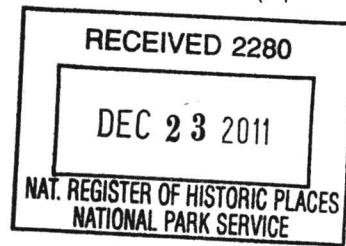


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



1081

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Luling's City Laundry

other names/site number 173-11066

2. Location

street & number 1730-1746 E. Douglas

☐ not for publication

city or town Wichita

☐ vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Sedgwick code 173 zip code 67202

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

Patrick Selmer
Signature of certifying official

12-12-11
Date

DSHPO
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

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:)

Mr. Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

2-3-12
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | private |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Local |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - State |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Federal |

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | District |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Object |

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 | buildings |
| | district |
| | site |
| | structure |
| | object |
| 1 | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION:

Manufacturing facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick

roof: Asphalt

other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Luling's City Laundry is a free-standing one-story 150' X 130' masonry building on the northwest corner of Kansas Avenue and East Douglas, the main east/west thoroughfare in Wichita's commercial business district. The property is bounded on the south by Douglas Avenue, the east by Kansas Avenue, the north by an alley and the west by a parking lot. It is east of downtown, with residential neighborhoods to the north and south and twentieth century commercial and light industrial buildings to the east and west. The building was constructed in two main phases. The original building, constructed in 1924, measured 100' X 130'. In 1936, a "new unit" of the laundry was built, extending the Douglas Avenue frontage by an additional 50'. It is presumed that the structure on the north end of the 1936 addition was constructed in 1927 as an addition to the original building.¹ The 1935 Sanborn map identifies this area as a salt warehouse. The building was designed for maximum fire safety, lighting and ventilation, features that were essential to its use as a steam laundry. Among the exterior character-defining features are multi-pane industrial steel sash on the north and east elevations, historic masonry, and chimney. Interior character-defining features include an open floor plan, exposed steel trusses, monitor roof with clerestory windows, and steel fire doors.

Narrative Description

Exterior

Overall

Luling's City Laundry is a brick building with orange/blond brick facing on its south and east elevations and painted brick on its west and north elevations. The building features both arched and flat roofs, with monitor roofs projecting from the centers of both the original building and the 1936 addition. The parapets are capped with cast stone. One of the most prominent features is a brick chimney that projects from the northwest corner of the original building. Brick piers with cast-stone caps delineate the bays on the original building. The facades of both the original building and 1936 addition have cast-stone cornices. Original exterior details include multi-pane industrial steel sash on the north elevation. Although many of the storefronts have been altered, the historic multi-pane transoms and clerestory windows remain.

South (Front) Elevation

The south elevation, which fronts Douglas Avenue, measures 150'. The original building, the eastern 100' of the facade, is symmetrical. The center bay has a stepped parapet roof, a transomed storefront flanked by brick piers topped with cast-stone caps, and a cast-stone sign reading "LULING." The center storefront is flanked on either side by a smaller storefront window with transom. East and west wings extend from the center bay. The south elevation of the east wing houses a transomed storefront with centered entry, which provides access to the office. The south elevation of the west wing houses a transomed storefront.

To the west of the original building is the 1936 addition, whose Douglas Avenue frontage measures approximately 50'. The 1936 addition is segmented into two bays, each symmetrical in design. The west bay has an aluminum storefront on the lower level and two windows on the upper level. The first upper-level window opening houses a multi-pane industrial steel window. The second houses a two-pane window. The second bay of the 1936 addition has an aluminum storefront door, framed by masonry piers and flanked on each side by a two-part aluminum storefront window. Above are three equally spaced windows, two two-pane windows and a multi-pane industrial steel sash on the east. The storefronts and entry door are framed by soldier-coursed brick. The upper-level windows have a continuous lintel of soldier-coursed brick and brick sills. Between the upper-level windows and capped parapet is a cast-stone cornice. At the parapet in the east bay of the 1936 addition is a cast-stone sign reading "LULING."

¹*Wichita Eagle*, 13 September 1936. This article mentions a 1927 addition. The 1935 Sanborn Map shows a salt warehouse extending from the north end of the west side of the building. Given that the structure falls on an adjacent parcel, outside of the roof structure of the 1924 building, but appears on the 1935 Sanborn map, it is presumed to be the 1927 addition.

North (Rear) Elevation

The north elevation of the original building has four masonry openings, each housing a multi-pane industrial steel window. In addition, there are three man doors and three clerestory windows. The brick chimney, which was essential in boiling 50,000 gallons of water each day, rises from the northwest corner of the original building.

East Elevation

The east elevation is seven bays wide – with the bays articulated by projecting brick piers with cast-stone caps. The first bay houses a storefront window with transom. The second bay houses an overhead door. The third through sixth bays house storefront windows. The seventh and final bay houses an overhead door. The first and last bays have cast-stone cornices.

West Elevation

Like the north elevation, the west elevation is panted brick. There are four clerestory windows, with fixed single-pane windows, on the north end. On the south end there are three infilled window openings that historically housed multi-pane industrial steel windows. The stepped parapet is topped by a cast-stone cap.

Interior

Original Building (1924)

The interior of the original building is divided into two main spaces, an office in the southeast corner and an open bay with exposed bowstring trusses and monitor roof, now used as an auto service bay, in the rest. The floor is painted concrete. The roof structure, with its wood posts and slightly arched gusseted wood trusses, is exposed, as are the wood roof joists. A centered monitor roof, which projects upward past the trusses, runs north to south nearly the full length of the building. Although the office walls on the bay side reflect their historic appearance, the office has been remodeled with non-historic finishes, including wood paneling.

1936 Addition

This part of the building has a sawtooth/clerestory-type roof. The south end of the interior has an entry with mezzanine above, a large open bay with sawtooth roof and exposed steel trusses, and a safe room whose walls and ceiling are lined with cork. A masonry opening with steel fire door opens to a bay to the north.

1927 Addition (presumed)

The structure north of the 1936 addition is presumed to be the 1927 addition (see Footnote 1). This structure, which was built as a salt warehouse, has a roof structure separate from those on the 1924 building and 1936 addition. The roof is flat with exposed joists versus the exposed arched trusses found elsewhere. This space is lit by clerestory windows on the north and west walls.

Summary

Although there have been some exterior changes, including some partially infilled windows on the south and east elevations, the building retains a high degree of architectural integrity. The building's interior spaces retain their 1924 and 1936 appearances. Plans call for the restoration of existing historic windows and replacement of non-historic windows with historically compatible window and storefront systems.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- ☐ 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1924-1961

Significant Dates

1924, 1924, 1936

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

George Siedhoff, builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance stretches from 1924, the year the original building was completed to 1961 when Luling's daughter Lulu leased the building to Johnson Brothers Auto Supply.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Luling City Laundry, built in two phases in 1924 and 1936, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for local significance under Criterion A for its association with the steam laundry industry and Wichita's industrial heritage and under Criterion C as an example of a commercial-style industrial building.

Narrative Statement of Significance

A Brief History of Wichita

After Wichita was incorporated as a village in 1869, town boosters set out to secure its place as a regional trade center. Its future was threatened when the Atchison, Topeka, Santa Fe Rail line chose to bypass the new town, with its then-unclear Osage land titles, instead passing through the paper town of Newton. Town boosters' efforts to secure \$200,000 in bonds to construct a spur line from Newton to Wichita in 1871, and the railroad's decision to extend the spur line south in 1877, both helped assure the city's future as a major industrial, milling, and wholesaling center.

Wichita experienced a clamorous boom in the 1880s, when the population peaked at over 31,000. An 1890s bust left the overdeveloped town in economic ruin. The stark outlook, coupled with the Oklahoma land rush caused the population to plummet. The economy did not begin to fully recover until the first decade of the twentieth century, during which the population doubled from 24,671 to 52,450. The city's population grew another 40% during the 1910s, reaching 72,717 in 1920.²

Wichita's extraordinary population and economic growth in the years following World War I owed to a number of factors. First, oil was discovered in the region in 1915. In 1918, one area field alone produced over six percent of the nation's domestic oil. In the years following World War I, the oil field contributed \$65 million to the Wichita economy.³

By the 1920s, Wichita was the nation's 96th largest city and its fifth-largest milling market.⁴ And its capitalists were reaping the rewards of investments in the region's productive oil fields and aircraft industries. Among the new businesses were the Derby oil refinery, Koch Industries, and the Beech, Stearman and Cessna Aircraft Companies. These industries, and the services required to support them, attracted many new residents. Between 1909 and 1919, the city limits had more than doubled.⁵ Between 1920 and 1930, the city's population increased by 50,000.

Although many businesses closed their doors during the Great Depression, three of the city's aircraft companies survived, leaving them poised to tackle wartime military orders. The city's aircraft industry exploded during World War II, when its plants attracted \$20 million in defense orders. Civilian workers flocked to the air capital during the war, nearly doubling the city's population between 1940 and 1945, when it reached 200,000.⁶

Today, Wichita is a thriving city of 360,000. Many of the city's buildings are being rehabilitated as the city's core is revitalized.

Julius Luling (1869-1929)

Julius Luling was born on May 20, 1869 to German immigrants in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. By 1880, his father, a carpenter, had died and his widowed mother Henrietta was supporting six minor children as a saloon keeper. In the late

² 1920 U. S. Federal Census.

³ Kathy Morgan and Barbara Hammond, "Residential Resources of Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas 1870 – 1957," National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, 2008.

⁴ A. E. Janzen, "The Wichita Grain Market," *Kansas Studies in Business*, (Lawrence, Kansas: School of Business, no. 8, June 1928).

⁵ Morgan, "Residential Resources..."

⁶ *Wichita Beacon* 1 January 1922; *Wichita Beacon* 9 November 1921; James R. Shortridge, *Cities on the Plains: The Evolution of Urban Kansas*. (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2004), 247-254.

nineteenth century, Luling moved west, arriving in Wichita at the height of the 1880s real estate boom. Julius Luling likely came to Wichita at the urging of his older brother, Wichita pioneer businessman Charles Luling, who was active in local Republican politics by 1884.⁷

From the time he arrived in Wichita at the age of about twenty, until his death in 1929, Luling dedicated his career to the laundry business, overseeing its evolution from the days of independent washerwomen to full-fledged industrial pursuit. Luling began his career in the late 1880s at the newly established Wichita Steam Laundry. As the city's first professional laundry operation, the Wichita Steam Laundry was lauded by the *Wichita Eagle* as a "benefit both to individuals and the city" where it was "demanded, as work being done here now is an outrage on a long suffering community."⁸

Luling worked for the Wichita Steam Laundry until 1910, after which he "owned and operated other laundries" including the City Steam Laundry, first located on South Emporia, then at First and Emporia. He purchased the ground on the Northwest corner of Kansas and Douglas in 1919 and announced plans to build a \$70,000 steam laundry there.⁹ It took nearly five years for Luling to realize his dream for a "perfect laundry." Between the time he announced his plans for a new building and the time he completed it, his main competitor, the Wichita Steam Laundry, announced plans for its own new building, an 80' by 160' plant that would cost \$25,000. Luling exceeded the efforts of his competition with his new 100' by 140' plant. The completion of the Luling Laundry in 1924 was the culmination of his "life time dream" and represented "the accumulation of thirty-five years' experience." By the time his new building was completed, Newton Garst of the Wichita Steam Laundry had retired, making Luling the undisputed "oldest laundryman in Wichita."¹⁰

At the time of his death on January 30, 1929, Luling was named "One of Wichita's Outstanding Business Executives." In addition to his professional accomplishments, Luling was also involved in community activities. He was a thirty-third degree Mason and potentate of the Midian Temple of the Shrine.¹¹ Following his death, Luling's wife Minnie and his stepson Albert managed the laundry business. Eventually, his daughter Lulu would come to own the building, leasing it in 1961 to Johnson Brothers Auto Supply.

Steam Laundries

The following includes excerpts from the National Register nomination for the Keep Klean Building in Wichita, also prepared by the author.

The steam laundry industry grew out of the industrial revolution and matured during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Its peak coincided with a growing public concern for cleanliness and a push to apply the practice of germ theory to everyday life. In Kansas, this culminated in the efforts of reformer Samuel Crumbine who urged public health through catchy sayings like "Swat a Fly" and "Don't Spit on the Sidewalk."

In the era of an emerging middle class, cleanliness also played an important role in upward social mobility. Fashionable social climbers demanded crisp white shirt collars and cuffs. Restaurants, tea rooms, groceries and butcher shops required clean white linens and hand towels. In the nineteenth century, the average housewife spent two days each week laundering her family's clothes and linens. Before the advent of the steam laundry, both housewives and businesses relied upon independent washerwomen, who generally worked out of their modest (and often perceived as dirty) homes, to complete the labor-intensive task.

The steam laundry was the entrepreneur's answer to the growing laundry problem. Steam laundries drew on the proven methods of industrial mass production to streamline the laundering process. At the turn of the century, the industrial laundry business was seen as a cutting edge investment for a new breed of entrepreneurs. By 1909, 124,214 U. S. citizens, 71.2% of them women, were employed as wage laborers in laundries. Wichita's first steam laundry business, the Wichita Steam Laundry Company, was incorporated with a stock of \$10,000 in 1885 and opened with much fanfare in 1886. The business was located next to the post office, adjoining the Garfield Hall building on First Street between Water and Main. The Kansas Steam Laundry opened at 240 North Water in 1890. Another laundry, Peerless Steam Laundry, had opened in the old Turner Hall by 1902. In the first two decades of the twentieth century, as these businesses thrived and expanded, others joined them. By 1925, there were ten industrial laundries in Wichita. These included Domestic

⁷ *Wichita Eagle*, 4 July 1884.

⁸ *Wichita Eagle*, 10 March 1885.

⁹ *Wichita Eagle*, 19 October 1919.

¹⁰ *Wichita Beacon*, 2 March 1924.

¹¹ *Wichita Beacon*, 30 January 1929.

Laundry, Kansas Independent Laundry, Luling's City Laundry, Peerless Laundry, People's Cleaning, Right Way Laundry, Southwest Laundries, Wichita Laundry and Wichita Wet Wash.

The industrial laundry business faded after modern home washing machines, made feasible by electricity and an increasingly reliable and clean municipal water supply, flooded the market in the 1930s. Thirty-five percent of people who discontinued laundry service reported that they had just purchased electric washing machines.

Luling's City Laundry

Wichita is proud of Luling's new City Steam Laundry, and justly so. This is a plant to which any city might turn with high regard. The Beacon gladly devotes a portion of its space today to the modern business institution. We deem it a privilege to offer our hearty congratulations to its owners and its employees [sic]. Wichita Beacon, 2 March 1924.

It is hard to imagine a time when the opening of a steam laundry could captivate a community's imagination. But for the bustling city of Wichita, whose population more than quadrupled in first three decades of the twentieth century, efficient laundry service was a matter of public health. Stories about the new Luling's City Laundry, accompanied by a large exterior photograph and two interior photographs, occupied two full pages in the Sunday newspaper on March 2, 1924.¹² The articles lauded the city's industrial advances, with materials and equipment supplied by Wichita businesses. The brick was furnished by Wichita's Noll Brick Company. Moore and Garst, "local distributors of the Wayne Water Softener" installed the system in the new plant, promising that "clothing washed in softened water has a sweet-smelling freshness that is a constant delight..." The ventilators, essential in keeping the operator of the dry cleaning department "from becoming 'drunk' on the chemical fumes," were manufactured by Wichita's American Cornice Works.

To build his "perfect laundry," Julius Luling followed the lead of many other prominent businessmen and industrialists and hired well-known Wichita contractor George Siedhoff (1878-1966). Siedhoff was born in St. Louis in 1878 and in 1905 moved to Virginia where he worked in the construction industry. In 1908, he moved to Kansas City. Through the years, Siedhoff built a reputation as an expert in the latest structural technique: reinforced concrete construction. After receiving the contract to build structures for the Standard Oil Company (1916), Siedhoff moved to Wichita in 1917. He used his concrete construction expertise to build some of the city's highest-profile buildings, including the Board of Trade (1921, NRHP), Hillcrest Apartments, Allis Hotel (razed), Broadview Hotel (which he also owned), Innes Furniture Warehouse (NRHP), and United States Post Office and Federal Building (NRHP). Siedhoff also constructed smaller scale commercial, industrial and residential buildings, including a number of homes in Wichita's College Hill neighborhood.

The 1920s were good to George Siedhoff, whose success the *Wichita Beacon* lauded:

During the past year Mr. Siedhoff has constructed more than a million dollars worth of buildings in Wichita, including the county jail, Shirkmere hotel, Kaufman building, Western Newspaper building, Luling Laundry, electric plant for Red Star Mill, addition to the Beacon Building, W. A. Dye Building, and Dan Callahan's residence.

The economic impact of Luling's City Laundry extended well beyond its initial construction. When it opened in March 1924, the Luling Laundry employed sixty persons, most of them "women and girls." The arduous laundry process, which consumed 50,000 gallons of near-boiling water each day, was overseen by J. T. Brent, an efficiency expert "who had travelled for many years as an engineer for the American Laundry Machine Company." Laundry arrived by delivery truck through an overhead door opening on the south end of east elevation. Once it entered the receiving room, it was classified with temporary tags and pins. The clothes were first rinsed to remove dust, then "run thru three suds water and then given five more rinses before they go to the dryers." After an hour-long washing process, the clothes were dried using "centrifugal water extractors" which "whirled at a rate of a thousand revolutions a minute." The clothes that would be starched were hung and passed through a "great steam heated chamber" for about a minute. Special processes were applied to various types of laundry. Table linens and sheets were run through "six large floating rollers." Workers sent starched collars through steam rollers.

When the Luling City Laundry outgrew its new plant just three years after its construction, Julius Luling commissioned a new addition. In 1929, two years after the addition was completed, Julius Luling died unexpectedly. On September 13, 1936, the firm announced that its "new unit" at 1736 E. Douglas would be "opened to the public." The new unit would add an additional sixty feet to the Douglas Avenue frontage, for a total of one hundred fifty feet along Douglas Avenue, the city's main east/west thoroughfare.¹³ Ironically, the expansion coincided with the home washing machine industry's eclipse

¹² *Wichita Beacon*, 2 March 1924.

¹³ *Wichita Eagle*, 13 September 1936.

of the industrial laundry market. After Luling's death, his wife Minnie and stepson Albert ran the business. Luling City Laundry was closed by 1961 when Julius Luling's daughter Lulu Luling Campbell leased the building to Johnson Brothers Auto Supply.¹⁴ For many decades, the building has been associated by the Fisher Transmission, Inc., a locally owned business established in 1955.

Commercial Style

Like many early twentieth-century school buildings, Luling's City Laundry is an example of Commercial Style architecture, which was popular from the 1910s to 1930s. Unlike their nineteenth-century predecessors, these buildings featured simple lines, without applied or projecting decorative elements such as elaborate cornices. Their design placed an emphasis on fire-resistance with fire-proof materials such as reinforced concrete, brick and steel. In addition to their clean lines, Commercial-Style buildings are defined by a number of exterior features such as parapets capped with squared-off stone or concrete, rough brick with raked mortar joints, and double-hung windows with square upper and lower sashes – in contrast to the tall, narrow windows seen in late-nineteenth-century commercial buildings. These windows can be 1/1 double-hung sash, or a multiple-pane upper sash over a single-pane lower sash. Stylistic elements were limited to brick corbelling or the incorporation of integrated decorative masonry elements such as geometric stone patterns or applied terra cotta. With its rough brick, stepped parapet roof with cast-stone cap, fireproof construction and limited architectural details, Luling's City Laundry is an intact example of Commercial Style Architecture.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Chicago Daily News.

Connelley, William. *History of Kansas State and People*. New York/Chicago: The American Historical Society, Inc., 1928.

Cross, W. and J. Stemnam. *Service Imperative: The Past, Present and Future of the Linen Supply Industry*. Miami Beach, FL: The Linen Supply Association of America, 1970.

Industrial Launderer.

Mohun, Arwen. *Steam Laundries: gender, technology and work in the United States and Great Britain, 1880-1940*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1999.

Miner, Craig. *Kansas: The History of the Sunflower State, 1854-2000*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2002.

Social Security Death Index.

Time Magazine.

Wichita City Directories.

Wichita Sanborn Maps, 1914, 1935, 1950.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested)
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository: Kansas Historical Society

¹⁴ *Wichita Eagle-Beacon*, 25 June 1961.

Luling's City Laundry
Name of Property

Sedgwick County, Kansas
County and State

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | <u>14</u> Zone | <u>648540</u> Easting | <u>4172170</u> Northing | 3 | <u></u> Zone | <u></u> Easting | <u></u> Northing |
| 2 | <u></u> Zone | <u></u> Easting | <u></u> Northing | 4 | <u></u> Zone | <u></u> Easting | <u></u> Northing |

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The legal description for the nominated property is as follows: LOTS 23-25-27-29-31-33 DOUGLAS AVE. MOSBACHER'S ADD. The parcel ID (PID) for the nominated property is 125220230501100.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The above is the legal description for the six lots on which the building, including the 1924 structure, 1927 addition and 1936 addition, sits.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christy Davis
organization Davis Preservation date 1/23/2011
street & number 909 1/2 Kansas Ave telephone 785-234-5053
city or town Topeka state KS zip code 66612
e-mail cdavis@davispreservation.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Luling's City Laundry
Name of Property

Sedgwick County, Kansas
County and State

Photographs:

Name of Property: Luling's City Laundry
City or Vicinity: Wichita
County/State: Sedgwick County, Kansas
Photographer: Christy Davis
Date: December 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 11 Exterior, Overall View of Front (South) Elevation, looking northeast.
- 2 of 11 Exterior, East (Side) Elevation, looking northwest.
- 3 of 11 Exterior, Rear (North) Elevation, looking southeast.
- 4 of 11 Exterior, West (Side) Elevation, looking southeast.
- 5 of 11 Front (South) Elevation, looking north.
- 6 of 11 Interior, 1936 Addition, looking southeast.
- 7 of 11 Interior, 1936 Addition, looking north.
- 8 of 11 Interior, 1936 Addition, fur safe, looking northeast.
- 9 of 11 Interior, 1936 Addition, fire door between 1936 and 1927 additions, looking northeast.
- 10 of 11 Interior, 1927 Addition, looking northwest.
- 11 of 11 Interior, 1922 Building, overall view, looking southeast.

Property Owner:

(complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

Name S and H Holdings, LLC (c/o Ken Stoppel)

street & number 618 E. Douglas telephone 316-

city or town Wichita state KS zip code 67202

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Luling's City Laundry
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KANSAS, Sedgwick

DATE RECEIVED: 12/23/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/19/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/03/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/07/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11001081

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 2-3-12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.









LUTING

SYNTHESIS
TRANSMISSIONS

Since
1955

YEARS IN
WICHITA





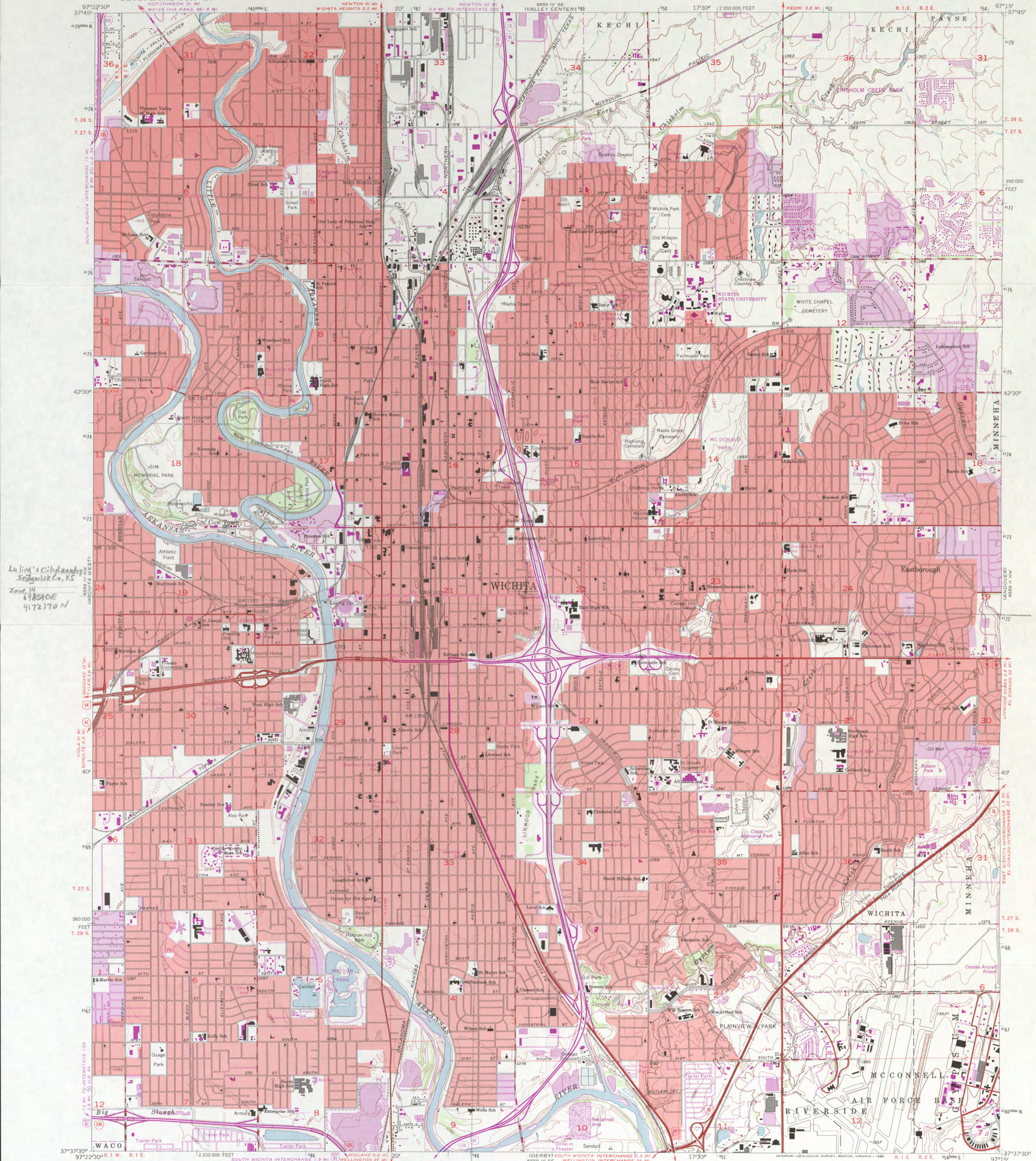






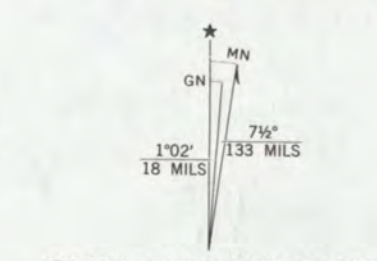






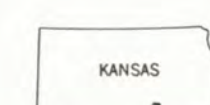
Lu Ling's CityLand
Sedgewick Co., KS
Zone 14
648510E
4172170N

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
in cooperation with State of Kansas agencies
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1954. Topography by planetable surveys 1940-1941
Revised 1961 in cooperation with the City of Wichita
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Kansas coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 14, shown in blue
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 27 meters east as shown by
dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map



SCALE 1:24 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route



WICHITA EAST, KANS.
N 3737.5—W 9715.75
1961
PHOTOREVISED 1982
DMA 6559 III NE—SERIES V878



6425 SW 6th Avenue
Topeka, KS 66615



phone: 785-272-8681
fax: 785-272-8682
cultural_resources@kshs.org

Kansas Historical Society

Sam Brownback, Governor
Jennie Chinn, Executive Director



December 16, 2011

Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, N. W.
8th Floor (MS 2280)
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Please find enclosed the following National Register nominations:

- Beaumont Hotel – Beaumont, Butler County (new submission)
- Russell County Jail and Sheriff's Residence – Russell, Russell County (new submission)
- Union National Bank – Wichita, Sedgwick County (new submission)
- Luling's City Laundry – Wichita, Sedgwick County (new submission)
- Sedgwick Downtown Historic District – Sedgwick, Harvey County (new submission)

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions. I may be reached at 785-272-8681 ext. 216 or smartin@kshs.org.

Sincerely yours,

Sarah J. Martin
National Register Coordinator

Enclosures