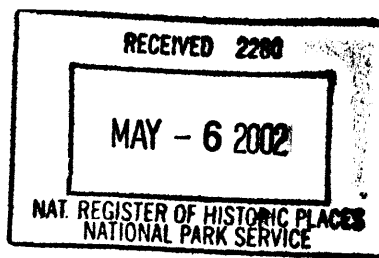


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Oregon State Fair Stadium and Poultry Building Ensemble

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 2330 17th Street NE not for publication _____

city or town Salem vicinity _____

state Oregon code OR county Marion code 047 zip code 97303

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally X statewide _____ locally. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James Hamrick April 30, 2002
Signature of certifying official /Deputy SHPO Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the
National Register
See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the
National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Elson H. Beall Signature of Keeper Date of Action 6/25/02

Oregon State Fair Stadium and Poultry Building Ensemble
Name of Property

Marion, OR
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture: Fair

Agriculture/Subsistence: Animal Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture: Fair

Agriculture/Subsistence: Animal Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:

Colonial Revival (stadium)

Spanish Colonial Revival (poultry building)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls brick (stadium), stucco (poultry bldg.)

roof asphalt

other stadium: concrete ornaments, wood

cornice: poultry building: terra cotta tile cap on parapet

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

Property Name Oregon State Fair Stadium and Poultry Building Ensemble County and State Marion, OR

SUMMARY

The Oregon State Fair Stadium and Poultry Building are located on the State Fair Grounds in North Salem, Oregon. The Stadium is a one-story, Colonial Revival style, unreinforced masonry coliseum with a rectangular footprint. The foundation is concrete, the walls red brick, and the roof is flat, with a two-tier clerestory. All the elevations of the building are symmetrical, with the main entrance being located in the center of the west elevation under a slightly projecting portico. The building is encircled by a colonnade of matching wood doors and multi-light windows. The interior of the Stadium contains an oval show ring surrounded by wood bleachers and an encircling perimeter walkway. The roof is supported by a unique truss system which allows the center ring to be free of structural supports.

The Poultry Building is a one-story, Colonial Revival style building with a rectangular footprint and a concrete foundation. The walls are structural terracotta tile coated with stucco. The roof is flat, with a five-foot parapet and a gable roof clerestory. The stucco walls, along with the terracotta tiles atop the parapet, give the building a slight Mission flavor. The main elevation faces south, but there is an entrance in the center of each of the four symmetrical elevations. The entrances have transoms and fanlights and are flanked by a series of arched windows which surround the building. The building is decorated with crests depicting the busts of roosters, each of which supports a flag stanchion. The interior is an undivided open space defined by the unique arched, laminated wood truss system which supports the clerestory roof. This truss system, unique in Oregon, allows the center of the building to remain open and without posts.

Both the Stadium and the Poultry Building are in need of restoration, but they retain a high degree of integrity and represent the last vestiges of the historic period of the Oregon State Fair.

SETTING

The two buildings which are the subject of this nomination, the Stadium and the Poultry Building, are sited on the State Fair Grounds in north Salem, Oregon. The Fairgrounds are located on an irregularly shaped parcel of 185 acres of level land bounded by Silverton Road on the north, 17th Street on the west, Sunnyview Road on the south, and Evergreen Street on the east. The main gate is located on Sunnyview Road. The race track and associated race horse barns occupy most of the eastern half of the fairgrounds. Most of the amusements, including the carnival and the amphitheater stage, are located on the southern portion of the fairgrounds. The majority of the buildings are located in the northwestern portion of fairgrounds, arranged loosely around an open central area, which is occupied by tents, temporary stands and amusements during a fair. The Stadium is located along the western side of the racetrack, to the north of the Grandstand. The Poultry Building is located directly to the northwest of the Stadium (see map).

The Fairgrounds, once a muddy wetland, are now well graded and landscaped. A majority of the open areas are paved or have walkways. Landscaping was a major component of the fairgrounds historically, and some historic landscaping may still exist, most notably near the Poultry building. Historic photos show that there were a variety of shrubs planted around the Poultry Building, with the most elaborate plantings lining the walkways up to the entrances (Webb 1930:19). Some of the shrubs on the north, south

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Section number 7 Page 2

Property Name Oregon State Fair Stadium and Poultry Building Ensemble County and State Marion, OR

SETTING (cont.)

and west sides of the building may be remnants of these original plantings. The land around the Stadium is paved—there are no plantings. For the purposes of this nomination, a five-foot buffer was created around both buildings to define the boundaries of the historic resources.

THE STADIUM

Exterior

The Stadium is a one story, masonry structure set on a concrete slab foundation. It has a rectangular footprint of 200 feet by 300 feet in dimension. The walls are composed of two layers of red brick (the east side has been painted white) with no mechanical connections other than mortar. The exterior of the building is defined by the arcaded windows which surround it. The roof is flat with a centered, two-tiered clerestory. Although in need of maintenance and restoration, the building has undergone relatively few major changes over the years, and retains a great deal of historic integrity.

The main elevation of the Stadium faces west, and is defined by a slightly projecting six-bay entrance portico. This portico consists of four entrance bays flanked by two blind bays. The entrances currently consist of modern glass and metal double-leaf doors topped by wood paneling, which is surmounted by 15-light fixed windows. Although the original doors are not extant, historic photos indicate that they were similar to the existing wood doors on the rest of the building. The wood paneling covers the location of 15-light transoms that resembled the fixed-lights still located above them. Each entrance bay is separated by a brick pilaster with a cast concrete capital and topped by a cast concrete splayed lintel. The blind bays each contain a slightly recessed brick panel and a modern globe light fixture. Centered on the parapet above the entrances is a set of cast concrete blocks spelling out STADIUM.

The main entrance portico is flanked on each side by eight arched bays. Each arch contains a set of wide, double-leaf wood doors, composed of three panels of narrow chamfered boards with plain stiles and rails. The doors are topped by a pair of square, 9-light wood transoms, which in turn are surmounted by a pair of 8-light wood windows forming the arch. These arcaded entrances continue around the entire building, with thirteen bays on the north and south elevations and twenty bays on the east, or rear, elevation. All of these entrances have been altered. Many of the doors have been covered or replaced with modern wood siding. Most of the remaining doors have been damaged, with some of the panels broken out, and others damaged by animals. Every transom opening on the building has been covered with modern wood siding or plywood, however many of the transoms are still in place and visible on the inside of the building. Most of the arched, top windows are still in place and in good condition, with the exception of those on the east elevation, which have been removed and the openings covered with plywood.

In two locations the arcade has been disrupted by an insensitive alteration. On the north elevation, the door on the seventh bay from the east has been widened to accommodate vehicles. The opening, which

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Property Name Oregon State Fair Stadium and Poultry Building Ensemble County and State Marion, OR

currently has no door, rises to just below the arched windows, where a steel lintel supports the upper part of the building. On the east elevation, the pier between the ninth and tenth bays from the south has been removed, again to widen the entrance. Again, a steel lintel was placed just below the arched windows.

Each of the arches is decorated with cast concrete impost and a keystone. Each impost is decorated with an urn on the façade and a flower on the inside of the arch. The keystones are decorated with an anthemion. Other cast concrete decorations include flag stanchions, most of which are broken or damaged, located at each corner and between some bays. Above the arcade on all four elevations of the stadium is a narrow decorative wood molding. Approximately one foot above this is a wide overhanging wood cornice of simple design with a plain soffit and fascia and a simple molding. It covered approximately three courses of bricks and projected approximately 12-18 inches from the wall. It deteriorated and has been removed on all but the north side of the building. At one time, the cornice had globe lights along its entire length. This cornice will be replaced during renovations.

The roof of the Stadium is flat with a brick parapet, which effectively hides from view the two-tiered wood-frame clerestory. The lower tier of the clerestory has louvered ventilation openings, while the upper tier has louvered ventilation opening which alternated with multi-light windows, now covered with plywood. Originally, the entire clerestory was covered in operable multi-light windows, a major part of the "modern" light and ventilation system (see interior for full description).

The east side of the stadium, until recently, was the location of a red brick, shed roof addition which ran the length of the elevation and contained a double row of horse stalls (removed in 2000). This addition had stepped parapet endwalls and a long shed roof which ended in an approximately six foot high eastern wall. Sliding wood doors were located in the endwalls. The exact construction date of the stall addition is unknown, but it is present on 1926 Sanborn maps (Sanborn, 1926). This addition was removed as a part of current work being conducted on the Stadium. It is the reason for the current condition of the east wall, which is painted white.

Interior

The interior of the Stadium consists of the 100-by-200-foot show ring surrounded by wood bleachers, and a walkway all the way around the perimeter of the building. The floor outside the ring is paved with asphalt. The perimeter walls are brick, and have been painted numerous times. These walls are currently undergoing seismic upgrading, consisting of shotcrete support walls at the corners and just below the roofline, and structural steel reinforcement beams, which are consistent with the utilitarian design of the building. These new shotcrete walls, while more than doubling the thickness of the original walls in some locations, will not interfere with the fenestration of the building. The exterior doors and windows of the building open directly onto the perimeter walkway.

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Property Name Oregon State Fair Stadium and Poultry Building Ensemble County and State Marion, OR

THE STADIUM: Interior (cont.)

The interior framing of the building consists of heavy timber posts set on concrete footings around the perimeter walkway and in the bleacher area. These posts support the truss roof system, which allows the center of the building to be free of posts. The posts in the bleacher area have a decorative chamfer on their corners. Those surrounding the ring have additional diagonal bracing. The truss roof system is constructed of heavy wood top and bottom chords, and lighter wood diagonal web members. The trusses are tied into the perimeter walls of the building. When the Stadium was built, these roof trusses were frequently called the largest of their kind in the country. The two-tiered clerestory, visible from the interior of the building, was part of the "modern idea of light and ventilation" that was employed in the construction of the building ("Coliseum Plans O.K." 1918). Indeed, the entire stadium was lighted "naturally" ("Coliseum Plans O.K." 1918). The lower tier of the clerestory had 15-light horizontal wood windows all around, while the upper tier had nearly square 25-light windows all around. These were probably awning windows. Today, the lower tier windows have been replaced with wood louvers, and the upper tier has had every-other opening replaced with louvers, while the remaining window openings have been boarded over.

The bleachers surrounding the show ring, which are original to the building, are constructed entirely of wood. They are supported on the underside by heavy timber posts and beams. There are four entrances to the bleachers on the west side, two on the north, three on the east and one on the south. The bleachers on the south, west, and northwest sides of the ring rise all the way to the perimeter wall, while the seats on the east and northeast sides of the ring do not overhang the perimeter walkway, instead terminating in a low wall of horizontal boards. The bleachers themselves are solid wood benches with slatted backs. The first row is separated from the platform surrounding the ring by a low rail. Originally there were box seats on the platform, but these were removed to accommodate more seats, which are set up for shows. The show ring itself has a dirt floor and is separated from the bleachers by solid plywood wall. This wall is of recent construction, having replaced an earlier one constructed of beadboard, which rotted. The new wall is higher than the original to conform to new building standards, but it does interfere with viewing from the lowest tier of seats. The show ring itself has a chute at the south end and solid gate at the north end and along the east side, both of which lead directly through to outside doors.

The perimeter walkway around the show ring allows circulation through the building and also provides space for concessions, primarily on the west and north sides. Restrooms, probably built in the 1950s, are located in the southwest and northwest corners. Under the bleachers there is space for storage and some animal pens.

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Property Name Oregon State Fair Stadium and Poultry Building Ensemble

County and State Marion, OR

Exterior

The Poultry Building is a one-story, masonry structure set on a concrete perimeter foundation. It is rectangular in footprint, approximately 80 feet by 140 feet in dimension. The walls are composed of hollow terracotta bricks, consisting of an interior nine-inch thick brick wall and a three-inch thick brick exterior wall, which are mortared together but have no other mechanical connection. The exterior of the walls are coated in smooth stucco. The stucco is in fairly good condition, with some small cracks, except for the southwest corner, where a large patch of stucco has fallen off near the cornice. The building is of the Spanish Colonial Revival style, characterized in this case by the stucco finish, arched windows, and terracotta tiles which cap the parapet. Overall, the Poultry Building appears today very much as it did when it was constructed in 1921.

The north and south elevations are nine bays long with arched central entrances surmounted by pedimented sections of the parapet. Arched windows mark each of the remaining eight bays. The east and west elevations are five bays long, also with arched central entrances and windows in the flanking bays. The most noticeable decorative feature of the Poultry Building is the series of decorative crests, containing sculpted busts of roosters, which are centered between and above the windows on the north elevation and which flank the entrances on the south, east and west elevations. Each crest supports a flag pole and is painted realistically. There are twenty rooster bust crests in all.

The main elevation faces south. Its distinguishing feature is a decorative concrete crest over the entrance marked with the date of construction, 1921 AD. This crest supports a flagpole and is connected to the adjacent rooster bust crests by festoons.

The four entrances to the Poultry Building are identical, and all have been altered. Originally each entrance consisted of a set of double wood doors with lights in the upper half, surmounted by an eight-light operable transom with two-light sidelights, topped by a ten-light fanlight. None of the original doors are extant. The main entrance has replacement wood doors composed of diagonal boards. The transom is extant and in good condition, but the fanlight has been removed and replaced with a wood panel. The north elevation has replacement plywood doors and its transom section has been covered with a plywood panel. The east elevation has replacement plywood doors but retains its transom and fanlight in good condition. The west elevation has replacement plywood doors and retains its transom and part of its fanlight, but all the windows have been painted over and a vent has been installed in the center portion of the fanlight.

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Property Name Oregon State Fair Stadium and Poultry Building Ensemble County and State Marion, OR

POULTRY BUILDING (cont.)

Exterior (cont.)

The original wood windows of the Poultry Building are all extant and in good condition. They consist of awning-style 16-light lower portions topped by a six-light fanlight. The bottom rank of lights in each of the windows consists of four union-jack windows which have all been painted over.

The Poultry Building roof is hidden behind a five-foot parapet topped by a wood cornice and a red terracotta tile cap. The roof is sheathed in rolled asphalt roofing which runs up the parapet and is secured under aluminum flashing which covers the interior facing terracotta roof tiles. The roof is essentially flat, but slopes toward the center, where drains connect to pipes which conduct water straight down through the interior of the building to a storm drain. In the center of the roof, running the length of the building, is a gable roofed clerestory constructed of wood. Originally each wall of the clerestory was composed of awning style multiple light windows which provided light and ventilation to the building. These were all removed and covered with plywood between 1986 and 1988. Filling the gable ends of the clerestory are large sections of wood louvers, which provide additional ventilation to the building. These are in fairly good condition, although some of the louvers are broken or missing. The clerestory roof is covered in asphalt shingles.

Interior

The interior of the Poultry Building is essentially one large open space, as would be expected of an exhibition hall. The structure of the building, from the walls to the roof, is visible, and an integral part of the visual nature and significance of the building. The most notable features of the interior of the Poultry Building are the eight large barrel-arched trusses which support the clerestory roof and allow an open center space uninterrupted by posts. The trusses, constructed of curved, laminated wood beams and heavy timber, appear to be unique in Oregon and rare elsewhere. They are set on poured concrete footings and are strengthened by light timber web members and steel tie-rods connected to the clerestory walls and roof.

The interior walls of the building are exposed terracotta structural bricks, now painted white. The lower portion of the walls as well as the bottom of the windows are covered in horizontal boards which are not original, and against which cages are set. The terracotta brick walls run up to the flat roof, which is supported by wood posts set against the exterior walls, and by the arched trusses. The posts and trusses support beams that run the length of the building, which in turn hold the roof joists. The original wood board roof sheathing is visible over the joists. The clerestory in the center of the building is supported by the trusses. It is constructed of wood, and there are no interior walls to hide the exterior horizontal board sheathing or the roof sheathing. The original clerestory windows, which encircled the entire clerestory, have been removed and the openings covered with plywood. One can imagine how bright and airy the interior of the building was when the clerestory windows were in place. Above the windows in the gable ends of the clerestory are louvered openings, which provide additional ventilation for the building.

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Property Name Oregon State Fair Stadium and Poultry Building Ensemble County and State Marion, OR

POULTRY BUILDING: Interior (cont.)

The rectangular space has a cross-shaped circulation pattern, connected by the doors located in the center of each wall. There are three "corridors" running the length of the building, defined by platforms built between the trusses near their bases, which are used to support poultry cages during a show. These are probably not original but may date to the historical period of the building. Currently the floors are dirt, except the main cross walkways, which are concrete. Concrete drainage troughs are located beneath where the cages would be set during a show, but these are no longer functional. When it was constructed, there was a large fountain and pool located in the center of the building where the two main axis meet. The floors may have originally been concrete, as a description of the building when it was new indicates ("Two Carloads of Eastern Chickens Coming" September 1921). Current renovation plans call for covering the entire floor with concrete.

The most significant alteration to the Poultry Building was the 1970s addition of a wood platform which fills the center space created by the trusses. This platform, constructed of wood, essentially creates a second story in the clerestory. It has concrete footings and a wood rail with a ledge on which cages can be set. There are dogleg staircases at either end of the platform. This platform, while providing much needed space, is visually intrusive and essentially destroys the open feeling of the Poultry Building. Current plans call for its removal.

The Poultry Building has no heat, but does have electrical service. The exterior is lighted by small lanterns which hang over the sides of the parapet in the center of each wall. The interior is lighted with modern fluorescent lamps. It is possible that originally there was no electricity, and that the large windows and clerestory provided all the light necessary.

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AgricultureArchitectureEntertainment/RecreationSocial History**Period of Significance**Stadium: 1919-1951Poultry Building: 1921-1951**Significant Dates**Stadium: 1919Poultry Building: 1921**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation**Architect/Builder**Stadium: Lewis Irvine Thompson, ArchitectStadium: Siewart and Engstrom, Builders

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Property Name Oregon State Fair Stadium and Poultry Building Ensemble County and State Marion, OR

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA AND PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Oregon State Fair Stadium and Poultry Building are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C and are significant in the areas of agriculture, architecture, entertainment/recreation, and social history.

The Stadium and Poultry Building are the last vestiges of the historic development associated with a 147 year old Oregon institution. The Oregon State Fair has historically provided a forum for farmers to promote their products, learn about advances in farm technology and practices, make social connections with their peers, and be entertained. The Stadium and Poultry Buildings were integral to these functions. The Stadium is one of the centers of agricultural exhibition and entertainment at the Fair, and has been throughout its history. The Poultry Building is the location of one of the premier agricultural exhibits of the Fair, and for a short period of its history housed the Future Farmers of America, a social and vocational organization for young agrarians.

Both the Stadium and the Poultry Building are significant architecturally as the last remaining buildings from the historical period of the Oregon State Fair. Both evoke classic "Fair Style," being stylistically typical of fair buildings of the early 20th century, of which there are relatively few remaining. They are also eligible because both have roofs supported by unique wood trusses—the Stadium's being the largest truss roof of its kind in the west when built, and the Poultry Building's because of its unique laminated wood arch design.

The period of significance is 1919-1951 for the Stadium, and 1921-1951 for the Poultry Building. These dates mark the construction of the buildings through the historical period, during which time they were continually used for their original or closely related purposes.

THE OREGON STATE FAIR: A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The first agricultural fair occurred in 1810 in New York. It was not until the mid-1800s, however, with the emergence of agricultural societies, formed by rural farmers who desired a forum for displaying their wares and improving their farming skills, that agricultural fairs became popular across the country. The first official State Fair was held in Detroit, Michigan in 1849 (Koop 1988).

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County and State Marion, OR

THE OREGON STATE FAIR: A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW (cont.)

Agriculture was of great importance to the Euro-American settlers of the Oregon Territory and, as the region developed in the mid-1800s, citizens founded local agricultural societies to discuss farming practices and resources. During the 1850s, these societies began organizing county fairs, like those in other parts of the country they had seen or heard about. Yamhill County hosted the first Oregon county fair in 1854 (Oregon State Fair and Expo Center Website 2001).

Over the next few years, the *Oregon Farmer* newspaper began calling for a State Fair. A group of farmers, calling themselves the Oregon Fruitgrowers Association, held a harvest fair in Gladstone in 1858 which is considered the first unofficial Oregon State Fair. The Oregon Fruitgrowers Association evolved into what is now the Oregon State Fair and Expo Center, making the agency 143 years old this year (Oregon State Fair and Expo Center Website 2001).

In 1860, the Oregon Fruitgrowers Association united with several county agricultural societies to become the Oregon Agricultural Society. The first order of business was the establishment of the official date for an annual State Fair—four days beginning on the second Tuesday in October. The first fair by the newly expanded Society was held that same year on a four-acre parcel of land on the north bank of the Clackamas River in the Gladstone/Oregon City area. The land was owned by Peter M. Rinearson, a pioneer who arrived in 1845 (Corning 1947).

On October 1, 1861, the first "official" Oregon State Fair was held on the same site as the previous fair. The Oregon State Agricultural Society sponsored the four-day event, which included entries in livestock, farm products, cooking, and needlework, even though the Legislative Assembly denied a request for money to pay for fair prizes (called premiums). The Fair was considered a huge success, with over 1500 attendees (Williams 1948). The major draw was the men's and women's equestrian events.

Following the 1861 Fair, plans were immediately made to acquire a more centralized location and better financial support. The Oregon State Agricultural Society voted, and the majority of votes cast were for Salem (Corning 1947). \$1700 in subscriptions was secured, and the Marion County Agricultural Society donated their annual dues to purchase eighty acres of land, building a race track and a pavilion (Tozier 1923). The State Fair was held on that site the same year. Unfortunately, the fair ended up \$3600 in debt, and the Marion County Agricultural Society had to sell the fairgrounds to Marion County to recover its costs (Tozier 1923).

The Fair was operated by the Agricultural Societies until 1885 when the State Board of Agriculture was established and charged with the "exclusive management and control of the State Agricultural Society." The Board was also granted oversight authority of an "annual fair or exhibition to showcase all of the industries and industrial products of the state." In 1899, the Board was modified to consist of five members. From 1899 to 1913, ten other agricultural society boards within Oregon assisted the State Board. During that time the fairgrounds in Salem grew due to land purchases adjoining the existing site until the Fairgrounds was close to its present size of 185 acres (Malheur Enterprise 2000).

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Property Name Oregon State Fair Stadium and Poultry Building Ensemble County and State Marion, OR

THE OREGON STATE FAIR: A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW (cont.)

In 1913, the state agricultural society boards were abolished and the counties were authorized to create their own fair boards. That year, the State Fair was established under the Board of State Fair Directors whose members were appointed by the Governor. The Board of State Fair Directors existed until 1931 when it was absorbed into the Department of Agriculture. In 1951, the Legislative Assembly formally created the Oregon State Fair Commission as an independent entity. In 1977, the name changed from the State Fair Commission to the State Fair and Exposition Center and the State Fair Advisory Committee was established. The Governor was granted complete authority over the State Fair by the State Assembly (Oregon State Fair and Expo Center Website 2001).

The State Fair has run continuously since its inception, except for 1905, when it was not held because of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, in Portland, and during World War II, when the fairgrounds were leased to the military to house personnel (Oregon State Fair and Expo Center Website 2001).

The Oregon State Fair has grown each year from its inception. Attractions have been added or deleted, the premiums have increased, and the physical composition of the fairgrounds have changed.

On July 31, 1967, during preparation for the State Fair, an arson fire destroyed the 63,500 square foot Commercial Building, built in 1913, and the adjoining 47,000 square foot Natural Resource Building, built in 1891. A Fairview Hospital patient working at the Fairgrounds set the fire. Governor Tom McCall and the State Fair Commissioners decided to proceed with that year's State Fair despite the setback (Oregon State Fair and Expo Center Website 2001).

Following the 1967 fire, there was a proposal to move the State Fairgrounds from Salem to the Tualatin-Wilsonville area. Mayor Kyle of Tigard sought to combine the Multnomah, Washington, and Clackamas Fairs with the State Fair and create a facility that would be operated year-round. The fair commissioners voted down this concept and set the new building construction on the Fairgrounds to begin following the 1968 State Fair (Oregon State Fair and Expo Center Website 2001).

In 1981, Oregon cut the State Fair from its general fund budget with the expectation that it would become self supporting. The fair, despite maximizing the use of its facilities throughout the year, was unable to do that, and the state has had to subsidize the fair to keep it afloat. The prospect of moving the Oregon State Fair came up again in 1999, when controversy arose over who would pay for fairground renovations: the state, the City of Salem, or Marion County. Two potential sites were proposed, one in Columbia County, the other in Deschutes County (O'Brien 1999). Those ideas never materialized, and the Oregon State Fair remains in its historic location in Salem.

Fairgrounds Layout

Throughout its history, the buildings of the Oregon State Fair were constructed as needed to suit the existing conditions. In 1914, a master plan of the fairgrounds was designed by state architect W.C.

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Fairgrounds Layout (cont.)

Knighton. This plan centered on a landscaped plaza, with the main entrance at one end and the grandstand at the other. The Exhibits Pavilion, which was constructed that same year, was built in accordance to this plan. The master plan was quite ambitious, requiring several large buildings to be moved, and numerous more to be constructed. An article written about the plan stated that "it is expected that several years will elapse before this rearrangement will be completed, but it is intended that all future buildings will be erected in conformity to the plan ("Entire New Layout for State Fair is Made by Architect" 1914)." The plan never materialized. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps from 1926 show that buildings constructed after the Exhibits Pavilion were not placed according to the plan (Sanborn 1926). Aside from the Exhibits Pavilion, no other buildings indicated on the plan seem to have been constructed as they were laid out.

The failure of the ambitious master plan is not a surprise, considering the tight budget that the State Fair has always operated under. The construction or relocation of numerous buildings over a short period of time was not realistic. There was never again a master plan of the grounds, nor a designated style or scale which dictated construction. Every few years, some buildings were demolished and others built or converted to new uses. This was always considered an improvement, as new and modern was favored over historic. In 1929, the Old Pavilion, built in the 1860s and perhaps the first building built at the fairgrounds, was razed (Morgan 1936:9). In 1938, "beautifully landscaped grounds replaced the numerous old buildings and cottages which were torn town". In 1939, Every old barn (was) demolished, and along with them, the old fire station (Spitzbart 1939:5). This philosophy of replacement over restoration has led to a fairgrounds which today has only three historic buildings, the Poultry Building and the Stadium, subjects of this nomination, and the Grandstand, built in 1929, which has been determined unsafe and will be demolished.

Fairgrounds Landscaping

In the early days of the fair, the Fairgrounds, although considered ideally located for transportation, convenience, proximity to amenities, and natural beauty, were quite wet when it rained. Part of the grounds was a virtual lake in all but the driest times, complete with ducks and frogs (Talmadge 1936). By the late teens, however, the area was drained, leveled, landscaped and had paved walkways (Webb 1930:17).

The grounds of the Oregon State Fair have long been beautifully landscaped with various flowerbeds and other plantings (see historic photos). Floral gardens were a part of the Fairgrounds at least as far back as 1893, and probably earlier (Oregon State Fair and Expo Center Website, 2001). Many of the buildings, including the Poultry Building, were enhanced with shrubbery and flowers ((Preble 1931:22). In 1936, a formal garden was planted on either side of the main gates, surrounded by a low wall constructed of bricks from the old statehouse which had burned the year before. Also that year a huge replica of Mt. Hood was constructed of flowers in front of the Stadium by landscape artist Ernest Iufer (Morgan 1936:19).

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Property Name Oregon State Fair Stadium and Poultry Building Ensemble County and State Marion, OR

The Campground

One feature of the early Oregon State Fair was the campground, which housed the majority of visitors to the fair, most of whom stayed for the duration of the event. This camp was present at the first fair, when 500 campers arrived (Maxwell 1966), and every fair thereafter until the automobile made quick commuting possible. The campground was the center of social life. It provided not only a forum for socialization that was lacking the rest of the year, when most farmers lived far from each other, but it also provided an opportunity to trade or barter their products for goods they were in need of (Talmadge 1936).

In the earliest days, entire families and their livestock occupied the campgrounds, sometimes even erecting semi-permanent cabins. After 1900, a system of streets, lots and numbers, including a city directory, was implemented at the campground. In 1904, horses were moved to a separate location, and in some years stalls were erected for them. There was also a Campers' Association, which elected officers who held daily meetings during the fair, at which complaints or suggestions could be made (Tozier 1923).

The early campground was located at Oak Grove, which is on the north side of the fairgrounds off Silverton Road. Camping still occurs there. "Dry" RV camping is also allowed at several locations around the perimeter of the fairgrounds.

The Exhibits

The main purpose of the Oregon State Fair, as with other state and county fairs, is to display and promote the products of the state, primarily the agricultural products. From the earliest fairs, individuals and counties competed with one another in divisions including horses, beef and dairy cattle, swine, sheep, goats, poultry, pigeons, rabbits, art and photographic art, honey and bees, land products, dairy products, domestic baking, textiles, and flowers. Some of the more unusual novelty competitions included butter grading, horse-shoe tossing, pig-calling, wild-cow milking, even dental work. Divisions were added and deleted each year. Men and women were welcome to compete, although in the earlier days the competitions were segregated along traditional lines into farming for men and homemaking for women. Children entered through the 4-H and Future Farmers of America organizations. Each county sent its best entrants, often shipping or trucking its livestock from distant regions.

Exhibits were another large part of the fair. Some exhibits were present at each fair but still garnered great attention, such as commercial farm machinery and equipment, cars and domestic products. Over the long history of the Oregon State Fair, it introduced a wide variety of ideas and inventions to Oregonians. In 1877, the phonograph, invented by Thomas Edison that year, and the telephone, invented by Alexander Graham Bell the year before, were shown. The first horseless carriage caused a sensation in 1904, and by 1910 eight patrons brought their own automobiles to the fair (William 1948). In 1911, seven years after the

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The Exhibits (cont.)

Wright brothers made their historic first flights, an airplane made an appearance at the Oregon State Fair. The first commercial airplane was exhibited at the 1946 fair (William 1948). A 90-foot Titan missile similar to the one that had just launched a satellite into orbit was displayed in 1961 ("State Fair Has Deep Roots..."2000).

Finally, the State Fair was also about entertainment, some of which required tickets and garnered extra revenue for the fair. As with other parts of the fair, entertainment came and went. Some programs included rodeos, precision riding troupes, variety revues, performers such as "banjoists" and clowns, entertaining animals such as "trick bears", Ferdinand the Bull and Charlie the Horse, and a wide variety of singers, dancers, and other entertainers. An orchestra broadcast over the radio provided background music and evening dance music. Horse racing was always a big draw, and betting has long been permitted. In 1939, "photo-finish" equipment was introduced at the State Fair, making the pari-mutuel setup "the best the state fair has ever offered (Spitzbart 1939:8)." Carnival rides and games have their own area of the fair

THE STADIUM

The Stadium (or Coliseum, as it was originally called) was designed by Lewis Irvine Thompson, a Portland architect. The building was constructed as designed, with few changes to the architects plans ("Assembly Building For State Fair Grounds" 1918). It is a 200 by 300 foot building covering a show ring of 100 by 200 feet. The ring was designed without posts and using the newly developed "subway system" of entering the seating area, which eliminated "the necessity of walking down aisles in front of other persons." The Stadium had a one of the largest truss roofs in the country, and was twice the size of the Portland City Auditorium, seating about 8000 people ("Assembly Building For State Fair Grounds" 1918). The building was naturally lighted by the clerestory windows, and used "modern ideas of light and ventilation". ("Assembly Building For State Fair Grounds" 1918). All Oregon products were specified in the construction of the Stadium. The total cost of the new Stadium was to be \$75,000 ("Coliseum Plans O.K." 1918).

The Stadium was apparently constructed in two phases. The first phase was built by general contractors Siewart and Engstrom of Salem, who submitted the low bid of \$14,620 to construct the truss roof and supporting posts over the show ring, but not the permanent seats or walkways. This phase was completed in time for the 1918 Fair ("Salem Bid is Lowest" 1918). The remainder of the building was constructed by the 1919 Fair, but no references to the second phase of construction were found. The shed roof stall addition which ran the length of the east side of the Stadium until recently, was constructed by 1926 (Sanborn, 1926).

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THE STADIUM (cont.)

For many years after its construction, the Oregon State Fair bragged about its stadium, especially its "largest spanned roof on the Pacific Coast," and its ample seating capacity (Preble 1931:17). In 1931, the principal buildings at the Fairgrounds were painted a standard color dubbed "State Fair Cream" (Preble 1931:17). In 1936, "reconstruction and repair work" was carried out on the stadium, and box seats were built along the east side, which was previously open (Morgan 1936:12). In 1939, the Stadium and all the seats were painted in "aluminum," or silver paint, and the building renamed the Silver Bowl. The same year, 650 seats were added, most likely on the west side of the show ring (Spitzbart 1939:5).

By 1957, the Stadium was considered a fire hazard because of the wood bleachers, but was structurally sound ("Most Fair Buildings Said Outdated; New Armory OKd" 1957). By 1974, the Stadium was described unflatteringly in a newspaper article: "The atmosphere is one of mustiness; there are posts which obscure the view and the space for offices, dressing rooms and holding areas for livestock are totally inadequate. Electrically and mechanically, the stadium is an anachronism (Chenoweth 1974:8)."

In August 1999, an article in the Salem Statesman Journal reported that although the Stadium was the most utilized and profitable building on the Fairgrounds year round, its condition caused some show clients to cancel their events. Visitors entered the building through makeshift plywood porticos to protect them from the possibility of falling bricks, and the facilities were considered outdated and decrepit (O'Brien 1999).

Lewis Irvine Thompson

Little information was found about the architect of the State Fair Stadium, Lewis Irvine Thompson. He was born in Albany Oregon and lived most of his life in Portland. He attended Yale and Columbia Universities. Aside from architecture, he appeared to have other diverse interests. He appeared to enjoy dabbling in automotive mechanics, inventing an antiglare headlight for automobiles in 1915 ("Anti-glare light for autos is devised..." 1915), an automotive air spring, and a device which allowed car engines to use crude petroleum instead of refined gasoline ("Crude Oil for Auto Power..." 1920). Thompson also had his own Portland radio station, KLIT, using his initials for his call letters, in 1927 (U. S. Radio Stations as of June 30, 1927 website).

Thompson appeared to have a particular affection for the Colonial Revival style. Based on his known works, his favorite architectural devices were Classical symmetry, central entrance porticos adorned with columns or pilasters, and arched windows and fanlights. Besides the State Fair Stadium, several other buildings are known to have been designed by Lewis Irvine Thompson. One is the Portland Union Stockyard Company, built ca. 1916, and formerly located at 2416 N. Marine Drive in Portland (demolished). It was a three-story, Colonial Revival brick office building. It had many similarities to the Stadium, including a centered entrance portico, arched windows arranged in a series, and molded concrete ornamentation (Portland Historic Resource Inventory). Another Thompson designed building is the

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THE STADIUM (cont.)

George Vinton House, built in 1916, located at 261 SW Kingston Avenue, in the Arlington Heights neighborhood of Portland. This one-story cottage is also in the Colonial Revival style, and has a classical entrance with sidelights, a fanlight, and a columned portico with a broken pediment (Portland Historic Resource Inventory). Thompson also designed his own house, located at 2045 SW 21st Avenue in Portland, and The Oregon State Soldier's Home Hospital, in Roseburg, Oregon.

Lewis Irvine Thompson moved to Los Angeles about 1927 and died there within a few years of heart disease. He was 42 and left a wife and three children ("Lewis I. Thompson, Former Portlander..." 1930).

Comparative Analysis of Other State Fair Stadiums

A search for other state fairs with buildings included in the National Register yielded several states. Nominations from Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina and Utah were obtained. From these, it appears that the Colonial Revival style, and other classically inspired styles, were very common for many buildings constructed at state fairs in the early 20th century, from animal barn and exhibit buildings to coliseums. Missouri, North Carolina, and Utah included stadiums in their nominations. North Carolina's arena was built in 1953, and was therefore not relevant to this analysis. The Missouri State Fair Stadium, a three-story brick building, was built ca. 1905-6. It has several features that are similar to the Oregon State Fair Stadium: it is stylistically classical, constructed of red brick, has arcaded windows on all four sides, and a centered entrance portico with pilasters (Maserang and Mitchell 1991). The Utah State Fair Coliseum, built in 1913, is, in contrast, oval, with blind arches all around, and a raised conical roof ("Utah State Fairgrounds" 1981).

THE POULTRY BUILDING

The Poultry Building was constructed in 1921 and used for the first time at the State Fair that year. The architect is not known. When it was built, it was declared magnificent and modern, "no doubt the finest poultry pavilion in the West ("Two Car Loads of Eastern Chickens Coming" 1921)." It was especially commended on its lighting and ventilation, "the most commendable features" of the building, and the "fountain and pool in the center, the telephone booth and other conveniences (which) make it the admiration of every breeder of poultry and pet stock, as well as the public generally ("Oregon State Fair Poultry Show" 1921)." The first year it held 1100 head of poultry, 300 rabbits and 250 pigeons in 1275 coops of galvanized iron and wire. There was additional space for 768 more coops holding 1150 more birds. The center of the building, which, because of the truss roof, was open and without posts, held an exhibit of commercial feed in the first year, but was anticipated to hold exhibits in the future. Plans were for a wing to hold pet stock and an office for the superintendent (Addis and Angell 1921:6).

When built, the Poultry Building was considered ample for many years to come. It was still in use in 1930, when the poultry and pigeon divisions held the largest exhibits ever sponsored in Oregon at the fair

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THE POULTRY BUILDING (cont.)

(Webb 1930:14, 19). In 1931, however, Edward Shearer, the superintendent of the Poultry Department, wrote that "During the past 25 years the Poultry department has outgrown three buildings including the present one which was considered ample for all time when it was built ten years ago (Preble 1931:20). Overflow space was needed for the poultry exhibits that year.

By 1934, the "old poultry building" was renovated to become the new Future Farmers of America headquarters, and the competitive butterfat contest and egg feed cost contest were held here ("State Fair Plant Improved for 1934" 1934). The Poultry Building was again used for poultry exhibits, but the exact dates are unknown.

In 1999, the Poultry building was deemed unsafe, and it was closed for the fair. A fence was erected around the building to prevent fairgoers from approaching it, because it was feared that the walls could collapse. The State Fair and Exposition Center, recognizing the architectural and historical significance of the resource, is currently stabilizing the building in hopes of restoring it in the coming years.

Comparative Analysis of Other State Fair Poultry Buildings

Two other states with fairgrounds on the National Register had poultry buildings: Missouri and Minnesota. A comparison of the Oregon State Fair Poultry Building with other state fair poultry buildings revealed that while stylistically they may be different, early 20th century poultry buildings appeared to take on a common form. They were typically rectangular, 1-story buildings with entrances centered on each side. They, like many fair buildings of the era, typically had classical detailing, including arched windows and door ways, and decorative pilasters. Like the Oregon Poultry Building, the Poultry Exhibits Building at the Minnesota State Fair, built in 1907-1908, is brick, has symmetrical facades with center entrances and colonnades, and has a wood-frame clerestory (Koop 1988). The Poultry Building at the Missouri State Fairgrounds, built in 1903, is also brick, and has symmetrical facades with arched central door and colonnade windows (Maserang and Mitchell 1991).

SUMMARY

The Oregon State Fair Stadium and Poultry Building are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C and are significant in the areas of agriculture, architecture, entertainment/recreation, and social history. The buildings are the last vestiges of the historic development associated with a 147 year old Oregon institution, and architecturally as the last remaining buildings from the historical period of the Oregon State Fair. Both buildings are reminiscent of the classic "Fair Style," being typical of fair buildings of the early 20th century, of which there are relatively few remaining. They are also eligible because both have roofs supported by unique wood trusses—the Stadium's being the largest truss roof of its kind in the west when built, and the Poultry Building's because of its unique laminated wood arch design.

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Property Name Oregon State Fair Stadium and Poultry Building Ensemble County and State Marion, OR

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary for the resources in this nomination includes a five-foot buffer encircling the Stadium, and a five-foot buffer around the Poultry Building, with a connector between the two roughly rectangular parcels. This boundary encompasses approximately 1.5 acres.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The Stadium and the Poultry Building are located on the 185 acre State Fairgrounds. In order to narrow down this large parcel to include only the historic resources and associated landscaping, a artificial five-foot buffer was created. This was considered sufficient to protect the buildings as well as include any historic plantings.

Oregon State Fair Stadium and Poultry Building Ensemble
Name of Property

Marion, OR
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.5 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Amy McFeeters-Krone, Architectural Historian

organization _____ date December 28, 2001

street & number 1831 NE Thompson Street telephone (503) 493-1926

city or town Portland state OR zip code 97212

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name State of Oregon, State Fair and Exposition Center

street & number 2330 17th St. NE telephone (503) 947-3333

city or town Salem state OR zip code 97303-3201

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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UTM REFERENCES

A) <u>10</u> <u>499550</u> <u>4978350</u>	D) <u>10</u> <u>499400</u> <u>4978350</u>
B) <u>10</u> <u>499550</u> <u>4978350</u>	E) <u>10</u> <u>499400</u> <u>4978400</u>
C) <u>10</u> <u>499450</u> <u>4978250</u>	F) <u>10</u> <u>499450</u> <u>4978400</u>

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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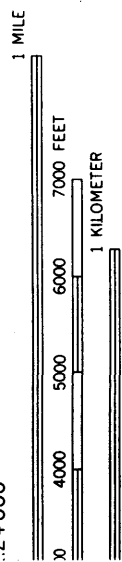
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ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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 Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface

Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
 Unimproved road, fair or dry weather

U. S. Route
 State Route



VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 REPRESENT 5 FOOT CONTOURS
 MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1982 and other sources
 This information not field checked. Map edited 1986

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OREGON STATE FAIR STADIUM AND
 POULTRY BUILDING ENSEMBLE
 SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON
 UTM REFERENCE
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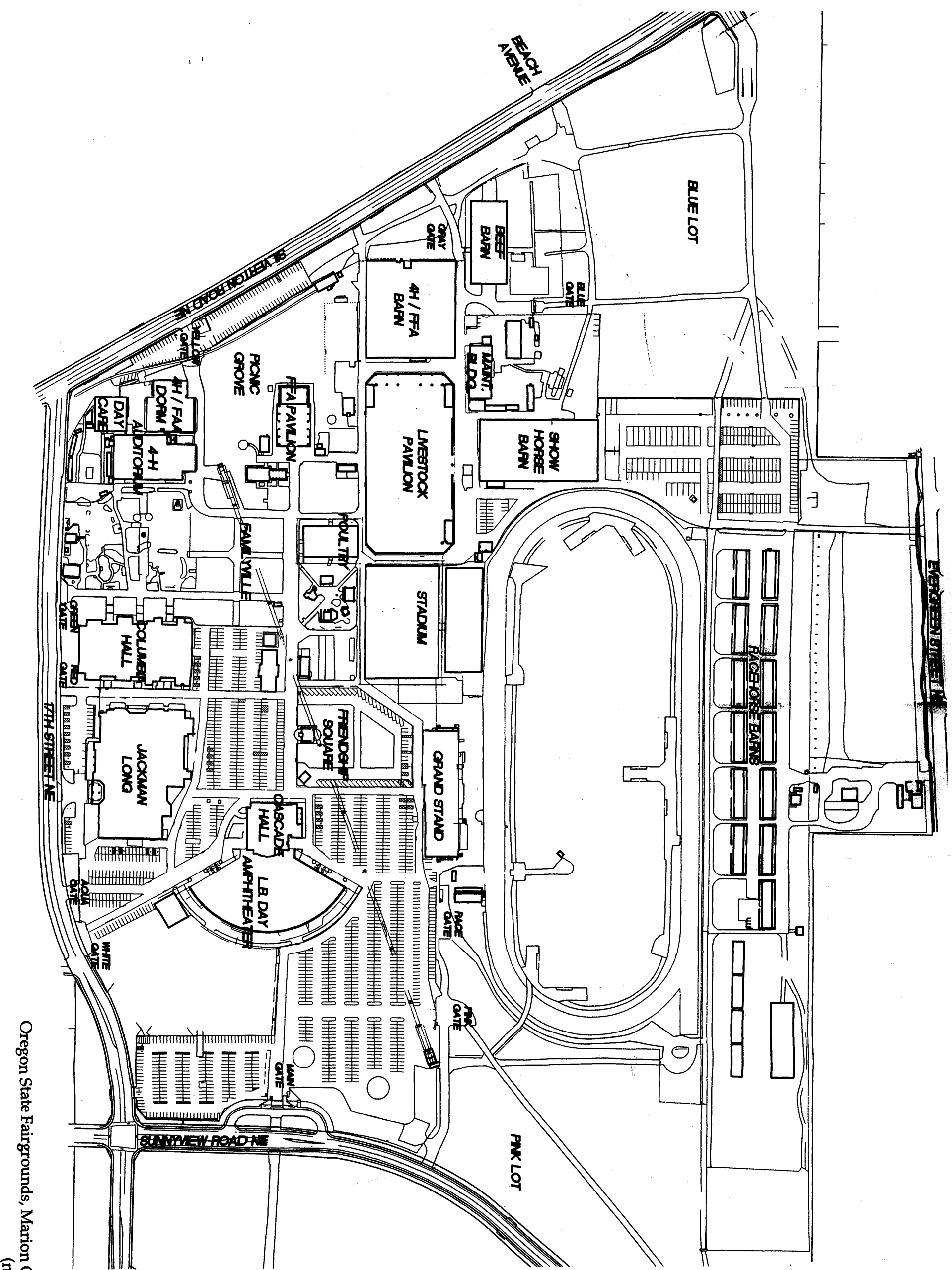
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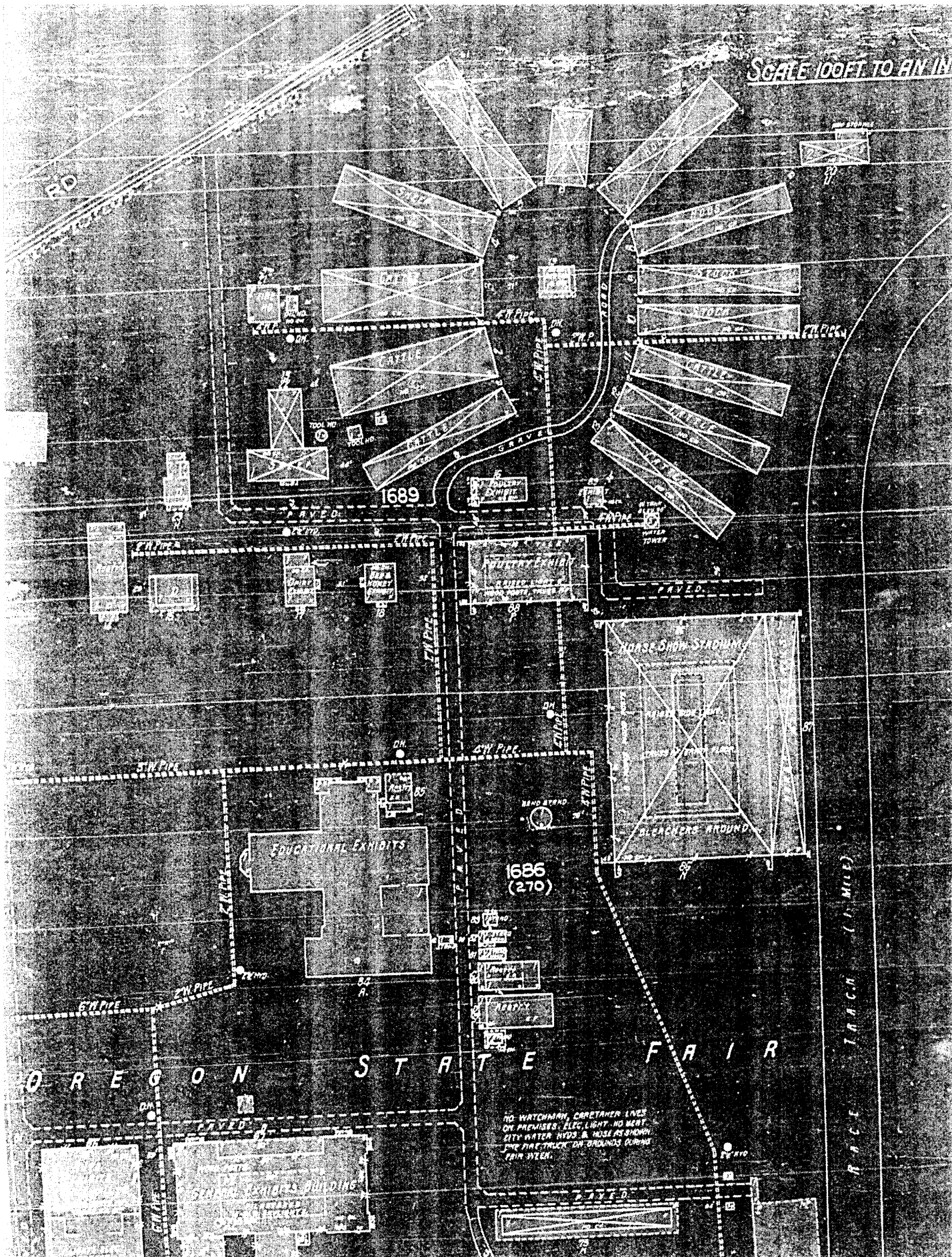
MIDDLE GROVE 2 MI.
 SILVERTON 12 MI.



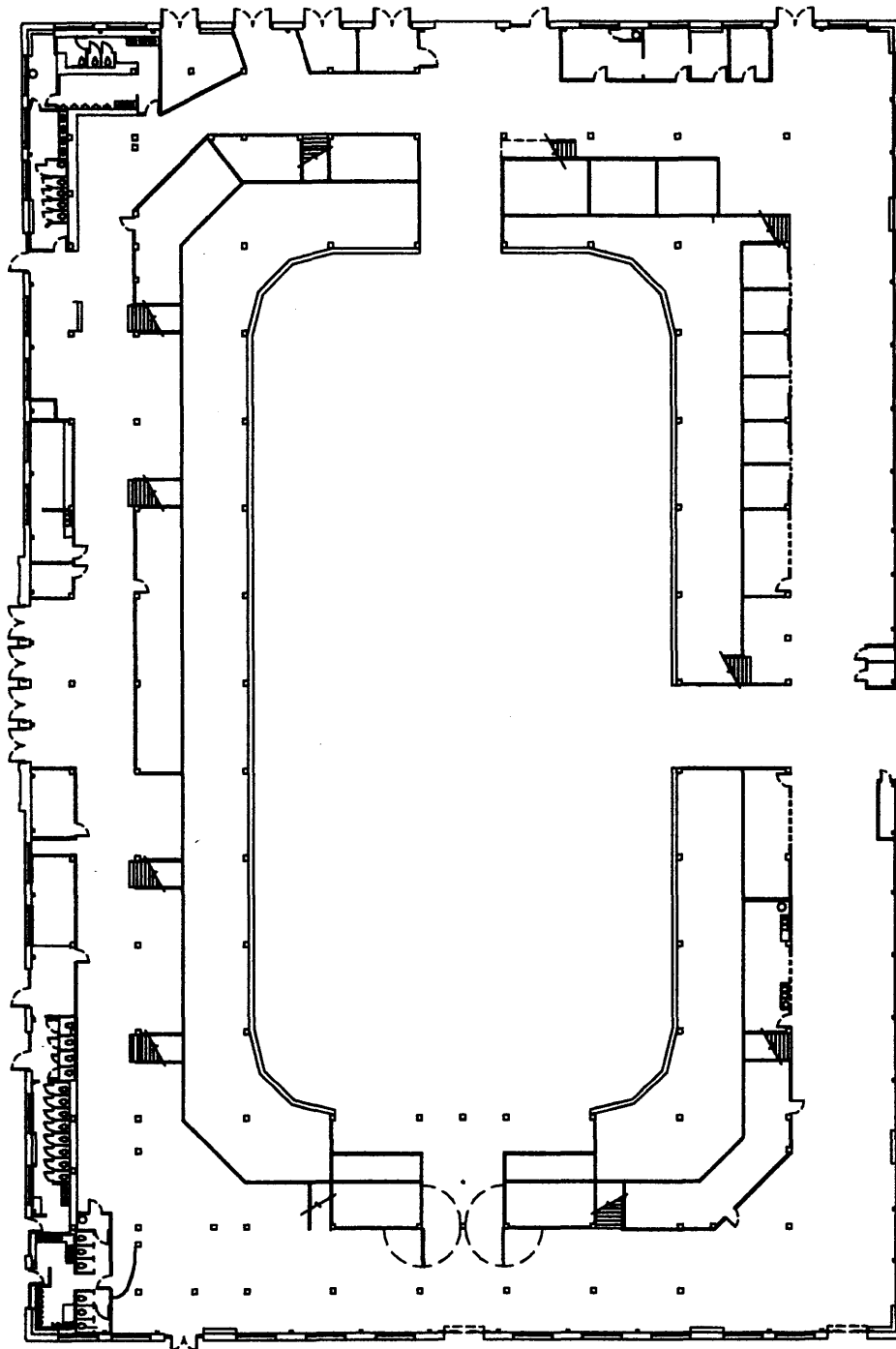
Oregon State Fairgrounds, Marion Co, Oregon
(not to scale)



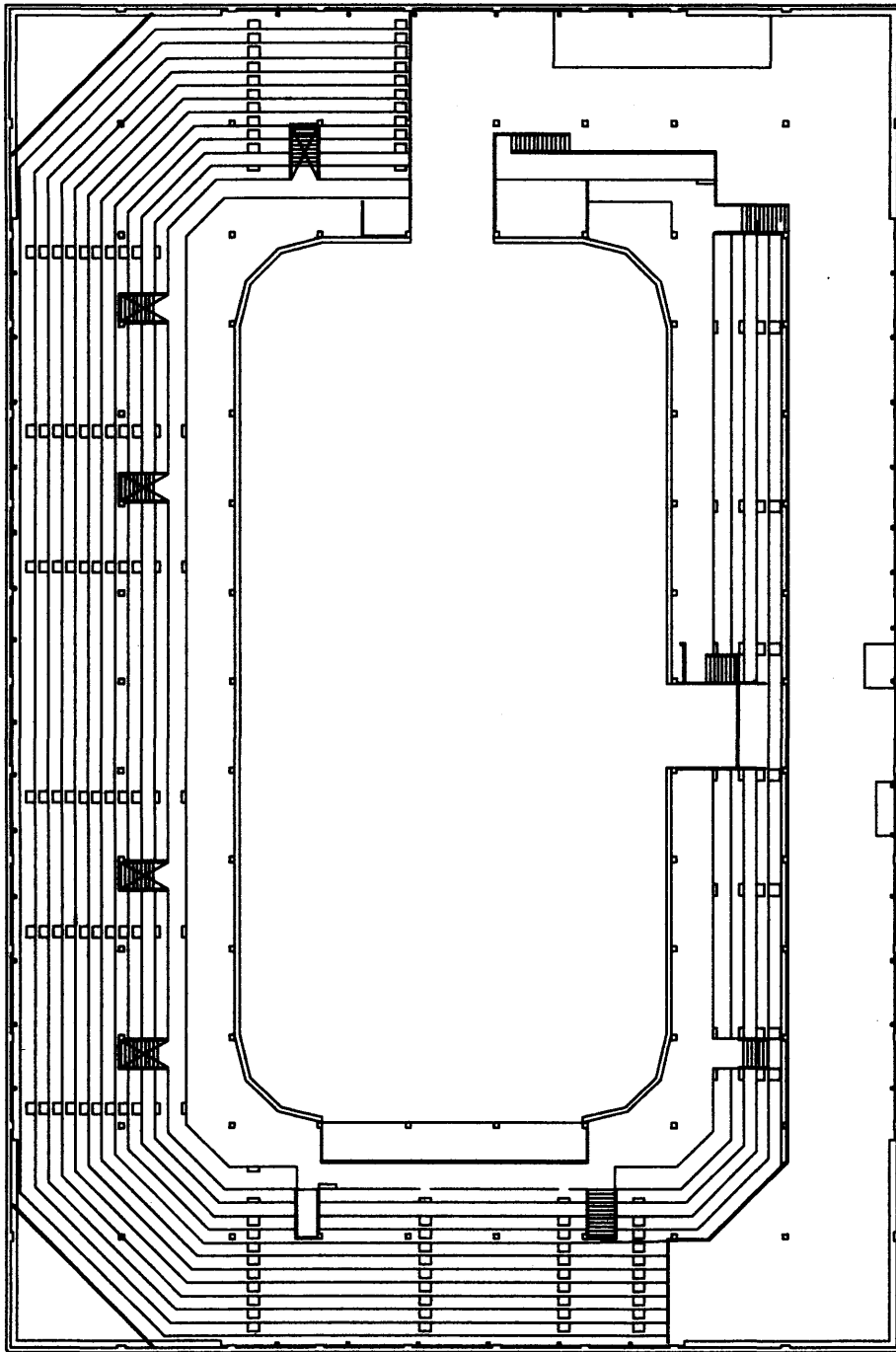
SCALE 100 FT TO AN IN



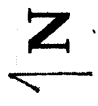
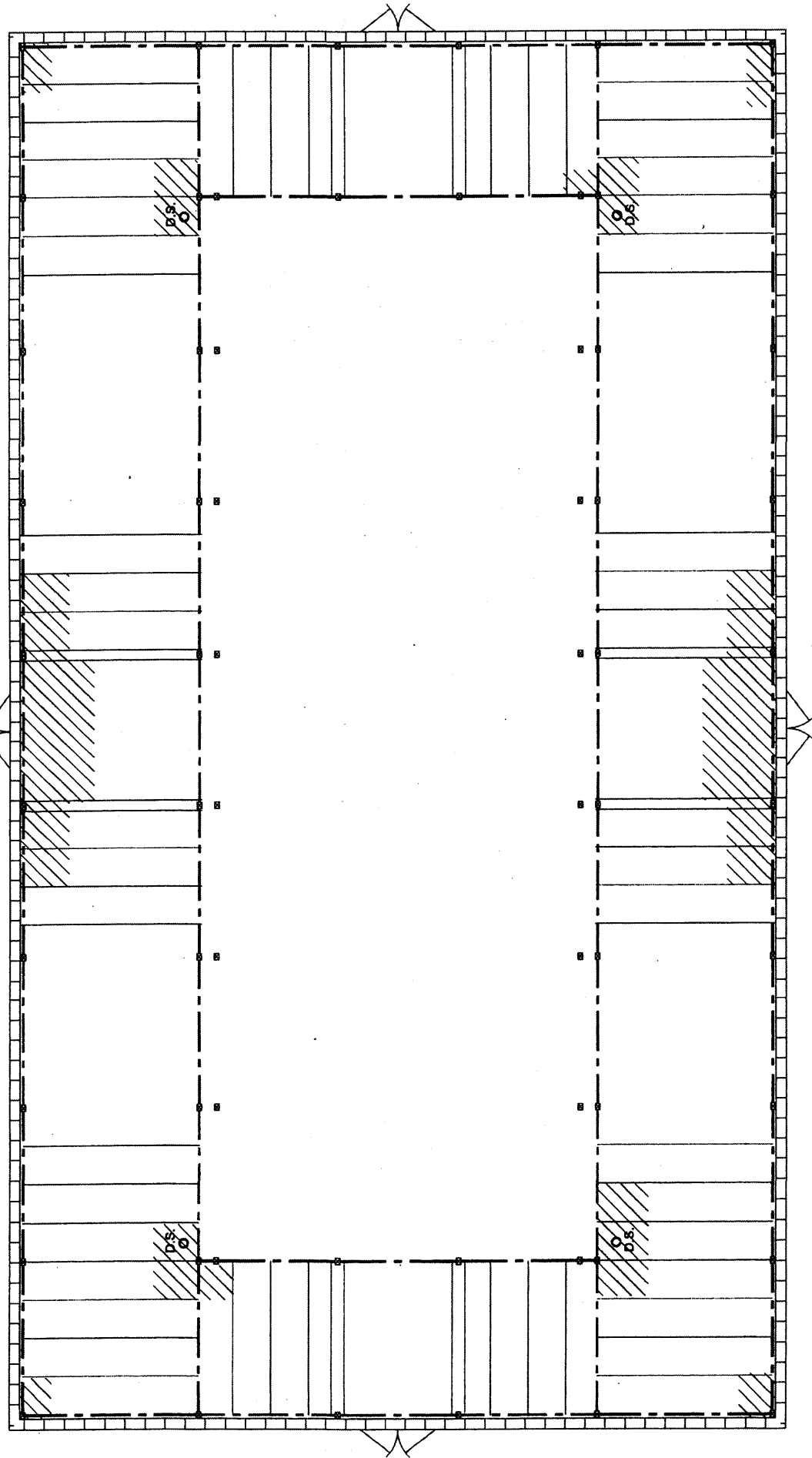
Oregon State Fairgrounds
Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1926



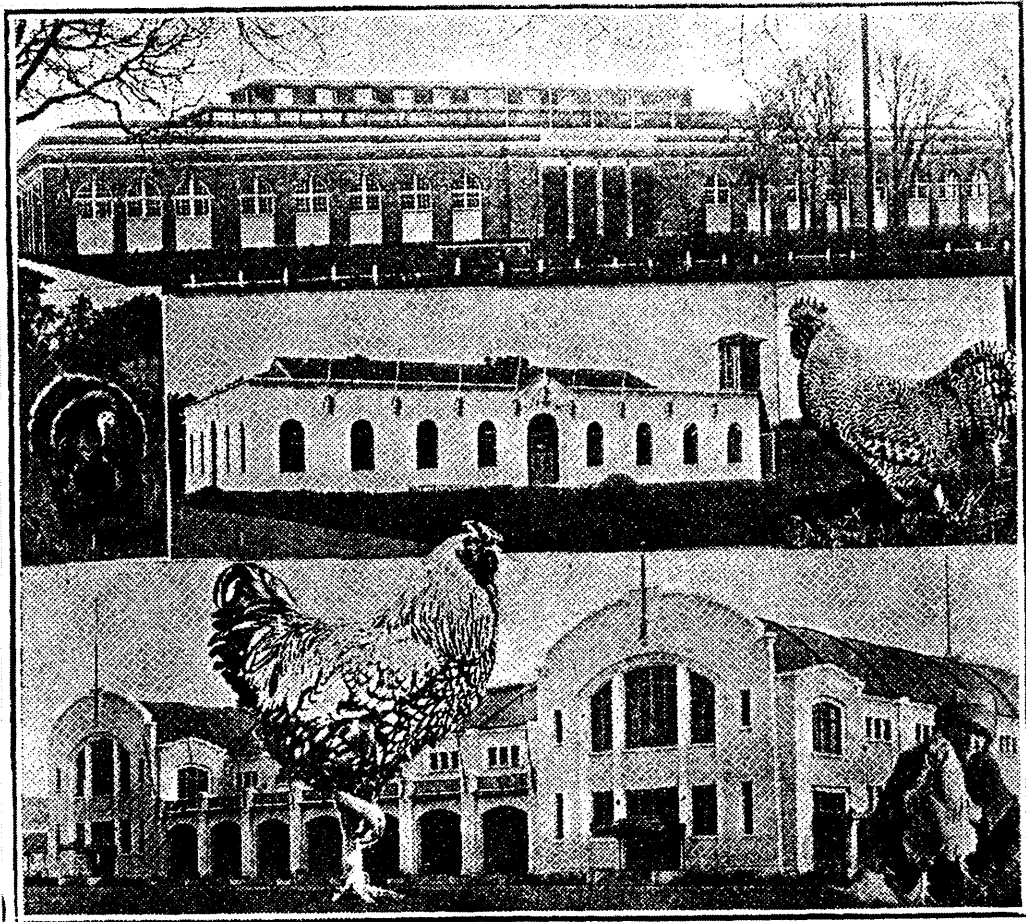
Oregon State Fair Stadium, Marion Co, Oregon
Plan
(not to scale)



Oregon State Fair Stadium, Marion Co, Oregon
Plan of Bleachers
(not to scale)



Oregon State Fair Poultry Building, Marion Co, Oregon
Plan
(not to scale)



Top: Oregon State Fair Stadium
Middle: Oregon State Fair Poultry Building
From *The Northwest Poultry Journal*, September 1922



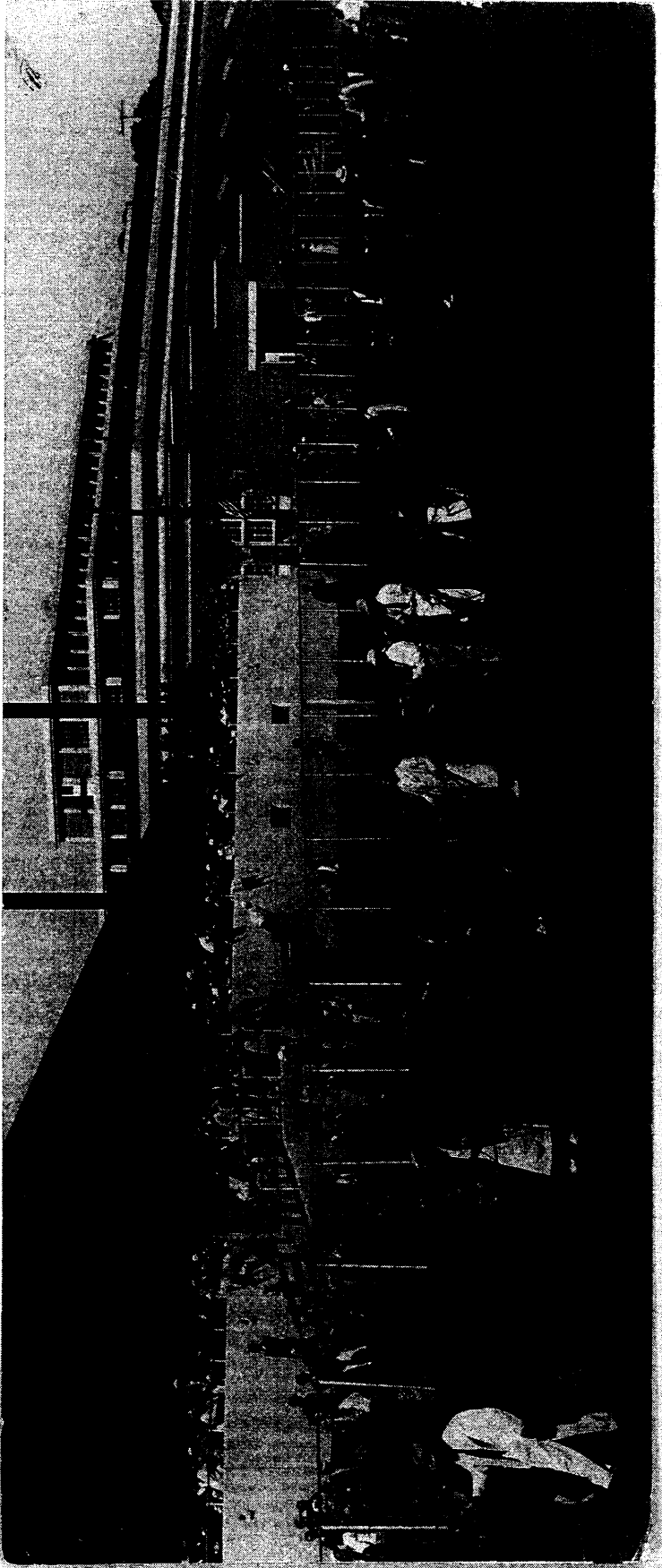
Oregon State Fair Overview, looking SW
From *The Oregon Journal*, September 7, 1954



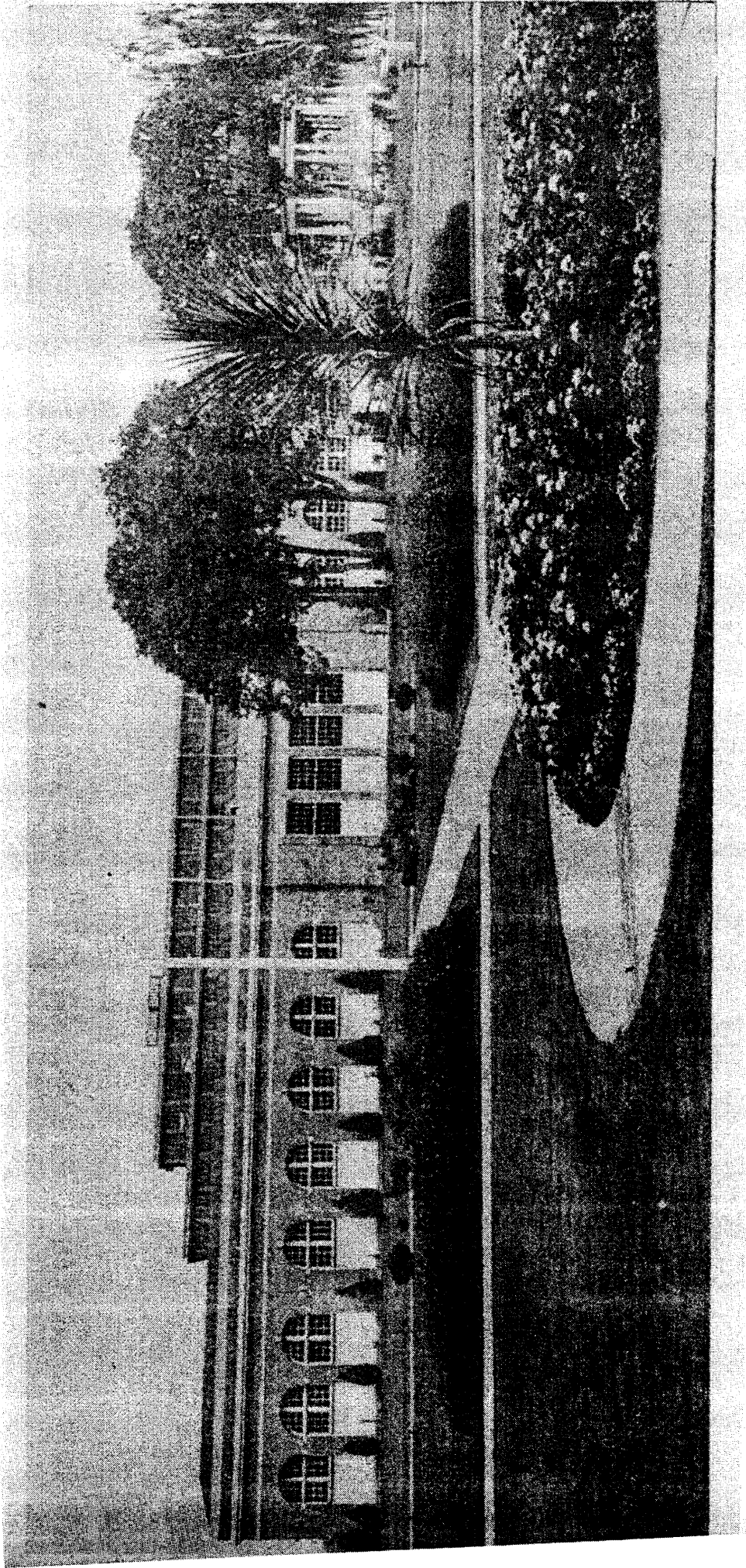
BUILDINGS TO COVER SEVEN ACRES, COST \$1,000,000, AS MANY AS FORTY-FIVE AND SEVEN TWICE AS MANY AS PORTLAND AND SPokane.

The contract has already been awarded for the building of the first unit of the new Oregon State Fair stadium, which will be built on the 100,000-foot site without poles and built on a concrete base. The stadium will be 300 by 300 feet in size, with a seating capacity of 25,000. It will have a steel roof, use of the largest by the company. The stadium will be naturally lighted, modern in design and ventilation being provided by the building. The stadium will be a subway station for the fair, to be built at a cost of \$1,000,000. The stadium will be a walking down town, at a cost of \$1,000,000.

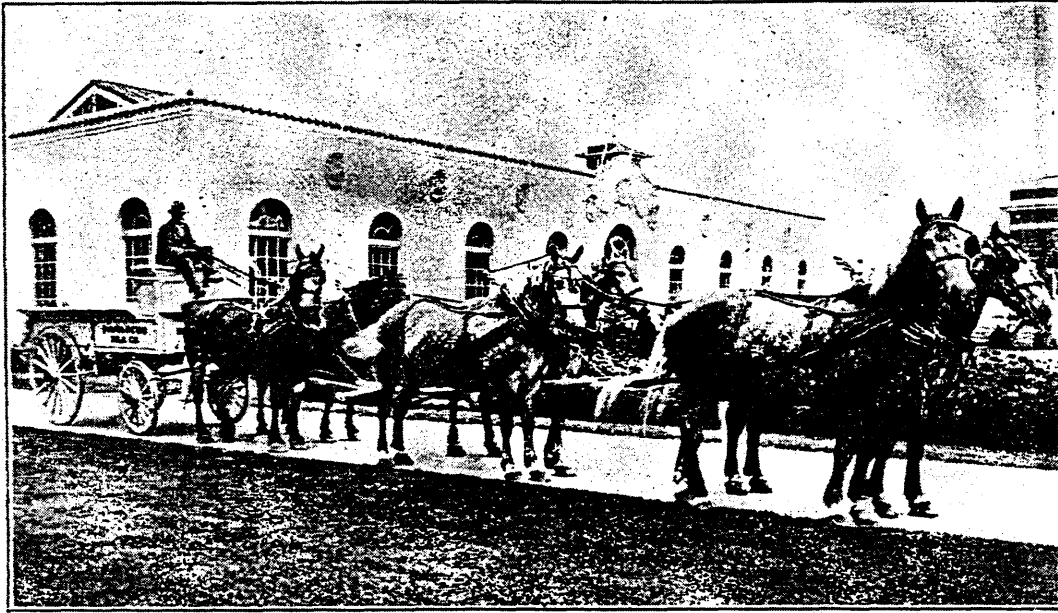
Oregon State Fair Stadium
From *The Oregonian*, March 3, 1918



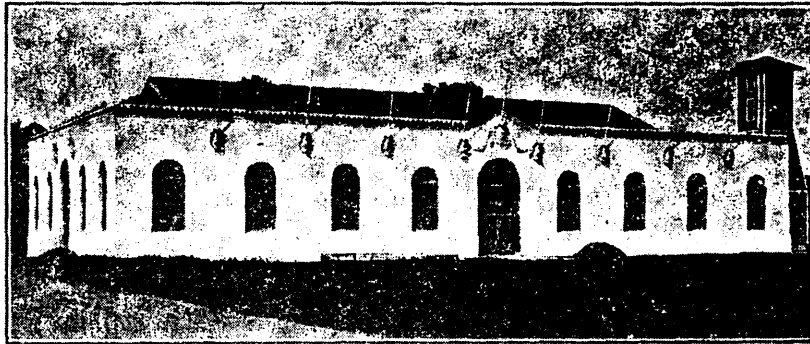
Oregon State Fair Stadium (right), showing shed roof stall addition
From *The Oregon Journal*, September 12, 1936



Oregon State Fair Stadium
Undated



Oregon State Fair Poultry Building
 From *Oregon Magazine*, August 1939



The new poultry pavilion on the Oregon State Fair grounds at Salem. It is constructed of hollow tile, stucco finished and has a tile roof. The main gable roof is about four feet higher than the platform roof surrounding it, permitting of a high row of windows from which an excellent sky light effect is secured. This building is 80x140 feet and has 31 foot pillars. There are large double door entrances on its four sides, concrete floor with a very artistic fountain and pool in the center of the building. The ornaments shown over the windows and entrances are large busts of roosters, above which are flag staffs. It is fire proof and no doubt the finest poultry pavilion in the West.

Oregon State Fair Poultry Building
 From *The Northwest Poultry Journal*, September 1921



**PREMIER POULTRY HOUSED IN ATTRACTIVE
BUILDING AT FAIR**

Photo shows south entrance to poultry building where more than 1,500 entries will compete for valuable cash prizes. Walks and entry-ways are lined with beautiful foliage as pictured above, enhancing the setting for one of the most popular displays of the exposition.

Oregon State Fair Poultry Building, entrance detail
From *Oregon Magazine*, July 1930

**OREGON STATE FAIR STADIUM AND POULTRY BUILDING
NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION
SALEM, MARION CO., OREGON**

PHOTO RECORD

PHOTOGRAPHER: Amy McFeeters-Krone

NEGATIVES HELD BY: Amy McFeeters-Krone
1831 NE Thompson Street
Portland, Oregon 97212

DATE TAKEN: 12/01

Stadium:

1. main (W) elevation
2. center entrance portico, main (W) elevation
3. center entrance portico, detail of cast concrete block sign
4. north elevation. Note extant cornice
5. east elevation. Note altered 9th and 10th bays from the south
6. south elevation
7. detail, arched window with cast concrete impost and keystone
8. detail of corner showing cast concrete flag stanchions
9. detail, NW corner, showing remaining cornice on N elevation
10. altered entrance on N elevation
11. interior, south wall and perimeter walkway under bleachers
12. interior, east wall showing damaged original doors and new shotcrete wall
13. interior, SW corner
14. detail, altered door with original transom and arched window intact
15. detail, original door with transom and arched window missing
16. stalls under south bleachers
17. show ring, facing NW, showing ceiling trusses
18. ceiling trusses, with clerestory visible
19. bleachers, east side of show ring, showing platform and "subway" entry
20. trussed supports at edge of show ring, east side
21. a section of bleachers, east side of ring
22. chamfered post on east side of show ring

Poultry Building

23. main (S) elevation
24. main entrance with crests, main (S) elevation
25. detail, crests over main entrance
26. west elevation
27. entrance, west elevation
28. detail, rooster crest on west elevation
29. north elevation
30. east elevation
31. detail, window on west elevation
32. detail, damaged stucco on NW corner
33. interior, showing trusses and center platform
34. interior showing floor trough and roof joists
35. interior corner showing arched windows and terracotta brick walls
36. detail of window
37. interior from atop platform, showing clerestory with boarded- up windows
38. interior from atop platform, showing arched trusses
39. detail, arched truss
40. detail, arched truss
41. roof, showing sloping flat roof and boarded-up clerestory windows
42. east end of clerestory showing louvers
43. roof parapet and pediment, north side
44. detail, damaged tile cap on north parapet pediment
45. detail, damaged hollow terracotta bricks, interior of west pediment