

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Medical Arts Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

Historic and Architectural Resources of Central Albuquerque, 1880-1970

2. Location

Street & number: 711, 717, and 801 Encino Place NE and 1010 Las Lomas Boulevard NE

City or town: Albuquerque State: NM County: Bernalillo Zip Code: 87102

Not For Publication: Vicinity: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 X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national X statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

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Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<hr/>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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Signature of commenting official:	Date
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Title:	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. 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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>19</u>	<u>3</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>29</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce/Trade: professional

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce/Trade: professional

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Modern Movement: International Style

Other: New Formalism

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, Metal, Stucco, Glass

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Medical Arts Historic District is a complex of four brick medical office plazas built in Albuquerque between 1950 and 1968 on the sand hills, a steep escarpment that rises from nearby downtown to the East Mesa. The topography is reflected in the terraced landscape along the sidewalks. The complex is organized north to south along Encino Place NE with the largest plazas of mostly one-story buildings to the north. These include Medical Arts Square, built in 1950 with six International Style buildings organized around a large parking lot. A remodel in 1977-1978 introduced elements of Brutalism. Encino Medical Plaza, to the south, opened in 1955 and includes nine one-story International Style buildings also organized around parking. The one-story Encino Crescent, completed in 1955, is located to the east, below Encino Medical Plaza. Granada Medical Plaza, located at the south end of the complex, includes three buildings in the New Formalism style. This plaza, like others, is organized around parking for suburban patients and customers.

Narrative Description

The historic district consists of a group of four medical office plazas built between 1950 and 1968 in modern styles. Located approximately one mile east of downtown Albuquerque, the district begins at the southwest corner of Las Lomas Road NE and Encino Place NE, extends south along Encino Place to include the Medical

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Arts Square, Encino Medical Plaza, and Granada Medical Plaza, and west along Medical Arts Ave. NE to include the small Encino Crescent building.

Located on a steep escarpment overlooking downtown, the sites was described by architect Max Flatow as an isolated empty sand hill in the mid-twentieth century,¹ the district is characterized by topography that slopes downward gradually to the south and sharply on the west from the high point at Medical Arts Square. The grade changes are reflected in the buildings, walkways, and various retaining walls and slopes incorporated into the properties' landscaping. Encino Crescent, for example, sits well below the three other medical plazas.

The neighborhood developed in the following decades with other medical facilities, high-rise apartments for senior living, and residential neighborhoods. Several houses have been converted to professional medical services. The Spruce Park and Sigma Chi historic districts lie to the east between Encino Place and the University of New Mexico.

Medical Arts Square – 801 807 Encino Place

The district is named for the pioneering Medical Arts Square, a 5½-acre International Style medical office complex of seven buildings that opened in 1950. It was the first development in the historic district.² Designed by Max Flatow, the site plan places six low-slung buildings at the perimeter of a square with expansive parking in the center. The parking lot is entered from Encino Place via two driveways on either side of a two-story building that functions as a gateway to the complex. The two-story building has its primary façade on Encino Place and originally contained a restaurant, pharmacy, and retail space. The cantilevered second story forms a canopy over the front façade. Parking space extends along the front of the building and the front of the one-story buildings on Encino Place.

The primary facades of the one-story buildings face inward towards the parking area. Two of the one-story buildings have an underground level. The mechanical building in the northwest corner of the complex does not face the parking area. The complex encloses 57,000-square-feet and as built, could house sixty doctors and dentists.

A covered walkway follows the terrain and provides shelter from sun and rain. These walkways unify the overall design of the complex. The rising and falling topography is reflected in grade changes throughout the property. From the walkway, individual paths through small courtyards lead toward the entrances of each office. The courtyards are either recessed under the covered walkway or sheltered by a roof. Some offices are entered directly from the walkway. Once planted with grass, the courtyards are now finished with drought tolerant plants and landscape material.³

¹ Edna Heatherington Bergman, "The Fate of Architectural Theory in Albuquerque. New Mexico: Buildings of Four Decades. 1920-1960." Unpublished Thesis for Master of Architecture, UNM, Special Collections Library (August 1978): 254.

² *Albuquerque Progress Magazine*. Albuquerque National Bank (December 1950).

³ Simon Sawyer, Albuquerque Modernism.unm.edu/wp/medical-arts-square. "Medical Arts Square Case Study," 2015. Box 2, "Labeled Misc. – Slides Undated," Flatow, Moore, Bryan & Fairburn job files (MSS 801 BC), Center for Southwest Research and Special Collections, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM.

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The building's walls are faced with elongated bricks typical of mid-century modern buildings, with a relief pattern at every sixth course that emphasizes the low horizontal nature of the buildings. At the top of the brick walls are exposed steel I-sections where the walkway canopies and the metal coping are attached at the roofline. In addition, some brick walls have exposed steel I-sections running vertically at the corners to attach the walkway canopy.

Punctuating the brick walls are large half-height or higher dark aluminum-framed windows with brick sills. Window configurations vary between buildings, however; they are all placed directly under the roofline. Access to the offices is through metal framed single or double leaf half lite glass doors; many doors have wood panel inserts and decorative period hardware. On some units, the wood panel is also placed in the adjacent window elaborating the entry. Variety was intrinsic to the project design that offered a standard box with a choice of elevations.⁴

Along many rear facades (facing the adjacent streets), metal sunshades protrude from the roofline. Each unit has a single leaf metal door at the rear. The rear facades facing Las Lomas Road overlook hillside gardens held in place with retaining walls built of rubble stones and bricks. The park is planted with drought-tolerant plants and trees today. Originally, grass and trees covered the hillsides as portrayed on a 1953 postcard.⁵ Landscaping along Medical Arts Avenue is less elaborate, with rock-covered slopes, stucco retaining walls, and other details.

Sloping clerestories rise above the flat rooflines on many buildings, elements that were added after the 1970s remodeling project.¹¹ The northeast corner building adjacent to the two-story building has also had substantial additions. Originally designed with a larger, bulkier footprint than the other one-story office buildings, additions to the rear-facing Medical Arts Ave. and another on the interior front elevation where a large courtyard was enclosed, have altered the building footprint and massing. The addition on the north is distinguished by its bead board wood siding and stucco; the addition on the interior facing the parking area is more discrete with materials matching the other buildings.

In 1977-1978, The Flatow firm added elements of Brutalism to the complex. The gateway building was defined by its rectangular shape with a cantilevered second story.⁶ It altered with additions to the south side and rear. These include a large, brick, curved elevator tower and second-story Brutalist shadow box-like frames around original windows. The pipe columns that line the complex were encased thick, brick columns, which also incorporate drainpipes. The remodeling included the addition of a thick stucco-covered fascia along the walkways, which rises above the building height, and appears like rough-cast concrete. The columns include recessed headers like the walls. Some original round posts are still extant along the walkways and in courtyards.⁷

⁴ Tobias Flatow interview with author, Maryellen Hennessey, Albuquerque, New Mexico, July 13, 2022.

⁵ Postcard (1953). cardcow.com.

⁶ See historic photos and postcard (1953).

⁷ Tobias Flatow interview. Tobias states that this was his first project upon graduating from architecture school in 1976 and joining his father's firm. Along with clarifying which alterations to the buildings were part of the 1977-1978 "updating" project, he described how the addition of the parapet to the walkway was conceived to satisfy city officials enforcing the fire suppression requirements section of current building codes. The project included the introduction of the brick walkway columns and parapets and the addition of the elevator tower to the rear of the two-story building. Improvements to the interior of the two-story building were also included.

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Encino Medical Plaza – 717 Encino Place NE

The six-acre Encino Medical Plaza is an International Style complex with offices for more than twenty-two doctors and dentists.⁸ The plaza, which opened in 1955, consists of nine one-story medical office buildings arranged in four blocks with a free-standing pharmacy building. The complex encloses a large L-shaped parking area in the center. The topography slopes downward to the west and to a lesser extent to the south. The complex houses medical offices and the Highland Pharmacy, which is in the northeast corner of the complex near the entrances to the medical plaza.⁹

The complex was constructed in phases. Five buildings along Encino Place and Las Lomas Road, designed by architect William Ellison, were completed by 1957.¹⁰ Another building at the southeast corner of the property was built in 1958, enclosing the complex as seen from Encino Place. The remaining three buildings along the plaza's west and south sides were constructed at a later unknown date. Slight variations in the brick facing and other details reflect the different periods of construction, however, the variations are minor, and the brick complex is unified in design.

The pharmacy building, which is located on the corner of the intersection of Encino Place and Las Lomas Road, faces northwest, with its rear façade facing the complex and parking lot. Signage above the corner entrance is composed of free-standing illuminated letters that read "Highland Pharmacy." The automobile drive-thru window is on the south elevation.¹¹ The front façade has four clerestory windows, two on each side of the double-leaf glass door. The one-story pharmacy is designed like the nine office buildings with walls laid in red Roman brick, clerestory windows, and flat overhanging roofs, which are characteristics of the International Style. The walls include rows of recessed headers, which appear like a projecting stringcourse.

The one-story flat-roofed office buildings face the parking lot and are connected by a canopy that shelter the sidewalks. The canopies are supported by pipe columns and finished with a narrow metal coping. Wing walls articulate the facades of the buildings that are modular units recessed from the sidewalks. Flat roofs, which overhang in some locations, have metal copings. Offices are entered through single entrance, which includes solid metal doors with a transom. Some offices have large glass storefronts.

Windows have projecting brick sills, and configuration varies widely: aluminum three-vertical units, hollow metal-framed vertical units, full-height large windows, and in some cases, a ribbon pattern across the unit. Materials also vary, including both aluminum and anodized metal.

Rear elevations are consistent, with window openings near the roofline and single-panel solid-metal doors. Brick wing walls articulate the long facades. Rear facades are visible on Encino Place and Las Lomas Road. On Las Lomas, a long brick wall at the sidewalk retains the slope that drops approximately three feet to the

⁸ *Albuquerque Journal*, September 11, 1955; October 11, 1955.

⁹ Highland Pharmacy opened along with the development in 1955. In c.1975, city directories list "Burkes Prescription Center" at 801 Encino Place. By 1978, the business is again listed as "Highland Pharmacy."

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. Map of Albuquerque, 1957.

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street. On Encino Place, the buildings are located at street grade. Landscaping includes drought-resistant plants and gravel.

Later alterations to some buildings include projecting glass entries, replacement windows, and a false parapet was added to the office building at the southeast corner of the property. Another office on the south side was altered with a stucco-covered entrance.

In 1965, the developers of Encino Medical Plaza planned additional buildings and parking to meet increasing demand for medical offices. During the project's announcement in early 1965, Dr. George Simson said, "The project is mainly to accommodate several physicians who have asked for space at Encino, and for new physicians in Albuquerque who need office space. It is very difficult for a new physician to find space in an established center."¹² The original plan would start on the Encino frontage and extend backward in a series of wings with landscaped areas and parking for 300 cars.¹³ The estimated cost for the entire build-out was \$1.5 million and was expected to take five to ten years to complete. However, builders Bradbury and Stamm built only four of the potential 65 units.¹⁴ These expansive plans were never realized, and the only a small four-office building was completed.

Encino Crescent - 1010 Las Lomas Road NE

Encino Crescent, as suggested by its name, is a crescent-shaped one-story building that is banked into a hill below the west side of Encino Medical Plaza. Opened in 1965, Encino Crescent is an excellent example of the International Style in Albuquerque with its plain façade, canopy supported by I-beams, and lack of architectural ornament.¹⁵ The architect, Harvey Hoshour, envisioned a larger crescent-shaped building for the site.¹⁶ The concave front wall faces west, overlooking downtown. The curved front façade is finished in stucco and broken up by four, solid metal doors that lead to individual offices. Each entry is flanked by three clerestory metal-framed windows set high in the wall. Doors and windows are placed symmetrically on the main elevation beneath a flat canopy. The side and rear walls are brick veneer and do not include windows. The parking lot, like the building, is crescent shaped.

Granada Medical Plaza – 711 Encino Place

Granada Medical Plaza, designed by Wendell/Varsa and Associates, includes three one-story buildings organized in a U-shape with a two-tiered parking lot in the center that responds to the sloping site. The parking

¹² "New Offices Are Planned," *Albuquerque Tribune*, February 13, 1965.

¹³ "Board Approves Encino Medical Plaza Addition," *Albuquerque Journal*, July 28, 1965; "Board Approves Encino Medical Plaza Addition," *Albuquerque Tribune*, August 5, 1965.

¹⁴ "Board Approves Encino Medical Plaza Addition," *Albuquerque Journal*, July 28, 1965; "Board Approves Encino Medical Plaza Addition," *Albuquerque Tribune*, August 5, 1965.

¹⁵ Coles Directory and Hudspeth's Albuquerque City Directories 1968-1969.

¹⁶ Site Plan, Encino Crescent, 1965, Stack 4, Drawer 03, Harvey S. Hoshour Architectural Drawings and Plans (SWA Hoshour Drawings), Center for Southwest Research and Special Collections, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM.

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lot opens to Encino Place NE to the east. This complex first appears in the Albuquerque City Directories in 1968-1969.¹⁷

The northernmost building, which faces Encino Place, is the most prominent of the three buildings. Like all the buildings in the complex, it is an excellent example of the New Formalism style. The brown-brick building features floor-to-ceiling windows between thick brick piers. The piers appear across the south façade with another entrance at the west end that is lined with brick piers. The south side include a continuous clerestory. The entablature is wide and exaggerated so the building appears like a classical temple. The entrance is partly obscured by a brick retaining wall and the north side of building is banked into the hill.

The two New Formalist one-story buildings on the south and west sides of the complex are less visible because of their location on the lower slope. The massing of the three buildings is different, but they are united by a shared architectural style. The west building is built of brown brick and features floor-to-ceiling windows framed by thick brick piers. The flat-roofed building is capped by a thick entablature. The southernmost building appears like the west building. Plantings, mostly juniper and pines, are located at each building with the west and south buildings featuring brick planters. A brick planter is located at the entrance to the complex.

Historic Integrity

The Medical Arts Historic District retains most aspects of integrity. The medical complex is located in its historic location on a steep escarpment midway up the “sand hills.” It overlooks downtown Albuquerque to the west, and it lies below the East Mesa. This location is essential to its significance because it is close to area hospitals and important transportation networks. The setting was mostly undeveloped when the first medical was built in the 1950s, but the area has since been developed with one-story offices and houses that do not diminish the setting. The complex retains its historic design comprising one-story International Style office blocks that surround acres of parking for suburban customers and patients. Historic materials and workmanship are visible in the brick office and cement sidewalk sheltered by canopies with pipe-rail supports. Workmanship is evident in the string courses in the brick walls and in the arrangement of ribbon windows and doors in each of the complexes. The first medical plaza, Medical Square, was altered in the late 1970s with larger entablatures, larger columns that support the canopies, and Brutalist alterations to the two-story entrance building. The medical complex retains its association with suburban growth and the rise of the automobile on the East Mesa of Albuquerque in the middle of the twentieth century. The complexes of buildings constructed around large areas of parking ensures its feeling of the mid-twentieth century.

¹⁷ Coles Directory and Hudspeth’s Albuquerque City Directories 1968-1969.

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Table of Contributing and Noncontributing Resources

	Contributing Buildings	Contributing Structures	Brief Description
Medical Arts Square	6 office buildings		One-story brick buildings.
		Covered walkway	Canopy across front of office buildings.
		Retaining walls and planters	Various hard landscape features: masonry walls and curved planters, counted as one.
		4 parking lots	Parking lots for patients, staff and 2 for specific buildings
Encino Medical Plaza	9 office buildings		One-story brick buildings.
		Covered walkway	Canopy across front of office buildings.
		1 parking lot	Continuous paved area.
Granada Medical Plaza	3 office buildings		One-story brick buildings
		1 parking lot	Continuous paved area
Encino Crescent Building	1 office building		One-story building
		1 parking lot	Continuous paved area
Total	19 buildings	10 structures	

	<u>Noncontributing Building</u>	<u>Noncontributing Structure</u>	Brief Description
Medical Arts Square	1 office building		One-story building at the NE corner of property with additions.
Encino Medical Plaza	2 office buildings		One-story office buildings on the south side of the Plaza with additions and alterations.
Total	3 buildings	0 Structures	

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Health/Medicine

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1950 – Medical Arts Square completed

1955 – Encino Medical Plaza completed

1965 – Encino Crescent completed

1968-1969 – Granada Medical Plaza completed

Significant Dates

1950-1969

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Flatow, Max (architect)

Ellison, William (architect)

Hoshour, Harvey (architect)

Stanley & Wright (architectural firm)

Wendell/Varsa and Associates (architectural firm)

Bradbury and Stamm (builders)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Medical Art Historic District is significant at the state level under National Register Criterion A in the area of Health/Medicine because the medical complex provided office space for one of the state’s largest concentrations of doctors and dentists and also retail shops, a café, and a pharmacy. The Medical Art Historic District is significant at the local level under National Register Criterion C in the area architecture because its buildings are excellent examples of the International Style and because they are organized around expansive parking lots that catered to suburban patients. The Medical Art Historic District is significant at the local level under National Register Criterion A in the area of the community planning and development because the complex was “designed . . . in response to transformations in downtown Albuquerque and enabled the movement of physicians and dentists to a new location of equal distance to the city’s hospitals. . . .With the decline of downtown as a result of the city’s rapid commercial and residential suburbanization, doctors who had worked in the First National Bank Building approached [architects] Flatow and Moore with a scheme for a new, shared office complex.”¹⁸

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Health/Medicine

The Medical Arts Historic District is significant because it provided a significant concentration of doctors and dentists in a convenient location for suburban customers and patients who lived on the East Mesa. Medical Arts Square, Encino Medical Plaza, Encino Crescent, Granada Medial Plaza were each organized like a suburban shopping center with one-story offices along the perimeter and large parking lots in the center. In the multiple property documentation form, “Historic and Architectural Resources of Central Albuquerque, 1880-1970,” Bill Dodge states:

The medical plaza is an outgrowth of the post-World War II movement of commercial activities away from the traditional downtown core. Prior to this time, the offices of many health care professionals (doctors, dentists, etc.) were located on the upper floors of two-part commercial blocks or stacked vertical blocks. However, with the development of the medical plaza building type these offices were relocated outside of the downtown commercial core to areas adjacent to the hospitals situated along the eastern edge of Central Albuquerque.

As exemplified by Medical Arts Square (1953), located within one-half mile of both Presbyterian and St. Joseph's (now Lovelace) hospitals, this complex of one-story, International Style buildings were set in elongated rows of identical buildings that each housed a medical professional. In addition, the complex included an

¹⁸ Berman, 254.

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independent pharmacy for the convenience of the patients. Ample parking was provided right in front of each office row, so that the complex resembled the strip shopping center which was being constructed across the city at this time. Within the next twenty years, similar medical plazas were built along Oak St. and side streets adjacent to the hospitals.¹⁹

In addition to the medical facilities, the medical complex offered amenities such as retail shops, a small café, and an on-site pharmacy.²⁰ More offices have replaced the restaurant. The development was revolutionary in its design and function. As completed, Medical Arts Square housed sixty doctors and dentists touted by its creator to be the nation's first drive-in medical complex.²¹ The geographic location of the plazas on the edge of the crowded and bustling downtown business district and within proximity to the major hospitals was ideal for both patients and physicians.

Architecture

The plaza buildings are important examples of the Modern Movement in Albuquerque. The Medical Arts Square, Encino Medical Plaza, and Encino Crescent are excellent examples of the International Style. This style was developed in Europe as an early modern style that emphasized modern building materials and building techniques, plain unadorned wall surface, lack of traditional ornament, and lack of references to past architectural styles.

Visitors experience the full impact of the Medical Arts Square's stripped-down modern offices after passing the two-story building on Encino Place and the drive-through Highland Pharmacy at Encino Medical Plaza. Those buildings dictate the traffic flow in and out of a hidden parking lot. Patients could park their automobiles right in front of their doctor's office, an unheard-of convenience at the time. There was even a gasoline service station on the southwest corner of the Medical Arts development.

The unified design of Medical Arts Square is due to its modular structure, defined by bays created by the brick columns along the covered walkway. In most cases, a bay serves as a single medical office space. However, tenants employ multiple bays in other instances, such as for larger offices. Bricks with a horizontal relief pattern clad the buildings. At the top of the brick walls are exposed steel I-sections: the walkway canopies and the metal coping attached to the roofline. In addition, several sloping clerestories above the flat roofline bring visual interest to the low-slung exterior.

Flat roofs typify the International Style, large expanses of steel-framed glass, often organized in horizontal bands, with the complete absence of ornamentation and decoration: usually an entire blank wall. Commercial buildings are not only symmetrical but appear as a series of repetitive elements.

¹⁹ William Dodge, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Central Albuquerque, 1880-1970." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2012), F 40.

²⁰ City Directories.

²¹ Bergman, 254.

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Doorway treatments are conspicuously plain, lacking decorative detailing. The medical offices utilize prefabricated, lightweight, mass-produced, and industrial materials.²²

Medical Arts Square, Encino Place Plaza, and the Granada Medical Plaza exhibit many character-defining features of the International Style. These features include simple geometric forms, often rectilinear and asymmetrical, the form characterized by a series of volumes, a flat roof without a ledge, eaves, or coping that terminates at the plane of the wall, and metal window frames flush with the exterior walls, often in horizontal bands.

Medical Arts Square and Encino Place Plaza consist of one-story medical offices built in clusters connected by covered walkways, which provide patients privacy and discretion. Between the groups of offices is in-fill space. Besides the more usual potted shrubs, mature trees grew amidst the complex, creating a calm oasis in the desert.

Architect William Ellison's design for the Encino Medical Plaza reflected many of the same design innovations first put on display next door at the Medical Arts Square. The \$400,000 project opened on October 8, 1955, with Governor John F. Simms speaking at the opening event.²³ Like the Medical Arts Square, the project was owned by a corporation formed by the doctors who occupy the center.²⁴

The development initially featured five similarly designed one-story flat-roofed International-Style buildings, housing twenty-four medical offices, arranged around the perimeter of a large, irregular-shaped parking area and connected by a covered walkway. In 1958, a 5,000-square foot, six-office new building with a lab was added at the southeast corner of the property. The design attributed to architects Stanley and Wright.²⁵

Encino Medical Plaza expanded over the years with three additional buildings. All new buildings were set back along the property's perimeter and united by the covered walkway, completing the enclosure of the parking area.

By 1965, Medical Arts Square and Encino Medical Plaza was described as Albuquerque's largest concentration of private-practice medical offices.²⁶ The concentration of medical services was such a draw that the historic district became a destination served by the airport bus by 1977.²⁷

Granada Medical Plaza is an excellent example of New Formalism in Albuquerque. Marcus Whiffen describes New Formalist buildings as,

typically self-contained, freestanding blocks, with strictly symmetrical elevations.
Skylines are level, the building often being defined at the top by a heavy, projecting roof

²² Ibid.

²³ "Medical Plaza Dedication Set," *Albuquerque Tribune*, October 11, 1955.

²⁴ "Medical Plaza Will Open Soon," *Albuquerque Journal*, September 11, 1955.

²⁵ "New Building Ready December 1 six-office addition," *Albuquerque Tribune*, November 19, 1958, November 19, 1958.

²⁶ "New Offices Are Planned," *Albuquerque Tribune*, February 13, 1965.

²⁷ "Airport Bus Route Has 2 Stops Added." *Albuquerque Journal*, May 5, 1977.

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slab. Wall surfaces are always smooth and often glossy, a wide range of materials, natural and artificial, being used for facing. Columnar supports tend to be thicker and more fully modeled than in the International and Miesian styles, while the arch- altogether absent from both of them- appears in various shapes and may constitute the ruling motif of the design. Ornament is employed, most frequently in the form of patterned screens or grill s of metal, cast stone, or concrete.²⁸

Among the best-known examples of this style are the National Geographic Society (1962-1964); the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts (1964-1971) both in Washington, DC; and the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi in built in 1959, all three by architect Edward Durrell Stone. These buildings can appear like classical temples with distorted proportions.

Granada Medical Plaza are excellent examples of the style because the three buildings include floor-to-ceiling glass windows between over-size brick piers that appear like abstract columns and a heavy, flat roof slab, which also characteristic of the style. Hoffmantown Baptist Church is another excellent example of the New Formalism in Albuquerque.

Community Planning and Development

Albuquerque was at the transcontinental railroad and automobile crossroads at the beginning of the Second World War. Albuquerque's population tripled during the 1940s to 96,815 people and doubled again to 201,189 by 1960. Not only did the new Kirtland Air Force Base expand during the Cold War, but the Sandia Laboratory was founded beside the base at the close of the world war, giving the city one of the nation's three nuclear weapons research laboratories. Additional regional federal offices opened, the state university grew rapidly, and the construction sector boomed as the East Mesa (also called the Heights) suburbs pushed east another five miles toward the mountains.²⁹

New workers settled into the mass-built subdivisions sprouting up on the East Mesa, located miles from the old downtown. Before the War, Albuquerque had been a small desert settlement of fewer than 35,000 people in 1940, but it expanded to almost 100,000 residents by 1950.³⁰

Albuquerque continued to be a boomtown. Its population grew from 96,815 in 1950 to more than 201,503 in 1960. The growth was driven by a combination of rail and highway access, a moderate climate, military spending, tourism, an expanded University of New Mexico, distribution, and a growing number of light industry and manufacturing companies that made Albuquerque a major sunbelt destination. For example, employment at Sandia National Labs exceeded 6,800 personnel.³¹

²⁸ Marcus Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780*. M.I.T. Press. 1969.

²⁹ Marc Simmons, *Albuquerque: A Narrative History*, Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1982.

³⁰ "David Kammer, "Post-War Suburban Expansion 1945-1959," New Mexico History.org, August 2000.

³¹ Howard N. Rabinowitz, "Growth Trends in the Albuquerque SMSA 1940-1978". *Journal of the West*, July 1979.

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Businesses quickly followed their customers up the hill, often adopting a modernist language that matched the city's new image," wrote William A. Dodge.³² For example, Robert Waggoman's 1947 Nob Hill Business Center at Central and Carlisle was the first auto-oriented strip shopping center. Notably, the center was located four miles east of downtown. In 1950, George Agrapides put up the Carlisle Village Center in the 1100 block of Carlisle S.E., which housed a drug store and barber shop among its six shop spaces. With the entire small block behind made into a parking lot, and the surrounding lots reserved for nonresidential uses, the complex attempted to define a neighborhood plaza. Over the next ten years, the center succeeded in attracting a new Piggly Wiggly, a church, three service stations, and a half dozen additional office and commercial buildings. The similar Hoffmantown Center developed at Menaul and Wyoming between 1952 and 1956. The construction of the Hiland Center housing a Piggly Wiggly and movie theater in 1951, followed over the next six years by a commercial strip directly across the street and a J. C. Penny's, and a White's department store on adjoining blocks of East Central marked the emergence of a true competitor to downtown. A related development type experiment was the early 1950s Encino Medical Plaza, which wrapped medical offices around a parking plaza and positioned a pharmacy at the entrance to the complex.³³

On the East Mesa, Yale, Carlisle, and Ridgecrest served the most traffic. New commercial construction in the decade after the war understandably located along undeveloped portions of streets that served over 2,000 cars a day. Both city directories and a reconnaissance survey confirm the strong correlation between the 1950 traffic-flow maps and commercial construction. Max Flatow capitalized on this trend with his Medical Arts Square. Flatow was the architect, promoter, and developer.³⁴

Before the opening of Medical Arts Square, most doctors and dentists were located in the First National Bank building in downtown Albuquerque. Parking was limited, and the traffic congestion was becoming unbearable. In 1949, Flatow proposed building a 57,000-square-foot medical complex for physicians and dentists that would be convenient to Albuquerque's hospitals and the growing residential population on the east side of Albuquerque. "Since a majority of both the patients and the practitioners now lived east of downtown," William Dodge wrote, "it made sense to relocate the physicians' offices to a purpose-built complex near the hospitals on the East Mesa." "The success of this project," Dodge continued, "set the stage for more to follow, as the next ten years saw further construction of medical and related office strips around Medical Arts Avenue NE, Las Lomas Road NE, and Encino Place NE, creating the so-called "Pill Hill."³⁵

Flatow first obtained a lease on property at the edge of a sandhill five minutes from the downtown medical centers. He said of the location, "It looked very desolate to his clients: isolated on an empty

³² William Dodge, A Survey of Albuquerque's Mid-Century Modernist Architectural Resources. Albuquerque: City of Albuquerque Planning Department, September 2013.

³³ Chris Wilson, "Auto-oriented Commercial Development in Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1916-1956." National Register Registration Form, 1997.

³⁴ Bergman.

³⁵ Dodge.

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hillside.”³⁶ Nevertheless, Flatow set up a corporation with forty physicians advancing \$10,000 each to construct the facilities and building them for less than \$10 per-square foot. As a group, they established shared ownership. Flatow took his fee in stock in the corporation.³⁷

In 1960, the *Albuquerque Progress* took notice of this unusual medical facility. They wrote, “One of the most interesting developments among Albuquerque's private physicians has been that of medical plazas—a concept of medical practice that was pioneered in this City. This grouping of many doctors—including specialists in various fields around a plaza with no stairs, no need for elevators, makes it possible for patients to find complete medical service in one convenient area.”³⁸ This financial arrangement resulted in a very successful medical office complex, which still operates at near capacity.

Albuquerque's emergence as a healthcare destination followed quickly on the heels of the railroad's arrival in 1880. Since the days of the Santa Fe Trail, the southwest's high elevation and dry climate were considered beneficial to health seekers afflicted with tuberculosis, the leading killer of the 19th and early 20th centuries. St. Joseph's Sanatorium, established in 1902, was soon joined by other large sanatoriums east of the downtown. Southwestern Presbyterian Sanatorium opened in 1908 at Oak Street and Central Ave. and Methodist Deacon Sanatorium opened in 1912 at Central Avenue and Plum Street. These facilities, along with numerous others, contributed to Central Avenue's local moniker “TB Row.” The railroad provided access to New Mexico for patients seeking the climatological therapy of the region. This opportunity did not escape the attention of city boosters and real estate developers who promoted Albuquerque's ideal climate. Many health seekers came to stay, buying homes, and contributing to the boom in residential development on the East Mesa.³⁹

By the mid-20th century, with the opening of Medical Arts Square, *Albuquerque Progress* touted the city as health center of the southwest, and it gained attention as a national medical center. Their December edition featured not only the new and expanding hospitals: Lovelace Clinic, Bataan Memorial, Presbyterian, and the Veterans Hospitals, but also the expansive and innovative professional offices of Medical Arts Square. In 1955, the pioneering business model was quickly replicated across the street by its counterpart, the Encino Medical Plaza. City Directories demonstrate that the new medical office complexes were filled very quickly with physicians and dentists.

The new expansive medical plazas, with their ample and convenient parking, not only satisfied a pent-up demand by physicians and dentists for office space; they also introduced a whole new level of convenience for their patients. Upon opening, Medical Arts Square included an on-site medical laboratory, a pharmacy, an optical dispensary, and a supplier of orthopedic braces. When it opened five years later, Encino Medical Plaza included an on-site pharmacy, X-ray, anesthesia, and physical therapy specialists. These two plazas offered “one-stop” shopping for patients attending to their medical and dental needs. Medical Arts Square also included a restaurant and a women's clothing store. One could

³⁶ Bergman, 254.

³⁷ Van Dorn Hooker, "Flatow, Moore, Bryan, Schaffer, McCabe, Inc. Architects Looking Toward the Future." *New Mexico Architecture*. May-June 1988, p.11-17,19.

³⁸ *Albuquerque Progress*. 1960.

³⁹ Kammer, 19-23.

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visit their doctor, walk to the pharmacy, and relax in a café where they could wait for their prescription to be filled or their eyeglasses to be repaired, all without moving their car.

Developmental history/additional historic context information

Architects associated with the Medical Arts Historic District

Max Flatow is the preeminent Albuquerque modernist architect. Originally from Port Arthur, Texas, he obtained an architectural engineering degree from the University of Texas in 1941 and immediately joined the military. Flatow served as a lieutenant with the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, building air bases and other military installations. By 1945, he began working for the Manhattan Project, first in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and then in Los Alamos, New Mexico. As Architectural Superintendent of Construction at Los Alamos, Flatow was responsible for the facility's day-to-day construction, and he negotiated contracts for architectural services. Every Tuesday he briefed Manhattan Project director Robert Oppenheimer on his progress.⁴⁰

After the war, he remained in New Mexico, opened his firm in Albuquerque in 1947, and immediately received a handful of commissions, including several small commercial buildings, FHA housing, and the Zia Company Motor Pool.

In June 1948, Flatow invited his college roommate, Jason Moore, to establish the architectural firm of Flatow and Moore. Moore, who earned his Bachelor of Science in Architectural Engineering from Texas A&M University in 1939, later taught at the Texas school. During the war, Moore served in the Navy Seabees.

Recognizing that New Mexico was ready for a new architectural vision to coincide with the region's new-found importance as a center for nuclear research, Flatow focused on the International Style in an area where traditional Spanish-Pueblo Revival and Territorial Revival styles were most prominent. In 1949, Flatow put together the deal for the Medical Arts Square. It was an instant success. In 1954, the firm Flatow and Moore was renamed Flatow, Moore, Bryan, and Fairburn, and listed more than one hundred projects in its promotional brochure.

The firm was successful in diversifying architectural styles in New Mexico.⁴¹ Some of their most successful projects in Albuquerque include the College of Education Building on the University of New Mexico campus, the Simms Building, the Rio Rancho Intel microchip factory, Dennis Chaves Federal Building, First National Bank East, the Marriot Hotel, the Albuquerque Sports Stadium, and the master plans for urban renewal in Albuquerque, including his design for the downtown Civic Center, and, Sandia Labs. Projects beyond Albuquerque include: the Prudential Plaza in Denver, the Rosenweig Center in Phoenix, and the Regional Hospital for the Navajo tribe in Gallup.⁴² Flatow also worked on

⁴⁰ Hooker, 11-17,19.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Ibid.

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multiple projects for Holloman Air Force Base, Cannon Air Force Base, Kirkland Air Force Base, Offutt Air Force Base, and twenty-five bases across the United States for the Air Defense Command.

Flatow and Moore was a gathering place for future modernist architects. Patrick McClemon, who worked at the firm, said, "Many of the city's architects have done internships at the 'Flatow School' after graduation."⁴³ Flatow's influence was not limited to architecture. As an artist, he found inspiration for ink drawings, watercolor sketches, and architectural abstracts during his frequent travels. In addition, he was a driving force for modern sculpture and regional murals in downtown Albuquerque.

Flatow designed important buildings throughout Albuquerque, including the Simms Building, White Department Store, and Education complex at the University of New Mexico. The architect also created the Tijeras Plan urban renewal plan for downtown Albuquerque, and the Civic Plaza and Convention Center. Jason Moore designed Christ Lutheran Church. Max Flatow died on July 15, 2003.

William Woods Ellison was raised in Amarillo, Texas, attended the University of New Mexico and Yale University, and then started his practice in Albuquerque in c.1947. John Hawkins joined him in 1957.⁴⁴ Ellison's modernist work include in Albuquerque includes the Kistler-Collister Department store, Media Arts High School, the Sanchez dental office, the Springer Industrial Complex, Mitchell Elementary School, the Montgomery Church of Christ, Montgomery Elementary School, and numerous residences, including own house.

Harvey S. Hoshour was born September 18, 1931, in Saint Paul, Minnesota. He graduated with honors from Pomona College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the late 1950s. Hoshour received a Fulbright Scholarship to study open urban spaces in Rome under the internationally renowned engineer Pier Luigi Nervi. While in Italy, he was invited to participate in the *Congrès Internationaux d'Architecture Moderne*, founded by Swiss architect Le Corbusier.⁴⁵

In 1957, after his return from Europe, Hoshour worked for Mies van der Rohe in Chicago and Harry Weese and Associates. He received his architectural license in 1961 in New York when he worked for I. M. Pei and Associates. In 1962, Hoshour moved to New Mexico and taught at the University of New Mexico. There, he worked for Alexander Girard in Santa Fe before opening his practice in downtown Albuquerque. He designed a series of residences, commercial projects, and public buildings across the state.⁴⁶

Hoshour stood apart from his peers by designing Miesian-style modernist buildings in contrast to the popular Spanish Pueblo Revival style of architecture. Some of his projects include renovating the

⁴³ Janelle Conaway, "Max Flatow, Jason Moore: A Century of Architecture and 150 Years of Living." *Albuquerque Journal Business Outlook*. Week of February 12, 1990. p1,3.

⁴⁴ Dodge.

⁴⁵ Harvey S. Hoshour Architectural Drawings and Plans (SWA Hoshour Drawings), Center for Southwest Research and Special Collections, University of New Mexico Libraries.

⁴⁶ "Inventory of the Harvey S. Hoshour Architectural Drawings and Plans, 1961-1988," Center for Southwest Research, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, December 2015, <http://rmoa.unm.edu/docviewer.php?docId=nmuswahoshourdrawings.xml>.

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Panorama Inn, a motel in Rio Rancho with a flat roof and floor-to-ceiling windows on all sides.⁴⁷ Hoshour also designed buildings that fully exploited the nature of their sites, including the KANW radio station, with two hexagons, one for production and the other for administration. These joined at a central reception area.⁴⁸ Also, the Fischer family home in rural Placitas.⁴⁹

Hoshour's other projects include the First Unitarian Church of Albuquerque, the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center, and the Girard wing of Santa Fe's Museum of International Folk Art. He also worked on two significant restorations of registered historic buildings in downtown Albuquerque, the Kimo Theater and the New Mexico Title Company. Hoshour died on December 27, 1988. One year after his death he was awarded the Bainbridge Bunting Award from the Albuquerque Conservation Association for his historic restoration projects.

Wendall/Varsa and Associates designed the Sheraton Old Town Inn Tower at 800 Rio Grande NW in 1975. John Varsa designed the Bowers Residence in Sandia Heights in 1967. In 1977, Wallace A. Wendell was a member of the Albuquerque Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

⁴⁷ Front entrance, Rio Rancho Estates: Panorama Inn, 1968, Stack 4, Drawer 07, Hoshour Drawings and Plans.

⁴⁸ Site Plan, KANW Radio Station, 1969, Stack 4, Drawer 08, Hoshour Drawings and Plans. "Inventory of the Harvey S. Hoshour Architectural Drawings and Plans, 1961-1988."

⁴⁹ Site Plan #2 and North Elevation, Roland Fischer Residence, 1965, Stack 4, Drawer 03, Hoshour Drawings and Plans.

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property _____ 13.5 acres _____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 35.090021 Longitude: -106.630816
2. Latitude: 35.087317 Longitude: -106.632705
3. Latitude: 35.087100, Longitude: -106.633985
4. Latitude: 35.089343 Longitude: -106.633744
5. Latitude: 35.090997 Longitude: -106.632628

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property is indicated by a heavy red line on an attached sketch map drawn to scale and corresponding to the points of latitude and longitude on the location map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated boundary includes the intact resources historically associated with the Medical Arts complexes.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Maryellen Hennessy, Historian
organization: Consultant to the City of Albuquerque
street & number: _____
city or town: Albuquerque state: NM zip code: _____
e-mail: _____
telephone: _____
date: August 22, 2022

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title: Steven Moffson, State and National Register Coordinator
organization: New Mexico Historic Preservation Division
street & number: 407 Galisteo Street, Suite 236
city or town: Santa Fe state: New Mexico zip: 87501
telephone: 505.476.04444
date: March 31, 2023

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered, and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Medical Arts Historic District

City or Vicinity: Albuquerque

County: Bernalillo

State: NM

Photographer: Steven Moffson

Date Photographed: April 30, 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 21. Medical Arts Square, Building F flanked by drives, photogrpaher facing southwest.

2 of 21. Medical Arts Square, parking lot, photogrpaher facing southwest.

3 of 21. Medical Arts Square, Building C, photogrpaher facing west.

4 of 21. Medical Arts Square, Building C, photographer facing northwest.

5 of 21. Medical Arts Square, Building C, garden, photogrpaher facing southwest.

6 of 21. Medical Arts Square, Building C, Breezeway, photogrpaher facing south.

7 of 21. Medical Arts Square, Building D, garden, photographer facing west

8 of 21. Encino Medical Plaza, Highland Pharmacy, photographer facing west.

9 of 21. Encino Mecical Plaza, parking lot, photogrpaher facing northwest.

10 of 21. Encino Medical Plaza, breezeway, photogrpaher facing south.

11 of 21. Encino Medical Plaza, Suite 2, photographer facing north.

12 of 21. Encino Medical Plaza, masonry detail, photographer facing west.

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- 13 of 21. Encino Medical Plaza, rear elevations along Encino Place NE, photographer facing northeast.
- 14 of 21. Encino Crescent with Encino Mecial Plaza in background, photogrpaher facing southeast.
- 15 of 21. Encino Crescent with Medical Arts Square in background, photographer facing north.
- 16 of 21. Encino Crescent, colonnade, photographer facing south.
- 17 of 21. Granada Medical Plaza, (apartment tower is not part of the medical complex), photographer facing west.
- 18 of 21. Granada Medical Plaza, north building, photogrpaher facing northeast.
- 19 of 21. Granada Medical Plaza, north building, clerestory and window detail, photographer facing southwest.
- 20 of 21. Granada Medical Plaza, west building, photogrpaher facing southwest.
- 21 of 21. Granada Medical Plaza, south building, photographer facing southwest.

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, DC.

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Medical Arts Historic District
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Location Map

National Register boundary 




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Sketch Map

National Register boundary 

Scale: one inch = 300 feet




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Medical Arts Historic District
Bernalillo County, New Mexico

National Register boundary 

Contributing Resources **C**
Noncontributing Resources **X**

No Scale

Medical Arts Historic District
Name of Property

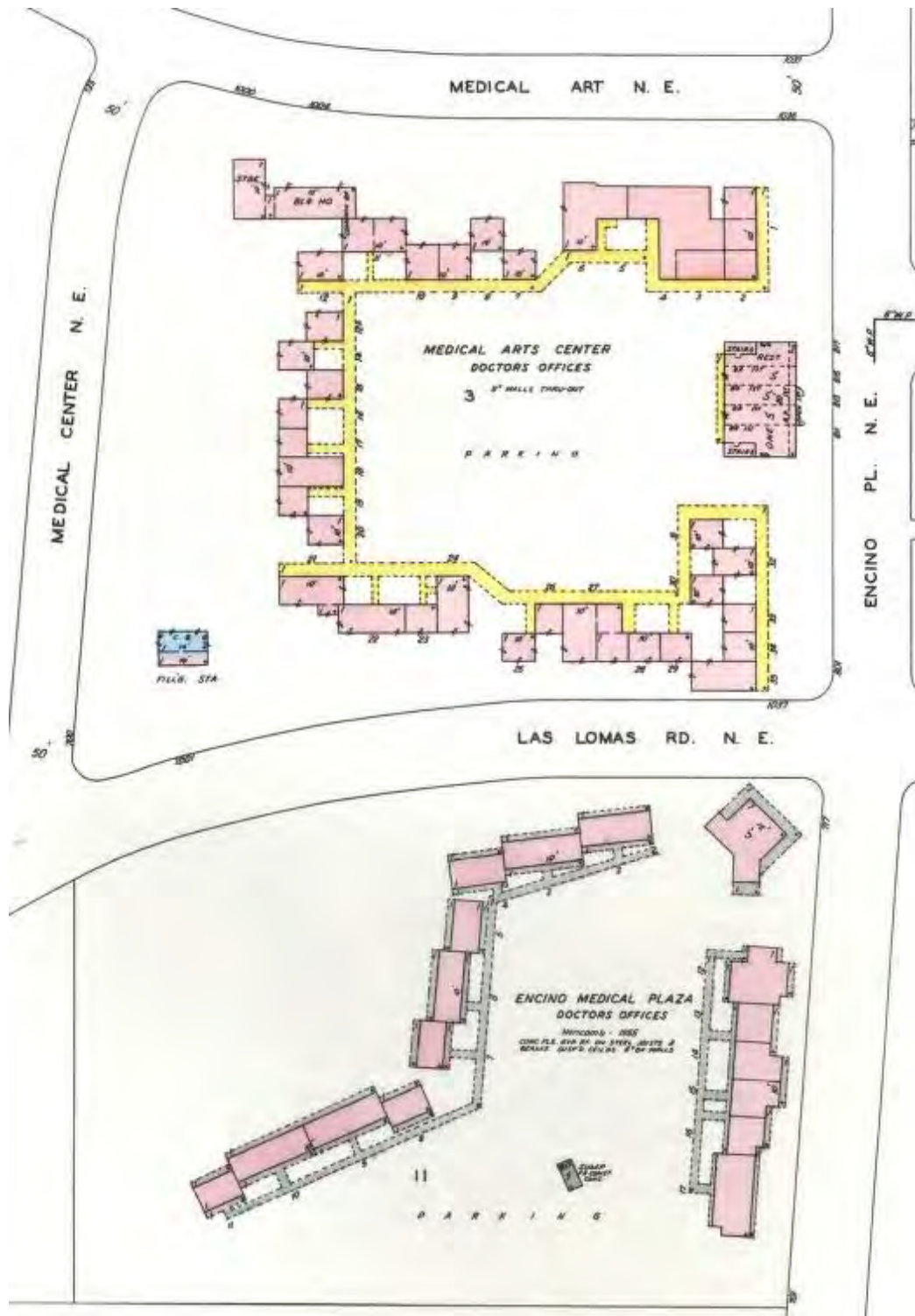
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Medical Arts Historic District, c.1970s. Source: Box 2, "Labeled Misc.–Slides Undated," Flatow, Moore, Bryan & Fairburn job files.

Medical Arts Historic District
Name of Property

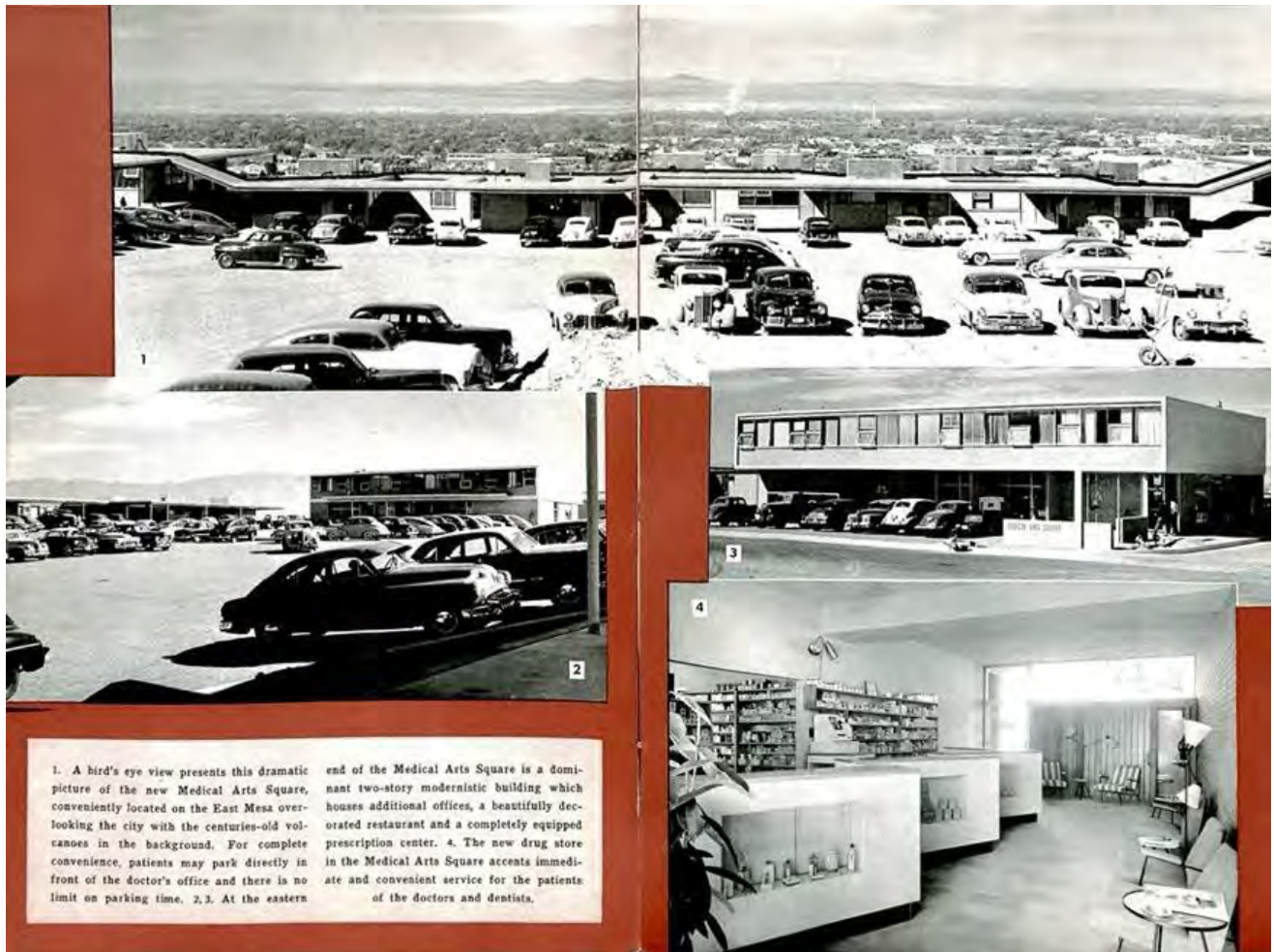
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Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, Albuquerque, 1957

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Medical Arts Square, *Albuquerque Progress* (December 1950)

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Medical Arts Square, postcard 1953



Medical Arts Square, c.1950

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Interior view including skylight, Medical Arts Square, c.1970s. Source: Box 2, "Labeled Misc.-Slides Undated," Flatow, Moore, Bryan & Fairburn job files.



Medical Arts Square, alterations, 1977-1978

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Photographs



Medical Arts Square, Building F flanked by drives, photogrpaher facing southwest



Medical Arts Square, parking lot, photogrpaher facing southwest

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Medical Arts Square, Building C, photographer facing west



Medical Arts Square, Building C, photographer facing northwest

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Medical Arts Square, Building C, garden, photographer facing southwest



Medical Arts Square, Building C, Breezeway, photographer facing south

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Medical Arts Square, Building D, garden, photographer facing west



Encino Medical Plaza, Highland Pharmacy, photographer facing west

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Encino Medical Plaza, parking lot, photographer facing northwest



Encino Medical Plaza, breezeway, photographer facing south

Medical Arts Historic District
Name of Property

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Encino Medical Plaza, Suite 2, photographer facing north



Encino Medical Plaza, masonry detail, photographer facing west

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Encino Medical Plaza, rear elevations along Encino Place NE, photographer facing northeast



Encino Crescent with Encino Medical Plaza in background, photographer facing southeast

Medical Arts Historic District
Name of Property

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Encino Crescent with Medical Arts Square in background, photographer facing north



Encino Crescent, colonnade, photographer facing south

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Granada Medical Plaza, (apartment tower is not part of the medical complex.)
photographer facing west



Granada Medical Plaza, north building, photogrpaher facing northeast

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Granada Medical Plaza, north building, clerestory and window detail,
photographer facing southwest



Granada Medical Plaza, west building, photographer facing southwest

Medical Arts Historic District
Name of Property

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Granada Medical Plaza, south building, photographer facing southwest