

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

9

 SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
 TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS
1 NAME

HISTORIC

Mackay Building

AND/OR COMMON

Mackay Hall

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Park College Campus

-- NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Parkville

-- VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

#6 - Hon. E. Thomas Coleman

STATE

Missouri

CODE

29

COUNTY

Platte

CODE

165

3 CLASSIFICATION**CATEGORY**
 DISTRICT
 BUILDING(S)
 STRUCTURE
 SITE
 OBJECT
OWNERSHIP
 PUBLIC
 PRIVATE
 BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
 IN PROCESS
 BEING CONSIDERED
STATUS
 OCCUPIED
 UNOCCUPIED
 WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
 YES: RESTRICTED
 YES: UNRESTRICTED
 NO
PRESENT USE
 AGRICULTURE
 COMMERCIAL
 EDUCATIONAL
 ENTERTAINMENT
 GOVERNMENT
 INDUSTRIAL
 MILITARY
 MUSEUM
 PARK
 PRIVATE RESIDENCE
 RELIGIOUS
 SCIENTIFIC
 TRANSPORTATION
 OTHER:
4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Park College

STREET & NUMBER

Park College

CITY, TOWN

Parkville

-- VICINITY OF

STATE

Missouri 64152

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Recorder of Deeds, Platte County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Courthouse Square, Third & Main Streets

CITY, TOWN

Platte City

STATE

Missouri 64079

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

1. American Presbyterian and Reformed Historical Site #17

DATE

1973

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Department of History, Presbyterian Historical Society

CITY, TOWN

425 Lombard Street
Philadelphia

STATE

Pennsylvania 19147

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Mackay Hall faces south from a prominent site on a high hill overlooking the Missouri River. It is a massively proportioned rock-faced limestone structure, dominated by a tall spire rising in stages from a semi-detached central block. Surrounding the tower are the building's projecting or receding bays, and smaller lateral towers set partially into the east and west facades. Mackay Hall is three stories in height, resting on a full basement and capped by a complex slate roof, which is interrupted by wall dormers and defined by a heavy, bracketed cornice. While the building is given horizontal emphasis with bands of belt courses, a contrasting verticality is established with multiple towers and narrow groupings of tall, slender windows into projecting or receding bays. Although Mackay tends to elude stylistic designation, its massiveness, rough textured wall surfaces, complex roofs and towers, wall dormers, asymmetrical bays and polychromatic color scheme are all features found in such popular architectural styles of the day as Richardsonian Romanesque, High Victorian Gothic and Chateausque. By contrast, the predominant window type, a tall, slender 4-over-4 double-hung window capped by a segmental arch, lacks the historic accuracy needed for the preceding styles and thus contributes a vernacular flavor to Mackay Hall.

EXTERIOR

Overall dimensions

At its widest points Mackay Hall measures 137' by 84'. The height of the building at the cornice is 51' and that of the clock tower, 135'.

Construction materials and colors

Mackay Hall is constructed of native Bethany limestone. The white limestone of the foundation, rising to the level of the first floor lugsills and the blue limestone of the walls are rock-faced and laid in regular courses 2 1/2 feet thick. With decorative details of polished white limestone, the building originally presented a visual display of alternating colors and textures. Although the unfinished blue-gray stone has weathered over the years to its present tan, lessening the contrast of the two colors, the bichromatic color scheme is retained in other details. The wooden cornice, moldings and towers are painted gray, while the ornamentation of the clock tower and finials are highlighted in white.

Roofs

The high pitched complex roof consists of a central ridge roof intersected at the east and west ends by transverse hipped or polygonal roofs adapting to the shape of the projecting bays below. On the north facade, low hipped roofs are placed over two projecting rectangular bays. Roofs are sheathed with variegated colored slate, laid down in courses of square or hexagonal ended pieces. All have metal rims and are topped with delicate wooden finials and ridge cresting of a rosette

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
0-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
0-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
0-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
0-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
0-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
0-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

CIFIC DATES 1886-1893 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Patrick Breen/James Oliver

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Mackay Hall of Park College in Parkville, Missouri, is significant as an example of late nineteenth century Eclectic architecture, as a product of student workmanship, and as a reflection of the college's history and unique "self-help" educational philosophy.

Park College was the joint creation of two men, Colonel George Shepherd Park and Dr. John A. McAfee, who both advocated distinctive educational policies which they felt met a particular need of young people of the west. George Park was born near Grafton, Vermont on October 28, 1811. By the age of 16 he had set out for the west, teaching in various schools through Ohio, Illinois and Missouri. In 1835, Park was living in Callaway County, when the Texas war for independence erupted and he left to take part in the struggle. He served with distinction, and escaped death at the Alamo by being absent on a scouting mission. With the rank of Colonel, Park returned to Missouri after his discharge in 1836, and foreseeing the potential of the new state, acquired numerous tracts of land in and around what would become Parkville. In the steamboat days on the Missouri River this site was an important shipping point for hemp and a distribution center for westward Indian trade.² Because of Park's leadership in forming the settlement, in 1839 the new village took his name and was organized as Parkville. Colonel Park remained the town's leading citizen for nearly 20 years until in 1853, the free-soil newspaper he edited, The Industrial Luminary, became the target of an angry mob of pro-slavery demonstrators. They entered his printing plant and seized the press, dumping it and type into the Missouri River. Park was forced into hiding, and finally left for Illinois, where he remained until his death in 1890.

Always interested in the furtherance of education in the west, and wishing to found an institution where Christian culture would be combined with practical training, Colonel Park had offered his hotel property at Parkville, the Lexington Presbytery, as a possible campus for a college. This was in 1851, but the offer was not accepted until 1875, when Colonel Park was introduced to the Reverend John A. McAfee, a meeting which culminated in the establishment of the "Park College for Training of Christian Workers."³

John McAfee was born on December 12, 1831 in Marion County, Missouri and worked on his family's farm until he was 21. He then began the pursuit of a formal education, and by the age of 28, he had graduated from Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri.⁴ McAfee later taught at Ashley and Pardee Colleges in Missouri and at Highland University in Kansas. Although he had no formal theological training, he was ordained a

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. McAfee, Joseph Ernest. College Pioneering. Kansas City, Mo.: Alumni Parkana Committee, 1938.
2. _____, A Midwest Adventure in Education. Kansas City, Mo.: Alumni Parkana Committee, 1937.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than 10 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME "Parkville, Mo."

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

A 15 354900 4339000

B

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C

D

E

F

G

H

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

From a point starting at the northerly right of way line of State Highway Number 9, a distance of 263.56 feet South 73 degrees, 37 minutes West, thence Northerly and Westerly along a curve to the left, being tangent to the last described course and

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

J. Janice R. Cameron, Research Assistant

ORGANIZATION

Department of Natural Resources, Office of Historic Preservation

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 176

TELEPHONE

314/751-4096

CITY OR TOWN

Jefferson City

STATE

Missouri 65102

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL X

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Director, Department of Natural Resources and State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

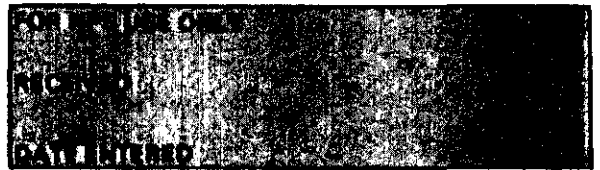
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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2. Missouri State Historical Survey
1976
Department of Natural Resources
Jefferson City

state

Missouri 65102

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design. A prominent wooden cornice and frieze, with brackets repeating the rosette pattern of the cresting, continues around the building, interrupted by dormers, towers and on the north facade, by the center bay and its flanking projections.

Openings

Mackay Hall, excluding the towers, presents a regular fenestration pattern on its primary (south) and secondary (east and west) facades. The basement level windows are two-over-two light, double-hung sash with white limestone lugsills. A cut limestone watertable tops their rockfaced lintels and divides this level from the two stories above. These stories have tall, slender four-over-four light, double-hung windows capped by segmental arches of alternating rough and smooth faced bichromatic limestone voussoirs. Lugsills of the first story windows are visually continued around the building by the foundation line, while those of the second story are connected by a belt course.

In each wall dormer, on the third story level, diminished versions of the first and second story window type are placed in pairs under keystone segmental arches. The functional north side, less decorated, offers the basement windows of the other elevations, but under segmental arches. The first and second story windows of the other facades are also continued, but the north facade presents, instead of wall dormers, a third story row of segmentally arched, two-over-two light, double-hung windows.

All entrances to Mackay are located within the three towers. At the first story, each of the lateral towers has in its south face a tall, singleleaf door surmounted by a large rectangular transom under a segmental arch of bichromatic radiating voussoirs. These doors are reached by limestone stoop porches on each side which have segmentally arched blind openings on their sides, possibly planned basement entrances that were never executed. These are also below grade basement entranceways set in the respective east and west faces of the lateral towers which are contained within covered walkways that project forward from each tower facade.

The main entrance to Mackay is centered in the south face of the clock tower. Its double-leaf door, under a round arch, is trimmed with bichromatic radiating voussoirs above a five-light half-round transom. A large limestone stoop porch runs the length of the tower's facade.

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Primary facade

The outer bays on the primary (south) facade project forward, as does the central clock tower, alternating with the recessed mass of the building itself in the second and fourth bays. The east bay presents a flat face which has a further shallow projection two windows wide, rising upward to end in a wall dormer. On the opposite end, the western projecting bay is polygonal in shape and also rises to a dormer. These contrasting outer bays are the one asymmetric element in the design of the facade. Dormers also top the receding inner bays flanking the clock tower. Outer dormers are trimmed with cutstone molded coping topped with ball finials. A belt course is located in each dormer at the midpoint of the raking cornices, another serves as the spring point for the paired window arches, a third is placed two feet below the spring point and a fourth, at the level of the lugsills, is interrupted by the base of cornice line.

East and west facades

Mackay Hall's east and west facades are each set back in three steps that recede from a projecting polygonal dormered bay on the north, to a partially embedded secondary tower in the center, to the wall plane of the main building on the south. On the south end of these respective facades, shallow projections of the wall surface rise to become dormers, duplicating the arrangement of the east bay of the primary elevation. Belt courses and voussoir decoration on the east and west facades correspond to that of the primary facade.

North facade

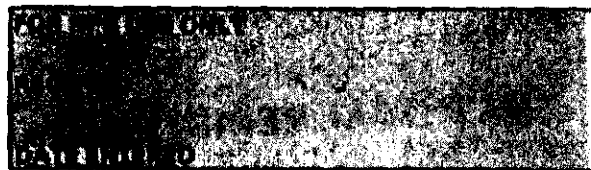
The north elevation is five bays wide with projecting second and fourth bays rising to the third story, and terminating in simple cornices below low pitched roofs. Side windows in each projecting bay grant access on their respective east and west sides to modern metal fire escapes. Lacking belt courses and other decoration, the facade's bichromatic color scheme is yet achieved with the extension of the white foundation stone through the first story.

Towers

Mackay Hall's three semi-detached towers provide the building's principal vertical aspect. As they thrust above the cornice line, the cornice seems to rise with them, ringing each tower at an elevation above the roofline. A link is maintained with the main building through the fenestration pattern and belt courses.

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The central clock tower, twice as tall as the building itself, rises above a base that projects from the center of the primary facade. It presents the building's main entrance, above which is a wide belt course on the tower's three exposed sides. The tower's second story pairs two windows of the first and second story type and continues the second story belt courses at the lugsill level. On the third story a triple arrangement of four-over-four light double-hung windows are united under a keystone segmental arch of bichromatic alternating rough and smooth faced voussoirs and a lugsill decorated with a dentil course. There is a belt course at this arch's spring point and below that, another which extends from the lugsill of the triple window to continue the base of the main building's cornice line. The same cornice found on the rest of the structure caps the central tower and is interrupted also by wall dormers on its east, west and south sides. These dormers are smaller than those of the main building, and each contains paired lancet windows under a round arch with keystone and bichromatic voussoirs, and features the same belt courses, molding and ball finials found in the larger wall dormers of the main building.

Above the central block of the tower a spire rises in two stages. A truncated pyramidal roof forms a base for the clock with faces on each of its four sides bordered by embossed curvilinear designs. A truncated, bellcast pyramidal roof tops the clock section and it in turn supports the arcaded belfry. The spandrels of the belfry's arches on all four sides are decorated with the same curvilinear designs of the clock faces below, and each arch contains a balustrade. The spire culminates in a slender pyramidal roof, capped with a finial.

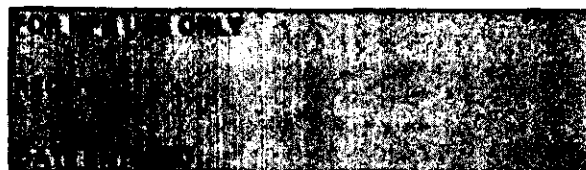
The central blocks of the lateral towers continue the fenestration and decoration patterns of the main building. Above the lateral tower's raised cornices rise truncated pyramidal roofs supporting sections embellished in a grid pattern with recessed panels set in the interstices of the grid work. These sections are topped by slightly bellcast pyramidal roofs which, like the clock tower, end in finials.

INTERIOR

When completed in 1893, Mackay Hall housed laboratories in the basement, along with a fireproof vault of brick and iron for the safekeeping of college records and documents. The library of the college and classrooms comprised the first and second floors, and meeting halls on the third were reserved for the co-educational literary societies of Park College.²

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The original floor plans of all four levels are nearly identical. A wide north to south hall in the center contains a U-shaped staircase which furnishes the only access between the floors. This central hall is transected by an east-west hall running the length of the building. All interior rooms open off this hallway and are, for the most part, unaltered, with original woodwork, doors and high ceilings. Much of the interior of Mackay Hall remains as it was constructed by the students. Their workmanship includes the wainscoting and woodwork of the first and second floor hallways, the blackboards of the classrooms, a wooden floor with parquetry border in a third floor meeting room, and three opalescent stained glass, mullioned four-over-four light windows facing the lobby at the first landing of the main staircase. The students were also the craftsmen of the entry hall, the focal point of the building. Measuring 14' by 35' long, its floor is of red, black and white colored tile, laid in a bordered pattern of hexagons and trimmed with a socle of Tennessee marble.³ The floor was a gift of Mr. and Mrs. G.D. Ford⁴ (the daughter and son-in-law of Duncan Mackay, the building's chief benefactor), and the word "Mackay," in an inlaid border, is placed before the entrance.

ALTERATIONS

Though the exterior of Mackay Hall has remained virtually unchanged, the interior has been modified to meet the college's changing needs. Offices were partitioned as college business offices were gradually added,⁵ until today Mackay Hall houses all administrative departments. The only radical alteration occurred in 1972, when, to comply with safety regulations, brick firewalls were installed at all floor levels in the center of the building.⁶ At the same time, new restrooms were added in the basement. The clock, once wound manually by students mounting a ladder in the tower,⁷ has been replaced by an electric reproduction, and in 1976, Mackay's original bell was removed and transferred to another building on the campus.

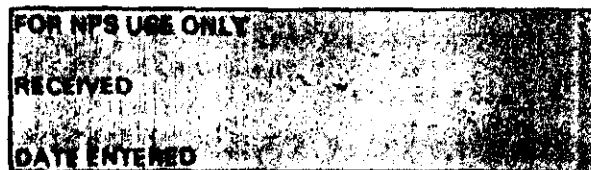
CONDITION

Mackay Hall remains in excellent condition. It is structurally sound and well maintained on the exterior and interior.

SITE

Mackay stands on the center of a wooded campus consisting of 800 acres of timberland owned and preserved by the college. The building is located on a large hill, surrounded by campus buildings below and behind. The terrain of the land is rugged, situated on hills lining the Missouri River. A long series of steps and landings

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of concrete, descend from the south entrance of Mackay Hall to Lower Drive and on to Missouri State Highway 9 which borders Park College on the south. All entrances to Mackay Hall are connected by sidewalks that surround the building and lead to other college structures behind it. The north side of Mackay Hall is bordered by the campus road known as Upper Drive.

CURRENT STATUS

Mackay Hall continues as the main building of Park College, housing both classrooms and administrative offices.

FOOTNOTES

1. An engraving of Mackay Hall, undated and of unknown origin, but conceivably connected with the architect's original concept, shows the building with noteworthy variations, including: one-over-one windows; apparently ashlar construction; dormer windows capped with lintels instead of arches; and a distinctive round-arched, Romanesque entranceway, flanked by paired colonettes and curvilinear spandril ornamentation and a round, stepped arched entrance with heavy rock-faced voussoirs. A parapet with recessed panels is placed above.
2. Park College, Park College Record, 19 March 1889, p. 1.
3. Statement by Frances J. Fishburn, personal interview, 15 September 1978.
4. Park College, Park College Record, 14 October 1900, p. 1.
5. Statement by Dr. Harold F. Smith, personal interview, 15 September 1978.
6. Ibid.
7. Data excerpted from the National Register Inventory-Nomination Form for Mackay Hall, completed by Frances J. Fishburn, historian, Park College, 25 November 1975.
8. Statement by Dr. Harold F. Smith, personal interview, 15 September 1978. Mackay's bell was transferred to the "Meetin' House", a student activities center, during the college's centennial celebrations in 1976.

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Presbyterian minister and received an honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Westminster College. At each place he taught, Dr. McAfee was known as a supporter of the theory of "self-help" education. The main intent of this theory was that students would support themselves and finance their education with their own labor and, in addition, experience the value of service.

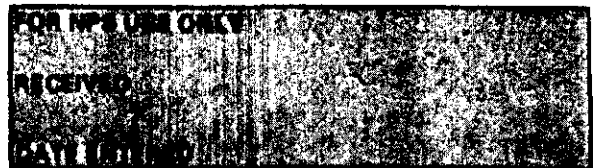
Because of conflicts between Dr. McAfee's ideas and those of the hierarchy of Highland University, he was forced to leave, and with him went seventeen students from Highland. These students were to form the "original seventeen", as they were later called, the initial student body of Park College.⁵ Under the agreement between Col. Park and Dr. McAfee, these 17 students moved into the old Lexington Hotel, and on May 12, 1875, college work was formally begun. Dr. McAfee became president, a position which he held until his death on June 12, 1890 (less than a week after that of Colonel Park). Dr. McAfee's five sons and one daughter all served for many years either in teaching or administrative work at the college.

The first four years of Park College's existence were a time of uncertainty and struggle. Situated on land loaned to the college by Colonel Park, its faculty and administration were small and needed items scarce. Still, the college managed to subsist on contributions. By the time the first class of four students was ready for graduation in 1879, however, Park College was beginning to attain a measure of stability. That year saw its official incorporation, and Colonel Park marked the occasion with a gift to the college of the eight hundred acres of land comprising the present college campus and an additional parcel of farmland. The only building on the campus at this time was Colonel Park's hotel, affectionately called "Old Number One" by the student body. This building was used as a dormitory until its demolition in 1893. Additional housing for the college was provided by private boarding homes in Parkville,⁶ prior to the erection by Park College students of Copley Hall (now destroyed).⁶ The institution planned by Col. Park and Dr. McAfee was one devoted to the education of Christian workers, where no worthy student would be denied admittance for lack of funds. While the so-called self-help program was not unique in America at this time,⁷ what was innovative was the relationship the students' work bore to the rest of their educational program. Hard work was esteemed not as a means of total self-support (which was impossible) nor as training for tradesmen, but as a preparation of the student for a valuable function in society, and a means for building "character".⁸

Also initiated with the founding of Park College was an organization, connected with the school yet distinct from it, known as the Park College Family. Impoverished students unable to attend other institutions were supported and granted all the privileges of the college. The all-important conditions of membership in the

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Family were the study of the Bible, attendance at all religious services, and Christian conduct. Failure to conform with these regulations meant immediate forfeiture of place.⁹ There were three separate families, of which only #2 and #3 were open to incoming students. Those of Family #2 paid a minimal fee and furnished their own clothing, books and supplies. Family #3, for students financially unable to enter Family #2, had the further advantage of textbooks loaned to them by the college. If those in either family successfully passed their "trial" period, by demonstrating ability and faithful conduct, but had no means for continuing their education, they would be admitted to Family #1, whose members were entirely supported by the college and supplied with books, clothing and other necessities.

All students in the Families worked three hours daily during the school term and all the month of July.¹⁰ A farm of 1200 acres was operated by student labor. Men also worked in shops and offices, the printing office, the garden, and on building projects, maintenance and repair. The women did all the housework, rotating to permit each to gain experience in all areas. A few were assigned secretarial duties. No organized sports existed at Park College because there was no need; exercise was provided by the student's employment.¹¹

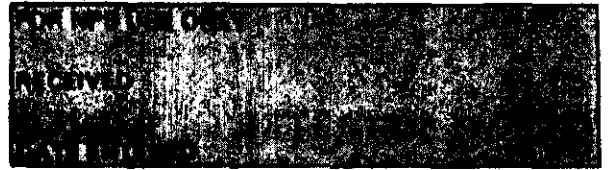
The Mackay building, a product of the college work program, bears the name of Duncan Mackay, born in Morrison, Illinois. Although the students provided nearly all labor, money for materials had to be donated. In 1884, while in Colorado for her health, Dr. McAfee's wife, Anna, overheard a gentleman in the next room praying aloud. Mrs. McAfee recognized him as a "man of rare spirit," and her subsequent acquaintance with Mr. Mackay led him to contract for the construction of a college building on Park College Campus.¹² Among Mr. Mackay's private memoranda is the following:

May 1, 1885 - I entered into a verbal agreement with the Reverend John A. McAfee, of Parkville, Missouri, to erect a suitable building to cost over \$50,000. The Reverend John A. McAfee and students are to pay one half of what said college shall cost by labor, etc., and I am to pay the other half, or \$25,000 in cash as fast as President McAfee advances with their half of the work, according to the architect's estimates.¹³

The construction of Mackay Hall was supervised by Master Builder Patrick Breen, who first came to Park College in 1886 as Superintendent of Construction, a position he retained for the next twenty-five years.¹⁴ Besides Mackay Hall, Breen was in charge of the construction of thirteen other buildings and numerous residences. He had a special understanding and patience with the student novices,

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who required close supervision and instruction. Park College's second president, the son of the college's founder, wrote of him that: "In all our building operations, excavations, quarrying, milling our own lumber, etc., we never had a serious accident...[although] three hundred men students worked on Mackay during the seven years it was in building. Much of the credit is due to Patrick Breen, [and his] constant and skillful attention."¹⁵

Ground was broken in April 1886 and on Commencement Day, June 9th, 1887, the cornerstone was laid with appropriate ceremonies.¹⁶ The original design of the building in brick had proved impractical, and construction began in limestone.¹⁷ Quarrying the stone from quarries on campus land, then cutting and laying it was difficult work for inexperienced students working with hand tools. No derricks were available for lifting, so students were forced to wheel the rock up ramps to the masons.¹⁸ The building proceeded, however, slowly and irregularly, and was held up for funds frequently. In September 1889, Mackay died, having contributed only \$15,400. Two thousand more was advanced on behalf of the estate, but because of legal complications the remainder was entailed and work on the building halted.¹⁹ In August of 1890, an anonymous donor from New York City gave \$7,500 and enabled work to resume until the Mackay estate was released. By the fall of 1891, the roof of Mackay was finished and the exterior completed.²⁰

Money was still lacking for the interior and work was again stopped. But another gift appeared which purchased lumber for rough floors early in 1891, followed a few months later with another for the purchase of laths. By the spring of 1892, \$1,000 was received for plastering and from that time on, various contributions supplied materials and the necessary superintendents for the student workers.²¹ By early fall the building was nearly ready for occupancy, but for a heating system. A special appeal for funds in early 1893, did not go unheeded and the heating system was installed and Mackay Hall was formally occupied on March 20, 1893, having taken nearly seven years to complete.²² The completed building contained lecture rooms and laboratories, and an area on the third floor was assigned as "society halls" for meetings of the three co-educational literary societies of Park College.²³

Mackay Hall, the oldest existing building on the Park College Campus, has been the center of college life since its construction and it continues to function as a key part of a growing and developing institution. Today in addition to classrooms, it houses all the administrative offices of the college. The Park College Family, with its unique program of education was formally disbanded in 1909, but compulsory employment for all students was in force until 1960, and even today much of the student body is employed in college related services. Throughout its 100 year history, Park College was connected with the Presbyterian Church, but in 1975 it

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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MACKAY HALL

CONTINUATION SHEET

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began a new association with the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.²⁴ It now offers a program in the liberal arts, and awards degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Associate of Arts.

Architect

The architect of Mackay Hall, James Oliver Hogg, was a native of Hannibal, Missouri and a graduate of Illinois State University. A partner in the Kansas City architectural firm of Nier, Hogg and Byram,²⁵ Hogg prepared for the project by observing campus architecture at the University at Lawrence, Kansas and other colleges in the region to decide upon the most viable plan and design for an educational building.²⁶ His other known works have a decidedly eclectic flavor. An early project still surviving is the Hannibal City Hall (later jail). Like Mackay Hall, this building is a combination of exotic design elements (the city hall has asymmetrical ogee domes atop octagonal towers), developed within the limitations imposed by prevailing local tastes, materials and the skills of the workmen at hand. The end product in both instances, Mackay Hall and Hannibal City Hall, is a practical and eclectic styled building, constructed by craftsmen of basic but limited skills, and utilizing local materials.

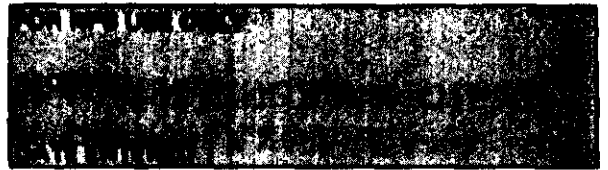
The survey of Missouri's historic sites is based on the selection of sites as they relate to theme studies in Missouri's history as outlined in "Missouri's State Historic Preservation Plan." Mackay Hall, therefore, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an example of the themes of "Architecture" and "Education."

FOOTNOTES

1. Information in this paragraph is taken from: Park College Centennial Committee, Park College Centennial Sketches (Parkville, Mo.: Park College Centennial Committee, 1975), p. 9.
2. Governmental Research Bureau, Land Use Survey for the City of Parkville, Missouri (Parkville, Mo.: Governmental Research Bureau, May 1956), p. 1.
3. Park College Centennial Committee, Centennial Sketches, p. 9.
4. Information in this paragraph is taken from: Park College Centennial Committee, Centennial Sketches, p. 11.
5. Ibid., p. 13.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**



MACKAY HALL

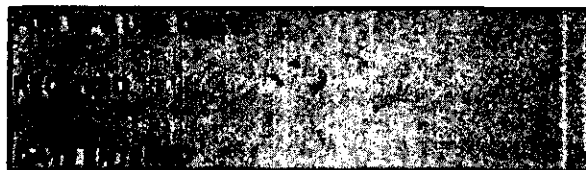
CONTINUATION SHEET

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6. Park College, Park College Catalogue (Parkville, Mo.: Park College, 1914-1915), pp. 12-38. No exact date can be found for the construction of Copley Hall, but it is prior to that of Mackay Hall in 1887.
7. Joseph Ernest McAfee, A Midwest Adventure in Education (Kansas City, Mo.: Alumni Parkana Committee, 1937), pp. 78-79. Many other colleges preceeded Park in the development of an educational program combined with manual labor, including Oberlin, Lafayette and Mount Holyoke Colleges, which prescribed student labor as an educational asset.
8. McAfee, Midwest Adventure, p. 79.
9. Park College, Park College Catalogue (Parkville, Mo.: Park College, 1904-1905), p. 6.
10. Ibid., pp. 9-11.
11. Ibid., p. 13.
12. Park College, Park College Record, 19 March 1899, p. 1.
13. Park College Centennial Committee, Centennial Sketches, p. 20.
14. Harold Smith, "Patrick Breen, Forgotten Builder of Park College," Parkville, Mo., 1976, p. 1. (Mimeographed.)
15. McAfee, Midwest Adventure, p. 147.
16. William M. Paxton, Annals of Platte County, Missouri, From its Explorations Down to June 1, 1897 (Kansas City, Mo.: Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co., 1897), p. 858.
17. Park College, Park College Record, 19 March 1899, p. 2. Locally produced brick was not of the best quality, while the limestone on Park College grounds was determined to be of superior grade.
18. Smith, "Patrick Breen", p. 2.
19. Park College, Park College Record, 19 March 1899, p. 2.
20. Park College Centennial Committee, Centennial Sketches, p. 20.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**



MACKAY HALL

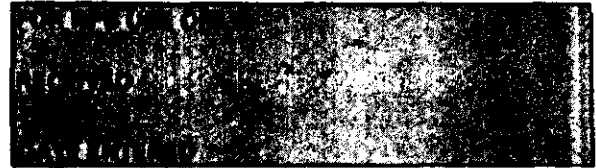
CONTINUATION SHEET

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21. Park College, Park College Record, 18 March 1899, p. 2.
 22. Paxton, Annals, p. 990.
 23. Park College Centennial Committee, Centennial Sketches, p. 22.
 24. Park College, Park College Bulletin (Parkville, Mo.: Park College, November 1975), p. 1.
 25. Park College, Park College Record, 12 December 1885, p. 1.
 26. Park College, Park College Record, 31 October 1885, p. 1.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**



MACKAY HALL

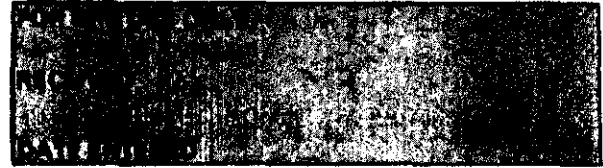
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

3. Government Research Bureau. Land Use Survey for the City of Parkville, Missouri. Parkville, Mo.: Governmental Research Bureau, Park College, May 1956.
4. Park College. Park College Bulletin. Parkville, Mo.: Park College, November 1975.
5. _____. Park College Catalogue. Parkville, Mo.: Park College, 1904-1905.
6. _____. Park College Catalogue. Parkville, Mo.: Park College, 1914-1915.
7. _____. Park College Record, 31 October 1885, p. 1.
8. _____. Park College Record, 12 December 1885, p. 1.
9. _____. Park College Record, 19 March 1899, p. 1.
10. _____. Park College Record, 18 July 1899, p. 1.
11. Park College Centennial Committee. Park College Centennial Sketches. Parkville, Mo.: Park College Centennial Committee, 1975.
12. Paxton, William M. Annals of Platte County, Missouri, From its Explorations Down to June 1, 1897. Kansas City, Mo.: Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co., 1897.
13. Smith, Harold. "Patrick Breen, Forgotten Builder of Park College." Parkville, Mo., 1976. (Mimeographed.)

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**



MACKAY HALL

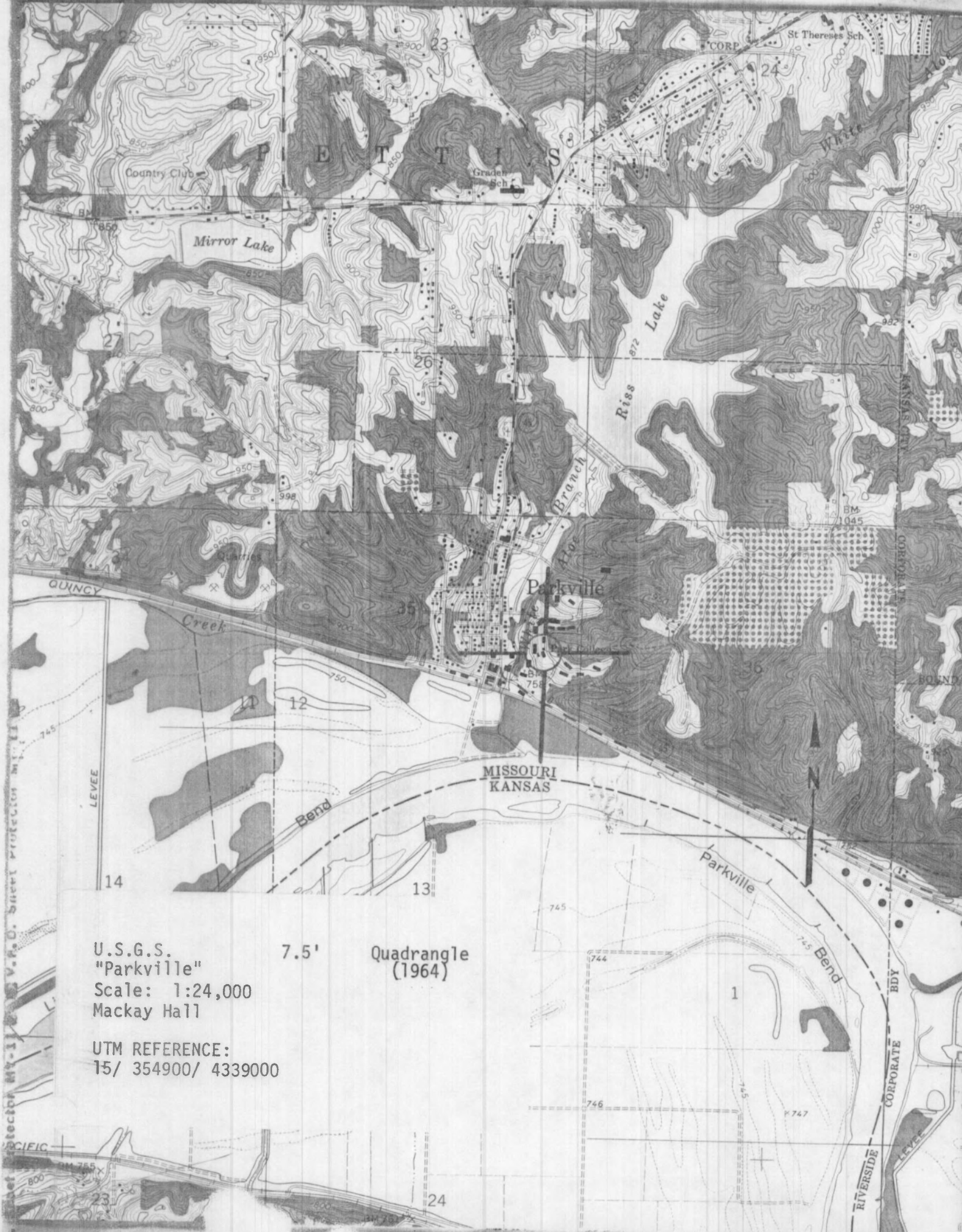
CONTINUATION SHEET

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having a radius of 180.4 feet, a distance of 204.76 feet; thence North 41 degrees, 21 minutes East, being tangent to the last described curve, a distance of 119.87 feet; thence Northerly along a curve to the left, being tangent to the last described course and having a radius of 694.31 feet, a distance of 198.63 feet; thence North 24 degrees 57 minutes, 30 seconds East, being tangent to the last described curve, a distance of 20 feet; thence Easterly & Northerly along a curve to the left, being tangent to the last described course and having a radius of 43.39 feet, a distance of 69.74 feet; this being that part of fractional Section 35, Township 51, Range 34, Platte County, Missouri.

ITEM NUMBER 11 PAGE 1

2. Frances J. Fishburn, College Historian
Park College
Parkville
816/741-2000
Missouri 64152
3. Dr. Harold F. Smith, Librarian
Park College
Parkville
816/741-2000
Missouri 64152
4. James M. Denny and Claire F. Blackwell, Editors
Department of Natural Resources
Office of Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City
314/751-4096
Missouri 65102



U.S.G.S.
"Parkville"
Scale: 1:24,000
Mackay Hall

7.5'

Quadrangle
(1964)

UTM REFERENCE:
15/ 354900/ 4339000

PACIFIC

BM 765 X

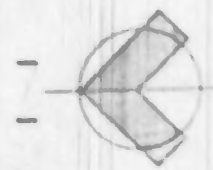
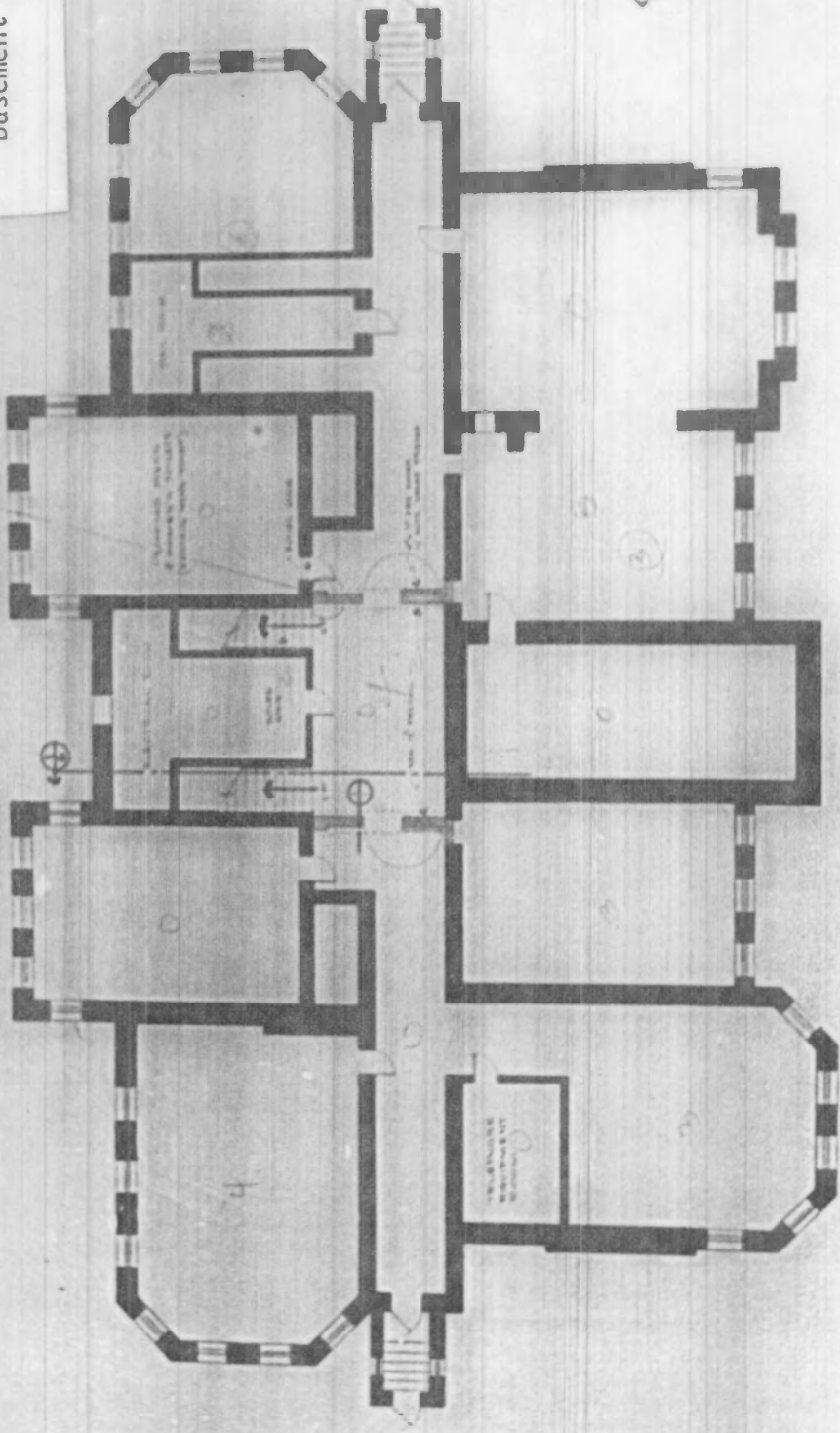
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23

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RIVERSIDE
CORPORATE
BDY
LEVEE

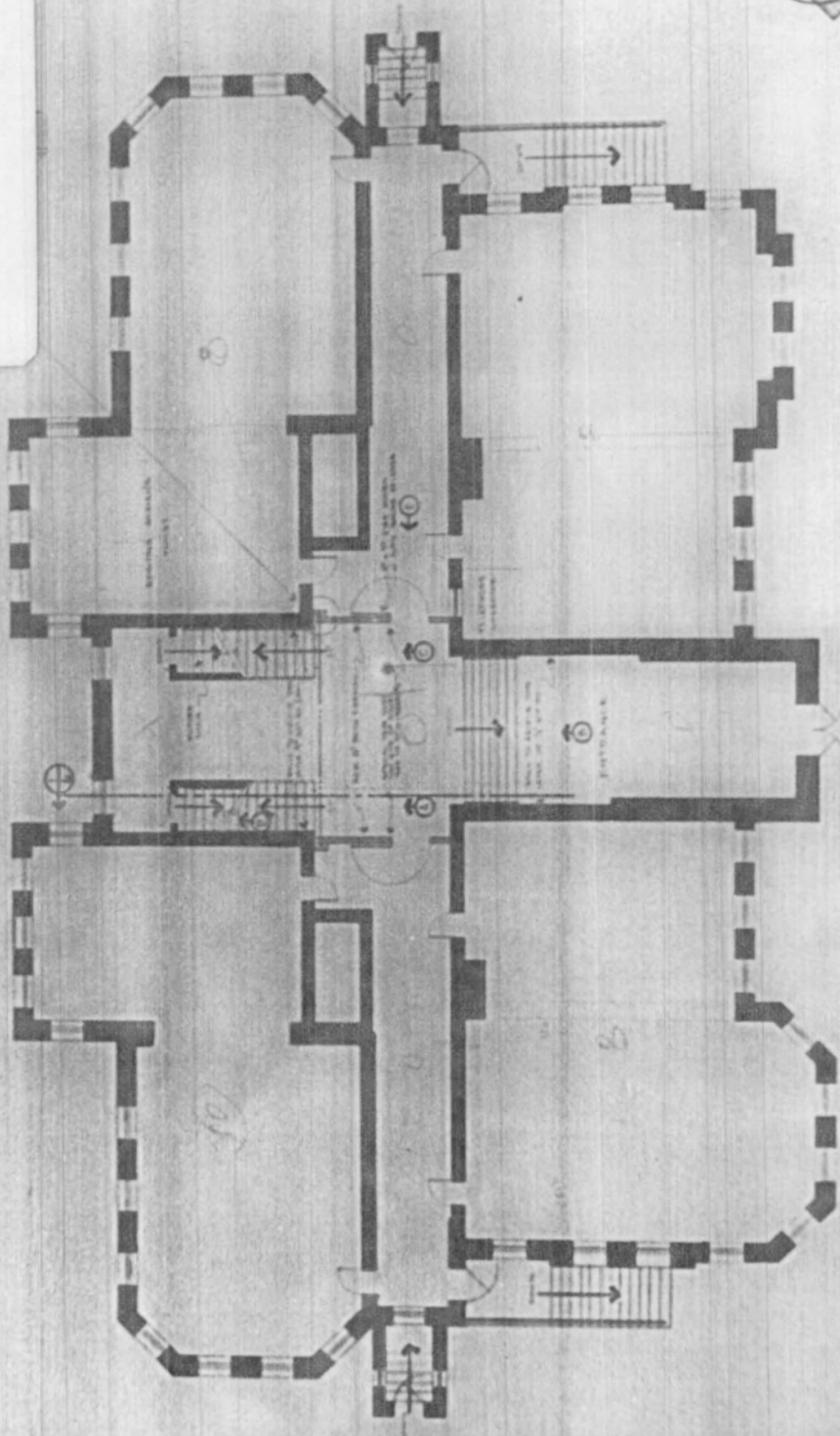
MACKAY HALL
Parkville, Missouri
Basement floorplan.



SECTION ⊕

BASEMENT

MACKAY HALL
Parkville, Missouri
First story floorplan.

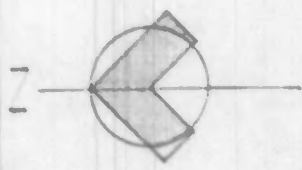
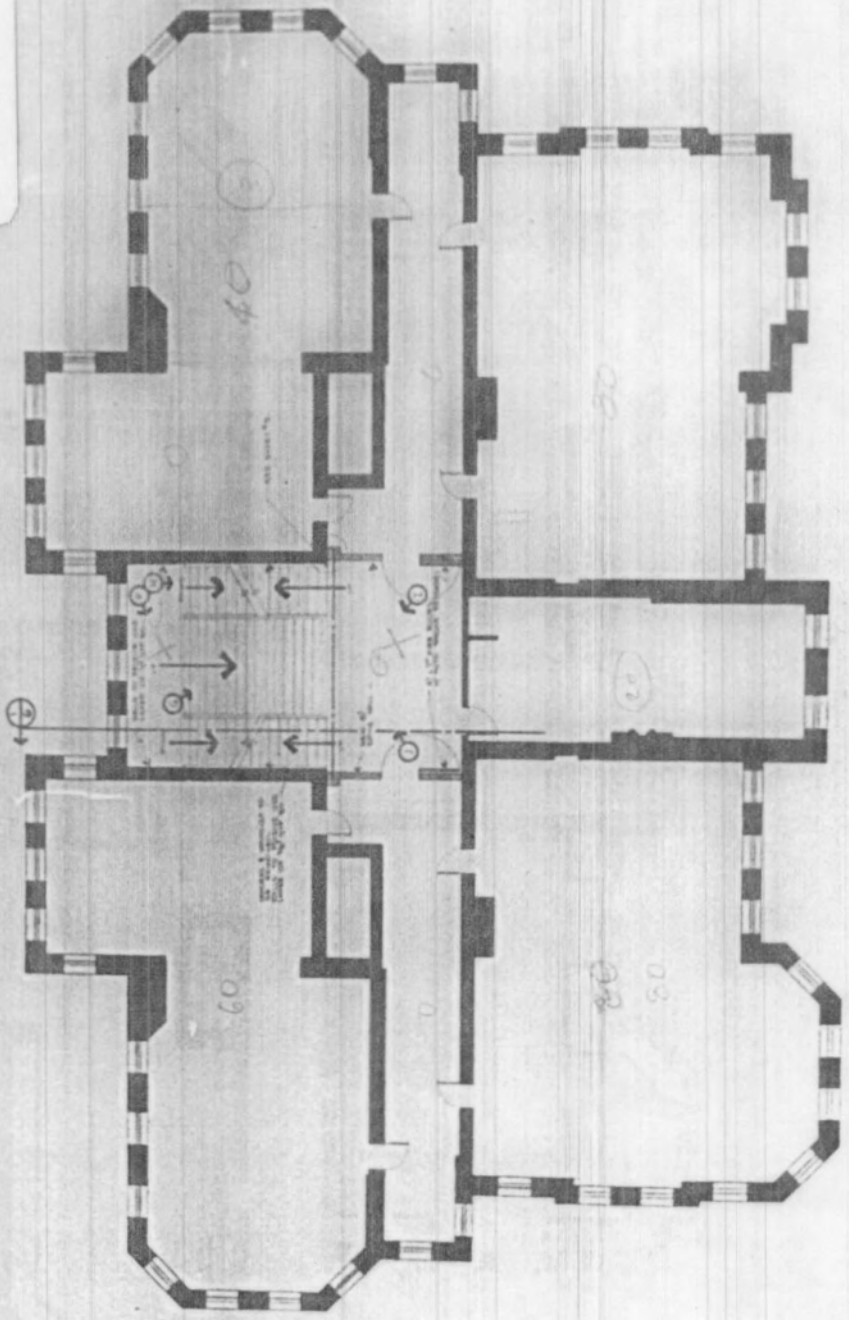


FIRST FLOOR

ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS
TO THE MAIN STAIRWAY
ENTRANCE FOYER & HALLS
PARKVILLE MISSOURI

MACKAY HALL

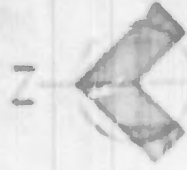
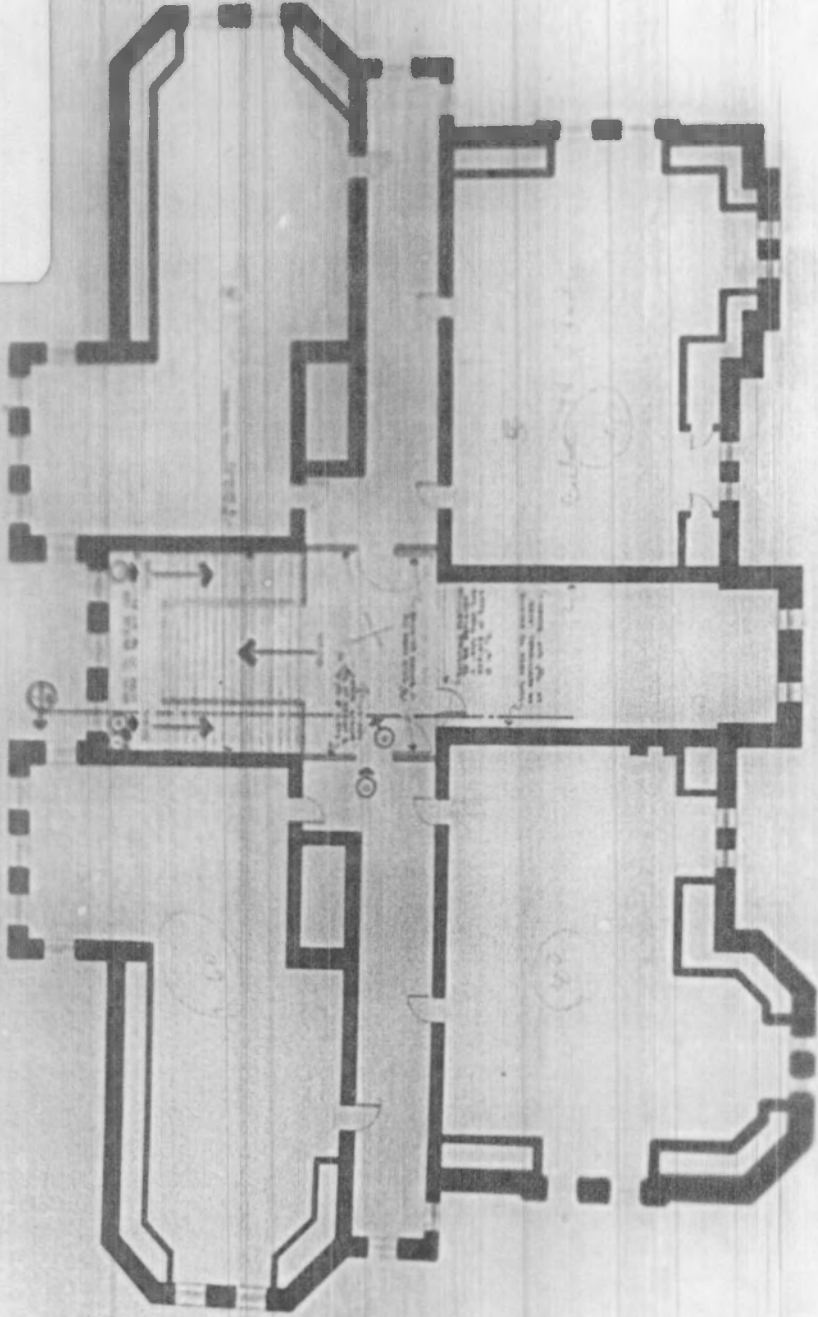
MACKAY HALL
Parkville, Missouri
Second story floorplan.



SECOND FLOOR

MACKAY HALL
Parkville, Missouri

Third story floorplan.



THIRD FLOOR

MACKAY BUILDING

COUNTY: Platte

LOCATION: Park College Campus
Parkville

OWNER: Park College
ADDRESS: Parkville

DATE APPROVED BY A.C.: October 27, 1978

DATE SENT TO D.C.: January 9, 1979

DATE OF REC. IN D.C.: January 15, 1979

DATE PLACED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: April 6, 1979

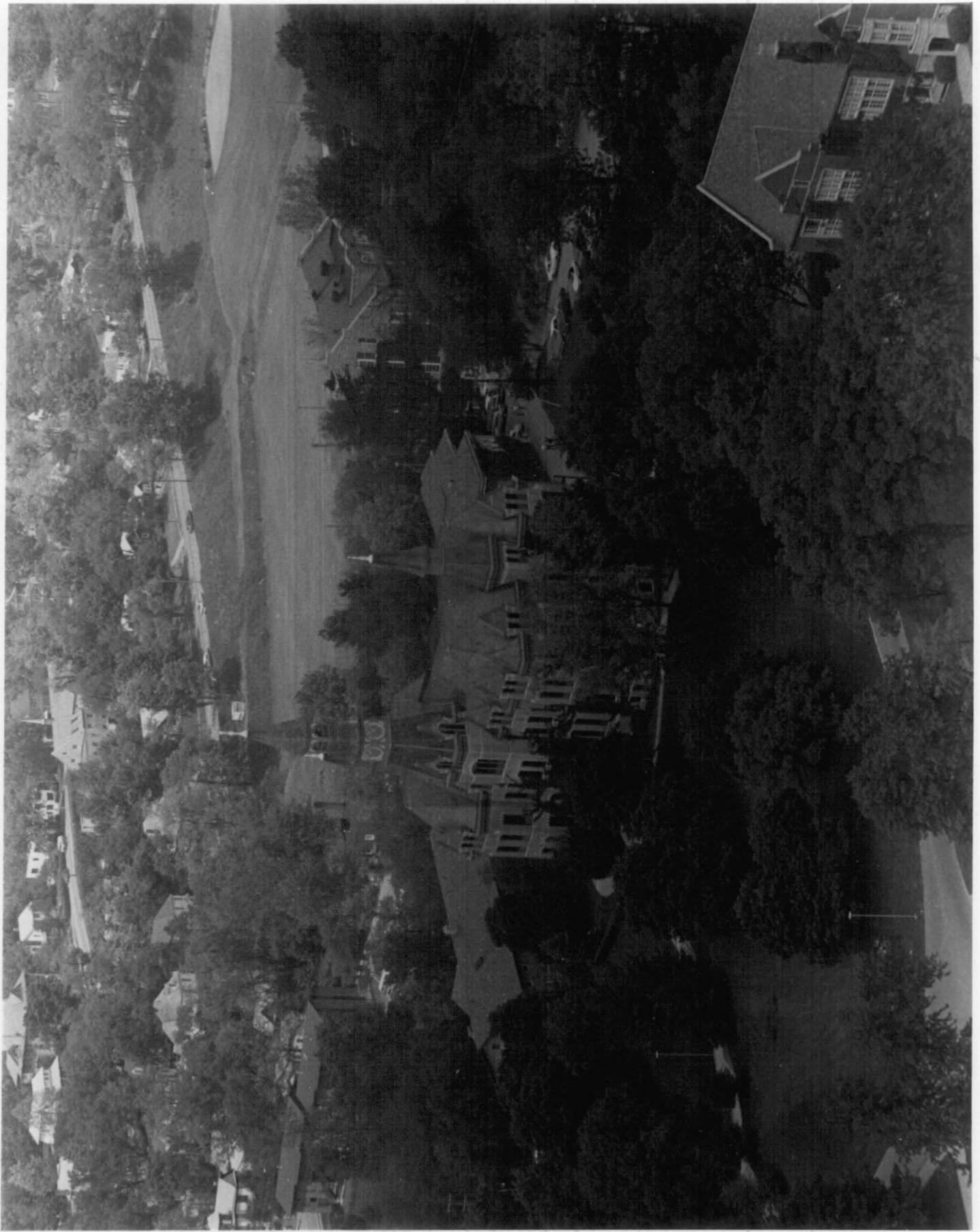
DATE CERTIFICATE AWARDED
(AND PRESENTOR):

DATE FILE REVIEWED:

Mackay Hall of Park College in Parkville, Missouri, is significant as an example of late nineteenth century Eclectic architecture, as a product of student workmanship, and as a reflection of the college's history and unique "self-help" educational philosophy.

MACKAY HALL #1
Parkville, Missouri
Photographer: James B. Hannah
June, 1975
Neg. Loc.: Park College
Parkville, MO 64152
General view from southeast.

Park College - Mackay Hall - SW corner
June '75
Negatives: James Hannah, RR

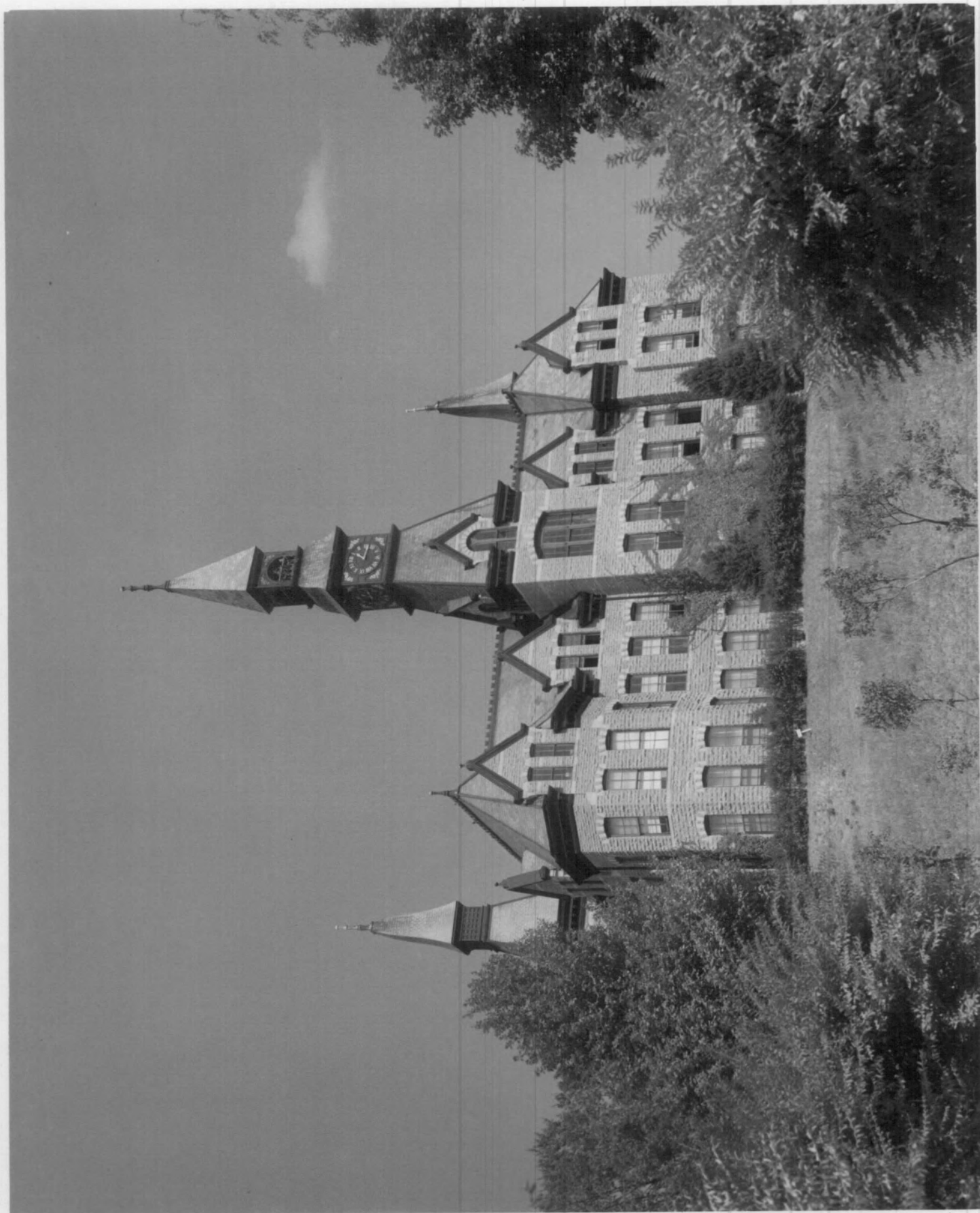


Box 1055

JACKSON

MACKAY HALL #2
Parkville, Missouri
Photographer: unknown
Neg. Loc.: Missouri Tourism Commission
308 East High Street
P.O. Box 1055
Jefferson City, MO 65101
Primary elevation from southwest.

1004



MACKAY HALL #3
Parkville, Missouri
Photographer: James B. Hannah
August 1976
Neg. Loc.: Park College
Parkville, MO 64152
West facade from northwest.

*Ball College - Mackay Hall - SE corner
Sept. 1978
James B. Hannah, JP*



MACKAY HALL #4
Parkville, Missouri
Photographer: James B. Hannah
July 1976
Neg. Loc.: Park College
Parkville, MO 64152
West facade.

Back College - Mackay Hall - West view
July 1976
Photographer: James B. Hannah



MACKAY HALL #5
Parkville, Missouri
Photographer: James B. Hannah
September 1978
Neg. Loc.: Park College
Parkville, MO 64152
View of northeast corner, showing rear
elevation.

Back Alleg
from
126
Mackay Hall
negatives
NE corner
from above



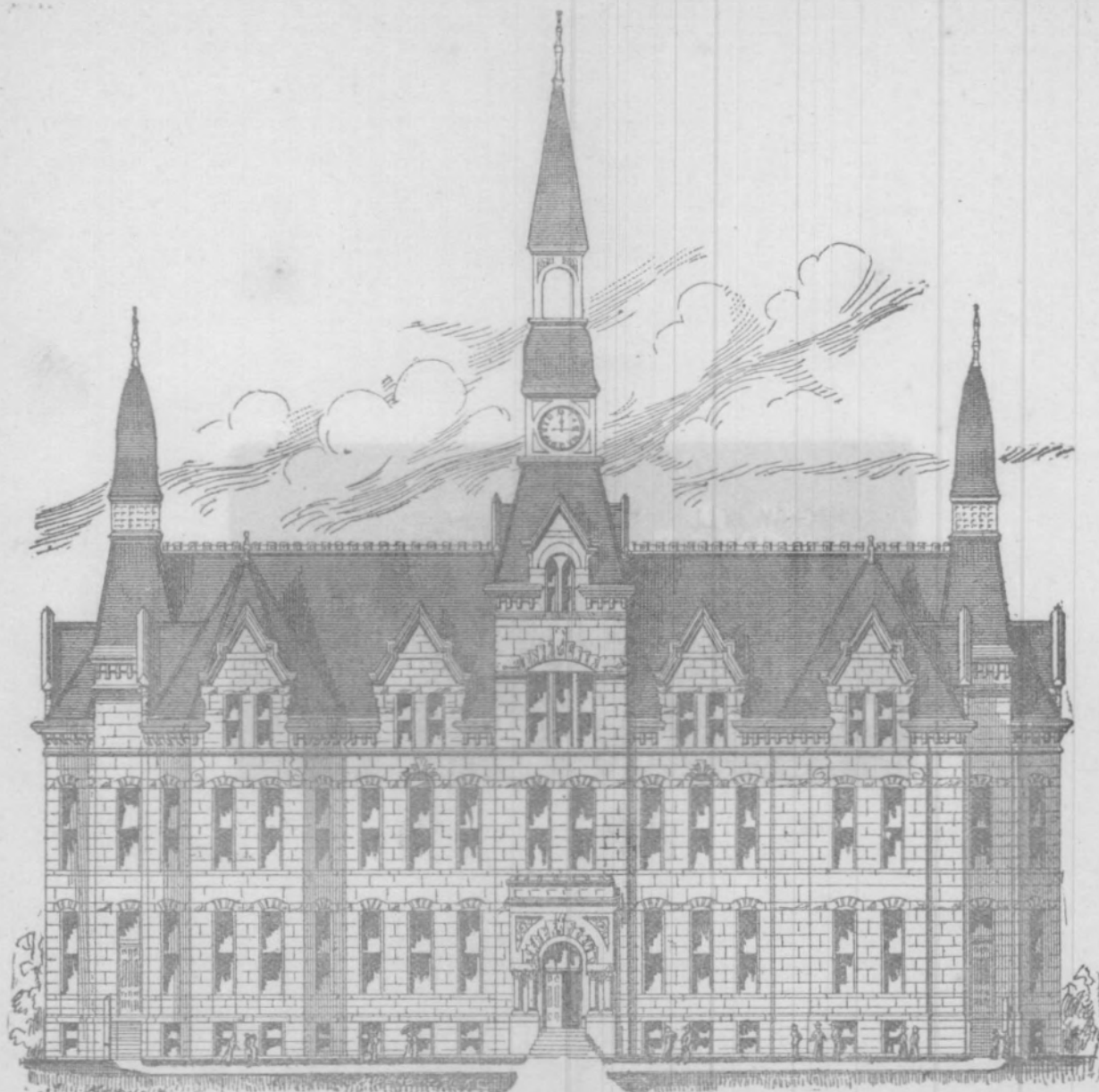
MACKAY HALL #6
Parkville, Missouri
Photographer: unknown
Neg. Loc.: Park College
Parkville, MO 64152
Early view from southeast.

- Park College - Mackay Hall -
- Photo by Howard Dean - 1906 -
- On file at Park College Library -



MACKAY HALL #7
Parkville, Missouri

An undated engraving of unknown origin, but possibly indicating the architect's original design for Mackay Hall. Note Romanesque entrance, one-over-one windows and ashlar construction.



Length, 137 feet. Width, 84 feet. Height of Main Tower, 135 feet. Corner Stone Laid, June 9th, '87.

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Park College,

Parkville, Mo.