

A decorative border frames the entire page, consisting of two tall, fluted classical columns on the left and right sides. Each column is topped with a capital and has a base. The columns are connected by a thin horizontal line at the top and bottom.

A Missouri Classic . . .

The Missouri State
Fairgrounds National
Register Historic District

A self-guided
architectural tour

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The Missouri State Fairgrounds National Register Historic District

History and Architecture:

The Missouri State Fairgrounds Historic District in Sedalia is significant in the areas of Agriculture, Architecture, Social History and Entertainment/Recreation. The approximately 215-acre historic district encompasses the original acreage of Missouri's first and only permanent state fairgrounds, containing all of the major contributing resources plus additional historic acreage. The fair has promoted agriculture since its beginning in 1901, serving farmers and stockmen by providing them with an annual exposition to display their best products for an appreciative audience, and where advances in farm technology and practices could be described and demonstrated. Most of the early brick buildings, including exposition halls, animal barns, a Coliseum and a "Womans" Building are intact, impressive representatives of early 20th century fairground architecture. Social history is an area of significance because society was expected to benefit if fairgoers were made aware of the products and achievements of Missouri and Missourians. From 1936-38, public works projects on the fairgrounds, including buildings, were completed under a Works Progress Administration (WPA) program; the extant examples signify the success of this New Deal relief effort and enhance the district's significance in the area of social history. Although an entertainment/recreation function was de-emphasized at early fairs, amusements and sports were always present and their growth at the Missouri State Fair perhaps parallels the growth of an entertainment industry in America. Today, the district contains 66 contributing and 68 non-contributing buildings, structures, objects and sites within a setting in which a far stronger impression is made by the older properties. These buildings, in particular the red brick exposition halls and animal barns, are highly evocative of the Missouri State Fair's first four decades, 1901-41.

Laying out the fairgrounds was a joint effort. The surveyor was T. O. Stanley and the architect was Thomas W. Bast. Stanley's main tasks were preparation of a topographic map of the site and recommendations for placement of the racetrack. Because of their technical knowledge, both Stanley and Bast probably influenced original layout decisions. Although Stanley's job was of fairly short duration,

Bast, as state fair architect, would design every major fairgrounds building from 1900-26, from the earliest wooden structures through the many brick buildings which followed. The district's architectural significance is enhanced by the fact that many of the contributing properties (more than two dozen) were designed by this prolific local architect during the middle and late periods of his career. As will be seen, stylistic similarities link many buildings and contribute to the district's cohesiveness.

Meanwhile, laying out the driveways and park areas was the task of George E. Kessler, a landscape architect from Kansas City. Kessler's "bird's-eye view" of the first Missouri State Fair shows a layout that remains essentially unchanged, albeit expanded. His sketch shows the oval racetrack, the north entrance and the main boulevard (State Fair Boulevard) curving southward around the track's "upper" end. Most buildings on Kessler's sketch are gone or were never actually built, but the siting west and south of the track is generally where buildings stand today. The northwestern portion of the fairgrounds appears on the sketch as a wooded area and it remains largely undeveloped and parklike.

The Missouri State Fairgrounds Historic District contains a significant collection of early 20th century fairgrounds buildings and properties, which were added as Missouri's first and only permanent state fairground expanded and evolved during its first 40 years, 1901-41. The architectural styles range from eclectic variations of Romanesque Revival and other classical forms to Art Deco/Art Moderne, while the brick exposition buildings and animal barns are clearly linked by common elements of design and other details of materials, workmanship, setting, size, association and proximity. Blueprints and historic photographs confirm that all of the most significant resources are relatively unaltered to moderately altered.

Keyed to the site map, the district's contributing resources are as follows:

1. **Main Gate.** Built 1939. This Art Deco/Art Moderne rendering in steel and concrete consists of three individual ticket booths spanned by steel archwork containing the Missouri State Seal and the words, MISSOURI STATE FAIR, in ribbon

steel. The gateway is at the original north entrance, through which more than a billion people have entered the fairgrounds since the first fair in 1901. Each unit has a ticket window on three sides and an entrance in the rear. The somewhat larger middle unit was designed with a small bathroom. Gables of the rubbed concrete exteriors are decorated with radiating grooves painted in bright, contrasting colors. The booths are no longer used. The north entrance (designated by the Missouri State Fair as Gate No. 2) is open all year. Architect: Arthur J. P. Schwarz.

9. **Concession Building.** Built ca. 1940. One of several permanent concession buildings on the fairgrounds, Branstetter's Diner is typical of the earlier (1930s-40s) concession buildings. All are rectangular, gable-roofed buildings with frame walls covered with vertical wood siding. Two aisles with individual entrances are in the main (gabled) facade. Screened horizontal windows covered by hinged wooden flaps, which may be opened for ventilation, encircle the front and both sides. Inside, the typical older concession building had benches along a central counter. Board and batten siding has been added to the front of this and most other older concession buildings, all of which are owned by the Missouri State Fair. The first operators of this concession stand were Lloyd and Lucille Bowers.
10. **Aberdeen Angus Barn/Cattle Barn-West.** Built ca. 1907. Typical of early brick cattle barns on the fairgrounds, the Aberdeen Angus Barn is a rectangular building with a steel frame anchored in concrete. Running the length of the symmetrical, approximately 65' x 160' building are two passages with round arch entrances at both ends. A projecting bay with a central entrance (for an office) is in the main facade. The main facade includes a tripartite window with a label mold in the gable. The larger windows are 6/6 double-hung. The top of the parapet repeats the line of the label mold. Pilasters are at the corners and are topped with a projecting band of decorative brickwork flanking the arched entrances. The arches consist of three rows of header bricks, which is typical of the brick cattle barns, although some buildings have more complex arches. The coping, keystones and other trimwork is terra cotta. The foundation is concrete but lugsills are limestone. The side facades have central bays with parapets and tripartite

windows, similar to those on the gable ends, flanked by smaller bays defined by brick pilasters. The side facades contain 16 single-unit, nine-light windows in addition to the tripartites. The rafters and roof are wood, topped with green asphalt shingles. Each side of the roof contains two tripartite dormers for additional ventilation. Original sliding wooden doors are filled with triangle-shaped panels. This is a fine, relatively unaltered cattle barn. Architect: Thomas W. Bast. Contractor: Thomas H. Johnson.

12. **Guernsey Barn/Cattle Barn.** Built ca. 1905. The Guernsey Barn is a rectangular steel frame building containing two full-length aisles with spaces for animals along both sides (a typical configuration). End facades in the approximately 65' x 160' building have round arch entrances with pilasters connected by a subtly corbelled flat arch. Gables contain Palladian windows with hood molds. Additional Palladian windows are found in the side facades. While each early brick cattle barn has the same basic design, there are subtle differences (particularly in the parapets and gable windowing). The sliding wood panel doors are original. Relatively unaltered. Architect: Bast. Contractor: Johnson.
13. **Holstein Barn.** Built 1926. Missouri's dairy industry was increasing and additional space was badly needed when this rectangular brick and steel building was constructed in 1926. It was designed to fill the space between two older cattle barns. Although the basic form of two wide aisles running the length of the approximately 70' x 160' building is consistent with other cattle barns, no effort was made to "blend" it with existing buildings; architecturally, it does not match the earlier buildings. The main facade has a stepped parapet and extends approximately three feet beyond the adjacent barns, sharing their side walls. The most obvious deviation is the absence of pilasters and flat (instead of round) arches above the entrances. Cut stone is used for the coping, along the base, and for engraved tablets adjacent to the main entrances. The roof is flat with a central walled section containing ventilation ports. The rear facade is wood frame, covered with composition siding. Relatively unaltered. Architect: Bast. Contractor: Dean & Hancock.
14. **Jersey Barn/Cattle Barn-East.** Built 1907. The Jersey Barn is a rectangular brick and steel building with particularly striking facades, perhaps

because it was the first cattle barn encountered by most visitors. Front and rear facades contain three circular windows, each with four keystones of terra cotta. The large, round arch entrances are pilastered and topped with corbelled, decorative terra cotta brickwork. Terra cotta also is used for "rustication" of corner pilasters, as coping and for trim around the elaborate central windows. The apex of the parapet is rounded to echo the circular motif. Like some other cattle barns, this approximately 65' x 160' building has a projecting central bay with its own entrance into a small office. A transom window and two flanking 6/6 windows are also arched. Wooden sliding doors with triangular panels are original. Side facades have central bays with parapets and circular windows similar to those on the gable ends. The roof contains four tripartite dormers with ventilation windows. Relatively unaltered. Architect: Bast. Contractor: Johnson.

17. **Outdoor Warm-Up Ring.** Built ca. 1905-06. This is an oval, dirt track surrounded by a tubular metal fence with three horizontal units. While the date of its first use is undetermined, its appearance and location just south of the 1905-06 built Coliseum suggests that it is an older resource.
18. **Coliseum/Livestock Pavilion.** Built 1905-06. Long the centerpiece of the fairgrounds, the 180' x 235' three-story Coliseum restates and amplifies several architectural motifs found in the brick animal barns nearby. All four sides of the brick, wood and steel building are arcaded, while the two-tiered portico and all four corners contain two-story archways. Common elements shared by the Coliseum and other animal barns include round arches, terra cotta trim, rusticated and plain pilasters, and a semi-Flemish bond pattern of bricklaying. The portico has a deck behind which another brick tier ascends well into the main gabled hip roof. From the side of this construction, the deck encircles the entire building at the second floor level. The upper tier contains a dentilated brick pediment, and the entire upper roof represents a stylistic departure. The brick pediment (supported by square Doric pilasters of brick) contains a blank circular window. This classical motif including tripartite arched windows is repeated (in wood and metal) in five dormers and in both gable ends. Inside, an angular oval arena is ringed with bench seats. The arena floor is earthen. Numer-

ous entertainers and politicians have performed and spoken here, but apart from its architecture, the Coliseum is mainly significant for having been the primary stock and horse judging arena at the Missouri State Fairgrounds for more than 80 years. Architect: Bast. Contractor: Johnson.

20. **Mule, Jack & Jennet Barn/Mule & Draft Horse Barn.** Built 1907. Exuberant brickwork culminating in a stairstep parapet (11 levels) highlights the front and rear facades of the approximately 72' x 164' Mule Barn, a brick and steel building with a projecting central bay. The stairstep motif is continued by groupings of five windows in the gable ends and by decorative brickwork between pilasters that flank the two round-arched entrances. Terra cotta is used for coping, keystones and accent trim. Each roof half contains three dormers with ventilation louvers and/or exhaust fans. The floor plan is typical for a brick animal barn at the Missouri State Fairgrounds, featuring two full-length aisles with spaces for animals along both sides. Alterations have been few. Windowing is mostly original except for the office, which also has a replacement door. Metal overhead doors are not original. The slate roof has been recovered with green asphalt shingles. Architect: Bast. Contractor: Johnson.
21. **FFA & 4-H Barn/Donnell Building.** Built 1941. Although a later addition to the fairgrounds, the approximately 70' x 165' FFA & 4-H Barn blends well architecturally with the older brick animal exhibition barns. Side walls are shared with adjacent buildings. Like one adjacent building, it has a stairstep parapet (seven levels). At both ends of the two aisles, the large entrances have round arches consisting of three courses of header bricks, flanked by pilasters topped with pre-cast stone. The name, DONNELL BUILDING (after Governor Forrest C. Donnell) appears in a pre-cast stone inset in the main facade. The rear facade lacks an inset but is otherwise similar. The roof is flat with a central walled section containing ventilation ports. Metal overhead doors are not original. This is a relatively unaltered building. Architect: Schwarz.
22. **Hereford Barn/Cattle Barn No. 2.** Built ca. 1905. This rectangular, steel frame and brick walled cattle barn is thought to be one of five major fairgrounds buildings erected in 1905, two of which were cattle barns. Pilasters flank both large, round

arched entrances of the approximately 65' x 160' building and also mark the corners where they extend above the lower edge of the gable roof. Tripartite windows with round arches (double-hung 6/6) are in the gable and cross gable ends. Smaller windows around the building have segmental arches. Four hipped roof dormers (two per side) with louver windows are in the roof. Terra cotta is used for trim. The foundation and lugsills are concrete. The floor plan is typical of brick animal barns (two lengthwise aisles flanked by animal stalls or ties). Alterations have been minimal. Original wood panel sliding doors have been replaced with metal overhead doors. The original tile roof is now asphalt. On the dormers, wood shingle siding has been replaced with fiberboard siding. Architect: Bast. Contractor: Johnson.

25. **Shorthorn Barn/Cattle Barn No. 1.** Built ca. 1904. Contractor T. H. Johnson built two horse barns and a cattle barn on the fairgrounds in 1904, and this approximately 65' x 160' brick building is thought to have been the cattle barn. After fire destroyed several frame barns the previous year, "fireproof" steel frame buildings with brick walls were constructed to replace them. Pilasters, which flank the two round-arched entrances to the aisles, extend above the lower roofline, with a parapet containing decorative brickwork between them. The hipped and gabled roof contains cross gables and dormers with louver windows. Each side facade contains 16 small windows. Rafters and roof are wood; lugsills are stone. Alterations have been relatively few. Fiberboard siding has replaced the original wood shingle siding in gable ends and dormers. Green asphalt shingles have replaced the original tile roofing. Metal overhead doors have replaced the original wood panel doors. Architect: Bast. Contractor: Johnson.

26. **Concession Building.** Built ca. 1938. This is a 24' x 80' wood frame building with a gable roof known as Vic's Corral. It is a typical late 1930s concession building of the type built on the fairgrounds by WPA crews, with two entrances in the main facade flanking screened windows with hinged covers. Exterior walls consist of vertical boards and plywood with horizontal ventilation windows. Ken and Ruby Williams were long-time operators beginning in the late 1930s.

28. **Concession Building.** Built ca. 1940. Brockman's,

one of the older permanent concession buildings on the fairgrounds, is a rectangular, wood frame building with a gable roof. Entrances to the two service aisles are in the main facade, flanking ventilation windows with hinged flaps, a typical configuration. Exterior walls are covered with what appears to be fiberboard with vertical laths. Despite a facelift and a rearward extension with a shed roof, the original form is intact.

30. **Show Horse Barn (Heavy Horses).** Built 1904. This approximately 72' x 164' brick and steel building is one of two show horse barns constructed in 1904, after fire destroyed five large frame barns the previous year. The two round-arched entrances are flanked by pilasters, which extend above the roofline, where they are capped with metal pyramids. Brickwork parapets between the pilasters are gabled. Small windows with segmental arches appear in all facades. The hipped roof contains 10 dormers (including large dormers at the front and rear) with louver windows, some of which are replacements for glass windows. Other alterations include replacement overhead doors, fiberboard siding instead of wood shingle siding on the dormers, and asphalt roofing instead of tile. Architect: Bast. Contractor: Johnson.

31. **Show Horse Barn (Light Horses)/Caulfield Building.** Built 1929. Built in 1929 as the Henry S. Caulfield Building (after Governor Caulfield), this horse barn complements the earlier brick animal barns but differs significantly in that it has three lengthwise aisles with round-arched entrances instead of only two. It utilizes the exterior walls of adjacent, older barns, but its front and rear facades extend partially into their facades. But, by duplicating the pyramid-capped pilasters of the neighboring buildings, continuity is retained. The apex of the gable-shaped center parapet contains a circle with herringbone brickwork. This approximately 102' x 164' building has the widest facade of all the barns. The rear facade is rather austere, lacking pilasters and other decorative trim seen in the front (limestone keystones, inset panels and coping). The roof is flat with a raised central section containing ventilation windows. Non-original doors, but a relatively unaltered building. Architect: Victor J. DeFoe. Contractor: Dean & Hancock.

32. **Show Horse Barn (Light Horses).** Built 1904. The southernmost of the historic brick animal

barns, this approximately 72' x 164' brick and steel building has the usual two lengthwise aisles with round-arched entrances flanked by pilasters at both ends. This building most resembles the other show horse barn erected in 1904 (#30), but it has a projecting bay with an office in the main facade and the roof has a different treatment. The flanking pilasters extend above the roofline and are topped with decorative metal pyramids. The roof is hipped and gabled, with hipped dormers (three per side). Alterations consist of replacement overhead doors, fiberboard siding in the gables and dormers, and louvers instead of glass panes in some window openings. Architect: Bast. Contractor: Johnson.

33. **Concession Building.** Built ca. 1930s. This building, currently known as the Scottish Rite Club, is a permanent concession building with a gable roof. Shiplap siding covers the exterior of the approximately 28' x 62' building. The original corner entrances apparently are not used and a central entrance has been created. Numerous (sealed) window openings are in the sides. The front appears to have been remodeled, with new window openings as well as entrance modifications. But the form is nonetheless easily recognizable and the building is contributing within the district.
35. **Womans Building.** Built 1910. The Womans Building is a rectangular, 2-1/2 story grey brick building constructed in the Georgian Revival style. The five bay main facade of the approximately 60' x 72' building is dominated by a full-height pedimented portico supported by two smooth wooden Doric columns. Smaller wooden columns and two square brick rusticated columns support a full-width two-story porch with a classical balustrade at both levels. Rusticated end chimneys perforate the roof. The pediment has a circular window with a surround containing four key-stones. The boxed cornice with returns contains modillions, and the pedimented portico is also dentilated. Rusticated brick pilasters flank the main and second level entrances, with volutes at the upper. Four classical dormers with pilasters and double-hung, round-arched 6/6 windows are on the main facade and four others are on the rear. The primary entry is double-leaf with side-lights and transom, while the entrance onto the deck lacks a transom but is otherwise similar. Main facade windows are double-hung 8/8s. Most

other windows are double-hung 6/6s. There is a full basement. Roofing is asphalt shingles. Alterations include the removal of a one-story rear wing during extensive renovations in 1965, and installation of a wheel chair ramp on the south. Architect: Bast. Contractor: R.F. Sellers and S.W. Ricketts.

37. **Administration Building/Governor Sam A. Baker Building.** Built 1926-27. The Administration Building is a rectangular two-story brick building with a symmetrical facade highlighted by a projecting temple front of rusticated brick piers and smooth stone Tuscan columns. Brickwork quoins accent the corners. The double-leaf entrance is transomed and sidelighted. Cut stone is extensively used for trim (base, columns, lintels, lugsills, cornice, caps, coping). A low brick parapet extends around the front and both sides of the approximately 95' x 56' building. In the rear (west) facade, square brick piers support a one-story portico. Atop the flat pitch and gravel roof is a low, windowed section that is parallel to the long axis. In addition to offices, the Administration Building contains bedrooms, which were installed for members of the fair board of directors, and a cafeteria. In 1964, the Administration Building was remodeled (primarily inside) to bring plumbing and electrical circuits to modern standards. Relatively unaltered. Architect: Bast. Contractor: Dean & Hancock.
39. **Mile Racetrack.** Built 1901. Constructed in 1901 for the first fair, the mile track is a long oval banked at both ends. During its construction, thousands of tons of earth were moved by horse-powered grader. The track has been regraded over the years. The track is ringed by a low steel fence and behind much of it, open weave chain link fencing.
41. **Half-Mile Racetrack.** Built 1936. WPA projects during the late 1930s included this half-mile race-track within the existing mile racetrack. This banked oval track - approximately centered in front of the grandstand - shares the southern portion of the longer track's homestretch.
45. **Stage/Dressing Rooms.** Built 1936. WPA workers built this approximately 60' x 80' reinforced concrete stage and dressing room facility in 1936. Beneath the stage are dressing rooms, storage space, showers and restroom facilities for the performers. Entrances are in the rear (east) facade.
55. **Concession Building.** Built ca. 1940. This rectangular frame building is the older of two con-

cession buildings known as the T&F Bar-B-Que. Typical of late 1930s-early 1940s concession buildings, it has two single-leaf entrances in the main facade flanking horizontal windows with flaps for ventilation. The front has been remodeled with board and batten styling.

56. **FFA Building/Poultry Building.** Built 1903. The FFA Building is a 55' x 122' brick and steel exposition hall, one of the three oldest on the fairgrounds. Each symmetrical facade contains a central double-leaf entrance within a projecting bay. Entry and window openings have round brickwork arches. Pedimented gables fill the space between entrance pilasters (topped with finials), which extend above the lower roofline. Butressed pilasters define the bays, with rustication at entrances. Decorative insets of terra cotta are beneath the pediments. Round-arched windows above entrances contain tracery. The water table is gray sandstone. The paneled doors are probably original. The casement windows are replacement sash. A rectangular structure for ventilation, which extended for the distance of five bays atop the roof, has been removed. Some window openings have been partially filled with brick in two corners where rest-rooms are located. The original tin roofing has been replaced with green asphalt shingles. Constructed in 1903 as the Poultry Building, it was redesignated as the Dairy Building two years later when a new and larger Poultry Building was erected. During the 1920s, it became the University Building. The cost (\$10,672) was comparable to that of the large brick horse and cattle barns constructed over the next few years. Architect: Bast. Contractor: Heckert & Ricketts.
59. **Concession Building.** Built ca. 1938 or earlier. Anderson's Cafe, a rectangular frame concession building with a gable roof, is generically similar to several other older concession buildings on the fairgrounds. Two lengthwise service aisles are entered from doors in the main facade. Horizontal ventilation windows are covered with hinged flaps. The 20' front has been remodeled with board and batten styling. The original vertical wood siding remains on the 62' sides. Overall dimensions of these older concession buildings varied, but not greatly. Most examples of this type were built by WPA crews.
60. **Demonstration Kitchen/Fire Station.** Built 1913. This one-story, 24' x 50' brick building

has a three-bay main facade with a double-leaf central entrance (formerly a vehicle entrance). Brick pilasters with stone caps and bases enhance the facade. Two single-pane windows flank the entrance. A stone beltcourse, modestly corbeled, crosses the front parapet. Stone is also used for the base, window caps and lugsills. The coping is concrete. Alterations include a shake shingle awning above the front entrance and the entrance itself (but not the opening). This building housed firefighting equipment from 1913-68. Architect: Bast.

61. **Missouri Beef House/State Fair Dining Hall.** Built 1913. Constructed in 1913 as a dining hall, this 40' x 70' brick building has a Missionesque parapet which links it architecturally with some of the larger exposition buildings. The three-bay main facade contains a recessed blank circular window with four "cement stone" keystones centered in the parapet. Separate entrance doors are within the middle bay, flanked by large square windows. Pilasters with stone caps and bases accent the corners and divide the bays. The cornice and parapet are topped with galvanized metal. In addition to replacement doors and windows, there is a small, frame addition. Apparently, this building has always served as a dining establishment. Architect: Bast.
62. **Conservation Pavilion.** Built 1935. In 1935, the State Fish & Game Commission (which preceded today's Conservation Commission) erected this approximately 60' x 120' building, reportedly using only Missouri materials. Pink granite was used for the piers and as veneer for some walls of this wood frame, Craftsman-influenced building. The original roof was hipped but the present roof (after extensive renovation in 1984) has a gable atop the earlier configuration. The two-story west end, which includes living quarters as well as offices, is enclosed. The one-story east portion is not enclosed. During the annual fair, the facilities are used for conservation and wildlife displays and lectures.
66. **Commercial Building/Agricultural Building.** Built 1903. Shaped parapets with copings above the four entrances, "bell towers" on the corners and extensive archwork provide a strong Missionesque flavor for this exposition hall. The approximately 80' x 160' building is one of three red brick and steel exposition halls (each unique) constructed for the 1903 fair. The round-arched

entrances (one per side) and corner towers are projecting, with divisions between the bays defined by rusticated pilasters. Windows are recessed with round compound arches. Each Missionesque parapet contains a circular window, two of which (on the long axis) are emphasized with elaborate metal surrounds. The roof is hipped with lower cross gables and there are four hipped-roof dormers. Windows in one corner tower are double-hung 15/15s but single-frame units of 15 lights prevail; all contain additional windowing within their arch. Sandstone is used for trim and lugsills, but the water table/foundation is limestone. Rooflet brackets are scrolled wood. The four corners contain restrooms, storage and office space. Galvanized iron finials and urns have been removed. A concrete ramp has been added on the north. The metal doors are replacements of the original wood panel doors. Overall, this is a moderately altered resource. Originally the Agricultural Building, it had been redesignated as the Education Building by the 1920s. Several years ago, it became the Commercial Building. Architect: Bast. Contractor: Johnson.

67. **Home Economics Building/John Deere Building.** Built 1909. The Home Economics Building is a rectangular, one-story brick and steel exposition building with shaped Missionesque parapets above four projecting (one per side) round-arched entrances. Triple flat-arched, single frame window units (12 lights) are closely spaced around the entire building, providing considerable natural lighting. Relatively austere for an exposition hall, the approximately 80' x 128' building contains flat instead of round-arched windows and lacks the pilasters and parapet elaboration of some others. The roof is hipped, with dormers. The water table/foundation is concrete. Trim is stone. The Home Economics Building was built by the John Deere Plow Co., for display of automobiles, buggies, wagons, gasoline engines, and farm implements, which the company marketed before concentrating on tractors a decade later. The John Deere Building included a two-level office and sleeping room in the center plus a carriage room, according to the blueprints. Alterations include removal of a flat top roof deck, conversion of some window openings to accommodate air conditioning units, and the replacement of original doors. The brick foundation apparently was open and covered with wire mesh

originally. The Missouri State Fair acquired the building in the 1920s, at first designating it as the W.D. Smith Building in honor of the fair secretary. During the 1930s, it became the Home Economics Building. Architect: Bast (?)

70. **Varied Industries Building/Horticultural Building.** Built 1903. Rounded, exotic domes or turrets atop the four corner towers heighten the impact of this eclectic brick and steel exposition hall. Missionesque shaped parapets are above two of the four entrances, which are recessed within arcaded pavilions. The two primary entrances contain circular windows, as do the corner towers. All other windows with the exception of dormers are round arched. Most windows are recessed within compound arches and consist mainly of double-hung 12/12 sash (in towers) and single-frame hopper units with 12 lights. The approximately 86' x 168' building is extensively pilastered. Carthage limestone is used for the foundation/water table while Warrensburg sandstone is used for lugsills and other trim. The hipped gable roof contains six dormers, including two that are continuations of the main wall above the lesser east and west entrances. Two of the corner towers contain restrooms. Octagonal turrets that were atop the towers flanking entrances in the long axis have been removed, as have galvanized urns that were around the base of the domes. Original panel doors have been replaced. Overall, this is a moderately altered building. Constructed as the Horticultural Building in 1903, it was among the earliest brick buildings on the fairgrounds. Soon after World War I, it became the Varied Industries Building. Architect: Bast. Contractor: Heckert & Ricketts. Brick, stone and concrete work were subcontracted to John Colaflower and the Dean Bros. Construction Co.
71. **Missouri Building (4-H Building)/Poultry Building.** Built 1905. The Missouri Building is a rectangular brick and steel exposition building with Missionesque parapets above the four (one per side) entrances. The entrances (double-leaf) are within slightly projecting bays. The parapets contain circular windows. Each long axis of the approximately 80' x 160' building contains 15 bays, including a central entrance bay with a round-arched window and two somewhat narrower, parapeted bays with round-arched windows and blank doorways. Pilasters define the bays. Bays without entrances alternately contain pairs of single-frame

vertical and individual circular windows. The hipped and gabled roof contains two shed-roof dormers per plane; gable ends are also windowed. The water table and trim are terra cotta. The Missouri Building was built in 1905 (as the "new" Poultry Building) when the original brick Poultry Building (#56) was quickly outgrown. In the 1930s, it was designated as the Missouri Building. Architect: Bast. Contractor: Johnson.

75. **Highway Gardens.** Built ca. 1920s. The Highway Gardens is a small parklike retreat of shaded brick and asphalt pathways near the southern end of the fairgrounds. The landscaped tract contains a variety of primarily deciduous trees and plants, rock walls, and benches. The State Highway Department (today the Missouri Highway and Transportation Department) apparently has used this area for exhibits and as a park since the 1920s or earlier.
82. **Poultry & Rabbit Building Annex/Hall of Religion.** Built ca. 1920s. This one-story, 30' x 120' wood frame building is adjacent to the Poultry & Rabbit Building (#83), whose west wall it shares. Although fiberboard siding covers exterior walls, form and scale are appropriate – it was a relatively small, modest building – and it is counted as contributing. Although available for all churches that cared to use it, the Hall of Religion usually was occupied by one denomination each year. It has served as the Poultry & Rabbit Building Annex for several years.
83. **Poultry & Rabbit Building/Machinery Building.** Built 1909. Built in 1909 as an exhibition center for machinery, the Poultry & Rabbit Building is a square, (120' x 120') brick-walled building of one story. Central double-leaf panel doors on each facade are thought to be original. Most of the original windowing (six large multi-paned openings per facade) is retained. Lugsills are stone. The west facade cannot be viewed from outside because of the adjacent Annex (#82), but the three visible facades are identical. Most brick buildings on the fairgrounds have steel frames and wooden rafters but in this case the frame is wood. Originally, this building had an open top with awnings added at fairtime. New machinery powered by steam, gasoline and electricity was displayed inside and around the building. By the 1920s, a permanent roof had been added and it was called the Missouri Building. Machinery exhibits were moved to open areas north and

west. It became the Poultry Building during the 1930s. In 1961, brickwork was removed above three entrances, eliminating round-arched windows. A cross-shaped ventilation structure on the flat roof was dismantled. Although the profile has been altered, the east parapet is intact and sufficient original materials remain for it to be considered contributing. Architect: Bast. Contractor: Johnson.

85. **Fine Arts Building/Floriculture & Art Building.** Built 1929. The Fine Arts Building is a two-story, 50' x 80' wood-frame structure with a full-height, pedimented portico supported by eight square wooden columns. In conjunction with the portico, frieze band windows suggest a Neoclassical influence. The entrance is flanked by multi-panel sidelights and two double-hung, 6/6 windows on each floor. Two similar windows are above the entrance. Both side facades have exterior stairways to double-leaf upstairs doors. The main roof is hipped with small gables above the upstairs entrances. When this building was completed, the first floor was for floriculture and the second floor was for art exhibits. Recently, vinyl siding was installed over the original wood siding, but the form was not obscured. Architect: Victor J. DeFoe.
86. **Floriculture Building.** Built ca. 1930s. The Floriculture Building is somewhat smaller (50' x 70') and less elaborate than the nearby Fine Arts Building (#85), which it resembles. Like its companion building, the Floriculture Building is a two-story, wood-frame, rectangular structure with a full-height pedimented portico supported by square wooden columns. But it lacks frieze band windows, and there is only a single exterior stairway (on the west), with a single-leaf entrance at the second floor level. The main entry has sidelights and is flanked by two double-hung, 1/1 windows. The roof is hipped. Vinyl siding was recently added. The Floriculture Building may be one of the properties constructed on the fairgrounds by WPA crews.
88. **Swine Pavilion/Swine & Sheep Pavilion.** Built 1922. Contributing Building. The Swine Pavilion is an arcaded, steel-frame brick building with a flat, three-tiered roof and Missionesque parapets above projecting entranceways. Square towers with pyramidal roofs are in the northeast and southeast corners of the 276' x 284' building. Atop the uppermost flat level is a cross-hipped

structure designed for additional ventilation. The 51st General Assembly appropriated \$125,000 for a 276' x 384' building, but completion of the west side was deferred when the appropriation proved inadequate. The west portion, designed to be about as elaborate as the east, was never completed. But in ca. 1960, a metal building supported by tapering steel posts was added on the west. Inside the brick building, the steel pens appear to be those from the original installation in 1922. Architect: Bast. Contractor: Dean & Hancock.

91. **Midway.** ca. 1920s or earlier. By the 1920s, if not sooner, the Midway or carnival area of the Missouri State Fairgrounds was more or less in its present location west of Missouri Avenue (a portion of the fairgrounds included in the original 160-acres tract but not immediately developed). There are no permanent carnival attractions on the fairgrounds.
95. **Concession Building.** Built ca. 1940. L & J's Fine Food is a rectangular, wood-frame building of one story with a gable roof. Typical of the older concession buildings, it has doors at both corners of the main gabled end. These entrances to service aisles flank horizontal windows with wood flaps. The sides contain rows of horizontal windows for additional ventilation. Fiberboard siding has been added over the original vertical boards, but the form has not been changed. Roofing is asphalt.
97. **Groundskeeper's Residence.** Built ca. 1905. The groundskeeper's residence is a 2 1/2-story, two-bay wood-frame "cornbelt-cube" house. A nearly full-width screened front porch is supported by three round, fluted classical columns of cast concrete on piers of rock-faced concrete blocks. A small bay window is on the east. A hipped roof dormer is in the front (south). The foundation is stone. This was a farmhouse when it was constructed on land adjacent to the fairgrounds in the early 1900s. Alterations include the addition of fiberboard siding.
99. **Machinery Exhibition Area.** ca. 1920s. Large farm machinery apparently has been displayed on this part of the fairgrounds since the 1920s. Prior to then, the main display area for machinery was in and around what is now the Poultry & Rabbit Building (#83). The exhibition area is crossed by four asphalt-surfaced east-west roads. Demonstration buildings also occupy this por-

tion of the fairgrounds.

103. **White City Campground.** ca. 1907. The old White City Campground is a rectangular strip of gently rolling land between the mile racetrack and the eastern boundary of the fairgrounds (U.S. Route 65/South Limit Avenue). Here visitors once camped for free as early as 1907, when additional acreage was purchased for that purpose. Many visitors camped in tents which could be rented for a nominal fee; others brought their own. Fuel for cooking, shower baths, and cold drinking water were provided without charge. Today, this is primarily a parking and picnic area.
104. **Garage.** Built ca. 1920s. This frame double garage building is associated with the fair director's residence (#106). A moderately corbeled chimney pierces the gable roof at the rear. Siding is wood. The two vehicle entrances have overhead doors.
105. **Comfort Station.** Built ca. 1920s. This small, one-story frame building with a gable roof is also associated with the fair director's residence (#106). The entrance is centered in the east gable end, under a gabled rooflet. A moderately corbeled chimney exits the rear roof. Apparently, this building was designed as an additional restroom for women visitors to this part of the fairgrounds; a "Powder Room" sign is attached.
106. **Fair Director's Residence.** Built ca. 1920s or earlier. The director's residence is a two-story, frame cross-gabled house with a one-story wrap-around porch supported by square wooden posts. An exterior chimney is in a cross-gable wall on the south. Typical windows are 1/1 vertical units. Cornices have returns. A one-story extension wraps around the west end. Fiberboard covers the original wood siding, but alterations have been few and it is a contributing building. Apparently, the fair secretary (today, the equivalent position is fair director) has used this building as a residence since the 1920s.
- 108- **Speed Horse Barns.** Built 1901. Six identical
113. **speed horse barns** built for the first fair, in 1901, are the oldest contributing buildings on the fairgrounds. Each is a rectangular (22' x 62') wood frame building of one story containing 14 box stalls back-to-back, with individual exterior Dutch doors. Flat vertical boards are used for siding. Portions of the exterior walls rest on large rocks.

Floors are earthen. Raised ventilator walls have been removed from the roofs, but the buildings seem otherwise unaltered. Five similar speed barns are gone. Now unused, these buildings have fallen into disrepair. Architect: Bast. Contractor: Johnson and Butler.

- 114. Speed Horse Barn.** Built 1937. Built by WPA workers in 1937, this rectangular wood frame building is the longest barn on the fairgrounds (40' x 230'). The one-story building has a gable roof with lower cross gables at midpoint. Vertical car siding covers the frame. Sliding doors are in both gable ends and at midpoint. Inside are 40 box stalls opening onto a central aisle, restrooms and an office/storage area. Three vertical-walled ventilator units have been removed. Architect: Schwarz.

- 117. Concession Building.** Built ca. 1940s. Unlike other vintage concession buildings on the fairgrounds, this one-story frame example has a hipped roof. It is also wider than the gable-roofed buildings. But fenestration is typical, with entrances for customers at the outer edges of one facade (west) and rows of horizontal windows with wooden flaps. Siding appears to be asbestos.

- 118. Comfort Station.** Built ca. 1930s. This is the only older free-standing restroom on the fairgrounds that has not been renovated. Perhaps built by WPA labor, it is a one-story frame building with a gable roof. A ventilator unit with louver windows is on the roof. Siding is shiplap.

A Missouri Classic Glossary

Arcade: A line of Roman arches raised on columns.

Balustrade: An entire railing system (as along the edge of a porch) including a top rail and bottom rail with balusters (vertical support members) between.

Buttress: An exterior mass of masonry set at an angle to a wall that it supports or strengthens.

Casement: A window sash that swings open, usually on hinges affixed to one side.

Coliseum: 1. The Flavian amphitheater in Rome; or 2. now, any large sports arena, open or roofed.

Corbel: In masonry, a projection or one of a series of projections, each stepped progressively farther forward with height and anchored on a wall, column, or chimney.

Cornice: The crown or finish trim at the top of a wall, door, or window.

Dentil: One of a band of small, square, tooth-like blocks forming part of the characteristic ornamentation of Greek and Roman architecture.

Double-hung: A window with two sashes (upper and lower), each movable by means of sash and weights.

Fenestration: The pattern or arrangement of windows on an exterior wall.

Finial: An ornament that tops the point of a spire.

Frieze: A decorative band below the cornice.

Gable: The vertical triangular portion of the end of a building having a double-sloping roof.

Georgian architecture: The most popular style in 18th-century Great Britain and the North American colonies. Named after Britain's George I, I, and III (1714-1820), but derived from classical forms. A revival of the Georgian style occurred in the United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Hipped: A roof that slopes upward from all four sides.

Keystone: The center stone of an arch.

Missionesque: Like 18th-century church architecture in Mexico and California.

Palladian window: A window characteristic of neoclassical styles, divided by piers or pilasters into three parts. The middle part is taller and wider and is often arched.

Pilaster: A decorative half-column or pier with capital and base, attached to the facade of a building.

Portico: A porch or covered walk consisting of a roof supported by columns.

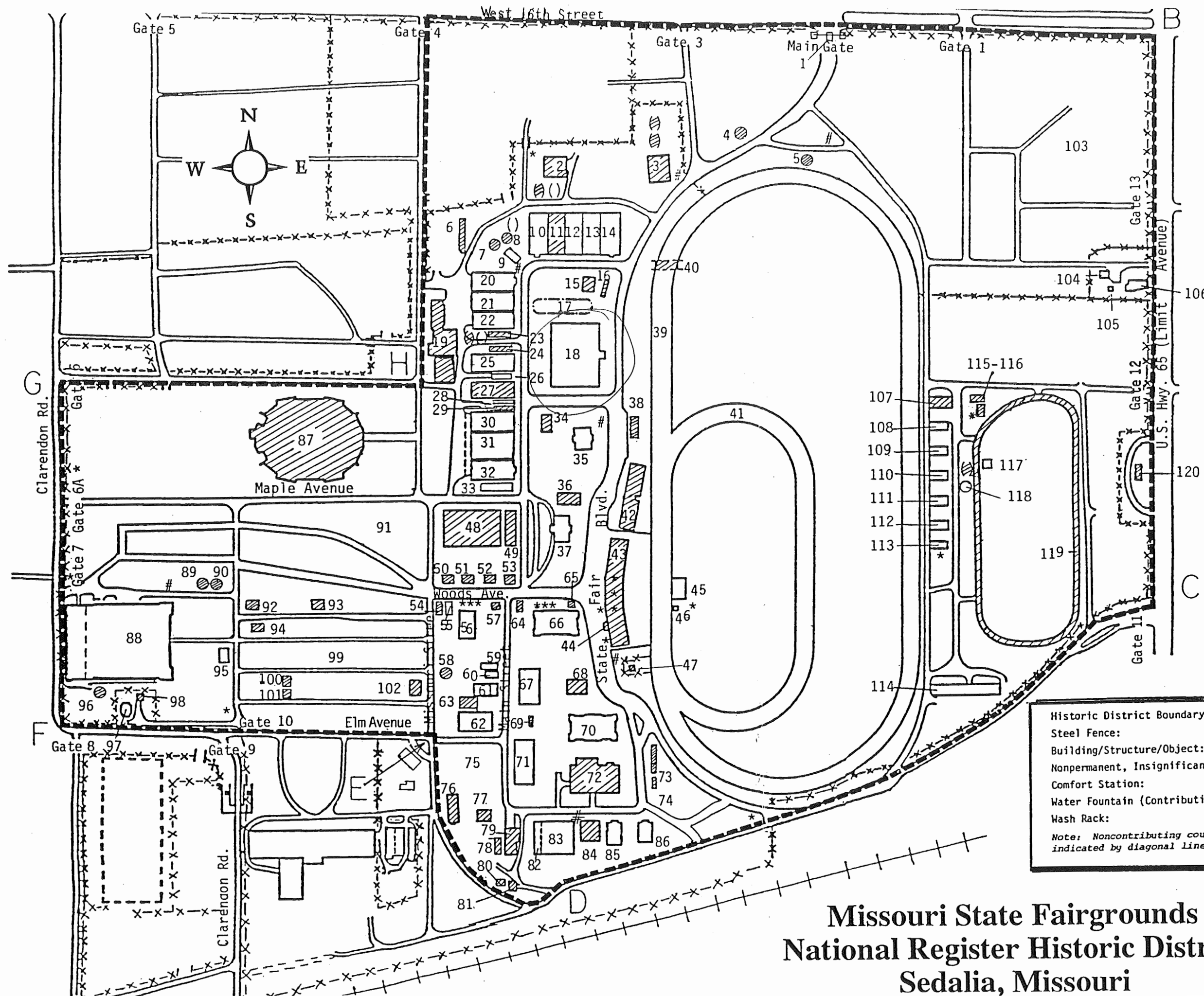
Segmental arch: A circular arch that is less than a semicircle.

Side light: A framed area of fixed glass alongside a door or window.

Transom window: A window above the transom bar of a door or another window.

Tripartite window: Three joined, usually Roman-arched, windows.

Volute: A spiral scroll.



Contributing Buildings, Structures, and Sites

1. Main Gate
9. Concession Building
10. Aberdeen Angus Barn/Cattle Barn - West Building
12. Guernsey Barn/Cattle Barn
13. Holstein Barn
14. Jersey Barn/Cattle Barn - East Building
17. Outdoor Warm-Up Ring
18. Coliseum/Livestock Pavilion
20. Mule, Jack & Jennet Barn/Mule & Draft Horse Barn
21. FFA & 4-H Barn/Donnell Building
22. Hereford Barn/Cattle Barn No. 2
25. Shorthorn Barn/Cattle Barn No. 1
26. Concession Building
28. Concession Building
30. Show Horse Barn (Heavy Horses)
31. Show Horse Barn (Light Horses) /Caulfield Building
32. Show Horse Barn (Light Horses)
33. Concession Building
35. Woman's Building
37. Administration Building/Governor Sam A. Baker Bldg.
39. Mile Racetrack
41. Half-Mile Racetrack
45. Stage/Dressing Rooms
55. Concession Building
56. FFA Building/Poultry Building
59. Concession Building
60. Demonstration Kitchen/Fire Station
61. Missouri Beef House/State Fair Dining Hall Building
62. Conservation Pavilion
66. Commercial Building/Agricultural Building
67. Home Economics Building/John Deere Building
70. Varied Industries Building/Horticultural Building
71. Missouri Building (4-H Building)/Poultry Building
75. Highway Gardens
82. Poultry & Rabbit Building Annex/Hall of Religion
83. Poultry and Rabbit Building/Machinery Building
85. Fine Arts Building/Floriculture & Art Building
86. Floriculture Building
88. Swine Pavilion/Swine & Sheep Building
91. Midway
95. Concession Building
97. Groundskeeper's Residence
99. Machinery Exhibition Area
103. White City Campground
104. Garage
105. Comfort Station
106. Fair Director's Residence
- 108-113. Speed Horse Barns
114. Speed Horse Barn
117. Concession Building
118. Comfort Station

Historic District Boundary: ————
 Steel Fence: x-x-x-x
 Building/Structure/Object: □
 Nonpermanent, Insignificant, Uncounted: *
 Comfort Station: ○
 Water Fountain (Contributing): #
 Wash Rack: ()
 Note: Noncontributing counted properties are indicated by diagonal lines.

Missouri State Fairgrounds National Register Historic District Sedalia, Missouri

No color = portable concession stands which are privately owned

Pre-1942 MSF properties (exclusive of stands/diners)
Post-1942 MSF properties (exclusive of stands/diners)
Stands/diners (MSF properties)
Privately leased properties at MSF
Moved properties (owned by MSF)
Properties owned by state departments other than the Department of Agriculture

1-Main Entrance
2-Restrooms, R-11
3-Simmental Barn, 55
4-Charolais Barn, 54
5-Draft Horse Barn, 56
6-Branstetter's, D-8
7-Restrooms, R-
8-Cattle Barn, westernmost, 42
9-Cattle Barn, 2nd from W, 43
10-Cattle Barn, middle, 44
11-Cattle Barn, 2nd from E, 45
12-Cattle Barn, easternmost, 46
13-MFA Feed & Forage Bldg.
14-Milking Parlor, 47
15-Coliseum, 49
16-Mule & Draft Horse Barn, 41
17-FFA/4H Barn (middle), 40
18-Hereford Barn (southern), 39
19-Open-Sided Barn, 38
20-Hamm Show Supplies
21-Shorthorn Cattle Barn, 36
22-Vic's Corral, D-7
23-Donnelly Arena, 35
24-Brockman's Cafe, D-6
25-Tack Shop
26-Show Horse Barn (northern), 33,34
27-Show Horse Barn (middle), 30,31,32
28-Show Horse Barn (southern),28,29
29-Scottish Rite Club, D-5
30-Restrooms R1, R2 (w of Youth Bld.)
31-Youth Building
31A-Youth Building Barn (w & s sides)
32-Exhibition Center
33-Maintenance Building, 50
34-Womans Building, 51
35-Farm Bureau Building, 52
36-Administration Building, 1
37-Spas
38-Bleachers
39-Grandstand
40-Ticket Office
41-Stage & Track Tower
42-Track Tower (Judge's Stand)
43-Bicentennial Log Cabin
44-Show Horse Barns
45-Pork Chop Tent
46-The Hacienda
47-Wells Cafe
48-Moose Lodge #1494, D-18
49-The Riverboat
50-T & F Bar B-Q
51-Kindle Concessions
52-Corn Dogs, etc.
53-Small food stand
54-Small food stand
55-Helen's Fine Foods, D-3
56-FFA Building
57-McKinney's Hamburgers
58-Small food stand
59-Dads Dogs
60-R.A. Sevier Concessions

- 61-American Legion Post 16, D-17
- 62-Sedalia Shrine Club, D-11
- 63-Commercial Building
- 64-Home Economics Building
- 65-Agri Missouri Building, Bldg. 5
- 66-Railroad Car
- 67-Varied Industries Building
- 68-Missouri Building/4-H Building
- 69-Agriculture Building, Bldg. 7
- 70-"Old Smokie" Locomotive
- 71-Restrooms
- 72-Anderson's Cafe
- 73-Mo.Beef House Demo Kitchen
- 74-Missouri Beef House
- 75-Department of Conservation (Support Bldg.)
- 76-Department of Conservation (Main Building)
- 77-Highway Gardens Building
- 78-Unmarked steel building(Mo.Hwy.& Trans.Dept.
- 79-Mobile Home
- 80-Fire Department Building
- 81-Hwy. Gardens Maintenance Bldg.
- 82-Hwy. Gardens Maintenance Bldg. w/Greenhouse
- 83-Poultry & Rabbit Building, 11& 12
- 84-FFA Children's Barnyard
- 85-Fine Arts Building
- 86-Floriculture Building
- 87-Restrooms, R-15 & R-16
- 88-Blackbird's Nest
- 89-Automatic Feed Systems
- 90-Swine Pavilion
- 91-L & J Fine Food
- 92-Farmco Demo Bldg.
- 93-Morton Buildings
- 94-Restrooms R-14 (& Swine Pavilion)
- 95-Groundskeeper's Residence
- 96-Groundskeeper's Garage, Bldg. 73
- 97-U.S. Truss demo bldg.
- 98-U.S. Truss demo bldg.
- 99-Open-sided building; 99A-Storage Bin
- 100-Model Log Home
- 101-Paint Shops
- 102-Restrooms(south of Gate 8)
- 103-Bleachers for Pioneer Hi-Bred Arena
- 104-Sheep Pavilion
- 105-Carpenter & Paint Shops
- 106-Signs Building, Bldg. 20
- 107-Fair Director's Garage, Bldg. 65
- 108-Small Building, Bldg. 66
- 109-Fair Director's Residence
- 110-Race Horse Barn A, S-1
- 111-Race Horse Barn B, S-2
- 112-Race Horse Barn C, S-3
- 113-Race Horse Barn D, S-4
- 114-Race Horse Barn E, S-5
- 115-Race Horse Barn F, S-6
- 116-Race Horse Barn G, S-7
- 117-Race Horse Barn, S-12
- 118-Harness Race Office (mobile home)
- 119-Mobile Home adjacent to above
- 120-Unmarked concession stand
- 121-Restrooms, R-9
- 122-Restrooms, R-
- 123-Restrooms, R-

- 124-Picnic Pavilion
- 125-Restrooms, R-
- 126-Moonlight Mini-Mart (trailer)
- 127-Restrooms, R-