Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: MP100004200 Date Listed: 7/12/2019

Property Name: Klock's Grocery & Independent Laundry

County: Douglas State: KS

This Property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation

Amended Items in Nomination:
In Section 9 of the National Register nomination form: Previous documentation on file (NPS): preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested should have been checked. Klock's Grocery & Independent Laundry has a Tax Project number of 39221

The KANSAS SHPO was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

OMB No. 1024-0018

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. 1. Name of Property Historic name: Klock's Grocery & Independent Laundry Other names/site number: KRHI# 045-3625 Name of related multiple property listing: Historic Resources of Lawrence (Amended) (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing 2. Location Street & number: 900 Mississippi Street City or town: Lawrence State: KS County: Douglas Not For Publication: Vicinity: 3. State/Federal Agency Certification As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: national statewide X local Applicable National Register Criteria: Signature of certifying official/Title: State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. Signature of commenting official: Date

Title: State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Klock's Grocery and Independent Laundry
Name of Property

Douglas, Kansas County and State

4. National Park Service Certification	
I hereby certify that this property is:	
entered in the National Register	
_determined eligible for the National Register	
_determined not eligible for the National Register	
_removed from the National Register	
_other (explain:)	
Do Clexa Drubey	7/12/2017
Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
5. Classification	
Ownership of Property	
(Check as many boxes as apply.)	
Private: x	
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	
Category of Property	
(Check only one box.)	
Building(s) x	
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

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Number of Resources within Prop (Do not include previously listed res		
Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total
6. Function or Use Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.) COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty sto OTHER/self-service laundry		
Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.) VACANT ———————————————————————————————————		

(lock's Grocery and Independent Laundry	Douglas, Kansas
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7. Description	
Architectural Classification	
(Enter categories from instructions.)	
LATE 19 TH & EARLY 20 TH CENTURY AMERICAN M	MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style
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Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)	
Principal exterior materials of the property:	
Foundations: STONE/Limestone	
Walls: STUCCO, BRICK	
Roof: Asphalt	

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Klock's Grocery and Independent Laundry sits at the southeast corner of the intersection of 9th Street and Mississippi Street, in Lawrence, Kansas. The property is 100-feet east-west by 136-feet north-south. The building is a One-part Commercial Block, 50-feet east-west by 60-feet north-south and includes a full basement. The building features minimal stylistic element but is influenced by the architectural movements typical of the 1920s. The north façade is the primary commercial storefront, consisting of a brick bulkhead, metal storefront and glazing, and prismatic glass transom. The exterior walls are structural clay tile with stucco finish and brick bulkheads and accent trim. Pressed tin is used on the ceilings in the customer areas of the original grocery store. Several businesses have operated in this building starting in the 1920s with the Beal Bros. Meat Market and Klock's Grocery, followed by Reeves Grocery from 1944-1959, and converted into the Independent Laundry in 1959.

Klock's	Grocery	/ and	<u>Inde</u>	pend	lent	Laund	ry
Name of F	Property						

Douglas, Kansas	
County and State	

Narrative Description

Location:

Klock's Grocery & Independent Laundry sits at the southeast corner of the intersection of 9th Street and Mississippi Street, in Lawrence, Kansas. It is seven blocks west of the north-south historic downtown linear commercial core, Massachusetts Street, and is two blocks north of the campus of the University of Kansas (KU). Extending east-west through the heart of downtown, 9th Street is an arterial street for approximately 1.75 miles, from seven blocks east of Massachusetts Street, westward to Iowa Steet. Historically, 9th Street was a primary entrance into Lawrence from the west side of town. Mississippi Street runs north-south and intersects with 9th Street at approximately the mid-point of its 1.75-mile arterial length. Mississippi Street is residential north of 9th Street and serves as an entrance to the KU campus south of 9th Street. (Maps 1 and 2).

The property the building sits on is 100-feet east-west by 136-feet north-south and is Lots 1 and 2 in Block 11 of Lanes' Second Addition. Most lots in the older areas of Lawrence are oriented toward the state-named streets. However, lots along this segment of 9th Street are oriented north-south, with the building fronts facing 9th Street, reflective of that street's historic role as a primary entrance into the town from the west. (Map 3).

Overview:

The building is a One-part Commercial Block, 50-feet east-west by 60-feet north-south. It has a single-slope 1:12 pitch roof with its low-eave on the south side and parapet walls on the north, east, and west sides. The building also has a full basement.

The north face of the building is the primary façade, and it sits on the north property line, which is also the south right-of-way line of 9th Street. The east and west faces are secondary facades, with less detailing than the north façade. The east façade sits at the north-south centerline of the property, which is also the property line between the two original lots. The west facade lies on the west property line, which is also the east right-of-way line of Mississippi Street. The south face is a tertiary facade, with less detailing than the other sides, and no parapet.

The primary exterior finish is stucco, accented with brick at corners, bulkheads, edges, and around openings. The stucco has a pebble finish and an elastomeric coating. The accent brick is dark reddish-brown and has a vertical-raked-face finish.

North Facade:

The north façade is approximately 50-feet wide and 18'-8" tall and divided into two storefront sections (Photo 1). The west storefront section is 30-feet wide, and this was the original location of Klock's Grocery. The east storefront section is twenty-feet wide and this was the original location of the Beal Bros. Meat Market.

The west storefront has a central pair of aluminum storefront dual-swinging doors recessed 4'-8" from the façade. These were installed as replacement doors for the original entry in 1959 when

Klock's Grocery and Independent Laundr	У
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Douglas, Kansas

Name of Property

County and State

the building became the Independent Laundry (Photo 14). The public sidewalk is directly against the building on this side, and there is a single step up from the sidewalk to the inset concrete landing at the entrance doors.

The east storefront section originally had a single centered entrance door, which was removed at some time in the past, possibly when the Beal Bros. moved out in 1927 or at a later date. There is no door here in the ca. 1960 photos of the building, and that portion of the structure is not visible in the historic photograph of Reeves Grocery (Figs.1, 3, and 4).

Both storefront sections have brick bulkheads approximately 27" tall below large expanses of glass display windows (Photo 15. Centered in each part of bulkhead are hopper windows that are covered over with framing on the interior and with stucco on the exterior. The windows are visible in historic photos from the early 1960s (Figs. 1, 3, 4, and 7).

The display windows are 5'-0" tall clear single-pane glass. The perimeter metal stops appear to be original 1922 material, possibly copper, that is painted (Photo 7). At the west storefront, the original glass panes facing the street on each side of the entrance were originally 10'-0" undivided width (Figs.1, 3, 4, and 7). They have subsequently been divided since the early 1960s by a centered vertical aluminum mullion into two panes each of 5'-0" width.

Both storefront sections have 32" tall prismatic glass transoms above them. The pressed prismatic panes are 4" square set in lead frames (Photo 10). The second row of panes from the edge around each section are pressed with the fabricator's identification pattern and reads, "PRESSED LENS GLASS PAT. MANUFACTURES GLASS CO CHICAGO" (Photo 16). The prismatic glass has been painted over on the interior and exterior.

A 16" tall stucco band stretches over both storefronts and is wrapped with an 8" width of accent brick. The prismatic transoms and the stucco band above were covered over with signage for the Independent Laundry in 1959 (Figs. 3 and 4); that signage was removed at some time in the past. There is a 10.5" tall horizontal brick accent band at the top of the wall stretching across the entire façade; this band is composed of a single soldier-course above a single stretcher-course.

A 6" tall cast-concrete coping caps the parapet wall; this is visible in ca. 1960 photos (Figs. 3, 4, and 5). The cast-concrete coping has been covered over on top with 2x wood-framing coping and flashed over with roofing. A 4" tall dark-bronze metal fascia flashing is installed over the outer face of the wood-framing coping and the top 2" of the cast-concrete coping. The exposed face of the cast-concrete coping has the same elastomeric coating as what has been installed on the stucco (Photo 5).

The east corner, west corner, and pilaster between the storefronts are each 2'-4" wide solid masonry detailed with brick bases to 12" above the storefront window sills. There is brick detailing at each storefront jamb up to the transom heads, and brick detailing at the exterior corners up to the 12" horizontal band. This detailing is brick laid in a quoin pattern of three stack-bond-stretchers alternating with three stack-bond-headers. There is a pattern break at the

Klock's Grocery and Independent Laundry

Douglas, Kansas

Name of Property

County and State
C-bond-stretchers are laid

exterior corners at the height of the transom heads where six stack-bond-stretchers are laid instead of three.

West Façade:

The west façade is 60-feet wide and divided into six bays. The north bay is 18'-8" tall (matching the north façade height), and the remaining five bays step down to 18'-0" height (Photo 2). The public sidewalk is directly against the building on this side, and the grade rises slightly toward the south.

The north 11'-4" wide taller bay matches the materials and detailing of the north façade with brick bulkhead, storefront display window, prismatic glass transom, brick quoin corners, and brick detailing over the storefront and at the wall top. At the brick bulkhead, a hopper window visible in a 1960 photo (Fig. 4) has been removed; the entire bulkhead is now brick, with the center four-course panel being smooth brick rather than raked-face brick. The quoin detailing pattern on the north side of the storefront window starts at the bottom with three stack-bond-header courses and the design on the south side of the window begins at the bottom with three stack-bond-stretcher courses.

The other five bays are detailed as a contiguous wall-plane of stucco with horizontal brick detailing near the bottom and top, and brick quoin pattern at the south corner. The brick band at the bottom is a single course of 8" tall soldier-brick which starts at the north end two brick courses above the bottom soldier-course of the furthest north bay. The band steps up another two courses near the middle of the south five bays. The horizontal brick band at the top is 10.5" tall and matches the band on the north facade. The wall cap detailing also matches the north façade, with a 6" tall cast-stone coping, 2x wood-framed coping, and a 4" tall dark-bronze metal fascia covering the wood-framed coping and the top 2" of the cast-concrete coping.

The three bays south of the north corner bay each have a 6'-10" wide by 2'-4" tall window opening, with single course header-brick sills approximately 7'-2" above the interior finished floor. The north two window openings are covered over with painted plywood, and the third opening has the south two-thirds filled in with louver and the northern third covered over with plywood. The original windows in these bays are visible in the ca. 1960 photos and were three-abreast four-lite fixed or awning windows. They were covered over on the interior by soffits built above the clothes dryers installed along this wall in 1959. Some parts of the original window frames and some of the window sashes may be extant under the covering materials.

The second bay from the south corner has a single entrance door, and a transom covered over on the exterior with plywood. The opening is an original wood door that has a four-lite panel in the top portion and a beaded board panel in the bottom portion. The door is visible on the exterior and is covered over on the interior by clothes dryers installed in 1959.

The furthest south bay has a window opening 2'-4" wide by 3'-6" tall, with a single course header-brick sill is 5'-8" above the interior floor. The exterior is covered over with plywood, and a sash with burglar-bars is installed on the interior (Photo 13).

Klock's Grocery and Independent Laundry

Douglas, Kansas
County and State

Name of Property

East Façade:

The east façade is the same profile and size at the west façade, with the first north bay also 18'-8" tall and the remainder of the façade 18'-0" tall (Photo 3). The grade slopes up slightly toward the south end, and the top of wall parapet is 17'-3" above grade at that corner.

The north corner has a 2'-4" wide pattern of brick detailing with a brick base to 40" height, and the brick quoin pattern along each edge of the 2'-4" width up to the 10.5" tall brick band at the top of the wall. At the south corner, there is a brick quoin pattern detail from approximately 10'-0" height up to the top-of-wall band. There is no brick band at the bottom of the wall. The remainder of the wall is stucco finish.

The 1927 Sanborn map shows an appendage to the building on the south side at the southeast corner. The addition is labeled as "REND'G," and had the notations "TILE," "O," and "12" indicating it was a tile structure with tin roofing and approximately twelve-feet tall (Map 6). The 1937 Douglas County GIS Base Map also appears to show the appendage and another disconnected outbuilding on the property in the southeast quadrant (Map 4). The addition is approximately 10-feet east-west by 20-feet north-south, and it was associated with the meat market function of the building. No historical photos depicting the exterior detailing of the addition have been found. The stucco finish probably continued from the building onto the addition, and there may have been added brick detailing as well.

The second bay from the north has a single entrance door that has infill framing and wall finish on either side of it to fit into a wider masonry rough opening. There is a wider three-abreast window above the door that matches the configuration of the west façade window in the same bay. The 1927 Sanborn map indicates there was initially an opening at this location (Map 6). A 1961 photo shows a pair of aluminum storefront doors at this location filling in the entire width of the masonry opening (Fig. 3). There are two concrete steps up from the driveway on this side of the building to this door.

The third bay from the north has a 6'-10" wide by 2'-4" tall window, with single course header-brick sills approximately 7'-2" above the interior finished floor. The window in this bay, and the adjacent bay north have fixed clear glass; these originally had four-lite sashes which may have been operable.

The two furthest south bays were modified in 1959 by adding a drop-off bay-window, and a drive-through canopy when the building was converted to the Independent Laundry. These are visible in the 1960 photo (Fig. 3). The total bay width is 8'-4", and it projects 3'-0" from the face of the building. The bay was modified at some time in the past by replacement of the drop-off window with a single entrance door. There is a single 6" step up from the pavement into the building at this door (Photo 6).

The canopy is fourteen-feet square and is 4'-0" from the south corner of the building. It has two 4" diameter steel support columns located 12-feet off the face of the building and set apart 7'-6". There is a wood support beam spanning north-south over the support columns and cantilevering to the north and south edges of the canopy. The bottom edge of the beam is tapered along the

Klock's Grocery and Independent Laundr	У
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Douglas, Kansas

Name of Property

County and State

bottom edge of both cantilevers. The canopy originally had a flat roof and narrow edge profile of approximately 8". The roof has been modified at some time in the past to now have short parapet walls finished on the exterior with painted plywood and an edge profile approximately 24" tall.

There are narrow concrete curb islands around the base of the canopy columns, and a concrete curb set 3'-0" away from the building to create the drive-through drop-off lane. There is a landscape island between the curb and the building, except at the north entrance where the curb turns back on either side, and the driveway pavement extends to meet the concrete steps at the door.

There is a 2'-0" by 2'-0" window three-feet off the south corner that has been covered over with plywood. It is an original window and is visible inside the stairway to the basement. The brick sill of this opening is 4'-0" above the finished floor, and the brick has been painted to match the stucco color.

South Façade:

The south façade is 50-feet wide and approximately 12-feet tall. This elevation is the low-eave side of the single-slope roof, and there is no parapet on this façade (Photo 4). There is a non-historic metal gutter along this edge, which wraps around the southeast corner of the building and connects to a downspout that then follows against the south face of the drive-through canopy. The downspout turns down near the southeast corner of the canopy and terminates at the bottom edge of the fascia, without extending to the ground.

There is brick quoin detailing at the west corner, and the south-facing 8" wide brick butt-ends of the east and west parapet walls are visible above the low-eave roof height. The remainder of the wall is finished in stucco. There are two entrance doors in the south façade. The west doors are a pair of dual-swing aluminum storefront doors that were installed in 1959 as a replacement for an original door(s) at this location.

The east door is a single door that is a modern insulated six-panel steel door that has infill framing on both sides to fill in the wider masonry rough opening. The original door at this location was a wood door with eight-lites (4/4 pattern) in the upper area, and beaded-board panel in the lower portion. The original removed door is currently stored in the basement of the building.

There are four window opens in this façade, each covered over with painted plywood on the exterior, and each with a single-course brick sill approximately 7'-0" above the floor level. The window immediately east of the west entrance is 4'-6" wide by 2'-7" tall and originally had a pair of windows 2'-3" wide by 2'-7" tall. The other three window openings are 2'-3" wide by 2'-7" tall. The original windows in this façade had four-lite fixed or awning sashes; two of the sashes are visible in a circa 1960 photo (Fig. 5) but two of them were replaced with fixed sashes and security bars, and one was replaced with a louver. There may still be original window components concealed behind covering construction.

Klock's	Grocery	∕ and	Inde	pend	lent	Laund	ry

Name of Property

Douglas, Kansas
County and State

Building Structure:

The building structure consists of exterior masonry walls, and a bisecting north-south interior masonry wall. The masonry walls are structural clay tile, with brick masonry added at load-bearing points. The north-south bisecting wall divides the building into two parts, thirty-feet wide in the west area and twenty-feet wide in the east area.

The perimeter basement walls are roughly coursed limestone. There is a north-south bisecting structural clay tile wall in the basement that corresponds with the same on the first story. There are two pairs of 4'-0" long structural clay tile walls perpendicular to the north foundation wall; these support the concrete landings at the inset storefront entrances on the first story. The basement has a concrete floor slab.

In the basement, there are three north-south beamlines, one in the east area and two in the west, which along with the interior bearing wall, divide the floor spans into five ten-foot segments (Fig. 10). The beams consist of triple 2x12's spanning over 6x6 wood columns spaced 10'-0" o.c. At the top of each column is a 6x6 bearing corbel that extends 16" each direction under the beams; the corbels are taper cut at the bottom end corners. On the side faces of the columns at the top are 36" long 2x6 gussets that extend up onto the side faces of the beams; the gussets are taper cut at their bottom corners (Photo 12).

The first story floor is framed with 2x10 floor joists spaced 16". There is 1x board sheathing laid diagonal over the joists. Additional layers of sheathing and finished flooring were installed over the sheathing.

The roof and first story ceiling are framed with steel beams spanning east-west spaced 10'-0" and installed level just above the interior ceiling. The ceiling is 10'-9" height and framed with wood joists spanning between the steel beams. The 1:12 single-slope roof pitch is created with wood rafters spanning north-south, which are supported by the steel beams and wood-framed knee-walls on top of the beams increasing in height from south to north.

In 1961 a series of concrete-masonry-unit (CMU) bearing walls were installed in the basement to support new coin-operated self-service dry cleaning machines on the first story. The CMU walls are built perpendicular to, and butting up to, the north-south structural clay tile center wall. There are seven CMU walls on the east side spaced 6-7-feet apart; the southernmost one is 8'-4" in length, and they get progressively shorter, with the northernmost one being 6'-0" in length. There are four CMU walls on the west side spaced 6'-8" to 7'-4" apart, and these are all 6'-0" in length. The wood floor framing is replaced in the area above the CMU bearing walls with concrete floor slabs; the corrugated metal-pan formwork is visible in the basement. The concrete floor slabs are visible above where the dry cleaning machines were mounted.

The first story configuration of spaces dates to 1922 and 1959-61 (Fig. 11). The west 30-foot area was the original Klock's Grocery store, and the east 20-feet was the Beal Brothers Meat Market. When the Beal brothers moved out in 1927, the Klock store took over the entire building and began running its meat department. The Reeves Grocery also operated out of the whole building from 1944-1959.

Klock's Grocery	and Inde	pendent L	.aundry	
Name of Property				

Douglas, Kansas
County and State

On the Klock side, there is an original pressed tin ceiling in the north 40-feet of the building. The south 20-feet has a smooth plaster ceiling (Photo 8). On the east, Beal side, of the building, above a modern acoustical tile ceiling, there is an original pressed tin ceiling in the north 28-feet of the space (Photo 10), and a smooth plaster ceiling on the remainder. Presumably, the tin ceiling areas were the commercial shopping area of the spaces, and the smooth plaster ceiling areas were the private storage and service areas.

The dividing wall between Klock and Beal was the structural clay tile wall, with 16"-square brick load-bearing pilasters at 10'-0" on center, carrying the east-west roof beams. The second bay from the north has a steel beam at 8' above the floor, and it had structural clay tile above, which was removed (Photo 11). The third bay from the north has also had the structural clay tile removed. It's not known when the clay tile was removed, but this area became a mechanical space when converted to a laundry facility, and the unfinished nature indicates it was removed in 1959. Before then, it appears a connection for shoppers was provided in the second bay under the beam, and that a private service connection was provided through a door in the furthest south bay.

The current connection to the basement is in the southeast corner of the building. It is an L-shaped stair that appears to be a 1959 replacement for a previous switchback stair (Photo 12). There also seems to have been a matching switchback stair in the southwest corner of the building, providing private access to two separate areas of the basement.

When the building became Independent Laundry in 1959, the west 30-foot portion became a self-service laundry area with back-to-back washing machines running north-south down the middle of the space, and dryers lined against the east wall and west wall (Photo 8). Located at the north storefront entrance area was a seating lounge. Two interior photos from ca. 1960 show this part of the building (Figs. 6 and 7). No pictures of the east 20-foot area have been found, and it appears from reviewing exterior images and floor plans that the north portion was a self-service laundry area and the south portion was the drop-off service area.

When the twenty self-service dry-cleaning machines were installed in 1961, it appears that six or seven of these were installed in the west portion of the building, against the east wall, and that thirteen or fourteen were installed in the east portion against the west wall. The ones in the east area were installed at a slight angle, not orthogonal to the building layout. The back-to-back area between the units became a mechanical space, allowing access to the rear of the machines for service; the original dividing structural clay tile wall is within the mechanical area.

The most recent configuration of space was self-service laundry in the west 30-feet, and a separate tenant, a hair salon, in the east 20-feet (Photo 9). The self-service laundry area retained the basic configuration with washers down the middle and dryers along the east and west walls. The hair salon retained a segment of the angled wall in the north half of the space, where the self-service dry cleaning machines had been installed, and the remainder of the area has been reconfigured into smaller rooms and closets.

Klock's Grocery and Independent Laundr	У
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Name of Property

Douglas, Kansas
County and State

Interior finishes:

Interior finishes date to 1922, 1959-61, and a contemporary time frame. The basement is unfinished. The west self-service laundry area retains the original 1922 tin ceiling in the north forty-feet. It also retains the 1922 plaster wall finishes on the perimeter and central dividing structural clay tile walls. Most of the plaster walls are currently concealed by 1959-61 gypsum wallboard finished wood-framed stud walls, which were built to encase the dryers and new electrical wiring. The flooring is vinyl tile installed over an added layer plywood sheathing; the added sheathing was not installed in front of the dual-swinging pair of north entrance doors. Under the washers, down the middle of the space, a concrete drainage pan was installed on top of the floor to control any water leakage from the washers.

In the east 20-foot space, the flooring is vinyl tile, the walls are gypsum wallboard, and the ceilings are acoustical tile. Most of these are contemporary materials. The area also has 1922 perimeter structural clay tile walls with plaster finish, and 1922 tin ceiling and plaster ceiling, concealed by the modern materials.

NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

8. Statement of Significance **Applicable National Register Criteria** (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.) A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the X broad patterns of our history. B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. **Criteria Considerations** (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.) A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes B. Removed from its original location C. A birthplace or grave D. A cemetery E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure F. A commemorative property G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Klock's Grocery and Independent Laundry Name of Property
Name of Froperty
Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
COMMERCE
ETHNIC HERITAGE / German American
Period of Significance
1921-1969
Significant Dates
1921-22, 1959, 1961
Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
ETHNIC HERITAGE / German American
Architect/Builder
<u>UNKNOWN</u>

	Douglas, Kansas	
Со	unty and State	

Klock's Grocer	y and	Inde	penden	t Laund	dry
Name of Property				<u> </u>	

Douglas, Kansas
County and State

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

Klock's Grocery and Independent Laundry, located at 900 Mississippi Street in Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under the *Historic Resources of Lawrence (Amended)* under Criterion A in Commerce and in Ethnic Heritage/ German American. It is locally significant as an example of the evolution of commerce in the surrounding community by a prominent businessman, Fred Klock, of German American decent. Anchored near the historic town center, Klock's Grocery and Independent Laundry reflects the early 20th-century commercial development in Lawrence, as well as the common mid-century upgrade with its 1959 remodel. It illustrates the City's commercial patterns, which resulted in the practicality of the use and space. Fred Klock, and his extended family, had a long association with the German American community in Lawrence, and the subject property housed a key commercial enterprise in the community. The period of significance represents the original construction of the building (1921-22) through the subsequent mid-century alterations and industry changes (1969). The building retains historic integrity of association, location, setting, and feeling.

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

The construction of Klock's Grocery comes at the end of a relatively prosperous time in Lawrence when almost twice as many buildings were constructed from 1900 to 1920 as during the next 25 years. The German-American presence in the business districts of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century in Lawrence was very significant, and the Klock family and the construction methods of the building represent this history. The steady commercial growth of businesses serving neighborhoods near the historic downtown core of Lawrence is represented in Klock's Grocery, Beal Bros. Meat Market, Reeves Grocery, and Independent Laundry, each of which operated out of this building from the early 1920's through the late 1960's. These business uses fall within a larger pattern of similar uses near downtown, which also spread to commercial nodes throughout the neighborhoods of Lawrence, to provide services for nearby residents at a time when transportation methods were evolving toward greater personal mobility through integration of the automobile.

Klock's Windmill Grocery

Klock's Grocery was constructed as a substantial One-part Commercial Block building at a commercial node seven blocks west of the downtown district in 1921-22. According to the *Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, KS (Amended),* "During this period, there was a trend toward centralization of some types of businesses in the downtown, although small neighborhood businesses also proliferated;" this building represents one of those small

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¹ MPDF, Sec. E, p. 23

Klock's Grocery and Independent Laundry
Name of Property

Douglas, Kansas

County and State

neighborhood businesses. Originally named Klock's Windmill Grocery, near the corner of 9th Street & Mississippi Street, it had long been established as a commercial venture. The business started earlier than the 1922 nominated building. A newspaper report in 1893 says "The sidewalk on the south side of Warren Street [renamed 9th Street in 1913²], near the Windmill grocery, is in bad order" and an 1895 notice advertises "For Rent – The Windmill grocery and the house immediately south of it." An 1896 newspaper article states, "The Windmill grocery's new frame store building was erected and occupied during the year (1895). It is a block further east than the old store."

By 1901, Fred Klock owned the grocery at the corner of Mississippi and Warren, and had drilled a new water well, striking salt water at a depth of 124-feet. There was a fire at the store in December 1903, and Fred cleaned up and reopened the business January 4, 1904. Sheridan Dick and Frank Lewis "bought the Klock grocery and meat market, corner of Warren and Mississippi streets" in 1906. In 1908 "A business change was consummated... when the firm of Brown & Emmons doing business under the name of the Windmill Grocery, dissolved, Mr. Emmons retiring, to be succeeded by Lyman Brown; later the same year "Mr. Elmer F. Hunter... purchased the stock of the defunct Windmill grocery, and before the end of the year, J.L. Messenger purchased the store.

Finally, in 1912, "The Windmill grocery and meat market will be open for business tomorrow morning with a complete new stock. F.H. Klock will conduct the grocery and Beal Bros. will carry on the meat market;" Fred Klock would operate a grocery on the property for the rest of his life, and the Beal Brothers would operate their meat market until 1927 from this location. In 1921 "Fred Klock started the construction of a new store at 900-02 Mississippi street. The cost of the store was estimated at \$12,000," and on March 12, 1932, it was reported that ten years ago, March 12, 1922 "The F.H. Klock grocery and Beal Brothers meat market will move into their new building at Ninth and Mississippi streets over the week."

The grocery store at this corner of 9th Street and Mississippi Street had a long-term name association with the large windmill constructed in 1864 which was located approximately 4/10ths of a mile west of the site on the south side of 9th Street. The store was synonymously referred to as "Klock's Grocery," "Windmill Grocery," or "Klock's Windmill Grocery." The windmill burned in 1905 and its stone foundation ruins remained into the 1930s.¹⁵ A graphic

² TJG, Dec 3, 1913, p. 7

³ LDG, Nov 7, 1893, p. 3

⁴ LDJ Apr 9, 1895, p. 4

⁵ LDF, Jan 1, 1896, p. 2

⁶ TJG, Jul 11, 1901, p. 2

⁷ TJG, Dec 16, 1903, p. 7, and LDW, Dec 31, 1903, p. 1

⁸ LDW, Mar 5, 1906, p. 1

⁹ TJG, May 6, 1908, p. 1

¹⁰ TDG, Jul 15, 1908, p. 3

¹¹ LDW, Oct 29, 1908, p. 1

¹² LDJW, Aug 30, 1912, p. 6

¹³ LDJW, Jan 2, 1922, p. 1

¹⁴ LJW, Mar 12, 1932, p. 4

¹⁵ LJW, Jun 15, 1936, p. 3

Klock's Grocery and Independent Laundry

Douglas, Kansas

Name of Property

County and State

image of the windmill was incorporated into the Klock's Grocery advertising in the 1923 "Jayhawker" (University of Kansas) yearbook. Klock's 1939 newspaper advertisement claimed, "In the Shadow of The Old Windmill, Established years ago within a "stone's throw" of this historic old landmark, this grocery has grown with the city."16

The corner was also caught up within the growth of the town and the University of Kansas. In 1909 the Lawrence Light and Railway Company organized to build an electric trolley system for Lawrence. ¹⁷ In that year the Mississippi (KU) line was completed; the line proceeded west on 9th Street from Indiana Street and turned south at Mississippi Street (at the Klock Grocery) continuing south to the University of Kansas campus. 18 Operation of the trolley overlapped in early 1920 when the University of Kansas was undergoing its most significant period of building and campus improvements in its history. Six new campus buildings were scheduled for construction and the new Memorial Stadium (KU's-football stadium), located two blocks south of Klock's Grocery, was dedicated in the fall of 1922. Mississippi Street was paved that same year. 19 The main road, 9th Street, was leading into and out of Lawrence on the west side, making the location ideal for a grocery store to serve west side residents, farmers west of town, and KU students.

When Fred Klock died in 1933, his son Helmer Klock, who had been managing the store for his father since 1925, took over full control of the business. Helmer continued the Klock Grocery until 1940 when he died at the age of 44. Sophia Klock, Fred's widow, owned the property till her death in 1942.

Reeves Grocery

The store was bought in 1944 from the Klock estate by R.M. Reeves, ²⁰ another well-known local grocer, who operated the store as Reeves Grocery until 1959.²¹ Reeves had been in the grocery business since at least 1920 when his store received a sanitary score of 98 from the city's health office ²² and was listed in 1931 advertisements at the address of 303 West 13th. ²³ The Reeves store at 900 Mississippi Street operated quietly. They advertised often and were mentioned quite often for their sports league teams (bowling, softball, basketball, etc.). They were infrequently mentioned in the general news, once for being broken into and once for giving meat cutting demonstrations to a KU home economics class.

Many small neighborhood grocery stores had served Lawrence through the years. In 1890 there were 7 dry goods stores, 41 grocery stores, and 13 meat markets listed in the Lawrence City Directory. In 1920 there were 5 dry goods stores, 37 grocery stores, and 12 meat markets. In 1932 there were 53 grocery stores, and in 1948 there were still 51 grocery stores.²⁴ The trend

¹⁶ LDJW, Oct 26, 1939, p. 12

¹⁷ MPDF 1997, Sec E, p. 21

¹⁸ Thor 1980

¹⁹ The Jayhawker 1923, p. 13 & 428

²⁰ LJW, Feb 1, 1969, p. 4

²¹ LJW. Feb 9, 1959, p. 2

²² LDJ, Jun 12, 1920, p. 5

²³ LDJW, Jul 24, 1931, p. 7

²⁴ Dary 1982, pp. 248, 316, 328, and 346

Douglas, Kansas

Name of Property

County and State

away from smaller family-owned neighborhood grocery stores to larger national chain grocery stores began in Lawrence in the late 1930s.²⁵ The continuing increase of automobile ownership and usage from 1920 onward made it easier for people to travel greater distances in shorter amounts of time and led to a decentralization of commercial districts around Lawrence.²⁶

By the 1960s, a small neighborhood shopping center with a grocery store and other businesses had been established on the east side of Massachusetts near the important intersection with 19th Street.²⁷ Falling to this trend, the functional use of the building as a family run grocery store ended when R.M. Reeves leased the building in 1959 to Ed Elam, owner of the Independent Laundry and Dry Cleaning Company.²⁸

Independent Laundry & Dry Cleaning Company

Elam's company had been founded in Lawrence in 1930 and was quite a significant enterprise. Ed had been the president of the Kansas Launders & Dry Cleaners Association,²⁹ and his primary facility was located at 740 Vermont Street in downtown Lawrence.³⁰

In 1920 there were four laundries listed in *Lawrence City Directory*, and in 1948 the list of Lawrence's businesses included 14 cleaners and launderers.³¹ In 1959 Elam converted the building at 9th and Mississippi into a "24-hour, seven-day-a-week washer-dryer laundry self-service operation" with parking facilities, sitting area, and drive-in for drop-off laundry and dry-cleaning service. Elam said, "this extension of Independent service is in line with the current trends in modern living."³² The added parking area is in character with the *Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas* description of mid-century commercial development. "By the mid-1950s, the increase in the size of parking lots for shopping facilities meant that space itself became dominant, so the building functioned more as a backdrop."³³ Except for Klock's Grocery and Independent Laundry, where the one-block commercial building had been set close to the street on two sides, so the ample parking lot is behind and beside the building.

In 1961, Ed Elam went even further with the self-service business, installing twenty RCA Whirlpool automatic dry-cleaning machines. It is claimed in newspaper coverage of the day to be the nation's first completely automatic, coin-operated dry-cleaning center (Figs. 8 and 9).³⁴ Ed Elam died shortly after that in 1963, and it's not known how long the self-service dry-cleaning machines remained in service. The west portion of the building however continued as a self-service laundry until the summer of 2018. The east portion of the structure subsequently converted to other uses and was most recently a hair salon.

²⁵ Dary 1992, p. 303

²⁶ Hernly 1985

²⁷ MPDF Amend, Sec E, p. 12

²⁸ LJW, Feb 9, 1959, p. 2

²⁹ LDJW, Aug 26, 1963, p. 1

³⁰ Dary, p. 313

³¹ Dary 1982, pp. 316 and 346

³² LDJW Apr 28, 1959, p. 2

³³ Historic Resources of Lawrence, Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas, 64501216. Sec. F, p. 29

³⁴ LDJW Feb 16, 1961, pp. 1 & 3

Klock's Grocery and Independent Laundry

Name of Property

Douglas, Kansas
County and State

COMMERCE

According to the *Historic Resources of Lawrence*, the Klock's Grocery and Independent Laundry building falls into the "Quiet University Town, 1900-1945" context. By the early 20th-century most of the large industries were closing, and smaller neighborhood businesses thrived. The general development trends focused more on the historic core of downtown Lawrence. During this period the infrastructure of the community was built up with new water systems, level street grades, and stone and brick sidewalks.³⁵ The State of Kansas passed a zoning enabling act in 1921, for the use of communities larger than 20,000 people. Although the population in Lawrence was less than the requirement, the City was concerned about the continuing commercial development along the main thoroughfare of 9th Street. In 1925, Lawrence created a planning commission to institute the "first city zoning ordinance in June, 1926." ³⁶

Commercial buildings in Lawrence often lacked architectural style and character-defining features. The most common architectural categories are by plan and form: two-part commercial blocks and one-part commercial blocks. Often the façade features plate glass windows and a parapet; being plain and modest in design. These buildings, much like the Klock's Grocery and Indepent Laundry, are defined by commercial growth in the community and county. Typically, the one-part commercial buildings housed a variety of businesses and are directly associated with the various stages of growth in the area.

Klock's Grocery and Independent Laundry is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its strong association with commercial growth in the historically small town of Lawrence, Kansas. According to *Historic Resources of Lawrence (Amendment)*, "Modern architecture usually was linked with the establishment of new businesses, new types of businesses or renovations to enhance the image of the existing businesses." It's clear from newspaper reporting of the day that a self-service laundry facility fit neatly into the changing needs of mid-century modern life.

Some exterior features of the 1921-1922 one-part commercial design were modernized, such as the replacement of wooden entrance doors with aluminum storefront entrance doors and installation of a drive-up drop-off window and canopy, but the overall original appearance and materiality of the building were retained. The interior remodeling added structural supports in the basement, updated floor and wall finishes, installed ultra-modern laundry equipment and new interior partitions and bulkheads, but did not significantly alter the arrangement of the significant spaces or change the ceiling finishes. The building retains features of its 1959-1961 Modern Architecture makeover and maintains its integrity of association, location, setting, and feeling.

³⁵ Historic Resources of Lawrence, Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas, 64501216.

³⁶ Historic Resources of Lawrence, Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas, 64501216.

³⁷ Historic Resources of Lawrence (Amended), Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas.

Klock's Grocery and Independent Laundry
Name of Property

Douglas, Kansas
County and State

ETHNIC HERITAGE: German American

German-Americans comprised the largest group of foreign-born residents of early Lawrence. A distinct German-American presence in the Massachusetts Street business district appeared in 1865 and continued to grow until the late nineteenth century.³⁸ A large number of German merchants in Lawrence was very noticeable. German immigrants established shops as soon as possible after their arrival. In the case of Lawrence German merchants, it was often their premigration experience before they moved to Lawrence which introduced them to their profession.³⁹

In 1880, at the age of 26, Fredrick H. Klock migrated to Lawrence from Schenectady, NY, where he was born and raised. Ethnically of German descent, he was drawn to other individuals of German descent in Lawrence. He married Sophia Wulfkuhle of Douglas County, KS, herself the daughter of German immigrants, August and Caroline Wulfkuhle. Fred was active in the Lawrence Turnverein Society, being elected a Trustee in 1908, along with his father-in-law, August, who was elected as vice-president. In 1908, Fred and Sophia received a surprise twenty-fifth wedding anniversary party from the Turner society, with about 150 Turners present. Two years later August and Caroline Wulfkuhle celebrated their 50th anniversary, also at the Turnverein Hall, where it was said: "the evening was spent as only German friends understand it."

Since Germans were the dominant ethnic group in Lawrence, they could be found in a range of different businesses and occupations. The variety of employment stretched across the whole business spectrum. Once business was established, it did not mean that owner would run it forever. It was very common that people changed their occupations and business involvements over the years. Fred Klock epitomizes this pattern. He operated a successful restaurant business from 1881 to 1900 in downtown Lawrence. Then Fred ran the Windmill Grocery at Warren (9th) Street and Mississippi Street from 1901 to 1906, in a former building on the same site as the subject building. He was out of the grocery business for a while, then again took over the grocery at this site in 1912, staying involved in the company until his death in 1933.

It was common for ethnic German family members to join in business partnerships and to employ other German immigrants in their stores. The cooperation of German employers and employees had the advantage that merchants could assist newcomers to get jobs and establish themselves in the community. As Ralph and George Beal, also of German descent, opened their first meat market in 1912 in a space adjoining Fred Klock's grocery store at 9th and Mississippi Street. They remained as adjoining businesses when Fred built the new store (the nominated

³⁸ MPDF, Sec. E, p. 10

³⁹ Rampelmann, pp. 82-83

⁴⁰ TJG, Dec. 9, 1908, p. 5

⁴¹ LJG, Apr 22, 1908, p. 6

⁴² (LDD, Feb 6, 1910, p. 2)

⁴³ (Rampelmann, pp. 86-87)

^{44 (}LSJW, Jul 30, 1900, p. 3)

⁴⁵ (Rampelmann, p. 88)

⁴⁶ (LDJW, Aug 30, 1912, p. 6)

Klock's Grocery and Independent Laundry

Douglas, Kansas

Name of Property

County and State

building) in 1922, and the association finally split when the Beal's purchased their building on Massachusetts Street and moved on.⁴⁷

As later generation Germans grew up, sons and sons-in-law became business partners.⁴⁸ The same was true for the Klock family. Fred had started his foray into the grocery business in 1901 when his son Helmer was just five years old. By 1925 Helmer had taken over management of the store, which he continued for 15 years until his death at the age of 44 in 1940.

After the death of August Wulfkuhle in 1921, 49 Fred and Sophia Klock's inheritance allowed for their investment in new construction. They demolished the previous store at 9th and Mississippi Street and relocated the attached house halfway down the block to 918 Mississippi Street.⁵⁰ In 1921, "Fred Klock started the construction of a new store at 900-02 Mississippi street. The cost of the store was estimated at \$12,000."51 The store was completed and ready to occupy by the middle of March 1922.⁵² Fred and Sophia also purchased the property at the SW corner of 9th & Louisiana Street,⁵³ a block-and-a-half east of the new store, and constructed a new residence at 905 Louisiana Street in 1922, at an estimated cost of \$3,000.54

According to Historic Resources of Lawrence, "to be eligible under Criterion A in the area of ETHNIC HERITAGE, the building must have an association with either the African American or German American communities in Lawrence. They should retain integrity of association, location, setting, and feeling."55 Fred Klock had a long association with the German community in Lawrence, and it's likely that German workers were employed in the construction of the Klock Grocery. 1922 is a late date in Lawrence for basement walls to be constructed of limestone masonry rather than concrete, and it's quite likely that German stonemasons, who were abundantly available in the area, were put to the task for the new store. The building retains historic integrity of association, location, setting, and feeling.

Summary

The period of significance for the building begins in 1921, the date of construction, and ends in 1969, the fifty-year closing date for periods of significance where activities begun historically continue to have importance but no more-specific date can be identified. It is locally significant and eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under the MPDF Historic Resources of Lawrence (Amended) under Criterion A for its connection to COMMERCE, during the "Quite University Town, 1900-1945" era and the "Lawrence Modern, 1945-1975" era, and for its connection to "Ethnic Heritage: German". The building retains sufficient integrity to qualify under the MPDF.

⁴⁷ (LDJW, Oct 3, 1941, p. 2)

⁴⁸ (Rampelmann, p. 90)

⁴⁹ (LDJW, Apr 19, 1921, p. 3)

⁵⁰ (LDJW, Aug 4, 1921, p. 1)

⁵¹ (LDJW, Jan 2, 1922, p. 1)

⁵² (LDJW, Mar 12, 1932, p. 4)

⁵³ (LDJW, Apr 11, 1921, p. 2)

⁵⁴ (LDJW, May 16, 1922, p. 8)

⁵⁵ (MPDF, Sec. F, p. 21)

NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

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Klock's Grocery and Independent Laundry
Name of Property

Douglas, Kansas

County and State

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Maps

ck's Grocery and Independent Laundry	Douglas, Kansas
e of Property born Insurance Company. "Map of Lawrence, Kansas," (1912, 1927).	County and State
isoth insurance company. Map of Edwience, Italisas, (1912, 1927).	
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has be	een reguested
previously listed in the National Register	con requested
previously determined eligible by the National Register	
designated a National Historic Landmark	
recorded by Historia American Duildings Survey. #	
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #	
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #	
recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #	-
Primary location of additional data:	
State Historic Preservation Office	
Other State agency	
Federal agency	
Local government	
University	
Other	
Name of repository:	
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): <u>045-3625</u>	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of Property .312 acres	
9 1 0 =	
Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates	
Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)	
Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees) Datum if other than WGS84:	

Klock's Grocery and Independen	t Laundry		Douglas, Kansas
Name of Property			County and State
1. Latitude: 38.967314		ongitude: -95.243835	
2. Latitude:	Lo	ongitude:	
3. Latitude:	Lo	ongitude:	
4. Latitude:	Lo	ongitude:	
Or UTM References Datum (indicated on USG	S map):		
AD 1927 or	NAD 1983		
1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:	
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:	
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:	
4. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:	

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

The nominated area includes 0.312 acres and is located at 9th Street and Mississippi Street in Lawrence, Kansas. The property is Lots 1 and 2 in Block 11 of Lanes' Second Addition. The boundary is shown as the solid orange line in Map 3 entitled "Site Plan – 900 Mississippi Street."

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated area includes the historic building that represents a trend in the 1920s when centralization of certain businesses was implemented in the downtown area. Through multiple ownership transfers, the structure and parcel have remained intact.

Klock's Grocery and Independent Laundry	Douglas, Kansas		
Name of Property	County and State		

11. Form Prepared By			
name/title: _Stan Hernly_ organization: Hernly Associates, Inc.			
street & number: 1100 Rhode Island Street	et		
city or town: Lawrence	state:	KS	zip code: 66044
e-mail stan@hernly.com			
telephone: 785-749-5806			
date: November 7, 2018			

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo

Name of Property

Douglas, Kansas
County and State

Name of Property: Klock's Grocery & Independent Laundry

City or Vicinity: Lawrence

County: Douglas State: KS

Photographer: Katrina Ringler – KS SHPO

Date Photographed: August 17, 2018

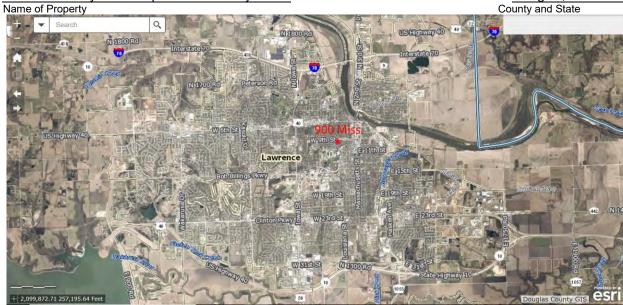
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include a description of view indicating the direction of camera:

Photo #1	North Façade with two storefronts facing south		
Photo #2	West and south elevations facing northeast		
Photo #3	East elevation facing west		
Photo #4	South elevation facing north		
Photo #5	to #5 Close up of the northwest corner, facing northeast		
Photo #6	Detail of north façade patterned brick		
Photo #7	Interior view of the façade facing northwest		
Photo #8	Interior view of the façade facing northeast		
Photo #9	Overview of the building facing southwest		
Photo #10 East elevation close up of transom			

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

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

Douglas, Kansas County and State



Map 1: City of Lawrence, Kansas – Location Map – 900 Mississippi Street



Map 2: City of Lawrence, Kansas – Area Map – 900 Mississippi Street

Klock's Grocery and Independent Laundry Name of Property

Douglas, Kansas



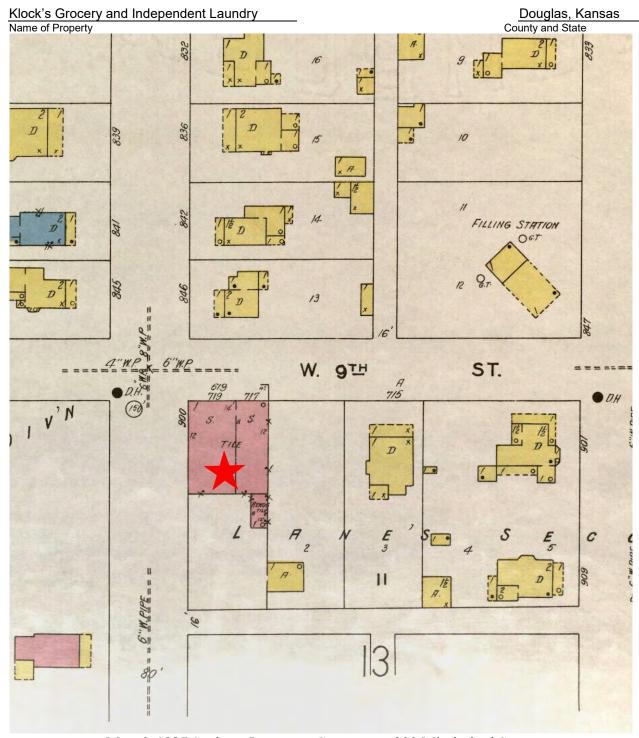
Map 3: Site Plan – 900 Mississippi Street



Map 4: City of Lawrence, Kansas – 1937 Aerial Photo – 900 Mississippi Street

Klock's Grocery and Independent Laundry Douglas, Kansas Name of Property County and State 13 D 817 618 WARREN @ 601 709 2 MISSISSIPPI 0192 -OPENED D. 909% NOT

Map 5: 1912 Sanborn Insurance Company – 900 Mississippi Street



Map 6: 1927 Sanborn Insurance Company – 900 Mississippi Street

Name of Property

Douglas, Kansas
County and State

Both staple and fancy products
including Wolferman's famous brands

REEVES GROCERY

900 Mississippi Phone 413

Figure 1: Reeves Grocery advertisement ca. 1944-1959



Figure 2: 1986.164.013.tif (1961)

Douglas, Kansas

Name of Property

County and State





Figure 4: 1986. 164.016.tif (1961)

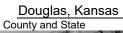




Figure 5: H-115-2 ca. 1960



Figure 6: H-115-3 ca. 1960

Douglas, Kansas



Figure 7: H-115-4 ca. 1960

Lawrence Boasts Unique Spot

New Plant Features Self-Service Dry Cleaning

If the fabled Irish Washerwoman were to stop in Lawrence Friday, chances are she would shake her head in disbelief, hurry home to Ireland, kiss the Blarney Stone and hope the leprechaus would bring her a new-fangled drycleaning machine.

For being a washerwoman of renown, she would have checked washing and drycleaning facilities in Lawrence and would have seen the newest drycleaning facilities in the U.S.

in the U.S., Starting Friday, the entire drycleaning industry will be watching Lawrence. The Independent Laundry will open the nation's first completely automatic, coin-operated drycleaning center. Research anaylsts will be studying the reaction of area residents for the next year, manufacturers will check the machines' performance, and competitive manufacturers will be eager to see the competition they face.

ton they face.

The Independent Laundry installation at 9th and Miss. Sts. has been equipped with 20 RCA Whirlpool automatic drycleaning machines, and based upon test runs the public is going to like this latest development in clothes cleaning.

Machines such as those at the Independent operation and those produced by other manufacturers have been undergoing severe tests for several years—and although



THIS IS HOW IT WORKS—Approximately 30 Lawrence businessmen were given a preview showing Wednesday noon of the new coin-operated fully-automatic drycleaning machines now ready for operation at the Independent Laundry and Dry Cleaners, 9th Division, is pictured showing businessmen the type of garments which can be cleaned in the automatic machines. Lawrence is the first city in the U.S. to have a complete self-service drycleaning operation, although machines have been tested for the past year in various areas of the country. The cleaning cycle takes 30

Figure 8: Feb 16,1961, p.1

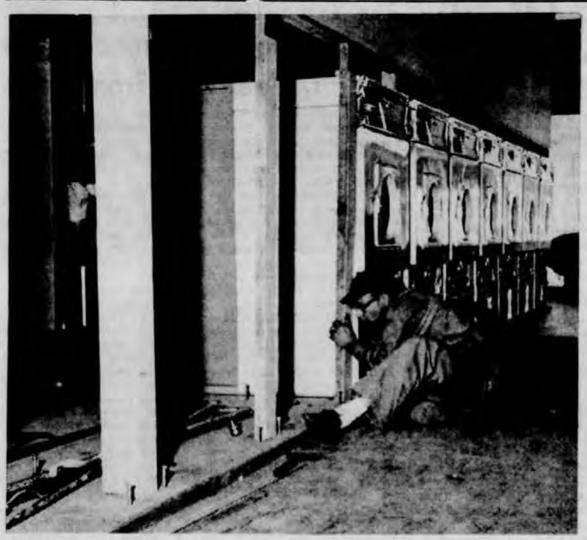
Klock's Grocery and Independent Laundry

Name of Property

Douglas, Kansas
County and State

County and

Lawrence, Kansas, Thursday, February 16, 1961.



MANY HOURS OF WORK—Prior to the Friday grand opening of the coin-operated drycleaning center at 9th and Miss, Sts., many changes have been made to the building. The 20 new drycleaning units required Ed Elam, owner of Independent, to remodel part of the business location, a section of flooring had to be reinforced, additional electrical power was needed to operate the machines, new lighting was added and many other changes were made. Here a workman is pictured as he was installing the machines last week. (Journal-World Photo)

Figure 9: Feb 16, 1961, p. 3.



Photo 2: West Facade



Photo 3: East Facade



Photo 4: South Facade



Photo 5: Northwest Corner

Klock's Grocery and Independent Laundry

Name of Property



Photo 6: Drive-Through Canopy East Side



Photo 7: North Façade Recessed Entry Looking West-Southwest



Photo 8: First Story West Area Looking South



Photo 9: First Story East Area Looking South



Photo 10: First Story Transom Over East Storefront and Tin Ceiling Above Modern Ceiling



Photo 11: First Story Mechanical Space between West Area and East Area Looking North

Douglas, Kansas County and State



Photo 12: Basement East Area Looking South



Photo 13: First Story at Southwest Corner Looking West

Klock's Grocery and Independent Laundry



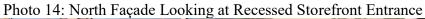




Photo 15: North Façade Looking Southeast at Storefront Brick Bulkhead



Photo 16: North Façade Detail of Transom Pressed Glass





















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:	Nomination						
Property Name:	Klock's Grocery & Independent Laundry						
Multiple Name:	Lawrence, Kansas MPS						
State & County:	KANSAS, Douglas	3					
Date Recei 6/7/201		Pending List: 5/2019	Date of 16th Day: 7/10/2019	Date of 45 7/22/2		Date of Weekly List: 7/12/2019	
Reference number:	ence number: MP100004200						
Nominator:	Other Agency, SH	IPO					
Reason For Reviews							
Appea		<u>X</u> PD	X PDIL		Text/Data Issue		
SHPO	Request	La	Landscape		Photo		
Waiver		Na	National		Map/Boundary		
Resub	mission	Mc	Mobile Resource		Period		
Other			TCP		Less than 50 years		
		CL	G				
X Accept	Return	R	eject <u>7/12</u>	2/2019	Date		
Abstract/Summary Comments:							
Recommendation/ Criteria							
Reviewer Alexis Abernathy			Discipline	Historia	an		
Telephone (202)354-2236			Date				
DOCUMENTATION	see attached o	comments : No	see attached S	LR : No			

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



CITY COMMISSION

MAYOR STUART BOLEY

COMMISSIONERS LISA LARSEN JENNIFER ANANDA, JD, MSW MATTHEW J. HERBERT LESUF SODEN

THOMAS M. MARKUS CITY MANAGER

City Offices PO Box 708 66044-0708 www.lawrenceks.org 6 East 6^{th St} 785-832-3000 FAX 785-832-3405

April 18, 2019

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review Cultural Resources Division Kansas State Historical Society 6425 SW 6th Avenue Topeka, KS 66615-1099

Dear Board Members:

The Lawrence Historic Resources Commission (HRC) reviewed the National Register Nomination for 900 Mississippi Street, the Klock's Grocery & Independent Laundry, at their March 21, 2019 meeting. The HRC voted unanimously to send a letter to the Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review supporting the nomination. The HRC considers listing in the National Register of Historic Places an important component of the identification and protection of historic resources in Lawrence.

Chapter 11 of *Horizon 2020 The Comprehensive Plan for Lawrence and Unincorporated Douglas County* identifies the City of Lawrence's commitment to the identification and protection of Historic Resources. This plan encourages the identification, evaluation, and protection of historic resources. The nomination of Klock's Grocery & Independent Laundry to the National Register helps to further this goal.

The Historic Resources Commission is of the opinion Klock's Grocery & Independent Laundry is an important historic resource that is worthy of the recognition and protection that listing in the National Register of Historic Places provides.

Respectfully,

Brenna Buchanan Young, Chair Lawrence Historic Resources Commission

Lawrence Thistoric Resources Commission

Cultural Resources Division State Historic Preservation Office 6425 SW 6th Avenue Topeka KS 66615-1099



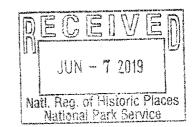
785-272-8681, ext. 217 patrick.zollner@ks.gov kshs.org

Jennie Chinn, Executive Director

Laura Kelly, Governor

June 5, 2019

Keeper, National Register of Historic Places National Park Service National Register of Historic Places 1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228 Washington, DC 20240



Re: National Register documents for Kansas

Dear Alexis:

Please find enclosed the following National Register documents:

NEW NOMINATIONS in Certified Local Government (3)

Brotherhood Block - Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- O CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination Disk 1
- o CD containing photos in TIFF format Disk 2

YMCA Building - Kansas City, Wyandoota County, Kansas

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- O CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination Disk 1
- o CD containing photos in TIFF format Disk 2

Klock's Grocery and Independent Laundry – Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas (included in the Historic Resources of Lawrence MPDF)

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- O CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination Disk 1
- o CD containing photos in TIFF format Disk 2
- o Letter of support from the CLG

NEW NOMINATIONS in non-CLG communities (4)

Cimarron City Jail - Cimarron, Gray County, Kansas

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- O CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination Disk 1
- o CD containing photos in TIFF format Disk 2
- KML file of property boundary

Alfred Fete Apartments - Horton, Brown County, Kansas

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- O CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination Disk 1
- o CD containing photos in TIFF format Disk 2
- KML file of property boundary

YMCA Building - Atchison, Atchison County, Kansas

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- O CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination Disk 1
- O CD containing photos in TIFF format Disk 2

Lincoln High School - Lincoln, Lincoln County, Kansas

- Original, signed front page of the NRHP nomination form
- CD containing true and correct PDF copy of the nomination Disk 1
- O CD containing photos in TIFF format Disk 2

RESUBMITTAL OF NEW NOMINATION (1)

Cowie Electric Company Buildings, Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas

O CD containing photos in TIFF format

If you have any questions about these enclosed items, please contact me at ext. 216 or Jamee.fiore@ks.gov

Sincerely,

Jamee Hiore
National Register Coordinator

Kansas State Historic Preservation Office

Enclosures