

MP-1008

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 instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: MacLean Hall

Other names/site number: JO0226

Name of related multiple property listing:

"We've Gotta Get Tough": History of World War II Home Front Efforts in Arkansas, 1941-1946

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: 415 N. College Avenue

City or town: Clarksville State: Arkansas County: Johnson

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination     request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets     does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

    national     statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A     B     C     D

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>[Signature]</i></p> <hr/> <p><b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b> <u>Director/SHPO</u></p>	<p><u>4-4-17</u></p> <hr/> <p><b>Date</b></p>
<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	
<p>In my opinion, the property <u>   </u> meets <u>   </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Signature of commenting official:</b> _____ <b>Date</b> _____</p> <p><b>Title :</b> _____ <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	

MacLean Hall

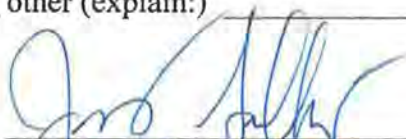
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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

  
Signature of the Keeper  
*for*

6-5-2017  
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.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	sites
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register           

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: education-related

DEFENSE: military facility

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: education-related

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Concrete, Brick

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

MacLean Hall is a residence hall (dormitory) at the University of the Ozarks in Clarksville, Johnson County. The building is located along North College Avenue and it serves as the focal point on this side of the campus when it is approached from the south. The brick building consists of three floors, with a finished basement with living space, and is on a raised brick foundation with two limestone belt courses. The front of the building is dominated by a one-story portico supported by four Tuscan Doric columns<sup>1</sup>. The building is covered by a flat roof with a parapet wall. The building's windows are now extruded aluminum, two-over-two replacement windows.

This large, three-story, symmetrical, "H" Shaped, red brick building was built in 1926, partially by the men of the college, and supervised by Biology Professor T.L. Smith. The large three-story building rests on a poured-concrete foundation below grade, with red brick above ground level, but below the first floor, showing the use of a *piano nobile* in the expression of the building. A granulated modified Dynalastic membrane roof has been added to the building in 2015. This building has undergone a few modifications since it was opened in 1926, but those modifications do not take away from the significance of the building, but include adding a drop ceiling, original ceiling still in place, and adding fire escapes to the exterior of the building.

### MacLean Hall

#### West Elevation

The front façade of MacLean Hall faces west and is situated facing North College Avenue. The front entrance of the building is centrally located within "H" shape and is accentuated by a one-story portico on the *piano nobile* and a pediment on the parapet wall. To access the main floor of the hall, a large group of concrete steps is flanked by brick buttresses with limestone caps. The

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<sup>1</sup> The Tuscan Order of columns are distinguished by unfluted columns, plain entablatures and unadorned capitals and bases.

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single-story portico is covered by a flat roof with brick parapet walls, but is supported by four, evenly-spaced Tuscan Order Doric columns. Above each of the four Tuscan columns, there is a corresponding small brick column located within the parapet. Located between each column, except for the main walkway and entrance area, there are five, small, brick columns with a concrete cap to create a railing. Located within the base of the portico, and on either side of the entrance steps, there is a single, two-over-two, window facing north. Given the symmetrical design of the building there is also a single, two-over-two, window facing both north and south in each side beneath the portico. The central bay of the building is designated by the portico and the use of limestone to create the bay from the second story to the top pediment. On the main floor there are two, two-over-two, windows on either side of the double-glass entrance doors. On the corresponding two floors above the portico, there are five, two-over-two, windows, with the central window is narrower than the other window. Located between the second and third floors is a limestone entablature left blank. Located above the third floor of the building is that limestone pediment with "1926" carved into the central stone.

### North and South Elevation

Like the other elevations, the north elevation is also symmetrical and is visually broken into three bays. Working right to left across the elevation, the first bay consists of four rows of seven, two-over-two windows. However, the western most column of windows are narrower than the other windows in this bay. The central bay corresponds to the staircase on the interior of the building causing the window alignment to be between floors unlike the other two bays. The double-glass entrance doors are located between the basement level and the main floor. These entrance doors are covered by a metal shed roof supported by two four-by-four post to help provide shelter. A pair of two-over-two windows is located between floors one and two, and also floors two and three. The set of windows located between floors two and three have a transom window located above the paired windows which is not located anywhere else on this elevation. Located at the top of the central bay there is a large limestone entablature without engraving. The third bay is only slightly different because the basement window arrangement consists of six windows while the other three floors have seven, two-over-two windows in three rows. Like the first bay, the eastern most windows are narrower than the other windows in this bay.

The only difference between the North and South elevations is that rather than six windows on the third bay, the third bay of the south elevation has all seven windows.

### East Elevation

The east elevation is the more interesting of the four elevations. The legs of the "H" shape are identical and consist of three rows of six, two-over-two, windows, while the basement windows arrangement consists of four, two-over-two, windows and a metal door that is located partial below grade.

On the outside of the legs of the "H" shape are identical and consist of a steel fire escape with a flat, metal roof. The basement level of the outside of the "H" shape consists of a single, two-over-two, window and a concrete staircase that has been encased in concrete. The main, second and third floors all have a centrally located fireproof metal door flanked by a two-over-two, windows on each side of the door.

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The most interesting part of the elevation is the central portion of the "H" shape. This section of the elevation is broken in to four describable bays. Working right to left across the central portion of the elevation the first bay is located to the right of the first floor lobby area that protrudes from the center of the elevation. In this bay, the basement floor level consists of three boarded up windows, while the main floor consists of three, two-over, two windows and an entrance door with access via concrete steps. The window tucked in the corner is smaller than the other two. The window arrangement for the second and third floors consists of four evenly-spaced, two-over, two windows.

The second and third bays are centrally located on the elevation but are broken up into two bays because of the lobby area protruding from the main floor. The lobby area/gather-space protrudes out of the elevation into a five sided polygon with three longer sides and two chamfered corners. The three longer sides of the polygon consist of four, two-over-two windows, while the chamfered corners consist of two, two-over-two windows. The third bay is located above the one-story lobby area that protrudes from the main building and consists of two rows of four windows that are each two-over-two, single-hung windows. The fourth bay is located to the left of the protruding lobby area. The basement level of the fourth bays consists of a set of glass, double doors that lead to an interior staircase that causes the corresponding windows above to be located between floors. There are two pairs of windows located between floors one and two and two and three. The other windows located on this elevation consist of three rows of three windows each, while all being two-over-two, single-hung windows.

### **Interior**

The interior of MacLean hall is broken up into corridors of hallways with dorm rooms aligning each wall, a first floor that also contains two lobbies and dorm rooms, while the second and third floor all contain dorm rooms. The basement is largely used for storage, though there are dorm rooms located on this floor.

### **INTEGRITY**

MacLean Hall on the campus of the University of the Ozarks, in Clarksville, Arkansas, has undergone a few changes over its lifetime. However, most of the changes have been made for the safety of the occupants of the residence hall which include the addition of fire stairs to the exterior of the building. Other changes include the boarding up of windows in the basement in order to provide air conditioning conduit through those spaces. The interior layout has not been changed, though a drop ceiling has been install to lower the ceiling height.

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### 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.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Military

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

**Period of Significance**

1943-1945

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

**Significant Dates**

1943, 1945

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

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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

**Cultural Affiliation**

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

**Architect/Builder**

A. O. Clark, Architect  
College of the Ozark Students, Builders



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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

MacLean Hall in Clarksville, Arkansas, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion A** for its significance in the area of Military History for its role in providing housing for Naval Seamen, while the campus of the College of the Ozarks was used by the United States Navy for its Elementary Electronics and Radio Materials School. MacLean Hall is a well-preserved example of a movement, during World War II, in the United States Military to provide locations for training schools throughout the United States to help educate personnel quicker and easier, in places already set up to help in the education process. MacLean Hall was built in 1926-1927 to provide much need living space to the men of the College of the Ozarks, who were being housed all over campus and throughout Clarksville. Though MacLean Hall was constructed in 1926-1927, it really gained its significance for housing Navy Seamen while the College of the Ozarks campus was handed over to the United States Navy between 1944-1945, for education training. By the end of World War II, and just a month before VE day, the United States Navy discontinued its use of the College of the Ozarks campus leaving the campus, along with MacLean Hall, to go back to the College of the Ozarks and return to a normal class routine. MacLean Hall is also being nominated as part of the historic context "*We've Gotta Get Tough*": *History of World War II Home Front Efforts in Arkansas, 1941-1946*, under the Civil Defense Training Facilities property type.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

"Men had to be trained—and trained quickly—to use and maintain the new equipment.... This was the problem confronting the Navy Department in those early days. The answer: an educational project of a scope equaling that of a large university, an undertaking of a necessity and urgency only dimly realized even now when it is seen what would have happened to the military without the trained men conducted the scientific campaigns."<sup>2</sup>

The University of the Ozarks<sup>3</sup> was founded, incorporated, and opened its doors in September 1891, in Clarksville, Arkansas, under the sponsorship of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Prior to incorporating the new College, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church looked to the failing Cane Hill College in Cane Hill, Arkansas, as a starting point for their new endeavor. However, Cane Hill College, which was opened in April 1835, began in much the same way, with a vision associated with the teachings of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. It is after the founding of the college that the American Civil War and fires took their toll on the campus. Yet, it is with the chartering of the Arkansas Industrial University, or University of Arkansas, in 1871 that began the slow deterioration of the Cane Hill College. The struggling college continued on until 1891. It is during this time that "Cane Hill College [became] woefully short of financial assistance. Although support of the College by the

<sup>2</sup> *Operation Electron- RMS Bellevue* (Washington D.C.: RMS Bellevue, 1946), 1.

<sup>3</sup> The University of the Ozarks (1987-Current), College of the Ozarks (1920-1987), Arkansas Cumberland College (1891-1920). (College of the Ozarks, *The College of the Ozarks 150 (a Sesquicentennial Commemorative)* (Clarksville, Arkansas: College of the Ozarks, 1984, 1-7.)

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Arkansas Synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was provided by the charter of 1852, Synod support was negligible at best and often non-existent.”<sup>4</sup>

With all hope fading for any recovery at Cane Hill College, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church saw a new avenue to continue an educational experience based on the church practices. It is stated that by 1887, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church “longed for a state college reflective of their beliefs and values and in 1887, appointed a committee to examine Cane Hill College”<sup>5</sup> in order to explore the challenges Cane Hill faced in order to not repeat those circumstances. It is through this committee that the Arkansas Cumberland College emerged in 1891 due to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church Synod determining that a more central location would be best for a college institution.<sup>6</sup> It is with this knowledge that Cane Hill College was left behind and a new Arkansas Cumberland College Campus was developed in Clarksville, under the same charter.

Over the next thirty years, the Arkansas Cumberland College campus continued to grow and prosper, moving from a single campus building, Cumberland Hall, to a campus that included Cumberland Hall, a library, and two dormitories. By 1906, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church reunited with the Presbyterian Church U.S.A.<sup>7</sup>, thus inevitably helping the college establish a strong endowment for future use. The Campus added Grove Hall a female dormitory in 1917 but due to the reunification of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and the PC USA branch of the Presbyterian Church a name change was again on the horizon since the Cumberland Presbyterians no longer controlled the campus, the name of the campus was changed to College of the Ozarks, paying homage to the region in which the campus was located.<sup>8</sup>

### MacLean Hall Construction

By the 1920s, the then College of the Ozarks was slowly beginning to grow, both institutionally and physically. Due to very strong and successful years academically in 1924-1925, the college was admitted to the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.<sup>9</sup> In 1925, the College purchased the Sharyer’s home and farmstead as a “Model Farm” as a means to train boys in good methods of farming. Still, by early 1926, plans were being drawn up by designer Mr. A. O. Clarke, of Rogers, Arkansas, for a new Boys dormitory. Though there were multiple funding programs set up at the College, including an endowment fund specifically for the College, another fund for the Model Farm project, the one for the funding of a new boys dormitory had very little in the way of any funds to construct the drawings being completed by Mr. A. O. Clarke.<sup>10</sup>

What is noted in multiple editions of the *Bulletin of the College of the Ozark* between 1926 and 1927 is that...

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<sup>4</sup> *Ibid*, 4-5.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid*, 6.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>7</sup> Also known as PC USA.

<sup>8</sup> College of the Ozarks, 7-8.

<sup>9</sup> Alumni Association of the College of the Ozarks, Inc., *Semi-Centennial Edition History Directory of The College of the Ozarks* (Clarksville, Arkansas: The Alumni Association of the College of the Ozarks, Inc., 1940), 28-29. Robson Library, University of the Ozarks.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid*.

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The Boys of the College of the Ozarks have never had livable rooms. A visitor at the College this year, who is familiar with the whole educational program of the Presbyterian Church said that the boys in the negro schools of the Church had much better living quarters than had the boys at the College of the Ozarks. For years, our young men have looked forward to the time when they might have a real home in which they could pursue their studies with real effectiveness. At last, they have undertaken to make their dreams come true, by dedicating their summer to the erection of a new fire-proof dormitory.<sup>11</sup>

The first order of business was to select a location for the site of the new boy's dormitory and the location selected was the home site on the Sharyer farm. The Sharyer farmstead and home was located on the east side of College Avenue and across the street from Science Hall. Though there was very little money pledged for the construction of the new, \$150,000 dormitory, Professor Thomas L. Smith of the Biology Department, stated he would be able to help build the new dormitory using male students from the college.<sup>12</sup> Construction started on the new Boys' Dormitory on Commencement Day, June 2, 1926, with Professor Smith recruiting twenty-four men of the College of the Ozarks, for \$0.30 an hour and taking their pay in future schooling,<sup>13</sup> to help in the construction of the building. Though the groundbreaking for the new dormitory happened on June 2, 1926, led by Professor Smith and President of the College of the Ozarks, Wiley Lin Hurie, it was not until June 3, 1926, that work began on the site. The first thing that the students and Professor Smith had to do was demolish the old farm house that was on the site. Within hours, the house was all but torn down and the pieces of the house were used to construct tool sheds. At the same time, they surveyed and staked off the location of the new dormitory. Finding the ground relatively tough to dig into by hand for the large space need for the site, by the second day, Professor Smith talked to the Albro Martin Coal Company, with the idea of borrowing one of their steam shovels. By the end of that second day of work, the Albro Martin Coal Company had brought and set up the steam shovel on the site for immediate use.<sup>14</sup>

It is stated that two dump trucks were used and all excavated dirt and fill were used to fill in the "steep hollow between the Sharyer place and College Avenue."<sup>15</sup> The recruited boys worked all summer long excavating the basement, constructing forms for the basement and the poured concrete. By August 1926, the foundation was completed and work was beginning on the brick exterior walls.<sup>16</sup> Yet, with all of the construction that was taking place on the new dormitory, finishing the construction was solely based on the continuous effort of acquiring funding to keep buying materials. Professor Smith is noted as saying that "well, times were rather good and Dr. Hurie had faith that the amount could be raised."<sup>17</sup>

That amount that needed to be raised was roughly a total of \$150,000, with \$15,000 being given by the City of Clarksville, and another \$15,000 raised by August 1926 through private donations, leaving a

<sup>11</sup> "The Proposed Boys' Dormitory," *Bulletin of the College of the Ozarks* 11.1 (July 1926): n.p.

<sup>12</sup> Though this seems like a tall task, it was based on the fact that Professor T.L. Smith previously supervised a crew of college boys in laying a concrete walk from the Science hall to Cumberland Hall. He also led the erection of the bath house on previous boy's dormitory.

<sup>13</sup> "The Builders: All College Students," *Bulletin of the College of the Ozarks* 11.2 (August 1926): n.p.

<sup>14</sup> "Breaking Ground," "Twenty-four Hours Later," and End of the Second Day," *Bulletin of the College of the Ozarks* 11.2 (August 1926): n.p.

<sup>15</sup> Alumni Association of the College of the Ozarks, Inc., 29.

<sup>16</sup> It is noted that some experienced builder were going to be used in order to help on things above the foundation, but that in so far as possible the entire building would be erected by the students. ("The Builders: All College Students," *Bulletin of the College of the Ozarks* 11.2 (August 1926): n.p.)

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*

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large amount of money that still needed to be raised in order to keep the project on track.<sup>18</sup> In October 1926, almost all progress had stopped on the construction of the building while the students waited for more materials to be bought and delivered to the site. Once construction resumed, the timetable for completion was set for January 1, 1927. By November 1926, Dr. Hurie was actively touring the United States to help raise the remainder of the funds need to complete the dormitory. Dr. Hurie was presenting the story to those that would listen as a story of a “personal endeavor on the part of the students.”<sup>19</sup> It is during this period that Dr. Hurie was out seeking donations for the construction, he believed “that individuals, churches, and church societies [would] gladly have some part in helping these young men who [were] so willing and eager to help themselves.”<sup>20</sup>

Though the amount of donations did not come as rapidly as Dr. Hurie may have thought, donations did come in. It was while out proclaiming the great work completed by the students that Dr. Hurie, while speaking at a church in Atlantic City, NJ, came across a Mrs. Marie MacLean. Having heard Dr. Hurie speak, Mrs. Maclean is said to have written the College a check for roughly \$10,000 and then donated another \$50,000 in 1928 for the dormitory. More donations slowly came into the College when it started selling miniature cotton bales, designed by Professor Smith, for a dollar each.<sup>21</sup> The larger story states that the cotton crop was overly abundant in 1927 and farmers received very little for the crop. It is stated the farmers and friends of the college who were going to plow under the cotton crop offered to “give it to the college to help pay for the men’s dormitory, if the students would pick it.”<sup>22</sup> It is noted in a letter from former Student Velma Foster to the Librarian of the University that in “either the fall of 1926 or 1927, the students went one Saturday and picked cotton. The Boys made some kind of device made of wood to make the bales. I think it was 10 cents each, they got for making them, [while] ... the girls got 2 cents for sewing them.”<sup>23</sup> Once the bales were completed, a picture of the boy’s dormitory and a history of the College of the Ozarks were attached to the bale. The bales were then sold for \$1 to help buy bricks for the exterior of the dormitory.<sup>24</sup>

As construction of the dormitory continued into 1927, the exterior of the building was all but built by April 1927. It is noted in the *Bulletin of The College of the Ozarks* that “the dormitory is enclosed, but must be plastered and finished within.”<sup>25</sup> It is also noted in that article that in order for the College to feel that they have ownership of the building, it must raise an additional \$100,000. It is with the next call for donations that Marie MacLean added her next \$50,000 donation for the completion of the building, as a challenge grant, hoping that her money would serve as an incentive to others to add to the building fund. Yet, by September 1927, the building was turned over to the boys of the campus and was already filled to 80%. The rooms in the basement and on the first and second floor were completely occupied with a few boys living on the third floor. The article from September 1927 states that the trustees “were

<sup>18</sup> “The New Boys’ Dormitory-,” *Bulletin of the College of the Ozarks* 11.2 (August 1926): 1.

<sup>19</sup> “New Boy’s Dormitory,” *Bulletin of the College of the Ozarks* 11.5 (November 1926): 1.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>21</sup> “MacLean Hall (1927) (1988), Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, National Register and Survey Files, MacLean Hall File.

<sup>22</sup> College of the Ozarks, “From the C of O family album: The Construction of the Marie MacLean Hall,” *The C of O Today Vol 4. 1* (Fall 1981): 30.

<sup>23</sup> “To the Librarian...” (Bale Project), Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, National Register and Survey Files, MacLean Hall File.

<sup>24</sup> College of the Ozarks, “From the C of O family album: The Construction of the Marie MacLean Hall,” *The C of O Today Vol 4. 1* (Fall 1981): 30.

<sup>25</sup> “Dormitory, April 10, 1927,” *Bulletin of the College of the Ozarks* 12.10 (April 1927): 1.

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wise in trying to erect the entire building rather than only of the three units as was at first proposed.<sup>26</sup> It is also noted that more money was needed to provide for the full indebtedness and that you can still donate to the cause to finish the construction. The building remained named the New Boys' Dormitory around campus right up to 1929, when the building was finally officially named the Marie MacLean Hall in her honor for supporting the College of the Ozarks.<sup>27</sup>

## World War II

With the United States on the outbreak of entering World War II, the military had its sights set on a wartime force of 4 million troops. However, in order for the United States to be substantially ready for the possibility of war, it "would require two years from the time money [was] available"<sup>28</sup> to construct manufacturing plants, depots and military post construction reported Major General Wesson. With the military's mobilization coming into full operation by early 1941, the State of Arkansas and at the time the College of the Ozarks were also helping to mobilize troops, resources and training for entrance into World War II.

By 1940, the State of Arkansas had a non-college civilian pilot training unit in Pine Bluff, with at least the hope of another unit in the Hot Springs, Arkansas, area<sup>29</sup>. Yet, there was also a larger contingent of college-level pilot courses being taught throughout the state in 1940. Colleges such as Henderson State, Hendrix, Ouachita, and the University of Arkansas already had at least 10 students taking the course, which included "72 hours of ground instruction and from 35 to 45 hours in the air - sufficient to qualify students for private pilot's licenses."<sup>30</sup> The College of the Ozarks would also be added to the growing list of Colleges and Universities participating in the college-level piloting courses as part of the National Civil Aeronautics Program. This program known as Civilian Pilot Training Program was renamed the War Training Services, after the bombing of Pearl Harbor in December 1941. Following bombing of Pearl Harbor students that enrolled in the pilot training program were required to sign a contract stating they would join the Army Air Force.

With a formal military grad program already established at the Clarksville Regional Airport, through the College of the Ozarks, it was not long before the College of the Ozarks heeded the call of the United States Navy for an Elementary Electricity and Radio Materiel training school located on the campus of the College of the Ozarks.

## Elementary Electricity and Radio Materiel (EE&RM) Training School

The precursor to the Elementary Electricity and Radio Materiel Training School (EE & RM) began back in 1917 as a training program for radio operators in the United States Navy. Though radio use in the military was still in its infancy stage, there were civilians throughout the United States in 1917 that were amateur radio operators. This would become one major concern for the United States Navy before the

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<sup>26</sup> This is the first time that research has shown original plans were to only construct one floor at a time. ("The Boys Dormitory," *Bulletin of the College of the Ozarks* 13.3 (September 1927): n.p.)

<sup>27</sup> "The History of the Marie MacLean Hall: Historiography," College of the Ozarks, Dr. Robert Basham: Instructor, Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, National Register and Survey Files, MacLean Hall File.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid*, 109.

<sup>29</sup> "Air Training Unit for Pine Bluff," *Arkansas Gazette*, 28 June 1940, 1.

<sup>30</sup> "180 Arkansas Students in Pilots Courses," *Arkansas Gazette*, 1 August 1940, 5.

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United States' official entrance into the World War I. Though it was able to man the current fleet up to 1917, it would be harder to maintain adequate radio operators in the case of war as ship production and commissioning increased. By 1917, the National Amateur Wireless Association provided the navy with a membership list, while the naval districts organized the members in case the country entered the war.<sup>31</sup>

To better fulfill the need of radio operators in United States Navy, the Bureau of Navigation "created the United States Naval Reserve with the Naval Communication Reserve as an element."<sup>32</sup> "The Naval Communication Reserve was called to active duty upon the declaration of war. They were immediately augmented by the enlistment of hundreds of commercial and amateur radio operators who had not previously joined but now saw it as a patriotic duty."<sup>33</sup> Yet, as the war progressed and more ships were commissioned there became a striking need for more radio operators, thus the navy started a recruiting campaign to target these operators. Still, to meet the needs of these new radio operators, the Bureau of Navigation went about establishing a four-month training program, with a campus on each coast. Harvard University offered a course on the east coast while Mare Island, California, established a smaller campus for advanced training on the west coast,<sup>34</sup> graduating over 100 students per week. The course work taught during this four-month training course would be the precursor to the EE & RM training school used during World War II. At that time, the United States Navy "had the largest, most efficient, and best equipped radio communication capability in the world,"<sup>35</sup> however, like most of the military infrastructure following the end of World War I, funding fell flat, military developments were curtailed and the equipment became outdated as technology in the radio field improved.

Even with the lack of funding for radio operations, the Radio Materiel School at the Bellevue Campus of the Naval Research Laboratory remained open throughout the 1920s and 1930s. During the war, the Radio Materiel School graduated 100 students per week, however, between 1924 and 1927 the graduating classes average six students per week creating a large gap in qualified personnel in radio operations and maintenance, if war was to break our again.<sup>36</sup> At the time, the Bellevue Campus on the Naval Research Laboratory was the Navy's only advanced training facility in radio maintenance, and only a small number of advanced radiomen were allowed into the six-month course. As with most technological advancements, the curriculum of the Radio Materiel School needed to be continually upgraded, to keep up with the new equipment that was being added to the Navy's ships. It is stated that "with the addition of new communication equipment and the advent of radar, there were significant changes in early 1940."<sup>37</sup>

Following the attack on Pearl Harbor, on December 7, 1941, William C. Eddy, director of an experimental television station in Chicago, went to Washington, D.C., to see if he could return to active

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<sup>31</sup> Raymond C. Watson, *Solving the Naval Radar Crisis: The Eddy Test: Admission to the Most Challenging Training Program of World War II*. (Victoria, BC: Trafford, 2007), 41.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, 42.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, 80.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, 117.

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, 148-149.

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duty.<sup>38</sup> He eventually found a high ranking officer who had heard of Eddy's television accomplishments. The officers stated that they would need skilled personnel to help with new high-frequency radio equipment, to which Eddy responded that they would need "lots of radar men."<sup>39</sup> Given his knowledge of the television Eddy offered to train, equip, and house a training facility at the location used for the television testing.<sup>40</sup> Yet, a formal training and testing was still not quite vetted, just yet, however, Eddy would be asked help in creating a curriculum to create such a training course.

The committee created recommendations that were sent to the Bureau of Navigation where it was accepted. As part of the recommendations sent for approval, was the establishment of a two part training program with a three month Primary School and a five month Secondary/Advanced School. The entire program was designated as the Electronics Training Program (ETP).<sup>41</sup> It is through this establishment of the Primary Schools that were officially designated as Elementary Electricity and Radio Materiel (EE&RM).<sup>42</sup> With Eddy's Primary School becoming established by January 1942 in the State-Lake Theater building in downtown Chicago, it would not be until February 1942 that six other institutions were selected to give the college based primary school course work which included: Bliss Electrical School (Maryland), Grove City College (Pennsylvania), Oklahoma A&M College, Texas A&M College, University of Houston, and Utah State College of Agriculture.<sup>43</sup>

Throughout 1942-1944, the dropout rate for students was extremely high, especially within the first month of class work at these Primary School campuses, leading to reorganization and recommendations for how to fix the failure rate. These recommendations were provided through the organization of a conference on December 15, 1943, in Washington D.C. One of the recommendations was that there needed to be more Primary Schools as soon as possible.<sup>44</sup> It is through this recommendation that "the Primary School at NRL-Bellevue would be immediately moved to the College of the Ozarks in Arkansas and the Secondary School be enlarge in the vacated space."<sup>45</sup> This move was partially due to the fact that the program was growing at such a steady pace that they wanted to expand the Secondary/Advance School.<sup>46</sup> Still, this idea of possibly moving the Primary School away from NRL-Bellevue to The College of the Ozarks began back in October 1942 with a long distance telephone call

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<sup>38</sup> William C. Eddy, went to the New York Military Academy for high school before being admitted to United State Naval Academy in 1926. However, he suffered from hearing loss which did not become evident until 1934 during a promotion hearing to become Lieutenant. At this point he was asked to take disability retirement.

<sup>39</sup> It is at this point the officer was surprised by Eddy's Radar comment as that was still top secret in the United States Navy. Yet, it is possible that because of Eddy's television and the fact the Navy sent out requests just days after the bombing of Pearl Harbor that Eddy's colleagues would have been send letters stated that the Navy was looking for individuals to help with a development program for "RADAR". (Raymond C. Watson, *Solving the Naval Radar Crisis: The Eddy Test: Admission to the Most Challenging Training Program of World War II*. (Victoria, BC: Trafford, 2007), 152.)

<sup>40</sup> Interesting to note, is that Eddy did not own the space and equipment that he had offered the Navy. All of the Equipment that was offered to the Navy for use was owned by Balaban and Katz, owners of W9XBK. Therefore, he went back to Chicago to let the owners of the television station what he had offered and they obliged.

<sup>41</sup> According to publications put out during and after the war regarding the training programs, the entire training program during the war went by the code name: Operation Electron. (United States Navy, *Operation Electron: RMS Bellevue* (Washington D.C.: United States Navy- RMS Bellevue, 1946), 1.)

<sup>42</sup> Watson, 163.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid*, 171.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid*, 174-175.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid*, 175.

<sup>46</sup> United States Navy, *Operation Electron: RMS Bellevue* (Washington D.C.: United States Navy- RMS Bellevue, 1946), 9.

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from the Navy in Washington, D.C., asking to inspect the “plant”/campus for use. Four days later a Lieutenant came and inspected the campus. Three weeks later another group came and inspected the campus leading to the official transfer of the College to the Navy only four weeks after the second inspection.<sup>47</sup>

The official transfer of the Primary School at NRL-Bellevue to the College of the Ozark happened on December 6, 1942.<sup>48</sup> President W.L. Hurie, of the College of the Ozarks, stated that the “first detachment of sailors to be sent to the College of the Ozarks for specialized primary training in radio and electrical work... would arrive soon after January 1.”<sup>49</sup> The announcement by President Hurie did not hit the local newspaper until December 9, 1942, due to the weekly nature of the paper, but went into more depth. An editorial comment on the first page states...

Immediately after the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor, Preside Roosevelt asked all college and universities to register with the government, stating all the facts concerning their buildings and equipment.<sup>50</sup> The College of the Ozarks complied with this request. Now after many months the Navy has chosen our college for the establishment of a Naval Training School, the purpose of which will be to give primary instruction in radar.<sup>51</sup> This may not be the type of school which the college itself would have chosen and which its administration officers believe can best be handled, but President Hurie and the board of trustees have made a very commendable and patriotic decision in saying “yes” to the Navy.”<sup>52</sup>

*The Herald-Democrat*, the local Clarksville newspaper also reported, that “approximately 150 men in the United States Navy will arrive at The College of the Ozarks on or about January 1, 1943, to begin training in elementary electricity and radio materiel.”<sup>53</sup> The article then goes on to state that similar size classes would be accommodated, until the total number of students reaches between 600 and 750 Navy

<sup>47</sup> “College Officially Turned Over to The U.S. Navy,” *The Herald- Democrat*, 20 January 1943, 1.

<sup>48</sup> “Sailors to Ozarks,” *Northwest Arkansas Times*, 6 December 1943, 4.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid*; “College Admits Sailors,” *The Camden News*, 7 December 1943, 4.

<sup>50</sup> At this time, it is very hard to either deny or accept that President Roosevelt ever asked for this information.

However, what we have is an editorial author talking about it December 1943, and the President of the University stating it at the formal transferring of the college to the Navy in January 1944. It is stated by President Hurie that in December 1941 College Presidents came together with Representatives of President Roosevelt in a meeting in Baltimore, Maryland. He then states that in December 1942, after the lowering of the draft age to 18, that “President Roosevelt asked every college president to furnish to the Army, and the Navy and the War Manpower Commission facts concerning their college plant and their college equipment. (“College Officially Turned Over to The U.S. Navy,” *The Herald-Democrat*, 20 January 1943, 1.) Yet, it is very possible that this idea was presented to roughly a 1,000 College and University Presidents at the National Conference of College and University Presidents on Higher Education and War Conference held in Baltimore, Maryland on Jan 3-4, 1943. At this conference Colleges and Universities were trying to coordinate national programs at the college level so that they would be working on similar plans to better assist the war effort on many different levels including mandatory physical education, college credit for soldiers, accelerated educational programs, and focusing on areas of study associated with the war effort. (“Higher Education and the War,” *Phi Delta Kappan* 24.5 (January 1942): 209.; V.R. Cardozier, *Colleges and Universities in World War II* (Westport, Connecticut: Praeger, 1993), 4-7.)

<sup>51</sup> The Primary focus was not solely radar, but also how to use radio equipment, how to operate and maintain radio and radar equipment and how to install this equipment on newly commissioned ships, but surface ships and submarines.

<sup>52</sup> “An Editorial: Our College Goes to War,” *The Herald-Democrat*, 9 December 1943, 1.

<sup>53</sup> “College of the Ozarks Selected by Navy For Specialized Electrical Course, 750 Radar Cadets to be Accommodated,” *The Herald-Democrat*, 9 December 1943, 1.



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Cadets on campus at a time. It also states that the contract between the College and the Navy would be for the duration of the war. Of those 600 to 750 cadets, 526 would be housed in Marie MacLean Hall with another 120 cadets being housed in Grove Hall.<sup>54</sup> Yet, class would still go on until the semester break. During the break all classes would be moved to the Presbyterian Church along with all administration offices. Only essential books would be moved from the library to the church. Due to the increase in population on the campus and the housing needs for the Navy Soldiers, the girls would be housed in the Presbyterian Manse, while President Hurie continued to look for a housing location for the men on campus.<sup>55</sup> By January 6, 1943, the men of the campus were being housed in Huse Hall.<sup>56</sup>

News broke only a week later that the first detachment of troops would actually arrive on January 14, 1943, with all available staff for the school arriving on January 3, 1943.<sup>57</sup> The day after the Fall Semester ended a report on the progress of building changes came out saying that classes were actually cancelled two days early to help students remove items from the building that would be occupied by the Navy. In all of the changes associated with the dining hall and Grove Hall, very little work was done during this time to MacLean Hall. Instead of a single bed in the room, the navy was going with a “double-deck bed arrangement, two men will be placed in each bedroom and three men in each study room, thus placing seven students in rooms occupied by two.”<sup>58</sup> This allowed for a total of 526 men living in MacLean Hall during the rest of the war.

Lieutenant Commander J.J. Gately<sup>59</sup> was put in charge of the Naval School at the College of the Ozarks and was on campus throughout the last half of December to oversee all of the building and other associated aspects of creating a small training program with an already functioning College campus. One big change that Gately coordinated before the school opened was the relocation of one of the barracks from the Ozone CCC camp, which would be located to the north of MacLean Hall, near the current tennis courts, and would be used for Navy Storage.<sup>60</sup> Still his biggest organizational problems would not be until the first detachment of trainees arrived on January 10, 1943, thus formally creating the Elementary Electricity and Radio Materiel School at the College of the Ozarks.<sup>61</sup>

Even with the arrival of the trainees, President W.L. Hurie, formally turned the college over to the United State Navy stating “we turn our college plant over today to men appointed by the great naval branch of our government. We do it willingly and gladly knowing that here these capable and God-fearing Americans will teach young men who have the same spirit and purpose and aspiration as that

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<sup>54</sup> By 1937, Grove Hall was found to be unsafe and condemned. The former girl’s dormitory was all but mothballed, and the girls were moved into MacLean Hall for a short period of time. However, after the Navy contacted the College, alterations and renovations began on Grove Hall and a dining hall.

<sup>55</sup> “College of the Ozarks Selected by Navy For Specialized Electrical Course, 750 Radar Cadets to be Accommodated,” *The Herald-Democrat*, 9 December 1943, 1.

<sup>56</sup> “College Classes Now Meeting in New Quarters,” *The Herald-Democrat*, 6 January 1944, 1.

<sup>57</sup> “Navy Trainees to Arrive January 14,” *The Herald-Democrat*, 16 December 1943, 1.

<sup>58</sup> “Work Progressing on College Change to New Quarters,” *The Herald-Democrat*, 23 December 1943, 1.

<sup>59</sup> Lt. Com. Gately was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and educated at the Massachusetts Nautical School. In prior Navy duty, Lt. Com. Gateley, saw time in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans as well as the Caribbean Sea. While at sea he held commissions as Communications Officers, Executive Officer, Navigator and Commanding Officer on ships deployed in anti-submarine warfare and convoy duty. (“First Draft of Trainees Arrive at Navy School,” *The Herald-Democrat*, 13 January 1944, 1.)

<sup>60</sup> “College Classes Now Meeting In New Quarters,” *The Herald-Democrat*, 6 January 1944, 1.

<sup>61</sup> “First Draft of Trainees Arrive at Navy School,” *The Herald-Democrat*, 13 January 1944, 1.

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possessed by our Alumnus”<sup>62</sup> Following President Hurie’s welcome, the Mayor of Clarksville, J.T. White, officially welcomed the naval trainees and was then followed by Lt. Com. J.J. Gateley, who expressed a sincere thankfulness to the people of Clarksville for their hospitality and spoke about that to the trainees in attendance, noting that this same hospitality be shown back to the public when at their homes and churches, because they too have sons, brothers, husbands, and sweethearts in the armed services. He then noted that “The People of Clarksville are ‘mighty fine’ and without their willingness to help, this Naval School would not be convening TODAY in this Chapel.”<sup>63</sup>

While the first class of trainees began their course work, construction remained moving on Grove Hall, and was slated to open for housing of 120 men, on February 12. While Grove Hall<sup>64</sup> was still under construction MacLean Hall was continuing to fill up with the incoming trainees. This was discussed in an article on February 3, 1944, when talking about the second detachment of trainees which arrived on January 28, 1944.<sup>65</sup> Though the trainees spent a lot of time studying while being housed in MacLean Hall, all classes were actually held in the Science Hall Voorhees School.<sup>66</sup>

With the school largely under way and operating, the City of Clarksville went above and beyond welcoming the trainees to town and trying to make them feel comfortable. Some of the various things presented to help in acquainting the trainees to the town, was the formation of a USO program. Other forms of entertainment included: families offering to take in trainees for supper/dinner, basketball games between the naval trainees and local high school basketball team, and dances at the armory. Yet, the offering was a two-way street with the Navy allowing the community to see the naval trainees perform drill practices on what would normally be a closed campus to civilians.<sup>67</sup> There were other times, when the community asked the commanding officers at the School to provide details about the effects of front line action on things and people on the home front. One such presentation was presented by Lt. G.M. Cazen, to the American Association of University Women, assuring “that the health of the American People should not be greatly affected by the return of service men from the tropics.”<sup>68</sup>

The first class to graduate from the EE&RM School at the College of the Ozarks, happened on April 10, 1944. The principal speaker for the ceremony was Governor Homer Adkins followed by Lt. Com. Gateley and Lt. Woods. The ceremony closed following the distribution of diplomas and the National Anthem. Many other classes would graduate roughly every two weeks following the first graduating class in April 1944, sending another 150-200 men to advance training courses along the east or west coast. However, less than a year after bringing the training to the campus, President Hurie was informed by letter that the last class to arrive in Clarksville and stay at MacLean Hall or Grove Hall would arrive no later than January 22, 1945. It would be with their graduate ceremony that the campus would be reverted back to the trustees for the College of the Ozarks which would happen on April 16, 1945. Even with the closing of the school at the College of the Ozarks, the United State Navy was still advertising

<sup>62</sup> “College Officially Turned Over to The U.S. Navy,” *The Herald-Democrat*, 20 January 1944, 1.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>64</sup> Grove Hall was officially demolished in 1947.

<sup>65</sup> “Second Detachment of Naval Trainees Arrive at School,” *The Herald-Democrat*, 3 February 1944, 1.

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.* (The Science Hall, all known as Hurie Hall, was demolished in May 2001.)

<sup>67</sup> “Public Invited to Witness Navy Radio School Trainees in Drill Practice Review,” *The Herald-Democrat*, 23 March 1944.; “Streets Thronged Last Saturday For Navy Drill,” *The Herald-Democrat*, 30 March 1944.

<sup>68</sup> “Navy Doctor Appears Before Meeting of AAUW With Information on Tropics,” *The Herald-Democrat*, 23 November 1944.

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the need for Radio and Radar technicians in the local newspapers throughout Arkansas.<sup>69</sup>

As previously noted, the final graduation ceremony took place in April 1945 with the graduate of Class 8-45.<sup>70</sup> It was noted in the speech given by Lt. Com. R.I. Damon that ...

As the war had progressed, it has become possible to train more and more of the technical men for the fleet at the large training centers and release the contract schools to their normal function of civilian education. This is the case with the Naval Training School (EE&RM), College of the Ozarks.

During the sixteen months that the Naval Training School has been in Clarksville, the men of the Navy and the people of Johnson County have formed many happy acquaintances. Most of the local people have cordially received the Navy and most of the trainees have conducted themselves in an acceptable manner. One of the most agreeable factors in this relationship has been the lack of friction between the civilian and service personnel. The reason for this splendid relationship has been the hearty cooperation which everyone in the community has extended to the various Commanding Officers in the conduct of Station business.

Inadequacy of housing facilities and the associated problems has been the most regrettable factor in our stay here. So many of the men trained here have returned from prologed [*sic*] tours of sea duty and have desired and earned the few short months of home life which this re-training makes possible. It has been possible to minimize some of these factors, and the difficulties have never reached the proportions which they have in areas of greater concentration of military personnel.

Ball games, hunting trips, dances, and home hospitality have helped to make the stay of the sailors worthwhile. Many of the men arriving in Clarksville from Pre-Radio Training in Chicago have bemoaned their fate in being sent to a small town, but, by the time graduation day has arrived, most of them have been happy and pleased with their life here and have regretted having to leave. The lack of disrupting factors in this environment has meant that the training program has made unusual progress and the quality of graduates has therefore been high.

The cooperation of the Board of Education and many of the generous people of Clarksville made possible the program of entertainment and dances which finally grew into a splendid U.S.O. It was regrettable that so many delays were encountered but the use of the U.S.O. has been sufficient justification for the time, money, and energy expended in securing it. Everyone hopes that a youth program may be secured and that the community continues to benefit from improvements installed.

“ALL HANDS” at the Naval Training School (EE&RM), College of the Ozarks, Clarksville, Arkansas, join the Commanding Officer in expressing their appreciation for the many kindnesses which you have extended to us. The cakes, the dinners, the fishing trips, the dates, the musical instruments loaned and your kind hospitality will be long remembered. Many to whom you have extended the hand of welcome and friendship will return after the war to thank you, even as we who are soon to leave do now.<sup>71</sup>

As it is noted in Lt. Com. R.I. Damon’s speech housing was an issue, though not because of MacLean Hall. MacLean Hall was a wonderful aid in housing the more than three quarters of the men that came on to campus. Having MacLean Hall to lean on, while trying to get by with the use of Grove Hall, which was condemned before the Navy took over campus, provided a big relief for the commanding officer

<sup>69</sup> “Navy Needs Radio and Radar Technicians,” *The Herald-Democrat*, 3 March 1945.

<sup>70</sup> The number 45 signifies the year of the graduation, while the number 8 signifies the number of graduating classes that have graduated previously that calendar year. (“Commander Of Navy School Writes Message to People of Clarksville at School’s Closing,” *The Herald-Democrat*, 12 April 1945.)

<sup>71</sup> “Commander Of Navy School Writes Message to People of Clarksville at School’s Closing,” *The Herald-Democrat*, 12 April 1945

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knowing that MacLean Hall was a trusted commodity. It is unknown if any of the trainees were ever actually housed in the armory, though if it was used, it is reasonable to state that the inconvenience of the location played into Lt. Com. Damon's comments.

Following the commencement, the College of the Ozarks had the campus transferred back to the Board of Trustees and The College of the Ozarks continued to provide a quality education to the students that pass down College Avenue. However, of the buildings used by the Naval Training School, Grove Hall was demolished in 1947, and the Science Buildings (Hurie Hall) was demolished in 2001. Consequently, that leaves only two properties associated with the EE&RM Training School left standing in the Clarksville. The Armory, which was an alternative housing location was largely used for military supplies and dances and has been previously listed to the National Register in 2007. MacLean Hall on the other hand, continues to stand the test of time as it continues to provide housing to college students. The quality of the materials used in the construction of the building, the well laid plans of Mr. A. O. Clarke, and the many long hours and dedicated students that continued to construct the building while raising fund to complete the project, helps illustrate the same determination that the Navy and Marine trainees fought with every day while helping bring an end to World War II. Therefore, Maclean Hall, in Clarksville, Arkansas, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places with **local significance** under **Criterion A** for its significance in the area of Military History for its role in providing housing for Naval Seamen, while the campus of the College of the Ozarks was used by the United States Navy for its Elementary Electronics and Radio Materials School. MacLean Hall is also being nominated as part of the historic context "*We've Gotta Get Tough*": *History of World War II Home Front Efforts in Arkansas, 1941-1946*, under the Civil Defense Training Facilities property type.

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**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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** JO0226

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** <1

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

MacLean Hall

Johnson County,  
Arkansas  
County and State

Name of Property

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |             |                 |                   |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 15 | Easting: 457795 | Northing: 3926013 |
| 2. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 3. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 4.          |                 |                   |
| 5. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Starting at UTM 15 S 457762 E 3926043 go east to UTM 15 S 457825 E 3926041, then go south to UTM 15 S 457824 E 3925980, then go west to UTM 15 S 457761 E 3925983, then go back to the original UTM point.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary contains the land that is historically associated with the MacLean Hall.



MacLean Hall

Name of Property

Johnson County,  
Arkansas  
County and State

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### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Travis Ratermann (Survey Historian)  
organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program  
street & number: \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town: Little Rock state: Arkansas zip code: 72201  
e-mail Travis@arkansasheritage.org  
telephone: 501-324-9874  
date: April 6, 2017

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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: MacLean Hall

City or Vicinity: Clarksville

County: Johnson

State: Arkansas

Photographer: Travis Ratermann

MacLean Hall

Name of Property

Johnson County,  
Arkansas  
County and State

Date Photographed: 9/23/2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo #1 (AR\_Johnson County\_MacLean Hall \_0001)

Photo of the West Elevation of MacLean Hall. Camera facing East.

Photo #2 (AR\_Johnson County\_MacLean Hall \_0002)

Closer photo of the West Elevation of MacLean Hall, focusing on the front porch. Camera facing East.

Photo #3 (AR\_Johnson County\_MacLean Hall \_0003)

Photo of the plaque on MacLean Hall in acknowledgement of Marie Maclean's donation to the University. Camera facing East.

Photo #4 (AR\_Johnson County\_MacLean Hall \_0004)

Perspective of the Northwest corner of MacLean Hall. Notice the addition of the fire stairs which were added to maintain local building compliance. Camera facing Southeast.

Photo #5 (AR\_Johnson County\_MacLean Hall \_0005)

Photo of the North elevation of MacLean Hall. Camera facing South.

Photo #6 (AR\_Johnson County\_MacLean Hall\_0006)

Photo of the East elevation common space on the first floor. Camera facing west.

Photo #7 (AR\_Johnson County\_MacLean Hall \_0007)

Photo of the South Elevation of MacLean Hall. Camera facing North.

Photo #8 (AR\_Johnson County\_MacLean Hall \_0008)

Photo of the interior of one of the dorm room in MacLean Hall. Camera facing Southeast.

Photo #9 (AR\_Johnson County\_MacLean Hall \_0009)

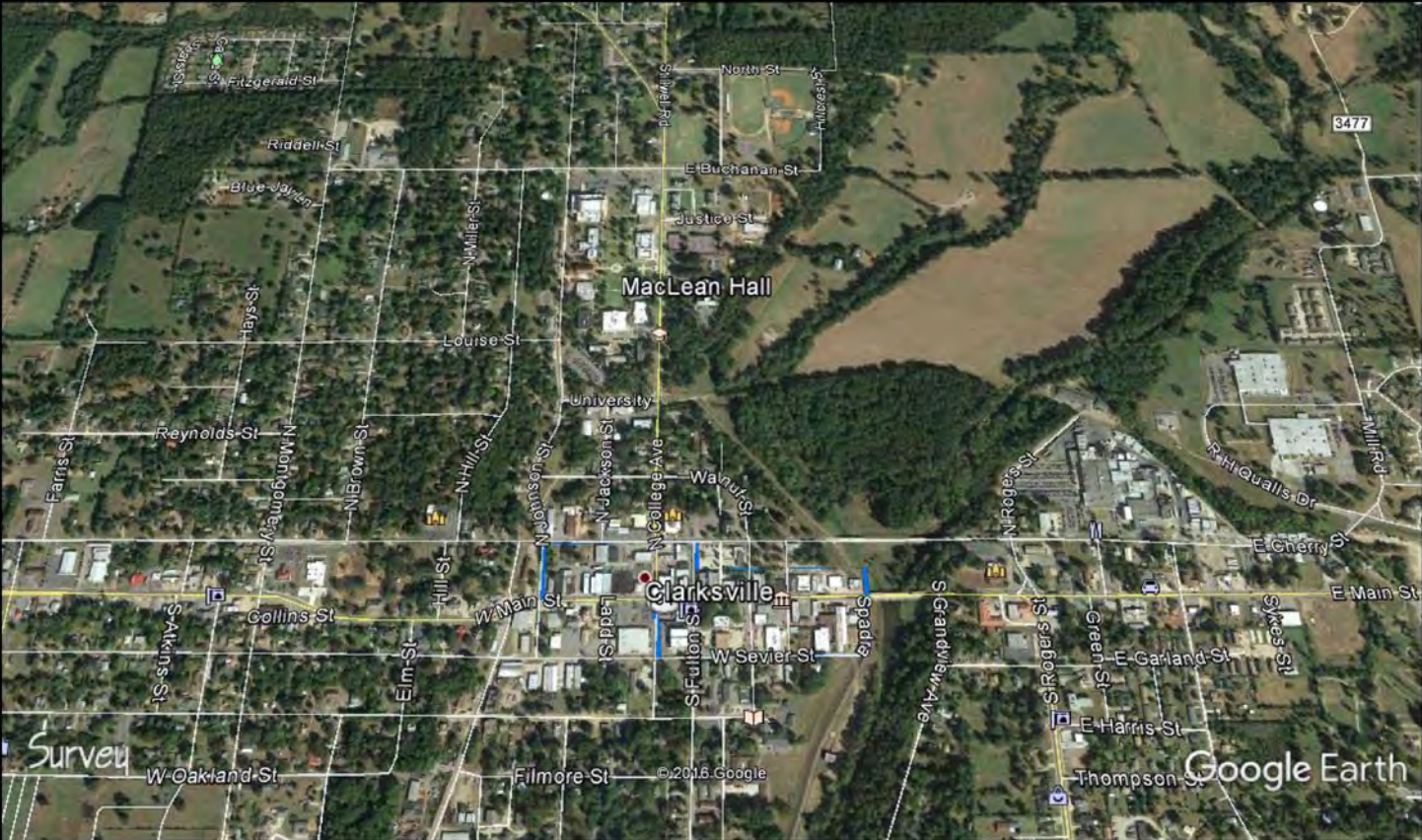
Photo of the small bale of cotton sold to help in the original construction of MacLean.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Google Earth







1926

MARIE MACLEAN HALL

NAMED

IN GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT

OF THE GENEROSITY OF

MRS. MARIE MACLEAN

OF

NEW YORK CITY







MAINT-PARKING ONLY

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OZARK



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: MacLean Hall

Multiple Name: World War II Home Front Efforts in Arkansas, MPS

State & County: ARKANSAS, Johnson

Date Received: 4/21/2017      Date of Pending List:      Date of 16th Day:      Date of 45th Day: 6/5/2017      Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: MP100001008

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      6/5/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Meets registration requirements of MPS. Used to house and train radar operators for US navy

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / A

Reviewer Jim Gabbert      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275      Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION:      see attached comments : No      see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
**HERITAGE**

April 5, 2017



Asa Hutchinson  
*Governor*

Stacy Hurst  
*Director*

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief  
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Fl.  
Washington D.C. 20005

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Natural  
Heritage Commission

Arkansas State Archives

Delta Cultural Center

Historic Arkansas Museum

Mosaic Templars  
Cultural Center

Old State House Museum

RE: MacLean Hall—Clarksville, Johnson County, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the documentation for MacLean Hall. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has complied with all applicable nominating procedures and notification requirements in the nomination process.

If you need further information, please call Travis Ratermann of my staff at (501) 324-9874. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Stacy Hurst  
State Historic Preservation Officer

SH:clw

Enclosures



ARKANSAS HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION PROGRAM



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Little Rock, AR 72201

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