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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM



1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Scottish Rite Dormitory  
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: N/A

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 210 West 27th Street  
CITY OR TOWN: Austin  
STATE: Texas CODE: TX COUNTY: Travis CODE: 453  
NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A  
VICINITY: N/A  
ZIP CODE: 78705

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    nationally    statewide   x   locally. (    See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

  Curtis J. Purnell     3-16-98    
Signature of certifying official Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property    meets    does not meet the National Register criteria. (    See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register    See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register    See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

  Edson H. Beall     4/23/98    
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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**5. CLASSIFICATION**

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**OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY:** private

**CATEGORY OF PROPERTY:** building

| <b>NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:</b> | <b>CONTRIBUTING</b> | <b>NONCONTRIBUTING</b> |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|
|   | 1                   | 1 <b>BUILDINGS</b>     |
|   | 0                   | 0 <b>SITES</b>         |
|   | 0                   | 1 <b>STRUCTURES</b>    |
|   | 0                   | 0 <b>OBJECTS</b>       |
|   | 1                   | 2 <b>TOTAL</b>         |

**NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER:** 0

**NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING:** N/A

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**6. FUNCTION OR USE**

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**HISTORIC FUNCTIONS:** EDUCATION/ education-related housing

**CURRENT FUNCTIONS:** EDUCATION/ education-related housing

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**7. DESCRIPTION**

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**ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION:** Late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals: Georgian Revival

|                   |                   |                           |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>MATERIALS:</b> | <b>FOUNDATION</b> | CONCRETE                  |
|                   | <b>WALLS</b>      | STONE; BRICK; TERRA COTTA |
|                   | <b>ROOF</b>       | STONE: Slate              |
|                   | <b>OTHER</b>      | WOOD; GLASS; METAL        |

**NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION** (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-12).



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Scottish Rite Dormitory  
Austin, Travis County, Texas

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The Scottish Rite Dormitory (1922) is on the northeast corner of 27th and Whitis streets, just north of the campus of the University of Texas at Austin. The 4½-story Georgian Revival building is organized on a modified H-plan, with fine detailing inside and out. The red brick dormitory features stone and terra cotta ornamentation, especially evident on its primary (south) facade. Commanding a 7-acre site, the Scottish Rite Dormitory retains a high degree of integrity of materials, workmanship, feeling, location, association, design, and setting.

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The Scottish Rite Dormitory lot was consolidated from three individual lots, yielding a combined area of just under seven acres, with frontage measurements of 467 ft. on 27th St.; 715 ft. on Whitis; and a 527 ft. border against the Presbyterian Theological Seminary on the east. Nearby historic buildings include the All-Saints Episcopal Church on the south side of 27th St., and the Phi Delta Gamma Fraternity House, on the west side of Whitis St. The portions of the grounds fronting public streets have changed only slightly since construction, but the north side of the lot has seen the addition of a greenhouse and swimming pool (non-contributing; see plan 7-8). The north portion of the property is situated on the downward slope of a hill. Although the greenhouse is still in use, the area is now fenced off and overgrown with bushes and weeds. No historic photographs of this area have been located. In 1933, Walter T. Rolfe created sketches of stone walls and gates. It is uncertain if any of these plans were implemented, but a stone wall is visible on the north border of the property. The hillside once contained a garden plot and was fully landscaped and terraced. The most intrusive change to the property is the addition of parking spaces and chain-link fences along the east and the north sides of the building.

The foundation of the building is reinforced concrete, with concrete floors throughout. The exterior is faced with cut stone up to the main floor level. Much of this stone came from the Whitis School, demolished to make way for the dormitory. The majority of the exterior is faced with a raked red colonial brick. The mortar is a very hard mixture of Portland cement, applied with unusually thick bed and head joints. Overall, the bricks and mortar are in good condition. The original double-hung 6/6 and 8/8 flat arch windows feature white pine exterior sashes and clear stock birch on the interior. Each window and door on the ground floor of the south elevation is topped by a transom.

The Scottish Rite Dormitory exhibits a thoughtful adaptation of Georgian features on a contemporary building. The primary (south) elevation features 2 symmetrically-placed entrances, located in gable-ended pavilions (a common



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Georgian Revival feature). Other Georgian features include use of red brick, a symmetrical plan, gabled dormers, and giant-order composite columns. Implying a portico, these columns are actually slightly engaged. A set of French doors is located between each of the columns. The steps at the two main entrances are covered with wrought iron and glass canopies, accented with stone balustrades (photo 2). The first floor is elevated to provide light to the dining room below. Much of the prominent detailing on the front facade of the building (including beltcourses, quoins, balustrades, window pediments, and carved panels) are sand-rubbed Lueders limestone taken from the Fox Quarry in Texas; the eight large front columns, however, were specified as "Best Quality No. 1 Buff Bedford Stone," presumably from Indiana. All stone work is attached with galvanized wrought-iron clamps. Cornice details, decorative urns and pedestals are terra-cotta. The facings on the attic dormer windows and the cupolas are pressed metal. Though lacking in ornamentation, except for regular brick pilasters, all of the remaining elevations were constructed with the same level of workmanship as the front elevation.

Architect Herbert M. Greene designed the dormitory to house 306 women in 169 rooms, but subsequent renovations increased its capacity to 367 women, in 194 rooms. In plan, the dormitory is a modified 'H' configuration. The south-facing central main section is 173 ft. long and connects on the east and west sides to two identical wings, each 183 ft. in length. The ground floor level of the central section contains the main reception room, offices, work and study rooms, and space for two elevators, one of which has been taken out to accommodate a ground-floor men's room and janitor's closets on the upper floors. A centrally located assembly hall (38'x 64') in the north wing features a stage, and is used for large social gatherings and dances. The dining hall in the basement (97'x38') seats 365. Extending underneath the assembly hall are the kitchen and supporting areas. Architect William S. Saunders remodeled these areas in 1957. The west wing originally housed the laundry and the coal furnace equipment. This area proved to be inadequate in size, and in 1937 the Austin firm Kreisle and Brooks added a rear extension, executed in red brick in a Georgian Revival style compatible with the main building. The addition features arched casement windows, and gabled attic vents, and is attached to the main building by a carport. A nine-bay garage is located on the west side.

The double-loaded corridors on the upper levels reflect the architect's intent for natural ventilation in each room. Before the advent of central air conditioning, sleeping porches occupied either end of the main axis on each of the three upper floors. Each sleeping porch, characterized by 3 screened walls, slept 24 in bunk-beds. They have since been



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partitioned into rooms, which are among the most-desired in the dormitory. Each floor has a similar floor plan and organization. Three community bathrooms (one in each wing ) serve most of the double rooms. A limited number of rooms (eight per floor) feature single bathrooms shared by two rooms. Each floor originally had small laundry rooms (now ironing rooms), kitchenettes (since converted to other use), and lounge areas. The dormitory rooms feature built-in closets, dressers, and lavatories.

The detailing of the main interior public space is also very noteworthy. Georgian in character, and especially opulent in the public areas on the main floor, its essential character has changed little over the years (see photo 8-21). According to the dorm director, much of the plaster still shows the original paint and considerable effort has been invested to maintain it. Minor physical changes have not lessened the significance of the Scottish Rite Dormitory, which maintains its integrity as a dormitory for women attending the University of Texas.

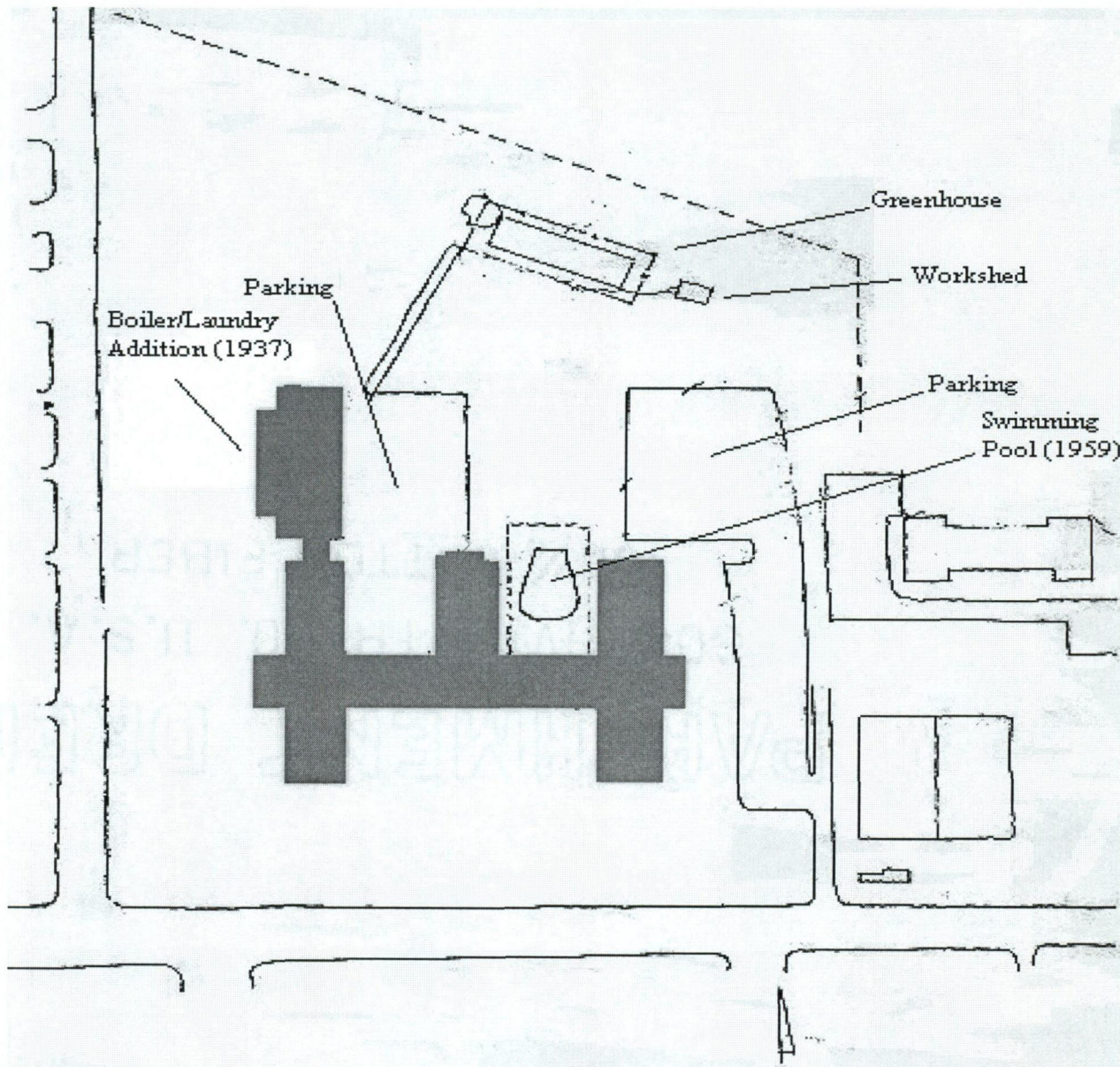
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Scottish Rite Dormitory  
Austin, Travis County, Texas

Site plan





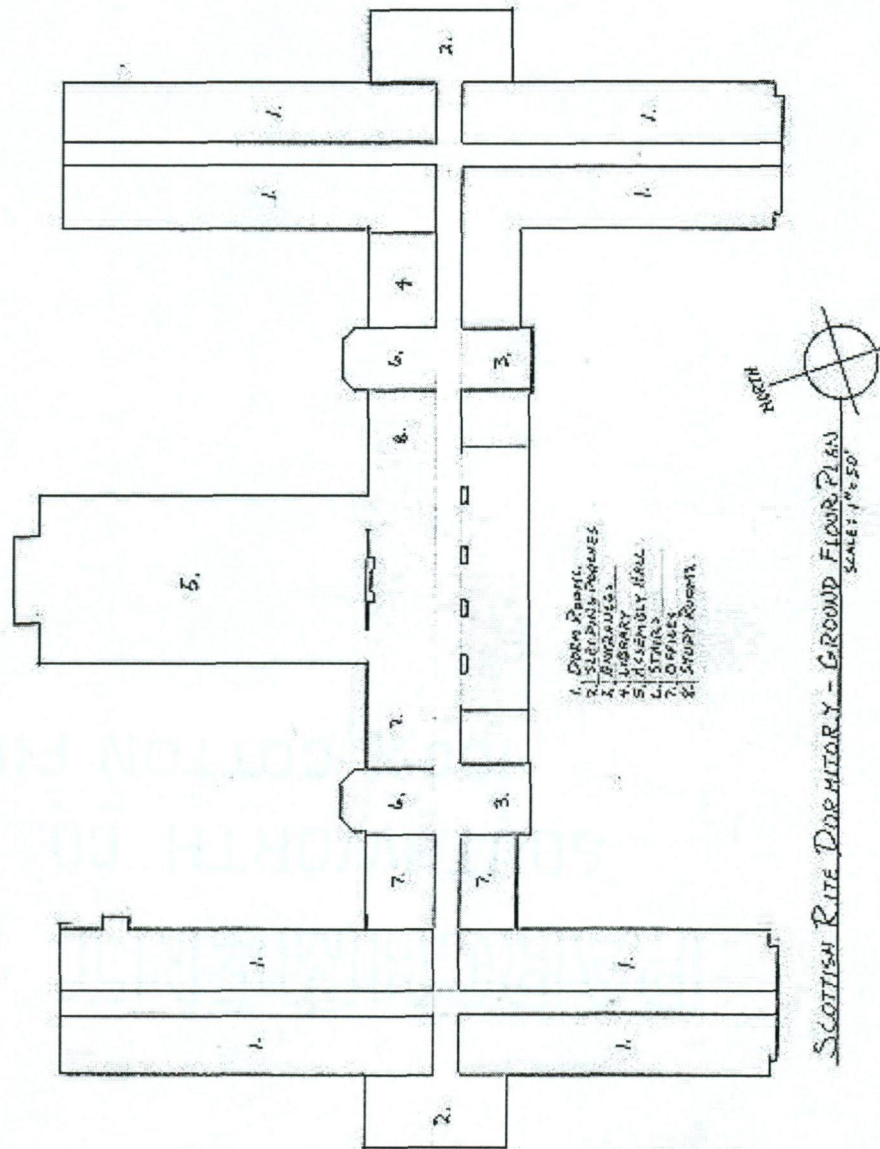
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Scottish Rite Dormitory  
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Ground Floor plan



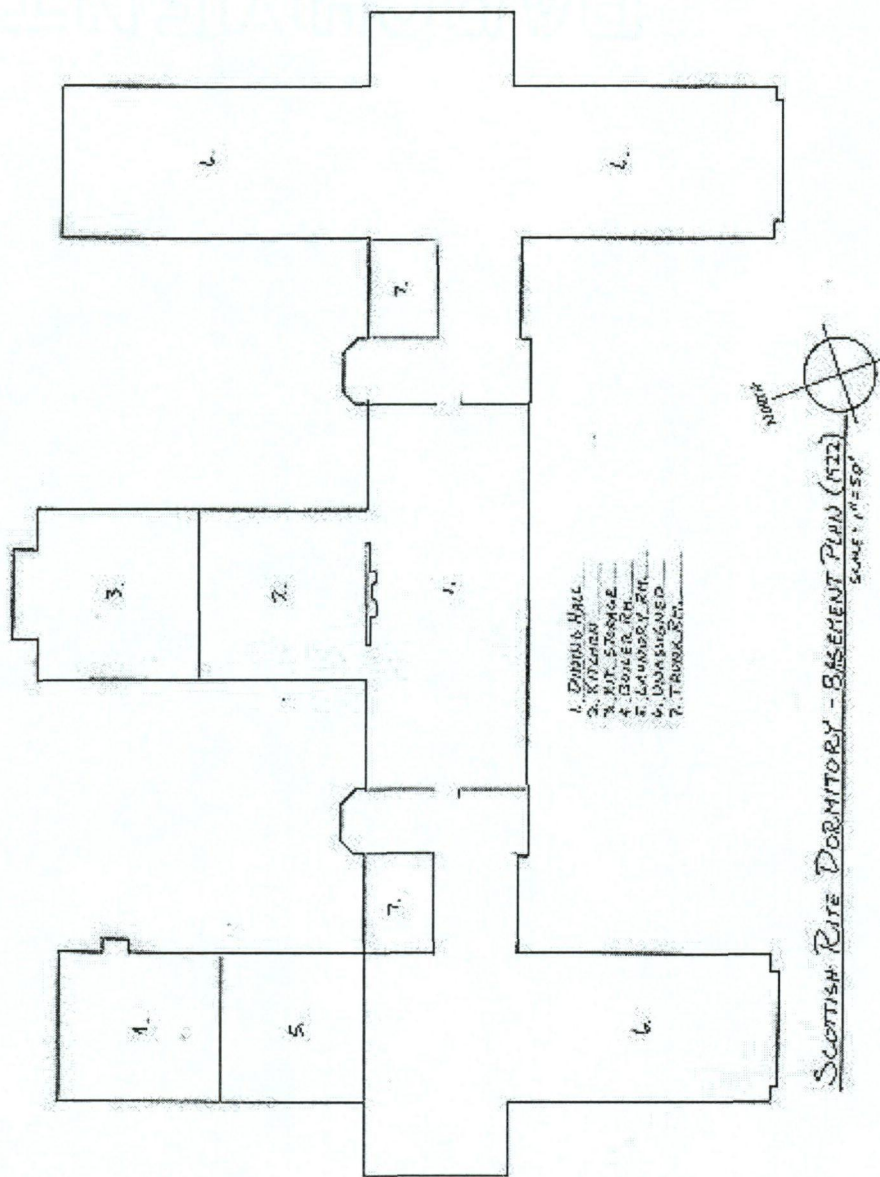
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Scottish Rite Dormitory  
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Basement plan





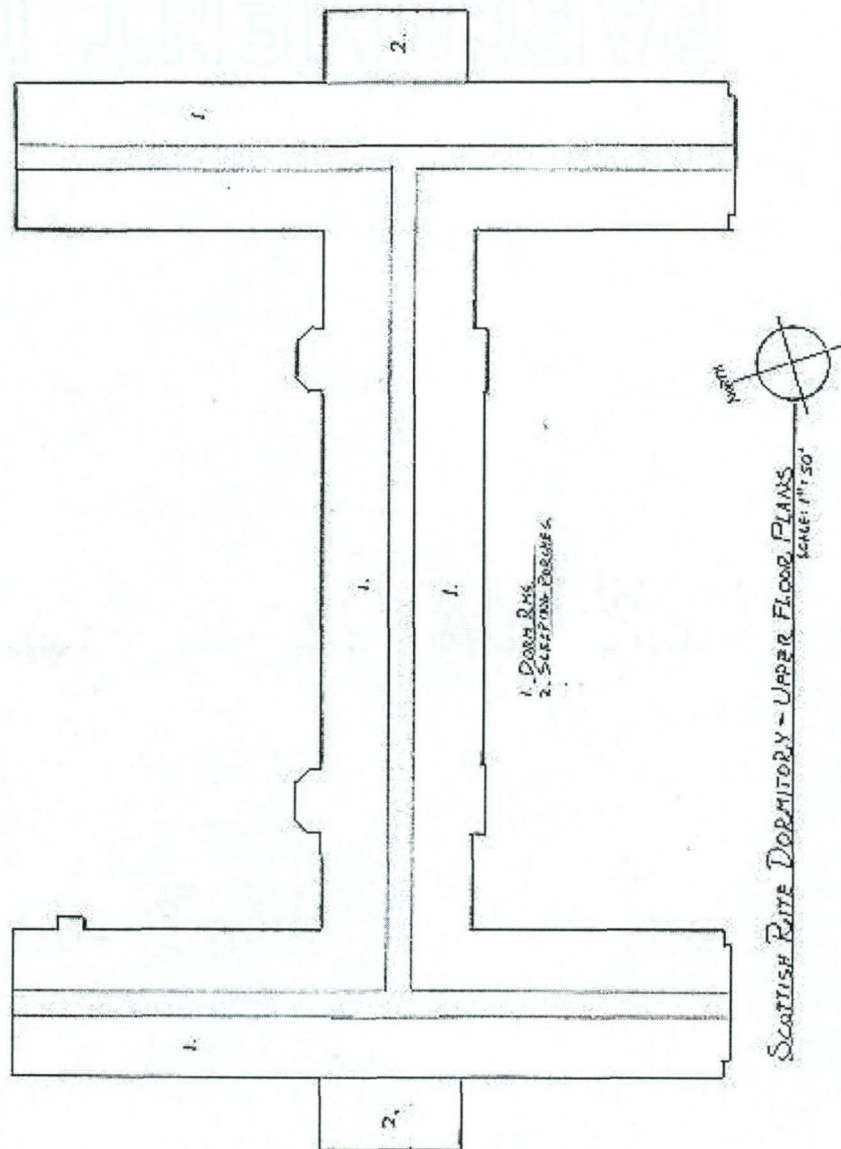
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Scottish Rite Dormitory  
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Upper floor plan (individual room layout on next page)



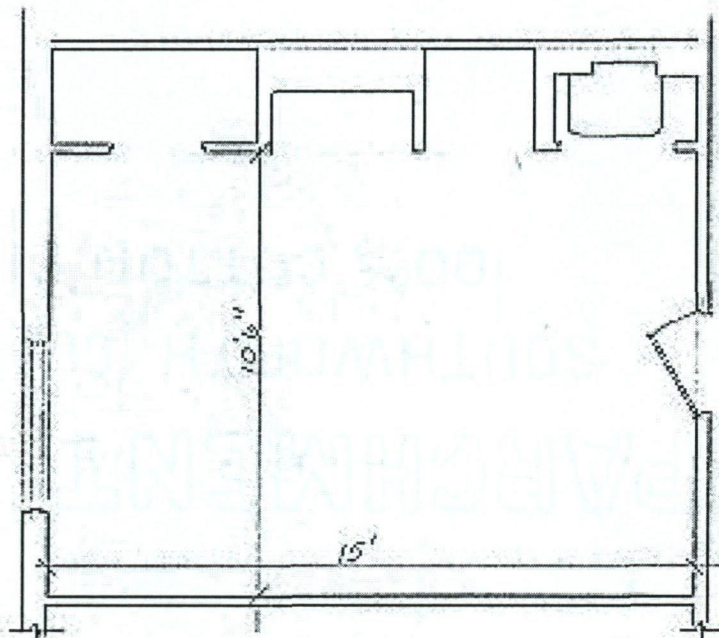
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Scottish Rite Dormitory  
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Typical room plan



SCOTTISH RITE DORMITORY - TYPICAL ROOM PLAN  
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'



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**8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

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**APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA**

- A** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH EVENTS THAT HAVE MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE BROAD PATTERNS OF OUR HISTORY.
- B** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LIVES OF PERSONS SIGNIFICANT IN OUR PAST.
- C** PROPERTY EMBODIES THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION OR REPRESENTS THE WORK OF A MASTER, OR POSSESSES HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE, 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:** N/A

**AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:** Social History; Architecture

**PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE:** 1922 - 1948

**SIGNIFICANT DATES:** 1922

**SIGNIFICANT PERSON:** N/A

**CULTURAL AFFILIATION:** N/A

**ARCHITECT/BUILDER:** Herbert M. Greene, architect

**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE** (see continuation sheets 8-13 through 8-23).

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**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES**

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY** (see continuation sheet 9-24).

**PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS):** N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

**PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:**

- State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University (*Alexander Architectural Archives, Architecture Library, University of Texas at Austin*)
- Other -- Specify Repository: *Scottish Rite Educational Association of Texas*

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The Scottish Rite Dormitory (1922) was built to help ease the extreme shortage of women's housing at the University of Texas at Austin. Originally proposed in 1920 by Samuel P. Cochran, Executive Head of Scottish Rite Masonry in Texas, the Scottish Rite Dormitory was the first such building sponsored by the Scottish Rite Masons in Texas. The Scottish Rite Dormitory continues to house female university students who are either daughters of, or who are sponsored by, individual Masons. Designed by Dallas architect Herbert M. Greene, a 33<sup>rd</sup> Degree Mason, the dormitory is an excellent example of a Georgian Revival design applied to a large-scale contemporary program. The Scottish Rite Dormitory is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Social History and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, at the local level of significance.

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The Scottish Rite Dormitory came about during the University of Texas' adolescence, when the state-run school enrolled more students than it could house, and received virtually no money for new construction. Residence dormitories were pointedly few in number, especially for women. In 1920, the University, even with the assistance of outside affiliations, could house only 438 women out of 1403 enrolled; the remaining women took residence in private homes or boarding houses.

Opposition to university-sponsored housing at the University of Texas remained strong into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Early leaders in Texas education believed that all students should be housed in private homes, allowing all state education funding to go towards the business of running educational programs, not dormitories. In 1856, State Senator White argued that the creation of dormitories would segregate students from the rest of society.<sup>1</sup> The legislative act which established the University of Texas expressly prohibited state funds from being used to build dormitories. Under this system, the university maintained a list of sanctioned rooming houses, and regulated and supervised private accommodations through the University Health Service and the Dean of Women, but never actually provided housing for students.

In 1897, the University of Texas Board of Regents endorsed the construction of dormitories "where young women may live on the campus, close to their work," mostly for reasons of health, noting that dorm residents would be

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<sup>1</sup> Chloe Lee Quebedeaux in "Housing of Women at the University of Texas," M.A. thesis, Univ. of Texas, 1938, p. 21.



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“relieved of the necessity of exposure to cold and damp during the winter, heat and dust during the summer.”<sup>2</sup> In September 1901, the Texas State Legislature approved - by a single vote - the establishment of the Women’s Building. Erected in 1903 in the heart of the Austin campus, the Women’s Building (destroyed by fire in 1959) contained 72 bedrooms, a large reception room, gymnasium, “swimming tank,” diet kitchen, and nurses’ room. The 1905-06 University of Texas catalogue, issued to prospective students, noted that the Women’s Building staff offered “every care to the comfort, the health, and the social and moral well-being of the women.”<sup>3</sup> The construction of the Women’s Building did not solve the housing problem, however, and the Board of Regents repeated the call for adequate and affordable housing for women through the 1920s. The 1911 Board of Regents report noted that “with 630 young women in attendance in Austin last session, only 80 could find places in our one dormitory...applications for rooms are sometimes placed on file three years ahead of time.”<sup>4</sup> The 1921 Board of Regents report noted that over 250 prospective students decided to attend other schools, due to a lack of student housing. Many regents expressed concern that the lack of housing, and the expense of quality housing, would make a university education affordable only to the wealthiest segment of society.<sup>5</sup>

Responding to the chronic housing shortage, exacerbated by increasing university enrollment of both men and women, religious and social organizations established private dormitories. In 1897, the Young Ladies Church Institute, founded through the efforts of G.H. Kinsloving of the Episcopal Church, built Grace Hall, the first women’s dormitory at UT. While Kinsloving opposed co-education, he decided that the Church should at least help provide a proper environment for women students. Grace Hall accommodated 25 to 30 women, a fraction of the current female student body. In 1902, the first UT sorority, Pi Beta Phi, established a sorority house near campus. Other sororities soon followed, and by 1922, ten sororities helped relive the housing shortage in Austin. Most sorority houses, however, accommodated only a dozen students each. In 1918, the Catholic Church sponsored the building of Newman Hall, another private dormitory for women, followed in 1924 by the Methodist Church, which sponsored the construction of Kirby Hall. In 1920, The Scottish Rite Masons of Texas proposed the construction of the largest dormitory for women at the University of Texas, the Scottish Rite Dormitory.

<sup>2</sup> Report, University of Texas Board of Regents, 1897, p. 7.

<sup>3</sup> Quebedeaux, p. 36.

<sup>4</sup> Report, University of Texas Board of Regents, 1911, pp 24-25.

<sup>5</sup> Report, University of Texas Board of Regents, 1921, p. 1.



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Scottish Rite Dormitory  
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The first reference to a “Freemason” is found in London city records dating to 1375.<sup>6</sup> Freemasonry is commonly thought to have grown out of medieval craft guilds. By the 18th century, Masonry had become well-organized and had spread throughout much of the world, including the New World. Scottish Rite Masonry developed in the mid-18th century out of Blue Lodge (or Symbolic) Masonry, in which members progressed through three degrees, or levels. Based upon this system, Chevalier de Bonneville organized a new system called the Rite of Perfection (also known as the “Ancient and Accepted Rite”) featuring 25 degrees, which eventually became known as the “Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry.”

In the United States, Scottish Rite Masonry first appeared in Albany, NY, in 1767, but struggled through 60 years of disorganization. Albert Pike (1809-1891) of Arkansas, is credited with unifying Scottish Rite ideologies and lodges into a cohesive organization in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. From the days of the republic of Texas through the 1920s, the York Rite and Scottish Rite Masonries strongly influenced Texas policy-making. Many of the founders of the Republic of Texas, including Sam Houston and Steven F. Austin, were Master Masons, as was Mexican General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. Anson Jones, the first Grand Master in Texas, served as the last Republic of Texas President.

The first Masonic Lodge in Texas received its charter from the Grand Lodge of Louisiana in 1836, shortly before the Battle of San Jacinto. Masons became increasingly involved with education in Texas, both as an independent charitable organization and through legislative influence. Masonic political strength was considerable; of the first state-wide elected officials, well over half were Masons, and the first committee on education was comprised solely of Masons (*Texas Grand Lodge Magazine*, June 1936). This may explain why the state so quickly (in 1845, immediately upon annexation by the United States) followed the Mason’s lead in instituting an educational fund, setting aside ten percent of its annual income for public education. Baylor University, founded by Judge R. E. B. Baylor during the formation of the Republic of Texas, is the York Rites’ oldest educational legacy in the state (*T.G.L.M.*, January 1936). Anson Jones wrote the University’s charter. With goals and beliefs similar to those of the York Rite Masons, the Scottish Rite Masons quickly embraced educational causes and concerns, eventually leading to the construction of the Scottish Rite Dormitory, the largest university-affiliated building built by a Masonic organization in Texas.

<sup>6</sup> Demott, Bobby J. Freemasonry in American Culture and Society, p. 2.



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Scottish Rite Dormitory  
Austin, Travis County, Texas

Samuel P. Cochran (1855-1936), the Scottish Rite Sovereign Grand Inspector General in Texas, took it upon himself to garner financial support from his fellow Masons to build a women's dormitory in close proximity to the University. Cochran, a life-long proponent of education was highly influential in Masonic educational policy, and also served on the University of Texas Board of Regents from 1921 through 1924. He brought his idea of a women's dormitory before the Scottish Rite Bodies of the five Consistoral Valleys of Texas (Galveston, Dallas, El Paso, San Antonio, and Austin), who unanimously voted to provide the funds for the dormitory (Carter, p. 403). They established a state corporation, the Scottish Rite Educational Association of Texas, to own and operate the building. The result was a substantial commitment to education at the University of Texas, costing \$975,000.

The proponents of the Scottish Rite Dormitory chose a site on the northeast corner of 27th and Whitis Streets, on what were originally three separate lots, containing the Mary Whitis home, the highly respected Whitis Preparatory School, and the residence of the late Chief Justice W. M. Key, of the Austin Court of Civil Appeals. These properties were purchased in late 1920 for \$105,000. An adjacent property, leased from the Episcopal Seminary with an option to buy, was never purchased. Scottish Rite Dormitory began housing students in rented facilities in 1920, and opened the doors of its present building in 1922.

The Scottish Rite Dormitory was open to daughters of Masons, or young women who could prove some other Masonic affiliation. Two letters of recommendation, with a Masonic certificate signed by the secretary of the lodge of which the applicant's father was a member, were required. An article in the *Scottish Rite Herald* described it as resembling "a well-equipped, well-managed, modern hotel," but retaining the "protecting and hospitable atmosphere of a carefully cared for Southern home."<sup>7</sup> A brochure dating to the early 1920s, noted that the dormitory would be "well chaperoned by ladies of intelligence and refinement."<sup>8</sup> The full-time staff included a director, business manager, chaperones assigned to various parts of the dormitory, and a dietitian. The regulations adopted for the SRD reflect the rules and regulations of other women's dorms, regarding visitation (only mothers of dorm occupants could spend the night), meals (mandatory breakfast attendance, no "special diets" accommodated), and proper dress ("no negligee is allowed in the dining room or on the lower level of the first floor.") Dormitory chaperones enforced a quiet study period, from 8 p.m. to 10:30 p.m., during which no loud talking, whistling, singing, laughing or telephone calls were permitted.

<sup>7</sup> *Scottish Rite Herald*, June 1931.



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Young men could visit only on Friday evenings, and Sunday afternoons and evenings, automobile rides were chaperoned, and “taking meals at hotels or downtown restaurants” was considered a “violation of propriety.”<sup>9</sup>

Residents of Scottish Rite Dormitory have referred to themselves as “Sardines” since the opening of the dormitory - the name derived from the initials “S.R.D.” The editors of the premier volume of the “Annual Sardine,” a yearbook documenting dormitory life, was dedicated to the Masons of Texas, noting “the girls of this generation have been so often accused of selfishness, frivolity, and brainlessness, that, if it were not for the occasional deeds of faith like yours, we might cease trying to be otherwise than as we are pictured. So Masons, we thank you.”<sup>10</sup>

Architect Herbert M. Greene (1871-1932), born in Huntington, PA, moved with his family to Perioia, IL in 1876. Greene attended the University of Illinois, graduating in 1893 with a degree in architecture. Moving to Dallas in 1897, Greene formed a partnership with James P. Hubbell in 1900. In 1918, Greene opened his own office under the name Herbert M. Greene Company. In 1922, the University of Texas Board of Regents choose Greene to replace Cass Gilbert as university architect. Until his death, Greene designed numerous campus buildings in a Mediterranean-influenced Beaux Arts style (introduced to the UT campus by Gilbert) with partners Edwin Bruce LaRoach and George Dahl, as well as Paul Phillipe Cret, developer of the University’s master plan. These buildings, which include Garrison Hall (1926), the Hogg Building, Wagonner Hall, Biology Building (1925), and the Littlefield Dormitory (1927), feature terra cotta and stone ornamentation. Educated in the Beaux Arts style, Greene’s buildings reveal a simplicity of form imbued with imaginative classical reference. Greene designed several other buildings for the Scottish Rite Masonry in Texas, including Masonic Temples in El Paso (1921) and San Antonio (1924), as well as the Texas Scottish Rite Hospital for Crippled Children in Dallas. Other notable projects by Herbert Greene include the Nieman-Marcus Building (Dallas), Parkland/Woodlwan Hospital (Dallas, 1913), and the University of Texas football stadium.

The Georgian Revival style of the Scottish Rite Dormitory may be a reflection of the Scottish Rite’s desire to create a safe and secure setting for young single women. The printed program of the dedication ceremony (November 30, 1922) notes that “the building is primarily a home, and yet, on account of its great size, requires dignity in its

<sup>8</sup> “Masonic Dormitories Established by the Scottish Rite Bodies of Texas” Located in Scottish rite Dormitory Archives.

<sup>9</sup> “Regulations.” Mrs. J. Ed. Kaufman, SRD Director, 1922. On file with the Scottish Rite Dormitory archives.

<sup>10</sup> The Annual Sardine, Vol. 1, No. 1.



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architectural treatment, the architect has chosen the Georgian style as the basis of the design for the exterior.” The dedication ceremony reinforced the importance of the new building to the Austin community. The dignitaries present at the occasion included Governor Joseph D. Sayers, Grand Master Gwinn Williams, and the President of Scottish Rite Educational Association Judge James W. McClendon.

The Scottish Rite Dormitory still serves as a symbol of continuing Masonic interest in education. Through the years, the Scottish Rite Masons have approved of maintenance and renovation projects which preserved the building’s historic fabric. Because of this ongoing effort, combined with its architectural quality, its historic heritage, and its continued relationship to the University of Texas, the Scottish Rite Dormitory is worthy of preservation and listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is eligible for listing under Criterion C, in the Area of Architecture, as an excellent example of a Georgian Revival institutional building, an under Criterion A, in the Area of Social History, as a building sponsored by a fraternal organization to help support the education of women at the University of Texas.

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Scottish Rite Dormitory  
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Dedication Day, November 30, 1922  
Source: Scottish Rite Dormitory Archives



(L to R) Judge James W. McClendon, Joe H. Meunster, Mrs. J.E. Kaufman (SRD Head Director), Mr. Terrell, Gov. Joseph D. Sayers, Selma Streit (dietician), Sam P. Cochran, Mrs. J.S. Myrick (chaperone), Mrs. Lawhon (chaperone), unidentified 'yell leader', Wilber Keith.



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Scottish Rite Dormitory  
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Flag dedication, 1922  
Source: Scottish Rite Dormitory Archives





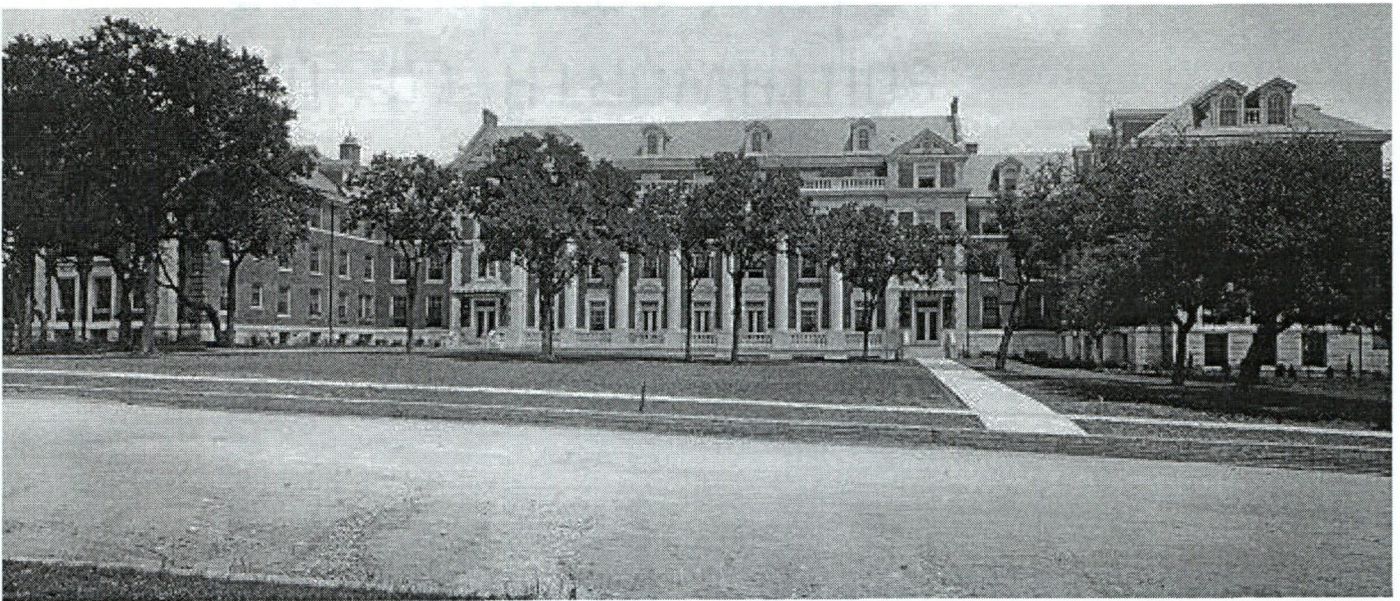
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Scottish Rite Dormitory  
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South elevation, c. 1940  
Source: Scottish Rite Dormitory Archives





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Scottish Rite Dormitory  
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Utility annex, photo c. 1940  
Source: Scottish Rite Dormitory Archives





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Scottish Rite Dormitory  
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Front corridor, photo circa 1940.  
Source: Scottish Rite Dormitory Archives





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Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 24

Scottish Rite Dormitory  
Austin, Travis County, Texas

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- Carter, James David, ed. The First Century of Scottish Rite Masonry in Texas 1867-1967 (Waco, TX: Texas Scottish Rite Bodies), 1967.
- Carter, James David. Masonry in Texas: Background, History, and Influence to 1846 (Waco, TX: Committee on Masonic Education and Service for the Grand Lodge of Texas), 1955.
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- Woods, J. M. "Masonry, an Element of Texas Civilization" *Texas Grand Lodge Magazine*, November, 1935.

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**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

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**ACREAGE OF PROPERTY:** approximately seven acres

**UTM REFERENCES**    Zone Easting    Northing  
                          14    621260    3351660

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION** (see continuation sheet 10-25)

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:** Nominated property encompasses all land historically associated with the building

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**11. FORM PREPARED BY** (with assistance from Gregory Smith, Historian, Texas Historical Commission)

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**NAME/TITLE:** Robert Ward

**ORGANIZATION:** N/A

**DATE:** April 1997

**STREET & NUMBER:** 7101 Yates Ave.

**TELEPHONE:** (512) 371-0928

**CITY OR TOWN:** Austin

**STATE:** TX

**ZIP CODE:** 78757

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**ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

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**CONTINUATION SHEETS**

**MAPS** (see continuation sheets Map-26)

**PHOTOGRAPHS** (see continuation sheet Photo-27)

**ADDITIONAL ITEMS** N/A

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**PROPERTY OWNER**

---

**NAME:** The Scottish Rite Educational Association of Texas

**STREET & NUMBER:** 210 West 27th Street

**TELEPHONE:** (512) 476- 9131

**CITY OR TOWN:** Austin

**STATE:** TX

**ZIP CODE:** 78705



**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 25

Scottish Rite Dormitory  
Austin, Travis County, Texas

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## Verbal Boundary Description

Legal description:

“Approx. 7 acres, Outlots 12 & 13, Division D”

Source: Travis Central Appraisal District, Tax Rental Property System, information report for Tax Year 1996, Parcel Number 02-1503-0201, page 29,610.

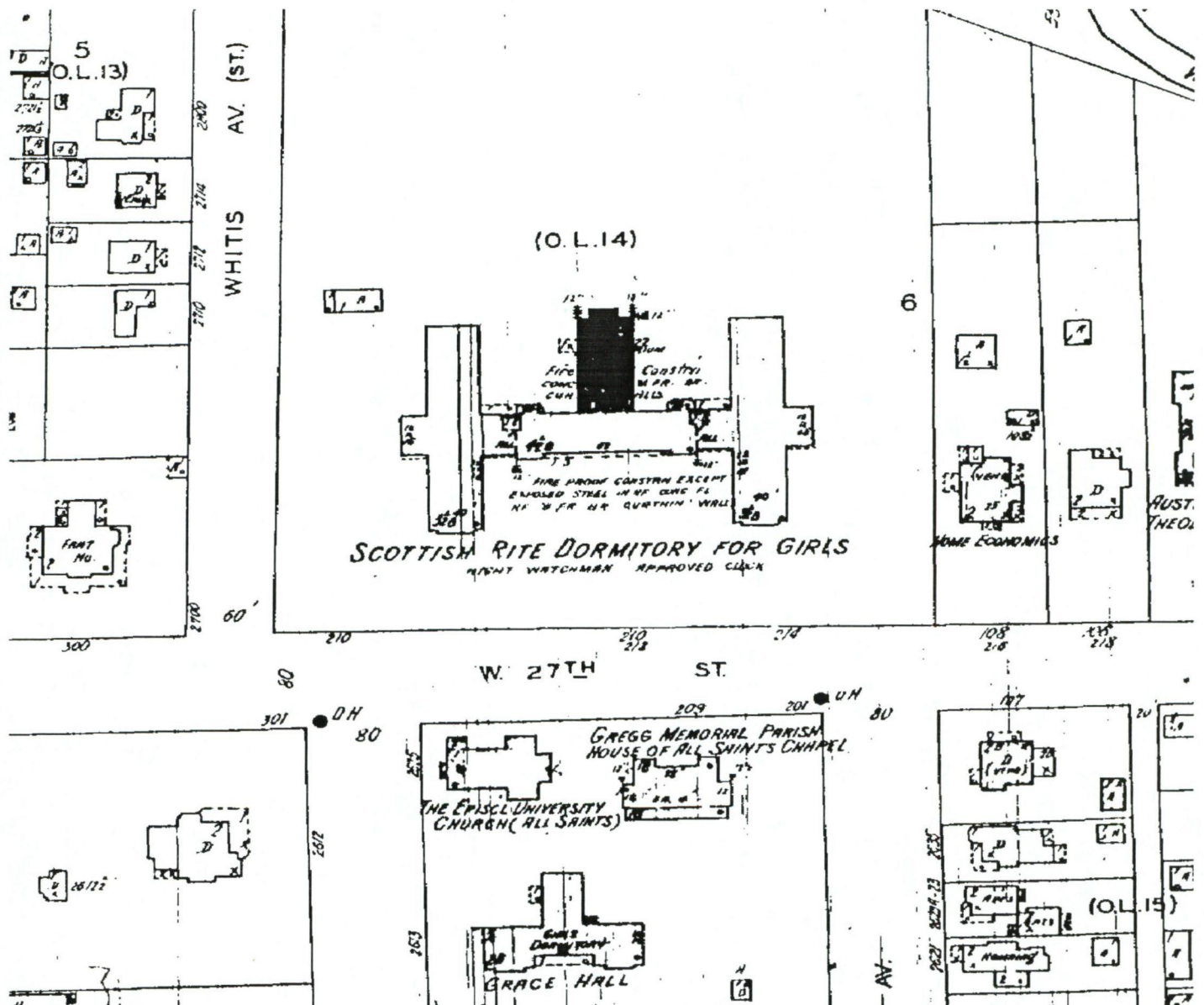
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section MAP Page 26

Scottish Rite Dormitory  
Austin, Travis County, Texas

Sanborn map  
1935





United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section PHOTO Page 27

Scottish Rite Dormitory  
Austin, Travis County, Texas

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PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Scottish Rite Dormitory  
210 West 27th Street  
Austin, Travis County, Texas  
Photographer unidentified  
c. 1940  
Original print and copy negative on file with property owner  
Aerial view of north elevation  
Photograph 1 of 4

Scottish Rite Dormitory  
210 West 27th Street  
Austin, Travis County, Texas  
Photographer unidentified  
c. 1940  
Original print and copy negative on file with property owner  
Oblique view of south elevation, camera facing west  
Photograph 2 of 4

Scottish Rite Dormitory  
210 West 27th Street  
Austin, Travis County, Texas  
Photographed by Robert Ward  
April 1997  
Negative on file with property owner  
Oblique view of south elevation, camera facing west  
Photograph 3 of 4

Scottish Rite Dormitory  
210 West 27th Street  
Austin, Travis County, Texas  
Photographed by Robert Ward  
April 1997  
Negative on file with property owner  
Oblique view of north elevation, camera facing southwest  
Photograph 4 of 4

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Scottish Rite Dormitory

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Travis

DATE RECEIVED: 3/27/98      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/07/98  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/23/98      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/11/98  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 98000404

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N    DATA PROBLEM: N    LANDSCAPE: N    LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N    PDIL: N    PERIOD: N    PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N    SAMPLE: N    SLR DRAFT: N    NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    4/23/98 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in the  
National Register**

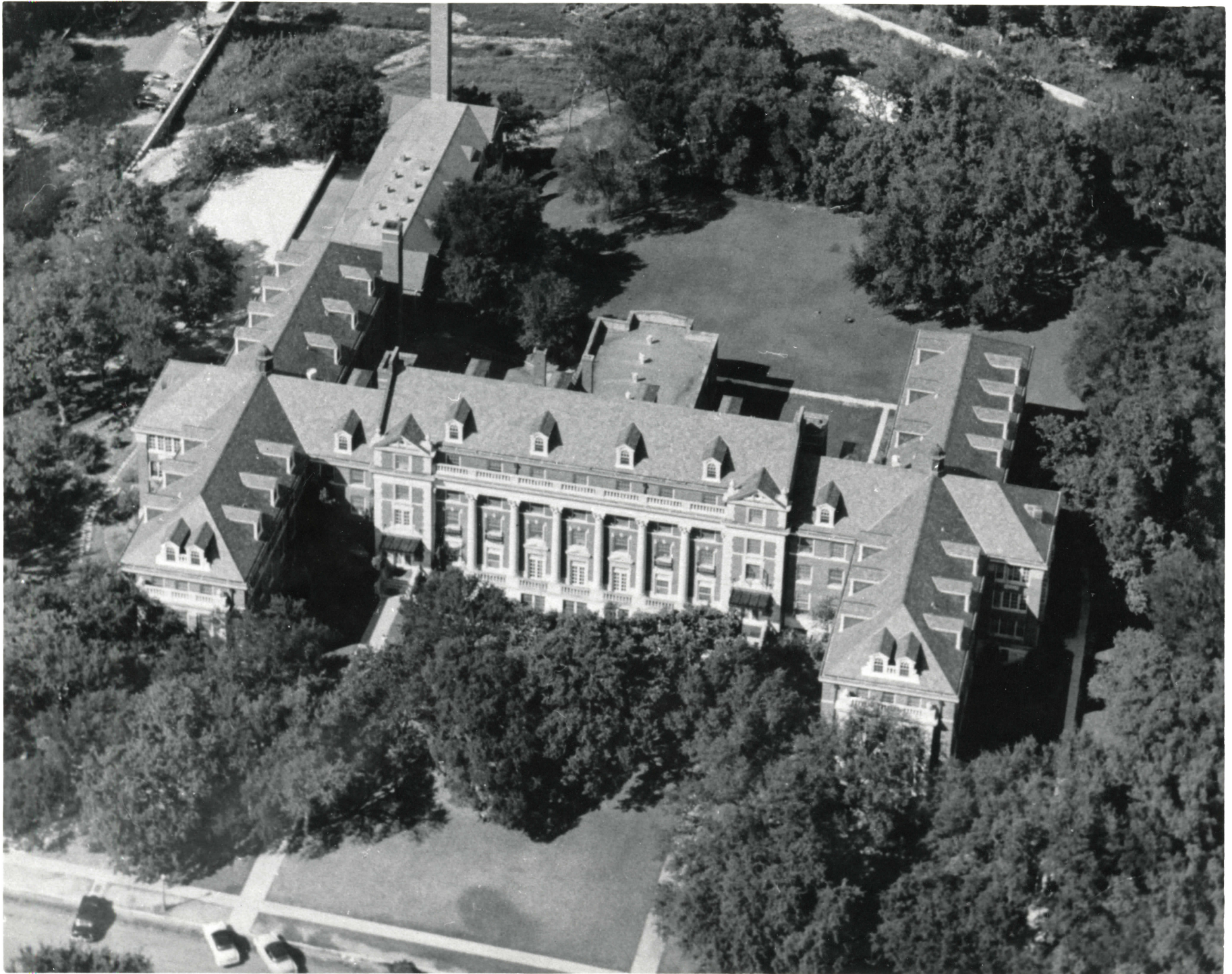
RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N







SCOTTISH RITE DORMITORY  
210 WEST 27TH STREET  
AUSTIN, TRAVIS CO., TEXAS  
PHOTOGRAPH 1 of 4







SCOTTISH RITE DORMITORY  
210 WEST 27<sup>TH</sup> STREET  
AUSTIN, TRAVIS CO., TEXAS  
PHOTOGRAPH 2 of 4





SCOTTISH RITE DORMITORY  
210 WEST 27TH STREET  
AUSTIN, TRAVIS CO., TEXAS  
PHOTOGRAPH 3 of 4

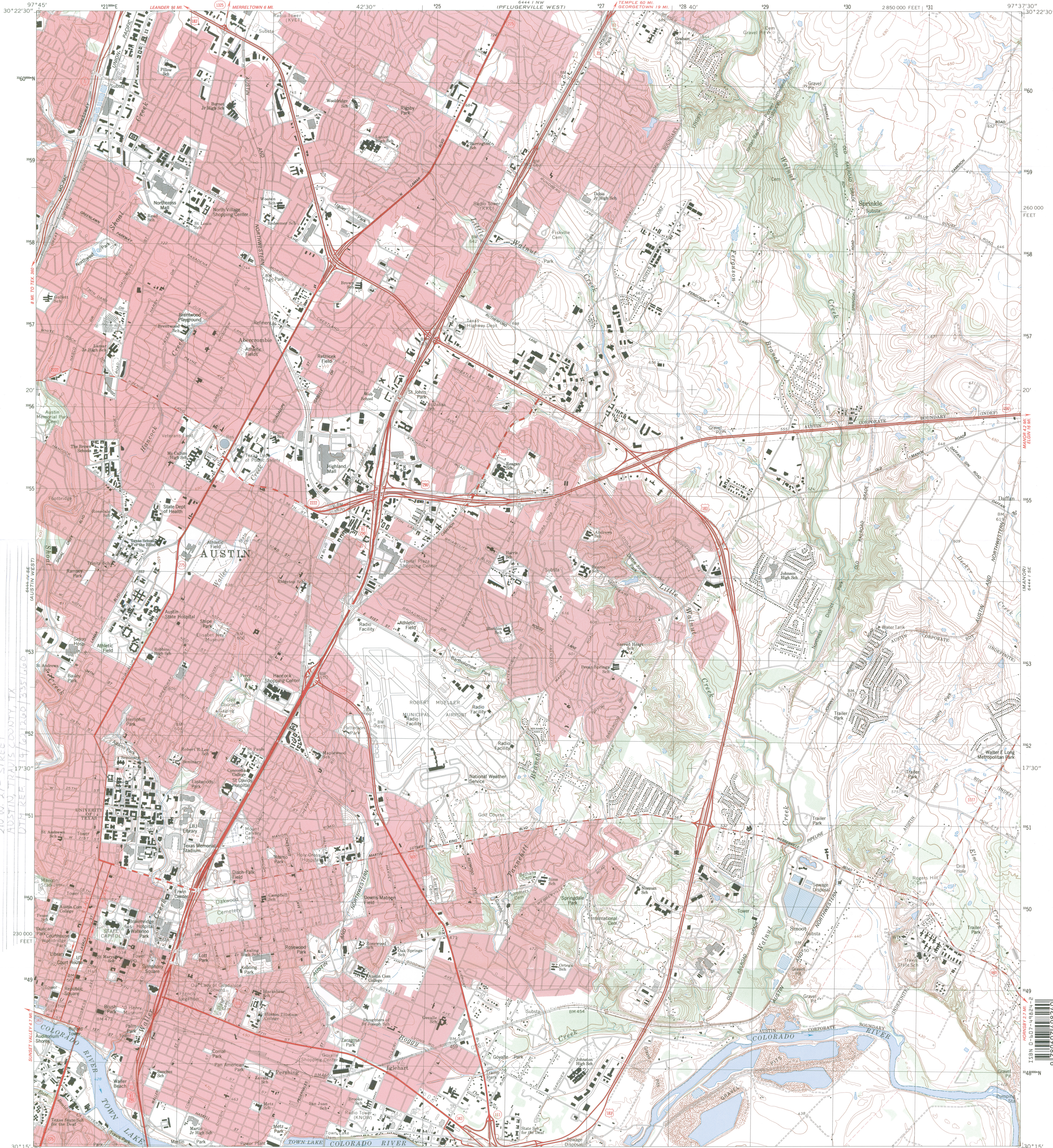




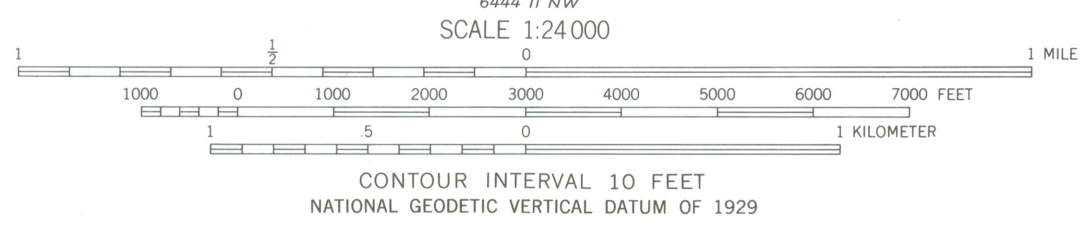
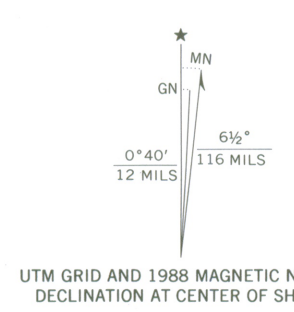
SCOTTISH RITE DORMITORY  
210 WEST 27TH STREET.  
AUSTIN, TRAVIS CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 4 of 4





Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey in cooperation with City of Austin  
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1952. Field checked 1954. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1985. Field checked 1986. Map edited 1988  
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Texas coordinate system, Central Zone Lambert conformal conic 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 14 1927 North American Datum  
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 18 meters south and 28 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



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1988  
DMA 6444 1 SW-SERIES V882

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Primary highway, hard surface   | Light-duty road, hard or improved surface |
| Secondary highway, hard surface | Unimproved road                           |
| Interstate Route                | U. S. Route                               |
|                                 | State Route                               |

