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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

RECEIVED OCT 04 1991

NATIONAL REGISTER

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Central Presbyterian Church other names/site number First Presbyterian Church

2. Location

street & number 1100 Harrison Street city, town Amarillo state Texas code TX county Potter code 375 zip code 79101

3. Classification

Table with 3 columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, and Number of Resources within Property. Includes checkboxes for private/public ownership and building/site/structure/object categories.

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: Curtis Runnell, State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission. Date: 30 Sept. 1991

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official: Date: State or Federal agency and bureau:

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is: entered in the National Register. determined eligible for the National Register. determined not eligible for the National Register. removed from the National Register. other, (explain:). Signature of the Keeper: Delores Byen Date of Action: 11/13/91

## 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religion/Religious facility

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religion/Religious facility

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals/  
Late Gothic Revival/Tudor Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls stone/limestone  
stucco

roof ceramic tile

other glass

wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Central Presbyterian Church is a 2 1/2-story limestone and stucco building that forms a U-shaped complex around a large courtyard. The church dominates the southwest corner of 11th and South Harrison streets near downtown Amarillo. The Gothic Revival building with Tudor details was built in 1926 as a complex made up of three wings: the sanctuary on the north, the office/ educational wing on the west, and the manse on the south (Photo 1). In 1961-1962, the church underwent extensive alterations. Simulated half-timbering and stucco were added to the upper story of the office wing, emphasizing the Tudor detailing of the church. However, the most notable exterior change to the building involved the replacement of the manse by a chapel. The chapel addition is quite compatible in scale, design and materials to the original building. While it changes the appearance somewhat, the addition does not mar the overall feel of the building (Photo 2).

The Central Presbyterian Church is six blocks southwest of the Potter County courthouse and less than one mile from the center of downtown Amarillo (See 7/3). The church occupies most of the eastern half of block 153 in the Plemons Addition, which is one of the oldest residential areas in Amarillo. Residential properties remain prevalent southwest of the church, while 1- and 2-story commercial properties predominate to the north and east. Commercial properties and surface parking lots are found to the east of the church. The Central Presbyterian Church is bounded by South Harrison Street on the east (front), 11th Street on the north, an alley on the west, and a 2-story converted residential property to the south. Its central wing faces South Harrison, with the north and south wings stretching out to that street. The First Baptist Church parking lot is across South Harrison Street to the east. Across the alley, connected by a porte cochere to the west (rear) of the central wing of the building, is a 2-story "Christian Education Building," built in 1962. This relatively new addition is not part of this nomination (See 7/4 - 7/6).

The Central Presbyterian Church is set back about 10 feet from 11th Street, and about 15 feet from Harrison Street. A sidewalk and a narrow lawn border the building on the north and east sides. The block is flat, and the eastern perimeter of the church is bordered by low shrubs (Photo 2). Two large elm trees frame the front elevation of the sanctuary, and a pine tree stands next to a side entrance at the northeast corner (Photo 3).

Built in a Gothic Revival style with Tudor details, the Central Presbyterian Church complex includes a sanctuary, office wing, and a chapel linked by an open lancet-arched arcade across the South Harrison Street elevation. Gothic Revival details include lancet-arched openings, flying buttresses, crocket spires, carved pinnacles, and parapeted gables with limestone coping (Photos 2, 3). Tudor details such as half-timbering and stucco are prominent on the office wing (Photos 2, 4-6). Tudor arches are found on the stained glass windows, in the walls of the arcade, and in the bell tower. Tudor tracery is also a part of the stained glass windows.

See continuation sheet

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The sanctuary has a rectangular plan with one cross gable on the south elevation, two cross gables on the north elevation, and a small vestry protruding from the north wall, near Harrison Street. A principal entrance to the sanctuary is through multi-paned doors below the tower at the north end of the courtyard, and on the west side of the sanctuary (See 7/5). The north and south walls of the sanctuary have white limestone flying buttresses with carved limestone weathering and finials. The buttresses are separated by Tudor-arched stained glass windows on the lower level and a carved limestone balustrade at the second level (Photo 3). The east wall has a large Tudor-arched stained glass window that rises about 15 feet, illuminating the alter (Photo 7).

The interior of the sanctuary has rich Gothic Revival detailing, including carved wooden pews and pulpits, stained glass windows with elaborate tracery, and a vaulted ceiling of wood. The interior walls are stuccoed, painted and scored to resemble pink, green, and tan stone. The most outstanding element of the sanctuary is the chancel, recessed behind a massive carved limestone lancet arch (Photo 7).

The 2 1/2-story gabled west wing houses the offices and meeting rooms of the church. Formerly known as the education wing, the office wing is rectangular in plan and has many Tudor Revival features such as stuccoed facades, simulated half-timbering, and a steeply pitched roof. Windows are 6/6 wood sash. Both the east (front) and west (rear) elevations have three hipped dormers each. The main entrance to the office wing is on the west side of the building, allowing access from the alley and the newer Christian Education Building, which is west of the office wing, connected by a porte cochere. The north end of the office wing roof is hipped, and the south end is gabled with a limestone parapet. A 2-story flat roof projection with a castellated parapet and 6/6 sash windows extends south from the office wing about 12 feet (Photos 5, 6).

The first and second floors of the office wing have dropped ceilings, and most of the black and white terrazzo floors are covered with carpeting or linoleum. The third floor has sloped wood ceilings and poured concrete floors. However, the original doors and moldings on the second and third floors are intact. A basement level extends below the sanctuary and the office wing, and includes space for a fellowship hall, kitchen, boiler room and several meeting rooms (See 7/7).

A tall bell tower rises from the east wall of the office wing, at the northwest corner of the courtyard. Its Gothic Revival detailing and soaring octagonal spire with pinnacles lends vertical allusion to the complex. This provides a strong contrast with the low, steeply pitched cross-gabled ceramic tile roofs of the building and the strong horizontal lines created by the arcade. This makes the church smaller in scale and more compatible with the surrounding properties. Cast stone spires adorn the arcade and the gables.

The south wing of the complex is a cross-plan chapel, built in 1961-62. The chapel is a 1 1/2-story cross gabled limestone structure with a metal spire rising from the intersection of the two roofs. The front (east) gable is placed centrally, and has a large drop-arched stained glass window. The

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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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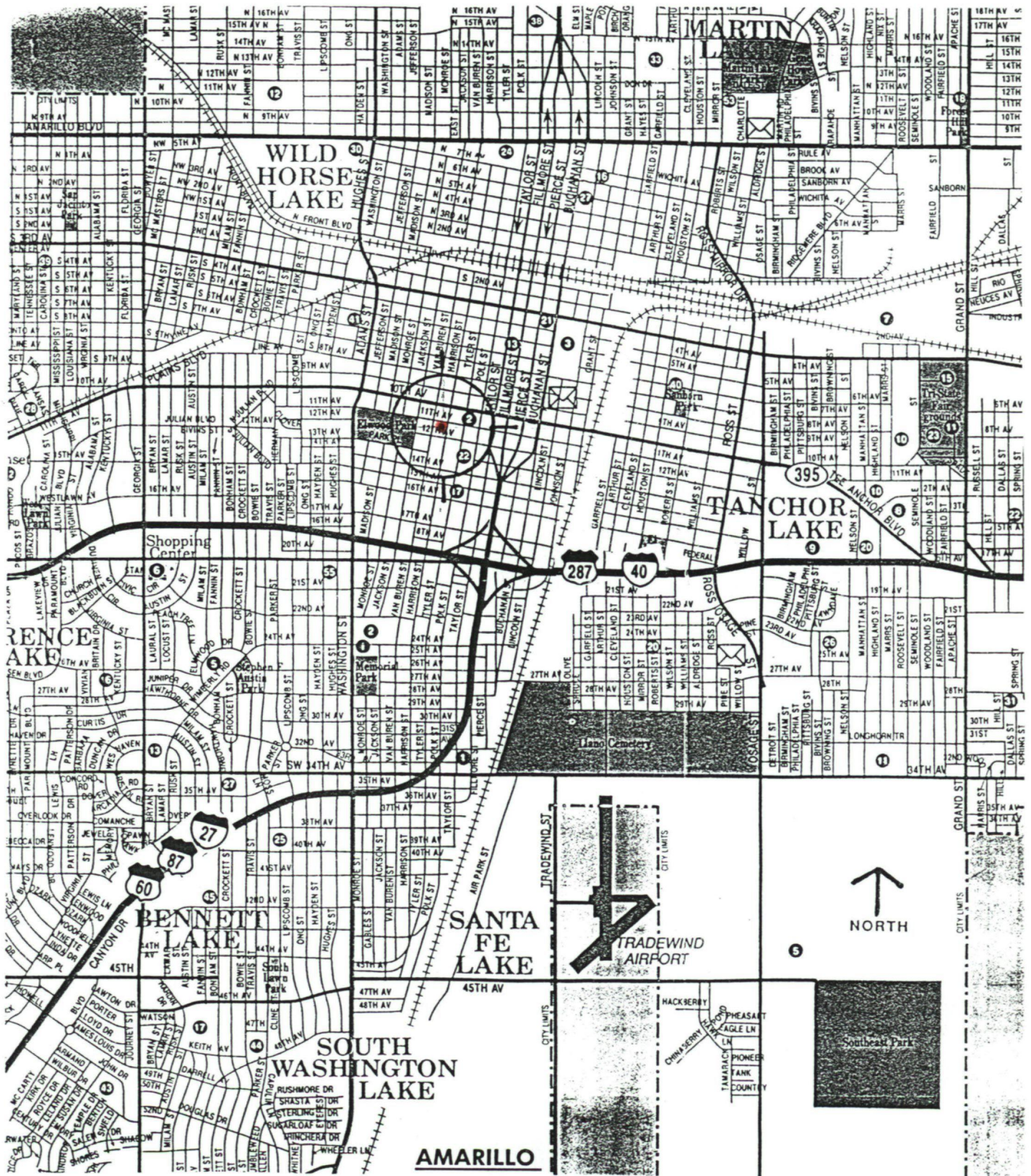
south and west gables each have rose windows with organic tracery centered and placed about eight feet below the apex of their gable (Photo 4).

Waggoner made a great effort to continue the architectural vocabulary and materials of the earlier portions of the building. Thus, it is difficult to differentiate between the office wing and sanctuary, and the relatively new chapel. Perhaps in an effort to balance the front facade's composition, a tall metal spire was placed at the intersection of the new chapel's two gables, offsetting the 1926 Gothic tower. However, the overall feel of the complex remains intact.

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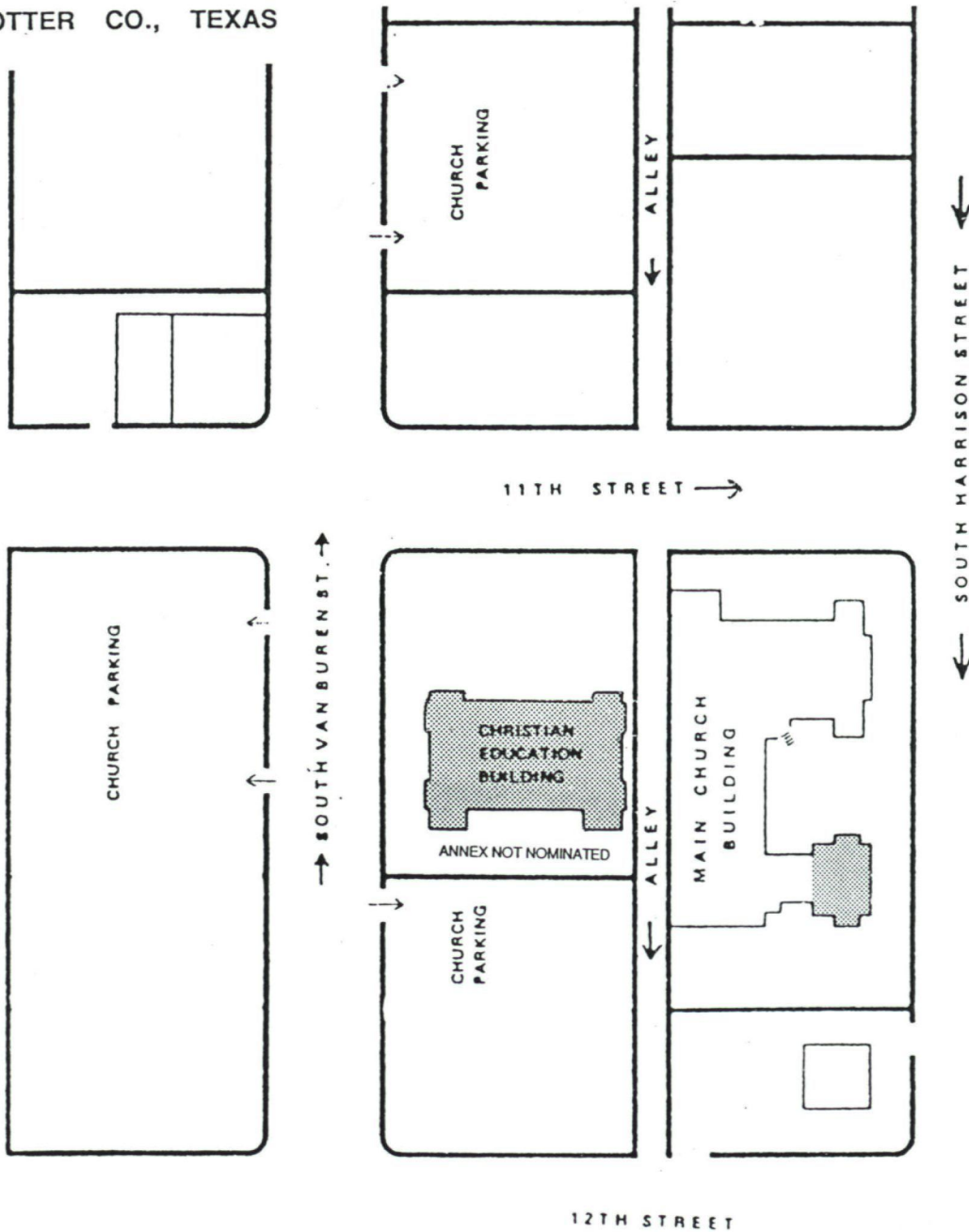
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National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

AMARILLO, POTTER CO., TEXAS



1962 ADDITION

NOT TO SCALE



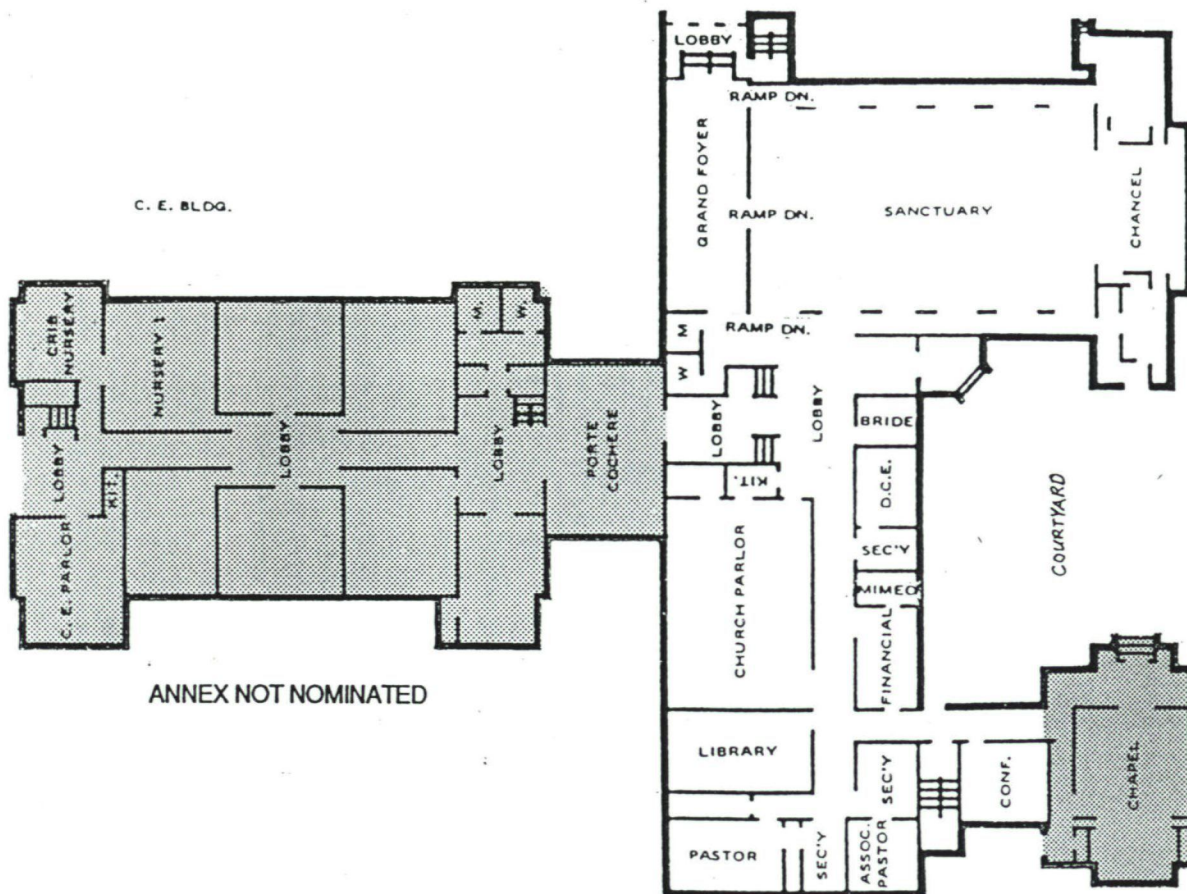
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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## CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

AMARILLO, POTTER CO., TEXAS



First Main Building – First Floor Christian Education Building



1962 ADDITION

NOT TO SCALE



NORTH

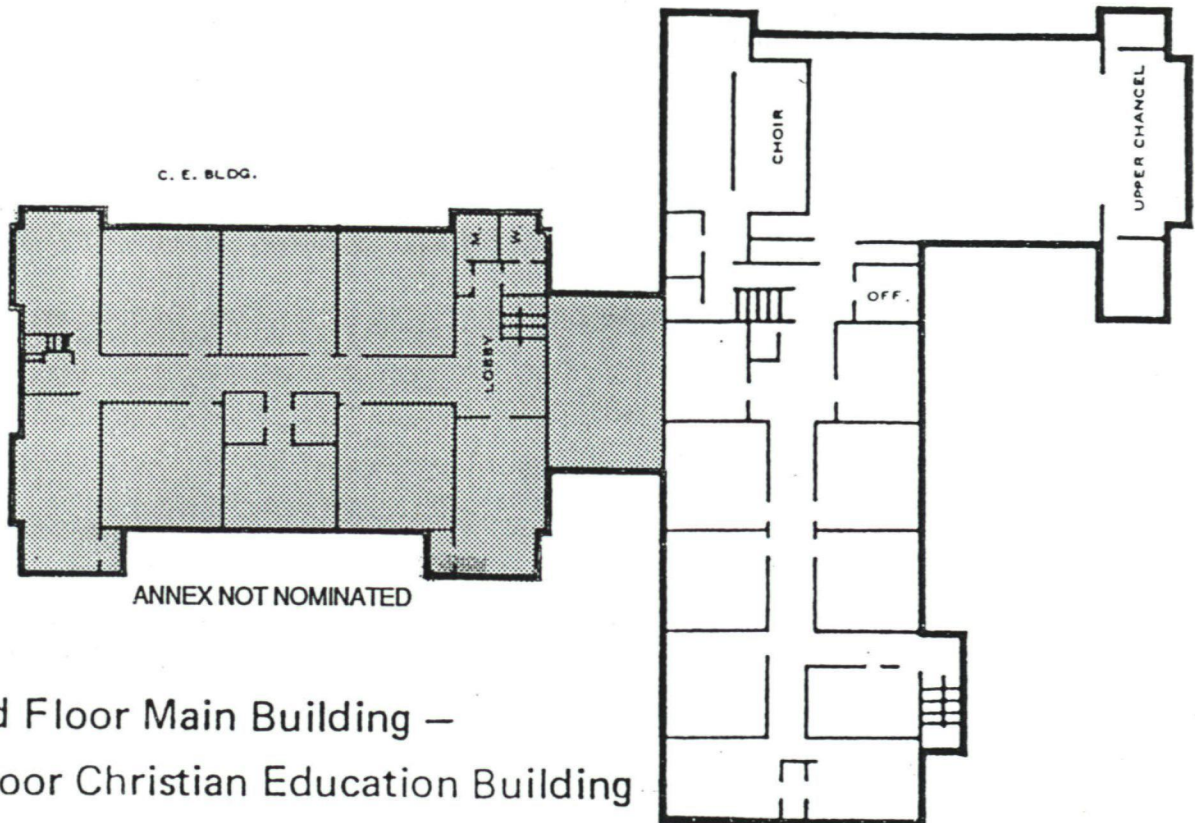
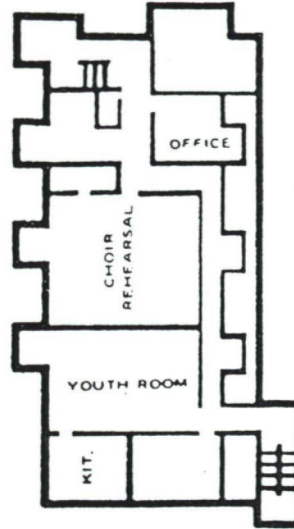
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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
AMARILLO, POTTER CO., TEXAS

Third Floor Main Building



Second Floor Main Building –  
2nd Floor Christian Education Building

 1962 ADDITION

NOT TO SCALE



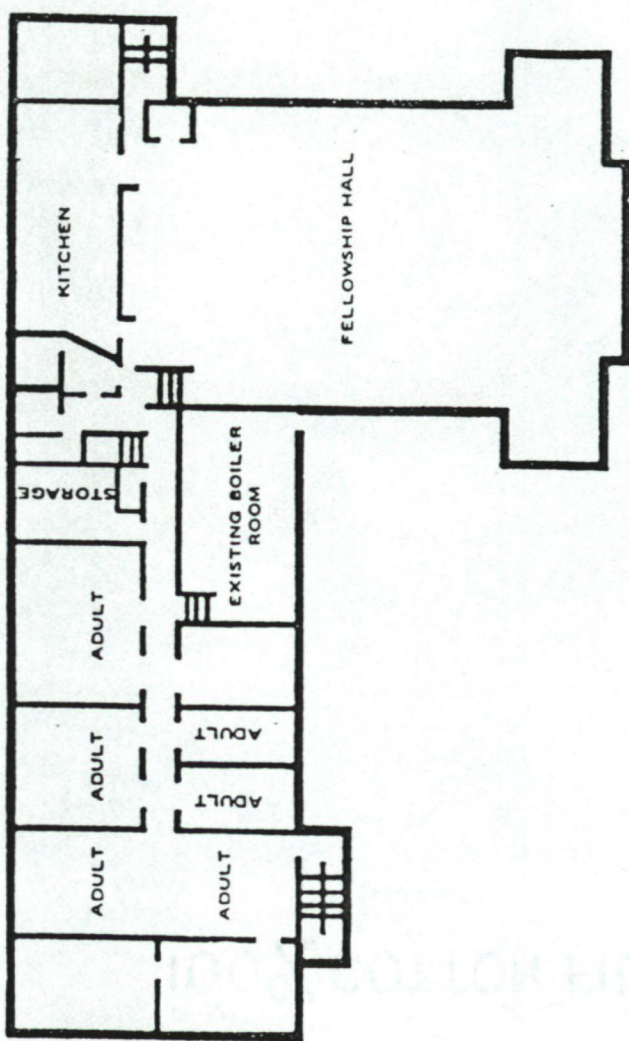
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CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

AMARILLO, POTTER CO., TEXAS



Basement — Main Building

NOT TO SCALE



**8. Statement of Significance**

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

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

1926  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

n/a  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

n/a  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

n/a  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder

Shepard and Wiser  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

The Central Presbyterian Church is a product of the historical revival styles which dominated American ecclesiastical design during the 1880s through the 1930s. The church was designed by the Kansas City firm of Shepard and Wiser and is an excellent example of the Gothic Revival style. The period of significance is 1926, the date of the church's construction. The Central Presbyterian Church stands in the Plemons Addition, one of the oldest residential areas in Amarillo, Potter County, Texas. The neighborhood is adjacent to and south of downtown, and is now divided into eastern and western portions by IH 27, and bordered on the south by IH 40. Resultant development pressures have compromised the historic integrity of the Plemons Addition, lending greater significance to the Central Presbyterian Church as an important local landmark. The design of the church reflects an unusual sensitivity to its impact on the residential neighborhood that formerly adjoined it to the east, west and south. The 1962 alterations to the building, including removal of the manse and its replacement with a chapel, were done in a sensitive manner, with similar building materials, and in a similar style and scale. Thus, the overall integrity of the complex was not compromised. However, the 2-story Christian Education Building, which was added across the alley to the west of the main complex in 1962, is not included in this nomination. The Central Presbyterian Church relates to the statewide Community and Regional Development context, specifically to the rapid growth of Amarillo during the first three decades of the 20th century. The building meets National Register Criterion C, significant in the area of architecture at the local level, as one of the best examples of the Gothic Revival style in Amarillo and the Texas Panhandle region.

Having moved three times in 36 years, the Central Presbyterian Church congregation finally settled in a building that would become a social and spiritual focal point for the Plemons Addition, one of Amarillo's oldest neighborhoods. As an architectural landmark, the present church building mixes subtlety and grandeur, demonstrating a remarkable design that enabled it to fit into its former residential surroundings without overwhelming them. Built in 1926, the large church building was necessary to serve a burgeoning congregation, which in turn was a result of the sustained boom that Amarillo experienced during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

See Bibliography which begins with Continuation Sheet 9-1.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

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

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acres of property one acre

UTM References

A 1 4 | 2 4 1 4 0 0 | 3 8 9 9 0 4 0  
 Zone Easting Northing

C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  
 Zone Easting Northing

D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 1, 2, 3 and the north 40 feet of Lot 4, Block 153, Plemons Addition.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the property are defined by the existing lot and block upon which the original church building was constructed.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Jeffrey A. Twining (research by Sally Victor)

organization Texas Historical Commission date July, 1989; August, 1991

street & number P.O. Box 12276 telephone 512/463-6094

city or town Austin state Texas zip code 78711

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Amarillo was incorporated in Potter County in 1887, and owed its establishment to the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad, which preceded any substantive settlement of the area (Charles Page, p. 15). Despite the national depression of 1893, and its temporary dissolution as a city in 1894, Amarillo survived to become an important cattle shipping point, and nearly tripled in population from 482 in 1890 to 1442 in 1900. The town enjoyed phenomenal growth driven first by its role as a railhead for 1890s cattle ranches in the Texas Panhandle, then by agricultural diversification, and finally by the discovery of oil and gas nearby in the 1920s.

The institutional growth of the Central Presbyterian Church mirrored the rapid development of Amarillo in the late 19th century and the first decades of the 20th century. The congregation was organized as the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., on September 28, 1890, by the Reverend A.W. Rodgers, and 13 laymembers. Services were held twice a month and by the end of first year, the congregation numbered about 30 people. In early 1892, the congregation moved into a new frame church building at 620 Fillmore Street, and the church became known as the Fillmore Street Presbyterian Church (First Presbyterian, pp. 1-3).

The congregation grew rapidly, gaining as many as 175 new members in one month in 1901, and included people as diverse as construction workers and prominent local businessmen (First Presbyterian, p. 8). Less than 20 years after the Fillmore Street Church was occupied, overcrowded conditions in the Sunday School and the sanctuary influenced the membership to build a new church at 1000 Taylor, in the Plemons Addition. On August 16, 1909, the church's name was changed to "Central Presbyterian Church" to reflect the change in location (First Presbyterian, p. 10). Many in the congregation felt that the new imposing red brick building on Taylor Street designed by Otho G. Roquemore would "serve (us) from then on" (First Presbyterian, p. 42).

Amarillo boomed after the discovery of oil and gas nearby in the 1920s. Eleven major housing additions were platted in Amarillo in the mid-1920s and more than 300 residential building permits a month were issued for much of that decade (Charles Page, p. 26; First Presbyterian, p. 43). The city's population grew to 27,767 in 1926, and by that time, the Central Presbyterian Church congregation had outgrown its Classical Revival building at Tenth and Taylor streets (First Presbyterian, p. 43).

The congregation met in 1925, and for the third time in less than two generations decided to build another entirely new church building at a different location (First Presbyterian, p. 25). Several lots were purchased at 11th and South Harrison streets that year, making the Central Presbyterian Church the first to move out of the original downtown area (First Presbyterian, p. 13).

The new limestone church complex was completed in 1927 at a cost of \$400,000 by contractor Mont J. Green of Manhattan, Kansas. Early plans did not include a manse, but the addition was made after Mrs. J.D. Shuford donated \$15,000 to the building fund as a memorial to her husband.

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The church building committee selected the architectural firm of Shepard and Wiser to design the new building. The firm was the successor to Shepard, Farrar, and Wiser, headquartered in Kansas City, and was one of several outside architecture firms to come to Amarillo in the 1910s and the 1920s to take advantage of the rapid development in the Panhandle city (Charles Page, p. 27).

The firm's partners were Charles E. Shepard, a graduate of Ames College in Iowa, who began practicing in 1887, and Albert C. Wiser, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University who joined the firm in 1910. They designed projects in cities throughout Texas, including Lubbock, Sweetwater, Abilene, El Paso and San Antonio.

Shepard and Wiser transformed the skyline of Amarillo with their commercial building designs (Charles Page, p. 26). In 1924, they designed the first unit of the Amarillo Building (301 S. Polk Street) and the second unit in 1926. They also designed two Spanish Colonial Revival commercial buildings, the Herring Hotel/Herring Plaza Office Building (1926-1928, 317 East 3rd Street), and the Rule Building (1927, 101 E. 3rd Street). Residential properties designed by the firm in the nearby Plemons-Eakle District include the Prairie School style J.D. Shuford Residence (1913, 1608 Polk Street), the Joe B. Snead House (1925, 2123 S. Harrison Street), and the Classical Revival Landergin/Harrington Residence (1914, 1600 Polk Street, N.R. 1975) Pat Landergin, a prominent cattleman and banker who built the Polk Street house, was the Central Presbyterian Church building committee chairman.

Shepard and Wiser demonstrated an eclectic use of style and materials by combining Gothic Revival and Tudor details, limestone walls and cast stone pinnacles in the design of the Central Presbyterian Church (Charles Page, p. 28). The placement of the church in a neighborhood context was fairly sophisticated as well, as every effort was made to incorporate this enormous building into its surroundings. The low, steeply gabled roof and the horizontal lines assisted by the arcade made the building appear smaller in scale, and thus more compatible to the adjacent residential neighborhood.

The church was designed to be more than simply a place of worship. Of the first five additions that made up the early city, only the Plemons Addition (platted in 1890 south of downtown Amarillo) had reserved property for public amenities, such as land for Elwood Park (two blocks west of the present Central Presbyterian Church site). Prodded by the Reverend Rasmus Thomsen, the building committee added several amenities to the complex that the community lacked. The third floor of the education wing housed a gymnasium, with dressing rooms and showers. Large meeting halls ensured that organizations such as the Boy Scouts could meet near their homes. The basement level Fellowship Hall included a stage, dressing rooms, and a projection booth. Saturday night was reserved as recreational night; instead of walking downtown, members could watch a free basketball game, a movie or a play in the facilities provided by this community center (First Presbyterian, pp. 10, 16, 45-47).

The Central Presbyterian Church served the Plemons Addition quite well until the mid 1950s. Development pressures started to affect the integrity of

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National Park Service

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the neighborhood. The need for downtown parking led to the razing of older buildings in order to construct parking lots (Charles Page, p. 34). Canyon Drive (IH 27) was begun in 1955, and split the Plemons, Oliver-Eakle and Wolflin Park Additions along a north-south axis, destroying many older residential buildings, and threatening the general fabric of those neighborhoods. Interstate 40 also threatened the Plemons Addition, encroaching from the south. Small commercial buildings replaced residences to the north of the Central Presbyterian Church, although most of the properties around the block were still residential. Amarillo continued to see enormous population growth, from 51,694 in 1950 to 137,969 in 1960. This created additional pressure on the city's built environment, generating new phases of demolition and construction.

The Central Presbyterian Church complex was extensively remodeled and several additions made in 1961-62. The first floor of the educational wing was converted from classrooms into office space, and the ceilings on the first and second floors were lowered. The original linoleum flooring and some walls were covered with grass cloth. The third floor was changed from a gymnasium to a choir room, youth room and music offices. The exterior of the church was altered with the addition of simulated half-timbering and stucco on the upper story of the west wing. The three-part stained glass window on the east elevation of the sanctuary was replaced, and the horizontal stone spandrel was removed (Photos 2, 8).

In addition, the 2-story manse at the southwest corner of the complex was razed and replaced by a small chapel in a similar style designed by local architect Harold E. Waggoner. A new 2-story educational building across the alley to the west of the original church complex was also constructed.

Despite the 1961-62 alterations, the church complex remains one of the best examples of late Gothic Revival architecture in Amarillo. This style was popular for American ecclesiastical buildings during the second half of the 19th century, and the first three decades of the 20th century. The Central Presbyterian Church (now known as the First Presbyterian Church) is particularly notable for its elaborate details, and for the overall quality and sophistication of its architectural design.

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**Bibliography**

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Central Presbyterian Church  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Potter

DATE RECEIVED: 10/04/91 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/28/91  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/13/91 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/18/91  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 91001649

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 11/13/91 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



Central Presbyterian Church  
1100 S. Harrison

Amarillo, Potter County, Texas

Historic photo - copy photo by Larry D. Hodge, 1988  
neg. w/ Preservation Amarillo, Amarillo, TX

East facade

Camera facing west

Photo 1 of 8

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
1100 S. HARRISON, site # 1012  
AMARILLO, POTTER CITY, TX  
HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH  
EAST FACADE  
CAMERA FACING WEST  
PHOTOGRAPHER: L. D. HODGE, 1988  
Negatives on file: PRESERVATION AMARILLO,  
AMARILLO, TX

1/20/01

587



Central Presbyterian Church

1100 S. Harrison

Amarillo, Potter County, Texas

Larry D. Hodge

1988

neg. w/ Preservation Amarillo, Amarillo, TX

East elevation

camera facing west

Photo 2 of 8

Photo 2

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

1100 S. HARRISON, SITE # 1012

AMARILLO, TEXAS, POTTER CTY

EAST FACADE

CAMERA FACING WEST

PHOTOGRAPHER: L. D. HODGE, 1988

NEGATIVES on file: PRESERVATION AMARILLO

AMARILLO, TX

487

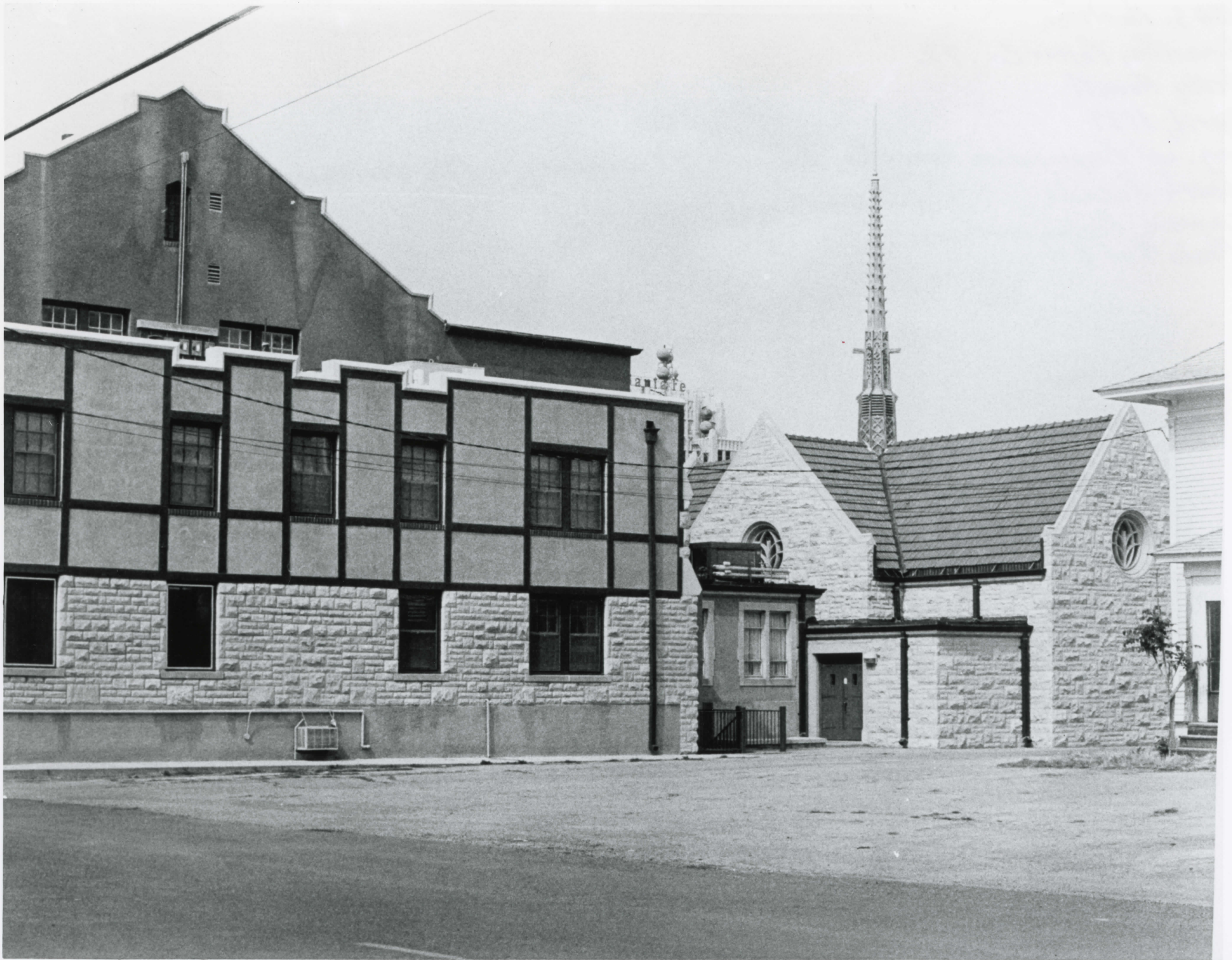


FIRST  
PRESBYTERIAN  
CHURCH

Central Presbyterian Church  
1100 S. Harrison; Amarillo, Potter Co., TX  
Larry D. Hodge  
1988  
neg. w/ Preservation Amarillo, Amarillo, Texas  
North elevation  
camera facing south-southwest  
Photo 3 of 8

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
1100 S. HARRISON, SITE # 1012  
AMARILLO, TEXAS, POTTER COUNTY  
NORTH FACADE  
CAMERA FACING SOUTH  
PHOTOGRAPHER: LD. HODGE, 1988  
Negatives on file: PRESERVATION AMARILLO,  
AMARILLO, TEXAS

137



Central Presbyterian Church

1100 S. Harrison

Amarillo, Potter Co., TX

Betty Howell

April, 1989

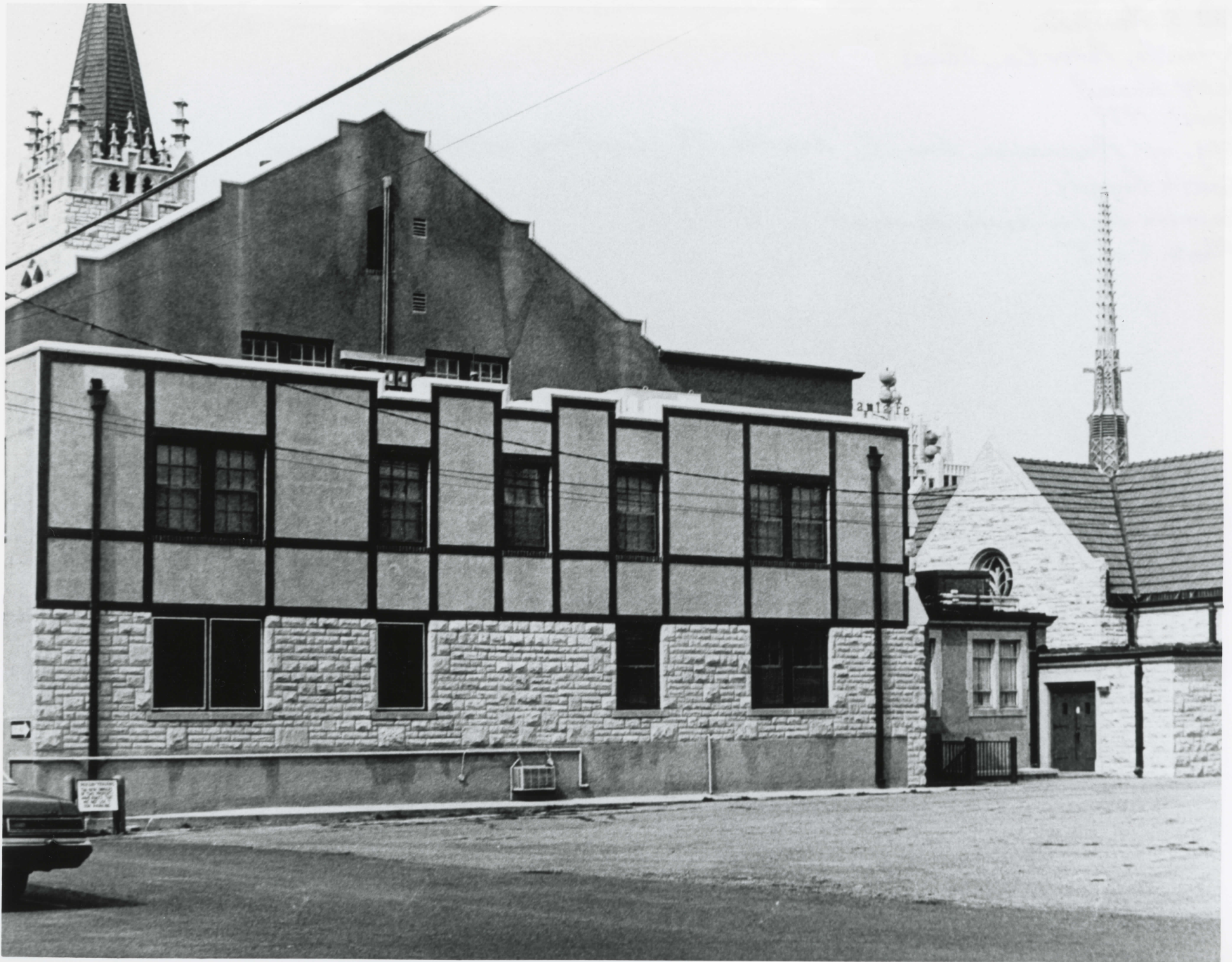
neg. w/ Preservation Amarillo, Amarillo, TX; copy neg. w/ TX Hist. Comm.

South facade

camera facing northeast

Photo 4 of 8

Photo 4



Central Presbyterian Church

1100 S. Harrison

Amarillo, Potter Co., Texas

Betty Howell

April, 1989

neg. w/ Preservation Amarillo, Amarillo, TX; Copy neg. w/ Tex. Hist. Comm.

South facade

camera facing north-northeast

Photo 5 of 8

Photo 5



Central Presby Lamen Church

1100 S. Harrison

Amarillo, Potter Cty, TX

Photo by: Betty Howell, April, 1989

Neg on file: Preservation Amarillo

Amarillo, TX

Photo 6

west facade of office wing  
camera facing northeast  
Photo 6 of 8



Central Presbyterian Church  
1100 S. Harrison, Site # 1012  
Amarillo, Potter Cty, TX

INTERIOR VIEW, SANCTUARY

Photographer: L.D. HODGE, 1988

Neg on file: PRESERVATION AMARILLO,  
AMARILLO, TX

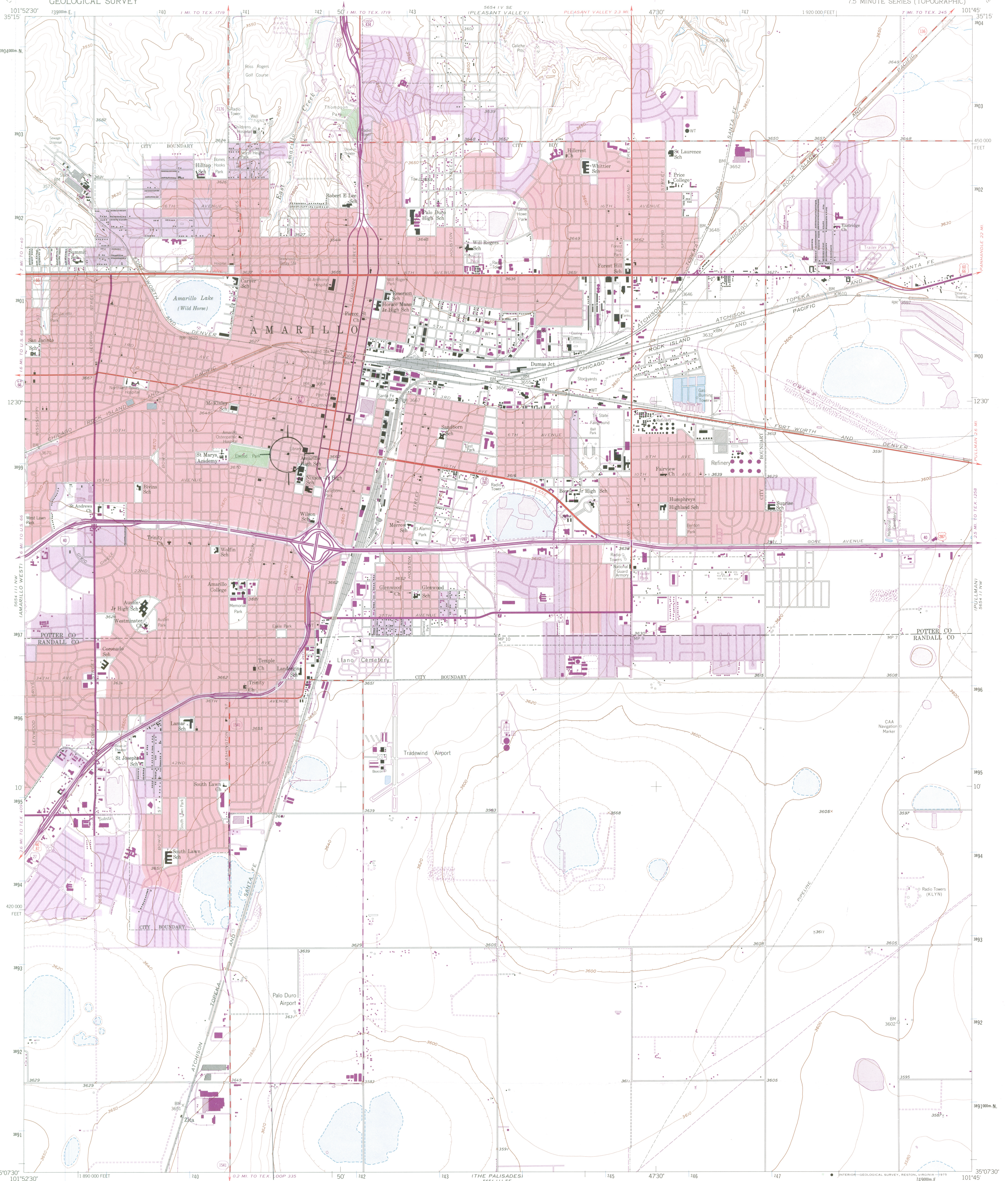
camera facing east  
Photo 7 of 8

Photo 7

787

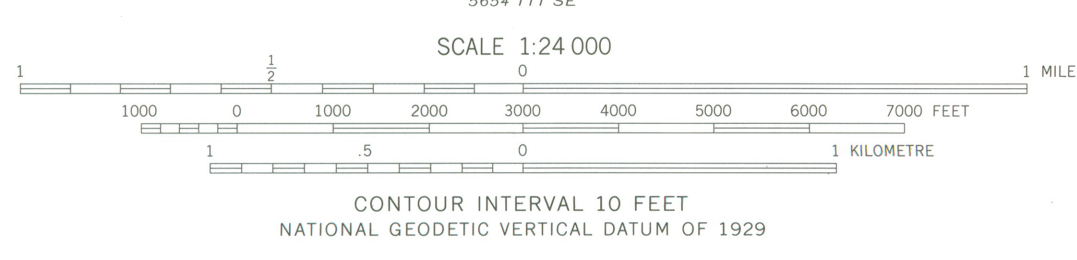
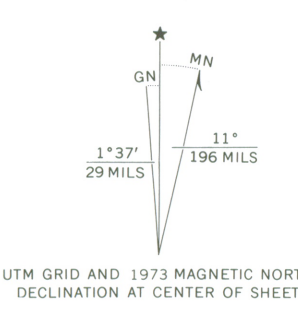






CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
1100 HARRISON STREET  
AMARILLO, POTTER CO, TEXAS  
UTM REFERENCE: 14/241400/3899040

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
Topography from aerial photographs by Kelsh plottor  
and by planetable surveys 1956. Aerial photographs taken 1953  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Texas coordinate system, north zone  
1000-metre Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 14, shown in blue  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs  
taken 1967 and 1973. 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  
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A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

3501-224

AMARILLO EAST, TEX.  
N3507.5—W10145/7.5  
1956  
PHOTOREVISED 1967 AND 1973  
AMS 5654 III NE—SERIES V882