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NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

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

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Medical Towers
Other name/site number: NA
Name of related multiple property listing: NA

2. Location

Street & number: 1709 Dryden Road
City or town: Houston State: Texas County: Harris
Not for publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐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**

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

X	Private
	Public - Local
	Public - State
	Public - Federal

Category of Property

X	building(s)
	district
	site
	structure
	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

Current Functions: COMMERCE TRADE business, office building

7. Description

Architectural Classification: MODERN MOVEMENT: International Style

Principal Exterior Materials: Brick; Metal/aluminum

Narrative Description (continuation sheets xx)

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

	A	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
	B	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
X	**C**	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
	D	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations: n/a

Areas of Significance: Architecture

Period of Significance: 1956

Significant Dates: 1956

Significant Person (only if criterion b is marked): n/a

Cultural Affiliation (only if criterion d is marked): n/a

Architect/Builder: Golemon & Rolfe; Skidmore Owings and Merrill (SOM)

Narrative Statement of Significance (continuation sheets xx)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography (continuation sheets xx)

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:
- x State historic preservation office (*Texas Historical Commission*, Austin)
- _ Other state agency
- _ Federal agency
- _ Local government
- _ University
- x Other -- Specify Repository: Skidmore Owings and Merrill (New York)

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): n/a

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 1.25 acres

Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A

1. Latitude: 29.709692 Longitude: -95.401550

Verbal Boundary Description: Tract 16, Abstract 645 P W ROSE (as recorded by Harris County Central Appraisal District)

Boundary Justification: Nomination includes all property historically associated with the building

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Delaney Harris-Finch, Anna Mod, Hannah Curry-Shearouse, Historic Preservation Specialists
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Date: March 24, 2016

Additional Documentation

Maps (continuation sheets xx)

Additional items (continuation sheets xx)

Photographs (continuation sheet xx)

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Photographs

Name of Property: Medical Towers
City or Vicinity: Houston
County, State: Harris County, Texas
All photos share this same information

Photo: TX_Harris County_Medical Towers_0001
Description: North (primary) elevation (curtain wall) and east (solid) elevation, Fannin Street in foreground, Dryden Road (right), view southwest
Photographer: Delaney Harris-Finch for SWCA
Date Photographed: March 22, 2016

Photo: TX_Harris County_Medical Towers_0002
Description: South (curtain wall, on right) and west (solid) elevations, Main Street in foreground, view northeast
Photographer: Hannah Curry-Shearouse for SWCA
Date Photographed: March 14, 2016

Photo: TX_Harris County_Medical Towers_0003
Description: South (curtain wall, on right) and east (solid) elevations, Fannin Street in foreground, view northwest
Photographer: Hannah Curry-Shearouse for SWCA
Date Photographed: March 14, 2016

Photo: TX_Harris County_Medical Towers_0004
Description: North (primary) elevation, main entrance on Dryden Road, view southeast
Photographer: Delaney Harris-Finch for SWCA
Date Photographed: March 22, 2016

Photo: TX_Harris County_Medical Towers_0005
Description: Interior of office tower, ground floor lobby elevator bank, view southeast
Photographer: Delaney Harris-Finch for SWCA
Date Photographed: March 22, 2016

Photo: TX_Harris County_Medical Towers_0006
Description: Interior of office tower, ground floor lobby elevator bank, view northwest
Photographer: Delaney Harris-Finch for SWCA
Date Photographed: March 22, 2016

Photo: TX_Harris County_Medical Towers_0007
Description: Interior of office tower, ground floor lobby, view north towards Dryden Street entrance
Photographer: Hannah Curry-Shearouse for SWCA
Date Photographed: March 14, 2016

Photo: TX_Harris County_Medical Towers_0008
Description: Interior of office tower Floor 14 (typical) showing extensive remodel from 1990s, view east
Photographer: Hannah Curry-Shearouse for SWCA
Date Photographed: March 14, 2016

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Photo: TX_Harris County_Medical Towers_0009
Description: Interior of office tower, typical elevator bank, view south
Photographer: Hannah Curry-Shearouse for SWCA
Date Photographed: March 14, 2016

Photo: TX_Harris County_Medical Towers_0010
Description: Interior of office tower, Floor 14 office build out (typical), view west
Photographer: Hannah Curry-Shearouse for SWCA
Date Photographed: March 14, 2016

Photo: TX_Harris County_Medical Towers_0011
Description: Interior of Parking Garage, ramp to roof, view south
Photographer: Hannah Curry-Shearouse for SWCA
Date Photographed: March 14, 2016

Photo: TX_Harris County_Medical Towers_0012
Description: South parking garage elevation, Main garage entrance and pedestrian bridge, view east
Photographer: Delaney Harris-Finch for SWCA
Date Photographed: March 22, 2016

Photo: TX_Harris County_Medical Towers_0013
Description: East parking garage elevation, Fannin garage entrance, elevator tower and pedestrian bridge, view west
Photographer: Delaney Harris-Finch for SWCA
Date Photographed: March 22, 2016

Photo: TX_Harris County_Medical Towers_0014
Description: Parking garage top level, elevator tower and vestibule addition, view south
Photographer: Delaney Harris-Finch for SWCA
Date Photographed: March 22, 2016

Photo: TX_Harris County_Medical Towers_0015
Description: Parking garage top level, south tower (curtain wall) elevation and 1-story addition, view northwest
Photographer: Delaney Harris-Finch for SWCA
Date Photographed: March 22, 2016

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, D

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Narrative Description

The Medical Towers Building is an 18-story high-rise located at 1709 Dryden Road between Main and Fannin Streets in the Texas Medical Center (TMC) and is approximately 4.25 miles southwest of downtown Houston. The building is composed of two masses, a 4-story base with a 14-story tower above. The base mass conforms to the site, with minimal setbacks on Dryden, Main, and Fannin. The ground level includes regularly spaced square support columns, or *piloti*, with retail spaces inset under the garage overhang. The main entrance faces north onto Dryden Road and a central canopied entry provides access to an elevator core servicing both the parking levels and office tower. The parking garage has entrance and exit ramps on Main and Fannin Streets. Skidmore, Owings and Merrill (SOM) of New York, as consulting architects to Houston architects Golemon & Rolfe, designed the building as a modified version of the Lever House in New York City. The storefronts and columns at the ground level have been altered over time. Original features include the tower's glass and turquoise porcelain-enameled paneled curtain wall and solid brick claddings; the aluminum screen walls of the parking garage levels; and ground floor layout and some interior architectural details at the main lobby and elevator core.

Site

The Medical Towers building is located at the northern edge of a long block bounded by Main Street to the west, Dryden Road to the north, Fannin Street to the east and Old Main Street to the south. The surrounding areas include the Southgate and Braeswood residential neighborhoods to the west and southwest; the Rice University campus to the northwest; Hermann Park to the northeast; the Texas Medical Center to the east and south. Directly adjacent to the Medical Towers is the Dryden/TMC METRO Light Rail station located on Fannin Street between the north and southbound vehicular lanes.

Located directly to the south of the Medical Towers, on the same block is the 29-story St. Luke's Medical Tower, also known as the O'Quinn Medical Tower, (Cesar Pelli & Associates Architects, 1990) followed by the Texas Children's Pavilion for Women (FKP Architects, 2012). The alley between the St. Luke's Medical Tower and the Medical Towers (formerly Old Main Street) marks the northern boundary of TMC property. St. Luke's is within the TMC campus, and the Medical Towers is one of several privately owned buildings on the campus perimeter.

TMC's 1,345-acre campus includes dozens of mid- and high-rise buildings. Located across Main Street to the southwest is the 15-story Baylor Clinic building (Kirksey Architecture, 2003). Located across Main Street to the northwest on the Rice University campus is the BioScience Research Collaborative building (Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, 2009). Located on the block to the north of the Medical Towers, across Dryden Road is the 25-story Houston Marriott Medical Center hotel building; and the 20-story Scurlock Tower and 10-story Scurlock parking garage. To the east, across Fannin Street is an 11-story Texas Medical Center public parking garage.

Attached to the south elevation of the Medical Towers parking garage is a non-original five-story elevator tower that connects to the 25-story St. Luke's Medical Tower building by an enclosed pedestrian sky bridge. At grade level, spanning from Main Street to Fannin Street between the Medical Towers and St. Luke's Medical Tower is a service alley (formerly Old Main Street) and a vehicular drive to the Medical Towers parking garage levels.

Properties with historic designation located within a square mile of the Medical Towers include the Edward Albert Palmer Memorial Chapel and Autry House (NR 1984), and the Aviary at the Houston Zoo (NR 2005); both located in Hermann Park. There currently are no properties with a local, state or national historic designation located within, or directly surrounding the TMC.

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Floor Plan & Interiors

In plan, the Medical Towers has a ground floor with perimeter retail that is accessible from the exterior or interior. A central, symmetrical elevator and stair core services the parking and office tower levels. The main entrance is centered on Dryden Road and upon entry a corridor flows directly to the central service core with three elevator bays on both sides. The central core maintains its original curved metal elevator door surrounds, metal push button level indicator wall mount, and metal post office drop box. Historically, tiled walls flanked the elevator core – these have either been removed or covered. The ground level interior retains one or two of the original brushed aluminum and clear glass storefront systems with large metal door handles with an engraved crosshatch pattern. The original circulation system is intact, including the corridors around and behind the central core. The original terrazzo floor with large white square fields interspersed with rectangular grey fields remains. A dropped ceiling mass detail at the elevator corridor remains, featuring a clock display facing the entrance on Dryden Road (the clock is in the same location as the original yet has been replaced). The recessed ceiling panel in the main lobby area remains, with recessed perimeter up-lights (Figures 5 and 6).

The three garage levels are intact, with a central intermediate level with vehicular ramps to both the north and south sections of the garage. The upper level of the garage was not originally intended as a parking deck; however, ramps were added and cars currently park on the parking garage roof. A small, single-story addition was constructed on the upper garage level and extends out from the south wall of the tower (MAP 3). A 5-story brick elevator and stair tower has been constructed adjacent to the south wall of the garage levels to accommodate a pedestrian sky bridge connecting the garage to the building south of the Medical Towers.

The upper tower levels maintain their original core configuration, with the elevator and stair core centered at the south bay. The narrow, rectangular tower plan consists of a grid of columns with seven bays running east/west and two north/south bays. All office partitions were removed during a major renovation in the 1990s and reconfigured in keeping with the original floor plan that called for an open floor plan to be modified for tenant spatial requirements (Figure 3).

Exterior

The ground level aluminum and clear glass storefronts have been removed and replaced with new storefront systems with dark metal framing and tinted glass. The square columns, or *pilotis*, have been encased and clad in stucco; it is unknown if the original tiled columns remain inside (Figure 7) The original Dryden Road entrance canopy has been altered; the overhead circular cutouts remain but metal light tubes have been removed (Figure 8).

The parking garage levels are screened by metal panels that according to the architects were installed "to achieve the proper relationship of solids and voids, and still maintain a pattern compatible with the skin wall on the tower above."[1] The corrugated aluminum panels may have been replaced, however, the current panels are of the same pattern, size and configuration as the original panels (Figure 9). The upper office tower consists of an aluminum frame grid containing inserts of clear glass and turquoise porcelain-enameled panels on the north and south facades. The top floor of the tower at the curtain wall facades breaks the solid/void horizontal rhythm with glass spanning from floor to ceiling. The solid east and west facades retain their original light colored brick with no fenestration. All exterior cladding at the upper tower are intact and in good condition.

[1] "The Medical Towers." 192.

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Statement of Significance

Designed by the Houston firm Golemon & Rolfe with Skidmore Owings and Merrill in 1954 and completed in 1957, Medical Towers in Houston, Texas, is a modified version of SOM's groundbreaking 1952 Lever House in New York City. The International Style building, composed of a 14-story tower on a 4-story base, served the commercial and office needs of the expanding Texas Medical Center (TMC), south of downtown near Hermann Park and Rice University. Medical Towers is nominated under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, at the local level of significance as an outstanding example of postwar modern architecture in Houston.

Modernism and the International Style

Modernism, also referred to as the Modern Movement, arose during the 1920s and 1930s in response to the numerous advancements in technology and extensive growth of cities following the industrialization of Western Society. It spans the arts, literature, religion, politics, the organization of society, and architecture. As a philosophy, its followers attempted to depart from traditional practices of the past and form new methods based upon the technological advancements of the present. Architectural historians have avoided defining Modernism because of the breadth of materials and characteristics found in the buildings of this time period.[2] As architects abandoned traditional building precedents, a number of new architectural styles, schools, and theories of design were formed, all of which fall under the larger classification of Modernism.

The Modern Movement can be divided into two waves corresponding to the development of architectural Modernism. The first wave occurred after WWI from the 1920s to the 1940s. Following the horrors of WWI, architects sought to utilize modern architecture as a means to improve quality of life through buildings and spaces.[3] The predominant styles of this first wave include: Art Deco, Streamlined Moderne, and Stripped Classical.[4] All of these show an attempt to distance new architecture from past styles by minimalizing ornament to various degrees. The second wave of Modernism occurred post WWII and extends from the late 1940s to the 1970s and was dominated by the International Style.[5] Phillip Johnson and Henry-Russell Hitchcock are credited with giving this style its name in the title of their book, *The International Style*, which served as the catalog for an exhibit of modern architecture in 1932 at the Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) in New York City.[6] This style follows three general tenets, the first is the expression of volume rather than mass, the second is the emphasis of balance over symmetry, and the third is the expulsion of all ornament.

International Style Skyscrapers in the U.S.

Although there were early examples of International Style skyscrapers before WWII, such as the 1932 Philadelphia Saving Fund Society (PSFS) Building, now the Loews Philadelphia Hotel (NRHP & NHL, 1976), by William Lescaze and George Howe, the International Style was not widely adopted for use on skyscrapers until after WWII.[7] New York City was the first city to experience a major skyscraper building boom following WWII and as a result was the location of the first iconic International Style skyscraper office buildings. The 1952 Lever House (NRHP, 1983) was designed by SOM and consists of one horizontal rectangular block on *pilotis* with a second, tall, vertical, rectangular block tower asymmetrically placed on top (Figure 10). Both blocks have steel structural frames and all-glass curtain walls covering all four sides in a distinctive green colored glass. The 1952 United Nations (UN) Secretariat Building was designed by

[2] Robinson and Foell, GSA Buildings, 12.
[3] Prudon, Preservation of Modern Architecture, 2.
[4] Robinson and Foell, GSA Buildings, 12.
[5] Ibid.
[6] Ibid.
[7] Prudon, Preservation of Modern Architecture, 4.

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Oscar Niemeyer and Le Corbusier as part of the UN complex and houses all administrative offices and offices of the delegates. Unlike the Lever House whose setting is urban, the UN Secretariat Building is placed in a larger, landscaped park setting. The UN, like Lever House, has a steel frame, and glass curtain wall covers the two larger sides with windowless stone veneers on the side ends. Both these buildings were considered international successes and both participated in discussions concerning International Style design issues for office buildings.[8]

Part of the goal of the International Style was to create spaces that were both economically and functionally efficient. Architects sought to use this style as a tool to create healthier living and working environments that were affordable to everyone.[9]Achieving this goal for an office environment heavily relied on how to integrate translucency and opacity in the curtain walls to best serve the architectural program and function well with advancements in mechanical systems.[10] Another driving force for the style included maximizing the profitability of the building based on tenants' individual needs. In effort to offer tenants maximum control of their space, the loft style office plan was developed enabling each individual tenant to build out their offices to their particular specifications. If a particular tenant needed an open floor plan, the space could be left open and likewise if they preferred individual offices or a combination of the two.[11] Debate and experimentation in the International Style played out in office skyscrapers across the country following the inspiration of the Lever House and the UN Secretariat Building.

Modern and International Style Skyscrapers in Houston

Houston participated in both waves of Modernism and produced Art Deco, Streamlined Moderne, and following WWII, International Style skyscrapers. The first building to attempt to break with traditional, architectural ornamentation was the 1929 Gulf Building (NRHP, 1983) developed by Jesse Jones and designed by Alfred C. Finn and Kenneth Franzheim.[12] The Gulf Building, now 712 Main, is Houston's iconic Art Deco skyscraper and was heavily influenced by Eliel Saarinen's 1922 second place design for the Chicago Tribune Building. Skyscraper construction slowed during the Great Depression of the early 1930s and resumed by 1939 with the construction of Houston City Hall (NRHP, 1990) by architect Joseph Finger.[13] Ten years later, ornamentation on City Hall is noticeable more restrained and streamlined than the Gulf Building. One year prior, Houston architects MacKie & Kamrath succeeded in implementing the International Style in the 1938 Houston Fire Alarm Building that successfully used ribbon windows to create a sense of volume rather than weight and placed an emphasis on the horizontal in keeping with the International Style.

The 1940 St. Joseph's Infirmary Maternity and Children's Building was designed by I.E. Loveless and shows the continued streamlining of ornament typical of Art Moderne. This building is one of the last Houston Art Moderne skyscrapers to be built during the first wave of Modernism. It retains the three-part formation and exemplifies the streamlined ornament of the new style with its horizontal banding and vertical emphasis on the central tower.[14]

The First City National Bank Building of 1949 was the first Houston building constructed following WWII. Although the first wave of Modernism ended before the war, the design of this building clearly shows its lingering popularity. An additional reason for the retro Art Deco/Art Moderne appearance of this building is it was designed before the war, shelved, and then erected quickly once the war was over to meet the need for office space downtown. Its ornamentation

[8] Prudon, Preservation of Modern Architecture, 5.
[9] Prudon, Preservation of Modern Architecture, 4.
[10] "New Thinking on Office Buildings," 107.
[11] "New Thinking on Office Buildings," 107.
[12] Mod, Building Modern Houston, 10.
[13] Mod, Building Modern Houston, 14.
[14] Mod, Building Modern Houston, 20.

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is more restrained than its pre-war predecessors and it clearly illustrates the turning point from the more streamlined, cutback ornament of the first Modernist wave in Houston to the full expulsion of ornament in the second wave.[15]

In the late 1940s and early 1950s, Houston buildings exhibited a shift from Art Deco and Art Moderne and are visually transitional in appearance. These buildings incorporate the modernist vocabulary of grouped windows shaded by cantilevered eyebrows, and an emphasis on horizontality as seen in the 1951 original Methodist Hospital designed by Watkin, Nunn, McGinty & Phenix and the 1949 Hermann Professional Building by Kenneth Franzheim and Wyatt C. Hedrick, the city's first skyscraper built outside of downtown to accommodate medical professionals in the TMC. The windows of Methodist are still separated on the elevations as if they were punched into the heavy brick exterior walls, making the building seem solid and heavy as opposed to the suggestion of weightlessness sought in the International Style with curtain walls. The original Methodist Hospital also retains a discernible base, shaft, and cornice division despite the lack of all applied ornament. Completed two years earlier, the Hermann Professional Building can be described as early modern and transitional in style. Its limestone clad stepped high-rise form displays lingering Spanish Colonial Revival elements including the terracotta tiled roof, bull nose moldings surrounding the corner wraparound windows, and a roundel in the parapet.

In the early 1950s leading up to the Medical Towers, TMC buildings continued their architectural evolution into the modern age and were rewarded with local and national architectural awards. Texas Children's Hospital of 1953 by Milton Foy Martin is a clear exercise in monumental horizontality with long spans of windows covered with overhanging aluminum fins on one axis and solid brick end walls on the short cross axial ends. The hospital won awards from AIA-Houston as well as a national AIA design award.[16] The University of Texas M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute was designed by MacKie & Kamrath and opened in 1954. Architectural historian Stephen Fox called the building "the Medical Center's resplendent champion of modern architecture when it opened." The building, now extensively altered, had wide bands of windows and aluminum spandrels and its Georgia Etowa pink marble exterior gave it the nickname "Pink Palace of Healing" By *Time* magazine.[17] The interiors were designed by Florence Knoll. This same year the University of Texas Dental Branch Building opened, another design of MacKie and Kamrath, and was similarly clad in pink marble and remains relatively unaltered today. Both buildings received local and national awards from the AIA and *Progressive Architecture*.[18]

Expressions of the International Style in downtown Houston are few during the 1950s as the majority of large scale construction occurred outside of the Central Business District. The small scale Battelstein's building of 1950, a mid-block specialty store by Finger & Rustay, achieves full expression of the International Style using ribbon windows centered on a flat, unadorned limestone façade. Despite these successes with smaller building types, no skyscrapers achieved fully articulated International Style until the Melrose Building in 1952, where the architects took advantage of its corner site to design a building with two elevations with ribbon windows protected by concrete eyebrows, a blank end wall and a rear wall with a minimal inset light court. Unlike with the original Methodist Hospital and the Prudential Building, architects Lloyd & Morgan use large, continuous ribbon windows with cantilevered concrete eyebrows above to create a horizontal emphasis in a vertical, 21-story skyscraper.

SOM's design of Medical Towers began in 1954 the same year their heralded Lever House opened in New York City. The similarities of the two buildings – broad horizontal base and setback tower - is unmistakable. Lever House evoked images of Le Corbusier's tall-building designs of the late 1920s and 1930s of a skyscraper slab with solid end walls

[15] Ibid.
[16] Koush, Ben. "Hope for Growth and Community: The Development of the Texas Medical Center 1945-2012", p. 19.
[17] Fox, Stephen. Houston Architectural Guide, 3rd edition. Houston: American Institute of Architects, 2012, p. 222; and Koush, Ben. "Hope for Growth and Community: The Development of the Texas Medical Center 1945-2012", p. 19.
[18] Koush, Ben. "Hope for Growth and Community: The Development of the Texas Medical Center 1945-2012", p. 19-20.

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enframing two elevations of continuous curtain wall executed in a combination of aluminum, enameled spandrel panels and glass.[19] This architectural vocabulary is clearly seen on Le Corbusiner's design for the Secretariat of the United National in New York (1947, executed by Harrison & Abramowitz in 1950) and SOM's Lever House, both predating Medical Towers.[20]

Following the Melrose and Medical Towers Building, architects continued to utilize the International Style on smaller, low-rise buildings like the 1955 East End YMCA (now the Cossaboom YMCA) Milton McGinty's design of a horizontal building with ribbon windows and raised on piers successfully implements the International Style. The first purely abstract skyscraper in Houston was the 1960 First City National Bank Building by SOM with local architects Wilson, Morris, Crain & Anderson with its floor-to-ceiling windows deeply recessed into its protective exoskeleton.[21] This building with its separate 2-story low rise pavilion and adjacent tower accommodated parking in an adjacent garage leaving the two building forms devoid of cars. Cameron Fairchild's Houston First Savings and Loan Building built in 1962 (Figure 13) exemplifies the International Style in Houston and references both the Medical Towers and Lever House in design and composition: a steel and glass tower set back on a wider rectangular base.[22] In this example, parking was also delegated to a remote site and the 2-story base was an open plan banking lobby ceremoniously accessed via escalators.

Texas Medical Center (TMC)

Located approximately 4.25 miles southwest of downtown Houston, nestled to the east of Rice University and south of Hermann Park, the 1,345-acre Texas Medical Center is the largest medical complex in the world.[23] In the late 1930s, Monroe Dunaway Anderson (locally known as M. D. Anderson), a wealthy cotton merchandiser, founded the M.D. Anderson Foundation, and upon his death in 1939, bestowed it $19 million dollars. In 1945, the M.D. Anderson Foundation established the Texas Medical Center Foundation to create a leading medical complex. Trustees convinced the University of Texas to establish their cancer research center in Houston and the Baylor College of Medicine to relocate from Dallas to join the TMC. The foundation purchased 134 acres of land from the City of Houston after a popular vote allowed for designated park property to be privately owned for the hospital district.[24] Despite poor turnout of voters for the referendum and opposition, including that of the Director of the City of Houston Planning and Development Department, the Texas Medical Center Foundation moved forward with the development of the TMC with the support of then Mayor Pickett.[25]

Engineer Herbert A. Kipp was hired by the TMC trustees to plan the campus site and a committee headed by James Chillman, Jr. developed architectural recommendations. The original plan was laid out much like a college campus or "a group of estates" with commonly sized structures on similar sized plots with lush landscaping and tree canopies; all institutions were to be designed as equals.[26] The architectural recommendations included an 8-story height restriction, stone or brick exteriors, and low slopped terra-cotta roofs similar to many the 1920s Revival styles of architecture at the time (Rice Institute, Hermann Hospital and the Houston Public Library).[27] The plan and recommendations were initially respected, including the Baylor College of Medicine, Hedrick & Lindsley, 1947; a new section for the Hermann Hospital, Kenneth Franzheim and Hedrick & Lindsley; and the Hermann Professional Building, Kenneth Franzheim

[19] Ephemeral City, Cite Looks at Houston, p. 203.
[20] Ephemeral City, Cite Looks at Houston, p. 203.
[21] Mod, Building Modern Houston, 93.
[22] Mod, Building Modern Houston, 94.
[23] "About TMC."
[24] "Texas Medical Center."
[25] Koush, Ben. "Hope for Growth and Community: The Development of the Texas Medical Center 1945-2012." 20.
[26] Koush, Ben. "Hope for Growth and Community: The Development of the Texas Medical Center 1945-2012."
[27] Ibid.

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and Wyatt C. Hedrick, 1949. However, following new national modern design trends, the second wave of buildings constructed in the Medical Center departed from the traditional architectural languages. In an article for *Cite* magazine, Ben Koush described the late 1950s and early 1960s as representing "a new trend in modern architecture, Formalism, where symmetry and ornament began be used in modern design"[28]

During the mid-twentieth century, the original TMC suburban plan and architectural restrictions were all but abandoned. Development in the TMC became denser, less green and more urban in design. (Figure 16 & 17). Institutions within the boundaries of the Medical Center were required to be nonprofit. Development on the perimeter had no such requirement and offices, banks and other profitable enterprises filled in empty parcels. The Medical Towers was one of the earliest perimeter TMC buildings (not regulated to maintain nonprofit status), developed to contain retail at the ground level with parking and 13 levels of office space above. The offices were marketed to medical professionals – primarily doctors and dentists – and the ground floor retail included barber shops, cafes, a flower shops, a pharmacy, a bank, and a travel agency.

Medical Towers Building

The Medical Towers building in the TMC is the first building in Houston designed by world renown architectural firm SOM who went on to leave a significant imprint on the city's built environment. It is the first International Style building outside of downtown constructed during a period of suburban expansion and a lull in downtown skyscraper construction. The building was constructed in direct response to the need for professional office and retail support services for the growing medical campus in the decade following WWII. The architectural design, modeled on SOM's Lever House in New York City, responds to the need to incorporate parking into skyscraper construction, despite its suburban location.

In addition to SOM as the design architect with the Houston firm Golemon and Rolfe as the architect of record, the project team for the Medical Towers included mechanical engineers, Bernard Johnson and Associates; structural engineers, Walter P. Moore; and the Tellepsen Construction Company as the General Contractors.[29] The Medical Towers opened on Monday, September 17, 1957 and in attendance at the ribbon cutting ceremony was Houston Mayor Oscar F. Holcombe; Joe Heller executive president and general manager of the new building; Howard Singer, vice-president; Dr. Frederick Elliott, executive director of The Medical Center; and Martin Nadelman, president and chairman of the development board.[30] Martin Nadleman was a prominent business man and civic leader in Houston at the time. His other development projects included the Howard Housing, Sandalwood Development and Braeswood Homes.

Constructed across the street from the TMC, the privately owned and for-profit Medical Towers building was developed to accommodate patrons and practitioners of the rapidly expanding medical campus, including six already completed major hospitals. The ground level supported retail, restaurants and barber/beauty shops, a flower shop, pharmacy, bank, and travel agency. The three parking levels above were designed to accommodate parking for all tenants, patients and retail level visitors. The tower was to house offices for 175 doctors and specialists.[31]

The Medical Towers building was well published in the architectural trade magazines and received local, state and national awards. It received a *Progressive Architecture* Design Award (1954, prior to construction) and was the first

[28] Koush, Ben. "The Buildings of the Texas Medical Center Through the Years."
[29] "The Medical Towers." 192.
[30] "Mayor Opens New Medical Skyscraper."
[31] Ibid.

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Houston building to receive this honor.[32] The building's 1957 American Institute of Architecture (AIA) Award of Merit was the first bestowed to a Houston skyscraper an award it shares only with two other Houston buildings: Tenneco, also by SOM (1969) and Johnson/Burgee's Pennzoil Place (1976).[33] Medical Towers also received awards from the Texas Society of Architects (TxA, state award) and a 1960 Design Award, from the AIA-Houston (local award).

Golemon & Rolfe

Walter Thomas Rolfe received a Bachelor of Science in Architecture from Kansas State College in 1922 and a Master of Architecture from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1923. Rolfe taught architecture at Auburn University, North Dakota State College, and the University of Texas. It was at Auburn University that he met Albert S. Golemon, who would become his future firm partner. Rolfe taught at the University of Texas School of Architecture in Austin for two decades, serving as chair of the department from 1936 to 1946.[34] In 1965, Rolfe received the Order of the Sun of Peru, the highest award given by the nation of Peru, for "outstanding contribution to the furtherance of architectural education and practice in Peru." A very active member of the AIA, Rolfe served as the AIA representative to the US Commission to UNESCO from 1953 to 1955. Rolfe continued to practice architecture through to his death in 1967.[35]

Albert Sidney Golemon received a Bachelor of Science in Architecture from Kansas State College in 1924; a Master of Architecture from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1925; and a Diploma of Architecture from the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Fontainebleau, France in 1927. Like his partner, Golemon was active in memberships of the profession. He served as President of the TxA in 1953; as President of the Texas Architectural Foundation in 1956; and was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects (FAIA), serving as the national FAIA director from 1954 to 1957 and chancellor of college fellows from 1973 to 1974.[36] Golemon founded Golemon and Rolfe with Walter T. Rolfe, and later went on to work at Lloyd, Morgan & Jones; owned Harry Golemon Architects, Inc.; and as a principal with STOA/Golemon/Bolullo Architects.

Walter T. Rolfe and Albert S. Golemon formed Golemon & Rolfe in 1946 in Houston, and the firm grew to be one of the largest, and most experienced architectural firms in the Southwest in the mid-twentieth century. The firm designed many hospitals, churches and schools in the region (Appendix B). Golemon & Rolfe are credited with significantly advancing the current standard for year-round air-conditioned school buildings.[37] The firm received design awards at local, state, and national levels.

Skidmore, Owings & Merrill

SOM was founded in 1936 in New York City by Louis Skidmore and Nathaniel Owings; John O. Merrill joined as a partner in 1939. Commonly known as SOM, this American architectural firm has grown to one of the largest architectural firms in the world. SOM provides a range of architectural design services yet are known as experts in commercial high-rise design and are responsible for a significant number of office towers in cities across the United States. Houston is no exception, and SOM's contribution to the city's architecture is significant. SOM designed several towers and smaller commercial projects across the city (Appendix C).

[32] Fox. "Scraping the Houston Sky 1894-1976."
[33] Fox. "Scraping the Houston Sky 1894-1976."
[34] "Walter T. Rolfe: An Inventory of His Records, Drawings, and Paintings, 1920-1967."
[35] Ibid.
[36] Gane, J.F. *American Architects Directory*.
[37] Ibid.

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Houston's development post-World War II was rapid, led by unimpeded ambitious enrepenuers and a development friendly local government. It is interesting that during this strong economic period, SOM's first skyscraper in Houston, the Medical Towers building, was not in the central business core, but in the newly founded Texas Medical Center about 5 miles south of downtown. The programmatic challenge, however, for a building comprised of medical offices alongside supporting retail spaces, suited the firm's design strength of tightly controlled spatial organization. In a review of SOM buildings in Houston, Kevin Alter declared that "the Medical Towers Building yields insight into what might be described as the Firm's work. Gridded surfaces, exact profiles, crisp detailing, a high degree of apparent order, and slight inflections in plan creating an image of superior rationale, and a place that is dramatically modern". [38]

Following the Medical Towers, Gordon Bunshaft of the SOM New York office designed the First City National Bank at 1001 Main Street with Wilson, Morris, Crain & Anderson in 1961. This downtown building consisted of a 32-story office tower, attached glass-curtain wall banking hall, and an expansive banking drive-through structure. The next SOM skyscraper in Houston was the Tenneco Building designed by Edward Charles Bassett of the San Francisco office that opened in 1963. The 33-story Tenneco building is monumental and structurally expressive with a glass curtain wall set back from a projected frame that doubles as a shading device. SOM continued to design buildings for Houston, but the Medical Towers, First City National Bank and Tenneco Building are considered to be their three high-modern towers in the city. [39]

Summary

The Medical Towers building in the TMC is the first building in Houston designed by world renown architectural firm SOM who went on to leave a significant imprint on the city's built environment. The building was constructed in direct response to the need for professional office and retail support services for the growing medical campus in the decade following WWII. The architectural design, modeled on SOM's Lever House in New York City, responds to the local need to incorporate parking into skyscraper construction, despite its suburban location. SOM partnered with the local firm Golmon and Rolfe to serve as the architects of record for the Medical Towers. Golemon and Rolfe grew to be one of the largest and most experienced architectural firms in the Southwest in the mid-twentieth century.

The Texas Medical Center, established in the late 1940s, has grown to be the world's largest medical complex. The Medical Towers was included in a second major wave of construction at the TMC, that embraced new modern architectural astetics. The Medical Towers was one of the first buildings constructed directly outside of the Texas Medical Center official boundaries which requires occupants to be nonprofit. The Medical Towers was an early for-profit tower developed at the perimeter with space for 175 private doctor offices, ground floor retail and integrated parking capable of servicing 1,800 cars in a day.[40]

Medical Towers is nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, at the local level of significance. The building retains its integrity in its location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

[38] Alter, Kevin. "SOM in Houston."
[39] Ibid.
[40] "$4 Million Medical Towers Building Will Be Opened at 11 AM Monday."

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Appendix A – chronological list of TMC buildings

- 1947 – Baylor College of Medicine Cullen Building, Hedrick & Lindsley
- 1949 – Hermann Professional Building, Kenneth Franzheim and Wyatt C. Hedrick
- 1951 – Methodist Hospital, Watkin, Nunn, McGinty and Phenix
- 1952 – Prudential Building, Kenneth Franzheim; demolished
- 1953 – Arabia Temple Crippled Children's Clinic, aka. Shriner's Hospital for Crippled Children
- 1953 – St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital
- 1953 – Texas Children's Hospital
- 1954 – Texas Medical Center Library, aka. Jesse H. Jones Library Building
- 1954 – University of Texas Dental Branch, MacKie & Kamrath
- 1954 – University of Texas M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, aka. University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, MacKie & Kamrath, Schmidte, Garden & Erickson, consulting architects
- 1956 – Medical Towers, SOM, design architect; Golemon & Rolfe, architects of record
- 1957 – Mayfair Apartments, Lloyd & Morgan; demolished
- 1958 – Hermann Professional Building, addition, Kenneth Franzheim and John H. Freeman, Jr.
- 1958 – Tidelands Motel, Winfred O. Gustafson; demolished
- 1959 – Texas Institute for Rehabilitation and Research Building; altered
- 1960 – Medical Center National Bank, John A. Greeson and Brown & McKim; demolished (Figure 41)
- 1962 – Houston State Psychiatric Institute For Research and Training Building, George Pierce-Abel B. Pierce; demolished
- 1963 – Kelsey-Leary-Seybold Clinic Building, Wilson, Morris, Crain & Anderson; demolished

Appendix B – chronological list of Golemon & Rolfe buildings

- 1950 – St. Frances Cabrini Hospital, Alexandria, Louisiana
- 1955 – Bellaire Senior High School, Houston, Texas
- 1957 – Medical Towers, Houston, Texas; Skidmore, Owings and Merrell (SOM), design architects
- 1957 – Jack Tar, Orange House Hotel, Orange, Texas; Holabird, Root & Bergee, design architects
- 1958 – Federal Reserve Branch Bank, Houston, Texas; Phelps, DeWees & Simmons, design architects
- 1958 – Union Carbide Office Building, Houston, Texas
- 1960 – Houston Public Library, Oak Forest Branch, Houston, Texas
- 1963 – Reagan State Office Building, Austin, Texas; with Brooks, Barr, Graeber & White
- 1969 – George Bush Intercontinental Airport Terminal A, Houston, Texas; with George Pierce-Abel B. Pierce
- 1972 – Houston International Hospital (Kindred Hospital Houston), Houston, Texas
- 1976 – University of Houston Clear Lake Campus Bayou Building, Houston, Texas; with S.I. Morris Associates and Pitts, Phelps & White
- 1978 – Mabee Teaching Center, University of Houston, Houston, Texas
- 1978 – Cullen Science Center, Houston Baptist University, Houston, Texas
- 1982 – George Bush Intercontinental Airport Terminal C, Houston, Texas; with Pierce Goodwin Alexander
- 1983 – Cullen College of Engineering North Annex, University of Houston, Houston, Texas
- 1983 – Warwick Towers, Houston, Texas; with Werlin, Deane & Associates
- 1987 – George R. Brown Convention Center, Houston, Texas; with John S. Chase, Molina & Associates, Haywood Jordan McCowan and Moseley Associates
- 1979-1983 – Ashford Place Office Park, Houston, Texas

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Appendix C – chronological list of SOM designed buildings in Houston

- 1956 - Medical Towers Building, 1709 Dryden Road; SOM design architects for Golemon & Rolfe architects of record
- 1961 - First City National Bank Building, 1001 Main Street; with Wilson, Morris, Crain & Anderson
- 1962 - United Carbon Co. Research Laboratory, 13401 Katy Freeway (demolished 1997)
- 1965 - Great Southern Life Insurance Co, Building, 3121 Buffalo Speedway (demolished 1997)
- 1971 - Control Data Corporation Building, 2000 West Loop South; with Wilson, Morris, Crain & Anderson
- 1971 - Ranger Insurance Company Building, 5333 Westheimer Road; with Wilson, Morris, Crain & Anderson
- 1972 - Post Oak Row, 1801 Post Oak Boulevard; with Wilson, Morris, Crain & Anderson
- 1974 - Stewart Title Building, 2200 West Loop South; SOM with S. I. Morris Associates
- 1976 - Kaneb Building, 5251 Westheimer
- 1980 - First International Plaza (1100 Louisiana Building), 1100 Louisiana; with 3d/International
- 1981 - Bechtel Building, 5400 Westheimer Court
- 1982 - Galleria West, 2610-2670 Sage Road
- 1982 - Guest Quarters Hotel (Doubletree Guest Suites), 5353 Westheimer
- 1982 - Westlake Park Two, 500 Westlake Park Blvd.
- ca.1982 - 9494 Southwest Freeway
- ca.1982 - 9801 Westheimer
- 1983 - Amoco Center, 501 Westlake Park
- 1983 - Westlake Park Three, 550 Westlake Park Blvd.
- 1983 - Centre One, 9800 Centre Parkway
- 1983 - Allied Bank Plaza (Wells Fargo Bank Plaza), 1000 Louisiana Street; with Lloyd Jones Brewer & Associates
- 1983 - Keating House, 4949 Yoakum Blvd.
- 1983 - The Amoco Center (BP), 501 Westlake Park Blvd.
- 1983 - Centre One Building, 9800 Centre Parkway
- 1984 - Retail Centre, Centre Parkway at Bissonnet
- 1984 - San Felipe Plaza, 5847 San Felipe Road
- 2009 - Bioscience Research Collaboration Building, 6500 Main Street, Rice University; with Perkins & Will, and FKP Architect

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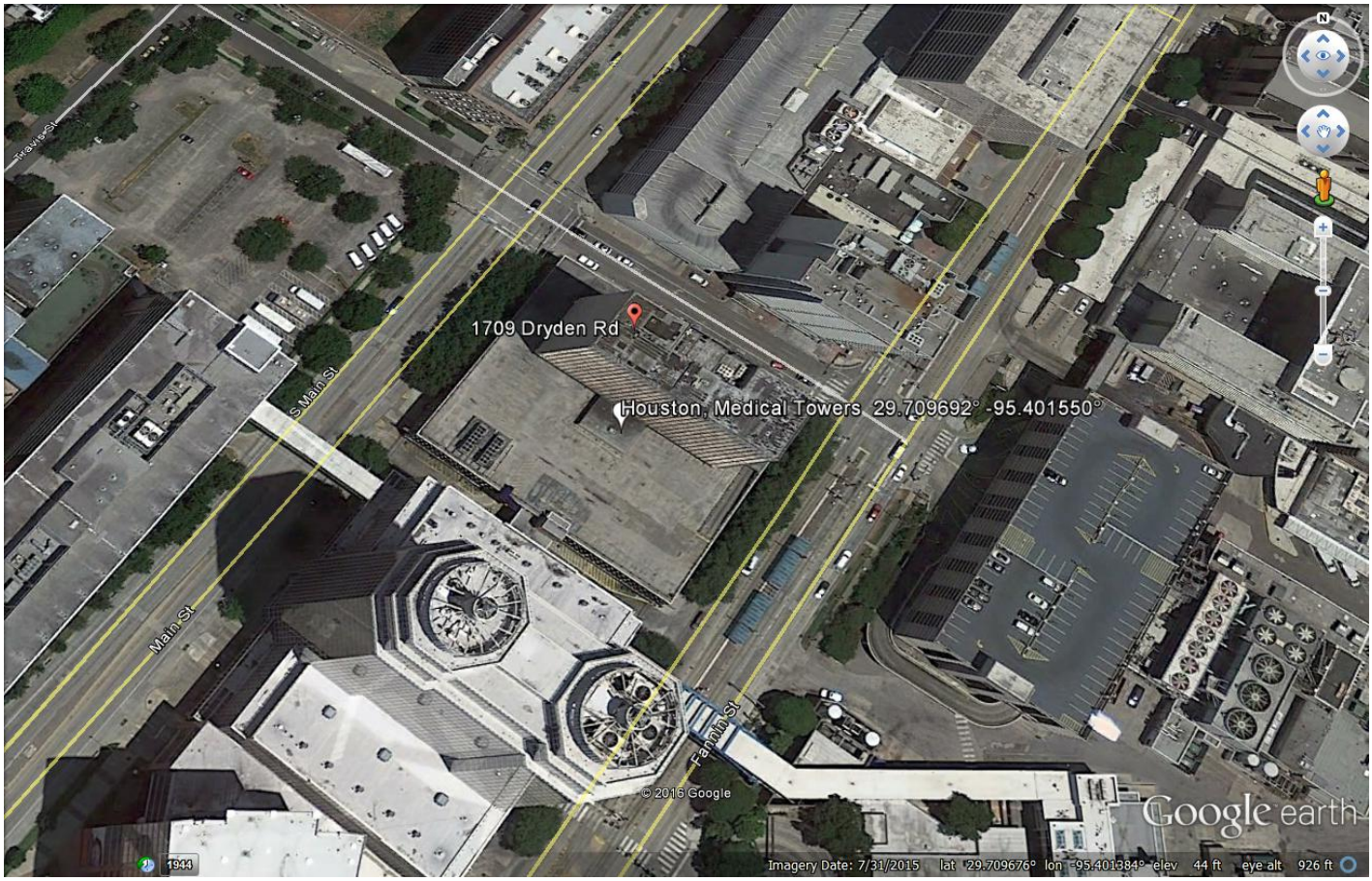
Boundary

Verbal Boundary Description: Tract 16, Abstract 645 P W ROSE

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

Latitude: 29.709692 Longitude: -95.401550

Source: Google Earth, accessed April 7, 2016



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Maps

MAP 1: Harris County, Texas Map

MAP 2: Houston, Texas Map

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MAP 3: Medical Towers Aerial

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MAP 4: Medical Towers Site Map

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Figures

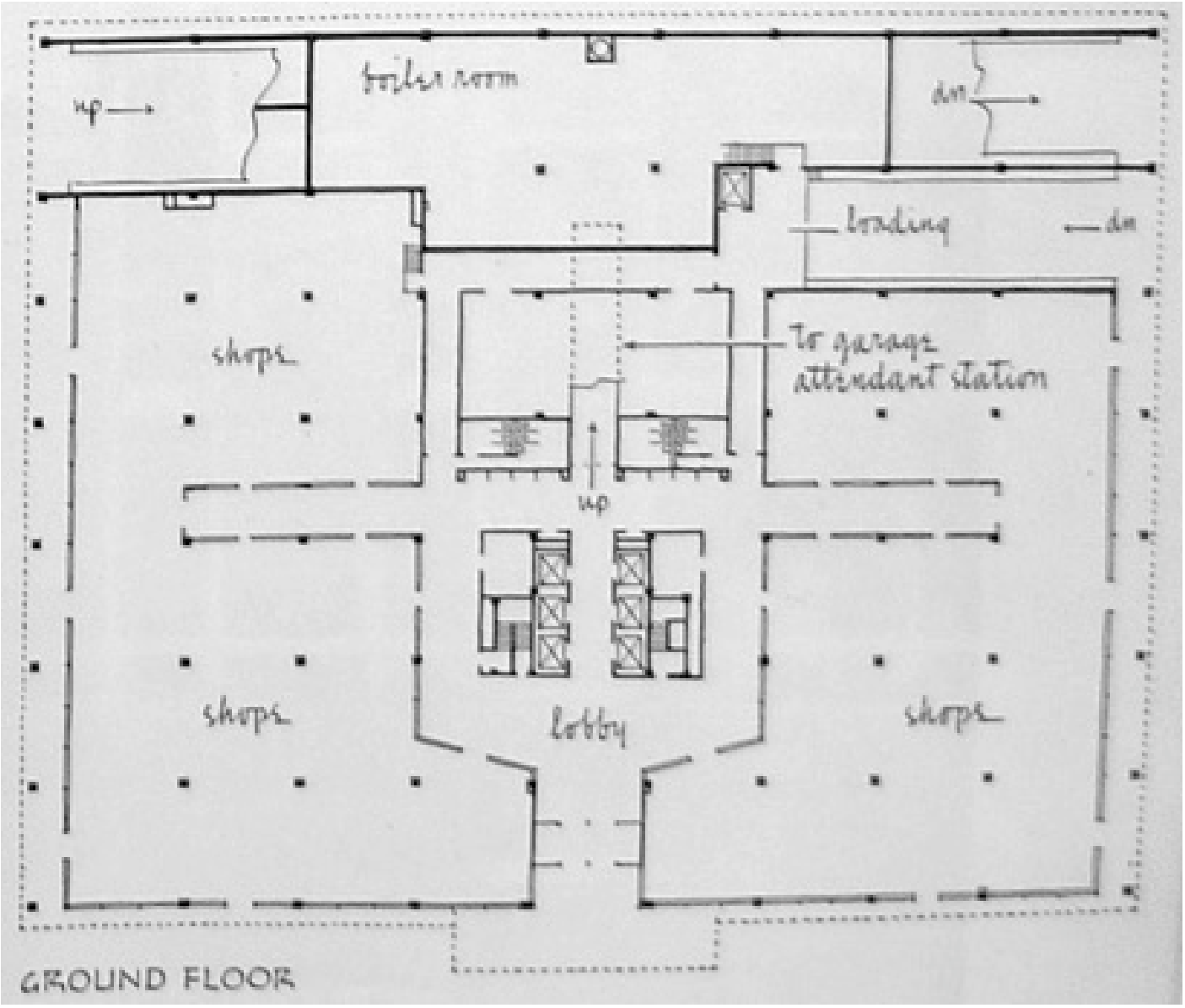

Figure 1 – Medical Towers Ground Floor Plan
Source: Progressive Architecture, June 1957

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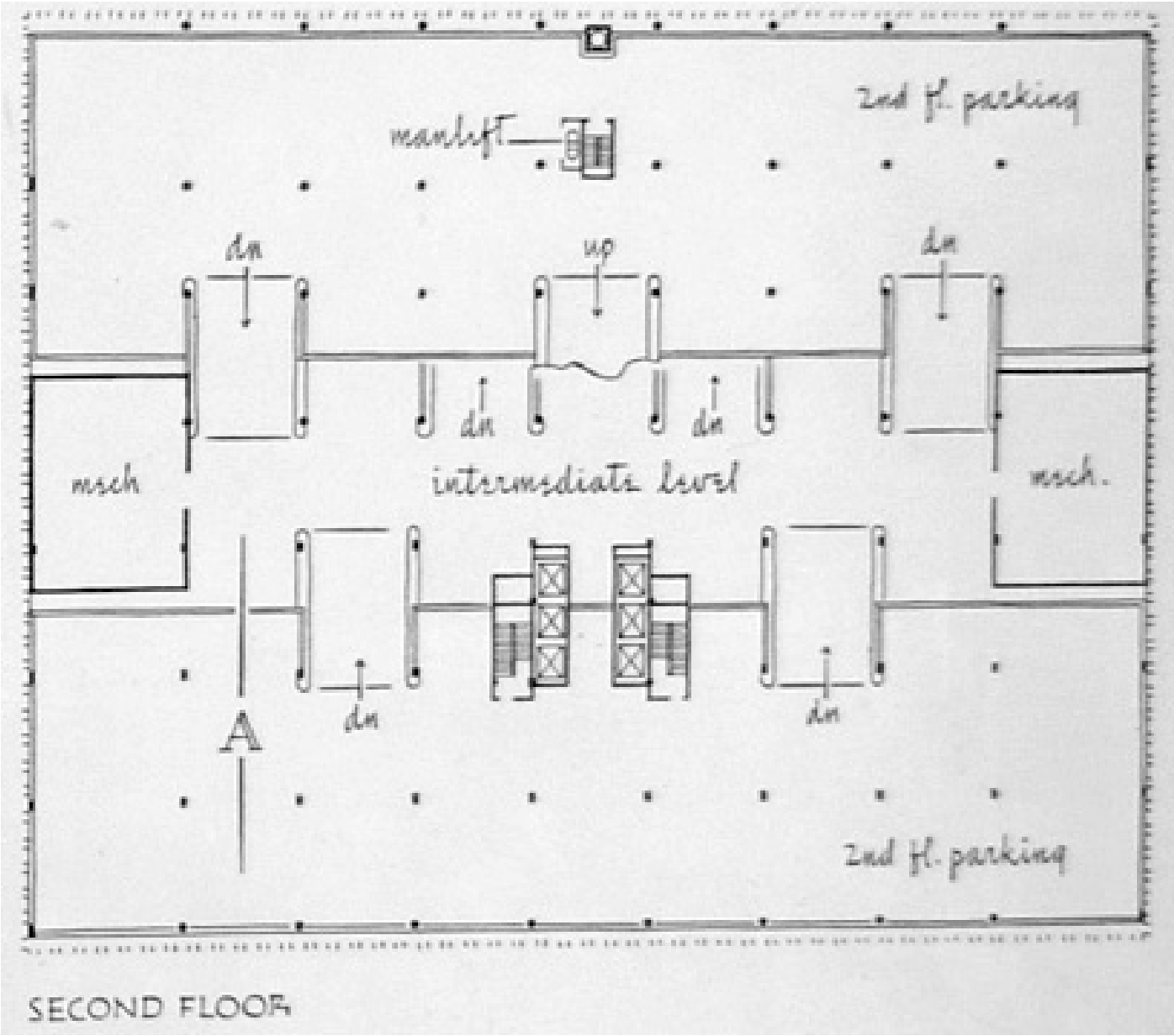

Figure 2 – Medical Towers Second Floor Plan
Source: Progressive Architecture, June 1957

SBR Draft

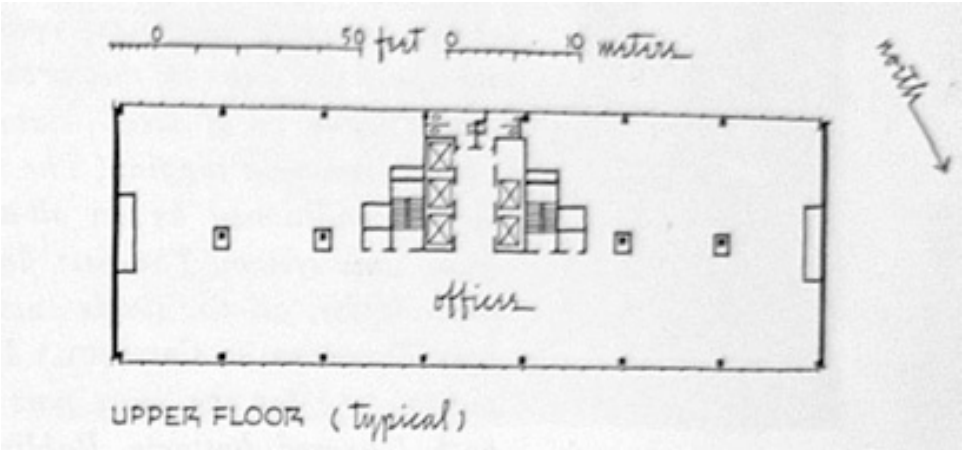

Figure 3 – Medical Towers Typical Upper Floor Plan
Source: Progressive Architecture, June 1957

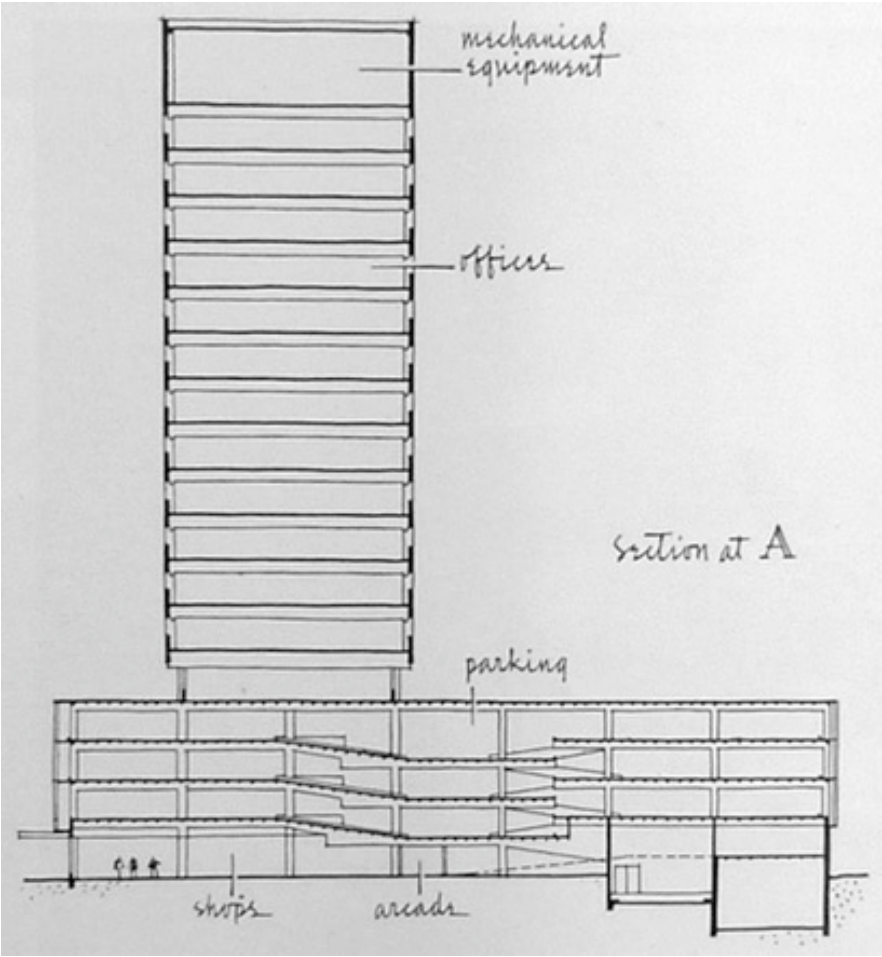

Figure 4 – Medical Towers Building Section
Source: Progressive Architecture, June 1957

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Figure 5 – Medical Towers Lobby, Anemostat Advertisement
Source: Progressive Architecture, June 1957

Figure 6 – Medical Towers Lobby, Medical Towers Advertisement
Source: Houston Magazine, November 1960

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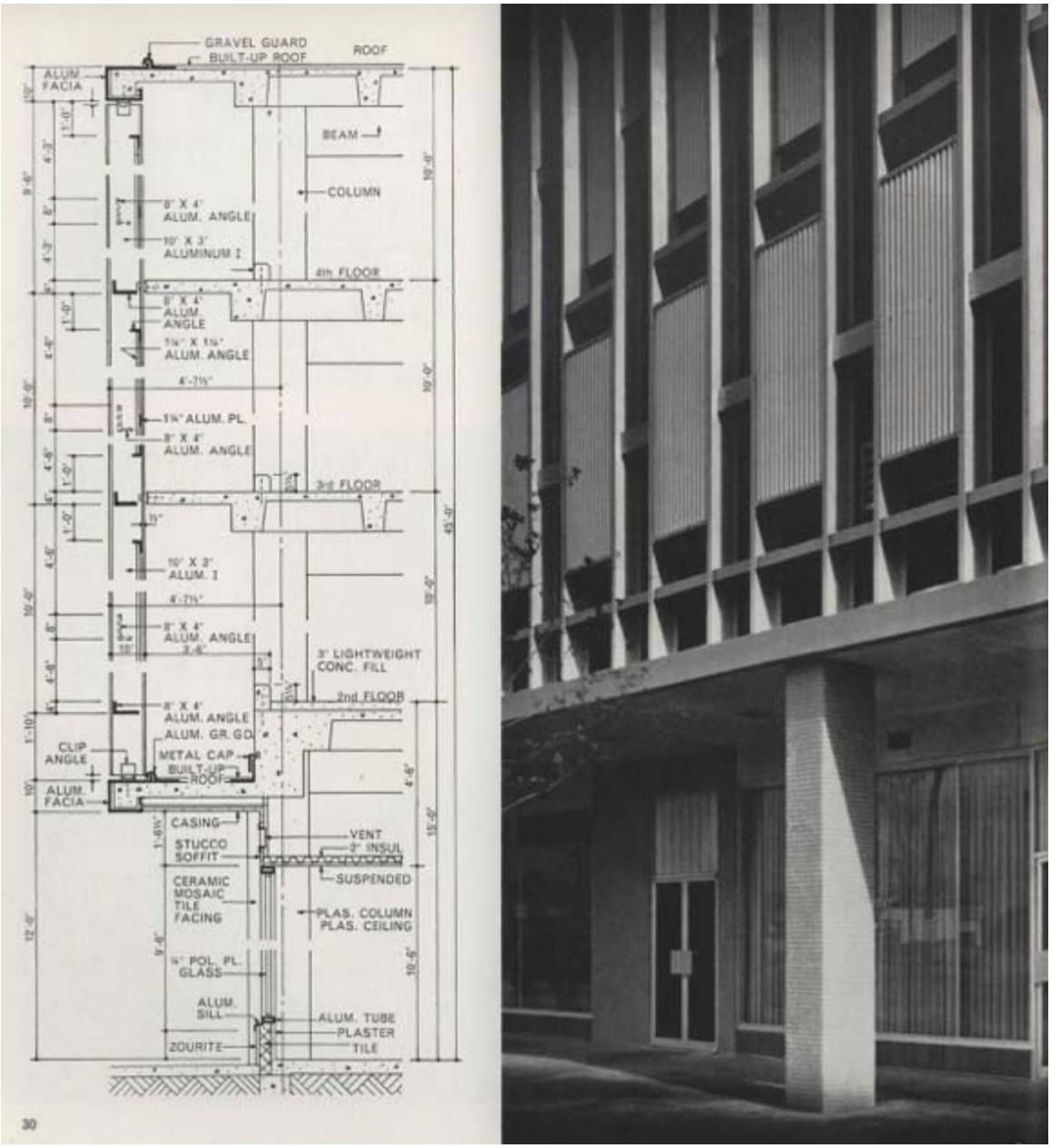

Figure 7 – Medical Towers Lower Levels Section & Typical Storefront Photo
Source: An International Review of Aluminum in Modern Architecture, Supplement 1, 1958

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Figure 8 – Medical Towers Dryden Street lobby entrance
Source: Texas Architect, December 1957

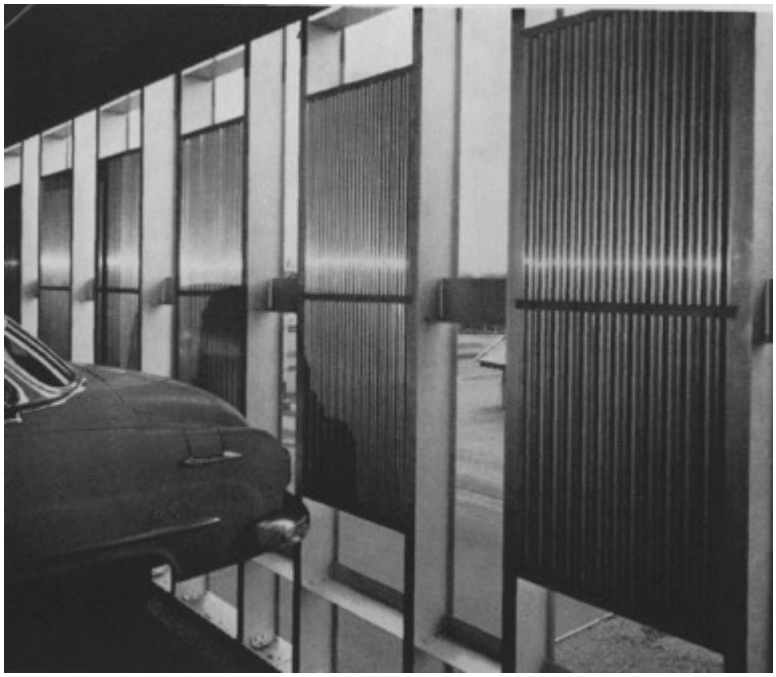

Figure 9 – Medical Towers Parking Garage Interior

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Source: An International Review of Aluminum in Modern Architecture, Supplement 1, 1958

Figure 10. Lever House, New York, New York
Source: www.ou.edu

Figure 11 - Medical Towers, Houston,Texas
Source: OffCite, Texas Medical Center Through the Years

Figure 12 – United Nations Building, New York, New York
Source: http://ny.curbed.com/tags/united-nations

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Figure 13 – Gulf Building, 1929
Source: www.waymaking.com

Figure 14 – City Hall, 1939
Source: Houston Public Library, HMRC

Figure 15 – St. Joseph Infirmary
Maternity and Children's Building, 1940
Source: Collection of Randy Pace, Houston, Texas

Figure 16 –First City National Bank, 1949
Source:Boston Public Library, Tichnor Brothers Collection

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Figure 17 – Methodist Hospital, 1951
Source:

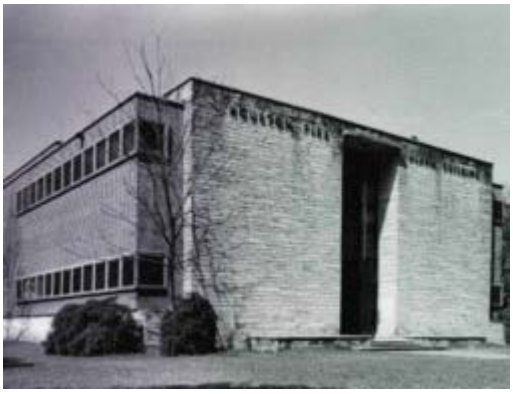

Figure 18 – Houston Fire Alarm Building, 1938
Source: Houston Public Library, HMRC

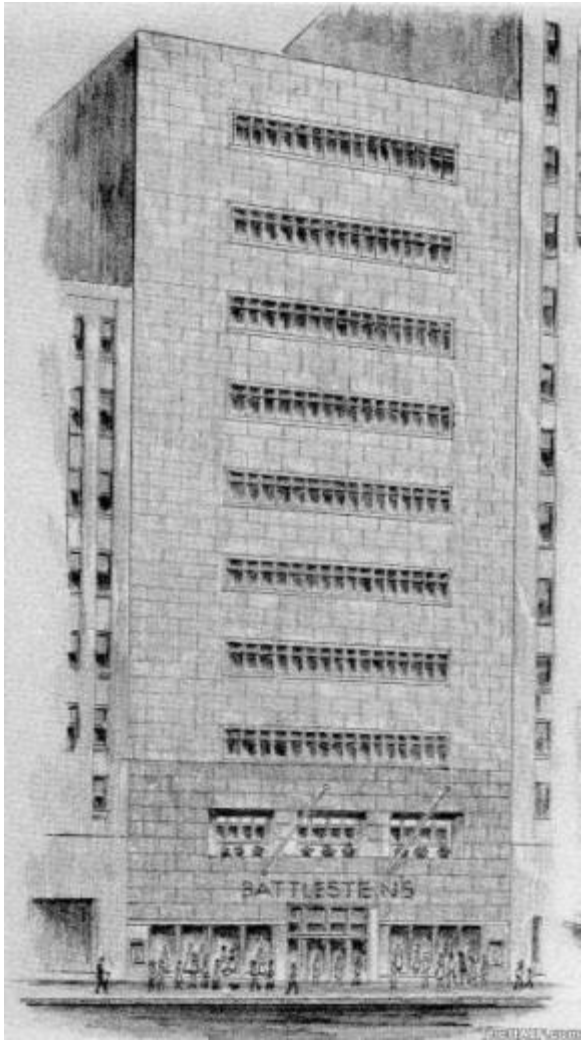

Figure 19 – Battlestein's, 1950
Source: www.HAIF.com, drawing by Kitty Landholt

Figure 20 – The Melrose Building, 1952
Source:

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Figure 21 – Cossaboom YMCA, 1955
Source: Houston Public Library, HMRC

Figure 22 – First City National Bank, 1960
Source:

Figure 23 – Houston First Savings and Loan Building, 1962
Source:

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Figure 24 - Texas Medical Center Aerial Photo, 1954, view north, Holcombe Blvd. in forground
Source: Texas Medical Center Library's McGovern Historical Collections

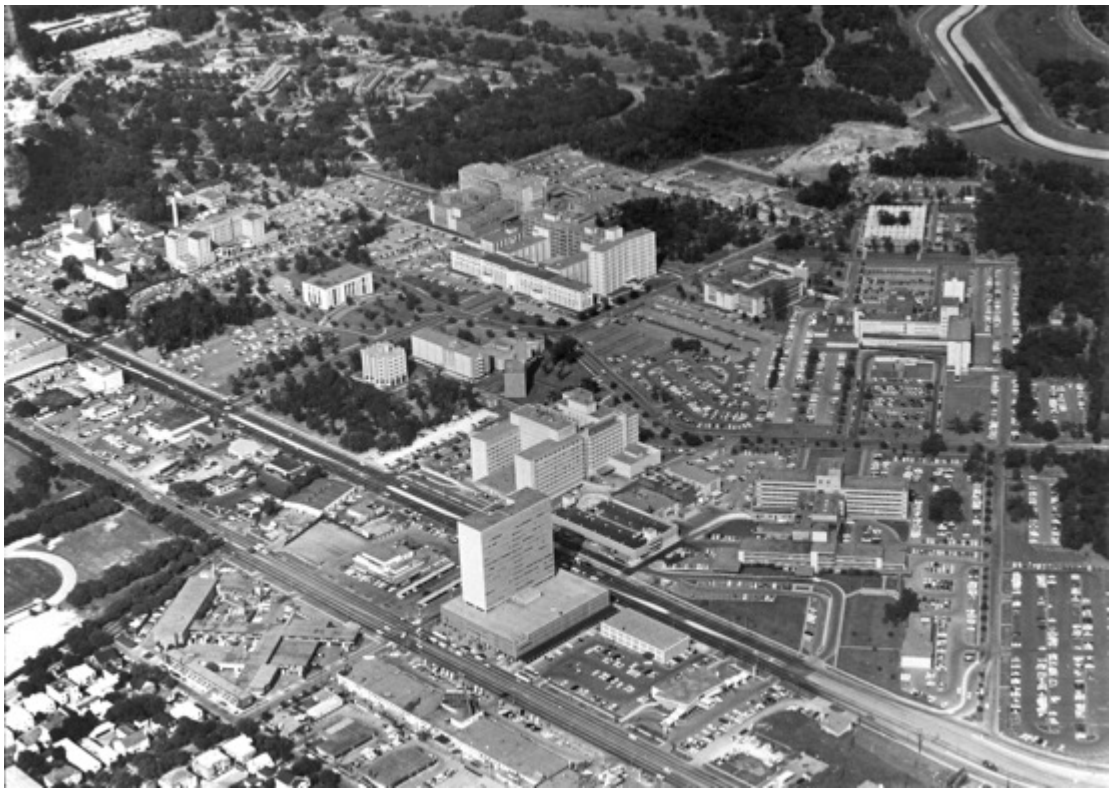

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Figure 25- Texas Medical Center Aerial Photo, circa 1960, view northeast, Medical Tower in forground
Source: RGD-1429, Houston Public Library, HMRC

Figure 26 –Baylor College of Medicine Cullen Building, 1947
Source: OffCite, Texas Medical Center Through the Years

Figure 27 – Hermann Professional Building, 1949, 15-story addition to Hermann Hospital
Source: OffCite, Texas Medical Center Through the Years

Figure 28 – Methodist Hospital, 1951
Source: Texas Medical Center Library's McGovern Historical Collections

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Figure 29 – University of Texas Dental Branch, 1951
Source: OffCite, Texas Medical Center Through the Years

Figure 30: Prudential Building, 1952
Source: Houston Magazine, 1952

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Figure 31 – Arabia Temple Crippled Children's Clinic, 1953
Source: Texas Medical Center Library's McGovern Historical Collections

Figure 32 – St. Luke's Hospital,1953
Source: Texas Medical Center Library's McGovern Historical Collections

Figure 33 - Texas Children's Hospital,1953
Source: Texas Medical Center Library's McGovern Historical Collections

Figure 34 – TMC Library Jones Building,1954
Source: Texas Medical Center Library's McGovern Historical Collections

Figure 35 – UT MD Anderson Cancer Center, 1954
Source: Texas Medical Center Library's McGovern Historical Collections

Figure 36 – Texas Institute for Rehabilitation and Research Building, 1959
Source: OffCite, Buildings of the Texas Med Center

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Figure 37 – Houston State Psychiatric Institute For Research and Training Building, 1962
Source: OffCite, Buildings of the Texas Med Center

Figure 39 – Mayfair Apartments, Lloyd & Morgan, 1957
Source: OffCite, Buildings of the Texas Med Center

Figure 38 – Kelsey-Leary-Seybold Clinic Building, 1963 (Medical Towers in the background)
Source: OffCite, The Buildings of the Texas Med Center

Figure 40 – Tidelands Motel, 1958
Source: OffCite, Buildings of the Texas Med Center

Figure 41 – Medical Center National Bank, 1960
Source: OffCite, Buildings of the Texas Med Center

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Figure 42 – Medical Towers, circa 1960, view southwest
Source: MSS0287-M-112, Houston Public Library, HMRC

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2016 Photographs

Photo: TX_Harris County_Medical Towers_0001
Description: North (primary) elevation (curtain wall) and east (solid) elevation, Fannin Street in foreground, Dryden Road, right, view southwest

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Photo: TX_Harris County_Medical Towers_0002
Description: South (curtain wall, on right) and west (solid) elevations, Main Street in foreground, view northeast

Photo: TX_Harris County_Medical Towers_0003
Description: South (curtain wall, on right) and east (solid) elevations, Fannin Street in foreground, view northwest

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Photo: TX_Harris County_Medical Towers_0004
Description: North (primary) elevation, main entrance on Dryden Road, view southeast

Photo: TX_Harris County_Medical Towers_0005
Description: Interior of office tower, ground floor lobby elevator bank, view southeast

SBR Draft

Photo: TX_Harris County_Medical Towers_0006
Description: Interior of office tower, ground floor lobby, view northwest

Photo: TX_Harris County_Medical Towers_0007
Description: Interior of office tower, ground floor lobby, view north towards Dryden Road entrance

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Photo: TX_Harris County_Medical Towers_0008
Description: Interior of office tower Floor 14 (typical) showing extensive remodel from 1990s, view east

Photo: TX_Harris County_Medical Towers_0009
Description: Interior of office tower, typical elevator bank, view south

SBR Draft

Photo: TX_Harris County_Medical Towers_0010
Description: Interior of office tower, Floor 14 office build-out (typical), view west

Photo: TX_Harris County_Medical Towers_0011
Description: Interior of Parking Garage, ramp to roof, view south

SBR Draft

Photo: TX_Harris County_Medical Towers_0012
Description: South parking garage elevation, Main garage entrance and pedestrian bridge, view east

Photo: TX_Harris County_Medical Towers_0013
Description: East parking garage elevation, Fannin garage entrance, elevator tower and pedestrian bridge, view west

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Photo: TX_Harris County_Medical Towers_0014
Description: Parking garage top level, elevator tower and vestibule addition, view south

Photo: TX_Harris County_Medical Towers_0015
Description: Parking garage top level, south tower (curtain wall) elevation and 1-story addition, view northwest

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