

THE SANTA CLARA COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS:
FROM STOCK FARM
TO
EXPOSITION CENTER

An Essay
Presented to
the California Pioneers
of Santa Clara County

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INRODUCTION

The Santa Clara Fairgrounds is the home of many exciting, fun-packed events in the Santa Clara County. First of all, there is the County Fair, an annual event which occurs each summer and offers fun for everyone. The carnival filled with an assortment of rides and the petting zoo keep the children busy, while the variety of talent shows and mini-circuses are entertaining for the adults.

Besides the Fair, many kinds of exhibits are displayed throughout the year. Hobby conventions for the collectors are located here as well, and the new installatiion of off-track horse race wagering keeps the Fairgrounds pretty much occupied throughout the year.

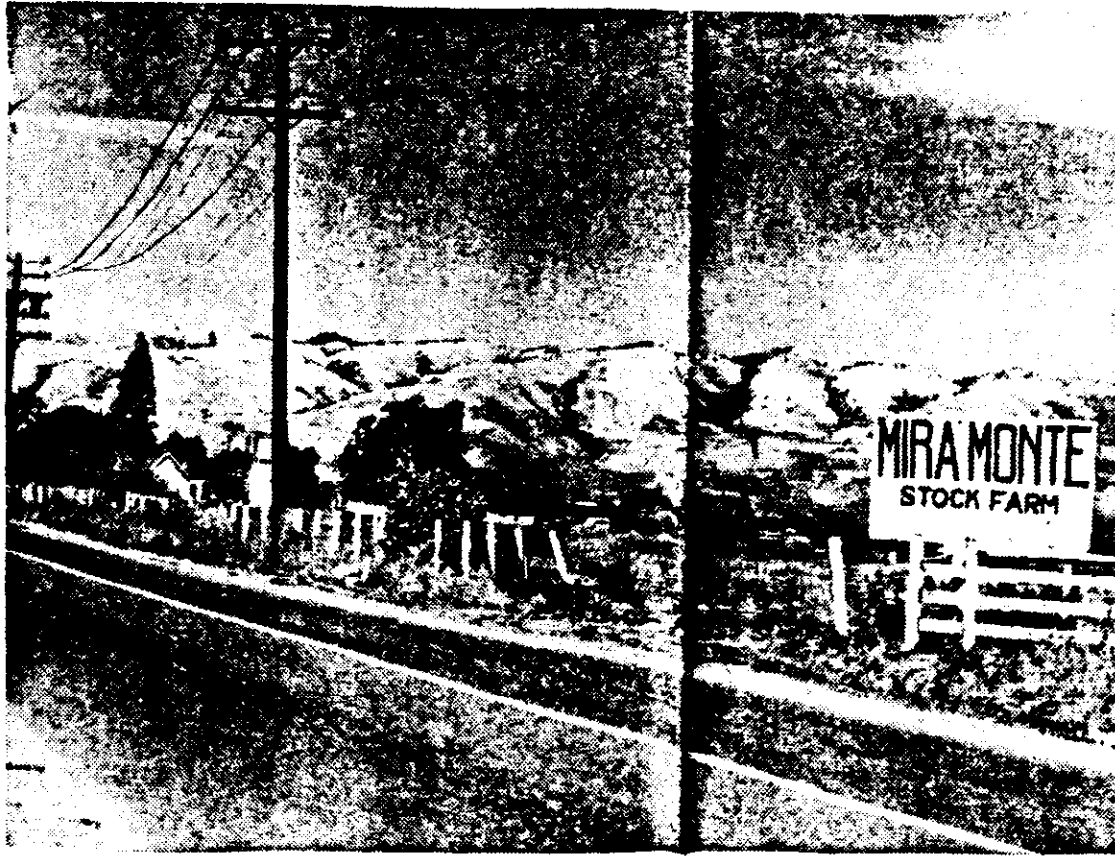


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION.....	1
ACQUISITION.....	2
CONSTRUCTION.....	4
RENOVATIONS / IMPROVEMENTS.....	10
ANNUAL COUNTY FAIR.....	12
INTERIM USAGE OF FAIRGROUNDS.....	14
CONTROVERSIES.....	15
CONCLUSION.....	18
NOTES.....	19
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	20

CHAPTER ONE

ACQUISITION

It was just one of those regular meetings at O'Brien's Restaurant, on May 13, 1937, when Russell E. Pettit, manager of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce, suggested that the Committee give its approval to a county fair in Santa Clara.

Pettit argued that the Fair would be extremely successful and profitable because of the County's diversified economy. He added that funds from horse races would finance the project.

During the last days of July, the Santa Clara Fair Association was organized to govern the project. Frank C. Mitchell, Bank of America Vice-President, was named the Association President.

The next step was to decide on a fairgrounds site and the funds to support it. Ten properties were being considered, but one site stood above the others. This was the ninety-seven acre Mira Monte stock farm, located on Tully Road. The owner, H. Kirk Macomber, wanted to dispose of the land for about \$40,000 to the County to help finance his "Boys City" project in New York.¹

Joseph McKinnon, the newly-elected President of the Board of Supervisors, met with other board members, mainly Mitchell and Pettit, to discuss the Macomber Property.

After agreeing that the Macomber site would be the best location, the Board of Supervisors sent a telegram to Kirk Macomber offering to buy the property for \$35,000. To their surprise, the telegram they received back approved of the deal.

On October 28, 1940, the Santa Clara County purchased the Mira Monte Ranch from Macomber for \$35,000. Advocates of the Fair were overwhelmed with elation about the agreement.

On March 21, 1941, an agreement granting authority to hold this fair was approved by both the Association and the County. The contract announced it was "mutually understood between the parties hereto that the law vests in the County the power and authority to hold a fair annually and that the usual ordinary and required records must be kept therewith, which records constitute County records and all money disbursed in payment of premium awards, as well as gross receipts, are all County moneys."²

CHAPTER TWO

CONSTRUCTION

Actual constuction of the Fairgrounds did not take place in time for the first Santa Clara County Fair. The Fair was scheduled to start in October of 1941, and there wasn't enough time for any construction. However, some seating facilities and equipment had to be purchased or built.

In September, Pettit and Mitchell visited San Francisco to bid for some equipment. the equipment was leftover from the Golden Gate International Exposition. At the end of their visit, they had purchased fifteen turnstile gates, nine exit gates, fifteen sets of bleachers, and two hundred and fifty outdoor benches for the minimal amount of \$3,400.³

Next on the Board's agenda was to obtain state funds worth over \$125,000 to pay for their expenditures. They received a grant of \$35,000, which was then followed by subsequent amounts of \$40,000 and various small sums.⁴

The main focus of concern included matters such as parking, the connecting of sewer systems, the location of drinking fountains, and the problem of illuminating the fairgrounds.

Committee members met with Architect Curtis to talk over the problems. They unanimously agreed to use temporary lighting facilities and to do their best with the dismal situation.

During the months of preparation before the first Fair, additional equipment totalling an estimated \$3,700 was purchased. Included in the purchase were some buildings, tents, an industrial tent, a dance floor, several bleachers, toilets, and some seating facilities.

When the fair came around, tents were used to house exhibits and the bleachers became a grandstand. These improvisations allowed the fair to be held without a hitch. This was not a sign of good times to come, though, as the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor and caused the United States to enter World War II. With the country engaging in war, the Fairgrounds and the Fair were put off for several years.

During the meantime, the Board of Directors met to discuss the actual construction of permanent fixtures on the fairgrounds. The Board made a list of proposed structures to be built. The projected cost was estimated at over \$1.2 million.⁵ The cost seemed exorbitant but detailed plans were drawn up immediately.

A grandstand was determined as the top priority for construction. Following it would be the stock barns, an exhibit building, an entrance building, parking lots, ground lighting, and the water and sewage connections.

In February of 1948, Mitchell and Pettit travelled to Sacramento in hopes of getting state funds for their expenses. After the Public Works Board looked over the plans for the grandstand, administration building, and exhibit building

prepared by the Committee, State officials issued an order of \$500,000 toward the construction.⁶

By the end of April 1948, blueprints of the grandstand were completed. The lay-outs called for a structure 400 feet long by eighty-three feet wide that was to be built on the north end of the race track. The grandstand would replace the old bleachers and would accommodate twice as many spectators. It would be able to seat 5,280 people.

The grandstand consisted of three rows of box seats arranged at the front with eighteen rows of seats in the back. The main entrance would look over the Main Esplanade, while a bandstand would be put above a mezzanine. Restrooms were placed at either ends of the building with a cafeteria at the south end. A roof was scheduled to be built along with the grandstand but the excessive cost prolonged construction until 1957.

The Association wanted construction to begin as soon as possible, so they put out an advertisement to various construction companies. Early bids from construction firms were way over budget so C. J. Ryland, the architect from Monterey, was asked to modify his plans. Later bids were more acceptable to the Association's budget.

On April 5, 1949, Robert L. Wilson of Oakland were awarded the construction contract. At the same time, Malm & Walter were given the electrical contract for \$40,213, and the General Hotel Supply Company received the job of equipping the kitchen

for \$19,107,85.⁷

Wilson began by surveying the site, a week later, but the construction work did not progress according to schedule. After a year, when construction of the grandstand was still not completed, the supervisors requested a portable stage for use in front of the stands. The job of building the portable stage was handed to C. E. Anderson for the low bid of \$80,108.⁸

Finally, on September 7, 1950, the grandstand was completed. In all, 85,000 cubic feet of concrete, 15,000 adobe bricks, and 2,755 glass blocks were used.⁹ The building offered a sundeck, lavatories for men and women, and a cafeteria to feed hungry fairgoers. The grandstand was uniquely painted and gave the fairgrounds an awesome skyline with its lighting.

The portable stage, the site of many future theatrical performances, was erected on thirty-two wheels for easy mobility and was equipped with dressing rooms, sanitary facilities, an orchestra pit, and extra storage space. The stage is eighty by thirty-six feet wide with a six by forty foot orchestra pit. The unique way it had been constructed allowed sewer and water lines to be connected readily.

A replica of the first State Capitol was presented to the Fairgrounds in 1950 from the city and has been used since then as an historical museum.

Much construction of the structures and facilities has been built by construction companies, but many other people have

joined in to make the Fairgrounds what it is. These people include 340 prison inmates and 6,550 students of the San Jose Technical High School, all of whom did carpentry work, some plumbing, electrical wiring, and the construction of livestock barns.

The next major construction project was the exhibit building. Early fairs used tents to house the exhibits, but these tents proved to be inappropriate. When the idea of an exhibit building took shape, there were only a few supporters. These supporters were mainly women exhibitors who claimed that the tents weren't decent. They protested the tents, because it allegedly ruined their exhibits by not keeping out dust or bad weather. After continuous arguing, the move for the exhibit building finally materialized in 1950.

In January of 1951, plans prepared by Architect Ryland were being considered. The estimated cost would set the county back over \$500,000.¹⁰ Since funds were lacking, the Fair Association had to plead with the County. They argued that the exhibit building could be an evacuation shelter in cases of extreme emergency. Little by little, money was poured in for the project. A total of \$543,067 was paid for the "Exposition Hall" which was the new name for the exhibit building.¹¹

The Exposition Hall, built east of and parallel to the Main Esplanade, was 400 feet by 120 feet and included 48,000 square feet of floor space. The Hall required thirteen miles

of electric wiring, 17,600 masonry blocks, 69,600 bricks, 120,000 feet of lumber, fifty tons of steel, and 4,336,200 pounds of solid concrete.¹² The Exposition Hall offers a large kitchen, lavatories at either ends, loudspeakers, a heating system, and a paved floor. Decoratively surrounding the building are twelve refreshment and concession stands.

CHAPTER THREE

RENOVATIONS / IMPROVEMENTS

Throughout the Fairgrounds' existence, many renovations and improvements have been made to accommodate for various situations. For example, a new roof had to be reconstructed, after a storm blew the grandstand roof apart. During that frightful night in March of 1958, gusting winds reaching forty-five miles per hour blew down 10,000 square feet of aluminum roofing. The \$100,000 roof, built in just the previous year with state funds was almost completely devastated. During the incident, a blackout occurred as voltage lines fell.

In 1974-75, the Fairgrounds were given \$477,000 from the state to improve and renovate the entire grounds. The scheduled improvements called for renovations of the grandstand, the Exposition Hall, and the Pavillion, as well as the construction of a horse show arena, the installation of feeder pens, and general refurnishings throughout the fairgrounds.

The grandstand required some painting and replacements of worn-down back rests of seats. The Exposition Hall was up for interior redecoration and a refinished floor. As for the new horse show arena, that was undergoing construction at the cost of \$50,000 and was to consist of portable offices, lighting, and fencing. Along with the new livestock facilities, feeder

pens, and barns were installed and prepared.

Since then, steady work on the grounds have made it a marvelous place to be.

CHAPTER FOUR

ANNUAL COUNTY FAIR

As stated previously, the annual ten-day County Fair was the main purpose of the Fairgrounds. This annual event has been held from 1941 to the present day except for the time between 1942 and 1945 when the United States was at war due to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

On October 7, 1941, the first Santa Clara County Fair was held. On that day, 11,896 people showed up for this joyous occasion.

As the 11,000 people entered the Fairgrounds, they were greeted with the "Hi, Neighbor!" slogan broadcasted through loudspeakers. The slogan originally, "Hi, Neighbor! Come to the Fair!" was written by Mrs. Laurence Perry who won a slogan-writing contest held at the Fair.¹³

These 11,000 people paid either twenty-five cents for a children's admission or fifty cents for an adult admission to come in and enjoy the facilities, exhibits, or the carnival.

The Opening Night Ceremonies, conducted by President Frank C. Mitchell, included performances by high school bands, an orchestra, and a welcoming address by then-Governor, Culbert L. Olsen. It also included the singing of "God Bless America" by Mima Montgomery Nickel.

At the Fair, children enjoyed the carnival rides and games brought to them by West Coast Shows, an amusement company. Adults were entertained by the many different exhibits and the vaudeville acts on stage.

The night ended with a pyro-spectacular in the clear bright nightline. The fireworks left the spectators with a sense of amazement as they exited the gates.

The total attendance of the 1941 Fair was way over 55,000 people, an achievement to the eyes of Fair advocates.

The opening year of the Fair set many precedents that were to become permanent fixtures to the Fair. The spectacular fireworks display ending each night is one of the traditions that has remained with the Fair.

Attendance of the Fair has increased at a steady rate since opening day.

CHAPTER FIVE

INTERIM USAGE OF FAIRGROUNDS

Even though the sole original purpose of the Fairgrounds was the County Fair, interim uses have been extremely successful, as well. Interim use of the Fairgrounds came into perspective during the trying times of the war years.

In 1946, interim use of the Fairgrounds officially begun. The first interim event was a rodeo held on June 2. From that event on, many varieties of events have also been displayed at the fairgrounds' interim period.

In that year alone, interim events included dog training classes, a Mexican-American Fiesta, industrial picnics, and Christmas parties, barbecues, numerous school graduation exercises, a safety fair, religious meetings, United Nations Festival, political rallies, a ski show, college bonfire rally, boat show, educational events, and theatrical performances. The Statehouse Museum, a replica capitol, draws many visitors year-wide.

In the years to be, the Fairgrounds has continued to be a place for card conventions, models' exhibits, fund raisers, and off-track betting.

CHAPTER SIX

CONTROVERSIES

Several controversies and fiascos have materialized during the latter course of the Fairgrounds' history.

In 1983, rumors spread by a reporter stated that Bobby Cohn, the seventy-one year old contractor for the Fairgrounds, was linked with several east coast mobs.¹⁴ Cohn, an agent for Western Pacific Shows, was allegedly connected with several Connecticut mobsters. The two main mobsters were Frank Riccolo and Tommy Debrizzi also known as Tommy Mandell and Marion J. Guardalibene. These two headed the Carlo Gambine mafia family, based in New York. Reports from a reporter said that Cohn's relation to the mob is that Guardalibene was Cohn's former bodyguard before Guardalibene was indicted for bribery and kickback scandals during the 1941 Arizona State Fair.¹⁵

In 1984, another controversy was concocted as the Fairgrounds was considering a horse racing deal, which would bring horse-betting to the Santa Clara County. The controversy occurred because if the deal fell through, the Fairgrounds would compete against Bay Meadows, an already-established race track in San Mateo County. Assemblyman Dominic Cortese from San Jose and Louis J. Papan from San Mateo debated against one another over the issue at hand. After months of squabbling and

arguing, both parties settled on a compromise. The compromise prevented the Fairgrounds from building a race track, but it allowed off-track betting. Gamblers would watch horse races at Bay Meadows via satellite and would be allowed to bet on their favorite horse. If the compromise had not been agreed upon, a major conflict could have erupted between Santa Clara County and San Mateo County.

In 1985, a serious accident was avoided due to the quick-thinking security guards who had been making their nightly inspection routines. On a Saturday night before the fair closed, two males were caught red-handed in the act of removing two metal pins connecting two cars on a kiddie roller coaster ride. The two suspected were Brian Andrew Greneveld, twenty-one years of age of Sunnyvale and a juvenile of sixteen whose name was not released because of his "minor" status.¹⁶ Security officers said the accident might not have happened anyway since ride operators inspected the ride before the day began. No one knows for sure if an accident would have happened but luckily the criminals were caught in the act of doing it before any serious injury could occur.

The following year, yet another controversy was shaping. This time it involved the county and Sally Reed, Santa Clara County executive. Reed suggested that the County change the five-year lease into a yearly agreement. She defended her proposal by saying the yearly settlement would allow for more

flexibility for exhibitors. Rumors saying that Reed was trying to sell the Fairgrounds were concocted at about the same time of her proposal. The County had counterproposed Reed's annual contract with a ten-year lease with a ten-year option. The ten-year deal, according to County board members will allow for improvements.

CONCLUSION

The Santa Clara County Fairgrounds has grown gradually through the years, from a mere stock farm into an extravagant exposition center. It has become the focal point for family entertainment. The Fairgrounds offers a variety of events that amuse their public as the seasons change. Family fun flourishes especially during Fair time, but interim events have also made a contribution to the public's enjoyment. Some of the many are off-track betting, conventions, and social gatherings.

Undoubtedly, the Fairgrounds is a place of significance in Santa Clara.

Notes

1. Dick Barrett, A Brief History of the Santa Clara County Fair, [available at Santa Clara County Fairgrounds Office], p. 5.
2. Ibid., p. 5.
3. Ibid., p. 7.
4. Ibid., p. 15.
5. Ibid., pp. 15-16.
6. Ibid., p. 17.
7. Ibid., pp. 18-19.
8. Ibid., p. 20.
9. Ibid., p. 20.
10. Ibid., p. 23.
11. Ibid., p. 24.
12. Ibid., p. 24.
13. Ibid., p. 29.
14. Pete Carey, "County Fair Carnival Contractor Linked to Mob," San Jose Mercury News, (Feb. 2, 1983), p. 1B.
15. Ibid., p. 4B.
16. Sidney Hill, "2 Accused of Trying to Sabotage Fair Ride," San Jose Mercury News, (Aug. 16, 1985), p. 1B.

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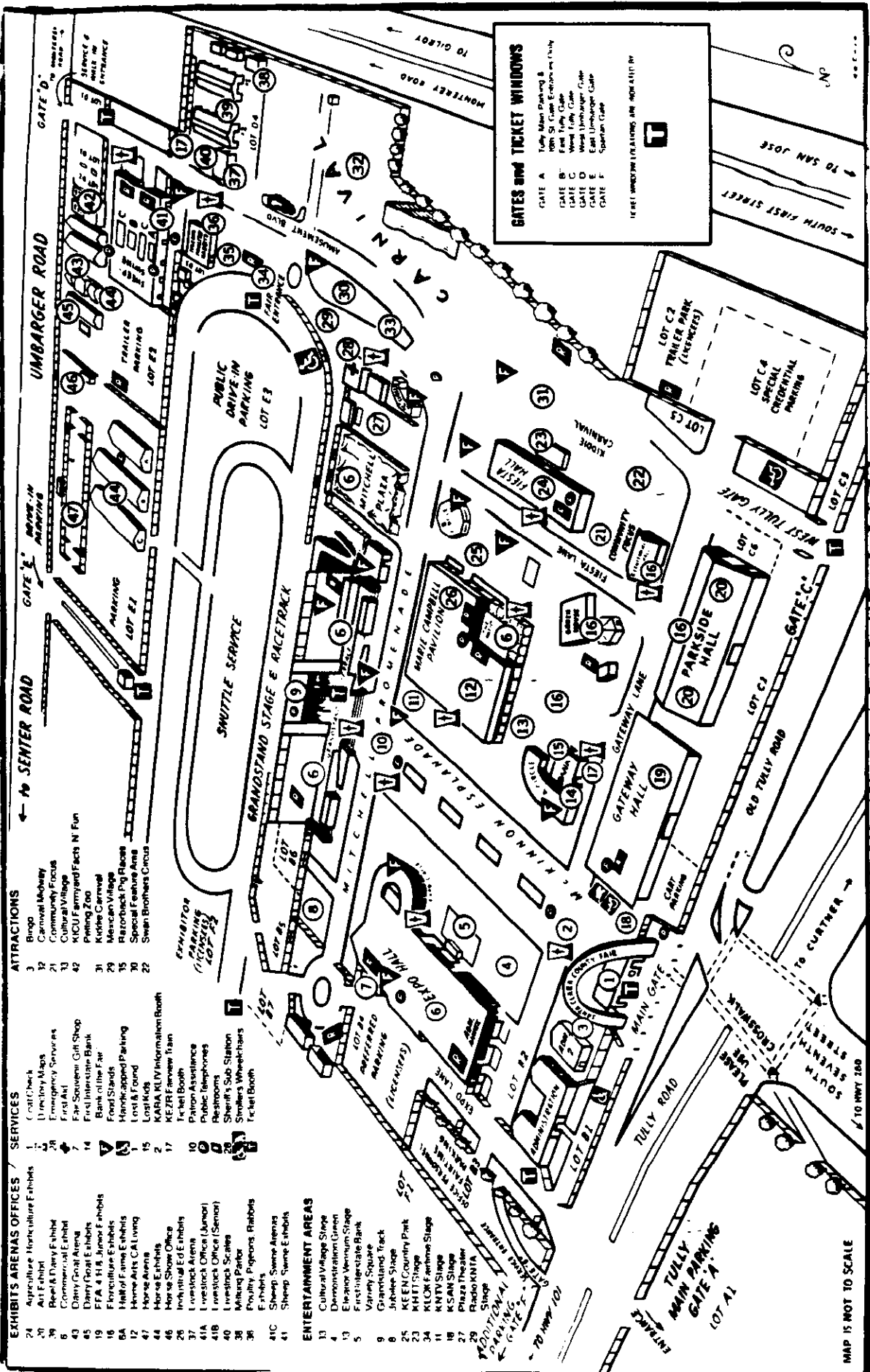
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_____, "S.J. Horse Racing Bill Goes to Governor," San Jose Mercury News, Aug. 31, 1984, (n.p.).



EXHIBITS ARENAS OFFICES / SERVICES

- 1. Card Check
- 2. Emergency Maps
- 3. Emergency Services
- 4. First Aid
- 5. Fair Souvenir Gift Shop
- 6. First Interstate Bank
- 7. Bank of the Fair
- 8. Food Stands
- 9. Mexican Village
- 10. Rotorback Pig Races
- 11. Special Feature Area
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ENTERTAINMENT AREAS

- 1. Cultural Village Stage
- 2. Demonstration Green
- 3. Elevator Venetian Stage
- 4. First Interstate Bank
- 5. Variety Square
- 6. Grandstand Track
- 7. Jubilee Stage
- 8. KEN Country Park
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GATES AND TICKET WINDOWS

- GATE A: Tully Main Parking & 10th St Gate Entrance
- GATE B: Fair Ticket Gate
- GATE C: World Ticket Gate
- GATE D: World Ticket Gate
- GATE E: East Limberger Gate
- GATE F: Sportsman Gate

IF GATE WINDOW EVALUATIONS ARE MODIFIED BY

T

MAP IS NOT TO SCALE

WILLOW GLEN HIGH SCHOOL

MRS. KATHRYN PHILP