

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Dexter Gymnasium

other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number Southeast corner of Park Lane and Fannetta Street [n/a] not for publication

city or town Dexter [n/a] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Stoddard code 207 zip code 63841

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  
 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  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 [ ])

Signature of certifying official/Title Claire F. Blackwell/Deputy SHPO

Date 27 June 01

Missouri Department of Natural Resources  
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 certifying official/Title

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  
See continuation sheet [ ]

Signature of the Keeper

Date

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

**5. Classification**

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	1	0	buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	0	0	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0	objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Function**

Recreation and Culture/sports facility  
 Recreation and Culture/auditorium

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

Recreation and Culture/sports facility

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

Modern Movement/Art Deco

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**

foundation concrete  
 walls brick  
 concrete  
 roof asphalt  
 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**

**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**

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.

**Areas of Significance**

Social History

Architecture

**Periods of Significance**

1939-1951

**Significant Dates**

1939

**Significant Person(s)**

n/a

**Cultural Affiliation**

n/a

**Architect/Builder**

Sutterfield, J.L., architect

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographic 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

# \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

# \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** less than one acre

**UTM References**

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	235480	4075530			
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing

[ ] 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 Leslie I. Booher  
organization n/a date April 3, 2001  
street & number 16141 Shady Lane Drive telephone 573-624-7778  
city or town Dexter state Missouri zip code 63841

**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 SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Dexter  
street & number 310 East Stoddard Street telephone 573/624-5959  
city or town Dexter state MO zip code 63841

United States Department of the Interior  
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Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

Dexter Gymnasium  
Stoddard County, Missouri

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### Narrative Description

**SUMMARY:** The Dexter Gymnasium, completed in 1940 and located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Park Lane and Fannetta Street, Dexter, Stoddard County, Missouri is a community sports gym for the city of Dexter. It is located in a residential area only a few blocks from Dexter's downtown. The gymnasium is a free-standing, late 1930's Art Deco style building. The building is rectangular in shape (88' x 96") and is situated on the corner portion of a lot owned by the city. The gymnasium is built with two levels constructed with reinforced concrete and brick. The main floor consists of the gym floor, spectator bleachers, a presentation "stage", and adjacent rooms. The second floor is only above the rooms adjacent to the stage and is used primarily for storage. One room on the main floor and north of the stage was the "band" classroom. Under the bleacher section of the main floor and off of the main entrance hallway is a walk-down area where restroom facilities and storage areas are located, (Figure 1, Floor Plan). The main gymnasium continues to be used frequently by various sports programs and it is used for personal parties and activities. Since its construction, the exterior of the gymnasium has not changed and the interior has had only very minor modifications.

**NARRATIVE:** The Dexter Gymnasium is constructed of masonry brick and reinforced, poured concrete in a technique called architectural concrete which was used frequently in the 1930's. The roof is a gentle geodesic arch with a black asphalt and asphalt shingle covering. The interior roof support system is a unique combination of wooden members set in a diamond-grid pattern called lamella. The site, on which the gymnasium is located was originally donated to the school district in 1923 by local residents. The location is not significant but it does highlight the importance of education by members of the local community. In 1960 the local school district built a new high school and gymnasium. In 1996 the school district transferred the building and property to the city of Dexter. Located in a residential area and very near a community park, the building shares the block with a school building and library.

The Dexter Gymnasium building presents a very clean and fluid exterior design. The one and half story façade has a wide arched top that matches the curve of the roof. The primary elevation is symmetrically arranged around a central entrance bay. Flanking the entrance are bricked columns extending to just below the apex of the roof line. An inset concrete panel, just below the roof apex and resting above the bricked columns, reads "GYMNASIUM". Concrete plaques on either side of the entrance double doors display the names of the school board members (1939) and the architect and the construction superintendent. The façade is divided horizontally by two light colored brick courses. Above the brick course are sets of large multi-paned windows which brings natural light into the gym. Smaller windows to serve the restroom facilities flank the double-door entranceway (four on each side).

The north and south facades are nearly identical and exhibit the most prominent Art Deco features on the building. The name, Art Deco, was derived from the 1925 Exposition *Internationale des Arts Industriels et Modernes*, held in Paris, which celebrated living in the modern era. Significant exterior decoration elements typical of Art Deco are primarily accents on prominent surfaces. These include incised lines, geometric forms, and angles that are simple and crisp. The fourteen "ziggurat" styled support columns or buttresses, seven each on the north and south facades, with their incised vertical lines, are an excellent example of this Art Deco style.

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Stoddard County, Missouri

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The evenly spaced ziggurat styled columns support two horizontal concrete beams that extend the full length of the building and hold the weight of the gymnasium ceiling. The fourteen concrete support columns extend from the ceiling junction through the main floor and into the concrete foundation. The supporting columns become increasingly larger towards their base and they provide the structural stability to the two lateral concrete beams thus preventing the upper beams from spreading outward under the ceiling weight. The lamella to beam engineering permits a full length gym floor, uncluttered with interior support tie-rods or support columns.

The rear (west) elevation is relatively plain. The brick façade matches the general size and form of the primary (east) elevation, but without the entrance or other decorative details. There are five multi-paned, double hung windows scattered across the façade and a group of four windows near the lower north corner of the elevation.

Interior: The main entrance leads directly to the gym floor. The gymnasium is a single open space with a barrel-vaulted ceiling and a hardwood tongue and groove floor. The diamond grid pattern of the lamella roof truss system is the highlight of the building. The interior walls are of glazed ceramic blocks. The stage is centered in the length of the gym floor and is slightly elevated. The stage has been temporarily partitioned with common lumber and pegboard to accommodate ventilation. The toilet facilities remain completely intact but are in poor condition. The interior finishes of the classroom and storage rooms, like those in the rest of the building, feature simple rectilinear woodwork and plain plaster walls. All of these rooms are, for the most part, in poor condition but easily repairable.

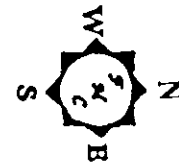
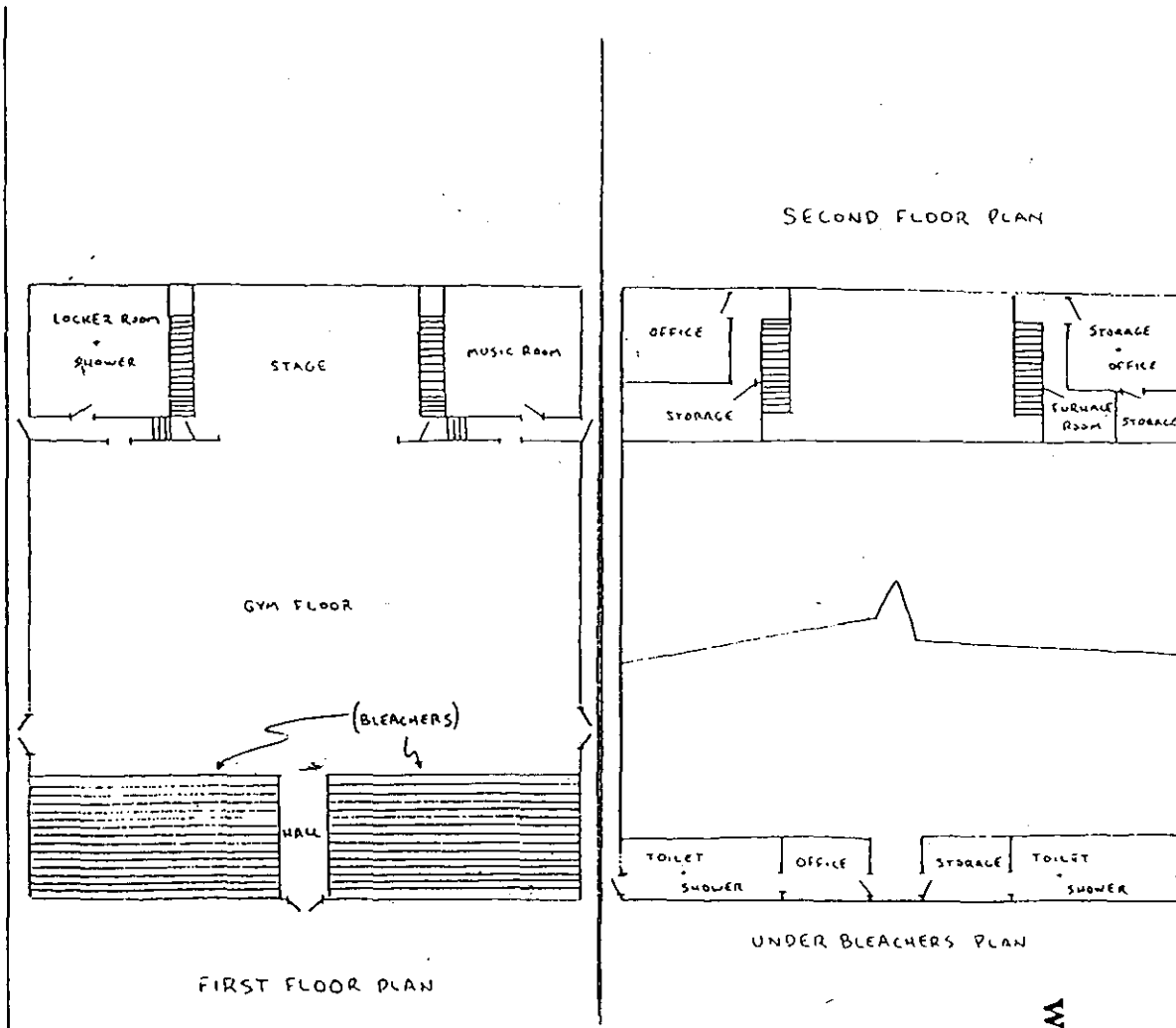
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# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

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Dexter Gymnasium  
Stoddard County, MO

Figure 1, Floor Plan



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Dexter Gymnasium  
Stoddard County, Missouri

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**Narrative Statement of Significance**

**SUMMARY:** Initiated in 1935 and completed in 1940, the Dexter Gymnasium, at the southwest corner of the intersection of Park Lane and Fannetta Street, Dexter, Stoddard County, Missouri is significant under criterion A and C in the areas of SOCIAL HISTORY and ARCHITECTURE. In the area of Social History, the gymnasium has been a center of activity for the community which has hosted community sporting events, educational learning facilities and ceremonies, well known entertainers, and political rallies. Funded by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in 1938, the building is also an example of federal "New Deal" programs that sought not only to provide jobs but to promote community while providing an arena for cultural and social interaction. In the area of architecture, the gymnasium is characteristic of the Art Deco style, which is uncommon in Missouri outside its major metropolitan areas. The exterior of the building has had no major changes or modifications and retains details characteristic of the Art Deco style of architecture. The building is also a good example of lamella roof construction. Built in a wide arch, the lamella roofing system utilized a number of uniform members in a diamond grid network, which was used for moderate-sized, clear span buildings. The Dexter Gymnasium is one of only a few extant examples of this roof construction technique identified in the state. The period of significance, 1939-1951, includes its construction date through the arbitrary fifty year cut off.

**NARRATIVE:** The Dexter Gymnasium is located in a quiet, middle-class, residential area in the center part of Dexter. When constructed completed c. 1939, the building was considered nowhere near the city proper. It was built on land that had been donated (for \$1.00) to the school district by local residents Albert H. And Bess G. Carter in 1923.<sup>1</sup> The gym was first considered by the local school board as part of several school projects in 1935.<sup>2</sup> The building was designed by Sikeston architect, J.L. Sutterfield. Mr. Sutterfield was only educated in school through the eighth grade, however he self-taught the requirements to be considered a certified architect.<sup>3</sup> Little is known of J.L. Sutterfield but his work reflects the popular designs of that time. The design plans were presented to the Works Progress Administration in 1935. It was approved by the WPA in 1938.<sup>4</sup> Construction began in 1939 and it was completed in 1940.

The Works Progress Administration was implemented in 1935, during the height of the Great Depression as part of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal program to provide direct federal relief and provide jobs. The purpose of the program was to provide useful work to many victims of the depression and the economy would be stimulated by the increased purchasing power of the newly employed. The American economy collapsed in 1929. By 1932 manufacturing output had fallen to 54 percent of what it had been in 1929. In the same three

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<sup>1</sup> Warranty Deed, June 16, 1923, Stoddard County.

<sup>2</sup> Contract, March 7, 1935, between Dexter Consolidated School District Number Seven and architect J.L. Sutterfield of Sikeston, Missouri.

<sup>3</sup> Margaret Sutterfield, no date, letter to Leslie Boehr.

<sup>4</sup> Works Progress Administration, August 14, 1938, National Archives at College Park, Maryland.



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years American foreign trade declined from \$10 billion to \$3 billion. A year after the stock market crash in 1929, 6 million Americans were unemployed. Between August 1929 and March 1933 employment in the building industry had fallen 63 percent: by the end of 1932, 85 percent of the architects in New York City were out of work.<sup>5</sup>

Critics of the WPA called it a device for creating a huge patronage army loyal to the Democratic Party. This is noted only because of the difficulty of locating local historic documents or comments about the gymnasium. The local newspaper, then published once a week, made little to no comments about a building that nowadays would receive great fanfare. Local political persuasions are attributed to the lack of notice for the gym. Also, in 1939, The Works Progress Administration altered its name to Work Projects Administration. In that year increasing charges of mismanagement and of abuse of the program by workers led to a reduction in appropriations, and a strike by construction workers against wage cuts was unsuccessful.<sup>6</sup> Apparently the gymnasium did not receive much of a dedication, perhaps due to the rising national and world tensions in 1940.

Prior to the completion of the gymnasium, high school basketball games were played at the gym located within the high school building. It was very small with virtually no space for spectators. The local newspaper dedicated front-page space for high school athletics so it is evident that school sports teams were very important to the community. During these troubled times, attendance at local athletic events was an inexpensive vehicle for communication amongst the citizens and it was a means for demonstrating ones pride and enthusiasm for the community. Once the then "new" gymnasium was completed, it was recognized as one of the finest buildings of its kind in the whole area.<sup>7</sup> Still today, there are many school and/or sanctioned wrestling matches, volleyball games, basketball games, and other events held in the gym. The gymnasium has always been more than just a building to the community. It is an embodiment to the town's history, a common place where many citizens have come together. There are many shared experiences--a common thread that runs through the lives of many.

The very first activity held in the gymnasium was a high school basketball game between the Dexter Bearcats and the Bloomfield Wildcats on January 30, 1940. The newspaper made special mention of the scoreboard, "A new automatic scoreboard that gives the score by quarters, gives the minutes left to play in each quarter and that sounds a signal when time is called out and in, will be in use Tuesday night."<sup>8</sup> This scoreboard is now prominently, and proudly, on display at the Missouri Sports Hall of Fame located in Springfield, MO.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> David P. Handlin, American Architecture (London: Thames and Hudson Ltd., 1985).

<sup>6</sup> Encyclopedia Britannica (internet), no date, Works Progress Administration.

<sup>7</sup> Matt Chaney. My Name is Mister Ryan, (N.p.: Four Walls Publishing, n.d.).

<sup>8</sup> "New Gym to be Opened Next Tuesday Night," Dexter Statesman, January 26, 1940.

<sup>9</sup> Missouri Sports Hall of Fame, letter with pictures and brochure, Springfield, Missouri, 2001.

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Part of the philosophy behind the construction of public buildings by the WPA included erecting buildings to hold and promote cultural programs. The stage area of the gymnasium provided a wonderful platform for the community to attend a wide variety of events, performances, and concerts. One of the gymnasiums greatest strengths has been its ability to serve so many varied functions. While athletic competition was a very important function of the gymnasium, many other types of activities, of equal relevance, have taken place. Over the years the gymnasium has hosted a variety of special events and performances. Of a special note, famous stars from the Grand Ole Opry in Nashville, Tennessee (Lester Flatt, Earl Scruggs, The Blue Grass Quartet, etc., to name just a few), gave several performances at the gymnasium that were very popular.<sup>10</sup> Periodical local, and traveling, theater productions were anxiously awaited by the community. With the freedom, and right, to vote for our political leaders in mind, many political gatherings and speeches have taken place in the gymnasium.<sup>11</sup> (See pages 9-11) There have been many ceremonial events upon the stage. One of people's most fixed memories is the day of high school graduation and its ceremony. Many students, and parents, retain fond memories of receiving their high school diploma upon the stage and going on to fruitful and productive lives within our society.

The music room, adjacent to the stage, has provided students in band, choir, and orchestra the opportunity to learn and practice their talents without interruption to other areas of education. Music learning/teaching has long been recognized for its educational and cultural significance amongst our society. Many other educational school assemblies have taken place in the gymnasium.

The crisis in the nation's economy confirmed doubts about the future of architecture. These doubts had many sources, but they were accentuated by the knowledge that a new architecture was emerging in Europe. This architecture was troubling because of its austerity. More important it was accompanied by prophetic statements about the changing nature of industrial production and a new order of society. As the Great Depression dragged on, those architects who still believed in the values that had sustained the profession through the previous decade were forced to begin to entertain the possibility that they were hopelessly behind the times.

The Dexter Gymnasium is an excellent example of the Art Deco style architecture of the late 1930's. After World War I ended in 1919, life in Europe and America changed drastically. The world looked to Paris for leadership in fashion and design. The term Art Deco was coined from The *Exposition des Arts Decoratifs Industriels*, held in Paris in 1925, which celebrated living in the modern world. It was a showcase for new and original works of all types. In the case of America, it did this less by exhibiting any stylistic consistency in the buildings housing it than by diffusing a sentiment for modernity and the notion that it could be achieved by means of decoration. Everything was geometric and cubic. In buildings, concrete, smooth-faced stone, and metal were used for streamlined exteriors. The Promotional literature for the "Expo Deco" stated that "reproductions, imitations, and counterfeits of ancient styles will be strictly prohibited." This emphasis on the

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<sup>10</sup> "Look! Who's Coming" [advertisement], Dexter Statesman, March 8, 1946, and "National Jamboree Barndance" [advertisement], Dexter Statesman, October 11, 1947.

<sup>11</sup> "Democratic Speaking," [notice], October 18, 1946.

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Dexter Gymnasium  
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future rather than the past was one of the style's principal characteristics.<sup>12</sup>

In 1922, archeologist Howard Carter and his sponsor, Lord Carnarvon, thrilled the world with their discovery of the tomb of King Tutankhamen. Soon a fascination for Egypt found expression in many things---including architecture.<sup>13</sup> Many of the early Art Deco skyscrapers suggest Egyptian or Assyrian pyramids with terraced steps rising to the top. The very shape of these Art Deco buildings expresses a fascination for orderly forms and primitive architecture. Skyscraper Deco began in 1923; the main activity was in 1927-1931. This featured skyscrapers with stepped tops also known as ziggurats. This ziggurat style is noticed on the fourteen support columns of the gymnasium. The style originated in New York City, (e.g., the Chrysler Building in 1930, the Radio City Music Hall in 1932), but soon spread to most major cities as the style and city building codes requiring setbacks became prevalent.<sup>14</sup> Strong lines and undulating, repeating patterns are a trademark of Art Deco design, especially in the Moderne Deco buildings of the 1930's. The Moderne Deco Style flourished during 1939-1941, at which point new building in the US was cut off by World War II. These buildings tended to be smaller and more commercial than those of the earlier era. Large window areas made up of regularly repeated units of smaller rectangular windows are common, as is so prevalent in the gymnasium. The architecture of this period reveals a varied mix. However, as with the gymnasium, most Art Deco designs share the hallmarks of geometry and simplicity.

Concrete is a major component of the gymnasium. Reinforced concrete, whose structural principles were being explored only in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, rapidly became the dominant building material of the twentieth century. Its low cost, strength and durability, continuity, and the practically unlimited range of forms into which it can be cast made builders see the obvious economic advantages in using it. The American Concrete Institute was established in 1905 and the Portland Cement Association in 1916 to undertake research into the physical and chemical properties of concrete, its structural principles, and the most accurate methods of stress analysis of structural forms. Thus, in spite of its newness, the behavior of concrete came to be as well understood as that of any other structural material.<sup>15</sup>

The gymnasium is readily identifiable as unique to the area. Its barrel vaulted roof is not easily recognized. It was constructed using the lamella diamond-grid system of vault framing. Beginning about 1925 a number of innovations in structural techniques, most of them variations on more basic inventions were introduced into American construction practice. The majority of them were importations of European developments, chiefly

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<sup>12</sup> John C. Poppeliers et al. What Style is It?: A Guide to American Architecture. (New York: Preservation in Print, John Wiley & Sons, 1983), p. 88.

<sup>13</sup> Bevis Hillier. Art Deco. (New York: Schocken Books, 1985), p. 52.

<sup>14</sup> Spiro Kostof. A History of Architecture: Settings and Rituals. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 710.

<sup>15</sup> Amy E. Slaton et al. "Reinforced Concrete," Twentieth Century Building Materials: History and Conservation, ed. Thomas C. Jester. (New York, McGraw Hill, 1995), p. 98.

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German. The first of the new inventions was the lamella, or diagrid, system of vault framing in about 1925. In this system a vault or dome is built up of a great number of small uniform members disposed in a grid of diagonal and transverse lines. The separate members, or lamellae, thus form a latticework or honeycomb grid lying in a curved, vault-like surface. The lamella grid appears in its totality as a large number of small contiguous triangles, hexagons, or parallelograms, forming a dense repetitive pattern. The system depends upon a great number of small elements rather than a few large ones. The advantage lies in the easy handling and assembling of similar, mass-produced components, which is accomplished by a simple hand-and-tool technique such as bolting. In its statical character, lamella construction may be regarded as the combination of a continuous vault with a truss-like framing system. The individual members of the grid, however, are not rigidly connected and must be tied or buttressed against horizontal thrust (the gymnasium's fourteen support columns) to prevent their being pulled apart by the arch action of the vault. As a result, the rise of the grid must be sufficient to allow the buttress or tie to take the thrust without an impractical and uneconomical increase in its size.<sup>16</sup>

The lamella system is a highly economical method of building. The technique is nicely adapted to clear-span structures of moderate size and loading. Even with its economy and its simplicity, its construction still demands an exact knowledge of its components and their placement. During construction, the superintendent requested that the school board hire a special lamella foreman for a short time.<sup>17</sup> One of the most significant uses of the lamella roof design in Missouri was the Arena, affectionately known by locals as "The Barn", completed in 1929 in Saint Louis.<sup>18</sup> The massive building with its lamella roof assured an unobstructed view from each of the Arena's 21,000 seats. This building in Saint Louis, so close in proximity to Dexter, must have played an influential role for the vaulted, arched roof design of the gymnasium.

J.L. Sutterfield designed the Dexter Gymnasium. Born in West Fork, Missouri in 1890, Sutterfield attended school through the 8<sup>th</sup> grade. After serving with the U.S. Army during WWI, he took courses through the American School of Correspondence and earned his certificate from the state of Missouri as a registered architect in December of 1942. Little is know of Sutterfield's other works, but presumably he designed other buildings throughout Southeast Missouri before his death in 1969.

The Dexter Gym has changed little since its completion in 1940. Its continued use as a educational, sports, and community building have insured that the property is fairly well maintained. It retains its historic integrity with original windows, interior wall and ceiling design, and open floor plan.

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<sup>16</sup> Carl Condit, American Building Art. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1961).

<sup>17</sup> Minutes of the Board of Education, Dexter R-11 School District, Dexter, Missouri, September 14, 1939.

<sup>18</sup> "The Arena," Landmarks Association of Saint Louis Newsletter. (St. Louis, Missouri, no date).

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Dexter Gymnasium  
Stoddard County, Missouri

Figure 1: "Look! Who's Coming" [advertisement], Dexter Statesman, March 8, 1946.

**LOOK! WHO'S COMING**  
**W. S. M. Grand Ole Opry**  
Presents in Person  
**BILL MONROE**  
and his  
**BLUE GRASS BOYS**  
direct from Nashville, Tennessee

Lester Flatt	"The Tennessee Mountain Boy"
Little Sally Ann	"The Kentucky Song Bird"
Big Howard Forester	"The Worlds Fastest Fiddler"
Jasephus	"The Comedy King"
Earl Scruggs	"With his Blue Ribbon Banjo"

and the Famous Blue Grass Quartet and others



**Dexter High School, March 12** 8:00 P. M.  
Children .50      Sponsored by the Kiwanis Club      Admission Adults .75  
**DON'T MISS THIS BIG SHOW**

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Figure 2: "National Jamboree Barndance" [advertisement], Dexter Statesman, October 11, 1947.

EVERYONE'S GOIN'!

**"NATIONAL JAMBOREE BARNDANCE"**

STARS OF STAGE, SCREEN & RADIO!

YOU'VE SEEN THEM ON THE SCREEN!  
YOU'VE HEARD THEM ON THE AIR!

**NOW MEET THEM IN PERSON ON THE STAGE OF THIS THEATRE!!**

**Dexter H. S. Gym.**  
**Thursday, Oct. 17, 8 p.m.**

Adm. 35c and 75c. All tax included.  
Your money back if you don't like this show.  
Proceeds your High School Band Uniforms.

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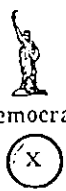
Dexter Gymnasium  
Stoddard County, Missouri

Figure 3: "Democratic Speaking," [notice], October 18, 1946.

# Democratic Speaking

The Democratic County Candidates will be present at all meetings and will make short talks during the campaign, and want to meet all the people in your neighborhoods.

Special String Music for a half-hour before each meeting. Come and bring your neighbor.



**Democratic**

For U. S. Senator  
Frank Briggs

For Member of Congress  
Orville Zimmerman

For Circuit Judge  
James V. Billings

For State Representative  
Ben F. Cain

For Presiding Judge of the  
County Court  
Will Snider

For Judge of the County Court  
District 1  
W. J. Wilson

For Judge of the County Court  
District 2  
Ben Vaughn

For County Clerk  
John F. Edmundson

For Probate Judge  
Henry Hyslop

For Recorder of Deeds  
Cliff J. "Pete" Capps

For Circuit Clerk  
Dresley Maupin

For Judge of the Magistrate  
Court  
George Munger

For Prosecuting Attorney  
Joe Welborn

All meetings at 8 p. m.

MONDAY, OCT 14, ACORN RIDGE  
A J Sherwood, Speaker

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TUESDAY, OCT 15, CHARTER OAK  
Henry Cain, Speaker

---

WED. OCT, 16, IDALIA  
Wallace Morgan, Speaker

---

THURSDAY OCT. 17, ZADOCK  
Joe Welborn, Speaker

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**Friday, Oct. 18 - DEXTER  
District Rally, with the  
Secretary of Agriculture  
of the U. S. Hon. Clinton  
P. Anderson, speaker  
At High School Auditorium.**

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SAT. NIGHT, OCT. 19, PUXICO  
Judge James V. Billings, Speaker

Plan to come to these meetings, Get acquainted with the Democratic Candidates. Meet the 5 ex-service Men of World War 2 who are asking for your support on the Democratic Ticket.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

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Dexter Gymnasium  
Stoddard County, Missouri

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 10, photographs Page 13

Dexter Gymnasium  
Stoddard County, Missouri

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### Verbal Boundary Description

Northeast (NE) corner of Block N (N) in Chautauqua Park, Township Twenty-five (25), Range 10, Dexter, Stoddard County, Missouri. The lot is bounded on the North by Fannetta Street and on the East by Park Lane. The southern boundary moves west from Park Lane along the southern wall of the building and turns north to Fannetta Street across the west façade of the building.

### Boundary Justification

The boundary includes only that portion of Block N that sustains the gymnasium and its parking area. This property is historically associated with the gymnasium.

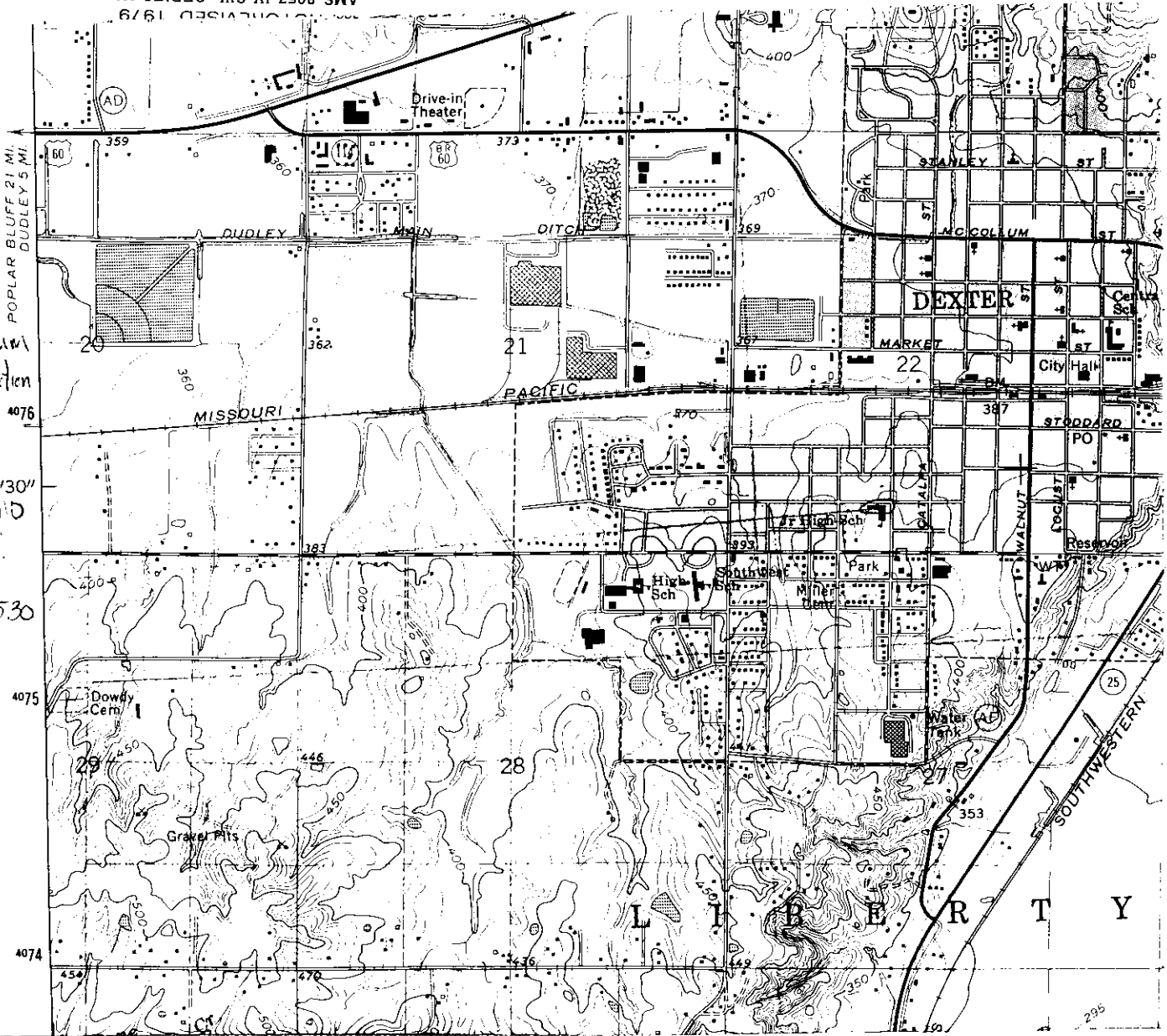
### Photograph Log

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Dexter Gymnasium  
Southeast corner of the intersection of Park Lane and Fannetta Street  
Dexter, Stoddard County, Missouri  
Photographs taken by Norman Swafford  
Date: April 3, 2001  
Negatives on file with: Swafford Studio, Bernie, Missouri

1. Dexter Gymnasium, front and side elevation, looking south west toward the north and east facades.
2. Dexter Gymnasium, front and side elevation, looking West/northwest toward the east and south facades.
3. Dexter Gymnasium, rear elevation, looking east.
4. Dexter Gymnasium, interior, looking northwest.

AMS 8057 IV SW-SERIES V879  
REVISED 1979



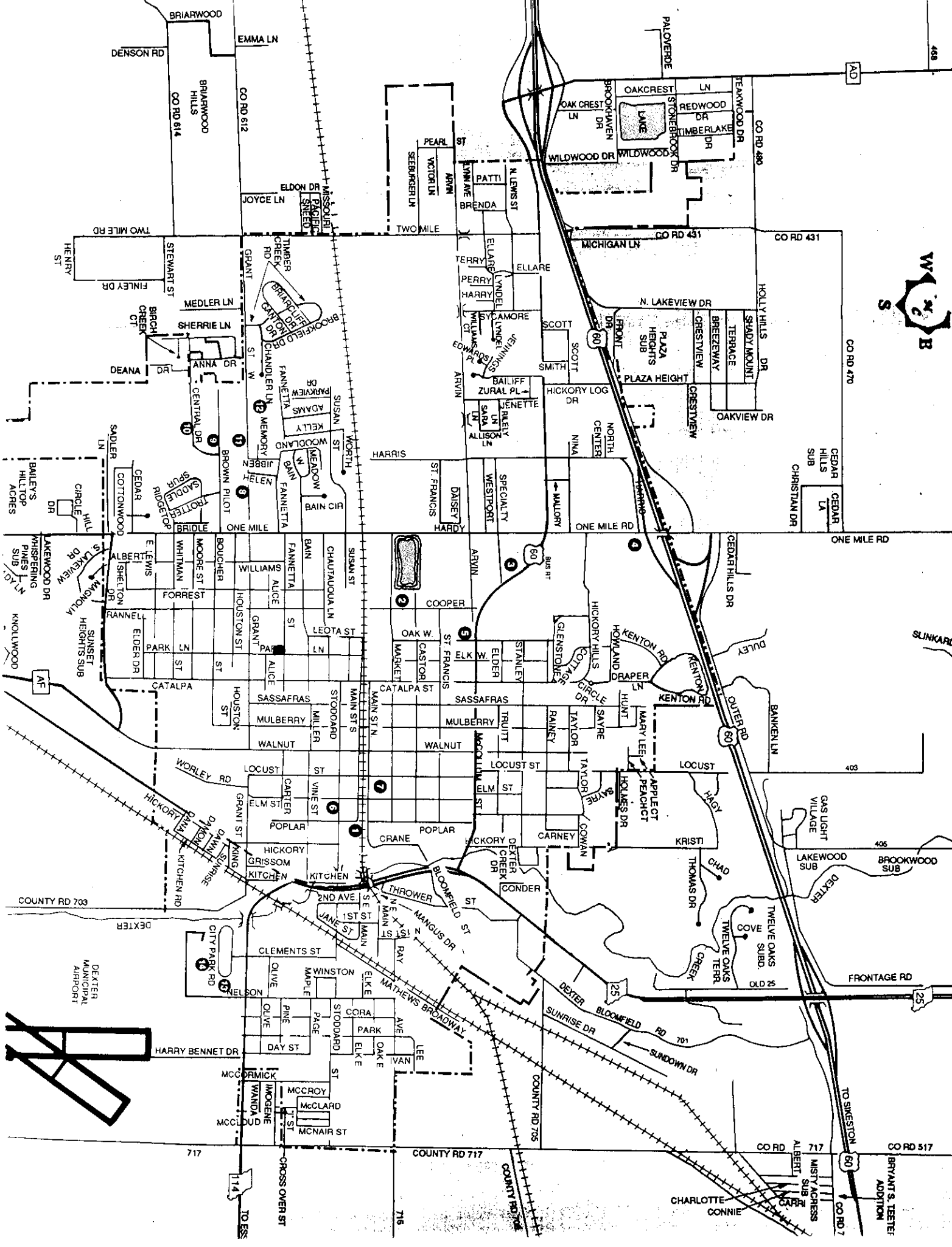
22 Gymnasium  
 near intersection  
 of lane +  
 etia St.  
 47/30"  
 100 ft Co., 1110  
 Reference  
 35480/4075530

POPLAR BLUFF 21 MI.  
DUDLEY 5 MI.

4075

4074

295



BRIARWOOD HILLS  
CO RD 614

PEARL ST  
LAWN AVE  
VICTOR LN  
SEEBURGER LN

OAKCREST LN  
BROOKHAVEN DR  
STONEBROOK DR  
LAKELAND

SHERRIE LN  
ANNA DR  
DEANA DR

FANNETTA BR  
SUSAN ST  
ADAMS  
KELLY  
WOODLAND

ELLARE  
SCOTT  
SMITH

PLAZA HEIGHTS SUB  
OAKVIEW DR

SADLER LN  
COTTONWOOD  
CIRCLE DR  
HILL

WOODLAND  
FANNETTA  
BAIN

SPECIALTY  
WESTPORT  
HARDY

N. LAKEVIEW DR  
HICKORY LOG DR

ALBERT  
SADLER  
RIDGE TOP  
SADLER  
BRIDLE

BAIN  
FANNETTA  
ALICE  
GRANT

ARVIN  
STANLEY  
ELDER

HICKORY HILLS  
HOLLAND  
DRAPER LN

WALNUT  
MULBERRY  
CANTALPA

WALNUT  
MULBERRY  
CANTALPA

WALNUT  
MULBERRY  
CANTALPA

KENTON RD  
HOLMES DR

POPLAR  
CARTER  
GRANT

POPLAR  
CARTER  
GRANT

POPLAR  
CARTER  
GRANT

POPLAR  
CARTER  
GRANT

CLEMENS ST  
WALNUT  
MULBERRY

CLEMENS ST  
WALNUT  
MULBERRY

CLEMENS ST  
WALNUT  
MULBERRY

CLEMENS ST  
WALNUT  
MULBERRY

HARRY BENNET DR  
WALNUT  
MULBERRY

HARRY BENNET DR  
WALNUT  
MULBERRY

HARRY BENNET DR  
WALNUT  
MULBERRY

HARRY BENNET DR  
WALNUT  
MULBERRY









