

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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1. Name of Property

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Historic Name: Proctor Hall

Other Name/Site Number: THC Survey File: Phase IV-East Dallas DAL/DA 180

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2. Location

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Street & Number: 1206 N Haskell

City/Town: Dallas

Not for Publication: N/A

State: TX County: Dallas Code: 113 Zip Code: 75201

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3. Classification

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Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: Building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing
1	buildings sites structures objects
1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing:

Historic & Architectural Resources of East and South Dallas

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of Certifying Official

Date

State of Federal Agency or Bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of Commenting or Other Official

Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

5. 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):

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic: Domestic

Sub: Institutional Housing

Current: Religion

Sub: Church-related Residence

7. Description

Architectural Classification
Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals

Other Description
Colonial Revival

Materials: foundation brick; concrete
walls brick
roof asphalt
other cast stone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

 x See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance: Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: 1921

Significant Dates: 1921

Significance Person: N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

 x See continuation sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Historic Context List of References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 1.3 acres

UTM References: Zone/Easting/Northing Zone/Easting/Northing

A	B
C	D

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

Property includes area historically associated with structure.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Daniel Hardy/Project Director
 Terri Myers/Historian
 Organization: Daniel Hardy,
 Preservation Consultant

Date: July 1991
 Telephone: 512-478-8014
 State: TX Zip: 78705

Street & Number: 2112 Rio Grande St.
 City or Town: Austin

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7

Proctor Hall

Proctor Hall, at 1206 N. Haskell, is a 3 1/2-story Georgian Revival-style institutional building with a modified T-shaped plan and a side-facing gabled roof. The walls are of brick and cast stone or stucco, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The focus of the orderly, symmetrical facade is a recessed central entrance with an entablature and squared Doric columns. Proctor Hall fronts southwest onto N. Haskell Avenue and is located in an area comprised principally of new construction and commercial buildings. Proctor Hall is in excellent condition and has had only a few, minor alterations since its completion in 1921. The only noticeable exterior changes are the enclosures of fanlights above the first floor windows, and the installation of air conditioning units in the lower sashes of many of the double-hung windows.

Proctor Hall stands on a lot that slopes toward the street, in the middle of the 1200 block of N. Haskell Avenue. When originally built, the 3 1/2-story building was a prominent physical landmark; however, the subsequent removal of nearby houses and the paring of adjacent lots has served to magnify the building's sense of grandeur. The front lawn is cultivated and well-maintained. A row of shrubs extends along the base of the building, and a relatively new Magnolia tree stands at the northwest end of the primary elevation, near a paved driveway that serves as an outlet for cars using the parking lots that surround the building.

Proctor Hall has a modified T-shaped building footprint with slightly projecting wings at each end of the top of the "T". The building faces southwest, and utilizes concrete-frame construction, according to Sanborn maps. Thus, the brick exterior walls are not load bearing. The building has a raised basement that is faced with brick but probably rests on a concrete base. The side-facing gabled roof has exterior end chimneys and gabled dormers.

The facade is the most elaborately detailed elevation of the building, featuring a 3-bay composition. The basement windows, which are double hung with 12/1 light sashes, are partially obscured by a hedge. The primary entrance is raised slightly and is accessible by way of concrete steps. The first floor of the central bay has French doors set within round-arched openings, while windows on the second floor are double hung with 12/1 lights.

The outer bays are two stories in height and have squared pilasters that define the vertical divisions. Inset panels with female silhouettes are centered between window openings on the first and second floors. A classically inspired cornice divides the second and third floors on both the central and outer bays. A small pediment rises from the middle vertical division of the central bay. The side walls are modestly detailed and have unadorned double-hung windows.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8

Proctor Hall

Proctor Hall, a former Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) residence hall, is a noteworthy local representative of the Georgian Revival style applied to an early 20th-century institutional building. Proctor Hall was one of many residence halls built by the YWCA and YMCAs throughout the country during the post-World War I era to house single wage-earners who were unfamiliar with city life. At the time it was built, Proctor Hall's location in East Dallas provided the best of both worlds for young women away from home. The predominantly residential neighborhood in which it was located provided a homelike setting for the residents. At the same time, it had excellent streetcar access not only to downtown offices and shops where many of these women were employed, but also to the interurban for weekend trips home. Today, Proctor Hall survives as an excellent, well-maintained, local example of the Georgian Revival style and it retains its original appearance to an exceptional degree. The building is nominated to the National Register under Criterion A for its association with post-World War I housing needs, and under Criterion C for its architecture.

A 2-story frame house originally occupied the East Dallas lot at 1206 Haskell Avenue when it was purchased for use by the Hockaday School, a prestigious boy's school, in 1914. Five years later when the school relocated to Greenville Avenue, Miss Ella Hockaday sold the property to the YWCA for \$16,500 for the construction of a residence hall (Dallas Morning News [DMN], August 6, 1919: C-1). A capital fund drive in 1919 yielded more than \$300,000 and made possible the construction of the residence hall, as well as the downtown headquarters of the YWCA. Proctor Hall was built in 1921 and was named in honor of Mrs. W.C. Proctor, president of the YWCA in the early 1920s, whose husband, an official of Magnolia Petroleum Company, donated funds for the construction of the new hall (YWCA literature, n.d.).

The need for a residence hall had become apparent to the leaders of the Dallas YWCA (organized in 1908 and chartered in 1909) when young women flocked to the bustling metropolis of post-World War I Dallas in droves. YWCA residence halls, which were built in large cities throughout the country, provided safe havens for single working women who had little money to spend on rent but who sought to earn their living as wage earners in urban areas. Many

were sent to the city by impoverished farm families who needed their meager wages to survive. In such cases, young women had to keep their own expenses to a minimum, and residences such as Proctor Hall helped them achieve those goals in a safe, homelike atmosphere. Proctor Hall's design itself lent an air of domesticity to the otherwise institutional building.

Stylistically, Proctor Hall was a departure from the earlier, asymmetrical Victorian styles still evident in the vicinity when it was constructed, and it also contrasted with then-popular Prairie School, Mission, or Spanish Colonial Revival styles that adorned many of the apartment buildings of the day. Functionally, the building represented yet another variation on the trend toward multi-family residential buildings, more often represented by boarding houses or the 2- and 3-story apartment buildings, that sprang up along the important streetcar routes and intersections that crisscrossed East Dallas by that time. From 1921 until 1969, the building also served as a Hospitality Home for members of the organization who might be traveling in the area, but its primary function was always to serve the young working women of Dallas, housing up to 85 women at full capacity (YWCA literature, n.d.).

The facility continued "to provide a family living environment for young farm girls and girls from foreign countries who had come to Dallas . . . to earn a living" (DMN, December 1, 1972:C-1) through the mid-1940s. During the Great Depression, working women paid weekly rates of between \$3.00 and \$5.00 for a shared room and two meals a day (YWCA literature, n.d.). Proctor Hall operated at full capacity both during and after World War II, but with the changing social climate and better wages for women in the 1950s and 1960s, young women began choosing living conditions that offered more freedom and less supervision. With decreased occupancy over a number of years, the YWCA board decided to sell Proctor Hall in 1969 to the Dallas Theological Seminary for use as a dormitory \$15,000. It continues to serve in that capacity.

Today, the hallmarks of Georgian Revival design evident in Proctor Hall, such as the building's dormered roof and symmetrical fenestration pattern, still impart a simple, restrained, almost austere, demeanor that seems equally appropriate for housing single, young women or theological students. The building is in excellent condition and is deserving of recognition as one of East Dallas' more notable buildings. Proctor Hall is arguably the best example of Georgian Revival architecture in East Dallas, and it retains its historic character and integrity to an unusually high degree.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10

Proctor Hall

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point on Haskell Avenue 300 feet northwest of Swiss Avenue, proceed northwest 127 feet. Turning northeast, proceed 306 feet. Then turn northwest and proceed 23 feet. Turning northeast, proceed 120 feet to the rear property line. From there, turning southeast proceed 150 feet. Then turn southwest and proceed along the southeast property line 426 feet to the point of origin on Haskell Avenue.

