

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Kyle Hotel

other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number 111 Main Street n/a not for publication

city or town Temple n/a vicinity

state Texas code TX county Bell code 027 zip code 76501

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Carly J. Powell
Signature of certifying official/Title

25 June 1993
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission
State of 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 certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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

Entered in the
National Register

Date of Action

McLaurie Byrum

8/5/93

Kyle Hotel
Name of Property

Bell County, Texas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Hotel

Health Care/Sanitarium

Commerce/Trade

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Multiple Dwelling

Commerce/Trade

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Skyscraper

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls brick

roof asphalt

other cast stone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets 7-1 through 7-6.

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Kyle Hotel
Temple, Bell County, Texas

Description:

Rising above the central Texas town of Temple, Bell County, the Kyle Hotel is a 13-story (plus basement) building of reinforced concrete construction. Stylistically it reflects Mediterranean and Pueblo Style influences. The Kyle is a landmark on the Temple skyline; it has good integrity and is in excellent condition.

Bell County's largest urban center today, Temple is a railroad and hospital community 60 miles north of Austin on Interstate Highway 35. The highway passes through the western edge of Temple; the city's historic business district is located a few miles east of the interstate. Facing Main Street at the southeast corner of N. Main and E. Barton Streets within the central business district is the 1928 Kyle Hotel.

Today Temple's central city suffers from loss of historic building stock and the departure of commercial enterprise to south Temple where Scott & White Hospital has been located since 1963. The Kyle Hotel occupies a prominent location in the historic commercial district. Until recently the hotel was the only high-rise on the Temple skyline. Still the largest building in town, it is now one of two high-rises and continues to dominate the skyline. Moreover, the hotel is part of a cluster of buildings which together represent an outstanding collection of early 20th century buildings in Temple. Alongside the Kyle on the same block are the Renaissance Revival Temple Public Library (1912; RTHL 1978), formerly the federal post office building, and the Romanesque Revival First United Methodist Church (1914; RTHL 1979) while across the street to the south is the 1928 Moderne Municipal Building.

Like many Texas high-rise hotels, the Kyle is similar typologically to Richard Longstreth's "three-part vertical block building" through division into a base, shaft, and crown. Unlike many Texas high-rise hotels of this century, the Kyle expresses that composition less through elaborate detailing at the base and crown and more by volumetric massing. Although Mediterranean influenced detailing appears on the building, its use is subdued.

Few changes have occurred on the exterior of the building since construction (see continuation sheets 7-5 and 7-6). The hotel is a 13-story building, plus basement, of reinforced concrete construction with cast stone detailing and walls clad in brick and cast stone. The base of the three-part composition, comprising the ground floor and first two levels, uses battered

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Temple, Bell County, Texas

stacked volumes, or blocks, which recede deeply to the shaft. Such volumetric stacking and battering allude to the Pueblo Style (see photos 1 and 2). The three-story, receding stacked corner blocks grip the shaft which rises an additional nine stories above to the crown (see photo 3).

Recessed at the base on the west elevation between corner blocks is the entrance to the building. The two-story main entrance is composed of an arcade of round-headed arches detailed in cast stone. The arcade and detailing reflect Mediterranean influence. Marble columns with cast stone capitals and bases support the arches. Within the arcade are three double entrances detailed in architrave trim with plain frieze and round-arched pediment above. Oracles pierce the pediments and wall surface above (see photo 4 and 5).

The main entrance is flanked by store fronts which extend around the building on both north and south elevations. Their subtly battered cast stone walls lend considerable elegance to the composition. Except for the windows at the northeast corner of the building on the ground floor, the original wood framed store front windows were removed ca. 1980 and replaced with aluminum framed windows with tinted glass. Built up, or flat, roofs of the three-level corner blocks are detailed with cast stone coping.

The shaft of the building is composed of identical floors, each with symmetrically arranged 1/1 metal sash. The shaft is visually linked to the base through the subtle articulation of its wall surface and window treatment. On all four elevations the wall surface bearing the innermost windows is recessed slightly from that of the wall bearing the outermost windows. This shallow articulation of the wall visually echoes the deeply stepped corner blocks at ground, first and second levels.

A complex roof exists at the crown of the building. A hipped roof sheathed in green tiles occurs in combination with built-up roofs over the mechanical and attic spaces. Deeply projecting bracketed eaves visually reinforce the stepped, volumetric base below. Balconies at the thirteenth level are enclosed with original ornamental iron railings while ornamental brick work in a scalloped pattern enlivens the crown of the building.

The hotel originally contained commercial and dining facilities in the cast stone-clad store fronts wrapping the building at ground level on either side of the main (west) entrance. A

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barbershop on the north side, coffee shop in the northwest corner, drugstore, florist and perhaps a laundry occupied some of these spaces; the balance was dedicated to dining rooms and the hotel kitchen.

The main entrance on the west side of the hotel opens into the vestibule, one of two chambers where historic fabric survives, including original terrazzo flooring, wrought and cast iron wall sconces, a barrel-arched and plastered ceiling, plastered walls, and the original non-operational brass and copper mail chute (see photo 6). The vestibule in turn opens into the hotel lobby (see photo 7). The lobby retains considerable historic fabric, and is the most formal space in the building. The north and south ends of the room are defined by a pair of octagonal structural concrete columns finished with a marble base and topped by figured and foliate terracotta capitals. Original terrazzo flooring is extant throughout this space. However, the original marble baseboard trim of the lobby was replaced during the rehabilitation with new marble trim. Plaster walls are still intact, and restored iron wall sconces and a large, ornate iron chandelier contribute to the character of the room. Dark stained wood coffered soffits are beneath the mezzanine. A restored ornamental iron grille terminates the south end of the mezzanine, overlooking the view of the lounge below. Segmentally arched tripartite windows pierce the east wall at the second level to admit light into the lobby below and the mezzanine. The original elevator openings are also segmentally arched.

One entered the hotel vestibule from the west main entrance. The vestibule in turn led to a modestly-proportioned lobby. From the lobby one accessed the store fronts and dining areas to the north and south or continued due west to a spacious patio with fountain on the east side of the building. Elevators on the west wall of the lobby carried guests to the mezzanine (W,N,S) overlooking the lobby below. Writing alcoves, a beauty salon and three more dining rooms/banquet halls were over the ground floor store fronts on the north and south ends of the second floor. The large banquet hall occupied in the northeast corner of the second floor.

The original guest rooms of the hotel have been converted to 64 new apartments for the elderly. These units are largely on floors three through thirteen. They vary in size; all are equipped with modern kitchen and bath facilities. The four apartments of the thirteenth floor open onto private balconies.

The hotel's original 125 guest rooms encompassed floors three through thirteen; each would probably be considered somewhat small by today's standards. Guest rooms were

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Kyle Hotel
Temple, Bell County, Texas

equipped with a ceiling fan, radio and telephone. A governor or presidential suite of five rooms existed in the southeast corner of the third floor. The upper floor guest rooms were complemented with balconies.

Public, administrative and commercial spaces occupy the ground level and second floor. Several residential units also share the second level with public spaces.

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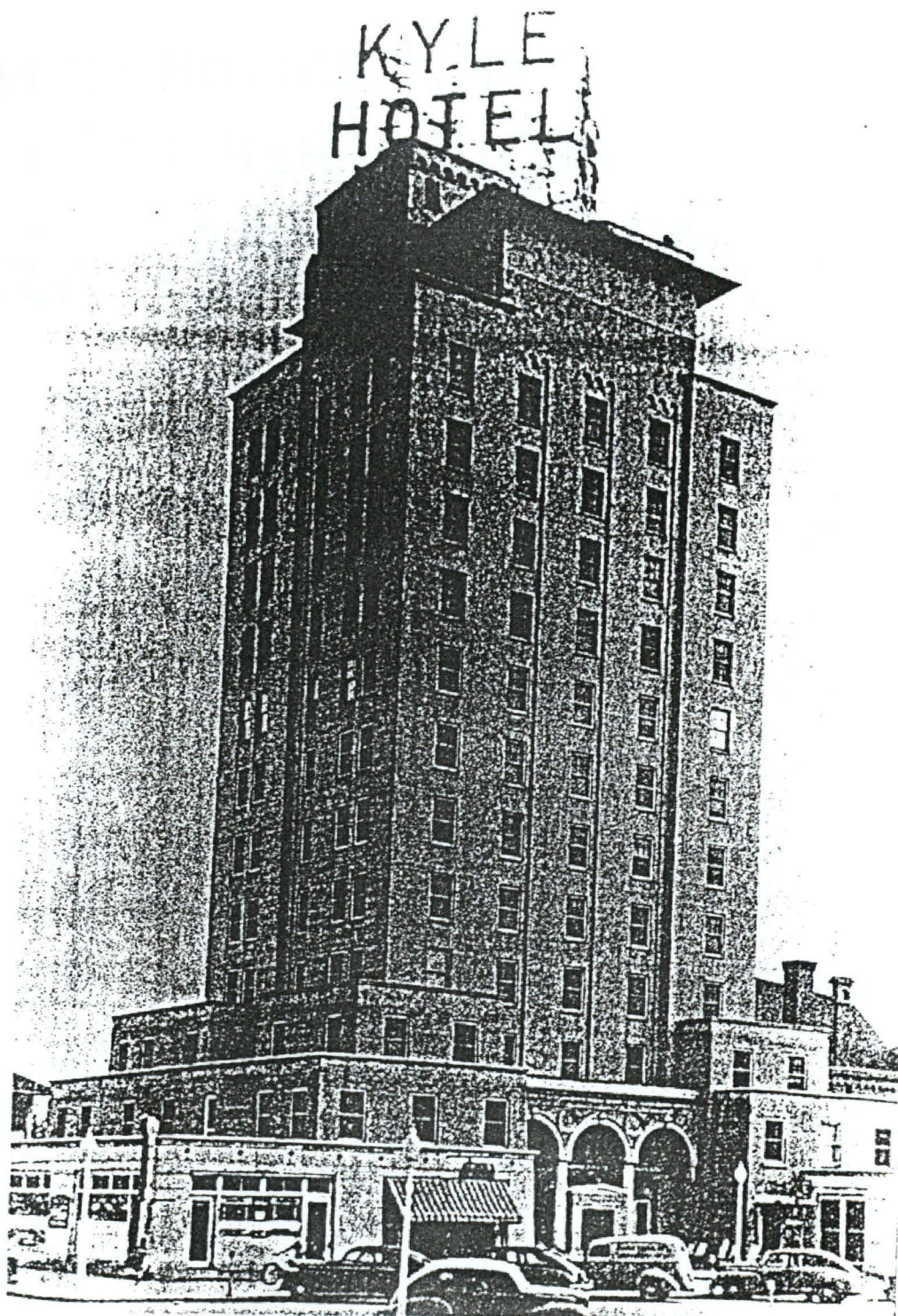
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Kyle Hotel
Temple, Bell County, Texas

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Kyle Hotel
Temple, Bell County, Texas



Kyle Hotel
Name of Property

Bell County, Texas
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **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 values, 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

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

n/a

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Health/Medicine

Period of Significance

1928-1943

Significant Dates

1928

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Walling, George Louis (architect)

Narrative Statement of Significance See Continuation Sheets 8-7 through 8-13.

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography See Continuation Sheet 9-14.

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

Name of repository:

Texas Historical Commission, Austin, Texas

Kyle Hotel
Name of Property

Bell County, Texas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	114	6583210	34404610
Zone	Easting	North	ing
2			

3			
Zone	Easting	North	ing
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification See Continuation Sheet 10-15.

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Julie W. Strong (with assistance from Lisa J. Hart, Architectural Historian, THC)

organization _____ date Feb., 1991; May, 1993

street & number 4105 Duval Street telephone 512/454-0145

city or town Austin state TX zip code 78751

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name The Temple Kyle Limited Partnership

street & number 3030 LBJ Freeway, Suite 1150 telephone 214/243-7881

city or town Dallas state TX zip code 75234

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 7Kyle Hotel
Temple, Bell County, Texas**Statement of Significance:**

Although several hotels were built in Temple between 1890 and the late 1920s, one stands out today for the unique role it played in town. The Kyle Hotel was built in 1928 because existing hostelrys could no longer accommodate the demand exerted on the town's facilities by users of its medical community. The hotel's construction and association with Temple's Scott & White Hospital -- a facility which contributed significantly to Temple's early 20th century reputation as a hospital and medical center -- justify its nomination to the National Register under Criterion A in the area of Medicine at the local level of significance.

Temple's Founding and The Railroad

Although many residents of central Bell County in 1880 believed that the proposed Gulf Coast & Santa Fe Railway (G.C. & S.F.) terminus would be built at Belton, the county seat, railway administrators chose otherwise. In 1881, on a 200-acre farm site eight miles northeast of Belton, the railway's chief construction engineer B. M. Temple platted the town that was given his name.

Temple grew briskly from a nucleus of railroad employees, merchant-entrepreneurs, and adventurers due to its strategic location serving the transportation needs of the county's blackland cotton farmers. By 1880, nine years after its founding, Temple's population had eclipsed that of Belton, the county seat, and the community was on its way to becoming the transportation and commercial center of Bell County. Temple would sustain that preeminence throughout the first half of the 20th century.

Temple's founding and early physical character reflected the railroad. As division headquarters of the G.C. & S. F. Railway, the town became the site for numerous railroad facilities including the offices of the superintendent, dispatcher, roadmaster and others. For its Temple employees the railway, in addition, chartered and built a handsomely equipped YMCA in 1899 (Bowmer 1976:131). Of particular significance, the railway association also founded the town's first hospital, the Santa Fe Employees' Hospital. That hospital and its founding personnel would create the nucleus for an industry that would give rise to Temple's identity as a medical and hospital center -- an identity that much later would supersede its earlier railroad/commercial identity.

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Temple, Bell County, Texas**Temple's Genesis as Hospital Center**

Prior to 1891, employees of the G.C. & S. F. Railway injured on the job were treated in Galveston at the southern end of the railway line. In 1891, the G.C. & S.F. Hospital Association obtained a charter to establish an employees' hospital. Temple was chosen as the site because its central location on the railway's Oklahoma-to-Galveston line made it accessible to all points.

In 1892, shortly after the hospital's founding, Dr. Arthur Carroll Scott (1865-1940) from Gainesville, Texas was appointed chief surgeon. Joining him in 1897 as joint chief surgeon was Dr. Raleigh R. White (1873-1917) from Cameron, Texas. Together Scott and White quickly established a reputation in Temple and environs as experts in medical and surgical treatment. About the same time they also independently formed a private medical practice serving area residents.

About 1898 Temple's second hospital was chartered. Among founding physicians of Kings Daughter's Hospital were Drs. Scott and White. The mission of Kings Daughter's included medical care for the indigent (Kelley 1970:17). A few years later, in 1903, Scott and White terminated their staff association with Kings Daughters' and then established the Temple Sanitarium (Kelley 1970:21). The sanitarium complemented their private practice. Later renamed Scott and White Hospital, this entity would become the centerpiece of Temple's early 20th century medical reputation.

Scott and White Hospital's Growth and Role in Temple

If the railroad planted the seed from which Temple's medical and hospital industry would grow, the hospital created the environment which would give rise to the town's most elaborate hotel. Because of Scott and White Hospital's leading role in establishing the town's medical reputation, a brief explanation of the hospital's growth and impact on the community is relevant.

The purpose of Scott and White's Temple Sanitarium, as it was first called, was "the study, prevention, relief, remedy, and care of any and all human disorders and diseases" (Kelley 1970:27). After establishing a nurses' school in 1904 as an adjunct to the hospital, Scott and White next added two more specialists to the team. With that addition the partners informally created the nucleus for the group practice, a concept pioneered by their friends and colleagues, the Mayo brothers of Minnesota, and one by which both groups would become renown.

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Early successes brought attention to Scott and White and to their hospital. Several successful surgeries, for example, focused attention on them at a time when surgery was still in its infancy and the public unconvinced of its efficacy.

Dr. White's early death in 1917 provoked a name change for the hospital in 1922, and that change occurred simultaneously with the beginning of a long period of expansion for the hospital. Under the new name of Scott and White Hospital, the hospital experienced steady increases in patient registration during the 1920s. New clinic buildings, new accommodations for the doctors, two square blocks of land for the main hospital campus, a 200-acre dairy, and power plant are some of the improvements which marked the 1920s expansion. Many of these improvements were executed through cash transactions because of the hospital's increasing profitability. The era also witnessed important changes in the practice of medicine and health care at Scott and White. In 1928, for example, the hospital initiated its first formal residency training programs: in 1936 the first cancer diagnostic and treatment center in the state was established at Scott and White. Additional accreditation followed swiftly thereafter.

By 1940, the eve of explosive war time growth at the hospital, the staff had grown to 38 doctors offering ten areas of medical specializations. By 1950, the end of the second quarter of the 20th century, the hospital's appeal had reached beyond the continental United States. Through contracts with various international companies, patients from Central and South America were receiving treatment. Staff and medical specializations had grown during the decade as well.

The following figures demonstrate one measurement of the hospital's growth between ca. 1920 and 1950.

Scott & White Patient Registrations

<u>Year</u>	<u>Patients</u>	<u>Temple Population</u>
1910	-	10,933
1916	5,278	-
1920	7,029	-
1925	7,110	-
1930	11,124	15,345
1935	10,242	-
1940	15,104	15,345
1945	27,641	-
1950	34,442	25,015

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Temple, Bell County, Texas

Although the founding of McClosky General Hospital near Temple in 1942 (now the Olin E. Teague Veteran's Center) would further enhance the area's reputation as a hospital center in later decades, Temple's reputation as a hospital center was on solid ground by the early 1940s. Scott and White Hospital, with the support of the Santa Fe Hospital and Kings Daughters' Hospital, were significant components of that reputation.

Relationship between Hospital and Hotel

The Kyle Hotel was built in 1928 as a direct result of the 1920s growth at Scott and White Hospital, described above. Dr. Arthur C. Scott played a pivotal role in the hotel's construction. According to the Scott and White history of 1970, Scott believed that commercial interests of Temple would benefit from the presence of a "first class" hotel. Equally important, a hotel would benefit the hospital/clinic. Scott theorized that if a hotel could be built and operated under the hospital's aegis, hotel space could be dedicated for hospital use. In particular the hospital needed convalescent, outpatient and hotel space for the families of patients.

Association between a hotel and hospital was not a new concept in 1927/1928. The 1914 Mayo Clinic Plummer Building (National Historic Landmark) in Rochester, Minnesota was built adjacent to the 1912 Hotel Zumbro (later the Kahler-Zumbro Hotel; NR 1980; demolished and removed from NR 1988). By 1917, when an eight-story annex was added to the hotel, it was equipped with office space and laboratories designed for the Mayo Clinic. Since Scott and the Mayo brothers were close friends, it is probable that Scott was aware of the proven mutual benefit of a hospital/hotel affiliation.

Dr. Scott persuaded W. W. Kyle of Beaumont, a wealthy oil man and former patient, to help finance construction of the hotel by purchasing \$75,000 in stock. Scott also persuaded other members of the Scott and White hospital group as well as local businessmen to purchase hotel stock (Kelley 1970:47-48). In 1927, in exchange for \$35,000 in stock, Scott transferred ownership of Lot 1, Block 6, in central Temple from his and his wife's names to the newly-formed hotel corporation (Bell County deed vol. 382/pg. 237); the following year, the hotel was built at that site. The 1927 governing board for the original Temple Hotel Corporation reflects the tight relationship between hotel and hospital: Dr. Scott was president, W. W. Kyle was vice-president, two of three other board members were Scott & White physicians, and the fourth was the Scott and White Hospital business manager since 1905. Four of the six original governing board members were prominent hospital or clinic men.

The hotel was designed by George Louis Walling, then a young Austin architect who had studied at the University of Texas School of Architecture. Walling may not have been Scott's

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first or only choice of designers for the project. According to longtime Temple architect William Chamlee, whose uncle was a board member of the hospital, Walling was recommended to Scott by Scott's daughter Helen who had know him socially. Apparently after considering other designs or designers, Scott found Walling to his liking.

Attending UT between 1919 and 1923, Walling had studied abroad at the Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts in Paris and Atelier Carlu in Rome. In 1925, back in the States, Walling opened an Austin practice. Shortly after the Kyle Hotel commission, Walling (1901-1986) designed the 1929 St. Martin's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Austin which was demolished in 1959 (Austin Chapter AIA: 1986:71).

Construction, Management and Amenities

L. H. Lacy & Co. of Dallas received the construction contract with Ben Love, a Temple resident, serving as construction superintendent. The Lacy Co. had completed an impressive number of large building projects including the Corsicana Hotel, Woodrow Wilson High School, the 7-story Clifton Hotel, and the Ervington Apartment Hotel, the last three in Dallas. The cost of the project including land, building and furnishings was about \$500,000.

The hotel at first was managed by the Baker chain, a prestigious hotel chain in Texas known for its quality management of the Baker Hotel in Dallas, the Texas in Fort Worth, the Gunter and Menger in San Antonio, the Stephen F. Austin in Austin, and the Galvez in Galveston.

Opening ceremonies attracted record crowds in Temple with the Temple Daily Telegram devoting an entire Sunday section to the new hotel and proclaiming the event "one of the most brilliant social events in the history of the city." Among numerous entertainments scheduled for invited guests and the general public were a banquet, a dance, and public viewing of the state-of-the-art new hotel.

To compete with the proliferating and prestigious high-rise hotels built in Texas during the 1920s, the Kyle offered numerous amenities. The Baker chain food service was renowned for its cuisine; indeed the salary of the Kyle's chef exceeded that of the hotel manager. Each piece of the hotel's Wallace silver set was engraved with "The Kyle Hotel." Hotel services included a barbershop, beauty salon, a roof garden, a large banquet hall/dance floor, laundry, valet, tailoring services, and a presidential suite on the third floor, southeast corner, with a porch to catch the prevailing southeasterly breezes. Technological innovations in the hotel

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included an interior fire escape, an air-cooled dining room and coffee shop, and radio and telephone in each guest room. A full complement of bellhops, stenographers, and clerks brought the total number of hotel employees to 50 (Temple Daily Telegram, January 21, 1929).

The Hotel 1930-1990

Soon after its opening on January 21, 1929, the upper floors of the hotel were leased to the Scott and White Hospital for hotel accommodations for families of patients and for outpatient care (Past-Present-Future of Scott and White Memorial Hospital and Scott, Sherwood and Brindley Foundation 1951:28; Kelley 1970:47-48). According to a 1970s interview with the hotel's first auditor, a Mrs. Stalkup, Allie Middleton, a longtime nurse at the hospital and 1906 graduate of its nursing school, moved to the hotel upon its opening to care for patients (undated [1974] Temple Daily Telegram news article in papers provided the writer by the hotel owner, Indeco Development Corporation).

The Depression took inevitable toll on the hotel. In 1933, the management of the hotel changed due to financial difficulties brought on by the general economic crisis and low hotel occupancy. Dr. Scott and Mr. Kyle together purchased the capital stock of the corporation, and a new 15-year lease was signed between management and Scott and White Hospital. But throughout the 1930s and 1940s, the hospital's use of the hotel continued much the same -- that of lodging for families of patients at the hospital and outpatient care.

In 1951, the hotel was cited in hospital literature as the "Kyle Hotel Convalescent Center" for ambulatory patient care and was one of five auxiliary units then supporting an expansive physical plant centered still on Avenue G (Past-Present-Future of the Scott and White Memorial Hospital and Scott, Sherwood and Brindley Foundation, 1951:28). In 1960, the main floor banquet facilities were enlarged by demolishing a patio with fountain. The design work was done by the Temple partnership of W. Glenn Rucker and Bill Chamlee. The hospital/hotel relationship continued until circa 1963. That year, however, the hospital/clinic complex moved to a new site on the southern edge of South Temple. The move was a serious blow to the hotel's financial stability. Yet even after the move, the hospital's governing board continued holding its regular board meetings at the hotel until it closed (Mrs. R. R. White, IV. 10/22/1990).

By the later 1960s, hotel occupancy was on the decline. During the 1960s the hotel was sustained by conversion to an apartment hotel while its public spaces increasingly were rented to civic and social groups to generate income.

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After W. W. Kyle, Jr.'s death in 1973, Brudge Kyle, his brother and executor of his estate, tried to sell the hotel. That failing, Brudge Kyle closed the hotel in 1974 due to low occupancy and revenue losses brought on by the loss of hospital patronage, the energy crisis, and other factors. The 22 remaining residents and store front businesses moved out. In 1979, Kyle sold the hotel to investors from Walker County. Some exterior renovation (including replacement of many of the original wood sash windows) was accomplished in 1981 under that ownership, but the endeavor was undercapitalized and the property was repossessed by the lending agency. Finally, in 1989, the present owner, The Temple Kyle Partnership, LTD, bought the property.

Working with Temple architect Robert Weaver and Temple contractor Bob Lowe Construction Company, the owner has rehabilitated the building and converted the interior to retirement apartments. The work, performed utilizing the Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program, was completed in August, 1991. The building remains a visual landmark on the Temple skyline and embodies the broad role the medical field played in Temple.

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INTERVIEWS

Mrs. Juanita Frost. Secretary to the President, Scott and White Memorial Hospital. Temple,
October 22, 1990.

Mrs. A.C. Scott Jr. Daughter-in-law of A.C. Scott, Co-founder of Scott and White Hospital,
October 16 and 22, 1990.

Mrs. R.R. White, III. Daughter-in-law of R.R. White, Jr., Co-founder of Scott and White
Hospital. October 16 and 22, 1990.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 15

Kyle Hotel
Temple, Bell County, Texas

Verbal Boundary Description:

Lot 1, Block 6, Original Town of the City of Temple, Bell County, Texas

Boundary Justification:

The land that has been historically associated with the hotel since its construction in 1928.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ PHOTOS _____ Page 16

Kyle Hotel
Temple, Bell County, Texas

PHOTOGRAPHIC INVENTORY

Kyle Hotel
111 Main Street
Temple, Bell County, Texas
Photographer: Julie Strong
August 1991
Negatives on file at the Texas Historical Commission

PHOTO 1 - camera facing southeast

PHOTO 2 - camera facing northeast

PHOTO 3 - camera facing east

PHOTO 4 - Main entrance, camera facing east

PHOTO 5 - Main entrance, detail, camera facing east

PHOTO 6 - Interior, vestibule

PHOTO 7 - Interior, lobby

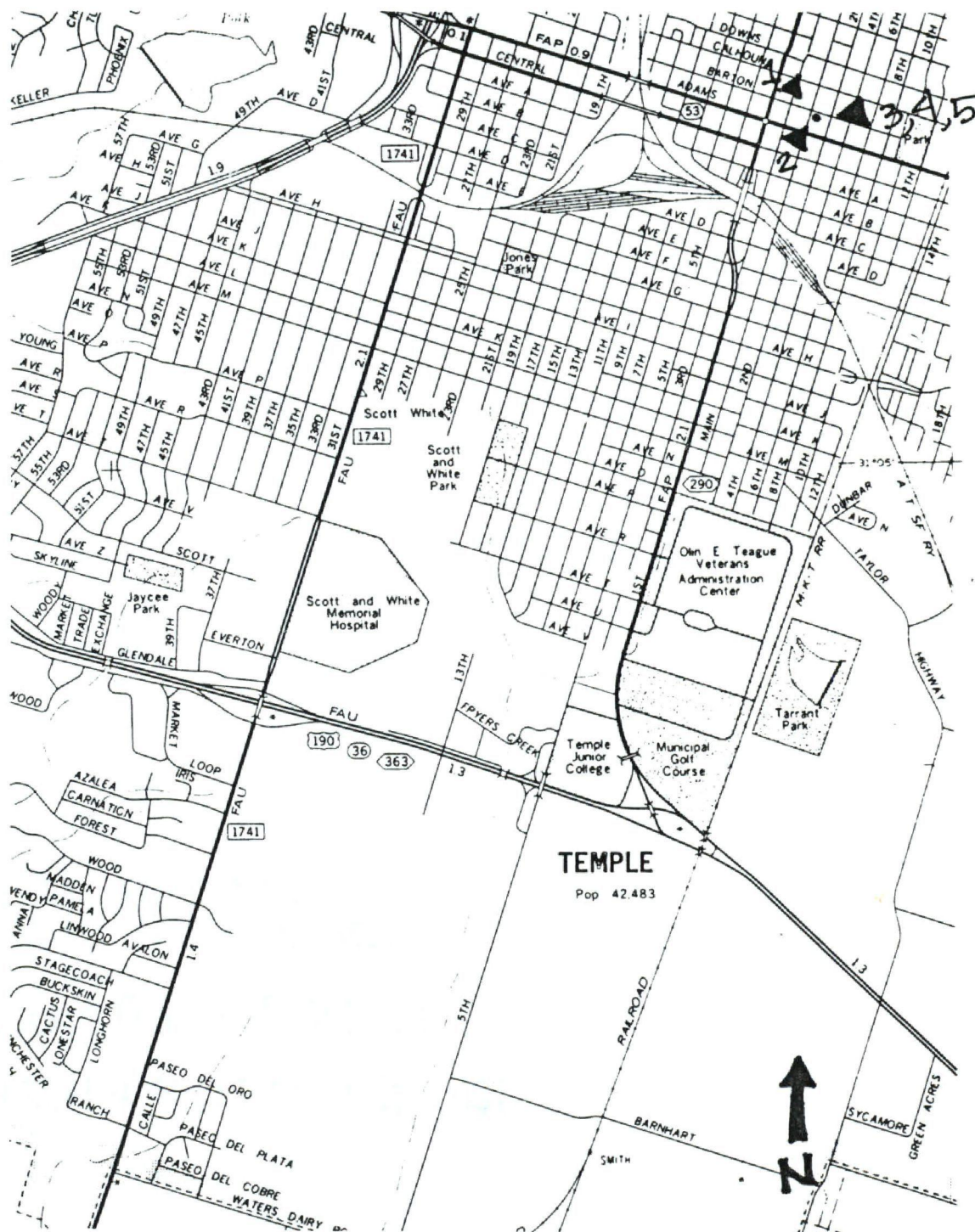
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ PHOTOS _____ Page 17

Kyle Hotel
Temple, Bell County, Texas

PHOTOGRAPHIC INVENTORY MAP



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Kyle Hotel

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Bell

DATE RECEIVED: 7/06/93
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/05/93
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/20/93
DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/20/93

REFERENCE NUMBER: 93000772

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 8/5/93 DATE

Entered in the
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____
REVIEWER _____
DISCIPLINE _____
DATE _____

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

CLASSIFICATION

___count ___resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

___historic ___current

DESCRIPTION

___architectural classification
___materials
___descriptive text

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

___acreage ___verbal boundary description
___UTMs ___boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

___sketch maps ___USGS maps ___photographs ___presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

_____ Phone _____

Signed _____ Date _____



KYLE HOTEL
111 MAIN STREET
TEMPLE, BELL CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 1 of 7



KYLE HOTEL
111 MAIN STREET
TEMPLE, BELL CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 2 of 7



KYLE HOTEL
111 MAIN STREET
TEMPLE, BELL CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 3 of 7



2

KYLE HOTEL
111 MAIN STREET
TEMPLE, BELL CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 4 of 7



1

KYLE HOTEL
111 MAIN STREET
TEMPLE, BELL CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 5 of 7



KYLE HOTEL
111 MAIN STREET
TEMPLE, BELL CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 6 of 7

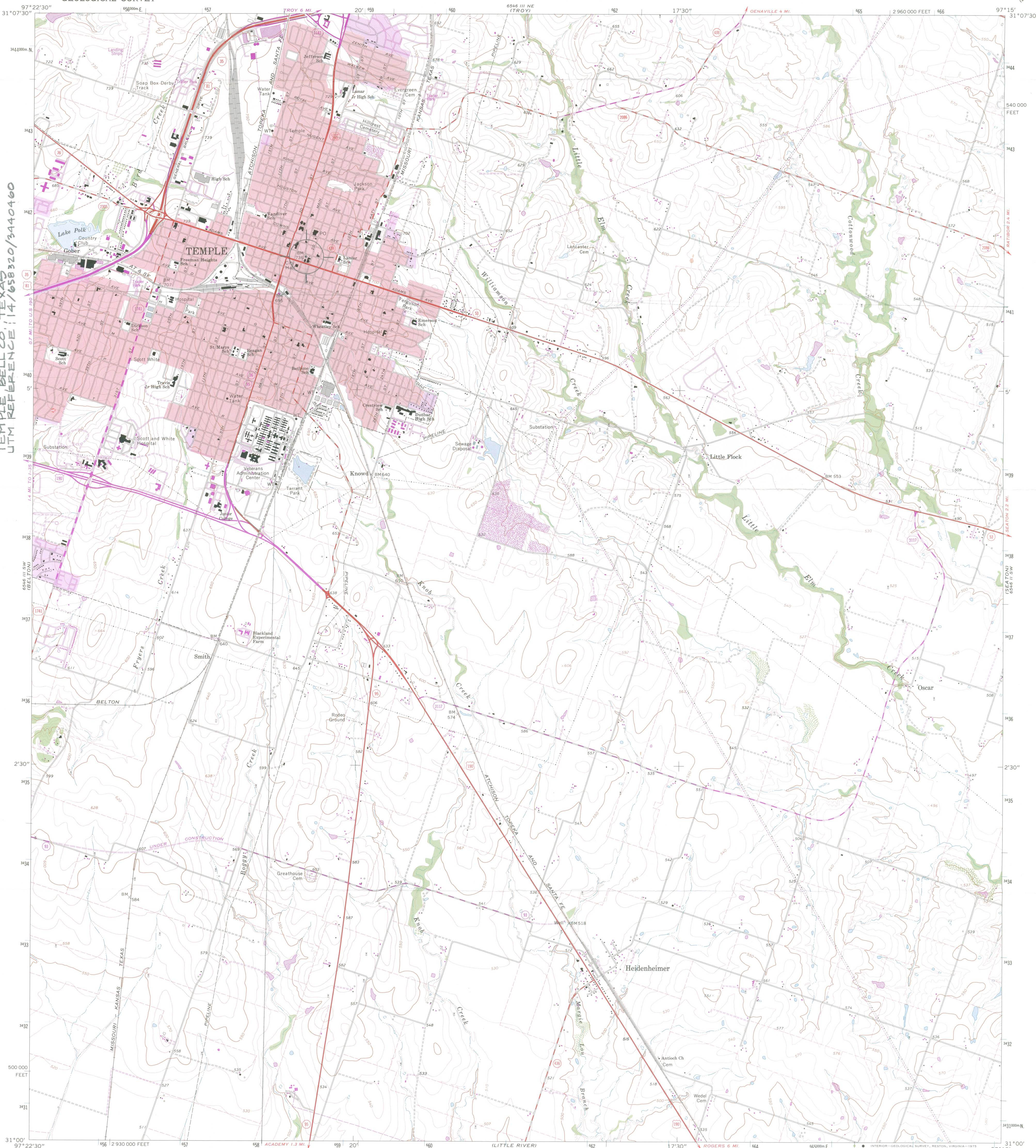


7

KYLE HOTEL
111 MAIN STREET,
TEMPLE, BELL CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 7 of 7

KYLE HOTEL
111 MAIN STREET
TEMPLE, BELL CO., TEXAS
UTM REFERENCE: 14/658320/3440460



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

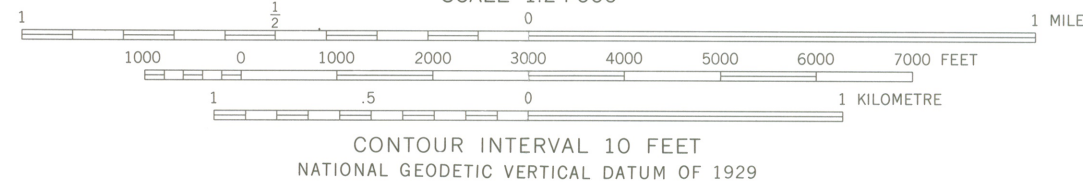
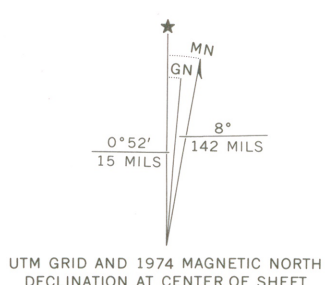
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system,
central zone.
1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 14, shown in blue

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