

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

For NPS use only

received

APR 9 1984

date entered

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Barclay-Bryan House

and or common

2. Location

street & number 804 South 25th Street

N/A not for publication

city, town Temple

N/A vicinity of

state Texas

code 048

county Bell

code 027

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Don and Janey Busby

street & number 2625 Daniels Drive

city, town Temple

N/A vicinity of

state Texas 76502

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bell County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Belton

state Texas

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic Sites Inventory

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date January 1984

federal state county local

depository for survey records Texas Historical Commission

city, town Austin

state Texas

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input 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 <u>N/A</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Impressively sited on a corner at the intersection of two thoroughfares, the Colonial Revival Barclay-Bryan House is a Temple landmark that dwarfs the surrounding residences. It is complemented by the stylistically similar and contemporaneous Santa Fe Memorial Hospital which is located across the street. The house occupies half a city block and is the only residence of its scale and architectural quality in Temple. Experiencing little alteration in the past, the structure is now being rehabilitated for residential use. The house is located in an older and largely residential neighborhood of small-scale dwellings from later periods.

The boldly designed, red-and-cream Barclay-Bryan House is a solidly constructed Colonial Revival house prominently sited on a large, gently-inclined corner lot at the intersection of South 25th street and Avenue H in Temple. Its siting strongly enhances three giant-order porticos on the south (rear), east, and north (front) facades of the structure. On the west, the two-story, rectangular block building with attic and full basement presents a two-story wing with sun room. Load-bearing walls of brick masonry ornamented with large, plain brick quoins carry a hipped roof with deck. Pierced by three chimneys with corbeled caps, the roof is covered with red tile. All ornamental detailing on the structure is executed in cream-colored cement and common-bond brick, and contrasts boldly with the red brick walls and tile roof.

The similarity of the north and east porticos and their orientations toward two historically busy streets imply that the structure was meant to have two main entrances. Both facades exhibit massive, paired columns of the Doric order resting on square concrete blocks and carrying plain entablatures bearing a triangular pediment with ornamented cornice. Both pediments are similarly pierced by a semicircular, copper-louvered opening. The porticos are integrated at ground level by a low and decorative gallery of pierced cement which defines the perimeter of a wrap-around raised porch. Cornice modillions wrapping the entire structure further unify the entrances.

The paired columns of the more formal north facade are more closely spaced than those of the east facade, to highlight a two-tiered entrance with iron balcony and unusual full-height side lights and fanlight around two single doors. This facade faces the Santa Fe Memorial Hospital across the street, which was built a few years before the house and whose main entrance originally faced east.

The less formal east facade has a single door at ground level with sidelights and transom. The upper level of the portico was filled in or built on at an early date with double-hung, wooden sash enclosing a screened sleeping porch. The east entrance on South 25th Street carries the street address and has always functioned as the main entrance, in spite of its location at the side of the house.

Serving as a porte-cochere, the portico on the south facade exhibits equally spaced Doric columns carrying a plain entablature. Unlike the east and north facades, this portico has a flat roof. A triad of dormers is recessed over the main block of the house, and faces south. Within the dormers are engaged, square colonettes supporting a triangular pediment and holding arched, copper-louvered lunettes. Like the main facade, the second-story sleeping porch of the porte-cochere was enclosed with double-hung sash at an early date. A gallery once existed at roof level on the porte-cochere, but is now gone.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

The west facade exhibits a two-story projecting wing with single-story enclosed sun room and porch. The north wall of the sun room was bricked at an unknown date. The south part of this room was also enclosed early with double-hung wooden sash placed inside the screen. New wooden sashes are being installed in the rest of the sun room to match the earlier sash, and brick pavers are being laid over the original cement flooring.

Fenestration is largely symmetrical, and all facades have three-over-one sashes with smooth cement sills, lintels, and keystones. Windows at the second level are shielded by metal awnings installed after Barclay heirs sold the house in 1939.

The interior of the structure remains in almost unaltered condition, and is characterized by airy, well-lighted, ample chambers which allow free movement from one to another. An irregular floor plan incorporates a spacious L-shaped foyer connecting primary (east) and secondary (north) entrances, and emphasizing the double entry aspect of the exterior. Study, living room, dining room, kitchen, walk-in pantry, sun porch, back porch, bath, and service halls comprise the lower level. These rooms feature one-inch plastered walls, 9'9" ceilings, oak flooring, original brass hardware, unpainted oak architrave trim, and beveled lights in interior doors. Other features include crown and picture molding in the formal rooms, a built-in china cabinet in the dining room, and built-in bookcases with multicolored lights in the study. Many original sconce and suspended lighting fixtures still exist.

The living room with beamed ceiling features the outstanding architectural element in the house: a massive all-brick fireplace with semicircular arch, triangular keystone, and stepped triangular supports bearing a massive oak mantel. A projecting fireplace in the dining room with rectangular brick opening framed by oak fluted pilasters includes an oak overmantel holding a beveled mirror. The water closet on the first level below the main stairwell originally served as a coat closet, and was installed after the house left Barclay hands.

Leading from the first to the second level is an open-well, two-flight stairway with open-string stair. The milled railing is composed of slender, reeded, and turned oak balusters whose terminus encloses a fluted newel shaft with Corinthian capital and spherical light fixture. A spacious landing at the second level leads to four large bedrooms and two-and-a-half baths. Fireplaces exist in two bedrooms. The east sleeping porch remains in unaltered condition, while the south porch is being converted into walk-in closet space and dressing area. An early, octagonal steam bath and ivory-handled fixtures once existed in the master bath but were sold when the house changed hands in the 1930s.

An enclosed, single-flight stair leads from the second level to an unfinished attic. The framing and original pine flooring of the attic indicate that it was intended to be finished, although this was never done. Service quarters with bath facilities occupy the northwest attic corner over the west wing.

The house was constructed with a built-in cistern and pump which still operate, one of the first central telephone systems in Temple, a central vacuum system, and an intercom system which is also still operative.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

South of the house adjacent toward the alley that bisects Block 57 is located a two-story, masonry carriage house/garage constructed at the same time as the house, and reflecting its styling and materials. The north end of the lower level of the building was designed as a one-car garage with openings at both the east and west sides. Its west entrance, however, was bricked in at an unknown date. The southern part of the building was designed for horses and still retains stalls, hay bins, and run-off chute. At the second level, the south end was used for servants' quarters. That space serves as an apartment today. The carriage house/garage comprises part of the present nomination.

Five diminutive frame cottages are situated along the south and west perimeters of the property and were constructed about 1940 as motor courts. They are now used as rental units, and are not included in the nominated property.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1913-15 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Barclay-Bryan House is a boldly designed example of Colonial Revival architecture which exhibits an uncommon use of giant-order Roman porticos on three facades. It was constructed about 1913-1915 for William Anderson Barclay, a wealthy Temple entrepreneur with area-wide business interests, and reflects his high social and professional status. One of a dozen fashionable, large-scale, and prominently sited homes built in Temple early in the 20th century, the house is one of only two large residences in Temple to use classical forms and details. The Barclay-Bryan House ranks as one of the most significant Revival structures in Bell County.

In 1890, when native Texan William Anderson Barclay moved to Temple, he was a 41-year-old entrepreneur with a history of diverse and successful business endeavors. During the 1870s, he had profitably established several mercantile stores along the heavily traveled Chisolm Trail in Falls County, Texas. With capital from the sale of one of his stores, he formed a ranching partnership with his wife's brother-in-law, an operation which eventually spread to more than 14 sections of land. The small community of Barclay grew up at the site of one of his stores, and was named for him; Barclay later served as the town's postmaster. By 1886, he had built a large, two-story, high-Victorian home for his family in this town.

After his move to Temple (1890), which was experiencing a remarkable growth, Barclay purchased a high-Victorian house in town while ranching and maintaining his country home, "Crenshaw," in nearby Falls County. In Temple, Barclay's interests turned to banking, land development, and continued mercantile endeavors. During the 1890s and early years of the 20th century, Barclay established or purchased many businesses in Temple and in nearby towns, including a plow factory, a cottonseed oil mill, a bank, a jewelry store, and a furniture store. Through his friendship with President Dias he opened mines in Mexico, serving as president of the Mexican-American Smelting and Refining Company until the 1910 Revolution.

Along with Jonathan Moore, Goodrich Jones, and other prominent Temple citizens, Barclay chartered the Temple City Company in the early 1890s with \$50,000 capital to develop land, build homes, and make loans. One of their developments was the residential district of Freeman Heights, a large subdivision in the southwest corner of town where the Santa Fe Hospital, Temple's first, was built the next year. It was across the street from that hospital that Barclay later purchased lots to build his last, most fashionable, and most ambitious home (nominated herein).

Barclay purchased the adjoining northeastern 5 lots of block 57 in Temple in 1911. The lots were located south of the Santa Fe Hospital, constructed in 1908 and designed by architect Wyatt Hedrick. Tax records indicate that between 1911 and 1913 Barclay probably razed a small frame house located on the lots he purchased. The stylish Colonial Revival house was begun about 1913, while Temple city directories and tax records show that it was completed by 1915. It is well documented that the house cost \$65,000 to build, with each giant column costing \$1,000.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Articles of Charter: The Temple City Company, December 22, 1980. File Number 4907. Office of the Secretary of State. Austin, Texas.

"Barclay Cemetery," Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, File Number 7181, Texas Historical Commission. (see continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Temple, Texas

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	4	6	5	6	7	10	10	3	4	4	0	7	6	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

Zone			Easting				Northing							

C

Zone			Easting				Northing							

D

Zone			Easting				Northing							

E

Zone			Easting				Northing							

F

Zone			Easting				Northing							

G

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H

Zone			Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

Block 57, Lots 7, 8, and 9, Freeman Heights Addition

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Julie Strong, Nominations Writer

organization for Texas Historical Commission

date October 4, 1983

street & number 4105 Duval

(512) telephone 454-0145

city or town Austin

state Texas 78751

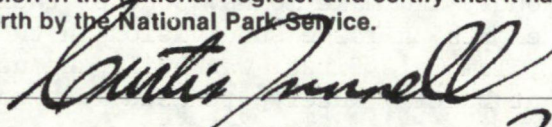
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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



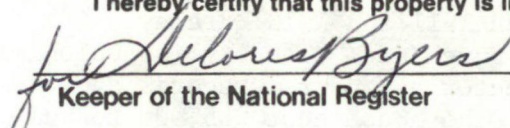
title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 3 April 1984

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the National Register



Keeper of the National Register

date 5/10/84

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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National Park Service**

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Inventory—Nomination Form**

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Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

Although the name of the home's designer is not known, family records state that both Martha and William Barclay were responsible for various idiosyncracies in the structure's design. Martha Barclay preferred three-over-one sashes to the more popular six-over-six. Mr. Barclay is said to have designed the unusual brick fireplace in the living room. The attic was to be a ballroom, but Barclay, who was a Baptist, reportedly objected to the expense of finishing it for such frivolous purposes.

Barclay retired in 1917 from many of his business interests, but he and his family continued to live in Temple while he farmed Crenshaw. In 1919 Martha Barclay purchased the southernmost, sixth lot on the east side of Block 57 to complete the half block of property that the house and grounds now occupy.

Barclay died in 1927 at age 77, and Martha Barclay survived him until 1934. Her estate sold the house and six lots to Louis J. and Eupha Bryan in 1939 for \$11,500. The house stayed in the hands of that family for the next 41 years, passing from Louis to Eupha in 1953, then to her two sisters, named Polk, at her death in 1968. The Polk sisters died in 1980. The present owners, Don and James Busby, purchased the home and six lots from the Polk estate in 1983. Three lots of the property, nos. 7, 8, and 9, are included in the present nomination. Lots 10, 11, and 12, which are the site of a small complex of apartments (ca. 1940), are excluded.

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Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

Bell County Tax Rolls: 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1910, 1911, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1918. State Archives, Austin, Texas.

Deed of Sale of Lot Number 12, Block 57, from Mrs. S.C. Domke to M.K. Barclay, April 18, 1919. Book 307, Page 88, Bell County Courthouse.

Deed of Sale of Lots 7-11, Block 57, Freeman Heights Addition. From W.T. Bessonette and P.C. Bessonette to W.A. Barclay. April 17, 1911. Book 222, Page 67, Bell County Courthouse.

Deed of Sale of Barclay House from W.F. Barclay to Eupha Polk Bryan and Louis J. Bryan, February 22, 1939, with Lots 7-10, Block 57. Book 467, Page 516, Bell County Courthouse.

Deed of Sale of Lots 11 and 12, Block 57 from W.F. Barclay to E. and L.J. Bryan, February 22, 1939, Book 467, Page 518, Bell County Courthouse.

Letters:

To Janey Busby from Louzelle Barclay, October 16, 1982.

To Don Busby from Louzelle Barclay, October 9, 1982.

To Don Busby from Margaret Megarity Barclay, February 3, 1983.

To Julie Strong from Margaret Megarity Barclay, September 18, 1983. (All letters in owners' possession)

Mechanic's Lien, January 3, 1893, Lot 7, Block 57, Freeman Heights Addition. Book 85, Page 501. Bell County Courthouse.

Memorial and Biographical History of McClennan, Falls, Bell and Coryell Counties. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1893. Barker Texas History Library, University of Texas.

Moore, Jonathan E., A Brief Write-Up of the County of Bell. n.d. (Reprint, 12 pp., Dallas 1960). Barker Texas History Center, University of Texas, Austin.

Obituary: "W.A. Barclay, Prominent Temple Citizen, Claimed by Death During Visit to Waco," Temple Daily Telegram, October 25, 1927.

Plat Map, W.A. Barclay Addition of Temple. Vol. 80, Page 68. Bell County Courthouse, Belton, Texas.

Sanborn Maps. Temple: 1910, 1915, 1922. Barker Texas History Center, University of Texas at Austin.

"Santa Fe Memorial Hospital," Recorded Texas Historic Landmark File Number 6469, Texas Historical Commission.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 2

Temple City Directories: 1913, 1915-16, 1921-22, 1924. Chamber of Commerce, Temple, Texas.

Texas Almanac and State Industry Guide. The Galveston-Dallas News, 1904, 1910, 1912, 1914. Barker Texas History Center, University of Texas at Austin.

Tyler, G.W., History of Bell County. San Antonio: Naylor Company, 1936.

Handbook of Texas, a Supplement, Vol. III. Eldon S. Branda, Texas State Historical Association, 1976.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Barclay-Bryan House
Bell County
TEXAS

Working No. APR 9 1984

Fed. Reg. Date: 2/5/85

Date Due: 5-10-84 / 5-24-84

Action: ACCEPT 5/10/84

RETURN

REJECT

Federal Agency: _____

Entered in the
National Register

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____

Reviewer _____

Discipline _____

Date _____

_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: _____ technical corrections cited below
_____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition

- excellent deteriorated
- good ruins
- fair unexposed

Check one

- unaltered
- altered

Check one

- original site
- moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____

Statement of Significance *(in one paragraph)*

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

Eschew Bryan House
 Bell County
 TEXAS

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____ date _____

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____



Photo 2

The Barclay-Bryan House
804 S. 25th Street
Temple, Bell County, Texas

Photograph by Julie Strong, August 1983; neg. on file
at Texas Historical Commission, Austin.

View of north elevation, looking south.

Photo 1 of 6



Photo 3

The Barclay-Bryan House
804 S. 25th Street
Temple, Bell County, Texas

Photograph by Julie Strong, August 1983; neg. on
file at Texas Historical Commission, Austin

Oblique view of southeast corner, looking northwest.

Photo 2 of 6



Photo 6

The Barclay-Bryan House
804 S. 25th Street
Temple, Bell County, Texas

Photograph by Julie Strong, August 1983; neg. on
file at Texas Historical Commission, Austin

View of west elevation, looking east.

Photo 3 of 6



Photo 8

The Barclay-Bryan House
804 S. 25th Street
Temple, Bell County, Texas

Photograph by Julie Strong, August 1983; neg. on
file at Texas Historical Commission, Austin

View of living room fireplace

Photo 4 of 6



Photo 9

The Barclay-Bryan House
804 S. 25th Street
Temple, Bell County, Texas

Photograph by Julie Strong, August 1983; neg. on
file at Texas Historical Commission, Austin

View of stairwell in foyer.

Photo 5 of 6



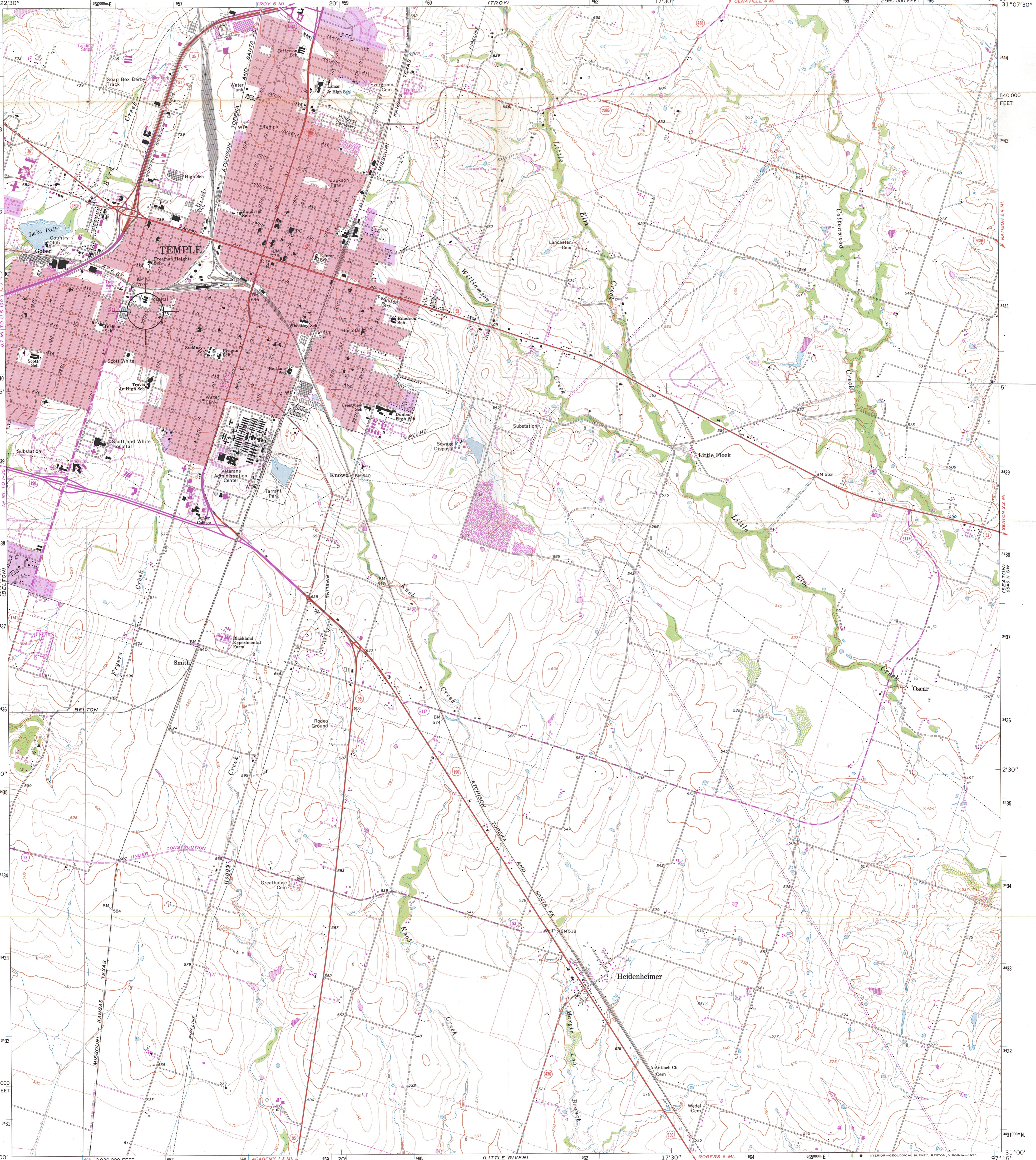
The Barclay-Bryan House
804 S. 25th Street
Temple, Bell County, Texas

Photograph by Julie Strong, August 1983; neg. on
file at Texas Historical Commission, Austin

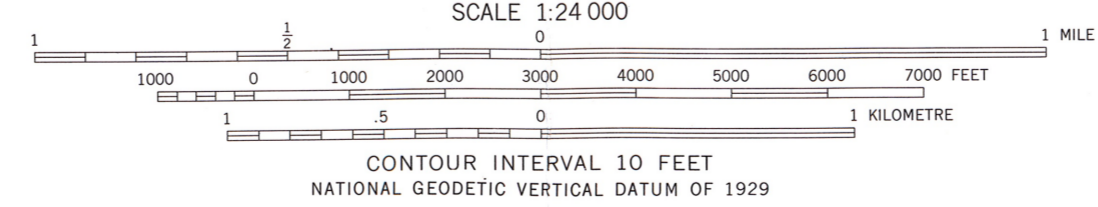
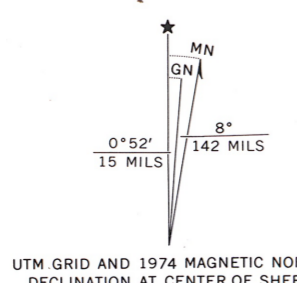
View of carriage house/garage, looking west.

Photo 6 of 6

BARCLAY-BRYAN HOUSE
804 SOUTH 25TH STREET
TEMPLE, BELL CO. TEXAS
UTM REFERENCE: 14 656700/3440760



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1964. Field checked 1965
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system, central zone
1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 14, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1974. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



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



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

3197-121

TEMPLE, TEX.
N3100-W9715/7.5
1965
PHOTOREVISED 1974
AMS 6546 III SE—SERIES V882