NR listed 9/18/92

NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018



Inited States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property		
historic name: Williamson Hall -		
other name/site number: PP0046		
2. Location		/
street & number: North El Paso Street		
	not for	publication: N/A
city/town: Russellville		vicinity: N/A
state: AR county: Pope code:	<u>AR 115</u>	zip code: <u>72801</u>
3. Classification	=======================================	
Ownership of Property: <u>Public-state</u>	:	
Category of Property: Building		
Number of Resources within Property:		
Contributing Noncontributing		
Number of contributing resources previously list Register: N/A	sted in th	ne National
Name of related multiple property listing: Pub Ozarks, 1920-1940	olic Scho	ols in the Arkansas

4. State/I	Federal Agency Certification	N		
of 1986, a request fo standards Historic I set forth	signated authority under the as amended, I hereby certify or determination of eligibility for registering properties in laces and meets the procedur in 36 CFR Part 60. In my or not meet the National Regist	that the ty meet in the Name and oinion,	is X nominations the documentational Register professional required the property X eria. See constants	on on of irements meets ontinuation
Carl	of certifying official		8-2-92 Date	
1,1-			Date	
	<u>Historic Preservation Program</u> Federal agency and bureau	<u>n</u>		
Signature	of commenting or other office	cial	Date	
State or I	Federal agency and bureau			
ocace of 1	reactal agency and pareau			
3. Nations	al Park Service Certification) :======	**************************************	
I, hereby	certify that this property	is:		
	ed in the National Register See continuation sheet.			
deter	rmined eligible for the			
	ional Register See continuation sheet.			
	rmined not eligible for the ional Register			-
	ved from the National Registe	er		
other	r (explain):			
-				
		Sig	nature of Keeper	Date of Actio
6. Function	on or Use			
Historic:	EDUCATION	Sub: S	chool	
Current:	EDUCATION	Sub: S	chool	
		_	The state of the s	

7. Description			_+		
Architectural Classific	cation:			: = = = :	
Colonial Revival					
Other Description: N/A	And the last of th				
Materials: foundation walls Brick	Concrete	roof other	Ceramic	tile	
Describe present and hisheet.	istoric physica	al appe	arance.	_X_See	continuation
8. Statement of Signif	icance				
Certifying official has relation to other property				of this	property in
Applicable National Re	gister Criteria	a: <u>A. C</u>			
Criteria Consideration	s (Exceptions):	<u> </u>	_		
Areas of Significance:	EDUCATION SOCIAL HISTORY ARCHITECTURE	(
Period(s) of Signification	nce: <u>1940</u>				
Significant Dates: 194	o				
Significant Person(s):	N/A				
Cultural Affiliation:)	N/A				
Architect/Builder: Nat	ional Youth Adm				
State significance of considerations, and ar X See continuation s	eas and periods				

9	. Major Bibliographical References
	See "Public Schools in the Arkansas Ozarks, 1920-1940" Multiple Property Form, Section H.
_	See continuation sheet.
F	revious 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 #
F	rimary Location of Additional Data:
	State historic preservation office Other state agency Federal agency Local government University Other Specify Repository:
1	O. Geographical Data
- 100	creage of Property: <u>Approximately two</u>
t	TTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
	A 15 487560 3905050 B D
	See continuation sheet.
V	Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.
v r f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f	seginning at a point formed by the intersection of a line running along the vestern edge of North El Paso Street with a perpendicular line running arallel with the building's northern elevation and located approximately 50 feet to the north thereof, proceed westerly along said line for a distance of approximately 300 feet to its intersection with a perpendicular line running said line for a distance of approximately 300 feet to its intersection with a line running parallel to the building's southern elevation; thence proceed easterly along said line for a distance of approximately 300 feet to its intersection with a perpendicular line running along the western edge of sorth El Paso Street; thence proceed northerly along said line for a distance of approximately 300 feet to the point of beginning.
ľ	Soundary Justification: See continuation sheet.
I	This boundary includes both the historic resource and all the surrounding property known to have been historically associated therewith that retains its integrity.

11.	Form	Prepared	By
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Vame/Title: Kenneth Story, National Register Coordinator

Organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program Date: July 16, 1992

Street & Number: 225 E. Markham, Suite 300 Telephone: (501) 324-9346

City or Town: Little Rock State: AR ZIP: 72201



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Summary

Williamson Hall at Arkansas Tech University is two story, brick masonry classroom building designed in the Classical Revival style. Its plan is "E"-shaped, as its central gable roof section is flanked on either side by two long, flat roof, single story sections, and a central flat roof section also projects from the rear of the center of the gable roof section. Asphalt shingles cover the gable roof section and built-up tar roofs cover each of the flat roof sections. The brick walls are supported upon a continuous cast concrete foundation.

Elaboration

Williamson Hall at Arkansas Tech University is two story, brick masonry classroom building designed in the Classical Revival style. Its plan is "E"-shaped, as its central gable roof section is flanked on either side by two long, flat roof, single story sections, and a central flat roof section also projects from the rear of the center of the gable roof section. Asphalt shingles cover the gable roof section and built-up tar roofs cover each of the flat roof sections. The brick walls are supported upon a continuous cast concrete foundation.

The eastern or front elevation consists of the side gable wall of the two-story connecting section -- dominated by the central, white, pedimented two-story entrance portico -- and the end walls of the two flanking single story, flat-roof sections. The portico is ornamented with a pediment that is blank save for the central oculus window with its Colonial Revival detailing, and that is supported upon six Doric wood columns resting upon a concrete deck. The double-leaf entrance behind is framed by a transom and a Colonial Revival decorative crown, featuring a broken pediment. A single window is placed to either side of the entrance, and three more single windows are placed in the wall directly above the entrance, but beneath the portico ceiling. The walls to either side of the portico are symmetrical on both floors. Each is three window bays in length, with each window bay containing a pair of windows. The walls of the flat roof sections to either side are each lighted with two symmetrically-placed window bays. The western elevation opposite is also symmetrical, with the central, flat roof, projection section being divided equally by a central, double-leaf entrance that is flanked on either side by a pair of windows. The two-story walls behind are each three window bays long, though the number of windows in each bay differs between them, and between floors. The walls of the flat roof sections to either side of the main section are symmetrically-divided by a central, double-leaf entrance with a single window bay to either side, each filled with a pair of windows.

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The inside of the northern projecting end bay is lighted with three pairs of windows; the inside of the southern projecting bay is lighted with four pairs of windows. The side walls of the central projecting section is lighted with three pairs of windows on its north elevation and four pairs of windows on its southern elevation.

The northern and southern elevation are each divided into six bays. The northern elevation is lighted with six pairs of windows; the southern elevation is lighted with one window bay to the east, four more to the west, and a double-leaf entrance bay in between.

Williamson Hall has suffered the replacement of virtually all of its original windows; otherwise the building is largely intact and unaltered. It is in good condition.



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Williamson Hall; Arkansas Tech University

Arkansas Tech University was founded in 1909 when the Arkansas General Assembly created four Agricultural School Districts, with the Second District being formed by the twenty counties of northwest Arkansas. The city of Russellville offered the governor-appointed Board of Trustees four-hundred acres adjoining the city limits and a cash bonus of several thousand dollars, and was thus selected as the site of the new school.

The Second District Agricultural School -- as it was initially known -- first matriculated students in the fall of 1910. The school was planned to function initially as an agricultural secondary school and to grow into a four-year college-level institution as soon as possible. It first offered a freshman year of college work in 1921-22, and instituted second, third and fourth years in each of the succeeding academic years, respectively, so that by 1925 both a four-year high school and a four-year college were operating on the same campus. This progress was acknowledged by the Arkansas General Assembly in 1925 when it changed the name of the school to Arkansas Polytechnic College and awarded it the power to grant degrees. However, this ambitious program proved beyond the resources of the school, and by 1927 it became a two-year junior college. It remained so until 1948, when the Board of Trustees re-instituted its degree-granting status with a plan to return to a four-year school. The General Assembly officially changed the name to Arkansas Tech University in 1976.

The 1930's heralded one of the most ambitious periods of construction on the campus. As was the case with many public sites and institutions around the state, the labor force was largely contributed by the Emergency Relief Administration (ERA), the federal agency established by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to hire the nation's unemployed for the purpose of carrying out a broad variety of projects in the public interest. The Works Progress Administration (WPA), the National Youth Administration (NYA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) were all subsidiary organizations whose work in Arkansas was overseen by the ERA.

Williamson Hall was constructed in 1940 by the National Youth Administration. As such, it was built during the period covered by the historic context *The Evolution of the Public School System in the Arkansas Ozarks*, 1920-1940, and stands as an outstanding example of a large, brick masonry classroom building with an "E"-shaped plan designed in the Classical Revival style (e.g., the absolutely symmetrical composition of the front facade and the pedimented Classical central entrance portico with its four Doric columns that dominates the composition). Its use during this period as an educational classroom building for a public university clearly identifies it with this historic context and with this property type. It is significant locally under Criterion

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A through its direct associations with both the history of the evolution of the public school system in the Ozark Mountain region of the state during this period and the N.Y.A. It is also eligible under Criterion C as the best example locally of this application of the Classical Revival style to this particular floor plan.





