NPS Form 10-900
Oct. 1990

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED

APR 04 2007

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A) Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Johnson Drug Store Building

Other name/site number 173-5880-9994

2. Location

Street & number 2329 E. Central ☐ not for publication

City or town Wichita ☐ vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Sedgwick Code 173 Zip code 672

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ■ 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 ■ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ■ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patrick Zollner DSHPO 2/20/07

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Kansas State Historical Society

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional Comments.)

Signature of commenting official /Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I herby certify that the property is

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet..
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other, (explain:)

Name of Property: Johnson Drug Store Building | County and State: Sedgwick County, KS

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
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)

Commerce: Specialty Store

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce: Specialty Store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Modern Movement: Art Deco

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Concrete

Walls: Brick

Roof: Asphalt

Other: Carthalite; Ceramic Tile

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Name of Property: Johnson Drug Store Building | County and State: Sedgwick County, KS

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for Natonal Register

- [ ] **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.
- [x] **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 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 it 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1930

Significant Dates

1930

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Benjamin F. Krehbiel, mason

Charles H. Walden, Contractor

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- [ ] preliminary determination of individual lising (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:

- [x] State Historic Preservation Office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Name of repository: _____

Name of Property: Johnson Drug Store Building | County and State: Sedgwick County, KS

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

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

Zone	Easting	Northing
14S	649137	4173150

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Kathy L. Morgan, Senior Planner and Barbara Hammond, Planning Analyst

Organization City of Wichita Historic Preservation Office Date February 27, 2006

Street & number 455 N. Main, 10th Floor Telephone 316-268-4421

City or town Wichita State Kansas Zip code 67202-1688

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name World Impact, Inc

street & number 3701 E 13th Street telephone 316-682-4075

city or town Wichita state KS zip code 67208

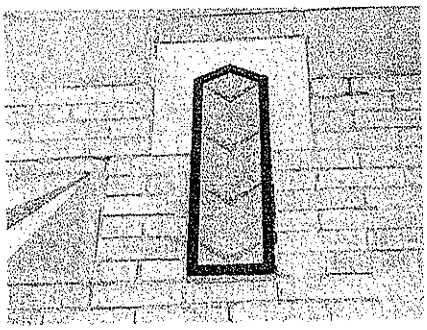
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16) U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

MODERN MOVEMENT: ART DECO

Architectural Description Overview

The Johnson Drug Store building is a one-story buff brick structure situated at the southwest corner of East Central Avenue and Grove Avenue. Built in 1930, it is an excellent representation of what is known as the Modern Broad-Front style of commercial architecture.[1] The building is 100 feet long by 45 feet wide with a corner entrance at the northeast corner of the building with Carthalite and glazed terra cotta detailing. It has a flat roof with a parapet. Brick pilasters with rose-colored Carthalite bases and stylized Carthalite torch detail in the capitals that rise above the parapet flank the corner entrance. Pilasters with rose-colored Carthalite bases and Carthalite chevron detail in the stepped capital separate the bays of the structure. Tan-colored Carthalite cast stone forms the cornice. The bulkheads are two-inch glazed terra cotta tile with Native American motif. The fenestration spans the width between the pilasters. Stepped Carthalite brackets frame the transom windows above the storefront windows. Centered in the upper façade in each of the bays is a three-colored Carthalite inverted chevron pattern on a tan background with a sand-colored border. The points of the chevrons are linked with swag. On either side of the chevron block is an obelisk with tan background, red inverted chevron and black border. The obelisk is surrounded at the top with light blue Carthalite block. This pattern is repeated in the five north-facing bays, the corner entrance bay and the first bay on the east elevation.



North Façade

The main elevation of the building is five bays wide and faces Central Avenue. The second and third bay (from left to right) originally had single door openings on the east end that have been closed and the window system extended. The glazing in the first, second, third and fifth bays each have three display windows. The fourth bay is wider and has four display windows and the chevron pattern in the upper

[1] Gottfried, Herbert and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular Design, 1870-1940.* p 249.

façade is also wider. The bulkheads in the second and third bays are painted plywood panels, identifying the location of the original doors.

East Façade

This elevation faces Grove Avenue and is two bays wide. The first bay (left to right) originally had a side door that opened into the soda fountain area of the drugstore. This doorway has now been filled in with brick and a rear door added at the corner on the south façade. The second bay has the same detailing as the bays across the north façade.

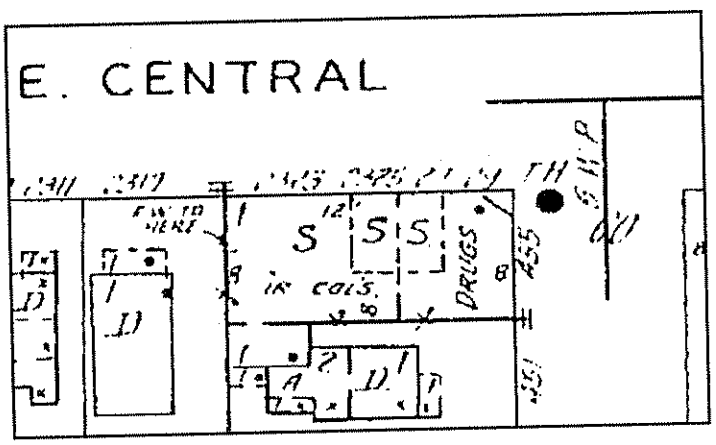
South Façade

This side of the building has had window and door openings infilled with brick and only two doorways remain operable, one at the west end and one on the east end. There was never any detailing applied to this elevation. The brick has been painted a buff color.

West Façade

Originally, at the north end of the west wall, the same Carthalite pattern appeared on the corner. Although the wall has been painted, the outline of the Carthalite detail remains visible. A small brick entry addition was added to this building sometime after 1950.

Interior



The 1935 Sanborn Fire insurance map shows the floor plan of the building. Originally, there were four storefronts in the structure. A load-bearing wall separated the grocery store/barbershop and the drugstore/wallpaper store. The west end with the grocery store and barbershop was the larger of the spaces. The ceiling in the grocery store area has been covered with a drop-ceiling system, but the original plaster ceiling remains in the drugstore area. The walls that formed the smaller storefronts that once housed the barbershop and wallpaper stores have been removed and an opening cut through the east wall of the wallpaper store for access into the drugstore area. The load-bearing wall that separated the grocery store and the drugstore remains. A small dressing room, restroom and office area has been created with partition walls in the southeast corner of the grocery store area.

Statement of Significance Overview

The Johnson Drug Store Building is being nominated under **Criterion C** because of its distinctive architectural style that represents the collaborative work of the owner Gilbert Johnson, the builder Charles H. Walden, and the manager of Cement Stone & Supply Company, Benjamin "Frank" Krehbiel without the apparent assistance of an architect. The association of Cement Stone & Supply Company with Lusco Brick and Stone Company is also important due to the fact that the latter was founded in Wichita in 1907 and the original family continues to operate the company to this day.

Gilbert Johnson and John Callender, Drug Store Owners

In the early 1920s Gilbert Johnson operated a drugstore business on the north side of Central Avenue at number 2328. Neighboring businesses in the same building included Chester Ladd Grocery, 2326 E. Central, and Bert Clever Wallpaper, 503 N. Grove (on north end, facing east). The Roosevelt Barbershop was located next door at 2324 E. Central. In 1930 Johnson purchased the property directly across the street and erected his own, multi-use building on the south side of the street. He established his drugstore in the primary segment on the east end at 2329 E. Central. His three neighbors also moved their businesses from the north side of the street to join him on the south side of the street in new quarters (Ladd Grocery at #2323; Lowell Barber Shop [under new name] at 2325, and Clever Wallpaper at 2327).[1]

Building permit records show that the projected cost at the time was $15,000 to construct the new retail block[2]. Although the country was already experiencing the strife of the Great Depression, Johnson decided to take the financial risk and his enterprise proved successful over the next few years. Johnson operated the store with the help of pharmacist John Callender for the first five years in the new location. Callender then left to go into business for himself.

One of the distinctions of his drugstore that Gilbert Johnson (then 90 years old) described in two newspaper interviews was the fact that he was the first in town to sell 3.2 per cent beer.[3] It was a business move that capitalized on the central issue of the 1932 Presidential election – prohibition. At the time, Franklin Roosevelt's presidential campaign position was to call for modification of the Volstead Act (National Prohibition Enforcement Act) of 1919. After his election, arguments that low-alcohol beer would not produce intoxication aided passage of the Cullen-Harrison bill, which permitted manufacture and sale of 3.2 beer in certain states.[4] Johnson took immediate action to sell the product, but as Wichita still had a

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[1] *Wichita City Directory*: 1930, 1931. Polk Publishing Co.
[2] Building Permit Card File, City of Wichita Metropolitan Area Planning Department, 10th floor, 455 N. Main St., Wichita, KS (re: 2347 [sic?] E. Central, 2329 E. Central).
[3] Gilbert Johnson, quoted by R. Curry, newspaper articles.
[4] National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), National Institutes of Health (NIH), a component of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. http://www.alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov Accessed 2/23/2006.

no-alcohol ordinance, he ran into trouble. After three episodes in which the store's beer was confiscated, Johnson took his case to court. The Sedgwick County Court ultimately found that 3.2 beer was non-intoxicating, and the case opened an opportunity for Wichita retailers who, like Johnson, quickly took up the sale of the beverage. Sundries and pharmaceuticals were the primary products in the drugstore, however, and this author remembers spending time there after classes at East High School. In those days of the late 1950s, the dominant beverage at the soda fountain was a 5-cent Coke, not beer.

In spite of the difficult economic times of the early 1930s, those years were profitable for the drugstore. However, they took a toll on the marriage of Gilbert and Ola Johnson. In 1936 or 1937, the couple divorced and the former Mrs. Johnson took possession of the multi-use building.[5] She hired John Callender to return and manage the drugstore, which he did until he was able to purchase the business and leasehold in 1940. The building remained under the ownership of Ola Gilbert.[6] On leaving the drugstore business, Gilbert Johnson purchased the filling station across the street on the southeast corner of the intersection of Grove and Central. He obtained a permit to demolish it and build a new service station in its place in 1936.[7] John Callender operated his store for 18 years and the business was known principally under his name as Callender Drugs. He left the business in 1968 when an injury during an armed robbery convinced him to quit.[8]

Historical and Architectural Context

During the prosperous 1920s in the United States, housing growth expanded metropolitan residential areas beyond the original city centers and the rapid development of automobile travel provided independent transportation to and from these outlying neighborhoods. The location of the Johnson Building exemplifies this fact. Central Avenue extended east from Wichita's hub area as the population grew and newer homes were built to accommodate the growth. Maps of population growth in Wichita begin with the 1919 perimeter and expand outward in all directions like ripples in a pond. The Gilbert Johnson Building, in the 2300 block of East Central, is within the first wave of that spread beyond the 1919 city limits. That site was part of a commercial corridor surrounded by mid-sized, single-family cottages and bungalow homes. Small, privately owned businesses provided handy access to goods within the neighborhoods. These developments began in the late 1910s and gained popularity during the 1920s because they offered more

[5] Curry, Robbie, *Wichita Eagle or Beacon*, "Call it Johnson" and "Art Deco: building to get facelift". Dates of newspaper articles unknown; believed to be circa 1980 or 1981. On file in Historic Preservation Office, Metropolitan Area Planning Department, Wichita City Hall, 10th floor.
[6] Curry, Robbie, newspaper articles.
[7] Building Permit Card File, City of Wichita Metropolitan Area Planning Department, 10th floor, 455 N. Main St., Wichita, KS (re: 2401 E. Central).
[8] Curry, Robbie, newspaper articles.

convenience than the high-density "downtown" business district at the core of American cities. This activity led the way to future flight-to-the-suburbs trends of the 1940s and 1950s.

Land space for outlying retail and service businesses was not at a premium as it was in downtown areas that required upper floors to accommodate rented offices as well as living space for storeowners and renters. Freestanding, one-story blocks were adequate. And, as in the case of the Johnson Building, grouped units sprang up along the high-traffic streets. [9] Four businesses were originally located in that structure, including Gilbert Johnson Drug (2329 E. Central), Bert Clever Wallpaper (2327), Lowell Barbershop (2325), and Chester Ladd Grocery (2323).[10] Although no architect apparently guided the project, owner Gilbert Johnson, builder Charles Walden, and masonry expert Benjamin "Frank" Krehbiel (General Manager of Cement Stone & Supply Company) achieved an excellent representation of what is now known as the Modern Broad-Front style of commercial architecture.[11]

The architecture of the one-story commercial blocks of the 1920s and 1930s retained some earlier characteristics and also presented a new look. As in the 19th century, street frontage is narrow, masonry construction is most common, plate glass windows dominate the facades, and a pedimented parapet surmounts the entrance. However, former fears of pretentiousness that resulted in modest decorative configurations of the 1910s gave way to stylish new ornamentation.[12] The Johnson Building illustrates this movement with its Art Deco motifs. The distinctive decorative features of the Gilbert Johnson Building are the applications of Carthalite facing stone that form the patterns on the upper façade, and the glazed tile mosaics in the bulkheads below the display windows.

Typical of the trend, the decorative plan on the building divided the façade into the separate units of the building, thus allowing some identity for the individual businesses, while at the same time, integrating them in one block. Pilasters separate each business front. They also provide textural planes and a sense of verticality and height to the short structure. Bold, repeating geometric motifs form a horizontal band that unites the four divisions as one total unit. Such highly decorative applications of Carthalite and glazed tiles strayed widely from the former brick and stringcourse designs of the late 19th century. These Art Deco effects highlight the rectilinear style of the long, low structure.

Two substantial pilasters topped by a triangular parapet frame the angled entrance to the retail space on the northeast corner of the building. The artistic purpose of that angled doorway is to provide a focal anchor for the whole building but in practicality it also functions as a convenient access to the drugstore segment from both directions. Although the building is only one story high, the broad band of plate glass

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[9] Longstreth, Richard, *The Buildings of Main Street*, p 58.
[10] *Wichita City Directory*, 1930.
[11] Gottfried, Herbert and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular Design, 1870-1940.* p 249.
[12] Longstreth, pp 54, 62.

windows precludes a heavy, squat appearance. The elongation of the low building, the geometric patterns, and the pilasters rising above the parapet all contribute to a linear design that is solid, yet graceful.

Carthalite

The history of this unique cast material follows the progression of a company that was organized in Wichita in 1907 and has continued in active business to the present day.

Lumbermen's Supply Company was founded in Wichita in 1907 when Hiram W. Lewis, prominent philanthropist and President of the Wichita National Bank, teamed up with coal company clerk, Hunter Boyd Gilkeson, II. At the time they collaborated Lewis had recently organized a new company, Cement and Stone Supply, of which he was President. Gilkeson was made Secretary and General Manager of Lumbermen's Supply. When Lumbermen's was founded, the exact association of the two businesses is not completely understood, but it appears that either they co-existed as partner companies, or perhaps Lewis was a financial backer to help Gilkeson start Lumbermen's Supply. In 1912 Lumbermen's Supply took ownership of Cement Stone, although they both continued to operate under their own names.

More importantly, it is known they had separate functions that served each other. Cement Stone & Supply manufactured ornamental, artificial trimming stone.[13] Lumbermen's Supply was a distributor for building materials including bricks, blocks, and cast stone. It operated as the marketing branch for the two as well as for some vested-interest brick manufacturers in other Kansas counties.

The primary concept here is that both companies began in Wichita. By the 1920s Lumbermen's Supply had expanded its marketing territory and held distribution plants in Topeka, Oklahoma City, Springfield, Missouri, and Kansas City, Kansas. Company literature of the time stated that they were referred to throughout the Central and Southwestern states as "The Brick Men". Lumbermen's Supply had also acquired the patents and manufacturing facilities of another cement stone company in Kansas City, Trusswall Stone Company.

A prominent function of the Cement Stone & Supply Company was to produce a decorative facing stone for which they coined the term "Carthalite." Speculation suggests that the name was meant to be reminiscent of the excellent Missouri building material, Carthage limestone.[14] The Lumbermen's Supply Company promoted Carthalite as a practical substitute for cut stone. The justification, which still holds true today, is presented as a faster and more economical process that yields a more durable product. Cast stone, which

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[13] *Garden Furniture*, Lumbermen's Supply Co. brochure, circa 1925.

[14] Telephone communication: Bruce Gilkeson, grandson of H.B. Gilkeson, and present President of Lusco Brick & Stone Company, to Kathy Morgan, Wichita Historic Preservation Office. December 2005.

lacks air pockets common in natural limestone is, and was, recognized as a stronger material.[15] In hand carved pieces, stonecutters and artisans must repeatedly create the same intricate design when multiples are required. In cast pieces, one form can be cast many times over to reproduce multiple numbers of matching pieces. Historic photographs taken in the Cement Stone & Supply Company facility give clues to the casting process. A wood form would be pressed into the sand floor, which created a negative impression when removed. The sand was treated with a product that that allowed it to be tightly compacted. This allowed the removal of the wood form without causing the molded impression in the sand to cave in (Figure 1). The cement mixture was poured into the open mold, covered, vented, and allowed to cure (Figure 2). When the positive cast object was removed from the sand it retained the articulation of the original wood form.[16]

Figure 1

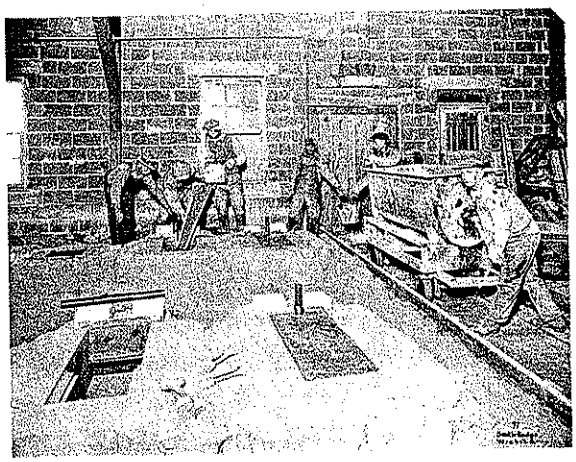

Figure 2

When Cement Stone & Supply Company went into the business of making imitation limestone, cast stone was not a new process. It had been used as a building material in medieval Europe and was popularized in England in the early 1900s. It reached widespread acceptance in the United States by 1920 [17].

Newspaper accounts show that Wichita was certainly up-to-date in manufacturing and utilizing the material throughout the early 20th century. In 1904 the Jackson-Walker Coal and Material Company built what was termed a "brick" plant on the river. The object was to produce 40,000 bricks per day and "the brick will be made of the Arkansas river sand and cement, making a fine solid, almost white brick, nearly as hard as Carthage stone."[18] Apparently the term "brick" is used here to refer to units of cast cement, not the traditional clay building bricks. H.B. Gilkeson was employed at Jackson-Walker by 1906, so he would have been familiar with enthusiasm over the new product. Likewise, entrepreneur Hiram Lewis had recognized

[15] Stone Legends (cast stone manufacturer), http://www.stonelegends.com. Accessed 2/26/2006.
[16] Photographs by Frank Wesely, circa 1920s and Edgar B. Smith, 1924. Lusco Brick & Stone Company archives.
[17] "History of Cast Stone", Cast Stone Institute. http://www.caststone.org. Accessed 2/8/2006.
[18] The Tihen Notes of the *Wichita Eagle*, May 8, 1904, pg 11. http://specialcollections.wichita.edu. Accessed 3/2/2006.

the potential of the material and organized the Cement Stone and Supply Company in 1904. The two men capitalized on the prospective value of the industry when they joined forces in the new Lumbermen's Supply Company in 1907. Their mutually compatible businesses found a subsequent niche in the growing regional market for architectural elements.

When Wichita reached the prosperous era of the 1920s, Lumbermen's Supply Company adapted the Carthalite technique to a new, luxury line of garden furniture that complemented the cast architectural components they produced for building facades. The line included benches, planters, sundials, birdbaths, and monumental porch vases.

The company then took the process to an exciting new level when they added color to the mortar and began to cast distinctive panels in the very modern Art Deco style. This technique employed mineral oxide pigments to create colors for a mosaic effect in high and low relief. [19] In the Wichita examples, the colors were predominately brick red, two shades of gold, black, powder blue, sage green, aqua, white, and black[20]. The mortar to be cast typically contained less moisture than standard concrete to aid in the molding of multicolored segments within one piece.[21]

The coloration process was not unique to Wichita, but the idea of adding crushed colored glass to some of the mortar seems to have been developed by Benjamin "Frank" Krehbiel, the manager of the Cement Stone & Supply Company. Local lore claims that additional colors and textures were achieved by the addition of Mentholatum™, Milk of Magnesia™, and other bottles, but written evidence has yet to be found.

Contrary to local hearsay, there is some question as to whether glass was used in *all* colored Carthalite. It is definitely discernable in the North Riverside Park Comfort Station, but not in the many other buildings, including the Johnson Drug Store. Unconfirmed opinions claim that it was used in the Lindbergh Mural, which is mounted too high to inspect visually. The Comfort Station and the Lindbergh Mural were both designed by City Parks Commissioner, L.W. Clapp and both were constructed in 1934. These commonalities suggest that it is possible that Clapp promoted the use of glass in his designs. Continuous questions arise, however. An oral interview with long-time resident George Vollmer states that Frank Krehbiel developed the use of glass and concrete as a cost-saving device. Vollmer, who was a young boy in the Carthalite era, maintains the impression that glass was a common additive. Nonetheless, all Carthalite contains distinctive motifs that give a new, fresh look to buildings that are otherwise architecturally similar to those of the earlier 1910 decade.

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[19] "History of Cast Stone"; "History of Concrete", Wikipedia Online Encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org. Accessed 2/21/2006.
[20] Visual inspection, five buildings and one bridge in Wichita.
[21] Telephone communication: George Vollmer, former employee of Vollmer Construction Company, to Angela Heger, Wichita Historic Preservation Office, April 2001.

Hiram W. Lewis remained as President of Cement Stone and Supply, as well as the head officer of the Gold Savings State Bank until his death in 1912. Hunter B. Gilkeson took over as President of Lumbermen's Supply Company on the death of his associate, Lewis and was an active leader in the company until his own death in 1953. T.R. Steele was promoted to president of the subsidiary Cement Stone & Company. In the early 1920s Benjamin "Frank" Krehbiel, who had started with the company as a draftsman in 1914, took over as General Manager of Cement Stone and worked in that position until 1942 at which time the business name no longer appears in the City Directories. Krehbiel then started his own business, Krehbiel Plastic Products, manufacturing aircraft parts and no more references were found with his association with cast stone products. [22]

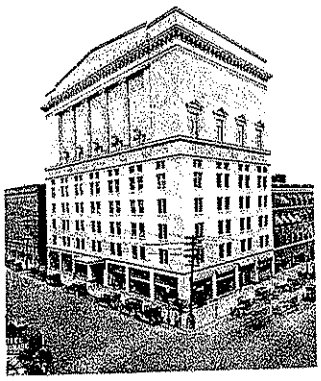
Summary

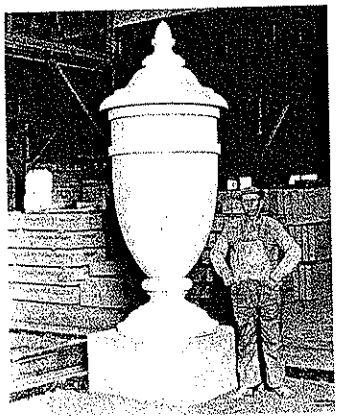
The Johnson Drug Store Building is an excellent example of the one-part, multiple-bay, commercial buildings that served the population as it expanded outward in all directions from the city center during the decades of the 1920s and 1930s. Premier examples of glazed tiles and Carthalite in fashionable Art Deco elements are preserved on the building as reminders of the decorative taste during that time.

[22] *Wichita City Directories, 1904-1943*. Polk Publishing Company.

Known Structures in Wichita that were Faced or Embellished with Carthalite and/or Trusswall Products

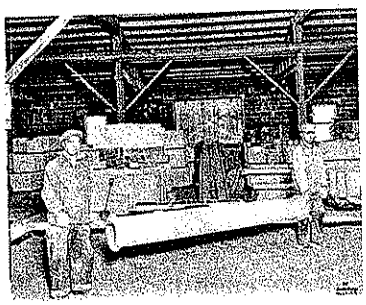
1925: York Rite Temple, southeast corner, Market and William Streets. Seven-story building in Neoclassical style with ashlar façade of cast stone and cast stone cornice, modillions, ionic pilasters, monumental urns, frieze, etc. No color. Cast elements no longer remain, upper floors removed and lower segment re-faced in 1965 renovation.



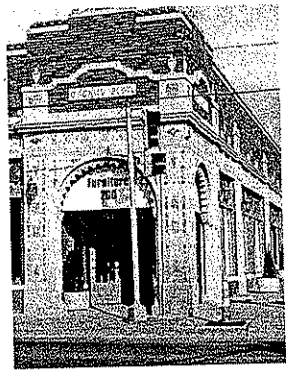


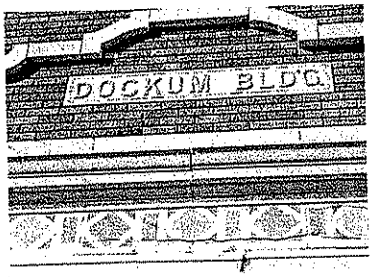
1926: Hillside Christian Church, 147 S. Hillside Avenue. Four columns in portico (cast in Kansas City). No color. Extant.

(no photos)

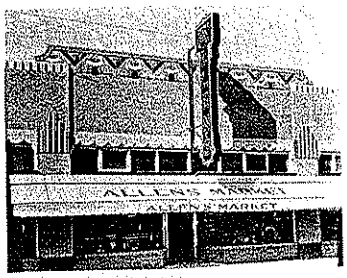


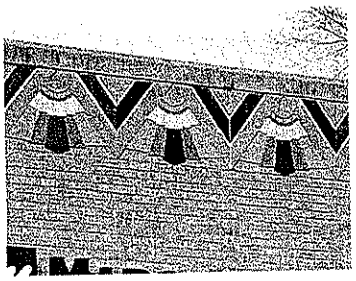
1927: Dockum Drug Store Building, northeast corner, Douglas and Hillside Avenues. Multicolored geometric motifs on frieze and cast piers surrounding corner entrance; name of business cast in color on façade. Extant.



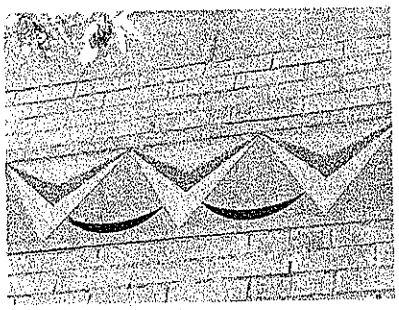


1920: Allen Market, northwest corner Douglas and Chautauqua Avenues. Multicolored geometric motifs on cornice and atop brick pilasters. Extant.

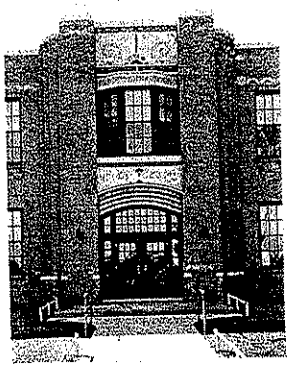




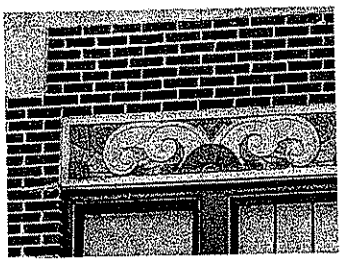
1930: Johnson Drug Store Building, 2329 E. Central Avenue. Multicolored geometric motifs on cornice, pilasters, and door hood. Extant.



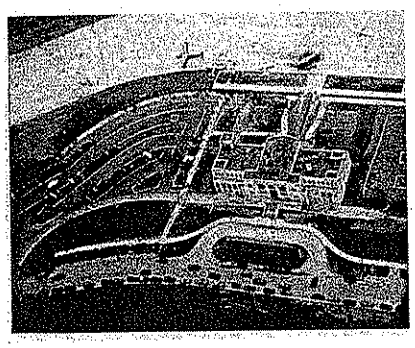
1930: Edmund Stanley Elementary School, 1757 S. Martinson Avenue. Colored curvilinear motifs on parapet and door hood; name of school cast in cement stone lintel of front bay window. Extant.

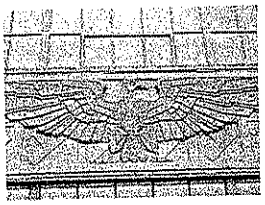


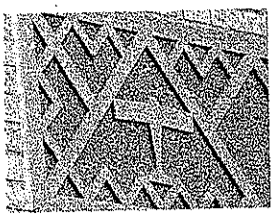
1931: The Pines Apartment Building, 631 N. Topeka. Multicolored curvilinear motifs on cornice and lintels. Extant.



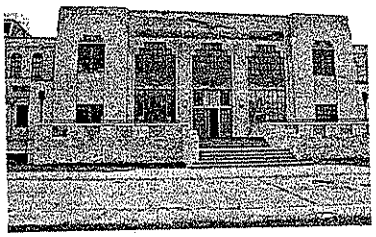
1934: Administration Building, Municipal Airport, 3350 S. George Washington Boulevard. Monochromatic panels depicting aviation and patriotic geometric motifs; neutral-toned cast cement blocks on smooth facade contrast with bricks to create effect of cornice. Extant.

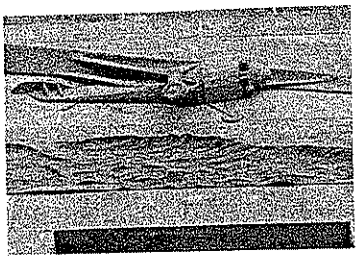




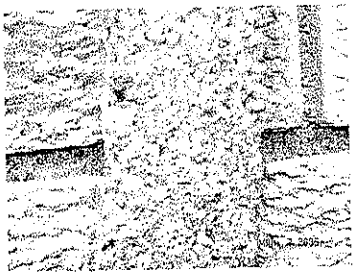


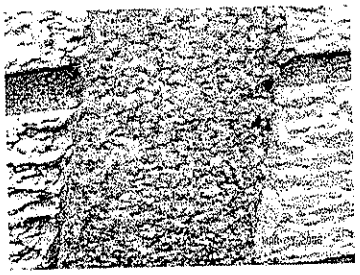
1934: Lindbergh mural, Administration Building, Municipal Airport. Freeform design depicting "Spirit of St. Louis" airplane flying over ocean. Cast in cement stone with colors blended to resemble a painting. Extant.





1934: North Riverside Park Comfort Station. Foliage design in bands on north and south facades. Cast in two neutral "sand" tones. Geometric designs on east and west facades cast in color with visible fragments of colored glass.





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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is located on the southwest corner of East Central and North Grove. The legal description of the property is North 45 FT of lots 8, 9, 10 and 11, Roach's Subdivision.

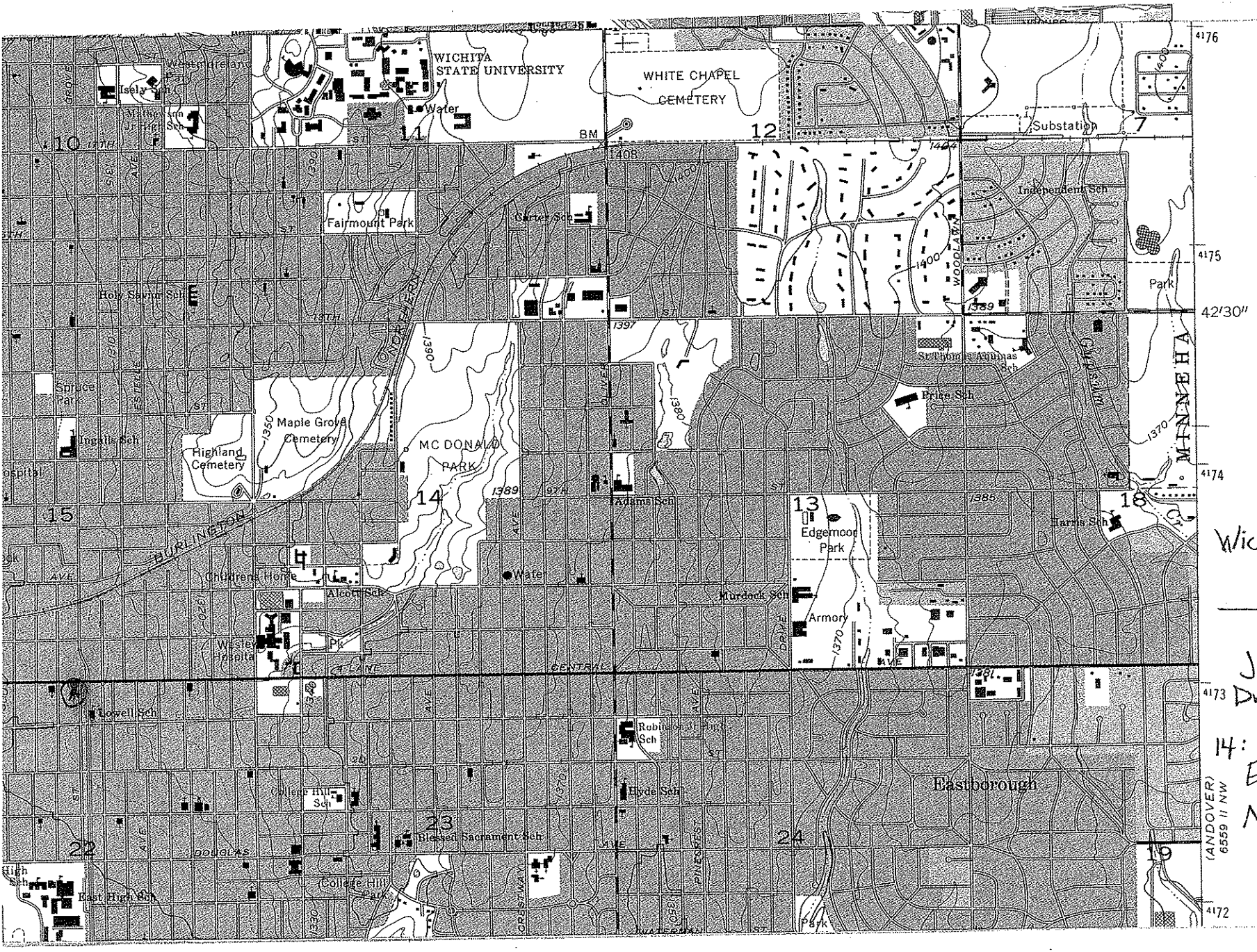
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This nomination includes the parcel of land historically associated with the resource.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Kathy L. Morgan, Photographer
Date of Photographs: March 2006
Digital Images on file at KSHS

1. East (side) and north (front) elevations, looking southwest
2. North and west elevations, looking southeast
3. West elevation, looking east
4. Painted over Carthalite detail on northwest corner of west elevation, looking east
5. South and west elevations, looking northeast
6. South and east elevations, looking northwest
7. Interior of original grocery store area, looking northwest
8. Interior of original grocery store area, looking southwest
9. Interior original drugstore area, looking south to rear entrance
10. Interior corner entrance to original drugstore area, looking northeast
11. Original opening for historic wallpaper store area, looking north



Wichita, Sedgwick Co., KS

Johnson Drug Store Bldg

14: E 649137
N 4173150