the northern half of the elevation does not have any door openings underneath the three evenly spaced 7-light clerestory windows. The shed roof project appears to have been added in 2012, and is difficult to see in photos or from Google Street View, but appears to be an I-beam overhang to protect an HVAC or other utility system.

The north elevation mirrors that of the south, with additional entrance points. The clerestory windows follow the same pattern, but a white two-story overhead door dominates the center of the façade, with a flanking smaller white overhead door on the left, and a grey double-door entrance on the right. On the far eastern end there is a third white small overhead door. On the western end there is a large grey vent that exists the building near the gable eaves. There are no doors on the western half.

The west elevation has a long uninterrupted section of three 7-light clerestory windows spaced equally apart on the northern half, and a second main entrance in a gabled extension off the main arena. A white double-door entrance is centered under the gable peak, with a wooden sign with black letters saying "Heritage Arena" to the south of the door. A 4-light casement window is on the north side of the double-door, and matching window is located on the north elevation of this gable portion. A single-light casement window sits directly on top of a two single-light casement windows in the gable peak above the double-door entrance. On the southern elevation of the gable portion there are no window or door openings. On the main western elevation wall there are three evenly spaced clerestory windows, and one large overhead door opening on the southern half. The two clerestory windows to the north have 7 lights, and one on the south, and south of the overhead door has 3 lights.

TETON COUNTY FAIR BUILDING, c.1978-1983, Non-contributing

The Teton County Fair Building is a small, roughly 60ftx100ft rectangular one-story building capped with a low-pitched standing metal seam gable roof. The building is clad in a green corrugated metal, and rests on a concrete slab foundation. The front of the building is on the north elevation, with a large wooden gable overhang protecting the gray entrance door and a tall white overhead door. A second white double-door entrance is located on the west end of the elevation. The front elevation has no windows or other features, except a newer tan corrugated metal addition on the west end. A large white sign with blue lettering and red accents is located under the eaves saying "Teton County Fair Building."

The west elevation consists of a building height but short-length tan corrugated metal addition. This elevation has a solid flat wall plane, with no doors or windows to break up the façade.

The south elevation has the same tan corrugated addition on the western end, which is connected to the main green corrugated metal siding of the main building. There are no openings in the western half of this elevation, and a white double-door entrance on the eastern half. On the east of the double-door entrance there are a series of utility panels and associated pipes and wires extending up to the eaves. A silver metal vent exits the building in the upper east corner. A brown square metal pipe is attached to the eastern corning, running from under the eaves to the base of the building.

The east elevation has three white entrance doors, one double-door located just off-center on the southern side, and two single doors spaced evenly on the north side. Two flood lights are located above the doors, one centered over the double-door, and one between the two single doors. A utility panel and associated wiring is located on the north corner of the elevation. One of the wires extends above the doors, across the gable peak and runs down the southeast corner of the building. An antenna is attached to the left of the left-most single door.

PUBLIC WORKS SHOP, c.1956, Non-contributing

The Public Works Shop is a small, roughly 40ftx80ft rectangular one-story building capped with a low-pitched gable roof. The building is clad with a tan-colored corrugated metal, and rests on a concrete slab foundation. The front of the

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building is on the north elevation, underneath the eaves with a large, nearly eaves-height dark brown overhead door on the eastern half of the elevation. The overhead door was capped with a wooden gable overhang, but the gable is missing. A smaller grey solid entrance door is located to the east of the overhead door, covered by a small wooden gable overhang. On the east of the access door is a 2-light sliding window. Three more 2-light sliding windows are located on this elevation, two grouped together, and one single on the west side of the overhead door at equal distances from each other, the overhead door and the end of the building. A white sign with black letters saying "Town of Jackson Public Works Dept, 450 W. Snow King Ave." is located above the entrance door under the eaves.

The west elevation is located under the gable peak, with another large eaves-height overhead door on the north side of the elevation, and a single 2-light sliding window on the south half. Attached to this elevation is a covered set of storage shelves in active use for various flat materials. A louvered vent is situated in the gable peak, the same tan color as the corrugated metal siding. A white plastic venting pipe exits the building above the covered metal shelves.

The south elevation has no entrances, but two single 2-light sliding windows, a pair of 2-light sliding windows, and two small square casement windows grouped at equal distances. A security camera system is attached to the corner of the south and east elevations.

The east elevation has another tan colored louvered vent in the gable peak, and a pair of 2-light sliding windows in the center of the elevation, with a single 2-light sliding window on the north side of the elevation. A utility light with fluorescent tube lightbulbs is attached to the northeast corner.

Site Narrative

HISTORY OF RODEO IN JACKSON HOLE

Rodeo has been a part of Jackson's history in various forms and locations since the arrival of year-round homesteaders. There was the Elbo Rodeo that originated at the base of the Tetons above the Bar BC Ranch that grew to hold grandstands, concessions, a gas station, and overnight accommodation. Dude Ranch Rodeos were held in Wilson behind the Stagecoach Bar, or at the Teton Valley Ranch in Kelly. Practice rodeos were held weekly in Moran, outside Charlie Fesler's store for those who couldn't make the trek south as often. Races, games, and other rodeo events were held throughout the summer at different dude ranches and became known as gymkhanas. The earliest rodeo events in town were in front of the Clubhouse on today's Town Square, and later on a property set aside for community recreation. If there was enough open space available, willing participants, and an eager audience, a rodeo could happen. As local historian Fern Nelson wrote in her 1973 Jackson Hole Guide article, most participants were related to or knew a participant, owned the livestock, or had some kind of personal stake in the contest so they became a lively community-oriented event.

The first recorded rodeo took place in 1910, referenced in a September 7, 1911 Jackson Hole Courier article describing the prior year's events, compared to 1911. How many years previous this "annual Frontier Celebration" had been held is unclear. The article dominated the front page, evidence of its importance to the community. By 1914, the event was simply called "The Frontier" and a courier article details Mrs. Belle W. Flanders' plans for a bigger and better "Frontier at Jackson this fall." It's likely that these events were held on what would become Frontier Park. Frontier Park was located directly north of the current rodeo grounds, on lands originally purchased by Charles Wort and his sister, Belle Flanders. Knowing the town was in need of a large open space to hold rodeos, Belle offered up 40 acres of her land for the purpose.

Belle Flanders was born in Alden, Illinois to John and Martha Wort in 1871 with a twin sister, Maggie. Belle and Maggie joined five older siblings, and their younger brother Charles would arrive in 1874. All of the eight Wort children (including step-brother, Stephen Leek from a brief first marriage of Martha to Albert Nelson Leek) lived to adulthood. In 1895, Belle married John Flanders, who appeared to be in ill health for most of their marriage. He died in 1911, leaving Belle to become a wealthy widow.

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Upon her death in 1916, her will stated that she would donate Frontier Park to the town of Jackson (which was incorporated in 1914), with some provisions. The provisions required that a monument be erected in her name at the entrance for Frontier Park, that the land would be landscaped and trees planted, an annual picnic and community celebration be held with a speech given to school children about Belle's philanthropy, and flowers placed on the monument in her memory. If the annual celebration could not be held for some reason, funds should be set aside to plant additional trees. If the annual celebration and speech could not be held for more than two consecutive years, the land would revert back to the Wort family. Though these requirements were steep, and costly, the town could not afford to lose such a valuable piece of land, nor the annual Frontier Day celebrations and revenue they brought in. It would take until 1918 for the Town Council to officially take up the issue, and a motion was made to accept the donation and begin work to fund and construct the monument. This council was made up of Mayor Richard Winger, and Councilmen C.J. Wort, Charles Fox, James S. Simpson, and C.W. Huff. The men were in agreement the work needed to be completed expeditiously. Though no further updates or bids came from the motion. In 1919, the issue was taken up again by the same council to draft a deed to formally accept the property. But again, there was no action.

It would take until 1921 before the Town Council officially began fulfilling Belle's wishes with \$200 allocated for the construction of a monument. Rodeos and other various recreational events had taken place on the property since Belle's death, but no formal acknowledgement of her donation, or compliance with her will had taken place. Even though more than two consecutive years had passed without formal recognition, the Wort family appeared to be patient in allowing Jackson to get organized. Perhaps the councilmen were hesitant to take up such steep requirements, knowing they would be costly, or perhaps it was due to their fulltime schedules at their regular jobs that kept them from performing the work. It was well-known in town that the councilors were busier with their day jobs, than they were with the business of their town. Knowing their responsibilities to their neighbors were growing out of control with a lack of sanitation, tax collection, and livestock often wandering the streets, they came up with a solution: their wives. The men knew their wives would be up for the task, and decided to nominate an all-female ticket in 1920.

In 1920, Jackson made national front-page news for their election of an all-woman Town Council, including Mayor and appointed positions. Though the national newspapers loved to report on Rose Crabtree soundly defeating her husband, the local Jackson's Hole Courier noted the men purposefully nominated a male ticket to run against the women, despite having no intention of winning. They just wanted to give their wives a fair competition to come out on top. Happy to support the enterprising women, who were already well-known and liked in the community, the election drew the largest participation yet. Mayor Grace Miller and her councilmen (they never officially changed the title) Genevieve Van Vleck, Rose Crabtree, Faustina Haight, and Mae Deloney immediately set to work organizing the town, ensuring debts were paid and taxes were collected so they could fund several important projects. A year later, the women were doing so well they were all reelected on a 3:1 margin. Among the top items of their list to tackle next was formally acquiring Frontier Park, so the community could continue to enjoy recreating and hosting events on the lot. On May 11, 1922 the first official town picnic celebration commenced with a parade led by the band, and a series of athletic contests and races. 75 trees were planted, followed by a community lunch, speech, and a dance at the Clubhouse. A year later on May 10, 1923 the picnic included a monument unveiling, athletic contests, a banquet at the Reed Hotel, and the high school prom. Finally, Belle's wishes had materialized and the town came together in celebration.

Despite over a decade of year-round use for a variety of different recreational and community events, the biggest being rodeos, the Wort family reclaimed the property in the early 1940s. The 40-acre property was too costly to develop within the parameters of Belle's will, and efforts were focused on other smaller parks in town. In order to help with the costs during the 1920s, the American Legion took on the maintenance and building needs of the property, constructing the rodeo track and building the bleachers. Though the requirements of the will were steep, the loss of the Wort property was a major loss for the community, and many made their disappointment known with their councilmembers. However, funds to support the property were low, and a tough decision was made to allow it to return to the Wort family for subdivision.

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By 1945 the rodeo would be back on in Jackson, thanks to a deal organized through Homer Richards with the Karns family. Peter Hansen Karns was one of the earliest homesteaders in Jackson, obtaining a patent for his land in 1903. In 1906, he married Ella Hamson and together they had five children, with three surviving to adulthood. In 1917, Pete died young and suddenly from a ruptured appendix. Ella was left to manage the homestead, with her daughter Dorothy who was 18, and two sons Peter "Dale" Rochdale, 10, and Henry Cleyo, 8. Dale left school after 4th grade to help his mother provide for the family. Ella sold a portion of the ranch, known as the Karns addition to the town for the subdivision of 12 residential lots on the eastern portion of their homestead in 1938. More additions were made by the Karns family for more residential lots were added in future years. In 1941, Cleyo Karns sold the southern portion of the homestead to Lester Dobbs, who then sold the land at an affordable price to the Town of Jackson. Cleyo died suddenly from a heart attack in 1956, but his older brother Dale lived until 1994 and was able to see the rodeo grounds serve the community of Jackson over several generations. Nearby Karns Meadow and W Karns Avenue are named for the family.

The 1945 aerial image shows the last portion of the Karns homestead north of the newly constructed racetrack and corrals at the newly acquired rodeo grounds, and the old Frontier Park track still visible to the east. On the southwest corner of the property is a small building and a few corrals. Built in 1944, this was the Sales Barn that was constructed by the Nelson Brothers for the Jackson Hole Hereford Association. The Association planned this barn for the use of auction sales for registered Herefords. In the article announcing its first event on October 21st that year, it states the Town of Jackson will "assume responsibility of the sales barns and equipment and will eventually become the owner. The property is located on the area recently purchased by the town for a rodeo grounds." This publishing date is before the recording of the 1945 deed, evidence that the sale was already widely known and the town had begun work to create the new rodeo grounds. This building and corrals continued to be used, and upgraded until it was removed between 1967 and 1977, as shown in the Teton County GIS Ownership map layers. The small paved Public Works parking lot and the Stormy Mountain Townhomes are located in this area today.

During the transition from the old rodeo grounds to the current property from 1941-1945, World War II made rodeos difficult due to cowboys being deployed, and the community contributing to the war effort. Some dude ranches shuttered during these years, and those who remained in the valley held trimmed-down events that were no less competitive or joyful in spirit than what they had known. The rodeo in Wilson at Walt Callahan's Stagecoach Bar was the primary location between 1941-1945, and Walt became the rodeo organizer, and was responsible for furnishing the stock for the events, even when it returned to Jackson. His nephew, Arlo Curtis, became one of the nation's top bronc riders according to Jack Huyler. Huyler also observed that after the war, there were less horse races at the main rodeo, though the racetrack didn't completely disappear until sometime between 1989 and 1994 on the aerial images. Though it does appear to be in various stages of disuse from 1978 on.

Smaller dude ranch rodeos began in Jackson and at the Elbo (above the Bar BC), were later held in Wilson, but ultimately found a home at the Teton Valley Ranch in Wilson. These rodeos were smaller in stakes, but no less entertaining. The dudes themselves could enter and try their hand at the skills of their more practiced ranch wranglers. The events were slightly different, catering to the strengths of the dudes and occasionally featured the ranch owners, or the wranglers. Special events for the dudes included the Slow Race, where the last to cross the finish line without coming to a complete halt won. When rodeos were held at the individual ranches, more commonly known as gymkhanas, the emphasis was more on races and games and they were a lighthearted way for the ranch community to recreate together. Neighboring ranches were sometimes invited to participate and compete.

For a short time during the 1950s, and later the 1970s, the rodeo grounds were known as Elena Hunt Park. The first use in the newspapers occurs in 1956, and lasts until 1958. From 1971 until 1977, the name was back in use. A brief two articles in the 1990s, and 2016 reference the lost history of Elena Hunt and her namesake park. According to her granddaughter, Pamela Hunt Wright-Clark (also known as Pam McCool), Elena had a hand in donating the rodeo grounds to Jackson. Though no formal connection was made in other primary sources, it is possible that she quietly helped the town pay Lester Dobbs' and his widow back. It was well-known that the town could not afford the price Cleyo Karns had asked for, despite agreeing it was fair, and acknowledging he could have gotten more from a different buyer. Despite Elena's philanthropy being widely recognized and appreciated by the Jackson community,

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no mention of her involvement was ever made in the newspapers, even though countless articles appear detailing her personal time and funds being donated to other projects. Jack Huyler echoes Pam, saying the old sign that used to commemorate Elena Hunt should be placed back at the rodeo grounds, but the issue was never taken up and the sign's mysterious disappearance was never explained, and a replacement never made.

Elena B. Hunt was described in her obituary as being "the indispensable breath of our valley, in its growth. Jackson Hole owes more than it realizes to her." Elena first came to Jackson in 1927 to stay at the Circle H Ranch, located off Moose-Wilson Road near White Grass. She fell in love with the valley and returned to become part-owner of the Elbo Ranch south of Jenny Lake. After the ranch was sold to the Snake River Land Company, Elena was determined to stay in Jackson. She purchased the old Van Winkle homestead in Wilson and created the HS Ranch. Developing a love for rodeo at the Elbo, Elena bred Hereford cattle and race horses on her ranch and they often competed in the Jackson rodeo. Elena was one of the first directors of the Jackson Hole Rodeo Association, and was instrumental in developing and organizing the early fairs. Their success is credited to her. Elena also gave generously to several community projects, often volunteering her time or money before being asked.

During the 1970s Bob McConaughy, who owned the R Lazy S Ranch in Wilson and Hal Johnson held the rodeo contract. Bob is credited with bringing the rodeo back to its former glory, having updated the facilities and bringing in talent and spectators from the wider communities outside Jackson Hole. Bob was known to travel around the west to seek out the best stock, and began to spread the word of the rodeo in Jackson Hole. After a brief hiatus when the contract was held by a group from Cody, WY, Bob took the operation back on from 1989 until 1993. After Bob, Russ and Judy Moses are the next well-known rodeo operators who held the contract for more than 20 years. Phil Wilson and the Wilson family acquired the contract after Russ and Judy, and their current contract ends in 2026.

FAIRGROUNDS

Although fairs have a long history associated with the Teton County Rodeo and Fairgrounds, they do not have a specific, physical gathering space. They are more ephemeral in nature than a rodeo, which requires specific buildings and associated physical elements. The larger history of the fairs and the County Fair is considered outside the scope of this project. However, a separate report on the types of fairs held in town should be considered as another longstanding tradition in the history of Jackson.

Though it should be noted that keeping space available for the fair to take place on this property contributes to the open space nature of the eligibility of the rodeo arena.

HISTORY OF THE RODEO/FAIRGROUNDS PROPERTY

The Teton County Rodeo and Fairgrounds has been located on its present site off W Snow King Avenue since at least 1945, as evidenced by the County GIS Ownership maps. The rodeo grounds predates W Snow King Ave, Flat Creek Dr, and W Karns Ave. The 26-acre property was part of the Karns homestead (1903-1941), and was sold to the Town of Jackson for the use of a fair and rodeo grounds by the Karns family via Lester Dobbs in October 1941, but the sale to the town wasn't recorded until March 1945. There were discussions on the Town Council about a payment schedule to reimburse Dobbs for his financial help, but the final price was never made public. It was reported that Dobbs had paid Cleyo Karns \$5,300.00 for the land, but how much the town paid back is unclear. Payments that appeared in Council Proceedings newspaper reports only totaled \$2,583.37. Dobbs died in 1943, before the deed was recorded, and payments made past 1943 were given to his widow. The payments for the remainder were either unreported, forgiven by his widow, or donated by Elena B. Hunt off-record, as mentioned by her granddaughter, Pam McCool in an oral history with the Jackson Hole Historical Society in 2004.

The unusual arrangement was described in a letter to the editor of the Jackson Hole Guide written by Homer Richards in 1978. In the early 1940s, aware of the loss of the original Frontier Park rodeo grounds, Richards approached the Karns family for a potential donation of land as the next-best location (directly adjacent to the south of the old Frontier Park). With Karns unable to afford the donation of land, and the Town unable to afford the

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purchase, Lester Dobbs was asked to foot the bill and acquire the land for the Town. Karns and Dobbs agreed to a price, with Richards claiming both knew the transaction was in the best interest of the community to keep the recreation space in town. All three knew that Karns could get a higher price from a different buyer, but he was proud to help his community find a new rodeo location. The council felt the asking price was fair, but they just didn't have the money to make the purchase outright, without Dobb's help.

Richards' 1978 letter to the editor was titled "Keep the Rodeo" and written in favor of an upcoming ballot issue for yet another potential redevelopment of the rodeo grounds (then called Elena Hunt Park). It would seem the question of moving the rodeo grounds, or re-designing the entire lot would come up frequently over the next few decades as Jackson began to grow up around the once fringe parcel. A 1975 article in the Jackson Hole News describes the rodeo grounds as "one of the frequently redesigned and often maligned pieces of property in Teton County," going to say, "predictably, the plan seemed to please no one except the group that had drafted it." In these earlier stages of development for the recreation assets in Jackson, there was immense pressure to please an influx of tourists and residents alike with more "things to do." Previously, the majority of tourists in Jackson would make reservations at one of numerous dude ranches in the valley where trips into town supported area businesses, and the businesses supported the needs of the ranches themselves. With the advent of the automobile instead of the train as vacation transportation, and the new crop of motels in town, recreation options off the ranches were sparse.

A 1971 plan was drawn up by Theodore J. Worth & Associates from Billings, MT with a preferred option for relocating the rodeo grounds 4 miles outside town, citing that a residential area was no place for a rodeo. The plans proposed a comprehensive design for the whole property, with landscaping, picnic areas, tennis courts, snowmobile track, heated pool and ice rink in addition to a fair exhibition area and rodeo arena. The proposal included the likely outcome that a suitable lot couldn't be found outside town, and a design for the 26 acres at Elena Hunt Park. There was also a minor proposal to use the vacated rodeo grounds as a site for a new high school. Ultimately, the funds required (\$1,081,000) were beyond what the town and county could afford to raise, especially with Miller Park under development for the 4-H program. It appears the community seemed overwhelmingly in favor of keeping the rodeo and fairgrounds intact and downtown, based just on the volume of "save the rodeo" articles, and virtually no discussion of the new school's location. The school bond passed, and the bond issue for the park failed. A new lease was signed for the rodeo operations, and the issue appeared to be settled for the time being. There was a brief disagreement about the new lease by abutting property owners over event noise. Some provisions were made with the new rodeo contract to enforce parking, to lower the volume on the loudspeakers, and to instate a curfew for noise (10:30pm).

In 1975, another plan this time drawn up by architect Bruce Hawtin and a more feasible 5-year plan was proposed. Hawtin's plan called for two tennis courts, a ballfield, storage building, concrete stands, new chutes, permanent stalls, and stock holding pens. An eventual ice hockey rink and multi-purpose fair exhibition building could be added in the future. At the time of the announcement, the tennis courts and ballfield had already secured funding through the Board of Outdoor Recreation. Though the Recreation Board had been hoping for community support for a new location or the redesign, they were met instead with opposition for both. Several equestrian and 4-H related community groups came forward to reject the idea of a year-round multi-purpose recreation space, saying the rodeo grounds should be given priority for sporting events, and any leftover space should be used for park areas. They felt the town already had enough grassy parks, and that this space should prioritize the more western character of a rodeo grounds. The one piece both groups could agree on was the removal of the increasing presence of the Public Works department on the south side of the property. Eventually, the hub of multi-purpose recreation would be centered at the base of Snow King. Though the proposal failed, the tennis courts and ballfield were installed and became Mateosky Park.

A brief proposal to move the rodeo to South Park sprang up in 1987, and the question of the rodeo grounds as a suitable space for more housing was brought up for the first time, but the issue of moving the rodeo quietly faded. Then in 1992, the fate of the rodeo grounds was again hinging on a vote over a \$3 million General Obligation Bond to purchase the Stilson lot in Wilson for a larger and upgraded facility. In this election, the Fair Board was in favor of the move while a community group sought to keep the Stilson lot as a rural recreation park (as it is today), not a

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sports facility. In an apparent high turnout, the community group won 58% of the vote, with the Fair Board trailing with 41%. The discussion at this time was centered on worries that the 26-acre lot would not be large enough for future growth of the fair and rodeo. The community, however, was more in favor of keeping Wilson rural, and keeping the rodeo in town. The Stilson lot was then purchased and converted to its current use.

In 1995, yet another design for the rodeo grounds was proposed by Bullock, Smith & Partners from Tennessee for \$9 million. The plan outlined a few options; moving the rodeo grounds off-site to a private ranch, moving the ballfield and tennis courts; or landscaping, increasing parking, a 450,000sqft indoor arena, indoor exhibit space, new concessions, stables and offices. Like most of the previous plans, a move off-site was not feasible, and the preferred option was to redevelop the now 18-acre parcel (minus the Public Works facilities to the south, which were never relocated despite several proposals to do so). The development was proposed to take 5-10 years to complete, with prioritized phases for restrooms, parking and concessions first. The landscaping, along with updating the current facilities would require updates to water, sewer and electrical utilities. With recreation development now in place at Snow King, there were concerns over redundancy and a steep price tag, in addition to removing or moving the established Mateosky Park. Reviews overall were more positive than those in the past, but this plan too would be turned down, though a few portions were implemented over the next few years.

In 1996 the completed Livestock Pavilion (now Fair Office and temporarily FIRE/EMS Station 1) opened to positive reviews for a much-needed upgrade. In May 2022, Station 1's downtown location reopened after renovations. In 2000, an indoor riding arena was proposed, which also received positive feedback. In 2006, the Heritage Arena was officially opened with much excitement, and schedule reservations reaching into 2008 in the first six months of use. The Heritage Arena continues to be busy today, serving as a local community gathering and recreation space. The Heritage Arena hosts a variety of events from dog agility classes, to the Ski Swap, riding lessons and indoor equestrian events, and it even converts into an ice rink during the winter.

In 2021, the Teton County Board of County Commissioners and the Jackson Town Council formally announced their intention to review another possible fairgrounds relocation and development plan. The current lease for the Fair Board and the contract for the rodeo both expire in 2026.

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7. 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 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Paleo-Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Early Archaic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Middle Archaic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Late Archaic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Archaic (general) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Late Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| PREHISTORIC PHASES (optional) | | | | | | |
| Great Divide | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Green River/Opal | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Pine Spring | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Deadman Wash | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Uinta | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Firehole | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| PROTOHISTORIC | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| HISTORIC | | | | | | |
| Unknown Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Early Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Pre-territorial | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Territorial | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Expansion | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Depression | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| WWII Era | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Post WWII | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Modern | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |


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)

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

Teton County Rodeo & Fairgrounds



 Contributing boundary

 Parcel boundary

Photographs

Photographed By: Michael Stern Date: February 4, 2022



South Elevation, Rodeo Arena Covered Grandstands



East side of Rodeo Arena, Ticket Booth



East side, Bathrooms



East side, Concession



North side, Corrals & Announcer's Booth



Competition space & Covered Grandstands, view southwest



Competition space, view west



Heritage Arena, South side



Heritage Arena, east side



Heritage Arena, north side



Heritage Arena, west side



Fair Office, South side



Fair Office/Fire&EMS, East side



Fire/EMS, north side



Fire&EMS/Fair Office, West side



Fair Building, North side



Fair Building, West side



Fair Building, South side



Fair Building, East side



Public Works Shop, North side



Public Works Shop, West side



Public Works Shop, South side



Public Works Shop, East side