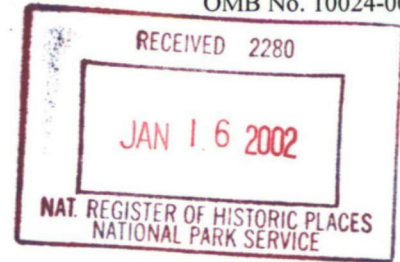


**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**



1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Bryan Municipal Building
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: N/A

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 111 E. 27th Street **NOT FOR PUBLICATION:** N/A
CITY OR TOWN: Bryan **VICINITY:** N/A
STATE: Texas **CODE:** TX **COUNTY:** Brazos **CODE:** 041 **ZIP CODE:** 77803

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.)

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):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

2/20/02

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: Building

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING
	1	0 BUILDINGS
	0	0 SITES
	0	0 STRUCTURES
	0	1 OBJECTS
	1	1 TOTAL

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

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: *Historic Resources of Bryan, Brazos County, Texas*

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: GOVERNMENT/Government office=municipal building

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: WORK IN PROGRESS

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: Modern Movement: Moderne

MATERIALS: FOUNDATION CONCRETE
WALLS CAST STONE
ROOF ASPHALT
OTHER

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 5

Bryan Municipal Building
Bryan, Brazos County, Texas

DESCRIPTION

The Bryan Municipal Building, constructed in 1929 after a design by Giesecke & Harris, is a 2-story Modern building with a full basement. Built on a rectangular plan and composed of a concrete frame with walls faced with cast stone block, the building's Moderne details include its flat roof and stepped parapets, clean horizontal lines, and general lack of ornamentation. The interior reflects the philosophy of the combined city services plan of its era, with city departments arranged separately in each bay of the building. Occupying a rectangular parcel of land on East 27th Street, the Bryan Municipal Building is located near Bryan's historic business district. Despite modifications made to the building's west elevation in 1966, the Bryan Municipal Building retains sufficient integrity to convey its style and historic period of significance.

The Bryan Municipal Building occupies a rectangular parcel of land bordered by East 27th Street to the north and Regent and Tabor streets to the east and west. The building is proximate to the locally designated Bryan Downtown Historic District, including the recently restored Carnegie Library and Palace Theater and the LaSalle Hotel, which is currently undergoing renovation. The building is also close to the most recent City Hall (1988), the Bryan Police Department (restored 1990), and the Bryan Public Library. Concrete sidewalks extend along all sides of the building and give access to the entry doors and paved parking areas located along the east and west elevations. Landscaping around the building is minimal and consists mainly of low foundation planting and a section of lawn between the main sidewalk and front facade.

The Bryan Municipal Building is rectangular in plan with a simple massing and a symmetrical facade along all its elevations. The two-story over full basement structure is composed of reinforced concrete walls faced with cast stone blocks. The walls rest on a raised concrete foundation finished with cast stone blocks similar in composition. The building features a flat roof accented with simple parapets with a stepped section above each center bay.

The main entry of the Bryan Municipal Building is on the north side facing East 27th Street. This facade presents a symmetrical composition of three vertical divisions with a center division, which projects out from the rest of the building. The primary entrance consists of a pair of anodized aluminum frame doors set within the central bay under a segmental arch opening. Steel light standards are provided on both sides of the doorway. A pair of 1/1 double-hung anodized aluminum windows is located on each side of the central bay. The second floor repeats the same fenestration pattern with the exception of a 2/2 window flanked by 1/1 double-hung anodized aluminum windows over the main entry arch. Anodized aluminum windows have replaced the original 2/2 double hung wood window across each elevation of the building. A decorative raised panel with the words "MUNICIPAL BUILDING" is located above the central window configuration on the second floor. Decorative terra cotta floral inset panels are set above each window on the second floor and continue along the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 6

Bryan Municipal Building
Bryan, Brazos County, Texas

entire perimeter of the building. The primary entrance is accessed by a series of concrete steps and a handicap ramp. The north entrance has been modified by the addition of a red brick (noncontributing) wall facing the library. In any reuse of the building, this feature will be removed to accommodate an accessible entry that is sympathetic to the design and materials of the 1929 building.

The east elevation consists of a symmetrical composition of three vertical divisions with a center bay featuring nine 1/1 double hung anodized aluminum windows grouped in threes. On either side of the central bay are six-1/1 anodized aluminum windows arranged in pairs. A side entry door, sheltered by a decorative metal canopy, is located on the first floor near the northeast corner of the building.

The west elevation faces the Carnegie Library and Downtown Historic District and continues the bay arrangement and fenestration pattern of the east side. The center bay of the west elevation originally housed the fire department's engines in three separate recessed bays, each graced by a segmental arch in cast stone. The cast stone between each of the bay arches and second story windows formed three raised panels following the curve of the arch. In the raised panel above the center bay was a square light board used as a signal system for the police and fire departments. Situated between the basement and first floor were service bays below each engine. In 1966 the fire department moved to another location and the city removed the three arch openings and replaced them with paired windows replicating the same cast stone materials and fenestration pattern as on the east elevation (Preston, 1996). The basement windows in the end bays were also closed during this reconstruction.

The south elevation of the building is similar in arrangement and fenestration pattern as the principal, north facade. Eight concrete steps lead to a recessed central entry composed of one anodized aluminum frame glass door. A decorative metal canopy shelters the opening of the entry bay. A single 1/1 double-hung anodized aluminum window is located on each side of the central bay. A pair of 1/1 double-hung anodized aluminum windows is situated on each side of the central bay. The central bay of the second floor has only one 1/1 double-hung anodized aluminum window above the first floor entry.

The original use of the building as the center of city government included chambers for the city council occupying the whole south bay of the second floor. These chambers were accessed by a staircase of cast-iron frame and wood railing located near the north entrance of the building. Directly above the stairs is a pitched skylight framed with the same wood used in the stair railing. While still in use as city council chambers, an improvement project installed wood veneer paneling throughout the room. As the city grew, minor modifications were made to the interior to accommodate growth. Despite these changes, the majority of building's interior reveals its original moderne detailing. Doors, with the exception of those added during the 1966 renovation, feature textured glass framed in a stepped ziggurat formation with handles made of either brass

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Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 7

Bryan Municipal Building
Bryan, Brazos County, Texas

or glass. The majority of the walls are covered with plaster and the floors still show their original terrazzo design.

Following construction of a new City Hall in 1988, the Bryan Police Department became the sole occupant of the building. In 1990 a vacant bank building was converted into the Municipal Courts and the Police Headquarters, and the original Municipal Building found brief use as a small business incubator. The building was vacated in 1994 and has remained in the ownership of the City of Bryan.

Rehabilitation Plan:

On May 23, 2000 after extensive deliberation and local debate regarding demolition, the Bryan City Council entered into an agreement to transfer the building to the Children's Museum of the Brazos Valley with an agreement that it would be restored and adapted for new use. The non-profit organization Children's Museum of the Brazos Valley has employed the services of Patterson Architects Inc. to rehabilitate the Bryan Municipal Building. The rehabilitation plan is to be completed in four stages.

Restoration in Progress:

In Phase I the fire bays were restored and the wooden doors reinstalled. The Landscaping around the northeast and west facade was removed to damp-proof the basement walls. Currently the overall setting is maintained, but alterations will occur to accommodate the current use of the building as a children's museum. Further changes may occur in order to bring the site up to code. Other matters addressed in Phase I were accessibility and material deterioration. Phase one was completed October 31, 2001. Phase II will focus on the interior such as the completion of the administrative offices and meeting rooms. Restoration of the windows (2/2 wood frame) will be addressed in Phase III (March 2002) of the project as well as tuck-pointing the cast stone. The last development is Phase IV, which includes the completion of the basement/exhibition hall and re-landscaping. The end date for Phase IV, provided there are no delays and/or unforeseeable circumstances is Fall 2002.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1929-1951

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1929

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Bertram Giesecke & August Harris; F.E. Giesecke

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-8 through 8-12).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheet 9-13).

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
- ☐ Other -- Specify Repository:

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 8

Bryan Municipal Building
Bryan, Brazos County, Texas

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Bryan Municipal Building was the first modern municipal facility in Bryan to house the city's main governmental offices and police and fire departments. Designed by the Austin based architectural firm. Giesecke & Harris, the building is a good example of their work and one of Bryan's few buildings reflecting the influence of the Moderne style. The building is important for its association with events in Bryan's municipal history and for serving as the governmental focus of Bryan's original commercial district. The Bryan Municipal Building is being nominated to the National Register at the local level of significance under Criterion A in the area of Politics/Government, for the role it played as Bryan's municipal office until 1988, and as an important symbol of the city's civic achievements during the first half of the 20th century.

Establishment of Bryan

The town site for Bryan was surveyed in 1859 by the Houston and Texas Central Railroad (H&TC), which graded a railroad bed through the area for a proposed to link to the Port of Galveston. The town site was named in honor of William Joel Bryan who inherited 1¼ leagues of land from his maternal uncle, Stephen F. Austin. Bryan negotiated a land deal with Houston land speculators Groesbeck and Baker (also trustees in the H&TC Railroad) whereby Bryan purchased the right-of-way for the railroad from the rail's end in Millican to the newly sited town. Bryan then conveyed the property to the land company and laid out a town, giving some of the choice lots to the company. The land development company sold the right-of-way to the railroad and as trustees, Groesbeck and Baker extended the line to Bryan in 1867. In 1866 Bryan was selected as the county seat over Booneville and in 1871 had erected its first courthouse.

During the late 19th and early 20th century, Bryan evolved into a major cotton-shipping point for the agricultural rich Brazos Valley. By 1900, the city had grown to a population of 3,589 and installed electrical lighting and a municipal water system. A second source of the city's prosperity was its close proximity to the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas in nearby College Station. In the last quarter of the 19th century, the H&TC and citizens of the Brazos County donated land for the establishment of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, the state's first Land Grant College, which opened in 1876. Later renamed Texas A&M when it became a university in 1963, the college was a major source of regional pride, and, until the incorporation of the City of College Station in 1938, contributed directly to the economy of Bryan. The growth of Texas A&M University from 1963 with 8,000 male students, to the present 43,000 co-educational student body population has had a profound impact on the area.

During World War II the Bryan Army Airfield, some ten miles west of the city, was established as an aviation training center for bomber pilots. After the war the city maintained its status as a regional center for

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Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 9

Bryan Municipal Building
Bryan, Brazos County, Texas

government, commerce, banking, manufacturing, education, and military training until the 1960s. Today it continues to serve as the seat of Brazos County government and as a major regional banking and trade center.

Bryan's First Modern Municipal Office:

Bryan's second city hall burned down in 1908, along with most of the city records kept prior to 1891 (Brazos County History p. 32). Soon after the city rebuilt a combination city hall and opera house on the east side of the 100 block of Main Street. The fire department, which had been housed in the second city hall, was relocated in a temporary wood structure across from what is now the public library at 124 W. 26th Street.

By 1920, having nearly doubled its population, there was need for both a new fire department building and better quarters for city government in Bryan. On 15 June 1928 the City Council voted to "take up with Mr. Giesecke [F.E.] of Texas A&M and ascertain the cost of remodeling [the city hall]" (City Council Minutes, Book F, p. 532). Apparently, Giesecke's reply was discouraging, for the City Council voted on September 20, 1928 to sell the city hall on Main Street to Shulman and Son, movie theater managers, for \$40,000 (Book F pp. 524 and 526). The Council authorized a vote by the citizens as to whether they approved the selling of the Main Street building. A vote on 4 December 1929 supported the sale by a tally of 125 for and 4 against (Book F, p. 571), and on 2 January 1929, the city closed the sale (Book F, P. 573). The following week Giesecke proposed a new location for the city hall. The site, a short distance away from the original building, was located in a large garden park on the other side of the railroad tracks (Book F, p. 579). The new location was tentatively approved and the city advertised for bids for the construction new city hall. A construction contract with Wood and Wentzel of Sherman, Texas, was approved on March 22, 1929 with F.E. Giesecke named as the supervising architect.

Although F.E. Giesecke was named the supervising architect, a drawing of the municipal building lists Giesecke & Harris as the architectural firm. Established in 1920, the Austin-based architectural firm was headed up by Bertram E. Giesecke, son of architect F.E. Giesecke. Born July 10, 1892 in New Braunfels, Texas, Bertram attended the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, where he received his BS degree in architecture in 1911. Giesecke then enrolled at the University of Texas at Austin, earning a BS in architectural engineering in 1913. In 1920 Giesecke established the firm of Giesecke & Harris, where he served as partner until 1941. After this, Giesecke worked as an architectural engineer for Giesecke, Kuehne, and Brooks until his death in 1951. The second partner, August Watkins Harris, was born in Austin on October 8, 1893 and attended the University of Texas at Austin. As one of Austin's leading architectural firms of the period, Giesecke & Harris were responsible for designing numerous high school and institutional buildings throughout the state and the Austin State School and State School for the Deaf. In its composition and architectural style, the Bryan Municipal Building is similar to a number of high schools designed by Giesecke & Harris during the 1930s, with its three-part division, projecting center bay, and spare Moderne detailing.

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 10

Bryan Municipal Building
Bryan, Brazos County, Texas

While Giesecke & Harris were the architects of record (Bryan City Council Minutes 10 May 1929 p. 619), F.E. Giesecke was given authority over the project. Council minutes clearly indicate F.E. Giesecke's influence over the project, demonstrating his power to recommend and authorize changes to the building (March 22, 1929 Bryan City Council Minutes p. 601). Born in on January 28, 1869, in Latium, Texas, Frederick Ernst Giesecke graduated from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas in 1886 at the age of seventeen and was appointed assistant professor of mechanical engineering from 1886 to 1889. He received his professional education in architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and returned to Texas in 1904 to establish the first formal curriculum in architecture in the state at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. As head of the Architecture and Drawing Department and College Architect, he designed or supervised the construction of twenty-one of the institution's most important buildings. In 1912 he accepted the position of Chairman of the Department of Architecture at the University of Texas at Austin. He received a Ph.D. in engineering from the University of Illinois in 1924. Giesecke senior returned to the College Station campus in 1927 as a Professor of Architecture and as College Architect. One of F.E. Giesecke's many achievements as an architectural engineer was in the area of reinforced concrete. His experiments on rodding concrete pioneered the way for ready-mixed concrete, and his writings led to wide acceptance of reinforced concrete structures in Texas.

The building was accepted on December 13, 1929 (Book G p. 41) and occupied by the city staff three days later. On December 17, the fire department moved in, and an open house was held the following Friday (*Bryan Daily Eagle* 16 December 1929, p. 1). For the first time the main governmental services of the city were found within one building, with the chambers for the City Council occupying the entire south bay of the second floor; the Fire Department housed in the central; the Police Department offices on the south end of the first floor, and both floors on the north end of the building used as offices for city government. The building was completely paid for on the day it was occupied. Much of the cost of \$64,903.77 structure came from the sale of the previous city hall and the remainder from the profits of the city-owned utility company (*Bryan Daily Eagle* 14 December 1929, p. 4).

In spatial organization, the Bryan Municipal Building reflects the trend in city government in the early 20th century to house all city services in one multifunctional building. This trend in municipal hall design was based on a movement in Texas to provide greater efficiency in the development of city services (Robinson 1983, p. 246). With the advent of the city commission form of government in the 1910s, many Texas communities erected multifunctional municipal halls that contained facilities for city government and fire and police protection. In 1917, Bryan adopted the city commission form of government and the design of the 1929 municipal building was in no doubt a response to this new form of city administration. Likewise the exterior design of the building, with its cubical massing and simple decorative details, points forward to the Moderne style of architecture that became so prevalent for public buildings constructed during the Depression.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 11

Bryan Municipal Building
Bryan, Brazos County, Texas

The attractive and well-proportioned structure gave Bryan its first city hall designed along modern lines and quickly became a source of pride for the community. Through its nearly sixty years of operation, the municipal building was the focus of politics and government for the city of Bryan. The removal of the Fire Department to a new station in 1966 and subsequent modifications insured adequate city hall quarters until the city's fifth city hall was constructed in 1988.

Recently after extensive local debate and serious consideration of demolition to provide additional surface parking, the City Council entered into an agreement to transfer the building to a local holding group. This group then transferred ownership to the Children's Museum of the Brazos Valley, on the understanding that it would be restored on the exterior, and placed into a use that would recognize its significance to the citizens of Bryan. The planned restoration includes, in addition to the necessary repair and re-pointing of the cast stone, the recreation of the three arch openings on the west elevation that housed the fire engines in the 1929 structure. While this restoration program will not remove the continuous floor installed in the basement and first floor in 1966, the intention will be to interpret the double height space of the original fire station through the recreation of the exterior arch openings.

The Bryan Municipal Building is significant for the role it played as Bryan's municipal office until 1988. Although it has experienced some change to its original fabric and design, it remains an important symbol of the city's civic achievements during the first half of the 20th century, and therefore meets Criterion A at the local level in the area of Politics/Government.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 12

Bryan Municipal Building
Bryan, Brazos County, Texas

Historic Photo of Bryan Municipal Building Circa 1939



Courtesy of Children's Museum of Brazos Valley

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 13

Bryan Municipal Building
Bryan, Brazos County, Texas

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES	Zone	Easting	Northing
	14	751900	3395920

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: Block 273 (all of) of the Bryan original town site

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION: The boundaries include all property historically associated with the Bryan Municipal Building

11. FORM PREPARED BY (with assistance from Gregory Smith & John W. Murphey, THC Historians)

NAME/TITLE: David G. Woodcock, FAIA, RIBA; with assistance from Brannyn Allen

ORGANIZATION: **DATE:** October 1, 1999

STREET & NUMBER: 1511 Wolf Run **TELEPHONE:** (979) 696-4312

CITY OR TOWN: College Station **STATE:** Texas **ZIP CODE:** 77840-7217

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS (see continuation sheet Map-14)

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet Photo-21)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS (see continuation sheet Plans-15 through Plans-21)

PROPERTY OWNER:

NAME: The Children's Museum of Brazos Valley

STREET & NUMBER: 202 South Bryan Street **TELEPHONE:** (979) 779-5437

CITY OR TOWN: Bryan **STATE:** Texas **ZIP CODE:** 77803

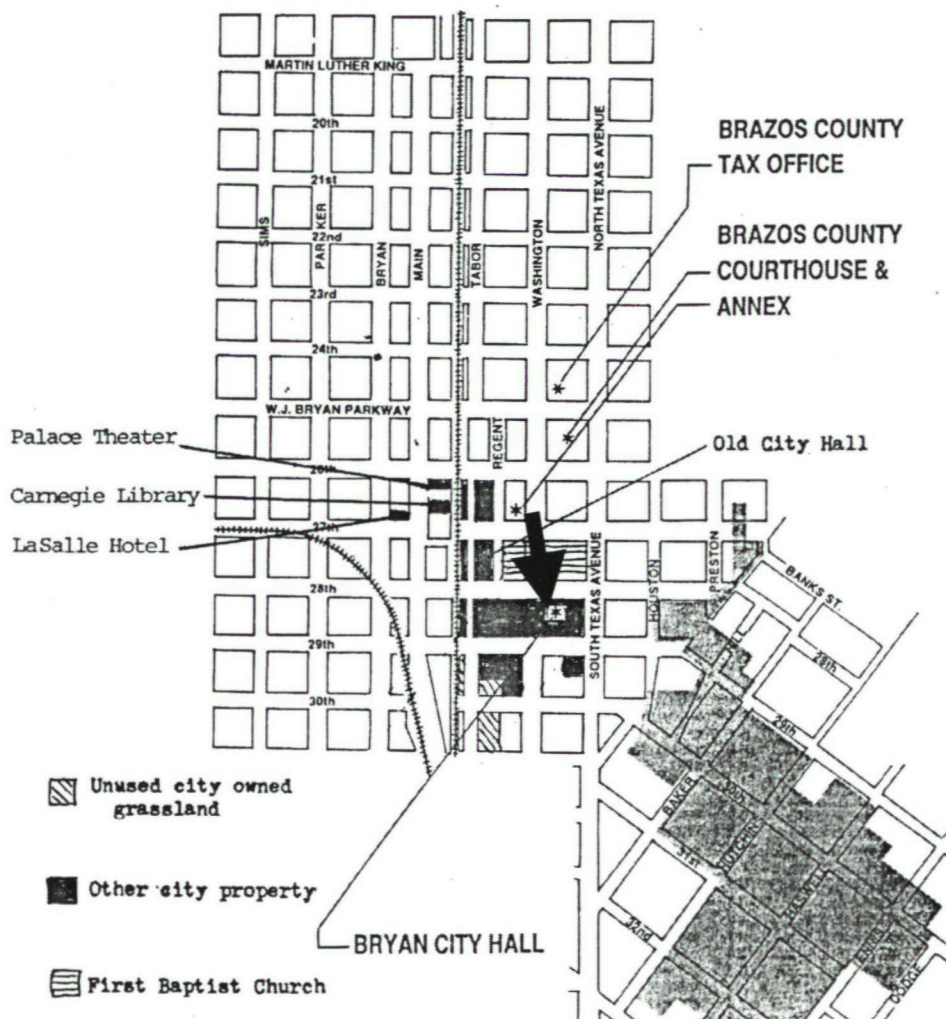
United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Map Page 14

Bryan Municipal Building
Bryan, Brazos County, Texas

Site Map of Bryan Municipal Building

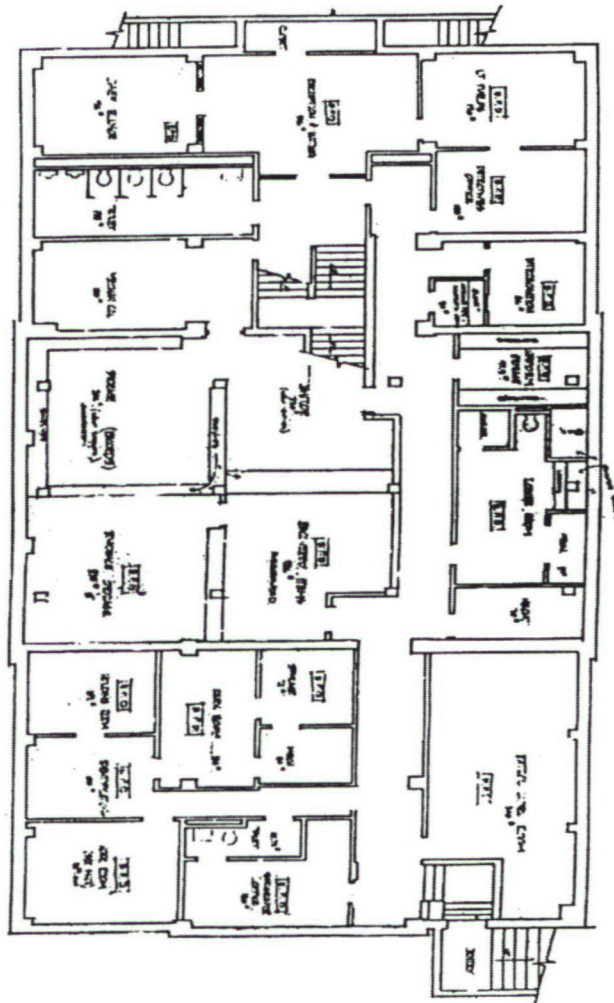


Map Courtesy of City of Bryan

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Bryan Municipal Building
Bryan, Brazos County, Texas

(No date noted on drawing presumed 1966 restoration)



Provided by Patterson Architect Inc.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

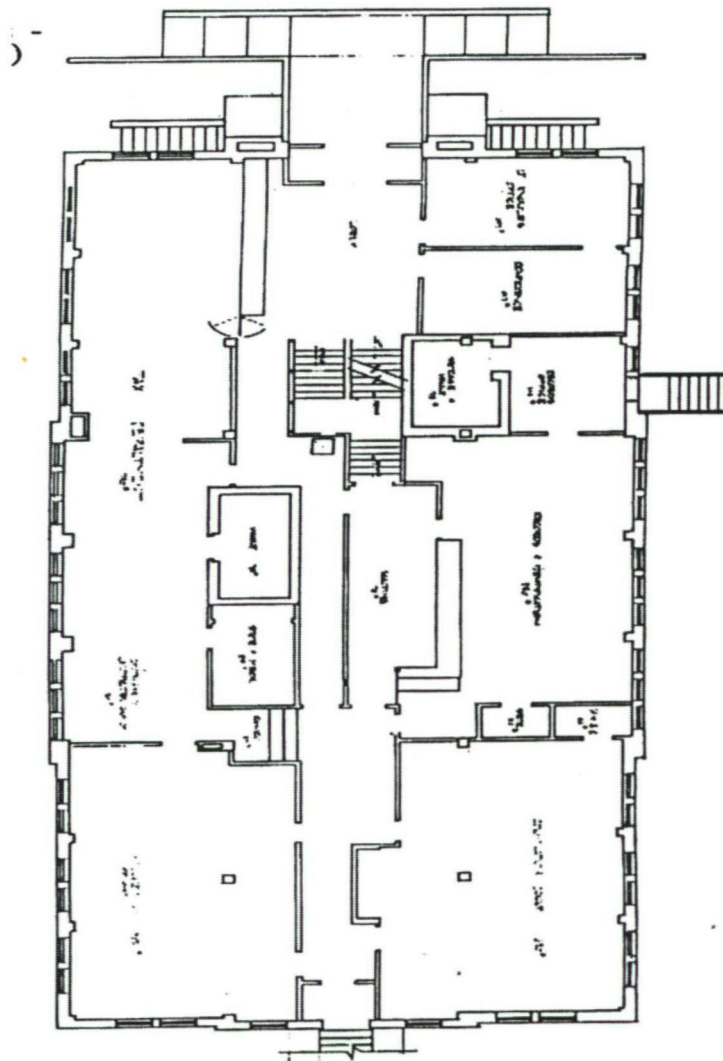
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Plans Page 16

Bryan Municipal Building
Bryan, Brazos County, Texas

First Floor Plan

(No date noted on drawings-presumed 1966 restoration)



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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Plans Page 17

Bryan Municipal Building
Bryan, Brazos County, Texas

Second Floor Plan

(No date noted on drawings-presumed 1966 restoration)



Provided by Patterson Architects Inc.

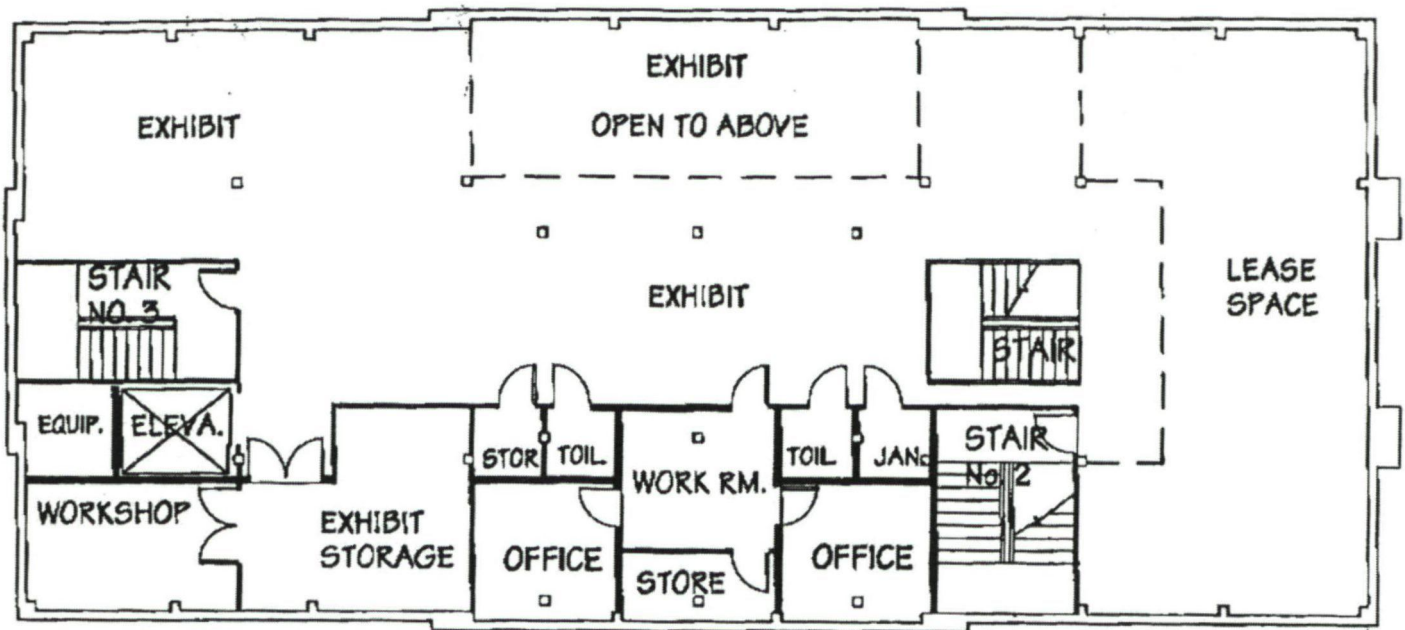
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Plans Page 18

Bryan Municipal Building
Bryan, Brazos County, Texas

**Basement Floor Plan of the
Children's Museum of the Brazos Valley**
Bryan Municipal Building



Provided by Patterson Architects Inc.

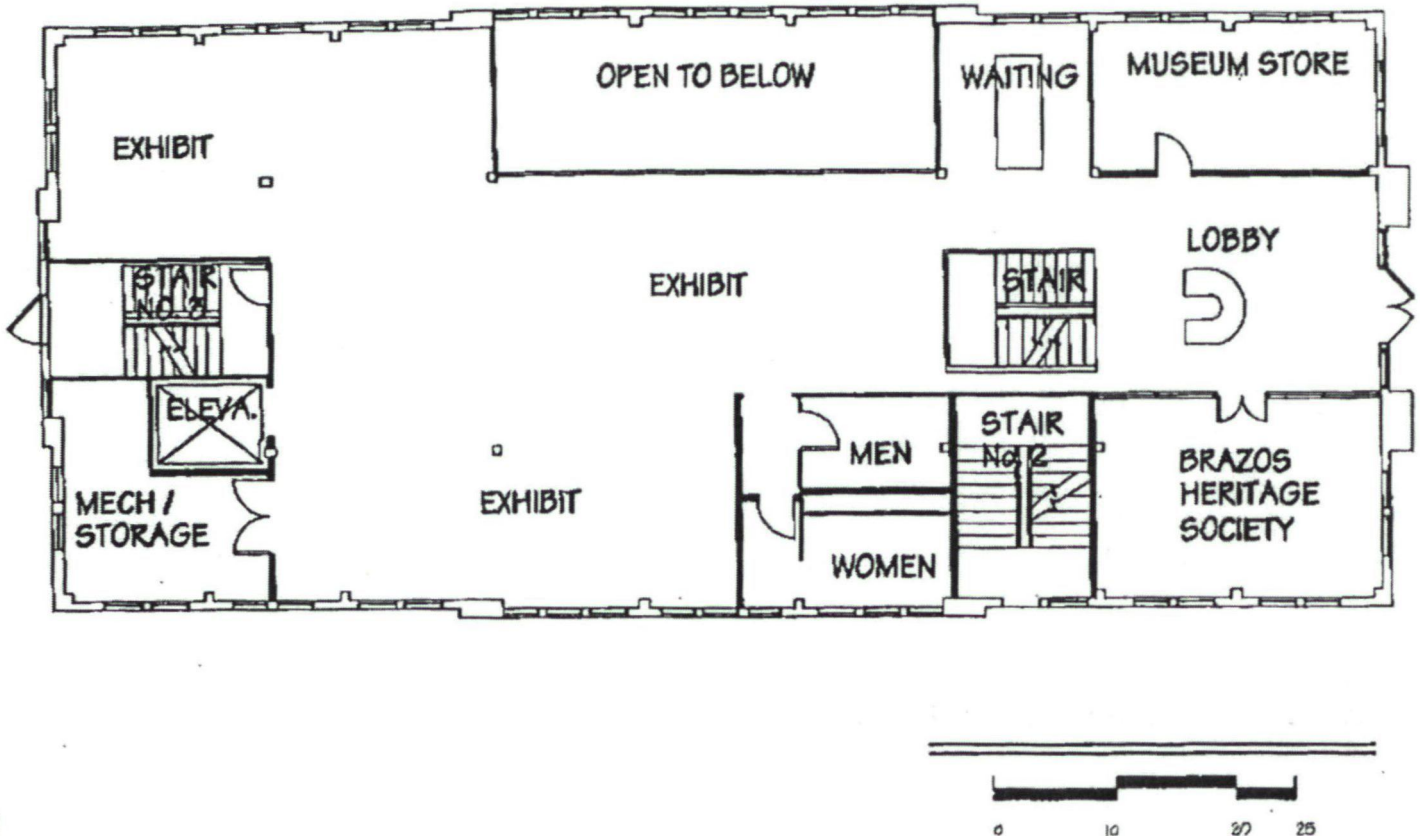
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Plans Page 19

Bryan Municipal Building
Bryan, Brazos County, Texas

First Floor Plan of the Children's Museum of the Brazos Valley Bryan Municipal Building



Provided by Patterson Architect Inc.

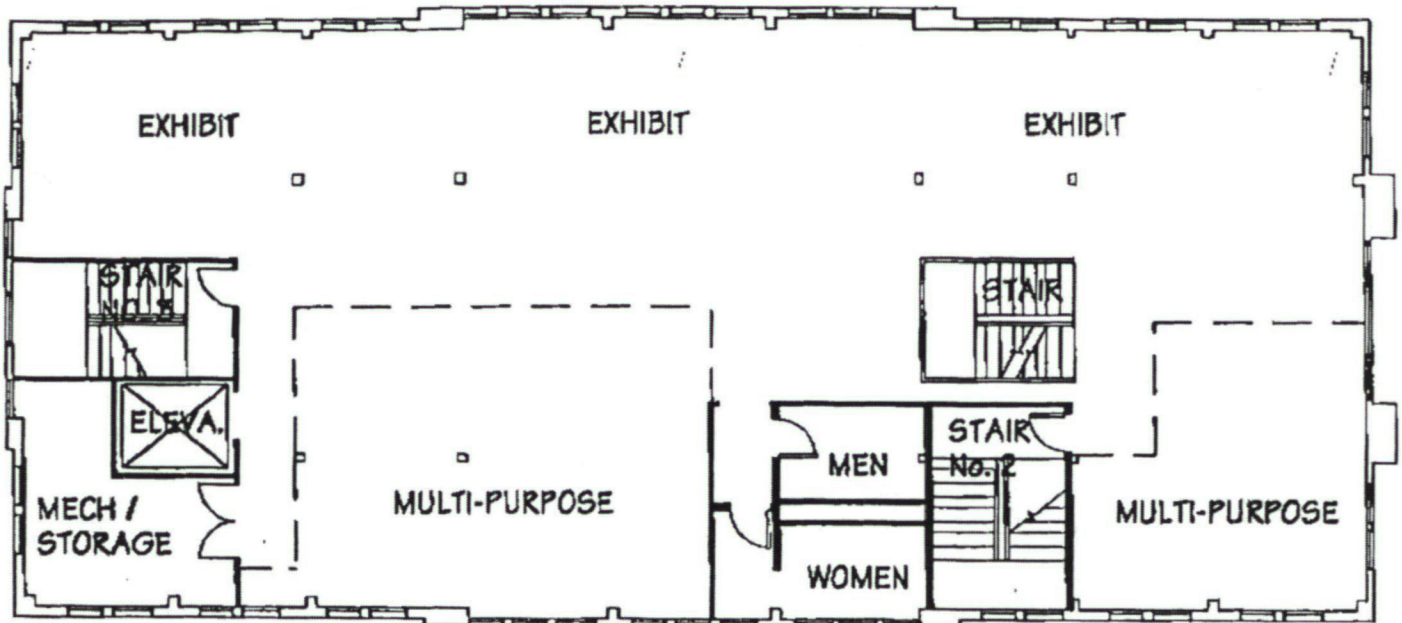
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Plans Page 20

Bryan Municipal Building
Bryan, Brazos County, Texas

Second Floor Plan of the Children's Museum of the Brazos Valley Bryan Municipal Building



Provided by Patterson Architects Inc.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Bryan Municipal Building

MULTIPLE NAME: Bryan MRA

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Brazos

DATE RECEIVED: 1/16/02 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/31/02
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/16/02 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/03/02
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 02000116

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 2/20/02 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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



BRYAN MUNICIPAL BUILDING
111 EAST 27TH STREET
BRYAN, BRAZOS CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 1 of 5



BRYAN MUNICIPAL BUILDING
111 EAST 27TH STREET
BRYAN, BRAZOS CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 2 of 5



BRYAN MUNICIPAL BUILDING
111 EAST 27TH STREET
BRYAN, BRAZOS CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 3 of 5

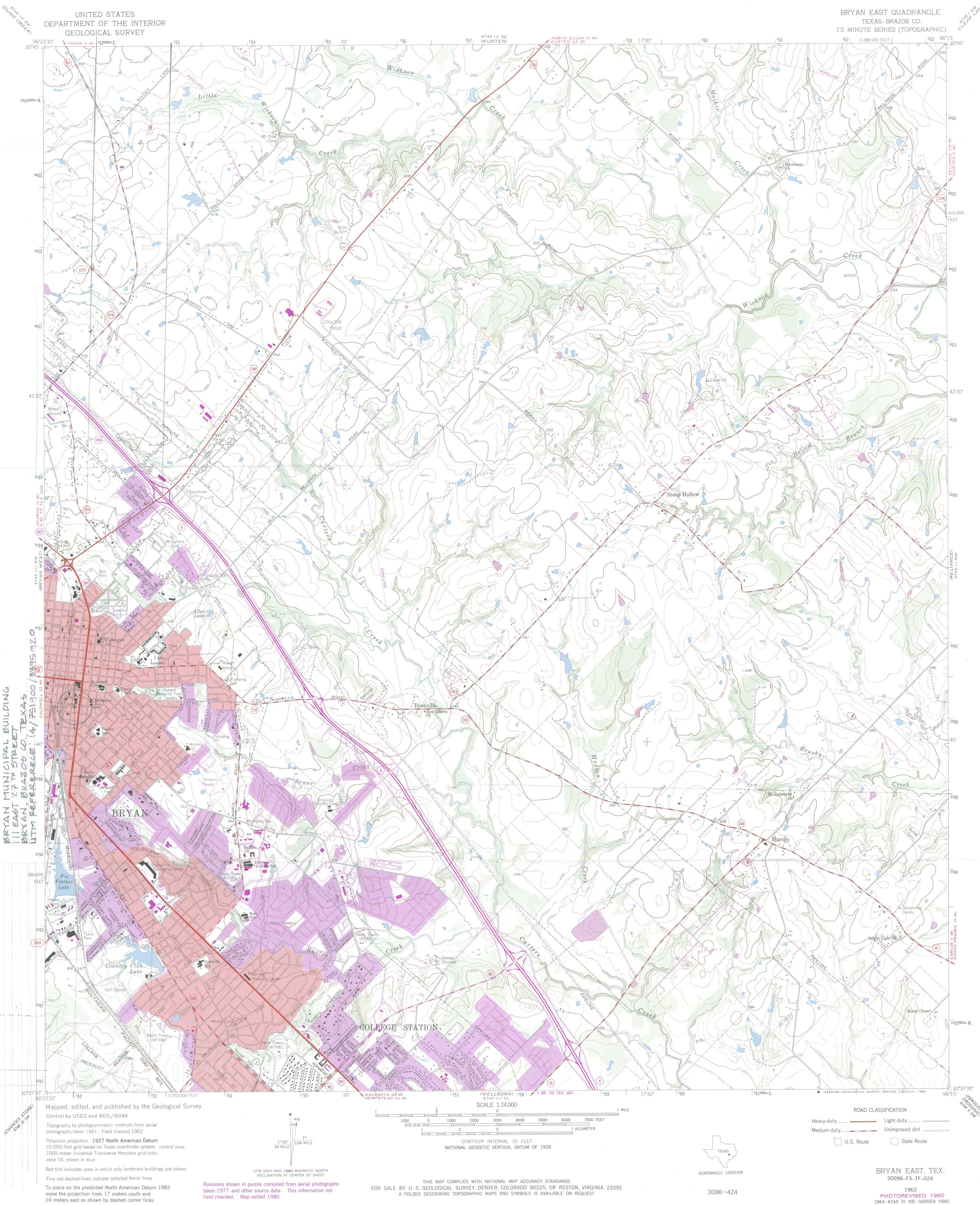


BRYAN MUNICIPAL BUILDING
111 EAST 27TH STREET
BRYAN, BRAZOS CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 4 of 5



BRYAN MUNICIPAL BUILDING
111 EAST 27TH STREET
BRYAN, BRAZOS CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 5 of 5

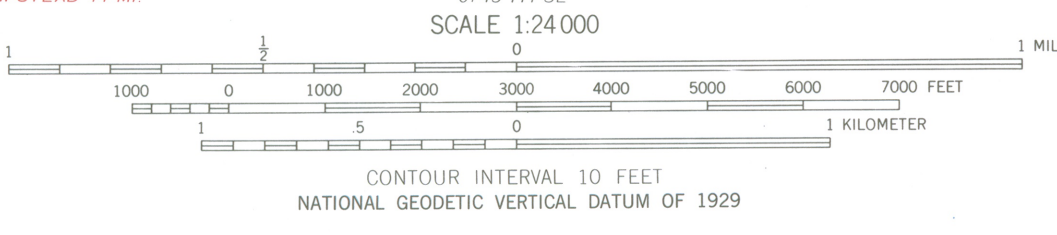
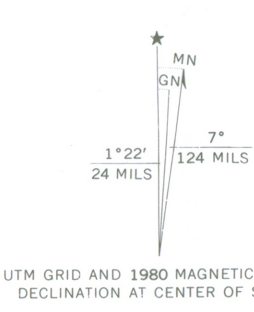


BRYAN MUNICIPAL BUILDING
111 EAST 27TH STREET
BRYAN, BRAZOS CO., TEXAS
UTM REFERENCE: 14T51900/3395920

(CHANCES STORE)
6745 14 SW

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1961. Field checked 1962
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American Datum
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system. central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 14, shown in blue
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 17 meters south and 24 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1980



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



ROAD CLASSIFICATION			
Heavy-duty	Light-duty	Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route	Slate Route		

BRYAN EAST, TEX.
30096-F3-TF-024

1962
PHOTOREVISED 1980
DMA 6745 III NE-SERIES V882