

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Fisk Medical Arts Building
Other name/site number: Fisk Building
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

2. Location

Street & number: 724 S. Polk Street
City or town: Amarillo State: Texas County: Potter
Not for publication: Vicinity:

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 at the following levels of significance:
 national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

State Historic Preservation Officer
Signature of certifying official / Title **Date**
Texas Historical Commission
State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting or other official **Date**

State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register
- ___ determined eligible for the National Register
- ___ determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ___ removed from the National Register
- ___ other, explain: _____

Signature of the Keeper **Date of Action**

Fisk Medical Arts Building, Amarillo, Potter County, Texas

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Private
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public - Federal

Category of Property

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

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

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions: COMMERCE/TRADE: Business/Office Building
 COMMERCE/TRADE: Financial Institution/Bank

Current Functions: DOMESTIC: Hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification: LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:
 Gothic Revival/Skyscraper

Principal Exterior Materials: Brick, Stone, Terra Cotta

Narrative Description (see continuation sheets Section 7, pages 7 through 9)

Fisk Medical Arts Building, Amarillo, Potter County, Texas

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

<input type="checkbox"/>	A	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	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.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations: N/A

Areas of Significance: ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance: 1928

Significant Dates: 1928

Significant Person (only if criterion b is marked): N/A

Cultural Affiliation (only if criterion d is marked): N/A

Architect/Builder: Guy Anton Carlander, Architect / Charles A. Fisk, Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance (see continuation sheets Section 8, pages 10 through 13)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography (see continuation sheets Section 9, Page 14)

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 (*Texas Historical Commission, Austin*)
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository:

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

Fisk Medical Arts Building, Amarillo, Potter County, Texas

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: less than one acre

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: NA

1. Latitude: 35.205614° Longitude: -101.837874°

Verbal Boundary Description: LOT 000 BLOCK 0088, 3A; Amarillo, Potter County, Texas
(Potter-Randall Appraisal District)

Boundary Justification: The boundary includes all property historically associated with the building.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: John T. Campo, Jr., AIA, NCARB, NOMA (with assistance from NR Coordinator Gregory Smith)

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Date: August 1, 2012

Additional Documentation

Maps (see continuation sheet Maps 15 and 16)

Photographs (see continuation sheet Photos 5 and 6)

Additional items (see continuation sheets Figures 17 through 26)

Fisk Medical Arts Building, Amarillo, Potter County, Texas

Photo Log

Fisk Medical Arts Building
724 S. Polk Street
Amarillo, Potter County, Texas
Photographed by Campo Architects, Inc, 2012

Photo 1
Façade at Southeast Corner (SW 8th Avenue and S Polk Street)
Camera facing northeast

Photo 2
Façade at Northeast Corner
Camera facing southwest

Photo 3
Fire Escape
Camera facing northeast

Photo 4
Main Entrance at South Façade (SW 8th Avenue)
Camera facing north

Photo 5
Ornamental Cast Stone Panel at Main East Façade Entrance
Camera facing north

Photo 6
Ornamental Cast Stone at S. Polk Exterior Alcove
Camera facing north

Photo 7
Exterior Alcove at S. Polk Street
Camera facing west

Photo 8
Ornamental Cast Stone above 1st Floor, south façade
Camera facing northeast

Photo 9
Penthouse Façade, south elevation
Camera facing north

Photo 10
Ornamental Cast Stone at Southeast Corner (SW 8th Avenue and S. Polk Street)
Camera facing northeast

Fisk Medical Arts Building, Amarillo, Potter County, Texas

Photo 11

Original windows at Penthouse, east side
Camera facing southwest

Photo 12

First Floor Storefront windows
Camera facing south

Photo 13

Main Lobby
Camera facing east

Photo 14

1st Floor elevator lobby
Camera facing south

Photo 15

Typical guest floor elevator lobby
Camera facing south

Photo 16

Typical guest room
Camera facing east

Fisk Medical Arts Building, Amarillo, Potter County, Texas

Description

The 1928 Fisk Medical Arts Building is an 10-story (with penthouse) brick and terra cotta Gothic Revival skyscraper at the northwest corner of South Polk Street and Southwest Eighth Avenue in downtown Amarillo, Texas. Designed by architect Guy Anton Carlander, the building was initially occupied by the Amarillo Bank and Trust Co. (owned by the building's developer, Charles A. Fisk) on the first floor, with medical offices on the upper floors. The structural frame is reinforced poured-in-place concrete, with a red brick exterior and ornate terra cotta ornament on the ground floor and upper two floors and penthouse. The walls are perforated by a large number of window openings on each floor; originally 1-over-1 wood sashes, the windows are currently single-pane fixed windows, a holdover from a previous remodeling. The building is a good example of commercial construction techniques of the early 20th century.

The Fisk Medical Arts Building holds a dominant presence in downtown Amarillo, due to two richly articulated facades along SW Eighth Avenue and South Polk Street. The building towers over the surrounding one- and two-story commercial buildings. Architect Guy Anton Carlander incorporated key characteristics of Gothic Revival architecture into the Fisk Medical Arts Building's facades, notably the pointed arches found in the building's main entrances, mezzanine level windows and tower windows. Cast stone ornaments at the Polk Street alcove resemble Gothic Revival gargoyles, while colored inlaid detail surrounds the arches at the main street entrances. The adjacent two-story parking garage is not part of the National Register nomination.

South Elevation

The building features a three-part vertical block composition. The first floor base is composed of cast stone panels with pronounced floral medallions and an entablature running horizontally at the bottom of the second floor. The main entrance is bordered by flamboyant arch moldings, while the entrance door transoms and mezzanine windows exhibit tracery with pointed arches. These cast stone elements emphasize the verticality of the building and reinforce its Gothic Revival style. The distinction through use of materials between the first floor and the remaining floors creates a visible horizontal division. The remaining exterior is clad in red brick arranged in American stretcher bond with terra cotta ornamental trim and cast stone window sills. The brick sheathing is bordered by warm tones suggestive of mellow, mottled, honey-colored stone. The roof level of the building concludes with a slender terra cotta cornice adorned with statues and projecting finials at each corner. The central roof penthouse protrudes from the top of the building with the same cornice and finial detailing. However, this mass contains tracery windows with ornate metal interior grilles that imitate the first floor arches.

East Elevation

The east façade mimics the south façade, but it is narrower and does not have the central penthouse. The first floor base details, cast stone panels and entablature continue from the south façade. The entrance at the east façade acted as the primary entrance for the main ground floor tenant throughout the years. A small alcove with gargoyle-like details sits to the left of the main entrance. The verticality of the building is more prominent at the east façade since it is almost one third the width of the south façade. The red brick at upper floors is plain until the top two floors. Terra cotta ornamental trim at the top floor and corners also match the south façade.

North Elevation

The first and second floors of the north façade are concealed by a parking garage which is connected to the building. The remaining upper floors mostly match the south façade and are clad in red brick. A smokestack rises up from the

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center of the façade at the rear or the central penthouse. The north elevation of the central penthouse does not match the south elevation. It is slightly lower and does not have Gothic arch windows, window trim or ornamental cast stone.

West Elevation

The majority of the west façade is concealed in an alley and clad in red brick. At the SW 8th Avenue corner, the cast stone from the first floor south façade wraps around with a bay of mezzanine tracery windows. A fire-escape stair hangs from the center of the façade.

Interior

The building plan features a central elevator lobby entered from SW 8th Avenue, which originally bisected the ground floor into three tenant spaces to the west (with storefronts on 725, 726, and 728 Polk), and a large bank lobby to the east (724 Polk). A common freight corridor ran along the north wall behind the retail spaces. The bank lobby featured a high ceiling, and a small arcade topped by a mezzanine level to the north. The partition walls between the retail spaces were removed before purchase by the current owner, and the bank lobby had been remodeled, leaving few original features on the ground floor interior. The plan is still characterized by the central corridor, which now separates the hotel lobby (in the former bank lobby) from a café and support facilities in the former retail spaces on the west. The introduction of new spaces, features, and finishes on the ground were certified as having met the Secretary of the Interior's Standards by the NPS through the recent rehabilitation.

The original upper floors were designed with a central elevator lobby, restrooms and stair, double-loaded corridor running east to west, and offices along the exterior. Typical upper floors could accommodate nineteen individual offices. Each office had one door off of the central corridor that led to a front open office space. Another door and window connected to the rear office which had an outside view. Corner offices were more like suites with three or four rooms depending on the location. The 2011 renovation was sensitive to the original uses for the historic, interior, primary spaces. The original ground floor open plan with high ceilings remains, although the space now accommodates the hotel lobby, café and lounge. Original mechanical and electrical areas currently hold back-of-house elements such as a prep kitchen, work room and service corridor. New typical upper floor plans feature hotel guest rooms instead of offices. The central penthouse remains as an office.

The hotel incorporated all significant extant architectural features into the historic rehabilitation. The Cutler mail chute and letter box was preserved in place at the north side of the elevator lobby. Original freight elevators have been refurbished with equipment that meets local codes. Freight elevator equipment gages and gates have been removed and displayed at the ground floor elevator lobby.

Summary

The most recent historic rehabilitation of The Fisk Medical Arts Building combined careful evaluation, historic research and collaboration between historic agencies architects and owners. The result is a new hotel with modern amenities that meets current code requirements while retaining historic features. Although the original windows were replaced during a previous renovation, the current building owners employed a team of architects and engineers to preserve interior and exterior materials and workmanship while breathing new life into the building. The result is a 107-room hotel that provides amenities of a new lodging facility, while invoking the feeling of an historic building that is undoubtedly associated with the 1920s economic boom of Amarillo, fueled by region oil and gas discoveries.

The Fisk Medical Arts Building continues to tower over adjacent surrounding buildings just as it did when it was built. This prominent setting provides unobstructed views of the south and east facades. The design remains prominent in the

Fisk Medical Arts Building, Amarillo, Potter County, Texas

tall proportions, Gothic arches and terra cotta details. Red brick exterior with terra cotta trim have been preserved and remain as a testament to the durability of the materials and the workmanship of its builders. This workmanship is evident at exterior details around doors and windows as well as interior ornamental metalwork in elevators, mail box chutes, arched window grilles and stair handrails. The most recent renovation design recognized the importance of primary spaces. The loss of the original windows through an earlier remodeling is mitigated by the very high level of integrity of all other exterior materials, details, and finishes.

Fisk Medical Arts Building, Amarillo, Potter County, Texas

Statement of Significance

The Fisk Medical Arts Building at 724 S. Polk Street in downtown Amarillo was built by Charles A. Fisk, president of the Amarillo Bank and Trust Co., as the headquarters of the bank and home to numerous medical offices. Designed in 1927 and completed in 1928 in the midst of a significant regional oil and gas boom, the building reflects the economic prosperity of the period, and stands as an excellent example of an early 20th century skyscraper finished with Gothic Revival detailing. The building's architect, Guy Carlander, played a large role in the architectural development of Amarillo. The recently-rehabilitated building retains a good deal of historic fabric and is therefore nominated under Criterion C in the area of Architecture.

Historical Development of Amarillo¹

The city of Amarillo was founded in 1887 along the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway (FW&DC) line. In 1893, Amarillo became the seat of Potter County and through the early 20th century, steady economic growth fueled by ranching and railroad shipping led to a steady rise in the city's population, which reached 13,000 by 1913. Between 1913 and 1921, the city adopted City Beautiful planning philosophies, and implemented street paving programs, public sanitation projects, tree planting programs and parkland development.

Charles Gould's 1918 discovery of natural gas at R.B. Masterson's ranch in northeast Potter County dramatically changed the course of the city's development. Although virtually no market for natural gas existed at the time, the experience led to the formation of the Amarillo Oil Company, which struck oil in 1921. Additional drilling soon revealed that the Panhandle boasted the world's largest natural gas field. Wildcatters discovered oil in large quantities in nearby Hutchinson County in January 1926, and within weeks, 50,000 people poured into the newly-established town of Borger, at the center of the oil field. The gas and oil discoveries were followed by the establishment of refineries and shipping facilities in Amarillo, and the expansion of the regional rail network. Amarillo's prosperity during the 1920s drew thousands of newcomers to Amarillo, and major oil companies such as Phillips, Shamrock, and Magnolia established headquarters in the city. The construction boom is evidenced by the issue of nearly 400 building permits issued in Amarillo during the first quarter of 1926 alone.²

The face of the city began to change in 1926 as the effects of the oil boom became apparent. Its first skyscrapers were erected on Polk Street, symbolizing Amarillo's increasing importance as the center of the Panhandle oil and gas fields. More sophisticated building activity requiring the services of architects and engineers attracted many regionally renowned architects to the city. Thousands of newcomers poured into the city leading to the expansion of suburban development. Route 66, designated as a national highway in 1926, ran through the heart of Amarillo, and served as a primary route for national commerce from Chicago to Los Angeles, as well as a modern emigrant trail for those in the Midwest escaping dustbowl conditions for the promise of a new life in the west.

The stock market crash of 1929, followed by a drop in agricultural prices in 1930, immediately slowed Amarillo's building boom. Although gas and oil revenues kept the local economy from collapsing altogether, repeated agricultural failures in the region and the effects of the national Depression curtailed Amarillo's expansion. During the 1930s, Amarillo's population grew at a much slower rate than in the previous decade. Amarillo's economy became increasingly dependent on oil and gas after World War II. By 1951 the petroleum industry rivaled agricultural production, and by 1960 more than 300 industrial firms operated in the city. The low cost of fuel, excellent rail and highway systems, and adequate water availability contributed to the city's industrial growth. During this same period, construction began on Interstate Highways 40 and 27, which divided the city into quadrants.

¹ Adapted from the *Wolflin Historic District* (Amarillo, Potter County, Texas), National Register nomination, 1992.

² *Amarillo Daily News*, July 18, 1926.

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Fisk Medical Arts Building

On July 28, 1926, Amarillo City Manager Charles A. Fisk announced -- on behalf of the Fisk Investment Company -- the proposed construction of the Fisk Medical Arts Building. The building was designed to serve as the headquarters of the Amarillo Bank and Trust Company and offer three retail tenants paces along Polk Avenue, and accommodate the special requirements of physicians and dentists in offices on the upper floors. Charles Fisk's banking career spanned over half a century, a time period that coincided with Amarillo's meteoric growth in prosperity & population. He was regarded as a financier and philanthropist who, along with his friend Lee Bivins and a host of other Amarillo business pioneers, brought financial acumen, organizational finesse, and cultural sophistication to the burgeoning Texas panhandle. Fisk served two terms as a city commissioner, and also served as president of both the Texas Bankers Association and the Panhandle Bankers Association.

Amarillo architect Guy Anton Carlander designed the Fisk Building and the Gilsonite Contracting Company of Dallas served as the contractor. Fisk held a groundbreaking ceremony in December 1926, Carlander finalized the architectural plans the following spring, and the building officially opened on December 22, 1928. Amarillo Bank & Trust was the primary ground floor tenant, along with three retail establishments: Maxor Drug Company; Hollywood Dress Shoppe; and Hurst's Jewelry Company (Hurst's closed or relocated in 1932). Zale's Jewelers opened by 1946 and installed a large neon diamond sign which became a local landmark. Ground floor bank tenants changed over the next decades from Amarillo Bank & Trust, to City National Bank, to Plains National Bank, and finally to Plains Capital Bank. Though the businesses changed, the types of ground-floor retail establishments remained fairly consistent. Rental units on the upper floors of the Fisk Building could be configured to accommodate various-sized offices, and the number of units identified in the city directories consulted for this nomination ranged from 75 in 1933 to 102 in 1966 (vacant units may not have been listed in the earlier volumes). Over half of the upper-floor tenants listed in the 1930s directories were doctors, dentists, or healthcare-related businesses, indicating that Fisk was successful in his quest to attract medical professionals to his building. In the early 1930s, a little over 10% of tenants were in the grain/agricultural products business, and through at least 1949, approximately 10% of tenants were in the insurance business. By 1966, perhaps in response to suburbanization and decentralization of the Amarillo business district, about a third of the building's units were listed as vacant, and the remaining tenants reflected the role of energy exploration and speculation as a dominant economic driver in Amarillo: at least 20% of the rented units were occupied by oil & gas-related companies, and at least another 27% were occupied by attorneys.³ After decades of serving as an office building, the Fisk Medical Arts Building re-opened as a Courtyard Marriott in December of 2010. Newcrest Management developed the project and chose W.D. Architects of Amarillo as the architects.

Architect Guy Anton Carlander (c.1888-1975), was born in Pratt, Kansas. He graduated from Ottawa University in Ottawa, Kansas, and then attended the University of Kansas. In 1919, he moved to Amarillo and opened his architectural office one year later. Carlander designed hospitals in Albuquerque, Los Angeles and Topeka within his first six years of business. The *Amarillo Historical Building Survey* identifies Carlander as the

most outstanding of the city's new architects... He designed the Country Club District and many of its homes in 1923, and he was the first chairman of the Planning Commission in 1927 and a director of the Chamber of Commerce...His Fisk Building and the Summit School in the late 1920s were highly distinguished. Carlander was one of the most important figures in the city in the 1920s and 1930s.⁴

³ *Hudspeth's Amarillo (Potter County, Tex.) City Directory*. El Paso, Tex: Hudspeth Directory Co. (Inc.), 1931, 1932, 1933, 1949, 1966.

⁴ *Amarillo Historic Building Survey*, p. 27.

Fisk Medical Arts Building, Amarillo, Potter County, Texas

Carlander's work in Amarillo included residential, educational, and commercial projects. Educational projects include Amarillo Junior College Gymnasium, Summit School and Amarillo College Administration Building. Commercial buildings include the White and Kirk Department Store built in 1938 and most notably the Fisk Medical Arts Building completed in 1928. After designing and supervising construction of the Fisk Building, Carlander moved his architectural office there, before designing and building an office at 4614 Bushland Boulevard in 1932.

Carlander served as president of the Panhandle Chapter of the Texas Society of Architects, Secretary of Amarillo's first Planning and Zoning Commission, and as a member of the Panhandle-Plains Historical Society. The work of Guy Carlander can be seen throughout Amarillo and the Texas Panhandle region. Several of his buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places include the Amarillo College Administration Building and Gymnasium, the Northwest Texas Hospital School of Nursing, and the Garza County Courthouse in Post. Llano Cemetery, one of two National Historic Districts in Amarillo, was also completed by Carlander. The Fisk Medical Arts Building is a prime example of his work in the late 1920s and early 1930s.

The Skyscraper and the Gothic Revival Style in Texas⁵

At the time of its construction in the late 1920s, the Fisk Building was the second-tallest modern commercial building in downtown Amarillo (second only to the Herring Hotel). Earlier tall buildings in other Texas cities also employed the popular Gothic Revival—or “Commercial Gothic”—style to great effect. The earliest use of the style in Texas is the Busch Building (1913) in Dallas, Dallas County, designed by Barnett, Hayes, & Barnett, which rose to sixteen stories, its two equal façades fronting a busy intersection and appearing as a highly decorative block, rather than a slab. Glazed terra cotta provided delicate ornamentation as well as fireproofing for the steel structure, which appeared to be divided into the classical base, shaft, and capital as in Prairie School architecture; here, however, fine tracery and finials took the place of classical details.⁶ Also in 1913, Cass Gilbert completed the Woolworth Building in New York, the world's tallest building at sixty stories, and one of the best-known examples of the Gothic Revival style as applied to a skyscraper.

According to architectural historian Jay C. Henry, “the Gothic had the great advantage of being the only historical style that had been inherently vertical, and it lent itself admirably to the expression of a tall building. The intricate forms of Gothic ornament also were ideally suited to casting in glazed terra cotta, which for lightness and minimum bulk was the optimum material for fireproofing a steel-framed skyscraper. The Woolworth Building confirmed the Gothic as the dominant mode for skyscraper construction for the next ten years in the East and fifteen in Texas.”⁷ The winning entry in the Chicago Tribune's 1922 skyscraper competition, a Gothic tower with great flying buttresses designed by John Howell and Raymond Hood, only strengthened the style's popularity throughout the United States after World War I, and most certainly in Texas.

The State National Bank Building (1926) in Corsicana, Navarro County, designed by C.D. Hill & Company with H.O. Blanding, confirms that the tall building signified progress even in smaller towns during that period. Only eight stories tall, it dominated the skyline of Corsicana, with somewhat stout piers and spandrel panels of polychromed glazed terra cotta. Wyatt C. Hedrick & Company's Petroleum Building (1928) in Midland, Midland County, served to advertise that city's importance in the oil boom of the Permian Basin; attached to the twelve-story terra cotta Commercial Gothic building is the Yucca Theater, also by Hedrick, the façade of which is Gothic while the interior is finished in the Egyptian Revival style. In San Antonio, Bexar County, Ralph Cameron designed the Medical Arts Building (1926, now the Emily Morgan Hotel) as a flatiron in the Gothic Revival style, with a corner tower featuring flying buttresses. Also

⁵ Adapted from *Norwood Tower, Austin, Travis County, Texas*, National Register nomination, listed 2011.

⁶ Jay C. Henry, *Architecture in Texas, 1895-1945* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1993), 135.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 136.

Fisk Medical Arts Building, Amarillo, Potter County, Texas

in San Antonio, Atlee B. Ayres and Robert M. Ayres designed the Smith-Young Tower (1929) in this popular style on an odd, wedge-shaped site that faces the San Antonio River. The building is a six-story pedestal with a six-sided tower with stepped-back massing, receding at the sixth, twentieth, twenty-fourth, and top floors, all of which feature Gothic ornament in glazed terra cotta.

Architectural Integrity of the Fisk Building

Despite the removal of the original wood windows in a project by a previous owner, the Fisk Building retained a great degree of its physical integrity prior to rehabilitation to a hotel utilizing federal tax incentives. The building retains its Gothic Revival ornamental details, so that it maintains the design intent of developer Fisk and his architect Carlander. The building’s massing and heights have not been altered in any way. Located in the heart of Amarillo, the building appears much as it did upon its completion in 1928, and it still serves a variety of professional tenants. As the only tall building in the city of Amarillo to be ornamented in the Commercial Gothic style, as an important example of skyscraper design in downtown Amarillo during the first oil and gas boom of the 1920s, and as a design of the noted Texas architect Guy Carlander, the Fisk Building is nominated to the National Register at the local level of significance, under Criterion C for Architecture.

Appendix 1 – Texas State Historical Marker Texas

In 1926, Charles A. Fisk, President of the Amarillo Bank and Trust, and other investors commissioned this skyscraper designed by Amarillo architect Guy A. Carlander and built by the Gilsonite Contracting Co. of Dallas. The building formally opened in December 1928, when an Amarillo Daily News article reported its cost as “dangerously close” to one million dollars. Fisk’s bank occupied the ground floor, with a mix of professional and retail tenants above. The eleven-story steel frame building is clad in red brick with terra cotta trim and exhibits gothic revival style detailing.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark – 2011

Fisk Medical Arts Building, Amarillo, Potter County, Texas

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Fisk Building, Amarillo Public Library Photoarchive Collection, Amarillo Public Library, 2004 - 2012.

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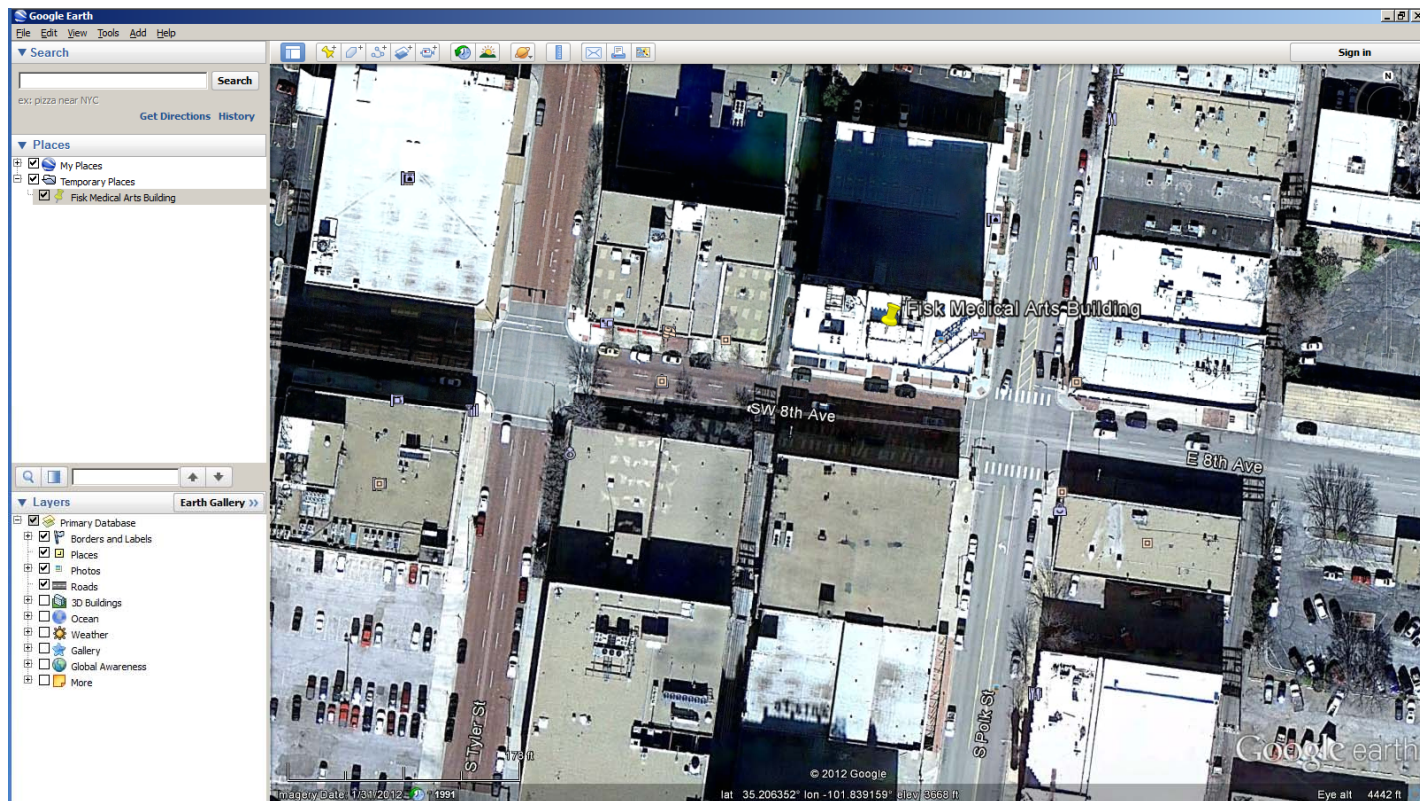
Norwood Tower, Austin, Travis County, Texas. National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2011.

McMillen Apartments, Amarillo, Potter County, Texas. National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2010.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Amarillo, Texas: 1913; 1921; 1921 rev. 1955.
<http://sanborn.umi.com.ezproxy.lib.utexas.edu/>, Accessed July 28, 2012.

Fisk Medical Arts Building, Amarillo, Potter County, Texas

Site map with coordinates and scale



Fisk Medical Arts Building, Amarillo, Potter County, Texas



Aerial Postcard View of Amarillo, Texas (Amarillo Public Library Photoarchive Collection)



Aerial Photo of Amarillo, Texas indicating site location and boundaries.

Fisk Medical Arts Building, Amarillo, Potter, Texas

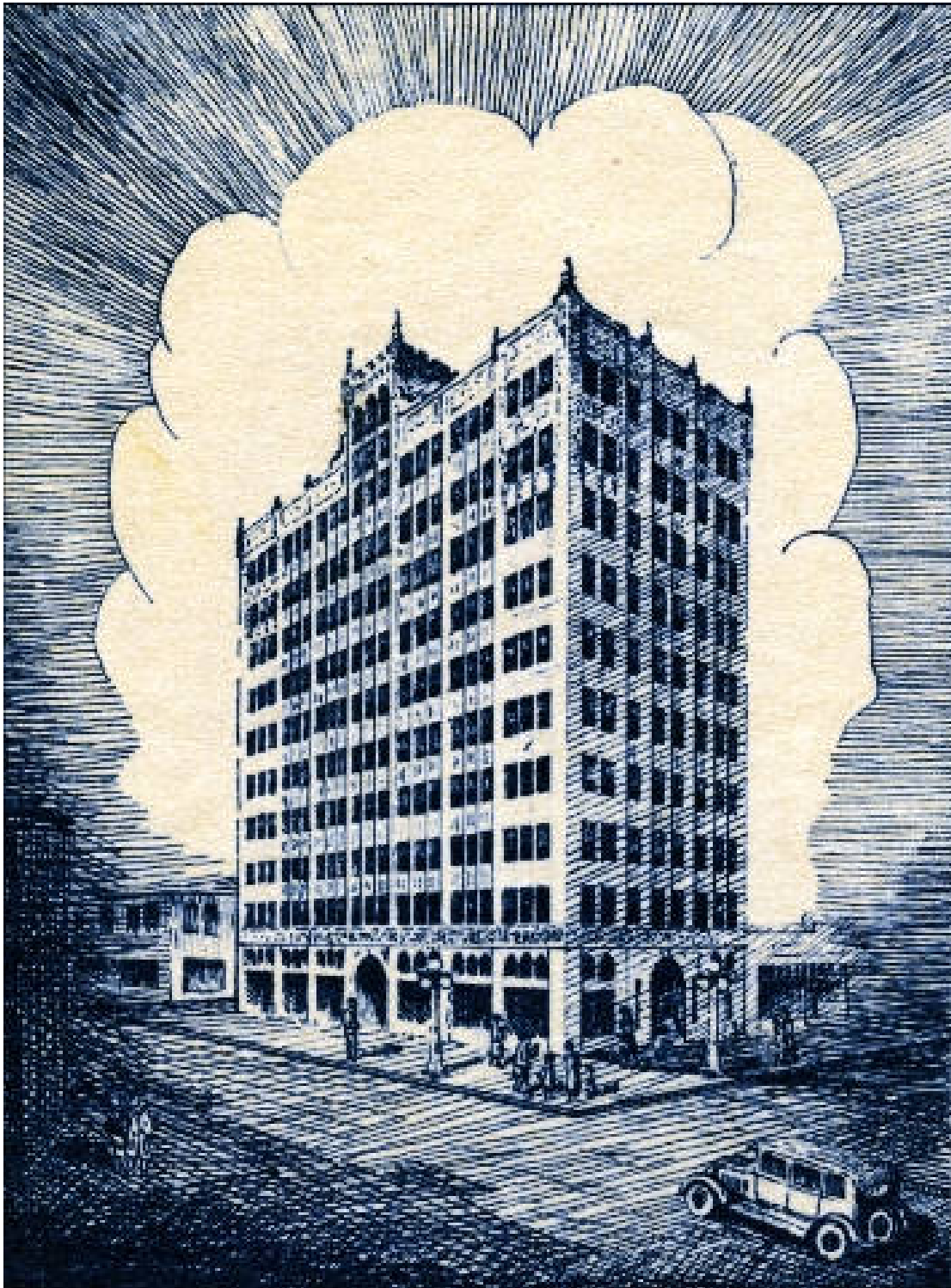


Illustration by Guy Anton Carlander of Southeast Corner, circa 1927.
Credit: Amarillo Public Library Photoarchive Collection

Fisk Medical Arts Building, Amarillo, Potter, Texas



Structural Concrete Framing, 1927.

Credit: Guy Carlander Archive, Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum, Canyon, Texas

Fisk Medical Arts Building, Amarillo, Potter, Texas



Stone Veneer Construction, 1927.

Credit: Guy Carlander Archive, Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum, Canyon, Texas

Fisk Medical Arts Building, Amarillo, Potter, Texas



Masonry Construction, 1927.

Credit: Guy Carlander Archive, Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum, Canyon, Texas

Fisk Medical Arts Building, Amarillo, Potter, Texas



Façade at Southeast Corner (SW 8th Avenue and S Polk Street), 1928.

Credit: Guy Carlander Archive, Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum, Canyon, Texas

Fisk Medical Arts Building, Amarillo, Potter, Texas



Façade at Northwest Corner, 1928.

Credit: Guy Carlander Archive, Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum, Canyon, Texas

Fisk Medical Arts Building, Amarillo, Potter, Texas

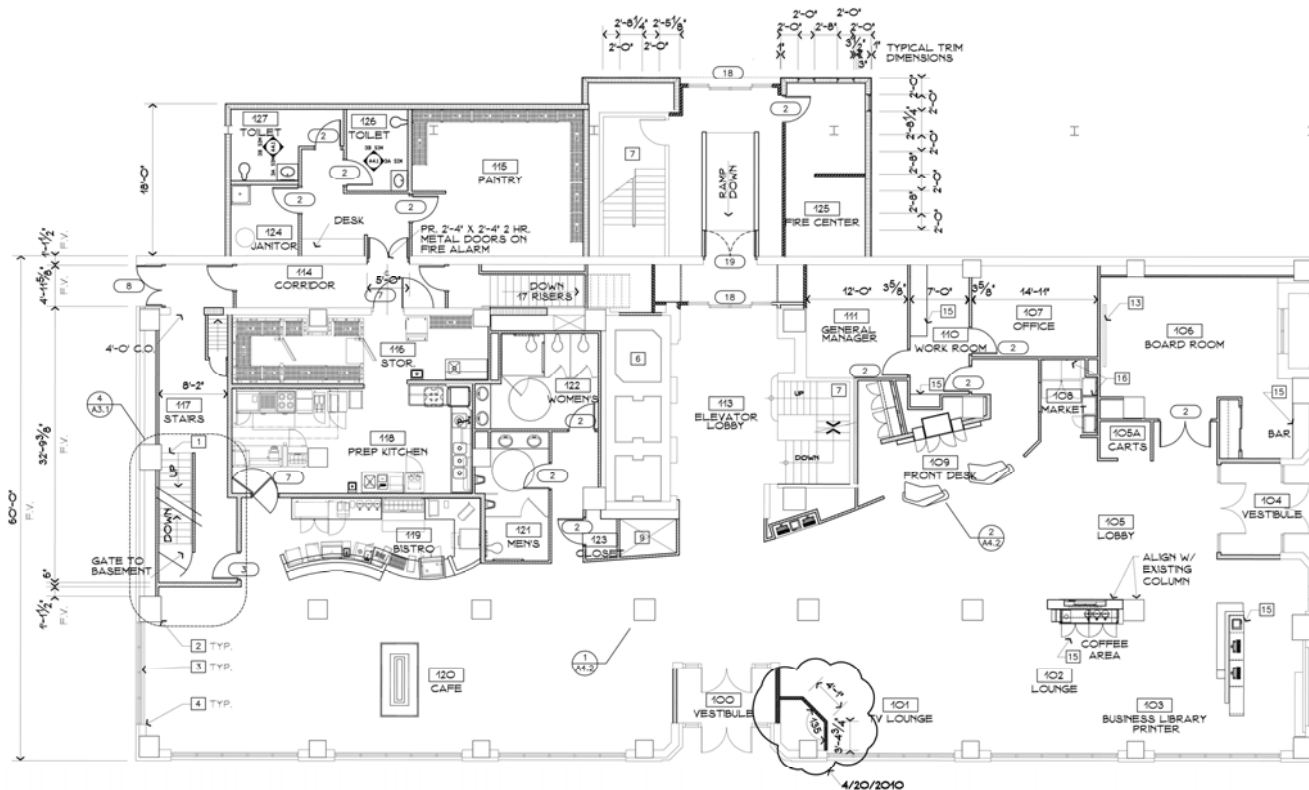


Main Entrance at South Façade (SW 8th Avenue), 1928.

Credit: Guy Carlander Archive, Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum, Canyon, Texas

Fisk Medical Arts Building, Amarillo, Potter, Texas

2008 Ground Floor Plan by W/D Architects, Amarillo



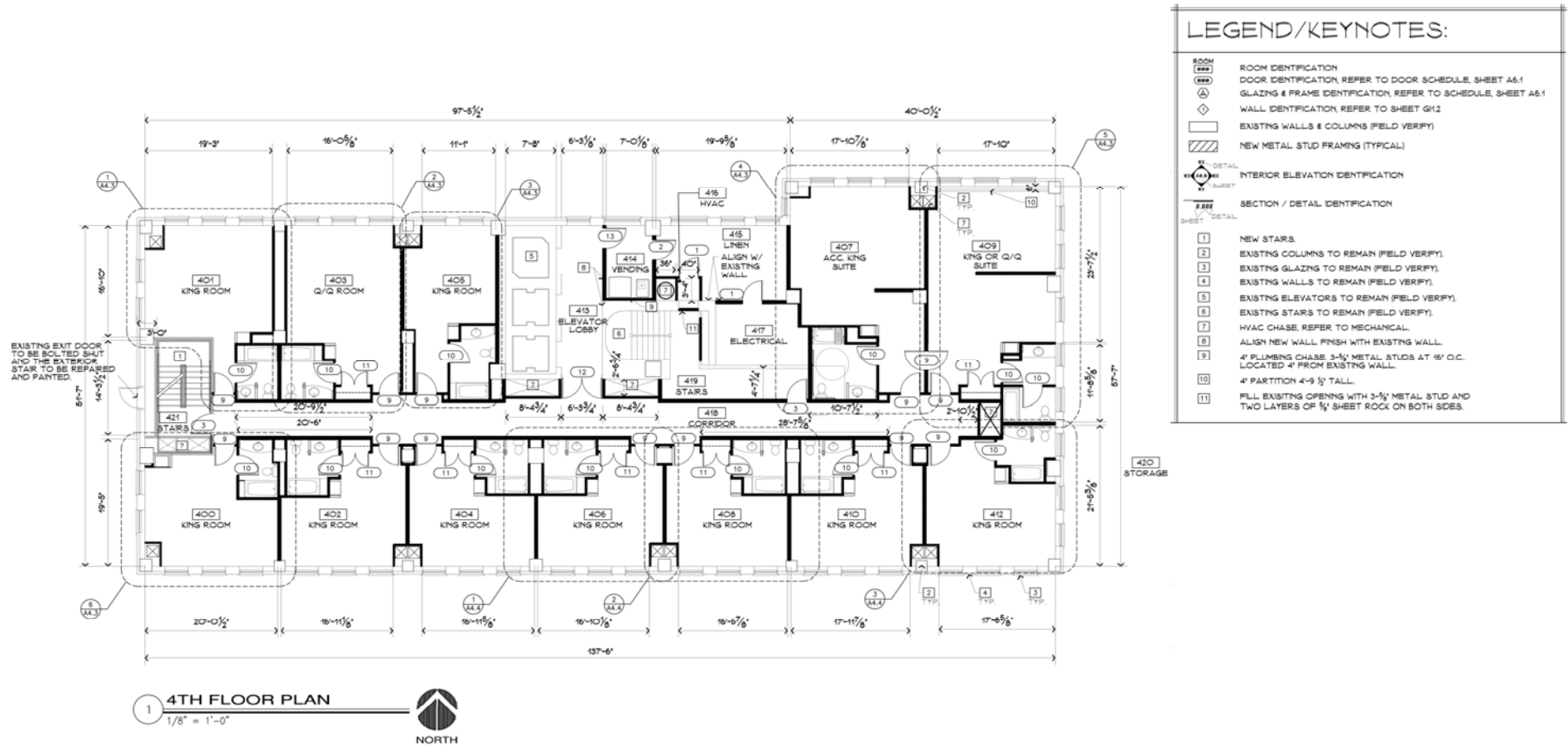
LEGEND/KEYNOTES:

ROOM	ROOM IDENTIFICATION
DOOR	DOOR IDENTIFICATION, REFER TO DOOR SCHEDULE, SHEET A6.1
GLAZING & FRAME	GLAZING & FRAME IDENTIFICATION, REFER TO SCHEDULE, SHEET A6.1
WALL	WALL IDENTIFICATION, REFER TO SHEET G1.2
EXISTING WALLS & COLUMNS	EXISTING WALLS & COLUMNS (FIELD VERIFY)
NEW METAL STUD FRAMING	NEW METAL STUD FRAMING (TYPICAL)
NEW MASONRY WALL	NEW MASONRY WALL (TYPICAL)
INTERIOR ELEVATION IDENTIFICATION	INTERIOR ELEVATION IDENTIFICATION
SECTION / DETAIL IDENTIFICATION	SECTION / DETAIL IDENTIFICATION
NEW STAIRS	NEW STAIRS.
EXISTING COLUMNS TO REMAIN	EXISTING COLUMNS TO REMAIN (FIELD VERIFY).
EXISTING GLAZING TO REMAIN	EXISTING GLAZING TO REMAIN (FIELD VERIFY).
EXISTING WALLS TO REMAIN	EXISTING WALLS TO REMAIN (FIELD VERIFY).
EXISTING CORRIDOR TO PARKING GARAGE	EXISTING CORRIDOR TO PARKING GARAGE TO REMAIN (FIELD VERIFY).
EXISTING ELEVATORS TO REMAIN	EXISTING ELEVATORS TO REMAIN (FIELD VERIFY).
EXISTING STAIRS TO REMAIN	EXISTING STAIRS TO REMAIN (FIELD VERIFY).
EXISTING BOILER CHIMNEY TO BE REMOVED	EXISTING BOILER CHIMNEY TO BE REMOVED, REFER TO MECHANICAL.
HYVAC CHASE	HYVAC CHASE, REFER TO MECHANICAL.
EXISTING PARKING GARAGE TO REMAIN	EXISTING PARKING GARAGE TO REMAIN.
NEW 8" CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT	NEW 8" CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT TO EXTEND TO BOTTOM OF EXISTING CEILING ASSEMBLY, PROVIDE ISOLATION/SLIP JOINT AT TOP, PAINT TO MATCH ADJACENT WALL SURFACE.
CAN WASH	CAN WASH, REFER TO PLUMBING.
PROJECTOR SCREEN	PROJECTOR SCREEN BY OTHERS.
FIRE COMMAND CENTER	FIRE COMMAND CENTER, COMPLYING WITH IBC SEC. 911, VERIFY LOCATION WITH LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENT PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. FINISHED FLOOR TO MATCH WITH EXISTING GARAGE LEVEL.
MILLWORK	MILLWORK BY OTHERS, REFER TO INTERIOR DESIGNER SHEETS.
MERCHANDISE DISPLAY	MERCHANDISE DISPLAY, REFER TO ELECTRICAL.
ALIGN NEW 6" WALL	ALIGN NEW 6" WALL WITH EXISTING VESTIBULE, MODIFY EXISTING STOREFRONT TO MATCH.
NEW 6" METAL STUD WALL	NEW 6" METAL STUD WALL AT 16" O.C. WITH 5/8" GYPSUM BOARD ON BOTH SIDES.

2 LOBBY FLOOR PLAN
 1/8" = 1'-0"

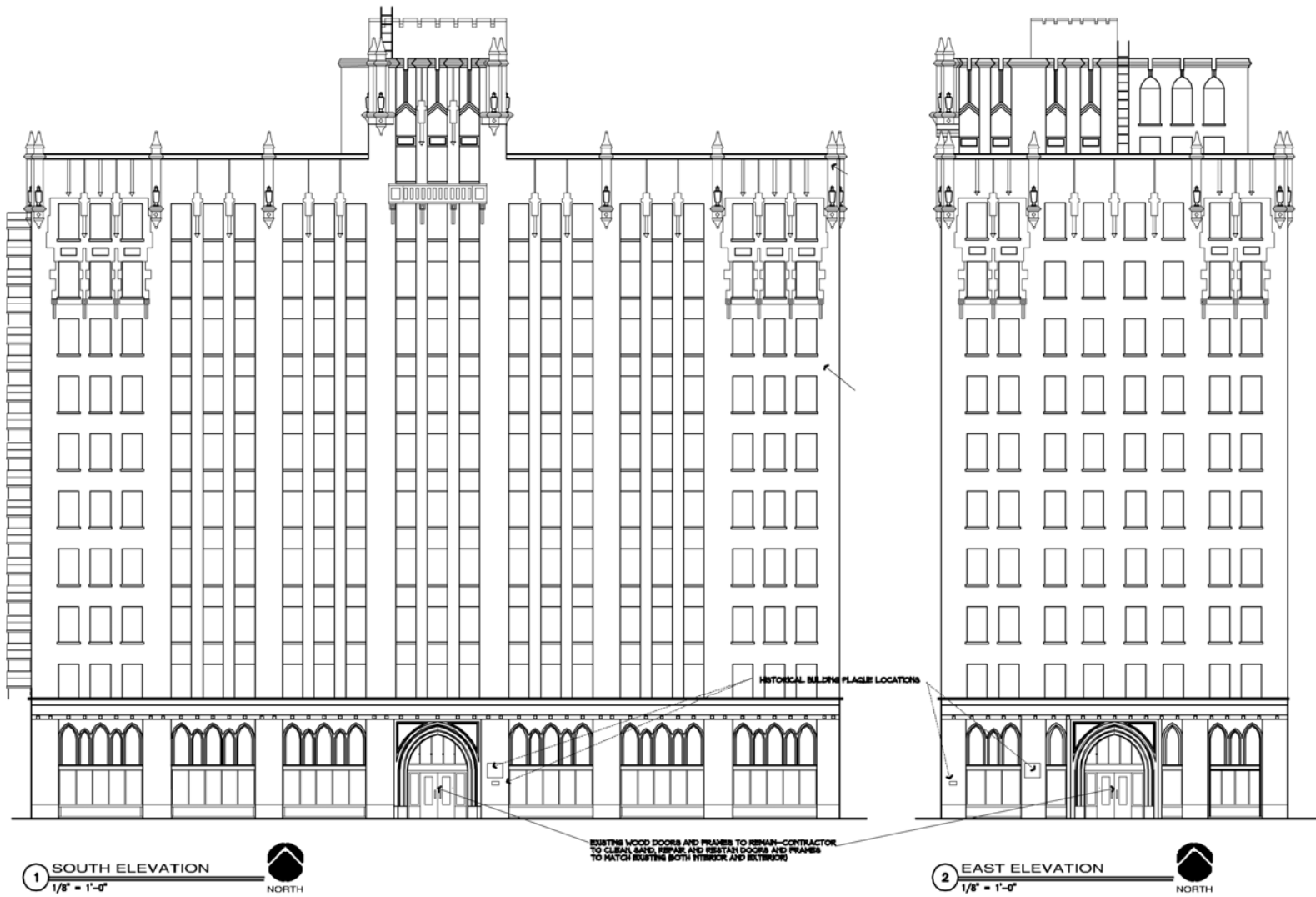

Fisk Medical Arts Building, Amarillo, Potter, Texas

2008 Fourth Floor Plan (typical of upper floors) by W/D Architects, Amarillo



Fisk Medical Arts Building, Amarillo, Potter, Texas

2008 elevations by W/D Architects, Amarillo



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