(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1059

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Friedrich Complex
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: Friedrich Building

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 1617 East Commerce Street
CITY OR TOWN: San Antonio
STATE: Texas **CODE:** TX **COUNTY:** Bexar **CODE:** 029
NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A
VICINITY: N/A
ZIP CODE: 78205

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 ___nationally ___statewide _x_locally. (___See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official — Date: 8-5-02

State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___meets ___does not meet the National Register criteria.
(___See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
_✓_ entered in the National Register ___ See continuation sheet.	Lauren McClelland	9/26/02
____ determined eligible for the National Register ___ See continuation sheet.		
____ determined not eligible for the National Register		
____ removed from the National Register		
____ other (explain): _____		

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: Building

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:	CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING
	4	0 BUILDINGS
	0	0 SITES
	0	0 STRUCTURES
	0	0 OBJECTS
	4	0 TOTAL

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 0

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: Industry/Manufacturing Facility

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: Office/Vacant

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION:

MATERIALS:		
	FOUNDATION	Concrete
	WALLS	Wood/concrete/metal
	ROOF	Metal/Built-up
	OTHER	

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-12).

The Friedrich Complex is an industrial manufacturing facility comprised of a number of interconnected buildings with additions built between 1923 and 1955. Until 1940, the plant occupied the block bounded by East Commerce (south), Paso Hondo (north), North Pine (east) and North Olive (west). To accommodate manufacturing needs during World War II, the plant was expanded north one block to Gibbs Street. The facility varies in height from one to five stories and is constructed of diverse materials including metal, wood, tile and concrete. The Friedrich Complex is extremely complicated in plan, evolving over a 32-year period to accommodate manufacturing functions to keep pace with changes in refrigeration technology. With the exception of its Commerce Street elevation, the building is strictly utilitarian and exhibits no stylistic detailing. The brick-faced office/showroom on Commerce Street, designed by Harvey P. Smith, incorporates cast stone detailing and tile coping. To the west, later storefront additions are also faced in brick and capped with tile to unify the plant's primary elevation. On the interior, construction is primarily of heavy timber and concrete, with some steel truss work. All of the buildings and additions are interconnected, allowing movement of workers and materials throughout the plant. The property is in fair to good condition. The Friedrich Complex was vacated in 1990, and renovation began in 1999. A portion of the building is occupied by commercial tenants and plans are being developed for future mixed-use occupancy.

The Friedrich Complex is an industrial manufacturing facility that encompasses two city blocks on San Antonio's near east side. At the time of its construction, the Friedrich Complex was the largest and most industrial facility along East Commerce Street. Other businesses included florists and monument works operated in conjunction with the adjacent cemeteries (Old San Antonio City Cemeteries Historic District, NR 2000), and small retail establishments to serve the surrounding residential areas. Several blocks to the west toward downtown, the Southern Pacific Railroad operated its passenger and freight depots (Southern Pacific Depot Historic District, NR 1979). North and south along the tracks, firms dependent on rail shipment constructed their warehouses. One block to the west, the Carver Library (today the Carver Cultural Center) was the center of African American cultural life.

Today, commercial establishments that thrived on East Commerce Street in the 1920s to 1950s have closed, been demolished, or fallen into disrepair. In contrast, the Carver Cultural Center is undergoing renovation and the Robinson Academy, a college preparatory school for area children, is being constructed immediately west of the Friedrich Complex. To the east, the old San Antonio City Cemeteries are being renovated. Likewise, the Friedrich Complex has been purchased for renovation as a mixed-use development.

The Friedrich Complex encompasses 472,670 sq. ft and is comprised of a series of structures and additions built between 1923 and 1955 for Friedrich Refrigeration Company, a manufacturer of commercial refrigeration and room air conditioning equipment. The complex was built using materials common to warehouse construction. The exterior walls are almost entirely of reinforced concrete, though some are frame, and the latest addition is of clay building tile. Structural supports are either poured in place concrete, steel, or heavy timber, and floors are concrete slab, wood, or a combination of these materials. Roofs are both corrugated metal and built-up and are supported by either steel or wood truss work. Windows are of various types including metal awning, double-hung wood sash, and wood casement. The buildings are generally in good condition, though roof leaks have damaged certain areas of the upper floors.

The sequence of building construction is difficult to understand (and to explain) due to the many additions that span more than 30 years. Some portions are clearly "permanent," while others were obviously built by non-professionals as "in-fill" additions. Unfortunately, no company records or photographs have been found to enlighten this analysis. Five iterations of

Sanborn's Fire Insurance maps dated 1932, 1935, 1939, 1950, and 1969, provide the best information regarding the construction sequence. These have been used to develop the building sequence illustrated in Map 1. On this map, each component is assigned a number in sequence with its date (or estimated date) of construction.

Analysis of Sanborn's maps indicates that only three of the components of the Friedrich Complex were freestanding at the time of their construction. These are:

- planing mill (1923) (Building 1)
- enameling plant (1932/1934) (Building 4)
- metal stamping building (1940) (Building 8)

A fourth building, though technically an addition to Building 1, is also singled out due to its distinct non-industrial function and stylistic prominence:

- office/showroom (1925) (Building 2)

For the purpose of this nomination only the four buildings noted above are included in the property count (Section 5: Classification) as buildings. All of the remaining components were eventually interconnected, creating a single plant. As each component served as *an addition* to one or more of the formerly freestanding buildings they are not counted.[1]

Construction took place generally in three periods. The four buildings listed above are each associated with one of these periods:

- Founding Period (1920s) - planing mill and office/showroom
- Depression Period (1930s) - enameling plant
- War/Post War Period (1940s-50s) - metal stamping building

The Friedrich Complex will be described according to this sequence of development and construction.

The Founding Period – 1920s

The central and oldest portion of the building consists of three components, all built about 1923-25.

1) Planing Mill/Shipping Department/Paint Room (1923-25)
2) Office/Showroom (1925)
3) Glazing/ Finishing/Shipping Department (c. 1924-25)

On November 27, 1923, the San Antonio Builders Exchange bulletin announced that manufacturer Ed Friedrich had begun construction of a concrete, frame, and plaster structure with a metal roof on Paso Hondo Street. (The Paso Hondo Street right-of-way was later abandoned and incorporated into the plant.) Friedrich's new building was described as a "three room factory." An undated company history states "a new plant…was under construction. It covered approximately 34,000 sq. ft. with a two story section [of] 9,000 sq. ft. and a small basement."

[1] "Count a building or structure with attached ancillary structures, covered walkways and additions as a single unit unless the attachment was originally constructed as a separate building or structure and later connected." *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, p.17.

It is known that the original Friedrich plant nearby at Commerce and Cherry Streets burned in 1925. The Paso Hondo Street building, constructed as an auxiliary plant, therefore became the main facility within two years of its completion. The building was expanded immediately and the office structure was added. In August 1925, Ed Friedrich received a building permit to construct a "factory addition" valued at $35,000. It fronted 100 feet on Commerce Street—60' devoted to the 3-story office and a 40', 1-story portion extending to the east. A poorly reproduced photograph in a company report shows the office structure on Commerce Street with vintage automobiles that confirm the 1920s' period.

It appears from Sanborn's maps that the Shipping Department/Paint Room between the Planing Mill (Building 1) and new Office/Showroom (Building 2) was then constructed to connect the two buildings. The Glazing/Finishing structure (Building 3) was also built to the west, establishing the core of the Friedrich Complex as it stands today.

1. Planing Mill/Shipping Department/ Paint Room (c. 1923-25)
The 3-story Planing Mill/Shipping Department/Paint Room immediately adjoins the Office/Showroom Building to the north. The building appears to have been constructed in phases with the south end of the third floor enclosed at a later time. (This is the portion that was built as infill between the Planing Mill and Office/Showroom Building) The building's walls are reinforced concrete to the third floor height at the north end, and on the south end are a combination of reinforced concrete and frame. The east wall of the second floor (north end) contains 6/6 double hung wood sash windows that open to the adjoining Lumber Shed (c. 1934). The height of the windows—3' off of the floor—is appropriate for exterior windows.

The Planing Mill/Shipping Department is supported with timber columns and truss work and has wooden floors that are damaged due to roof leaks. The space is lighted by clerestory windows that are set in the east/west gable roof. The east wall of the third floor at its south end is frame. This is the infilled portion of the space abutting the Office/Showroom Building. Here, the wood columns and roof trusses are light-weight as compared with the timber construction in other parts of the building. On the west side of the space are the fireproof shaving room (1925) and engine room (1937).

2. Office/Showroom Building- 1925
The Office/Showroom Building facing on Commerce Street housed Friedrich Company's offices and display area, designed by San Antonio architect Harvey P. Smith. The 3-story building with a 1-story wing is constructed of reinforced concrete and is faced in tan brick. The ground floor is faced in square green and white ceramic tile. Entry doors are non-historic aluminum and glass, and the first floor show windows are now boarded over. Second and third floor windows are 1/1 double hung wood sash. The main (south) elevation is organized in a 2:3:2 pattern. The central bay contains 3 windows while the side bays each contain paired windows. Second floor windows are framed with simple moldings and have flat arches. Third floor windows in the central bay are arched and decorated with colored ceramic tile. The side bays are topped with decorative cast stone pediments. In the central bay just below the parapet, "Ed Friedrich" appears in cast stone. The building's simple parapet is capped with red clay barrel tile and is decorated with a cast stone ornament with a shield containing the letter "F." Over the doorway is a back-lit sign reading "Friedrich Commercial Refrigeration Division." Flagpoles mounted on either side of the central bay rise some 20 feet above the parapet. Exterior walls are of reinforced concrete and are obscured by additions. A first floor awning has been removed.

As originally constructed, the building had a 1-story wing that ran 40' to the east, with two show windows opening onto Commerce Street. Two additional floors were added above that part of the structure c. 1950. (See Building 12)

The first floor of the Office/Showroom Building was for display and was remodeled at various times. Its current appearance dates to c. 1950. The floor is covered with green and white vinyl tile and the side walls have a green and white ceramic tile wainscoting matching the front elevation. Concrete columns are encased in mirrors. A suspended acoustical ceiling hides the pressed tin ceiling. Originally, the showroom was a 2-story space with a U-shaped mezzanine overlooking the first floor. The rear of the space was 1-story. The 2-story space was lowered to its present 1-story height prior to 1950.

Offices occupied the second and third floors that are connected by a stairway with beveled wood handrail and turned wrought iron spindles. The executive offices on the second floor are covered with modern wood paneling above a white marble baseboard. Wooden file cabinets are built-in. Dropped ceilings obscure a pressed tin ceiling in a portion of the space. On the third floor, wooden columns and truss work support the roof. Both the second and third floors have been extensively partitioned and it is difficult to determine the original floor plan.

3. Glazing/Finishing/Assembling Department (c. 1924-25)
At the northwest corner of the Office/Showroom, and adjoining the Shipping Department on the west, is the 3-story Glazing/Finishing/Assembling Department. Today, the exterior of this building is only visible from Olive Street (to the west) and the Olive Street delivery area. The building has wood floors and concrete and wood columns that support the east/west gable roof and truss work.

The Depression Period – 1930s

Four major additions were made during the Depression:

4) the Porcelain Plant/Metal Shop (1932/1934)
5) the Lumber Shed (c. 1934)
6) the Factory Building (c. 1936)
7) Metal Working/Shipping Department/Assembly Plant Building (1938)

4. Porcelain Plant/Metal Shop (1932/1934)
The Porcelain Plant/Metal Shop was constructed in two phases. The San Antonio *Light* announced on August 14, 1932, that "the porcelain factory addition to the Friedrich refrigerator plant is now under construction." A company history reports that the area was doubled in 1934 "making this the largest porcelain plant in the Southwest."

Exterior walls of the 2-story Porcelain Plant/Metal Shop are visible today from the Olive Street delivery area (south), Olive Street (west), and the old Paso Hondo Street right of way (north). The building is constructed of reinforced concrete and has both concrete and wood floors. The west portion of the building (1932) has wood floors and iron columns, while the east portion (1934) has concrete floors and columns. The north/south gable roof is metal over wood decking and is supported by a metal truss system. Windows are 6/6 double hung wood sash that appear to have been modified from a 3-part assembly. In both the west (northwest corner) and east portions of the building, there are chimneys to vent baking ovens. On the first floor, the supporting structure for the oven above carries the date "1936."

5. Lumber Shed (c.1934)
The area occupied by the 1-story lumber shed was apparently vacant and used for open storage prior to the mid-1930s. The shed was constructed c. 1934 immediately east of the plant's earliest structures—the Planing Mill/Shipping Department (1923-25). The rectangular building's north/south gable roof contains skylights and is supported by wood columns and truss work. The building shares its concrete west wall with the Planing Mill/ Shipping Department. Due to a grade differential (the land rises to the east), the Planing Mill/Shipping Department's east windows are at floor level where they meet the Lumber Shed. The shed's east wall is concrete to the 3' height and above that is 1" X 6" wood planking on a 2" X 4" frame. The space is unpartitioned. There is a small concrete lift enclosure on the west wall that allows products to be moved between the Planing Mill and Lumber shed. At the southeast corner of the Lumber Shed is an old loading dock that provides access through metal doors to Pine Street. The grade change resulting from Pine Street's slope from north to south places the south end of the Lumber Shed at street level.

6. Factory Building (c.1936)
The 3-story Factory Building with its 1-story storefront stands at the southwest corner of the complex at Commerce and Olive Streets and adjoins the south elevation of the Glazing/Finishing/ Assembling Plant (c. 1924-25). The reinforced concrete building is faced with brick to match the Office/ Showroom, consistent with the work of architect Harvey P. Smith. Smith's involvement in this later phase of construction has not been confirmed.

The Factory Building's west (Olive Street) elevation is constructed of reinforced concrete and contains large openings on the first floor and double hung wood sash windows on the second and third floors. There was originally a filling station/garage on the first floor.

The south (Commerce Street) elevation has six regularly spaced bays containing double hung wood sash windows. It terminates in a plain parapet with red clay barrel tile coping. The first floor of the south elevation has been obscured by a later 1-story addition. The third floor has wood floors with concrete columns supporting a wood truss work system.

7. Metal Working/Woodworking/Assembly Plant (1938)
The Metal Working/Woodworking/Assembly plant is located west of the Planing Mill (1923) and east of the Porcelain Plant/Metal Shop (1932/1934). Prior to 1938, open lumber piles and an enclosed frame lumber shed occupied this site. The building has concrete columns and floors on the first floor and concrete floors and wood columns on the second floor. A portion of the second floor contains a pressed tin ceiling. Windows on the north elevation are 6/6, double hung, wood sash. The Sanborn's Insurance Map found at the Institute of Texan Cultures carries a handwritten note, "new concrete building, 1938."

The War/Post-War Period – 1940-1952

Prior to World War II, Paso Hondo Street, a graveled thoroughfare, formed the northern boundary of the Friedrich plant. During and immediately after World War II, Friedrich greatly expanded its operations, and Paso Hondo Street was closed and incorporated into the plant. Buildings constructed during this period are:

8) Metal Stamping Plant (c. 1940)
9) Electro Plating Plant (c. 1940)
10) Factory Building (c. 1940)

11) Metal Working/Lumber Warehouse (c. 1940)
12) Shop Building (c. 1950)
13) Metal Storage Building/Baked Enamel Plant (1951)
14) Tool and Die Shop (1955)

8. Metal Stamping Plant (c. 1940)
The Metal Stamping Plant was the first structure built north of Paso Hondo Street. It is a 1-story square reinforced concrete building with a wood and concrete floor and corrugated transite panel roof supported by a system of steel trusses and "I" beams. The shed roof consists of a series of metal frame, awning style clerestory windows arranged in four bays that emit natural light into the building and provide ventilation. The windows run east/west. The building is not partitioned and has a raised deck with offices at the southeast corner and an electrical vault in the southwest corner. The north and south walls have roll-up metal doors and metal frame windows. The east wall has five openings into the Metal Storage Building/Baked Enamel Plant (Building 13; 1951). Heating units and lights are suspended from an overhead track system.

9. Electro Plating Plant (c. 1940)
The 1-story Electro Plating Plant is a reinforced concrete building abutting the west elevation of the Metal Stamping Plant. The corrugated transite panel roof with three large clerestory windows running east/west is supported by metal truss work and steel "I" beam columns. The building is unpartitioned and connects to the Tool and Die Shop (Building 14; 1955) to the north. Windows on the south and east elevations as well as in the clerestory are multi-pane industrial awning style. Rolling metal doors divide the building from the Metal Stamping Plant to the east.

10. Factory Building (c. 1940)
The 3-story Factory building adjoins the Office/Showroom Building (Building 2) on the west. Its primary (south) elevation is organized in six bays, each with two multi-pane, metal frame windows. Molded concrete pilasters terminating in art deco motifs separate the bays. Design of the ground floor is consistent with the Office/Showroom. It is possible, but not confirmed, that the Factory Building's first floor predates the upper two floors, a sequence similar to the 1-story eastern wing of the Office/Showroom.

The ground floor is faced in square black ceramic tile. There are three entrances, each comprised of modern aluminum and glass doors. Two pane wood frame transoms run the length of the south elevation. The building has wood floors and is supported by concrete, wood and iron columns. The wood truss system supporting the roof is visible on the third floor. A first floor awning has been removed.

11. Metal Working Plant/Lumber Warehouse (1940)
The 6-story Metal Working Plant/Lumber Warehouse at the southeast corner of the complex is constructed of reinforced concrete. The west portion of floors 1-3 has seven east/west bays, while floors 4-6 have four bays. Windows are both 3-light wood casement (first floor, east and south elevations) and 6/6 wood sash double hung (floors 2-6). Windows on the west side of floors 1-3 are obscured by the adjoining building and on floors 4-6 are double hung wood sash. All exterior walls are reinforced concrete and the first and second floors have concrete floors and support columns. A service station once abutted the south elevation, and the roofline is still apparent on the building's south wall.

Wood flooring has been laid over the second floor slab. Concrete columns extend through the third floor level. Floors 3-6 all have wood floors and are supported by a system of wood columns and trusses. Floor 3 has only an 8' ceiling clearance, and it appears that a double-height space on the building's east side as been divided into two levels. The southeast exterior elevation seems to bear this out. It has no fenestration at this level except for two openings that are unlike the remainder of the building's windows. In addition, windows on the east side of the third floor are 6-lite, wood frame awning style hinged on the bottom and set one foot off of the floor. They appear to have originally been near ceiling height for a tall second floor. The west half of the third floor appears to be in its original configuration and windows there are set two feet off the floor. Ceiling heights are 12' on the fourth floor, and 9' on the fifth and sixth floors. The fifth and sixth floors have some water damage. The metal roof is supported by a wood truss system. On the north wall of the third floor, sliding metal doors separate the building from the Lumber Shed (Building 5) to the north. The six floors are accessed by a large freight elevator and wooden stairway in the northwest corner of the building.

12. Shop Building (c. 1950)
Immediately east of the Office Building, a concrete Shop Building was added by constructing two floors above the 1-story east wing of the Office/Showroom. A single pilaster with simple cap separates the primary (south) elevation into two bays. Like the Office/Showroom, the first floor elevation is faced with square green and white ceramic tile. Two metal frame, multi-pane windows are located in each of the two second floor bays. The south elevation is other unadorned. A first floor awning has been removed.

13. Metal Storage Building/Baked Enamel Plant (1951)
Abutting the east wall of the Metal Stamping Building (Building 8) is the 1-story Metal Storage Building/Baked Enamel Plant. The building is reinforced concrete with a concrete and wood floor. The corrugated metal roof is supported by a metal truss structure. A concrete mezzanine supported by concrete piers bearing the date "1951" and runs the north, south and east sides of the building. Wooden stairs at the north and south ends provide access to the mezzanine. There is a spray booth at the north end of the mezzanine. This building and the adjoining Metal Stamping Building are connected by square and circular openings cast in the dividing wall, and an overhead track that conveys products from one work station to the next.

14. Tool and Die Shop (1955)
The far northwest corner of the complex was the last addition to the Friedrich plant. Constructed as an addition to the Electro Plating Plant, this 1-story structure was used as a tool and die shop. It joins the north end of the Electro Plating Plant and is accessed by a ramp through a large opening cut in the reinforced concrete wall. The building has a flat, built-up roof supported by metal truss work. The walls are of clay building tile and the floor is concrete. Two metal rollup doors provide access at the northwest corner to both Olive (west) and Gibbs Street (north). Windows on the north and east elevations are multi-pane metal frame. A full-height wall has been added between this building and the adjacent Metal Stamping Building.

The Friedrich Complex fills the entire site bounded by Commerce Street (south), Olive Street (west), Gibbs Street (north) and Pine Street (east), with the exception of an open storage and parking area at the southwest corner of Gibbs and Pine, and the small lot at the northwest corner of Commerce and Pine (under separate ownership). The storage/parking area is fenced with chain link and barbed wire. There is no vegetation.

Overall, the Friedrich Complex is in fair to good condition. A portion of the Planing Mill/Shipping Department/Paint Room is in poor condition due to water leakage. The building is virtually unchanged since its last addition in 1955. Taken as a whole, the Friedrich Complex illustrates the growth of a local industrial manufacturing facility as it changed to accommodate new market trends and products.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

_X_ **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 VALUE, 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: Industry

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1923-1955

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1923; 1925; 1931; 1948; 1952

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Harvey P. Smith, architect (office building & showroom)

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-13 through 8-18).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheet 9-19).

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS): N/A
_ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
_ previously listed in the National Register
X 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)*
_ Other state agency
_ Federal agency
_ Local government
_ University
_ Other -- Specify Repository: San Antonio Public Library; Friedrich Air Conditioning Company records

The Friedrich Complex was constructed by Edward Friedrich to house the company that he founded in 1883. Friedrich began his career as an apprentice to his father, noted furniture maker Wenzel Friedrich, and later opened his own cabinet shop, manufacturing store fixtures, ice boxes, and ice-cooled delicatessen cases. As refrigerated technology advanced, Friedrich developed and patented a brine cooler that became his leading product. To meet production demand, a new facility was built in 1923 on East Commerce Street three blocks from Friedrich's first plant. When the old plant burned in 1925, operations were consolidated at the Commerce Street facility, and Ed Friedrich hired prominent architect, Harvey Partridge Smith, to design his new office and showroom. The remainder of Friedrich's plant was strictly utilitarian, consisting of additions made periodically over the next thirty years to accommodate the manufacture of new products including Friedrich's "Floating Air" counters, patented in 1931. "Floating Air" revolutionized commercial refrigeration by minimizing moisture loss in food, and Friedrich built porcelain and metal shops in 1932 and 1934 to meet demand for these counters. During World War II, Friedrich manufactured ordinance-related items and refrigeration units under government contracts, necessitating construction of additional plant capacity. With the introduction of the "Open View" case in 1948, a full baked enamel plant was constructed. Finally the phenomenal success of Friedrich's home air conditioning units led to the final expansion of the plant in 1955 with construction of a tool and die shop. Additional warehouses with rail access were constructed in 1948 at Freidrich's old farm near Fort Sam Houston, and in 1971 along Pan American Expressway (IH 35). Production was consolidated at the IH 35 site in 1981, and though the Commerce Street plant was periodically activated, it was closed permanently in 1990. The Friedrich Complex is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A (local level) because of its association with pioneering methods of cold storage and refrigeration. The complex's period of significance extends from 1923 until 1955. Criteria Consideration G does not apply because the property's construction began over fifty years ago, but the complex was completed only a few years beyond the 50-year period.[2]

The Friedrich Refrigeration Company was founded in 1883 by Edward "Ed" Friedrich (1860-1951) as a business that manufactured furnishings primarily for bars. Friedrich was the son of master furniture maker and taxidermist, Wenzel Friedrich (1827-1902). The elder Friedrich was born in Bohemia and trained as a woodworker and cabinetmaker before coming to Texas in 1853. Wenzel Friedrich married Agnes Urbaneck in 1854 and they had seven children.

Wenzel Friedrich designed and made fine household furnishings that today are included in museum collections. The source of Friedrich's fame, however, was his finely crafted horn furniture that was widely collected in the late 19th century. Friedrich's works won medals at the 1886 Southern Exposition in Louisville and the New Orleans World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition in 1884-85 and were owned by Bismarck, Kaiser Wilhelm I, Queen Victoria, and the President of France (St. John, n.p.). Friedrich also supplied horns to his son, Albert, who operated San Antonio's famed Buckhorn Saloon on Houston Street.

Wenzel and Agnes Friedrich's son, Ed, was born in New Orleans on February 20, 1860 (San Antonio *Express* and *Light*, June 3, 1951). It is not known why the Friedrichs were in New Orleans, or how long they remained there. Articles about Ed Friedrich consistently state that he came to San Antonio by way of Indianola with his parents at the age of 3. The family made its home on Crockett Street near the Menger Hotel. Ed Friedrich attended St. Mary's High School, but quit at age 14 to clerk in a dry goods store. After five years, Friedrich became an apprentice with his father. He also worked as a stagehand at San Antonio's Grand Opera House. Friedrich opened his own cabinetmaking business in 1883 at the age of 23.

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[2] *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (1990, rev. 1997), p.41.

At the time Ed Friedrich entered business, San Antonio was experiencing substantial growth. The city's population more than doubled between 1880 and 1900, growing from 20,500 (1880), to 37,700 (1890), to 53,300 (1900). This was attributable to numerous factors including post-Reconstruction stability, the burgeoning cattle industry, the opening of Fort Sam Houston (1876) and the introduction of the railroad to San Antonio (1877).

Ed Friedrich's business was successful from the time he opened his cabinetmaking shop in 1883 at 305 Dawson Street. In his first year of business, Friedrich reportedly constructed San Antonio's first ice boxes for a local brewery, demonstrating his knowledge of economic trends and willingness to experiment with new products. Though Ed Friedrich remained a conservative businessman throughout his career, he, and later his sons, consistently introduced innovations that kept the company at the forefront of technology.

As new commercial establishments opened to provide goods and services to San Antonio's growing population, Ed Friedrich found a ready market for his ice boxes, store fixtures, and billiard tables (San Antonio *Express* and *Light*, June 3, 1951). Though Friedrich suffered a setback during the depression of the 1890s when he lost his $1,500 life savings in a bank collapse, he was able to save again and continue to build his business. By 1907, Friedrich's small clapboard building on Dawson Street was inadequate, and he bought property nearby at Commerce and Cherry Streets and constructed a 2-story, 35,000 sq. ft. brick building. There, Friedrich expanded his production to include fixtures for grocery stores, drug stores, and meat markets, as well as butcher blocks, soda fountain fixtures, candy cases, domino tables, bar stools, and ice chests. The company also manufactured ice-cooled delicatessen cases for the display of meats.

Food storage was still dependent on ice for cooling in the mid-to-late 19th century, and Ed Friedrich's fledgling company boomed as he manufactured high-quality, ice-cooled cases to fulfill this demand. It was also a period of great experimentation with ice manufacturing and refrigeration techniques. Indeed, San Antonio had been associated with refrigeration since one of the country's first ice plants was established here. Frenchman Ferdinand Carre succeeded in shipping a 1,000 pound capacity ice machine from France through the Confederate blockade to Matamoras, Mexico, in 1862. After it operated there for a short time, the machine was sent to San Antonio, and later to other points in Texas (Jones:154). In 1865, Daniel C. Holden, who had been chief of the Magnetic Signal Corps in the Confederate Army, shipped a "Carre absorption machine" to San Antonio (ibid; Anderson:93). Holden's experiments with the machine led to the development of a steam compression unit that allowed for the manufacture of transparent ice. He then built and installed the units for various ice manufacturers. By 1867, there were three ice companies in San Antonio, and by 1889, when ice manufacture had spread throughout the South, there were 53 ice plants in Texas (Anderson:87). Ice to fill Friedrich's boxes was therefore readily available.

Though mechanical refrigeration was used primarily in ice plants at that time, other uses were evolving, including applications in the meatpacking and brewing business, the latter a thriving local industry. Engineers and manufacturers continued to experiment with new techniques, and Ed Friedrich was no exception. His sons, Richard (1888-1962) and George (1897-1993), also joined him in business. Richard quit school at age 15 (c. 1903) and apprenticed with his father first as a cabinetmaker and then as a wood finisher. He later ran the office, doing buying, making collections, balancing books and waiting on customers. George also started in the shop, was promoted to the office, and eventually took over sales ("The Career of Ed Friedrich"). George recalled that he started in the business by making "old time block ice overhead butcher boxes." Together, the Friedrichs developed innovations that transformed the company into the leading manufacturer of cooling equipment for food storage and later, home air conditioning.

Home refrigeration remained dependent on ice until the early 20th century, and as late as 1922, Friedrich expanded its merchandise line to include custom made, ice-cooled refrigerators with oak cabinets and cypress lining. By 1914, however, Kelvinator had introduced an electric refrigerator, and by the later 1920s, iceboxes were generally obsolete (Jones: 145-147). Another important market shift was brought about by the adoption of Prohibition in 1920. The

Friedrichs redirected their product line from bar fixtures to the emerging soda fountain market that required much of the same equipment. The company, still located at Commerce and Cherry Streets, grew from 10 employees in 1917 to 50 employees in 1922.

Recognizing the trend to mechanical refrigeration, Ed Friedrich began to experiment with more sophisticated means of refrigeration, including brine coolers that used calcium or sodium chloride solutions to absorb heat and lower food temperature (much like an ice cream freezer). The company successfully patented a brine food counter that became a popular fixture in spite of the fact that 40% of its length was required for the brine tanks. Friedrich's brine counters featured plate glass fronts, heavier insulation, sturdier doors, and larger brine tanks, innovations that produced much colder temperatures at a lower operating cost.

Development of the Friedrich Complex

To accommodate the demand for brine coolers, additional land was purchased for construction of a new plant at 1617 East Commerce Street. The original 34,000 sq. ft. building at the new site included a 2-story section with a basement. When the old Cherry Street plant burned in 1925, the company's operations were consolidated at the new Commerce Street facility. Though Ed Friedrich was in his 60s when the fire took place, he was determined to use this opportunity to expand his plant and implement new ideas. To give the company a higher profile, he hired architect Harvey P. Smith (1889-1964) to design a new office and showroom building where clients could come to view and purchase Friedrich products.

Architect Harvey Smith attended public schools in Minnesota and the Chicago Art Institute and Northwestern University at Evanston, where he specialized in art from 1910 to 1912. He then began to study architecture, working in several offices, studying for a year and a half at the University of Arizona, and working in California under John J. Donavon. Harvey Smith came to San Antonio in 1916 where he was first employed as job supervisor and draftsman for Ayres and Ayres. In 1916-17, he was chief job supervisor and draftsman for Ralph Cameron. Smith practiced alone form 1918 to 1922, and then formed the partnership of Smith and Kelly with Robert B. Kelly who later formed the Kelwood Company. Smith began to practice alone again in 1922, two years before he was hired by Ed Friedrich. Though Smith is well-known for his restoration of San Antonio's Spanish colonial landmarks such as the Spanish Governor's Palace and San Jose Mission, his commercial practice was prolific. Among Smith's major commercial and institutional buildings that remain standing in San Antonio are the Goad Cadillac Building (NR 1997); the Guarantee Motor Company; the Kallison Building (1925); Alamo Heights High School (today Cambridge Elementary School); and the Sunken Garden Theater (*New Encyclopedia of Texas*:733; *American Architects Directory 1962*: 653; *Southwest Texans*:154).

Ed Friedrich's ongoing introduction of new products required frequent modifications to the Commerce Street plant. Though it was not overly sophisticated or expensively constructed, the plant did incorporate certain new innovations, contributing to its reputation as a modern manufacturing facility. The Friedrich plant was built and expanded during a period of growing sophistication in American industrial design. Ford Motor Company's famed River Rouge plant, begun in 1917, incorporated new, efficient manufacturing techniques to speed production. Albert Kahn, architect for this mammoth plant, had revolutionized industrial architecture, organizing buildings "around the scheme of production" to create the "rational factory" (Biggs: 137). Applying his theories to automobile assembly, Kahn achieved high productivity in a plant that grew to meet production through the middle-1940s. Production was enhanced using single-sotry buildings, monorails, conveyors, cranes, and railroads to move materials and parts in a continuous flow. The tools of 19th and early 20th century manufacturing—hand trucks, belting, pulleys, and overhead shafts—were soon eliminated. Mechanization, together with the innovations of reinforced concrete and steel construction, windows that created a

"daylight" effect, electricity, and sprinkler systems, all combined to transform manufacturing in the early 20th century. Though simple by comparison with Kahn's designs, the Friedrich plant incorporated some of these elements—conveyors, cranes, sprinkler systems, and daylighting—to create a functional and safer workplace.

Friedrich Innovations in Refrigeration

The product that resulted in the greatest changes to the Friedrich plant was Ed Friedrich's innovation that he named the "Floating Air" system. A common problem with early refrigeration was the collection of frost on cooling coils that drew excessive amounts of moisture from food, therefore diminishing its weight and quality. Ed Friedrich experimented with solutions, and in 1931, he patented a controlled air process that circulated purified, humidified, and refrigerated air evenly through food storage compartments and over refrigerator coils. The new technique soon revolutionized refrigeration technology and made the Friedrich Company famous.

The Floating Air system addressed new trends in American food production. Though frozen-pack methods had been introduced early in the 20th century, they were not refined until after World War I. By about 1930, the art of quick-freezing had greatly improved, and processors were able to provide a frozen product that approximated the appearance and flavor of fresh food and exceeded the quality of badly handled fresh food (Anderson:273). Several requirements had to be met to expand the frozen food market—more freezing plants, good packaging, refrigerated rail cars, trucks, and warehouses, and affordable display cases. Frozen foods had to be available to the public in order for them to learn to accept this new product. The Floating Air system therefore helped expand the market for frozen foods.

In conjunction with development of the Floating Air system, Ed Friedrich was also experimenting with porcelain enamel to replace the white enamel painted interiors and oak exteriors that characterized early ice boxes and refrigerators. His enameling processes were successful, and during the Depression, the plant was expanded in 1932 and 1934 to include the first gas-fired porcelain enameling facility in the Southwest as well as new metal shops. The Floating Air system's trademark emblem appeared on all of the company's porcelain food storage counters.

Friedrich Company Development since the 1930s

Though the Depression was a difficult period, the Friedrich Company survived through ongoing promotion and conservative management. The Friedrichs celebrated the company's 50th anniversary in 1931, and Richard Friedrich expressed the family's faith in both its company and the United States economy by undertaking a nationwide "Prosperity Tour" in a gold-plated Chrysler. Ed Friedrich also incorporated the company in 1935 for $600,000, and George and Richard Friedrich became majority shareholders. The timely decision allowed a smooth business transition when Ed Friedrich's wife died the following year.

The nature of Friedrich's manufacturing operation was compatible with the War effort, and during World War II, the company expanded further to fill orders for both ordinance-related items and refrigeration units. On contract to the Dallas Chemical Warfare Procurement District, Friedrich produced approximately 970,000 M10 cluster adapters. At the peak of production, the plant produced 73,000 adapters a month that required 3,600 tons of sheet steel and 7 million feet of lumber. Other products included 350,000 British incendiary bomb boxes; 100,000 M69 cluster adapters; 1 million nose cups for M74 bombs, and 30,000 parts bins for the quartermaster. Friedrich also provided the Quartermaster with refrigerators.

Friedrich's wartime experience with volume and assembly line production put the company in a strong post-War manufacturing position. Frozen food technology and acceptance had expanded significantly during World War II, creating

a greater need for refrigerated display equipment. During the war, frozen fruits and vegetables had been de-rationed before canned goods, raising acceptance of these products. By 1946, frozen food production reached an all-time high of 1,317,000,000 pounds. Though overproduction resulted in poor quality goods, and demand declined for a period, the short supply of retail equipment as late as 1950 was considered the industry's number one problem (Anderson:283).

Friedrich expanded its production of food storage equipment accordingly, introducing the "Open View" case in 1948. The company began to produce condensors for compressors and open-view display refrigerators with ends that could be removed to connect several units. These refrigerators required baked enamel cases, and in 1951, a full baked plant was built, at the time, one of the largest in the United States. The plant included two large ovens (170 and 190 feet respectively), an automatic bonderizing system, and a 1,750 foot long conveyer chain to carry parts throughout the painting process.

Expanding markets required improved transportation linkages, and in 1948, Friedrich built Plant #2 consisting of two warehouse facilities northeast of Plant #1 at the site of Ed Friedrich's old farm on Seguin Road adjacent to Fort Sam Houston. Located on railroad spurs, the new warehouses provided storage for lumber and completed Friedrich products. A third warehouse was later added to the complex that became an assembly plant for all Friedrich refrigerators.

The post-War housing shortage and subsequent baby boom resulted in widespread housing construction throughout the country. Though commercial air conditioning installations had become commonplace by the end of the war, residential air conditioning was not widespread. The American Society of Mechanical Engineers has documented San Antonio's Milam Building (1926) as the world's first high-rise building with full mechanical air-conditioning and the first to have air conditioning from the outset (San Antonio *Express-News*, July 27, 1999). Willis Carrier, who pioneered "an apparatus for treating air" in 1902, and designed the Milam Building's system, went on to develop the home air conditioner in 1927 and his Carrier Corporation, formed in 1930, continued to refine air conditioning technology (ibid; Ingels: 148). Public acceptance and demand grew after the war, as reflected in Carrier's sales' figures-- $20 million in 1942; $53 million in 1947; and $100 million in 1952 (ibid, Ingels: 105). Room air conditioners were not prohibitive in cost—about $400 in 1949—but were expensive to install and operate. Between 1946 and 1949 only 235,000 units were sold nationwide (Anderson: 311). Attic and window exhaust fans remained a less expensive alternative.

By the 1940s, Ed Friedrich had left the management of the corporation to Richard and George, and he spent much of his time at his farm working in his garden to stay trim. With the post-war boom in population and housing, Friedrich's sons envisioned a new market for their father's Floating Air system. Home cooling in San Antonio and throughout the South and Southwest was more challenging due to the region's excessive heat and humidity. The company's engineering staff began to experiment with larger, more efficient home cooling units, and successfully constructed a room air conditioner that exceeded the B.T.U. capacity of all others on the market. When Ed Friedrich died on June 3, 1951, the company that he had founded 68 years earlier was on the verge of another tremendous period of growth.

Home cooling in San Antonio and throughout the South and Southwest was more challenging due to the region's excessive heat and humidity. With the post-War population and housing boom, George Friedrich envisioned a new market for his Floating Air system. The company's engineering staff began to experiment with larger, more efficient home cooling units, and successfully constructed a room air conditioner that exceeded the B.T.U. capacity of all others on the market.

Improved room air conditioners established the Friedrich name more firmly in the domestic refrigeration market. The first Friedrich room units—Model W75S-- were marketed in 1952 when 500 units were sold. By 1954, 20,000 home units were being produced at the Commerce Street plant, together with 10,000 commercial refrigerators that were distributed in 48 states and 26 countries.

The final expansion of Plant #1 took place in 1955 when the tool and die shop and coffee shop were constructed in 1955 at Olive and Gibbs Streets (the northwest corner of the complex). This brought the plant to almost one-half million square feet of manufacturing space comprising some 14 acres. The Seguin Road warehouses included another 91,000 square feet. By 1957, these facilities produced net consolidated sales of $11.5 million.

Friedrich remained at the forefront of the refrigeration industry with ongoing innovations including use of steel (rather than wood) ribs in commercial units, and foamed, urethane insulation to replace fiberglass, both introduced in 1964. Solid state controls replaced mechanical switches in 1967. Friedrich's corporate success in the 1960s and 1970s was marked by ongoing labor disputes over wages and benefits. In a largely non-union town, Friedrich, which unionized in 1956, was somewhat unique. Due to the seasonal nature of production, layoffs were fairly regular through the early 1990s, and walkouts became commonplace. Labor negotiations were ongoing, and strikes occurred regularly. Most notable was a month-long walkout by 580 workers in December 1964-January 1965. The strike was marred by minor violence and settled after intense bargaining and intervention by local religious and political leaders.

In 1960, the company was sold to Ling-Temco Electronics, Inc. of Dallas, and the following year, it went public. In the next 20 years, various different holding companies operated the business including Crutcher Resources Corporation of Houston, Marley Company of Kansas, and Weil-McLain Company, Inc., of Dallas. The company was privatized again in 1981 when it was purchased by U.S. Natural Resources of Vancouver, Washington, which retains ownership today.

The company's growth in both domestic and international markets required additional plant capacity, and in 1971, Plant #3, a 600,000 square foot, 2-story facility, was constructed at 4200 North Pan Am Expressway on the city's far east side. When Friedrich was purchased by U.S. Natural Resources in 1981, Plant #2 was closed and manufacturing was consolidated at Plants #3 and #1. Plant #1 operated intermittently during times of peak production, and in 1990, was shuttered permanently. The property was sold in the late 1990s for redevelopment. Today, in the tradition of Ed Friedrich, Friedrich Air Conditioning Company continues to market "innovative products known worldwide for quality, efficiency, and dependability" at its Pan Am Expressway plant. The company manufactures window units, electronic air cleaners, and ductless systems that are marketed in 160 countries.

The Friedrich Complex is significant under Criterion A (local level) in the area of Industry because of its association with pioneering methods of cold storage and refrigeration for 67 years. The building's period of significance extends from 1923 until 1955. Significant dates include 1923 (construction of the first building at the site); 1925 (consolidation of plant at the Commerce Street site and construction of office/showroom); 1931 (patent of "Floating Air" system that resulted in plant expansion); 1948 (introduction of "open view" case that resulted in further expansion); and 1952 (sale of the first Friedrich room air conditioners that resulted in the plant's final expansion at the Commerce Street site).

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: 5.729 acres

UTM REFERENCES

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1.	14	551280	3254640
2.	14	551420	3254640
3.	14	551420	3254380
4.	14	551280	3254480

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION The site is composed of a majority of NCB 593 and NCB 595, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. It is bounded on the north by Gibbs Street, on the south by East Commerce Street, on the east by Pine Street, and on the west by Olive Street.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION The boundaries encompass all property historically associated with the building since 1955

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE: Maria Watson Pfeiffer

ORGANIZATION: ReSearch **DATE:** January 2002

STREET & NUMBER: 213 Washington Street **TELEPHONE:** (210) 222-2586

CITY OR TOWN: San Antonio **STATE:** TX **ZIP CODE:** 78204-1336

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet Photo-23)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS (see continuation sheet Figure-20 through Figure-22)

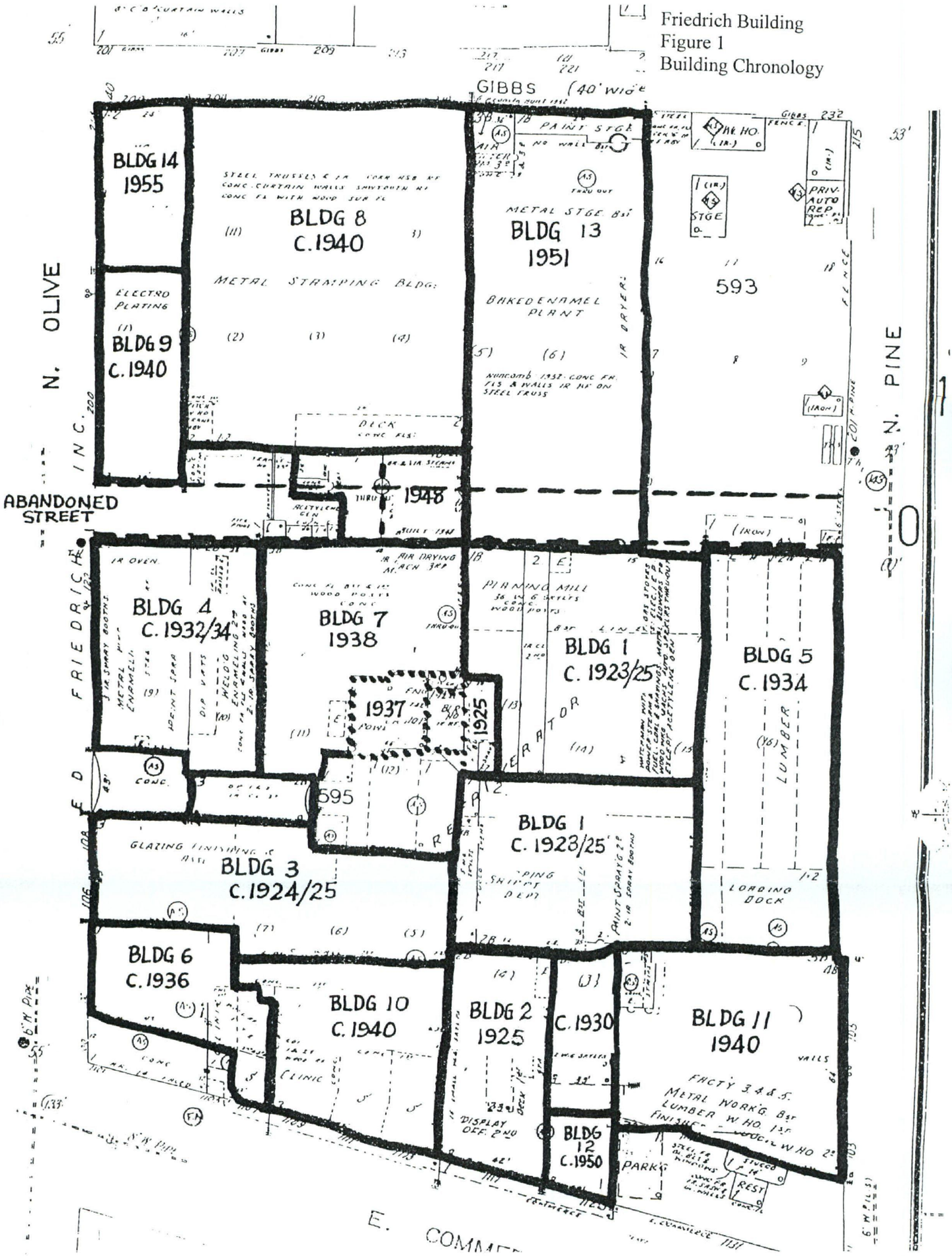
PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: Friedrich Lofts Limited (attn: John Miller)

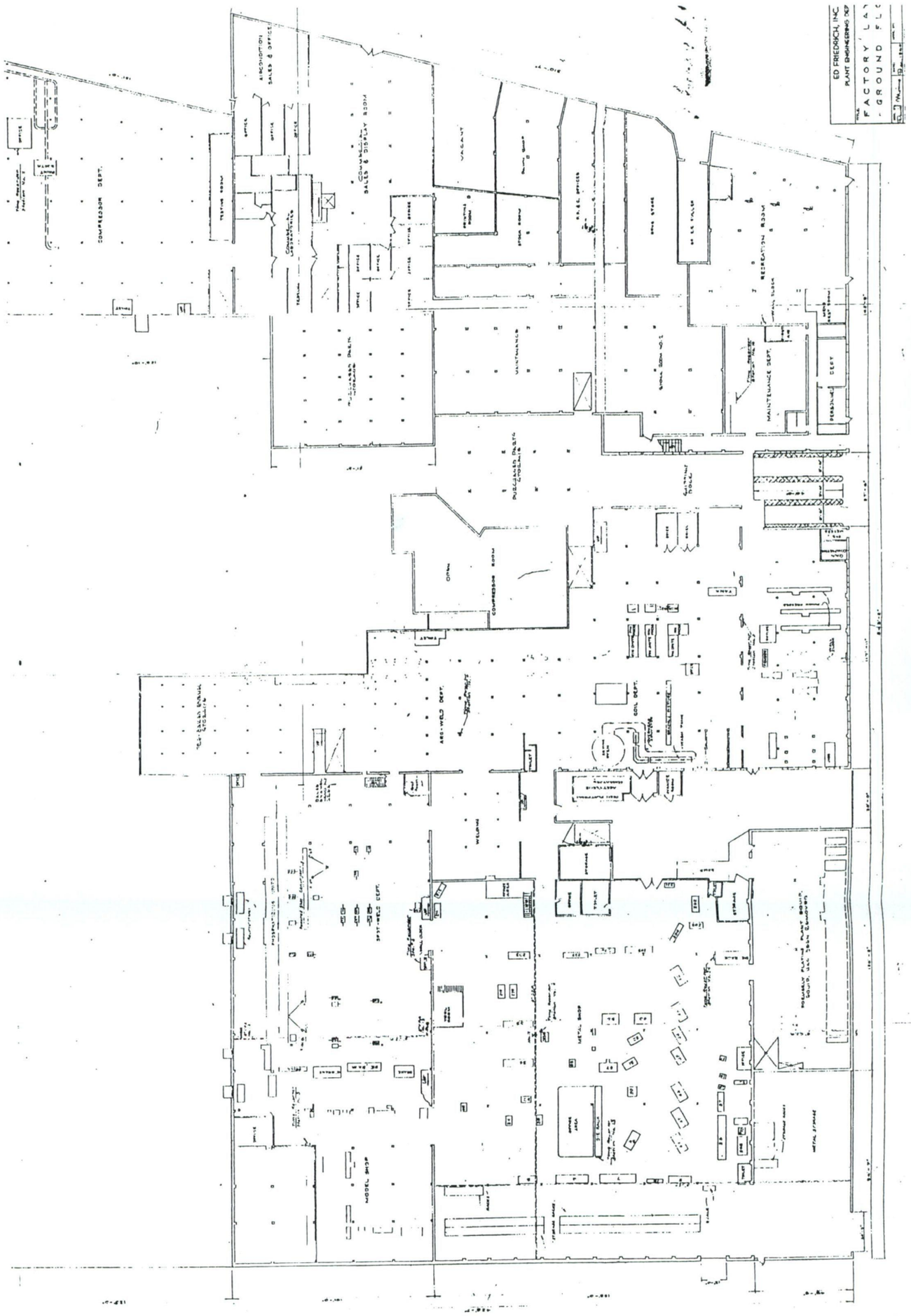
STREET & NUMBER: 1925 San Jacinto, Suite 401 **TELEPHONE:** (214) 505-9596

CITY OR TOWN: Dallas **STATE:** TX **ZIP CODE:** 75201

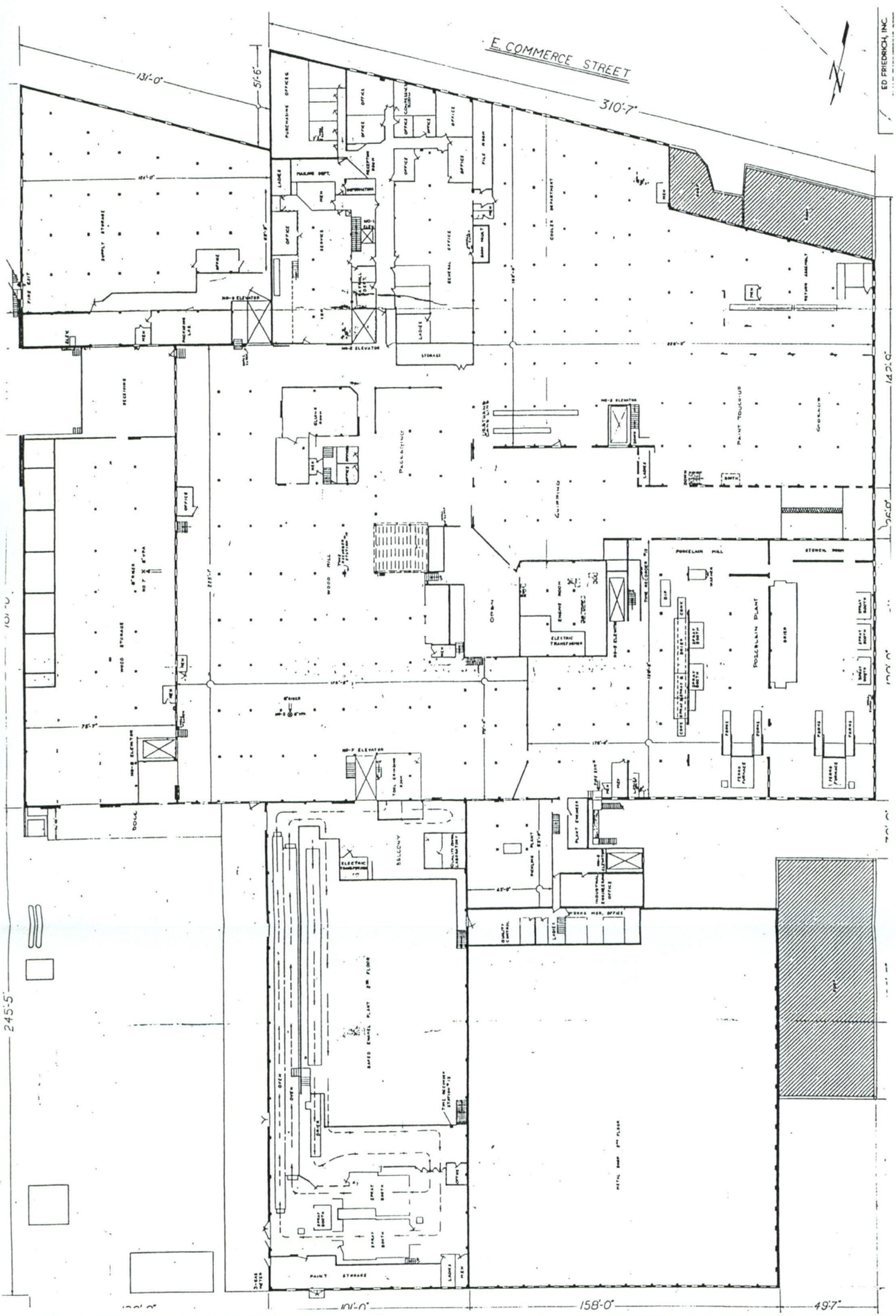
Friedrich Building
Figure 1
Building Chronology



Factory Floor layout – Ground Floor
No Date



Factory Floor layout – Second Floor
No Date



FRIEDRICH COMPLEX
1617 East Commerce Street
San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas
Photography by Eugene Simor, September 1999, unless otherwise noted
Negatives held by Eugene Simor, unless otherwise noted

1. Friedrich Complex, aerial view c. *1950.* Institute of Texan Cultures, Zintgraf Collection.
2. South elevation (Commerce Street), looking northeast
3. South elevation (Commerce Street), looking west
4. South elevation, factory building, looking north
5. South elevation, office/showroom building looking north
6. South elevation, metal working/lumber warehouse
7. East elevation (Pine Street), lumber shed, looking south
8. North elevation (Gibbs Street), looking east
9. West elevation (Olive Street), looking southeast
10. West elevation, electroplating plant (left) and porcelain plant (right), looking east
11. West elevation, electroplating plant, looking northeast
12. North and west elevations (SE corner Olive & Gibbs Streets) looking southeast
13. Interior, second floor, porcelain plant
14. Interior, lumber shed
15. Interior, basement ,office/showroom
16. Historical photo, interior views, showroom. Friedrich Air Conditioning Company.
17. Historical photo, main shop floor. Friedrich Air Conditioning Company.
18. Historical photo, metal working plant. Friedrich Air Conditioning Company.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Friedrich Complex

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Bexar

DATE RECEIVED: 8/12/02 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/11/02
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/27/02 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/26/02
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 02001059

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	N	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	N	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT _____DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Locally significant manufacturing plant of stone fixtures, ice boxes, & delicatessen cases, and other furnishings related to innovations in cold storage and refrigeration. P.O.S. to 1955 is logical to include tool & die shop, the last building added to complex in 1955.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A

REVIEWER L McClelland DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 9/26/02

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

FRIEDRICH COMPLEX
1617 EAST COMMERCE ST.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 1 of 18


NFO 225-3555
FRIEDRICH
REFRIGERATORS

FRIEDRICH COMPLEX
1617 EAST COMMERCE ST.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 2 of 18

FRIEDRICH COMPLEX
1617 EAST COMMERCE ST.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 3 of 18


FRIEDRICH
NO
PARKING
ANYTIME

FRIEDRICH COMPLEX

1617 EAST COMMERCE ST.

SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 4 of 18


FRIEDRICH

FRIEDRICH COMPLEX
1617 EAST COMMERCE ST.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TX.

PHOTOGRAPH 5 of 18


DSL
Burn cyber rubber.

FRIEDRICH COMPLEX
1617 EAST COMMERCE ST.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 6 of 18


FACTORY

FRIEDRICH COMPLEX
1617 EAST COMMERCE ST.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 7 of 18

FRIEDRICH COMPLEX

1617 EAST COMMERCE ST.

SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 8 of 18


Furniture Source
Officesource, Ltd.
828-4111

FRIEDRICH COMPLEX
1617 EAST COMMERCE ST.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 9 of 18


Officesource, Ltd.
828-4111

FRIEDRICH COMPLEX
1617 EAST COMMERCE ST.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 10 of 18

FRIEDRICH COMPLEX

1617 EAST COMMERCE ST.

SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 11 of 18

FRIEDRICH COMPLEX
1617 EAST COMMERCE ST.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 12 of 18

FRIEDRICH COMPLEX

1617 EAST COMMERCE ST.

SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 13 of 18

FRIEDRICH COMPLEX
1617 EAST COMMERCE ST.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 14 of 18

FRIEDRICH COMPLEX
1617 EAST COMMERCE ST.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 15 of 18

SECTION OF FRIEDRICH SHOWROOM WHERE MODERN BILLIARD TABLES TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF SUPPLIES ARE IN STOCK AT ALL TIMES. NOTE ILLUSTRATOR OF CASH GROCERY FIXTURES IN CORNER.

REAR OF FRIEDRICH SHOWROOM DISPLAYING SODA FOUNTAINS AND DRUG FIXTURES.

FRONT CORNER OF FRIEDRICH SHOWROOMS WHERE A COMPLETE SET OF CAFE FIXTURES WILL BE DISPLAYED AT ALL TIMES. NOTE GIANT SPRINKLER SYSTEM VALVES.

MISCELANEOUS DEPARTMENT SHOWING SOME OF THE SPECIALTIES STOCKED FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

21

FRIEDRICH COMPLEX

1617 EAST COMMERCE ST.

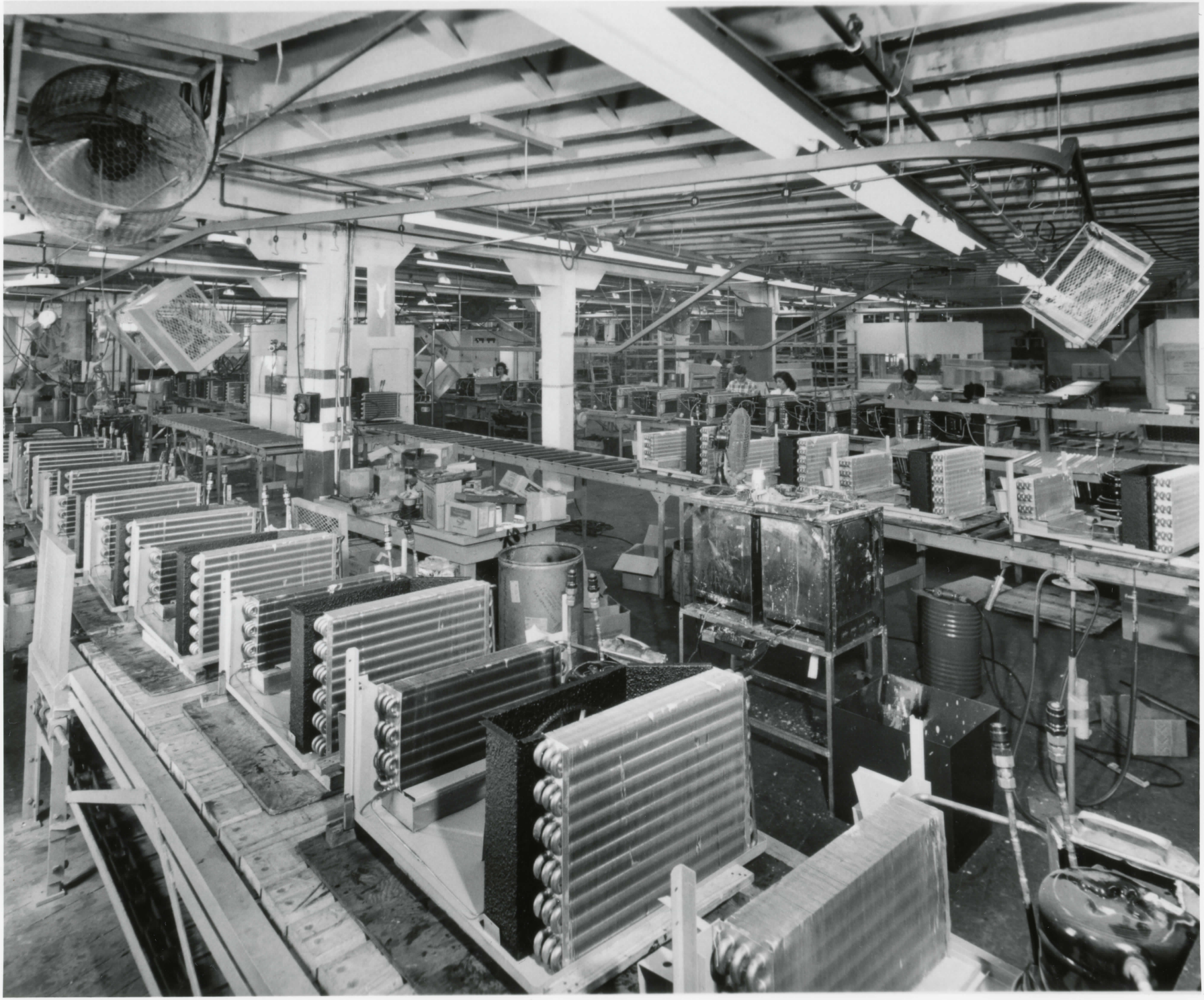
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 16 of 18

VIEW SHOWING PART OF MAIN SHOP FLOOR

FRIEDRICH COMPLEX
1617 EAST COMMERCE ST.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 17 of 18



FRIEDRICH COMPLEX
1617 EAST COMMERCE ST.
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS

PHOTOGRAPH 18 of 18

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SAN ANTONIO EAST QUADRANGLE
TEXAS–BEXAR CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES TOPOGRAPHIC

6343 I SE (CASTLE HILLS)
6343 III SE (SCHERTZ)
6343 III SW (LONGHORN)
6342 I NE (SAN ANTONIO WEST)
6342 IV NE (MARTINEZ)
6342 IV SE (ELMENDORF)
6342 I SE (TERRELL WELLS)

FRIEDRICH COMPLEX
1617 EAST COMMERCE STREET
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR CO., TEXAS
UTM REFERENCES: 14/ 1. 551280/3254640 3. 551420/3254480
2. 551420/3254640 4. 551280/3254480

Produced by the United States Geological Survey

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA and USCE

Compiled by Defense Mapping Agency from aerial photographs taken 1952. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1986 and other source data. Field checked 1987. Map edited 1992

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot grid ticks: Texas Coordinate System, south central zone (Lambert Conformal Conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 14
The difference between NAD 27 and North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) for 7.5 minute intersections is given in USGS Bulletin 1875. The NAD 83 is shown by dashed corner ticks

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

UTM GRID AND 1992 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET
MN
GN
0°17′ 5 MILS
6½° 116 MILS

SCALE 1:24 000
1 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

TEXAS
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

2998-133

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

SAN ANTONIO EAST, TEX.
29098-D4-TF-024
1992
DMA 6342 IV NW-SERIES V882

ISBN 0-607-52601-7

INTERIOR–GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1992