

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

REPUBLIC SUPPLY COMPANY

HABS No. XX-###

Name: Republic Supply Company.

Location: 1326 30th Street, Bakersfield, Kern County, California (formerly 3100 Chester Avenue).

**Present Owner/
Occupant:** Golden Empire Gleaners.

Present Use: Nonprofit food distribution center.

Significance: The Republic Supply Company, also known as Golden Empire Gleaners, is a 2.49-acre property that contains three buildings: a main building with office and warehouse. The building of historical significance is the office/warehouse, which was significant for its association with the early development of this agricultural community.

Historian: Graham Larkin.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. **Date of erection:** Main (office/warehouse) building constructed 1937.¹
2. **Architect:** Unknown (main building); C. Barton Alford (central kitchen).
3. **Original and subsequent owners, occupants, uses:** The Republic Supply Company built the warehouse and field store as part of their oil well supplies operation, which lasted in the present building from construction in 1937 until 1955 when the building was sold, and the operation relocated to 3600 Rosedale Highway.²

Kern County Union High School and Junior College District (District) purchased the property at 1326 30th Street from Republic Supply for use as a maintenance facility and warehouse in 1955.³ By the mid-1960s, the District had added a central kitchen to the facility.⁴ Architect C. Barton Alford designed the kitchen that was used to prepare hot lunches for West and Foothill High Schools, with capacity for a potential third new high school.

The building was constructed by Riel and Terry, local general contractors, and attracted some attention in institutional food service management as schools sought to manage school lunch programs.⁵ During the next five years, service was expanded to all District high schools except Arvin and Shafter, which were too far away to be practical. By the mid-1970s, the central kitchen was also helping support community programs through providing food for the Meals on Wheels program.⁶

Following extensive District growth in the 1990s, the property was sold to Golden Empire Gleaners, who remain the owners at the time of preparation of this report

¹“Republic Supply Company’s Mammoth New Supply Store on Chester Avenue and the Circle Is Slated to Be or Finished November 1,” *Bakersfield Californian*, August 24, 1937, 11, col. 7; “Along Supply Row,” *Bakersfield Californian*, August 24, 1937, 11, col. 7.

²“Republic Supply to Move into New Home in August,” *Bakersfield Californian*, July 9, 1955, 20, col. 1–3.

³“The trustees approved an agreement to purchase the Republic Supply Co. building just northeast of the traffic circle to be used as a district maintenance quarters and warehouse, the purchase price being \$150,000. The Warde D. Watson Co., local realty firm, handled details. Occupancy by the district is expected to be made in from six to eight months, according to terms of the purchase agreement.” “Library and Campus Center Bids Win Okay,” *Bakersfield Californian*, January 11, 1955, col. 7–8.

⁴“New High School Central Kitchen in Operation,” *Bakersfield Californian*, September 1, 1965, 40, col. 1–5.

⁵“New Kitchen Provides for Three Schools,” *Bakersfield Californian*, September 13, 1965, 14, col. 1; “Magazine Article Describes Kitchen,” *Bakersfield Californian*, June 29, 1966, 52, col. 5–8.

⁶“Meals on Wheels Rolls On,” *Bakersfield Californian*, April 12, 1976, p. 25.

in December 2022.⁷ Golden Empire Gleaners is a social service organization that helps alleviate hunger and provide food for those in need in the Kern County community, by collecting and distributing food and agricultural products that might otherwise go to waste.⁸

4. **Builder, Contractor, suppliers:** The loading dock was added by Guy H. Barton in 1941.⁹ The Central Kitchen was designed by architects Riel & Terry, and built in 1965.¹⁰

5. **Original plans and construction:**

The Republic Supply Company secured a parcel just north of the newly completed Garces traffic circle and in 1937 constructed its largest field store at the subject property. In June 1937, the Republic Supply Company was issued a permit for the field store at a cost of \$40,000 located at 3100 Chester Avenue (later known as 1326 30th Street, after the entrance was moved away from the traffic circle).¹¹

6. **Alterations and additions:**

In 1941, the company added a loading dock.¹² In 1946, the warehouse was expanded with the addition of a second bow-truss section to the east of the original.¹³

The central kitchen, on the southern side of the subject property, was constructed in 1965.¹⁴ Based on a site investigation undertaken on November 17, 2022, and on documentary evidence including the examination of aerial photographs, other additions include a small gable roofed addition with vertical clapboard on the southwest corner of the first warehouse (added between 1968 and 1984), and a flat-roofed addition, possibly housing HVAC equipment, on northeast corner of the second warehouse (added between 1968 and 1994), and an equipment canopy outbuilding on the east side of the property (added after 1984). These later

⁷Jerry Kirkland, "School District Origins in Kern County California" (Bakersfield, CA: Kern County Superintendent of Schools, 2010, 248, <https://kern.org/wp-content/blogs.dir/4/files/sites/4/2018/07/District-Origins-in-Kern-County-A1.pdf>).

⁸Golden Empire Gleaners, "Our Mission," accessed December 5, 2022, www.goldenempiregleaners.com/about.

⁹"Building Permits," *Bakersfield Californian*, April 17, 1941, 25, col. 8.

¹⁰"New Kitchen Provides for Three Schools"; "Magazine Article Describes Kitchen."

¹¹"The largest single commercial permit [in the past week] was issued to the Republic Supply Company, totaling \$40,000 for the construction of a warehouse and offices at 3100 Chester Avenue, just north of the traffic circle." *Bakersfield Californian*, August 24, 1937, 11.

¹²"Building Permits," *Bakersfield Californian*, April 17, 1941, 25, col. 8.

¹³U.S. Department of Agriculture, "Kern County Aerial Photograph 13 ARB9-137" (1937); U.S. Department of Interior, "Geological Survey Topographic Division, Kern County Aerial Photograph S19 T29S R 28E" (1947); "May Business Records Set," *Bakersfield Californian*, June 4, 1946, 5, col. 2; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Map of Bakersfield" (May 1951), vol. 1, sheet 2.

¹⁴"Library and Campus Center Bids Win Okay"; "New Kitchen Provides for Three Schools."

additions do not contribute to the historic significance of the original building; nor do they adhere to its distinctive style.

B. Historical Context:

This industrial warehouse is located on Chester Avenue, just north of the former Golden State Avenue (State Route [SR] 204 / old Highway 99) alignment, in northern Bakersfield. This area has been industrial in character for most of the past century. Bakersfield grew rapidly through the 1900s and 1910s, powered by robust oil and agricultural economies. The First World War interrupted that development by drawing some people and resources away from the region, but the wartime demand for raw materials that Bakersfield could provide served as a long-term impetus for growth. Between the wars, the city expanded fitfully as new industrial plants were built and developers established residential subdivisions, but then struggled to sustain them through the Great Depression.¹⁵ While the Great Depression temporarily slowed growth, the city and county continued to plan for better economic conditions. Kern County and the City of Bakersfield worked with the California Division of Highways (Caltrans) on one such project to reroute the Golden State Avenue through Bakersfield to alleviate congestion on city streets. The new alignment paralleled the South Pacific Railroad line, cutting through the city blocks south of the railroad between Union Avenue and the Kern River to eliminate right hand turns and congestion in the city center. The new SR-204 / Golden State Avenue route through Bakersfield experienced immediate heavy use and became an important transportation corridor through the city, encouraging construction of new buildings that could take advantage of either the rail service or the new highway.¹⁶

The intersection of Chester Avenue and Golden State Avenue, at the newly completed Garces Circle, was desirable for commercial development because it provided easy access to downtown, as well as highway and rail access. The Republic Supply Company secured a parcel just north of the traffic circle and in 1937 constructed its largest field store at the time, at the location. In June 1937, the value of city issued building permits reached a new high, with Republic Supply Company taking out the largest commercial permit, for \$40,000, for the construction of the field store at 3100 Chester Avenue (later known as 1326 30th Street when the entrance was moved away from the circle). The well-established company had twelve other locations throughout the state at the time and

¹⁵Richard C. Bailey, *Heart of the Golden Empire: An Illustrated History of Bakersfield* (Woodland Hills, CA: Windsor, 1984), 87–89; Janet Wheeler, “Bakersfield Association of Realtors: An Important Part of City’s History,” *Bakersfield Magazine*, October 1995.

¹⁶T.E. Whaley, “Widening of U.S. 99 in Bakersfield to Six Lanes Will Reduce Traffic Accidents,” *California Highways and Public Works* (September–October 1947), 6–7, 26–27; James N. Gregory, “Dust Bowl Legacies: The Okie Impact on California, 1939-1989,” *California History*, 68 no. 3 (Fall 1989): 76–78; Chris Brewer, “Historic Resource Evaluation Report for the Relinquishment of State Route 204” (Fresno, CA: California Department of Transportation, District 6, 2010), 6–10; J.E. Roberts, M.F. Silva, and N. L. Lambeth, “U.S. 99 Bakersfield,” *California Highways and Public Works* 42, no. 9–10 (September–October 1963): 7–11; Walter Beuthel, “Bakersfield Realignment Cuts Out Five Grade Crossings; Avoids Traffic,” *California Highways and Public Works* (July–August 1933), 4, 14.

provided pipe and other materials to oil producers, an industry that was expanding and helping to encourage a local building boom despite the effects of the Great Depression.¹⁷

PART II: ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. **Architectural character:** The historic resource is a multipart building. The most significant element is the 1937 Streamline Moderne entrance and office block, dating from 1937. To its east, there is an adjoining warehouse, also built in 1937, and east of that there is a warehouse extension in a similar style, built in 1946. There are also two buildings on site that are not of historic significance, namely, a 1965 kitchen building to the south, and a post-1984 equipment canopy to the east.
2. **Condition of Fabric:** The building is in good condition.

B. Description of Exterior:

The Republic Supply Company, also known as Golden Empire Gleaners, is a 2.49-acre property that contains three buildings: a Streamline Moderne office block with adjoining bow-truss warehouse, built between 1937 and 1946; a former central kitchen constructed in 1965; and an equipment canopy built at some time between 1984 and 1994.¹⁸ The central kitchen is located south of the main building, and the equipment canopy is located to the southeast. The latter two buildings are rectilinear, functional, modern vernacular buildings dating from 1965 and post-1984 respectively. They postdate the period of significance (1937–1946).

The main building has a Streamline Moderne front office with a two-part bow truss warehouse behind it to the east. A flat roof protects a loading area at the easternmost end of the building. The front office portion of the building is two stories tall with a flat roof behind a short parapet and is roughly rectangular with step-backs at the southwest corner. This front portion is clad in smooth stucco or concrete. The two step-backs reveal the southwest corner of the warehouse. The entrance, giving onto a raised concrete plaza, is located at the corner of the center corner and has a tall tower above it. A painted *tromp l'oeil* sign with some applied elements featuring a woman holding a horn of plenty decorates the tower. This sign dates to the 1990s (50 years after the period of significance), is not consistent with the original Streamline Moderne design of the building, and is not a character-defining feature of the building. An indistinct photograph in a 1947 newspaper shows the building looking much as it does today, except with eight letters—presumably spelling out the word REPUBLIC—descending down the tower, in the place now occupied by the sign with a female figure.¹⁹

¹⁷“Local Permits Break Record,” *Bakersfield Californian*, June 12, 1937, 5, col. 2; “Supply Concern Host to Throng,” *Bakersfield Californian*, December 24, 1937, 9, col. 5.

¹⁸The canopy is not present in the 1984 aerial but is visible in the 1994 aerial. Historic Aerials, search for property address, accessed December 2022, <https://historicaerials.com/>.

¹⁹*Bakersfield Californian*, [Advertisement for the Republic Supply Company], May 19, 1947, 13.

The western warehouse element was built first. It has walls of board-formed concrete visible under the paint, while the newer eastern warehouse has a smoother finish, but is also concrete construction. A small, metal-sided shed addition is also located on the north side of the east end of the warehouse and appears to have been built in the early 1970s. The shelter and shed are both visible from the public right-of-way.

To the south of the main warehouse is the former's central kitchen, only a portion of which is visible from the public right-of-way. The facility includes two flat-roofed buildings side by side, roughly 8,000' square, and a small office. A loading dock is north of the westernmost building, while a ramp provides access to the eastern buildings. The office at the northeast corner is a one-story square building with cantilevered awning on the west side. The awning has slightly rounded edges reminiscent of the main building façade. A deep overhang protects the north and east sides. An open-sided, freestanding equipment shelter built in the early 1980s is located to the east of the other buildings, on the easternmost corner of the parcel. Its rectangular roof is supported on poles and stands tall enough for delivery trucks to park beneath it.

1. Overall Dimensions:

The offset office portion on the front of the building has a footprint of approximately 65' x 30'. The footprint of the main warehouse, excluding the loading dock, is approximately 300' x 60'. The east side loading dock is approximately 60' x 35'. Other late additions include the approximately 30' x 25' extension on the southwest corner, and the approximately 30' x 20' extension on the southeast corner. The 1951 Sanborn map indicates heights of 24' for the two-story west side office block, 18' for the warehouse, and 26' for the east side loading dock.²⁰

- 2. Foundations:** The warehouse floors are bare concrete built to support the movement of heavy materials; hence, the foundation is likely reinforced concrete. It is likely that the office element, built at the same time as the first (eastern) warehouse, is also built atop reinforced concrete foundations.
- 3. Walls:** The two-story 1937 office building and tower are clad in smooth stucco, or possibly concrete. The 1937 western warehouse element has walls of board-formed concrete visible under the paint, whereas the 1946 eastern warehouse has a smoother finish but is also concrete construction.
- 4. Structural system, framing:** Reinforced concrete piers supporting a wood truss roof.
- 5. Porches, stoops, balconies, porticoes, bulkheads:** In front of the east (Chester Avenue) entrance, there is a raised concrete approached by a five-step concrete

²⁰Sanborn, "Map of Bakersfield."

stairway on axis with the entrance. There is a concrete walkway along the right half of the south side of the warehouse block. On the east side, there is a loading dock with a two-story, flat, corrugated steel roof supported by four concrete and four wood posts. A stair leads down from the loading dock to the parking lot below.

6. **Chimneys:** There are no visible chimneys.

7. **Openings:**

- a. **Doorways and doors:** The main door to the office section, on the ground floor of the angled west side tower, is a half-light metal door that appears to be a later replacement. The warehouse has three loading bays with roll-up metal doors, and one flush metal door. There is another loading bay on the east side of the warehouse. On the north side, there is a loading bay with a roll-up metal door near the center of the warehouse, and there is a replacement half-light metal door on the first floor of the office section.
- b. **Windows and shutters:** The east side of the office block is heavily fenestrated on both stories. The first floor mainly features large metal-sash windows with casement openings on each side. The second floor has smaller windows, many of which also have casement hinges, as well as a large metal sash window wrapping around the southeast corner. Along most of the north and south sides of the warehouse there are continuous ribbons of metal sash clerestory fenestration, with inward-opening hopper panels on the north side. There are vinyl sliding windows on the cross-gabled entrance extension coming off the southwest corner of the warehouse.

8. **Roof:**

- a. **Shape, covering:** The office section has a flat roof, masked by a parapet. The warehouse has a bow truss roof with supports and covering in wood. The roof is supported by reinforced concrete piers.
- b. **Cornice, eaves:** The office block is in a modern style, with decorative string courses but no cornices or eaves.
- c. **Dormers, cupolas, towers:** There is an angled tower in the center of the entrance façade on the east side of the building.

C. **Description of Interior:**

Portions of the first-floor offices were accessible at time of visit. These spaces have been heavily modified through the installation of warrens of partial-height partition walls and drop ceilings, as well as the replacement metal half-light exterior doors.

The interior of the warehouse space reveals a bow truss roof with supports and covering in wood. The roof is supported by reinforced concrete piers.

1. **Floor plans:** Since no official plans were available for any parts of the building, the floor plans are known from physical examination of the first floor of the facility, and review of the Sanborn maps. The layout of the first floor of the west side office block is a labyrinthine amalgam of partition walls. The walls lead up to drop ceilings, or else reach partway up to ceilings on which lighting, ducts and pipes are suspended beneath a ceiling with a reflective covering.
2. **Stairways:** The stairway to the second floor of the office block was not accessible at time of visit.
3. **Flooring:** The office floors are a mix of terrazzo and carpeting. The warehouse floors are concrete.
4. **Wall and ceiling finish:** The office walls are made of lath and plaster or drywall, with wainscoting and wood door trim in the first-floor office hallway.
5. **Openings:**
 - a. **Doorways and doors:** There are replacement flush doors between the first-floor office hallway and offices, as well as on the restrooms in this area.
 - b. **Windows:** The offices feature nine-light metal sashes framed by three-light casement windows, with replacement interior trim on the interior. The north and south sides of the warehouse feature extensive ribbons of steel-sash fenestration.
6. **Decorative features and trim:** There are wainscoting and wood door trim in the first-floor office hallway.
7. **Hardware:** In the office spaces the visible hardware (door handles, hinges) are undistinguished, and not original to the building.
8. **Mechanical equipment:**
 - a. **Heating, air conditioning, ventilation:** There is an air-conditioning unit (marked “fan room” on the 1951 Sanborn map) on the northwest side of the building, abutting the angle between the office and warehouse walls.²¹ There are seven vents along the central axis of the warehouse section and four along the east perimeter of the office roof.

²¹Sanborn.

- b. **Lighting:** There is ceiling-mounted fluorescent lighting throughout the building.
 - c. **Plumbing:** The building has running water.
 - d. **Sprinkler systems:** There are exposed pipes leading to sprinkler systems in the first-floor office hallway. Other sprinkler heads emerge from drop ceilings.
9. **Original furnishings:** Unknown.
- D. **Site:**
- 1. **Historic landscape design:** In front of the east (Chester Avenue) entrance, there is a raised concrete plaza bordered by box hedges in concrete planters. This gives onto a lawn with more hedges and some trees along the perimeter. There is an unkempt field to the north of the property, and a parking lot to the south and west, ornamented by a few more bushes.
 - 2. **Outbuildings:** The two outbuildings—a main building with office and a warehouse—are undistinguished and date from later than the period of significance (1930s and 1940s).

PART III: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. **Bibliography:**

The following bibliography includes sources consulted directly, and/or cited in the detailed State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Record (DPR 523A) report by Heather Norby and Matt Walker (JRP Historical Consulting, LLC, Davis CA) recorded on June 24, 2015. Some of the newspaper sources cited in that report were available to the present author at newspapers.com. But other newspaper citations, along with many other publications cited in that form, have not been confirmed due to the closure for maintenance of the Kern County Archives at the time of writing (November 2022 to January 2023).

The author of the present report gratefully acknowledges the value of that DPR record, drawing freely on its research and wording in the interests of consistency.

1. **Primary and Unpublished Sources:**

Golden Empire Gleaners. "Our Mission." Accessed December 5, 2022, www.goldenempiregleaners.com/about.

Historic Aerials. [Search for property address]. Accessed December 2022,
<https://historicaerials.com/>.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. "Map of Bakersfield." May 1951.

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U.S. Department of Interior. "Geological Survey Topographic Division, Kern County Aerial Photograph S19 T29S R 28E." 1947.

2. Secondary and Published Sources:

Bailey, Richard C. *Heart of the Golden Empire: An Illustrated History of Bakersfield*. Woodland Hills, CA: Windsor, 1984.

Bakersfield Californian. [Advertisement for the Republic Supply Company]. May 19, 1947.

Bakersfield Californian. "Along Supply Row." August 24, 1937.

Bakersfield Californian. "Building Permits." April 17, 1941.

Bakersfield Californian. "Library and Campus Center Bids Win Okay." January 11, 1955.

Bakersfield Californian. "Local Permits Break Record." June 12, 1937.

Bakersfield Californian. "Magazine Article Describes Kitchen." June 29, 1966.

Bakersfield Californian. "May Business Records Set." June 4, 1946.

Bakersfield Californian. "Meals on Wheels Rolls On." April 12, 1976.

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Bakersfield Californian. "New Kitchen Provides for Three Schools." September 13, 1965.

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Bakersfield Californian. “Supply Concern Host to Throng.” December 24, 1937.

Beuthel, Walter. “Bakersfield Realignment Cuts Out Five Grade Crossings; Avoids Traffic.” *California Highways and Public Works*. July–August 1933.

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Gregory, James N. “Dust Bowl Legacies: The Okie Impact on California, 1939–1989.” *California History* 68, no. 3 (Fall 1989).

Kirkland, Jerry. “School District Origins in Kern County California.” Bakersfield, CA: Kern County Superintendent of Schools, 2010. <https://kern.org/wp-content/blogs.dir/4/files/sites/4/2018/07/District-Origins-in-Kern-County-A1.pdf>.

Norby, Heather, and Matt Walker. DPR 523A Report. Davis, CA: JRP Historical Consulting, LLC, 2015.

Roberts, J.E., M.F. Silva, and N. L. Lambeth. “U.S. 99 Bakersfield.” *California Highways and Public Works* 42, no. 9–10 (September–October 1963).

Whaley, T.E. “Widening of U.S. 99 in Bakersfield to Six Lanes Will Reduce Traffic Accidents,” *California Highways and Public Works*. September–October 1947.

Wheeler, Janet. “Bakersfield Association of Realtors: An Important Part of City’s History.” *Bakersfield Magazine*. October 1995.

- 3. Supplemental Material:** See the attached document for images including a key map, Sanborn map and photographs of the accessible parts of the building.

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This HABS documentation is being prepared to satisfy the mitigation measures adopted in the Fresno to Bakersfield California High-Speed Train Project Environmental Impact Report / Environmental Impact Statement, as amended by the Supplemental EIR for the Locally Generated Alternative (LGA) Section and by the Combined Supplemental Record of Decision and Supplemental EIS for the LGA. Specifically, mitigation measure CUL-MM#6 adopted by the California High-Speed Rail Authority and the Federal Railroad Administration for the LGA portion of the Fresno to Bakersfield Section of the California High-Speed Rail Project requires inventories for historic architectural resources as the design is finalized:

CUL-MM#6: Because design of the project is currently only at 15%, it may be necessary to conduct additional inventories for historic architectural resources as the design is finalized. The Authority, under delegated responsibility under the PA [Programmatic Agreement] and MOA [Memorandum of Agreement], shall complete inventory and evaluate historic architectural properties for the NRHP [National Register of Historic Places]. The Authority will also evaluate historic architectural resources to determine if they are historical resources (CRHR [California Register of Historical Resources]-eligible). For identified NRHP historic properties the Authority will assess the potential for adverse effects by applying the effects criteria in 36 C.F.R. Part 800.5(a)(1). For CRHR historic resources the Authority shall assess the potential for significant impacts by applying the criteria in CEQA [California Environmental Quality Act] Guidelines 15064.5(b).

This form, along with the accompanying photos with keymap, was prepared by Graham Larkin (PhD Harvard, 2003). In his time at Sapphos Environmental, Inc. Mr. Larkin has conducted historic assessments (including HABS, DPR 523A and HRAR reports) throughout Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, at sites in Altadena, Bakersfield, Beverly Hills, Boyle Heights, Burbank, East Hollywood, Florence-Firestone, Glendale, Hyde Park, Koreatown, Ontario, Pasadena, Reseda, Santa Monica, Sierra Madre, South Pasadena, Valley Glen, Venice and Ventura. He has also completed Landmark and Mills Act applications.

KEYMAP AND PHOTOS for Republic Supply Company Warehouse HABS report

compiled by Graham Larkin, December 2022

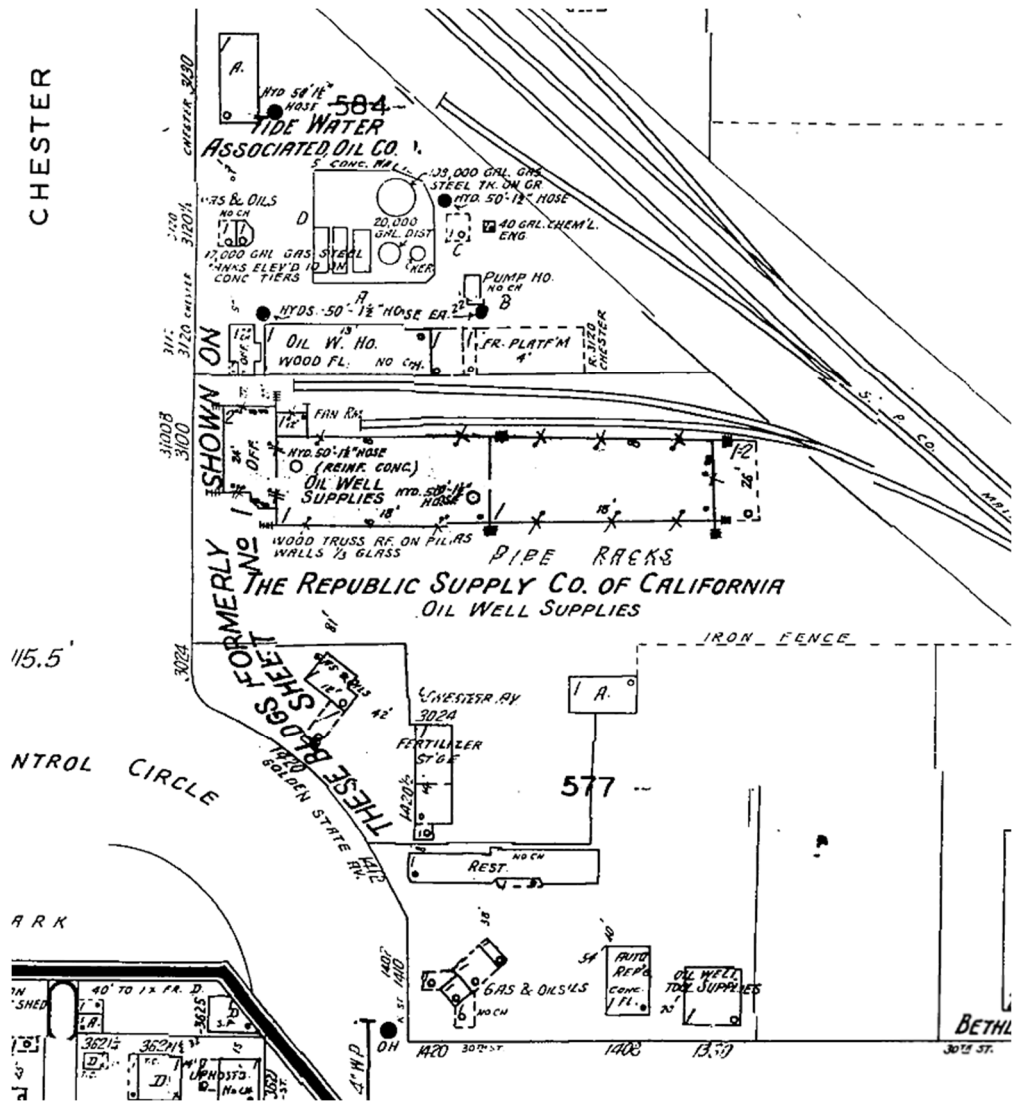


Republic Supply Co., Birdseye view (looking north) via Google Earth,
and identification of subject site buildings



Photo log:

1. Office block (west wall)
2. Office block entrance, looking northeast
3. South façade, central portion
4. South façade, looking west toward southwest addition and office tower
5. South façade, left portion
6. East façade (loading dock)
7. North façade, view looking southwest
8. North façade, looking east from porch
9. North façade, right portion



Republic Supply Co. Sanborn map for Bakersfield, May 1951



Office block (west wall)



Office block entrance, looking northeast



South façade, central portion



South façade, looking west toward southwest addition and office tower



South façade, left portion



East façade (loading dock)



North façade, view looking southwest



North façade, looking east from porch



North façade, right portion



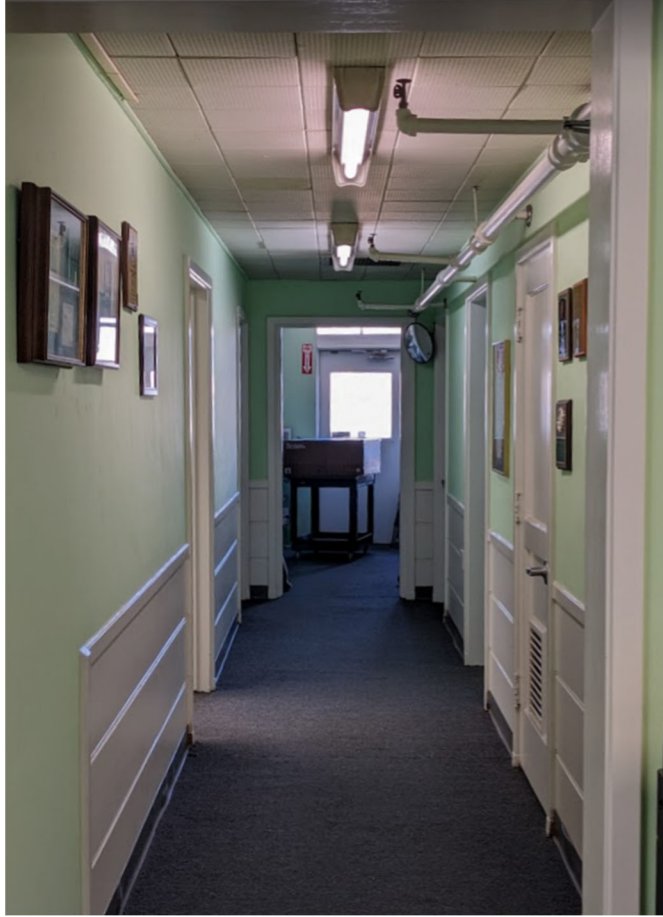
First floor of office block, looking west



First floor of office block, restroom entrance



First floor of office block, dining area



First floor of office block, hallway looking north



First floor of office block, hallway looking north



First floor office block, office looking west



First warehouse interior, looking east



First warehouse interior, looking northeast



First warehouse interior, north wall showing roll-up door leading to porch



Partition wall between first and second warehouse spaces (looking east)



Second warehouse interior, looking east



Central Kitchen (south outbuilding), north façade