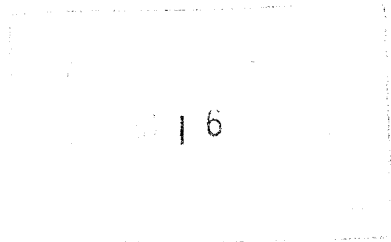


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instruction 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 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 Pottawatomie County Fair Pavilion

other names/site number 149-4190-0006

2. Location

street and number East Ninth Street not for publication

city or town Onaga vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Pottawatomie code 149 zip code 66521

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this **XX** 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 **XX** meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Richard D. Lambert DSHPO December 12, 2003
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Kansas State Historical Society

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 official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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: _____)

John Esau H. Beall 1/28/04
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	building
1		sites
_____	_____	structure
_____	_____	objects
1		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

_____ None _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from Instructions)

Recreation and Culture=Fair

Current Functions

(Enter categories from Instructions)

WORK IN PROGRESS: Tourist Information Center
 Museum with theater/recreation facilities

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from Instructions)

Other: early Twentieth Century, functional

Materials

(Enter categories from Instructions)

foundation	Stone: limestone; Concrete
walls	Wood
roof	Other: Composition; Metal: tin
other	_____
other	_____

Narrative Description

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

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 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):

previously listed in the national Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Architecture

Period of Significance

1921-53

Significant Dates

1921, 1949

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Paul Junod, architect

Robert F. Hartwich, builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .857 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

14 473600 4375570

Zone Easting Northing

2

.....

Zone Easting Northing

4

.....

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 DarlAnn Swayze Rial, historical writer

date December 2002

street & number 906 North 8th telephone 785-336-0053

city or town Seneca state Kansas zip code 66538

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets: 11

Maps-3

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:2 (one sheet)

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property. (Continuation Sheet)

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Friends of the Fair Pavilion, Inc., %Philip and Grace Springer

street & number 21605 Rolling Prairie Rd. city or town Onaga state Kansas zip code 66521

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for application 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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

Narrative Description

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

The Pottawatomie County Fair Pavilion (1921) is an unique eight-sided frame barn and exhibition hall situated on 0.857 acres on the NE1/4 of SE1/4 of Sec. 27, Twp. 6, Range 11, East of the Sixth Principal Meridian, in Pottawatomie County, Kansas, North of Onaga, Kansas, population 900. The building faces south and is located on an imposing hill next to the Onaga city park. Constructed of wood, the building is a large octagon, fifty-four feet from corner to corner, with dome roof, topped by a seven-foot cupola. The octagon building is connected to a long rectangular 50 feet x 81 feet livestock shed, a story and half-story pavilion with foundation of stacked and mortared stone.

Each row of plank siding boards surrounding the framework serves also as a brake; the same is true of the roof boards and the arched rafters. The siding is put on vertically, and the dome-shaped roof has no scaffolding. The roof of the main circular floral hall rises seven feet and four inches to an eight-sided, three-foot high cupola vent, a low-pitch segmented cone roof. Each of the eight sides of the cupola measures eight feet wide and five feet above the pitch of the main barn. Small windows were built to line the top allowing natural light to filter inside, but are now covered with plastic. A flagpole stands atop the cupola.

The eighty-one foot long and fifty foot wide shed extends from the back panels of the round barn to the north and stands fourteen feet and three inches high. Six stalls (stanchions) of various measurements run the length of both sides of the shed. Six to ten "back to back" stalls are in the center of the shed with seventeen-foot wide aisles between the wall stalls and the interior double stalls. Two by fours line the stalls and poles mark the existing gates. A semi-free span roof rises three feet above the shed, as freestanding roof hayloft. All the truss work is exposed. The interior balcony (overhead loft) is over the "back to back" stalls and once served as display area for small animals and poultry. The upper walls above the aisle roofs have ten evenly spaced windows, measuring 35 inches by 30 1/2 inches, and are spaced the length of the building. These clerestories create a "monitor" roofline, which provide light for the interior of the building. Most of the glass is missing from the side windows. Two shuttered windows on the north end are located on either side of the 83" x 44" sliding doors. The shed area is intact and essentially as it was when built.

The Pavilion was originally built on ten acres and occupied by the Pottawatomie Fair Association serving as a permanent part of the fair grounds until 1949 when it was leased as a Sales Barn. Remodeling was completed in 1952 with seats and bleachers added in the rotunda for sale barn activity. An auctioneer's stand was added and faces the center of the barn from the north wall. The scale used to weigh the stock remains in the building, but the head has been removed. Two restrooms were added on the outside of the round barn in the 30's. The interior of the round barn now houses an office and a kitchen, added during the remodeling process 1949. The interior ceiling in the dome part of the round barn was lowered and the wood floor covered with cement when the round barn was remodeled as a livestock sale barn. Each exterior panel measures twenty-one feet and ten inches across. The barn stands almost thirty-five feet tall with each wall panel of the ground level barn rising sixteen feet and three inches. The barn is sided with yellow pine covered with white vertical siding allowing the façade entry to face south. The forward four

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2

Narrative Description

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

panels has two windows per bay at the ground level window: the smaller window measures 35 inches x 30 1/2 inches and the larger window measures 65 inches by 80 inches. There were originally 100 individual windowpanes in the barn. Many of these windows have been covered with white vertical siding. The original bleachers line the east side of the round barn. Two feet by ten-foot beams rise to the top of the cupola and weigh approximately seven tons.

One of twenty-four such buildings left in Kansas, the Pottawatomie Fair Pavilion is one of the few remaining fair buildings representative of the time and construction. The pavilion housed an exhibition hall in its rotunda where area homemakers and children displayed their home canned fruits and vegetables, baked goods, quilts and fancy needlework during the annual county fair. The eight-sided hall was originally open to the roof with small windows lining the top, which allowed natural light to filter in. The north wing (shed) housed cattle, horses, hogs and sheep.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

Statement of significance:

The Pottawatomie Fair Pavilion (1921) is being nominated to the National Register at the local level of significance under criterion A for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history and criterion C for its architectural significance as a building, which embodies distinctive characteristics of a type and period. Now only one of the seven of these rare buildings forms left in Kansas, the Pottawatomie Fair Pavilion represents a time that rural America attended fairs for entertainment and community bolstering events.

The Pottawatomie Fair Pavilion fits well into the early Twentieth Century framework that characterizes the fair barns of the period. Local oral history says that the barn was designed by Paul Amos Junod, Jr. (1876-1943) of Neuchatel, Kansas, who was the main force behind the organization of the Pottawatomie County Fair Association. It is believed that that Mr. Junod was influenced by publications, which displayed design specifications for the 1853 New York Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations. That building, called the Crystal Palace, was an important building prototype for future fairs in the United States for years to come, noted Cathy Ambler in her Ph.D dissertation, The Look of the Fair: Kansas County Fairscapes, 1854-1994, published in 1996 at the University of Kansas. The World's Fair building that became a prototype for fair buildings all over the United States was in the form of a Greek cross with a central dome seventy-one feet above the crossing of the naves. From grade level it was 147 feet, including the cupola. The Crystal Palace had an octagon footprint with four arms while the Pottawatomie Fair Pavilion has an octagon footprint with only one arm, but the aisles running down each side of the naves do extended two stories forming a clerestory.

Mr. Junod came to America with his father when he was an infant and was raised in Neuchatel, a site where Marshall County, Nemaha County and Pottawatomie Counties join. He had twelve children, nine of which grew to adulthood. All of his descendants for several generations heard stories of his pride and joy in showing Hereford cattle at county fairs, especially the Pottawatomie and Marshall County fairs, and the American Royal in Kansas City. They heard how their grandfather was instrumental in organizing the Pottawatomie County Fair Association and helped sell many shares in this corporation so the fair barn that he had designed could be built in Onaga in 1921. He was issued Certificate #1 for three, ten-dollar shares in The Pottawatomie County Fair Association on June 6th, 1921. He also purchased shares for his oldest adult children in their names. Joan Kolterman, his granddaughter who now lives near Onaga, has in her possession that certificate, and some of her grandfather's original show cattle halters.

In 1921, the directors of the Pottawatomie County Fair Association were impressed with a study published in 1912 by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, which detailed investigations that the circular structure was much stronger and could be built higher to the eaves, thus allowing for an extensive growth on a second floor. The County Fair Association had little money, but the directors believed that a permanent site for the county fair would unite the community. They leased ten acres of ground north of Onaga on March 3, 1921 with a vision to convert the acreage into fairgrounds.

The directors asked an engineer from the Kansas State University extension, Walter Ward, to draw up plans for the proposed fairgrounds, the site of the pavilion. Known as the "Frank Lloyd Wright of

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

Statement of significance:

fairground designers in Kansas, he designed the fairgrounds for the pavilion. He supported Paul Junod's design for the fairgrounds pavilion and pointed to the Illinois Agricultural College study of the proportional expenses involved in the construction of circular barns, and that if the lumber were properly placed much of it would perform two or more functions, as every row of siding boards would surround the framework serving also as a brake; the same was true of the roof boards and the arched rafters. If the siding was put on vertically, and the roof built dome-shaped, no scaffolding would be required inside or outside, he reasoned.

The property was purchased from Lucien B. Dunn for eight hundred thirty-five and 20/100 dollars. Robert Hartwich, builder, was contracted by the Fair Association to construct the pavilion. City water was piped to the property, east of the city park and excavation began at the fairgrounds for the pavilion.

The Association opened the pavilion on September 21, 1921. General admission for adults was 50 cents or season tickets could be bought for three days at \$1.10. Children, ages ten – fourteen, paid twenty-five cents to enter the fair. Children under ten years of age were admitted free. This admission permitted the ticket holder to enter the grounds for an entire day, admission to ball games, dog and rabbit races, exhibitions, barbeque and dance. The dog and rabbit races were a disappointment the first year because so many of the rabbits that were shipped from Texas died and races were canceled. The fair pavilion housed an exhibition hall in the rotunda where area homemakers and children displayed their canned fruits and vegetables, baked goods, quilts and fancy needlework. The north shed housed cattle, horses, hogs and sheep. Chickens and rabbits were displayed on the second level of the pavilion.

The Pottawatomie County Fair Association expanded operations with a hog building in 1922 to accommodate the increased volume of breeds. Nine head of Duroca and seven Duroc Jerseys were brought to the fair from two Corning exhibitors. Spotted Polands, Hampshires and black Poland Chinas added to the variety of hogs on exhibition. H.J. Haag and Son of Holton had ten spotted Poland Chinas on exhibition and took first places for aged boar, yearling boar, yearling sow, and junior sow. *"The fact is that much of the stock in this years county fair would have made a creditable showing at a state fair"*, noted the Westmoreland Recorder in the September 27, 1923 issue. Due to the amount of rain in September of 1924, the Pottawatomie County Fair was moved forward one day and was held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday that year. Large crowds attended exhibits livestock and fine arts in the mornings and the ball games each afternoon. An exhibit that attracted much attention was the herd of twenty Shetland ponies from Westmoreland. Band concerts, ball games, a wrestling match and the big dance on the last evening rounded the annual gathering into a more social event.

The Pottawatomie Fair Association finished a merchants building in 1927. The building provided room for displaying the newest farm implements and machinery that was changing the face of the rural agriculture. Support from merchants also provided enthusiasm and encouraged county fair participation.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

Statement of significance:

The association put in the racetrack in 1931. Elroy McDowell remembers as a sixteen year old riding a horse named *Anonymous* in the races, but the horse broke free and took the road back to the fairgrounds and Pavilion instead of completing the race. Horses brought from a Soldier farmer always seemed to win the races, Ms. McDowell added. The WPA built the hillside amphitheater in 1936. Farmers dug up trees, which grew wild and planted them in the park around the amphitheater.

Initially, the round (octagonal) barn was known as the *Exhibit Hall for Fine Arts* during the Pottawatomie County Fair. Fruits, corn, wheat, and various grains were displayed with the exhibition of needle, knit and crotchet work in the area. The quilts were hanging on the north side of the hall. Elroy McDowell, Onaga, remembers walking into the exhibit hall in the thirties to see long tables covered with white paper displaying garden vegetables, apples, pears, plumbs, tomatoes, canned goods and baked items. Homemade clothing hung against the wall with sheets behind them to protect them while displayed. The Fair allowed exhibitors to vie for prize money, ribbons, or merely enjoyed the competition.

Traditionally, county fairs began as livestock and agricultural shows and later evolved into “the” social event of the season with horse racing, carnivals, domestic science exhibits, horse pulls and later tractor pulls, stock car races and all types of entertainment, from the vaudeville of yesterday to the rock concerts of today. Not always called the county fair, they were sometimes called “Old Settler’s Reunion” or a similar name, because they were an opportunity for a community reunion.

Fairs of a hundred years ago provided little opportunity for young people to participate, but gradually county fairs incorporated activities for all ages to participate. While the rural areas still have a large 4-H component at the fair, many of the more urban fairs focus on the open class and other youth activities. The scope of the county fair has been widely expanded from the livestock show which was its beginning. Early exhibits in the domestic science area included cooking, canning and sewing while garden produce and crops were included on the agricultural side. The farmers would watch their fields of corn during the growing season for the “biggest ear of corn” for the fair exhibit. Mary Lieb shares in an interview that she was *helping bring items for display into the building in 1939 and was first introduced to my future husband at the Pottawatomie Fair. Mary continues, the year that I was teaching at Victory School, we dismissed the students for the school parade at the fair. I dressed the school children in white sheets with either pink or blue tops. The theme for the fair parade was safety matches. We won first prize and received three dollars.*

The only time that the Pottawatomie County Fair wasn’t held at the pavilion was from 1942 to 1944 following the outbreak of World War II. Clayton Rezac, the president of the 4-H Council during those years, insisted the youth have a small community 4-H show. The fair exhibitions were displayed *upstairs, across from the Doughboy and the livestock auctioned in the ring belonged to the 4-H members,* recalls Dorothy Tanner. Dorothy served as assistant to the county agent, Mr. Croy, and helped organize the 4-H files in a new extension office after the Pottawatomie County Extension Office in Westmoreland burned.

The 1940’s brought active 4-H club organizations, which provided instruction for improved baking, farming, livestock grazing, and food preservation techniques to the youth of the county. The Kansas State University Agricultural Extension Services addressed safety concerns in use of herbs, home-style baking, canned and dried meats and established sustainable agriculture and alternative crops.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

Statement of significance:

Young girls meet in weekly cooking or sewing classes to make items for the annual county fair. Young people raised calves, pigs, sheep and chickens in preparation for the competition at the county fair, and hopefully a grand sale price at the sale on the last day. Open class exhibitions at the Pottawatomie County Fair continued for all ages of the community, but the increased participation of youth necessitated the construction of a new 4-H building in 1948. Exhibits had expanded into all areas of arts and crafts, photography, woodworking, reading, geology, forestry and other areas of interest. The 4-H booths of yesterday had given way to the banners of today and canning replaced by frozen foods.

The open class exhibits in domestic arts and crops and garden provided good-natured fun and competition for the older generation. The quilters especially seem to out perform themselves when it comes to exhibits at the county fair. Special contests, such as sunflowers and tomatoes add a spark of interest and friendly competition to the fair. Still the most important part of the county fair is the chance to get together with neighbors and friends, catching up with each others families, viewing and commenting on exhibits together, eating the ever popular corn dog and cotton candy, watching the big parade with its perennial machinery exhibits and the political candidates in an election year, and always to talk about that important and never ending topic, the weather.

In 1949, the Pottawatomie Fair Pavilion building made the transition from fair pavilion to sales barn when the county's rich agricultural heritage changed focus from community **show place to market place**. Sale barns were bringing the commodity market to rural Kansas. One of the foremost authorities on sale barns in northeast Kansas, Wilma Ackerman of Sabetha, is often called upon to share the impact of sale barns on the social and economic functions that the serve the rural community. She started working in her parent's sale barn when she was a freshman in high school. By 1955 when the office manager in the sales barn was in declining years, she took over the position. The office manager of the sales barn was a small town banker, who taught a bookkeeping balance system to Wilma that became her "education". She has seen few in her national position with American National CattleWomen Association that have the grasp of finance that her background afforded. Her pride shows when she shares how sale barns impact a community:

The position of sale barns in a community was one of affording economic stability. The weekly auction gave farmers from near and far the opportunity to market their livestock. In the 1940's and into the 1950's most of the farmers called the sale barn to have their livestock picked up by a trucker who had a "straight truck." Then came the time in the mid to late 50's that farmers began to have their own pick-up trucks. They began to haul in their own livestock, and to spend more time visiting at the sale barn on auction day. Maybe they would even eat lunch, as most sale barns had a lunch counter. Sandwiches, pie and coffee were served, making a good time of fellowship. It was good food, too.

The farmer who needed livestock for his pasture or feed lot could come to the sales barn and buy cattle. There was also what was known as the order buyer, who afforded stability to the market. Buyers came from near and far. The ringside seats were usually full during the fall and winter months at all sale barns. It was the place to go for fellowship, even if you were not buying or selling livestock

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

What about the ladies? They would often ride along, with some attending the auction. Others would go downtown to shop, giving the town an economic boost. Children loved the sale barns, either for a place to eat or to watch the festivities. Auctions were a "show on the move" as livestock entered and left the ring. The sound of the auctioneer's chant and the sight of the ringmaster's gate swinging to let each baby calf, mother cow, or litter of pigs in and out flooded the senses. Communities who were fortunate enough to have sale barns operating in their town had a true asset. A well-managed sale barn brought many dollars to a community. Most sales barns also sold hay, fence posts, and miscellaneous items before the livestock sale. Sales Barns were truly a market place of- the community, and provided a valued commodity to rural Kansas.

Lumberman Marvin Cottrell, a Corning, Kansas, native, returned to the area in 1949 and signed a twenty-year lease with the fair association. Marvin's carpentry experience helped him clean, repair and remodel the barn into a sales pavilion. Mr. Cottrell poured cement on the wood floors of the round barn, then took a stick and drew lines in a stone design so that the cattle would not slip as they might have on a cement floor. In an interview, he shared that he checked the wagon scales that were in the pavilion and found that they had been rigged so that with the touch of a switch, the one side would weigh 1100 pounds instead of 1000 lbs. He added cattle scales, the sales office, and a modern kitchen to serve as a diner. He lowered the ceiling of the rotunda by 20 feet and built a viewing balcony. By 1952, Marvin Cottrell had a once a week, sometimes twice a week sale of livestock. His wife baked twenty-four pies a day to sell in the sales barn diner.

The eight-sided, round barn was well known in the northeast Kansas area as a site for selling horses, mules, cattle and hogs. Sale Day was a special occasion. Farmers and rancher went to buy or sell livestock while their families shopped Main Street of Onaga. Marvin Cottrell ran a well-promoted sales barn business in the Fair Pavilion for another twenty years before selling it to his competitors, the Huftles brothers.

Orville and Vern Huftles ran the sale barn auctions for another fifteen years, sometimes with Marvin Cottrell serving as auctioneer. At the height of the sales barn activities, nearly 1,000 head of cattle in one night went through the sales barn. Vern Huftles remembers a Wednesday in the 70's when he went to work at 6:00 a.m. and didn't leave until 9:00 a.m. on the following Friday. His wife served as bookkeeper. During the 1980's the sale barn activities were slow. Orville sold the sales pavilion in 1984 to Mike Schooler and Leonard Russel, who ran the business for another year. The city of Marysville built a new sale barn, and actively promoted their activities. This increased competition as well as new sale barns in Manhattan and St. Marys coupled with more efficient transportation contributed to the closing of the sale pavilion after Larry and Marty Matzke bought the business in 1989.

The unique architecture of the Fair Pavilion caught newcomer Carla Lowry's attention after she moved to Onaga in 1996. She started asking about the abandoned building and soon drew the attention of others. A group called "Friends of the Fair Pavilion" was formed in November of 2001 to save the barn. The group began collecting stories and documenting the accurate history of the building. The Pottawatomie County Fair Association donated the building to the non-profit group in December 2002.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Bibliography

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

Articles:

Ambler, Cathy and Sweets, Judy. *A Pennsylvania Family Brings Its Barn to Kansas*, **Kansas History: A Journal of the Central Plains**, Spring, 1999, Vol. 22, No.1.

Ambler, Cathy. *Meet Me At The Fair, County Fairs in Kansas*, **Kansas Heritage**, 1996, Vol. 4. No.2.

Ambler, Cathy. *The Look of the Fair: Kansas County Fairs, 1854-1994*, Master's Thesis, University of Kansas, KSHS, pp. 24, 53, figure 16; 56, 60,70, 119.

Gafford, Nancy M. *Reflections of the County Fair*; Rural Development Association of Northeast Kansas, March, 2003.

Shortridge, James R. *Kansas Barns in Time and Place*, **Kansas History: A Journal of the Central Plains**, Spring 1999, Vol 22, No.1.

Shortridge, James R. *The Round Barns of Kansas*, *A Journal of the Central Plains*, Spring 1999, Kansas State Historical Society, 1998.

Books:

Annals of Kansas, 1886-1925; Volume 2, 1911-1925, Kansas State Historical Society, 1956, pp 304.

Marsh, Robert L. *Barns of Kansas*, Kansas Electric Cooperatives, Inc. Donning Company, 2002. pp. 37.

Jayne, Thomas Gordon. *The New York Crystal Palace and An International Exhibition of Goods and Ideas*, Master's thesis, University of Delaware, 1990, 101.

Kansas State Board of Agriculture, *Efficiency of the Round Barn*, Eighteenth Biennial Report, 1911-1912, pgs. 139-142.

The History of Kansas, *Onaga and Pottawatomie County*, pp. 981-982.

Newspapers:

Onaga Herald, And They Called the Site "St. Mary's"; Onaga Herald, 1989 article; September 1, 1921; "The Fair"; Onaga Herald, September 27, 1923; Vol. XXXIV-No. 30; Onaga Herald, May 8, 1947; Historical Sketch of Onaga City.

Westmoreland Recorder, September 15, 1921; Pottawatomie County Fair; Westmoreland Recorder, September 27, 1923; Pottawatomie County Fair. Westmoreland Recorder, September 25, 1924; No.28 Pottawatomie County Fair.

The Havensville Review, August 19, 1937; Volume XLVII, front page; skit – Louisa Adam Thomas.

The Topeka Capital-Journal, 12/12/01; Kansas Barn: Overlooked Treasure, Thad Allton.

The Wichita Eagle, September 6, 1996; "Fairs of Kansas," Beccy Tanner.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 2

Correspondence:

Cathy Ambler, Ph.D., 452 Rock Fence Place, Lawrence, KS 66049 Saturday, February 14, 1998.

Rae Gutierrez, W014 West McArthur, Apt. B, Wichita, KS 67217, September 17, 1996.

Interviews:

Mrs. Henry (Mary) Lieb – Exhibit Hall for Fine Arts; Paul Kolterman, December 3, 200; Dorothy Tanner: December 3, 2001; Mrs. L.O. Thomas, December 3, 2001; Chet Brunkow, December 3, 200; Elroy McDowell, December 13, 2001; Orville Bays, December 13, 2001; Marvin Cotrell, November 25, 2002, February 3, 10, 2003; Wilma Ackerman, February 5, 2003 & March 13, 2003; Roy Heiman, February 3, 2003; Vern Huffles, February 7, 2003; Joan Kolterman, March 17, 2003.

Documents:

Promissory Agreement (Fostoria, Kansas) Onaga, Kansas, Agree to endorse and guarantee the notes of the Pottawatomie County Fair Association given for Labor and Material for the construction of Main Pavilion and Stock Barn, August 4th, 1921; Twenty-one signatures.

State of Kansas, Office of Secretary of State, Topeka, Kansas, Certified Copy of Charter of Pottawatomie County Fair Association; January 20, 1922.

Pottawatomie County Register of Deeds, State of Kansas, General Warranty Deed, Book 74, page 25, Lucien B. Dun to The Pottawatomie County Fair Association, April 11, 1922.

Fourteen Notes; Pottawatomie County Fair Association for shares in Association through First National Bank and Onaga State Bank, Onaga, Kansas.

Pottawatomie County Register of Deeds, State of Kansas, Bill of Sale of Personal Property, Book 313, page 4, All equipment at fair barns and lots including seats, scales, gates and fencing, tanks, feed troughs, etc. H. J. Brummer to Pottawatomie County Fair Association for two hundred-seventy-five dollars; July 11, 1950.

Resolution of Mortgage Note in the amount of \$98,000.00 to the First National Bank of Onaga to be paid by the Pottawatomie County Fair Association within three years; May 25, 1994.

Pottawatomie County Register of Deeds, State of Kansas, Quit Claim Deed; Pottawatomie County Fair Association to Friends of the Fair Pavilion, Inc., January 1, 2003.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is located on a tract of land located in the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 27, Township 6 South, Range 11 East of the Sixth principal Meridian, in Pottawatomie County, Kansas, being more particularly described as follows: commencing at the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of said Section 27; thence northerly along the east line of the southeast quarter on a bearing of north 00 degrees 04 minutes 16 seconds east a distance of 1312.00 feet to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of said section 27; thence leaving said east line westerly along the south line of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of said section 27 on a bearing of south 89 degrees 40 minutes 17 seconds west a distance of 637.00 feet to the true point of beginning; thence continuing along said south line westerly on a bearing of south 89 degrees 40 minutes 17 seconds west a distance of 193.00 feet to the southwest corner of a tract of land deed to the Pottawatomie County Fair Association as recorded in the Pottawatomie County Register of Deeds' Office in Deed Record No. 74 on page 25; thence leaving said south line northerly along the west side of said Pottawatomie County Fair Association tract on a bearing of north 00 degrees 19 minutes 43 seconds west a distance of 189.00 feet to a point of intersection in the west line of said Pottawatomie County Fair Association tract; thence leaving said west line easterly-on a bearing of north 89 degrees 40 minutes 17 seconds east a distance of 202.19 feet to a point; thence southerly on a bearing of south 00 degrees 19 minutes 43 seconds east a distance of 89.81 feet to a point; thence southwesterly on a bearing of south 44 degrees 40 minutes 17 seconds west a distance of 13.00 feet to a point; thence southerly on a bearing of south 00 degrees 19 minutes 43 seconds east a distance of 90.00 feet to the true point of beginning, containing 37,345 sq. feet (.857 acres) subject to the right of way of ninth street on the south side thereof, and subject to any other easements and restrictions of record.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nomination contains all property historically associated with the Onaga Fair Pavilion.