

2021

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

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 Polk Street Methodist Church
other names/site number Polk Street United Methodist Church

2. Location

street & number 1401 South Polk Street n/a not for publication
city, town Amarillo n/a vicinity
state Texas code TX county Potter code 375 zip code 79101

3. Classification

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

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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: [Signature] Date: 11 Dec. 1991
State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
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
Date of Action
Entered in the National Register
1/28/92



## 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 brick

roof stone/slate

other stone/limestone

glass

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Polk Street Methodist Church is a 4-story brick building that forms a rectangular complex around a large courtyard. The church dominates the southeast corner of Polk Street and 14th Street, near downtown Amarillo. The Gothic Revival church with Tudor details was built in 1926-1928 and is made up of two wings: the rectangular sanctuary on the north and the U-plan education wing on the south, connected by a tower on the west side. South of the church is the adjacent 2-story parsonage (1927), which is not included in this nomination. Together the two buildings occupy the entire western half of the block and face west to Polk Street. The U-plan, 2-story "Activities Building" (1952), east of the main building, is also not part of this nomination.

The Polk Street Methodist Church is nine blocks south of the Potter County courthouse and about one mile from the center of downtown Amarillo (7/3). The church occupies most of the western half of block 3 in the Sanborn and Holland Subdivision of block 180 in the Plemons Addition, one of the oldest residential areas in Amarillo. Surface parking lots, and 1- and 2-story commercial buildings now predominate to the north, south and west of the church (Photo 1). A park occupies the block east of the church, and acts as a buffer against IH 27, which runs north to south 1 1/2 blocks east of the church.

Residential properties are still found two blocks away to the southwest, and three blocks to the east, past IH 27. The Polk Street Methodist Church is bounded by Polk Street on the west (front), 14th Street on the north, an alley on the east, and the parsonage to the south. The church is connected by a hyphen across the alley to the 2-story Activities Building to the rear.

The church building is set back about 20 feet from Polk Street, and about 25 feet from 14th Street. A sidewalk and lawn border the building on the north, south and west sides. The block is flat, and small trees dot the western and southern perimeter of the church. Low shrubs frame two minor entrances to the sanctuary on the north side.

Built in the Gothic Revival style with Tudor details, the Polk Street Methodist Church includes a rectangular sanctuary, and a U-plan education wing around a central courtyard (7/4, 7/5). Gothic Revival details include pointed arched openings, parapeted gables with limestone coping, lancet pinnacles, and pedimented buttresses. Tudor Revival details include the four-centered arched stained glass windows on the west and north elevations, and the castellated stairwell/doorway projecting from the north wall near the alley.

The sanctuary has a rectangular plan with a green slate front gabled roof and limestone parapets. Two symmetrical buttresses with multiple



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triangular arched pinnacles frame the wing's principle front entrance. The 3-bay, second floor entry is approached via broad limestone steps flanked by lanterns. Three pairs of oak doors are crowned by a segmental arched limestone enframingent. A 25-foot high four-centered arched art glass window with elaborate tracery looms above the doorway, and a small drop arched vent is centered near the apex of the gable. The massive, brick buttresses on either side of the entrance lend vertical allusion to the front gabled sanctuary with their soaring lancet pinnacles and angular limestone capped shafts (Photo 2).

The north facade of the sanctuary is dominated by six large four-centered arched art glass windows with elaborate tracteries and limestone enframingents. Two minor entrances on the north facade of the sanctuary have limestone segmental arches and enframingents flanked by lanterns. The entrance near the alley protrudes from the north wall as a Tudor style castellated parapet stairwell that includes a double-hung art glass window at the second floor level. A casement window and a double-hung art glass window are found over the northwest entrance. Six pairs of double-hung windows allow light into ground floor classrooms beneath the sanctuary (Photo 3).

The rear (east wall) of the sanctuary has several casement and double hung art glass windows with cast stone sills at the first and second floor levels. Several small rectangular attic vents with cast stone lintels are centered near the apex of the gable (Photo 4).

The education (south) wing of the church is a U-plan brick building with a green slate hipped roof. A massive, square-plan brick and limestone bell tower rises and projects forward toward Polk Street from the west (front) wall of the education wing, marking an entrance near the southwest corner of the sanctuary. Its height, four-centered arched openings, and lancet pinnacles lend vertical allusion to the entire complex. The tower draws even more attention as one of the few asymmetrical elements of the church (Page, p. 86). A stepped limestone parapeted cross gable marks another entrance to the education wing near its southwest corner. A large four-centered arched art glass window begins at the third floor and rises above the fourth floor coping line. Brick and limestone buttresses frame the protruding doorway, continuing the vertical allusion of the building and reflecting the larger twin buttresses that frame the sanctuary's entrance. Double-hung windows with cast stone enframingents are evenly spaced along the west facade of the education wing at each floor level. Between some of the third and fourth floor windows is a series of cast stone decorative panels (Photos 5, 6).

A more institutional treatment is reflected on the southern elevation of the education wing (Photo 7). Double-hung windows with cast stone sills are placed in six pairs at each floor level, breaking an otherwise featureless plane. An enclosed stairwell (1984-85) protrudes from the southeast corner. Built with similar materials and workmanship, this addition does not detract from the overall feel of the church. The east wall of the education wing is very similar to the south facade; unadorned with four pairs of double-hung windows at each floor level (Photo 8).

A hyphen of rooms and hallways spanning the alley joins the complex with the U-plan, 2-story "Activities Building" to the east. This smaller annex was



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built in 1952 using a similar style and materials, so it does not detract substantially from the feel of the original complex.

The Tudor Revival parsonage stands south of the education wing on the corner of Polk Street and 15th Street. Originally this building was an important component of the overall feel of the complex, constructed in a style that reflected the Tudor details in the church (Photo 9). However, the enclosure of the porch using stucco and faux half-timbering, and the replacement of the original diamond patterned windows with reflective glass and wood paneling, detracts substantially from the architectural integrity of the house. Historic and current photographs suggest that these unsympathetic changes could be easily reversed, making the parsonage eligible for future inclusion in this nomination as a Contributing property (Formal, p. 10; Photo 10).

The sanctuary interior is largely intact, although the original dark wood has been painted white (Photo 11). The sanctuary is entered through four pairs of interior double doors with diamond lights. The gently curved wood pews are arranged in three sections. The end of each pew is carved with a Gothic tracery motif. The second story loft has a U-plan and is held up with metal columns with simple stylized capitals. The interior east wall, at the head of the altar, features a segmental arch that stretches to each side of the second story loft. Below, the space is inset with three bays of elaborate Gothic arches in a 2-3-2 pattern with foliated and perpendicular tracery on the upper half of the backdrop. Below the Gothic arches is a 2-3-2 set of Gothic arched art glass rendering of the Last Supper. Above the segmental arch, a diamond patterned grill extends the full width of the sanctuary, reflecting the Tudor motif found in the sanctuary door lights. The vaulted ceiling has exposed ribs in-filled with recessed rectangular patterns.

Church offices are found beneath the sanctuary, at ground floor level. Most of the rooms in the education building are classrooms of various sizes. A chapel is found at the southwest corner of the education wing, on the ground floor. The open, central courtyard and the third floor roof garden just east of the court allow controlled outdoor access for children and other members of the congregation.









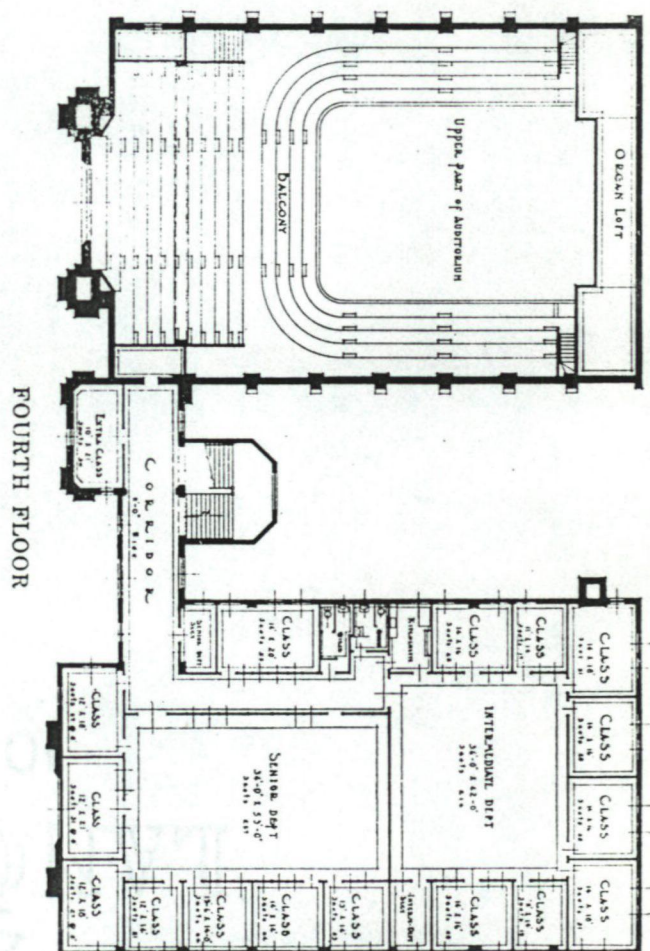
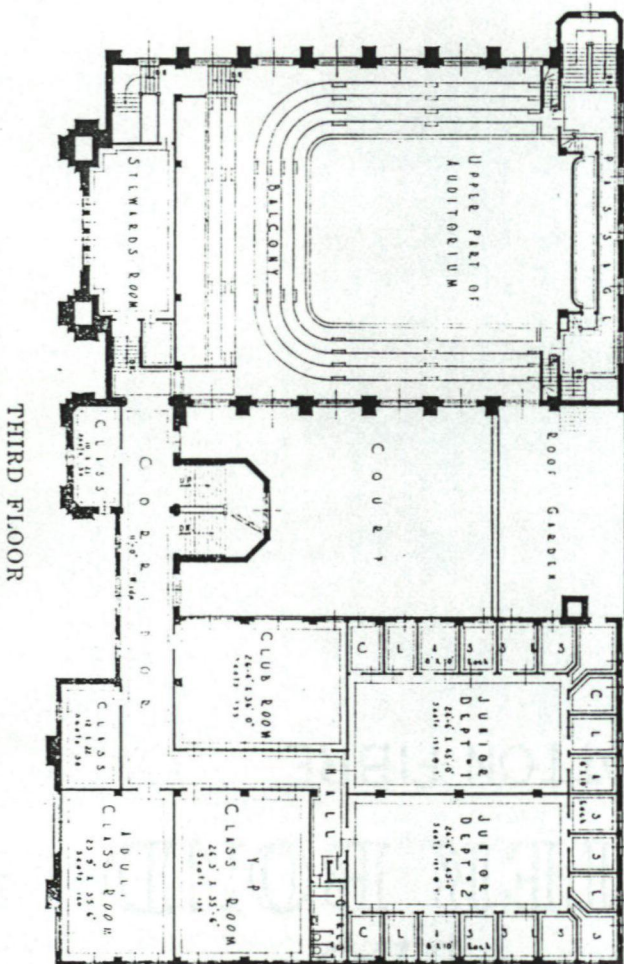


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POLK STREET METHODIST CHURCH  
AMARILLO, POTTER CO., TEXAS





**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

12-20-26 -  
2-26-28  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

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

Cultural Affiliation

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

Significant Person

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

Architect/Builder

Hunt, Reuben H.  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

The Polk Street Methodist Church is a product of the historical revival styles that dominated American ecclesiastical design during the 1880s through the 1930s. The church was designed by the R.H. Hunt Company of Dallas and Chattanooga, and is an excellent example of the Gothic Revival style. The period of significance is December 20, 1926, the date of groundbreaking, to February 26, 1928, the date of the church's formal opening. The Polk Street Methodist Church stands in the Sanborn and Holland Subdivision of the Plemons Addition, one of the oldest residential areas in Amarillo, Potter County, Texas. The neighborhood is 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 Polk Street Methodist Church as an important local landmark. The design of the church contrasted sharply with its former residential surroundings, reflecting a desire to construct a building that stood out as a landmark, in similar fashion to the multitude of skyscrapers quickly rising in downtown Amarillo in the mid-1920s. The 1984 alterations to the building, including the addition of an exterior stairwell to the southeast corner of the building, do not mar the overall integrity of the complex. However, the much altered parsonage (1927), and the 2-story Activities Building, which was added across the alley to the east of the main complex in 1952, are not included in this nomination. The Polk Street Methodist 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.

The Methodist Church was the first organized congregation (1888) in Amarillo (Boaz, p. 150; Timmons, pp. 7-8). As such, it held title to Parker's Chapel (1889, 701 Jackson), the first church building constructed in Amarillo. Built as a "union" church, the building initially housed several different denominations that later organized and moved into their own church buildings. Four decades later, the Polk Street Methodist congregation finally settled in a building that reflected the historic landmarks established by its members. The design of congregation's fourth home contrasted starkly with its former residential surroundings, emphasizing the church's role as a moral

See continuation sheet



**9. Major Bibliographical References**

See 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:  
Texas Historical Commission, Austin, TX

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property 1 acre

UTM References

A 

1	4
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2	4	1	6	2	0
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3	8	9	8	6	0	0
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Zone      Easting      Northing

C 

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B 

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Zone      Easting      Northing

D 

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See Continuation Sheet 10-1.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See Continuation Sheet 10-1.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Jeffrey A. Twining (research by Sally S. Victor and Garry L. Nall)

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

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

city or town Austin state Texas zip code 78711



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force in a rapidly growing boomtown. Its verticality is emphasized by soaring buttresses and pinnacles, a high roofline and gabled parapets (Photo 12). "Judging by the comments heard on every hand, this building is not only one of the outstanding structures of the pan-handle, but in the entire church world of the Southwest and the United States. It marks a new era in church building in the great oil metropolis of Northwest Texas." ("Formal Opening." The New Polk Street Methodist Church. Amarillo: Woman's Missionary Society, February, 26, 1928, p. 26).

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 later by the discovery of oil and gas nearby in the 1920s.

The institutional growth of the Polk Street Methodist 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 Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on November 23, 1888, by the Reverend Isaac Mills, the Reverend Jerome Haralson, and eight laymembers. A few months later, the Methodists and other denominations decided to build a church. Over the next couple of years, the other congregations grew and became organized, and moved on to build their own church buildings, including First Baptist and First Presbyterian (Timmons, pp. 8, 13-14; Boaz, p. 152).

The Methodist congregation grew substantially, and within a few years, an addition was made to the chapel, doubling its seating capacity. Less than 10 years after Parker's Chapel was completed, however, the congregation clearly needed a much larger building. In 1899, the Rev. J.A. Whitehurst arrived in Amarillo, and immediately invested \$500 in 25 lots on either side of Polk Street, from Eighth to 11th streets. He deeded the lot at 802 Polk Street to the church to be used as a building site. A Gothic Revival white frame church was constructed by W.J. Beck for \$4,000 in 1902. Known as the "White Church," it served the membership a scant five years (Timmons, pp. 19, 100).

The congregation grew rapidly, from just over 100 members in 1901 to 350 in 1907. As a result, the capacity of the White Church was quickly outpaced, and it was moved across Polk Street to clear the way for construction of a new church building. Built on the corner of Polk and Eighth streets, the \$45,000, 2-story Romanesque Revival style brick church featured cross gables with a 3-story square tower and pinnacles. A 2-story parsonage was also built, just south of the church at 804 Polk Street (Timmons, pp. 20, 23-24, 29, 100). In 1908, the Polk Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South (aka, Amarillo Methodist Church) changed its name to Polk Street Methodist Church, following similar changes made by the other two local Methodist churches.

Two years later, the Polk Street Methodist Church congregation became the largest in northwest Texas, with more than 900 members. Sunday School



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attendance grew proportionally, and eventually classrooms in the new church building became inadequate. So, between 1913 and 1915, a 2-story property (Epworth Hall) south of the parsonage was purchased and renovated for use as classrooms and a kitchen (Timmons, p. 31). Later, in the early 1920s, a frame annex was constructed across the alley from the church and parsonage, in order to further relieve pressure on the growing Sunday School classes.

Amarillo continued to boom as the new oil and gas fields were developed nearby. 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. By that time, the Polk Street Methodist Church congregation, now 2,300 strong, had outgrown its Romanesque Revival building and assorted annexes (Timmons, pp. 35, 37, 41-3).

A building fund was started, which was given a substantial boost in August, 1926. J. Ray, a local investor and former steward of the church, purchased the congregation's antiquated church building (built in 1907, at 800 Polk Street) for \$222,000 (Timmons, p. 43; Formal, p. 22). This made possible the congregation's subsequent purchase of a construction site for a new church building, six blocks to the south at 1401 South Polk Street.

The building committee then chose the R.H. Hunt Company of Dallas, Texas, and Chattanooga, Tennessee, to design the new church. J. Roy Smith was chosen as the supervising architect for the project, and he also designed the parsonage to the south. Groundbreaking for the new Gothic Revival brick church complex was on December 20, 1926, but progress may have been slowed by a smallpox epidemic that swept the city from mid January to early February of 1927. The contractor, Christy-Dolph Company of Dallas, completed the church building in February 1928, at a cost of \$496,620 (Timmons, pp. 44, 47).

In addition to the Polk Street Methodist Church, Reuben Harrison Hunt designed at least 34 other churches and institutional buildings in Texas. Hunt was born in 1862, and practiced the building trade and carpentry during his teens. In 1882, he moved to Chattanooga and began privately studying architecture, opening a practice three years later (Davis, p. 3).

Hunt primarily designed public buildings, and usually faced them with brick or stone. He was a strong proponent of eclecticism, often turning to historic styles for the architectural details that made the Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival and Beaux Arts styles (among others) popular during the early part of his career. Hunt designed buildings throughout the South, including the Romanesque Revival State Street Methodist Church (1894-96) in Bowling Green, Kentucky, the Richardsonian Romanesque First Baptist Church (1903) in Newport News, Virginia, and the Classical Revival Pound Building (1906) in Chattanooga, Tennessee. The Gothic Revival style was frequently utilized in his ecclesiastical designs (Davis, pp. 1-2, 5-8).

The Polk Street Methodist Church illustrates some of Hunt's tendencies, such as the concentration of decorative elements around entrances and rooflines. A number of his church designs also feature Gothic or Romanesque "Hunt Towers," similar to the bell tower that dominates the west facade of Polk Street Methodist. His son-in-law T.G. Street, and younger brother Ben



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Hunt were Reuben's partners in the firm until the elder Hunt's death in 1937 (Davis, pp. 1-9).

The associate architect on the project was J. Roy Smith, who was a partner of W.C. Townes from 1920 to 1924, and was listed as an architect in the 1926 Amarillo City Directory. Smith designed commercial, residential, and institutional buildings in Amarillo and throughout the Panhandle, including the Potter County Library (1922, 517 S. Taylor), the Ferdinand Probst House (1924, 1620 S. Harrison), and the Sam Houston (West Amarillo) Jr. High School (1930, Western and Lane streets) (Victor and Hodge, "Plemons-Eakle," pp. 83-4).

R.H. Hunt and Company demonstrated an eclectic use of style and materials in the design of the Polk Street Methodist Church. In stark contrast to Shepard and Wiser's treatment of the Central Presbyterian Church (1926, 1100 South Harrison, NR 1991), Polk Street Methodist was designed to stand as a imposing landmark within the surrounding neighborhood. Vertical lines were accentuated by the front gabled pediments, high bell tower, soaring pinnacles, pointed arched openings and limestone capped triangular buttresses. These elements made the building appear larger in scale, against the diminutive 1- and 2-story properties nearby.

In November, 1927, Polk Street Methodist reported a membership of 2,433, having gained 177 newcomers in one year. Formal opening of the New Polk Street Methodist Church came three months later, on February 26, 1928 (Timmons, p. 49).

The church was designed to be more than simply a place of worship. Theological education was an important part of church life, and about 70 classrooms of various sizes catered to all ages. Large meeting halls ensured that organizations such as the Woman's Missionary Society and the Boy Scouts could meet near their homes. The ground floor Fellowship Hall was large enough for 600 people, allowing ample space for the congregation to socialize after services. The new building also provided practice rooms for the 33 piece church orchestra and the church choir.

The Polk Street Methodist Church served the Plemons Addition quite well until the early 1950s. The Social Hall (Taylor Street Building) was added east of the alley in 1952-53 to alleviate further Sunday School crowding. A windstorm that year also destroyed the original art glass window on the front facade of the sanctuary, which was replaced with the "Good Shepherd" window (Timmons, pp. 72-3).

Development pressures started to affect the integrity of 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 and west of the church, although most of the properties to the east were still residential. Amarillo continued to see enormous population growth,



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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 Polk Street Methodist Church complex was extensively renovated in 1984-85. Rex Daniel, an architect and a member of the congregation, designed the project with Wiley Hicks Jr. as the contractor. The most notable change made to the original complex was the addition of an exterior stairwell on the southeast corner of the educational wing. The church's roof was repaired with replacement slate scavenged from the former parsonage, and the boiler and air conditioner were replaced. The fellowship hall and classrooms on the ground floor of the sanctuary wing were converted into office space (Timmons, pp. 112-13).

Despite the 1952-53 and 1984-85 alterations, the Polk Street Methodist Church (now known as the Polk Street United Methodist Church) remains one of the best examples of 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 church is particularly notable for its elaborate details, and for the overall quality and sophistication of its architectural design.



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Verbal Boundary Description:

All of Block No. 3, Sanborn and Holland Subdivision, of Block No. 180 of the Plemons Addition.

Boundary Justification:

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Polk Street Methodist Church

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Potter

DATE RECEIVED: 12/20/91      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/31/91  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/16/92      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/03/92  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 91002021

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    1/28/92 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  
\_\_\_ UTM's \_\_\_ boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

\_\_\_ sketch maps \_\_\_ USGS maps \_\_\_ photographs \_\_\_ presentation

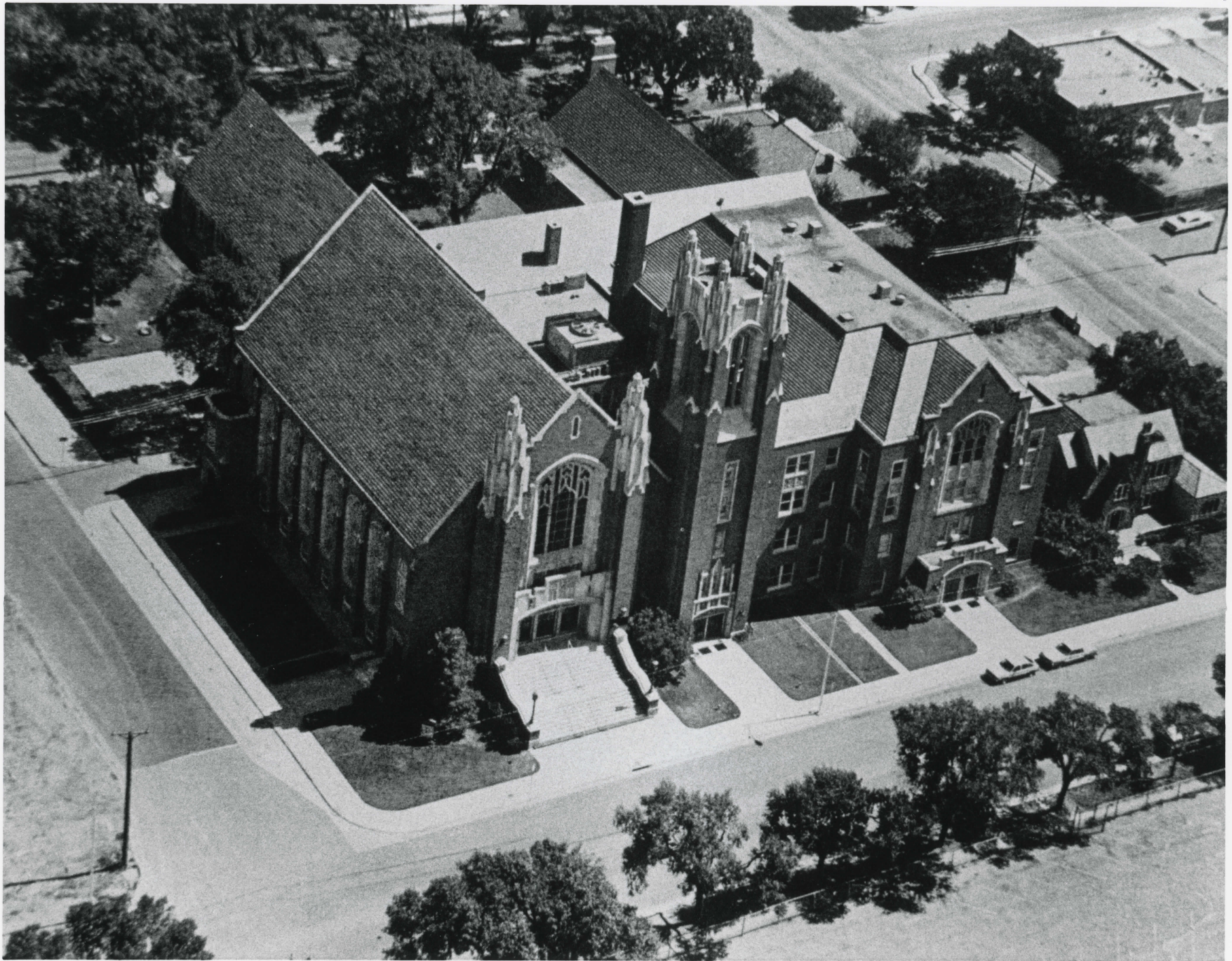
OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

\_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_







Polk Street Methodist Church  
1401 S. Polk Street  
Amarillo, Potter Co., Texas  
Aerial View  
camera facing southeast  
negatives on file at Texas Historical Commission  
Photo 1 of 12











Polk St Methodist Church

1401 S. Polk

Amarillo, Potter Cty, TX

Photo by: Betty Howell, April 1989

Negon file: Preservation Amarillo

Amarillo, TX

North facade, camera facing south

3812

3812





Polk Street Methodist Church

1401 S. Polk

Amarillo, Potter County, TX

Photoby: Betty Howell, 4/89

Neg on file: Preservation Amarillo  
Amarillo, TX

East facade from NE corner

Camera facing west

40812

40812





Polk Street Methodist Church

Polk Street United Methodist Church  
Amarillo, Texas  
9-27-91

1401 S. Polk St.

Amarillo, TX, Potter County

Southwestern oblique; camera facing northeast

Photographer: Dr. Gayny L. Nall

neg. w/ Dr. Nall

Photo 5 of 12





Polk Street Methodist Church

Polk Street United Methodist Church  
Amarillo, Texas  
9-27-91

401 S. Polk St.

Amarillo, TX, Potter County

Southwestern oblique, camera facing northeast

Photographer: Dr. Garry L. Nall

neg. w/ Dr. Nall

Photo 6 of 12





Polk Street Methodist Church

1401 S. Polk

Amarillo, Potter Cty, TX

Photo by: Betty Howell, 4/89

Neg on file: Preservation Amarillo

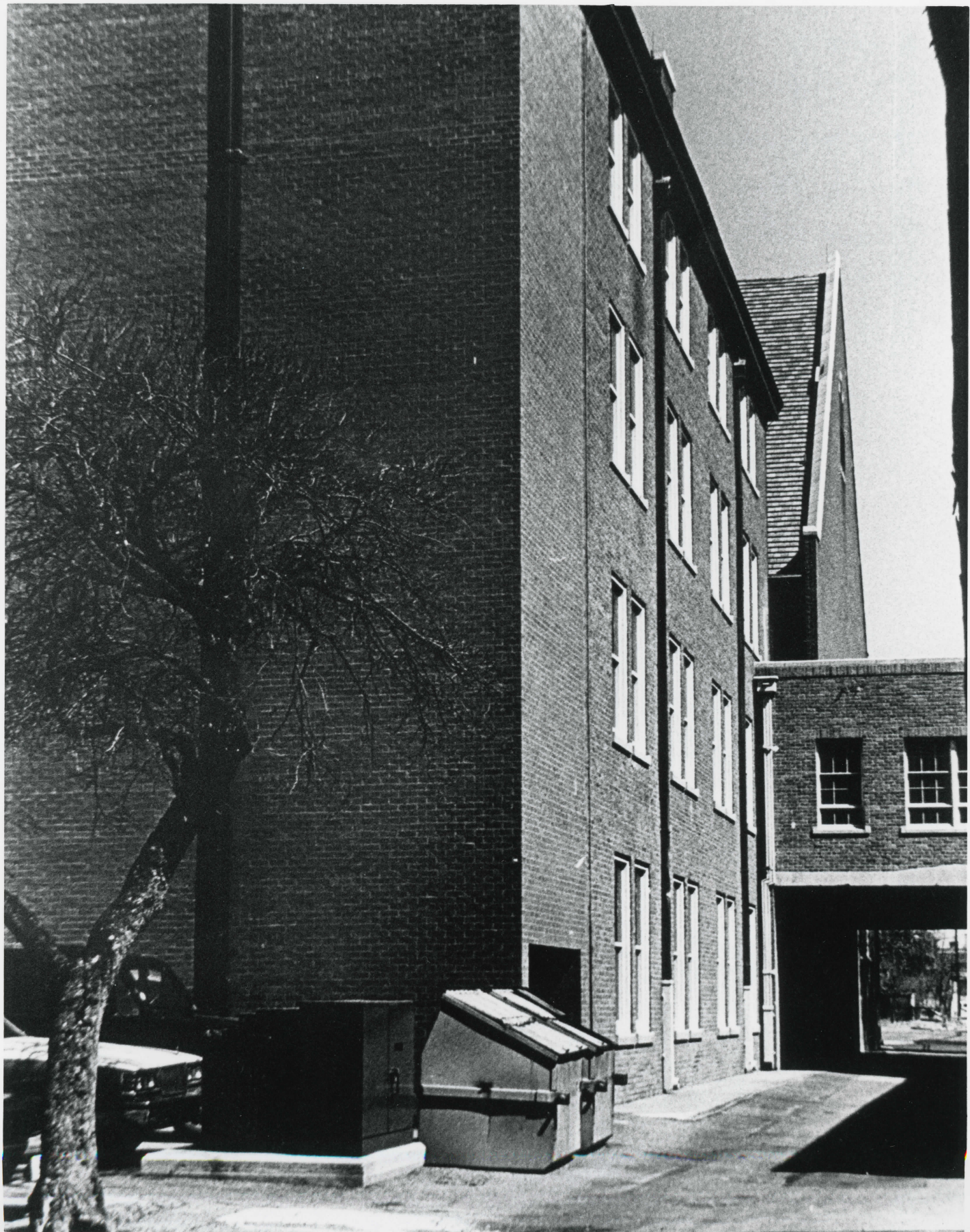
Amarillo, TX

South facade

Camera facing north

Photo Ed 12

Ed 12





Polk Street Methodist Church

1401 S. Polk St.

Amarillo, Potter Co., Texas

Photographer; Betty Howell, 4/89

Neg on file: Texas Historical Commission

southeast oblique

camera facing northwest

Photo 8 of 12





Polk Street United Methodist Church  
1401 S. Polk St.

Polk Street United Methodist Church  
Amarillo, Texas  
9027-91

Amarillo, TX, Potter County  
Southwestern oblique, camera facing northeast  
Photographer: Dr. Garry W. Nall  
neg. w/ Dr. Nall  
Photo 9 of 12











POLK STREET METHODIST CHURCH  
1401 S. POLK, Site # 1269  
AMARILLO, TEXAS, POTTER CTY  
INTERIOR VIEW, SANCTUARY  
PHOTOGRAPHER: L.D. HODGE, 1988  
Negatives on file: PRESERVATION AMARILLO  
AMARILLO, TX

11 B 12

11 of 12





Polk Street United Methodist Church

Polk Street United Methodist Church  
circa 1972 Amarillo, Texas

1401 S. Polk St.

Amarillo, Texas, Potter County

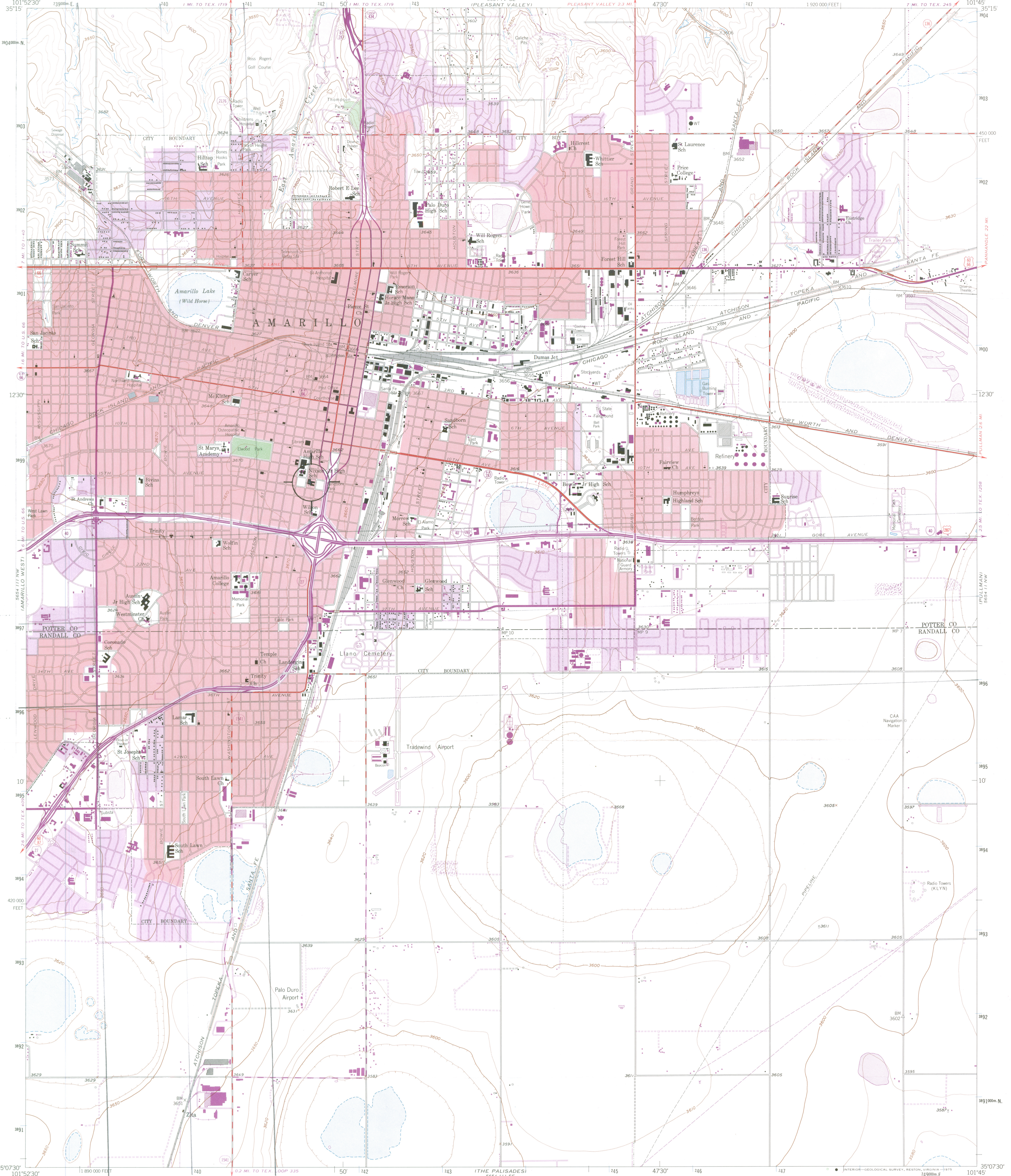
Historical photograph, circa 1955

West facade

camera facing east; neg. w/ Church

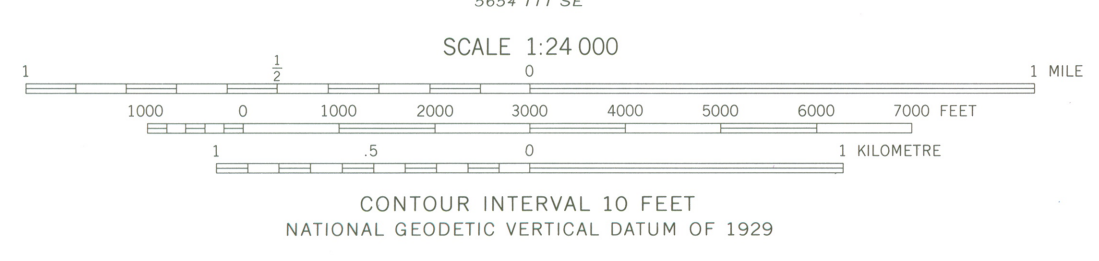
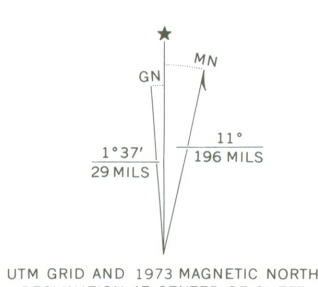
Photo 12 of 12





POLK STREET METHODIST CHURCH  
1401 S. POLK STREET  
AMARILLO, POTTER CO, TEXAS  
UTM REFERENCE: 14/241620/38986600

Mapped, 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 Universal 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  
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

3501- 224

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