

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register Listed
July 8, 2010

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 Bierer, Samuel, House
other names/site number 013-2450-00043

2. Location

street & number 410 North 7th Street not for publication
city or town Hiawatha vicinity
state Kansas code KS county Brown code 013 zip code 66434

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 local

See file
Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____
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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

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

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
2	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single dwelling

Domestic: Single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Stick; Queen Anne; Shingle

Late 19th and 20th Century American Movements:

Craftsman

foundation: Limestone

walls: Wood

roof: Asphalt: shingle

other: Brick (chimneys)

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

Built in the late 1880s, this two-and-a-half story residence is located at the southwest corner of 7th and Hiawatha streets in Hiawatha, Brown County, Kansas. It is situated in a neighborhood of historic turn-of-the-century residences just two blocks north of the downtown. At the time of its construction, it was one of only three houses on the block. The exterior of the house exhibits an interesting blend of popular late-nineteenth century styles (Queen Anne, Stick, and Shingle) with early-twentieth century Craftsman updates. An original limestone sidewalk and two hitching posts exist along the north side of the property. There is a freestanding garage that was built southwest of the house in the 1920s.¹

Narrative Description

Exterior

The Bierer House form is irregular and includes a steeply pitched and cross-gable roof typical of late-nineteenth century residential architecture. It rests upon a limestone foundation. The exterior is clad with narrow redwood lap siding on the first story and various wood shingle textures on the upper stories. The house features its original double-hung wood windows, nineteen of which include stained glass. The house was renovated in the 1920s and changes included extending the eaves to create a wider overhang, adding a pent roof to the side and rear elevations to better define the second story from the attic story, and updating the front porch with Craftsman features. As a result, the house exhibits a blend of popular late nineteenth-century and early-twentieth century architectural elements.

East (Front) Elevation

A one-story, full-width porch dominates the front elevation, which faces east toward 7th Street. This porch was one of the features updated in the 1920s to reflect changing trends in architecture. Historically, the porch had a shed roof and included delicate spindlework typical of Victorian-era residences. Today, the porch reflects the later (1920s) Craftsman changes with its low, hipped roof and limestone base and piers supporting short, square wood porch columns. Specifically, the two corner piers support groups of three short, square, wood columns, and the center pier supports two columns. The porch floor and balustrade are made of wood. The entrance into the house is at the northeast corner. Also on the first story are two wood windows, each featuring an upper sash with a large, clear pane of glass surrounded by smaller panes of stained glass.

The second story is clad with wood shingle siding and includes three equally spaced wood windows. The upper sash of each window includes a large, clear pane of glass surrounded by smaller panes of stained glass. A pent roof encloses the half story within the gable, which is also clad with wood shingles. A horizontal window with an eyebrow above defines this space.

North (Side) Elevation

The north (side) elevation faces north toward Hiawatha Street. The front porch wraps around the northeast corner of the building. Above the porch is an eave bracket – the only one on the house – supporting the overhanging roof. A full-height, three-sided bay defines the north elevation. The protruding bay features three double-hung wood windows on each story. Like those windows on the front elevation, the upper sash of each window includes a large, clear pane of glass surrounded by smaller panes of stained glass. There is one other window of identical construction at the far east corner of the second story. There are five fixed, single-sash windows with multiple panes of clear glass on the first story. A pent roof encloses the half story within the north-facing gable, which is also clad with fish-scale-style wood shingles. There is a single horizontal window within the upper half story. There are two curved shed roof overhangs toward the west end of the north elevation. The rear second-story bay, which also may have been altered in the 1920s, includes double-hung wood

¹ During an oral interview conducted by Frances Plamann with Samuel Bierer, Jr. recorded in 1978, Mr. Bierer suggested that the two-car garage was built about 1920 when his family purchased their first automobile.

windows with a sixteen-light sash over a four-light sash. Only four windows (at the rear of the house) include this configuration.

West (Rear) Elevation

An historic limestone sidewalk leads from Hiawatha Street south through the yard to the back porch steps. A one-story porch with a low, hipped roof is at the southwest corner of the house and wraps around to the south side of the house. The rear porch includes large overhanging eaves supported by full-height wooden columns and a balustrade with narrow square spindles. The spindles also adorn the roofline of the porch between the columns. These narrow spindles are not turned as with delicate gingerbread woodwork, nor do they reflect the later Craftsman changes evident on the front porch. Although no historic photographs of this porch have been found, it is doubtful that a secondary, rear entrance would have featured many stylistic elements.

The first story of the rear elevation features one tri-partite window that does not appear to be original. The second story is clad with wood shingles and includes two wood windows each with a sixteen-light sash over a four-light sash. A pent roof encloses the half story within the gable, which is also clad with wood shingles. A square louvered opening defines this space.

There is an exterior basement entrance on the west side of the house.

South (Side) Elevation

This rear porch wraps around to the south side of the house and the rear entrance into the house is at the southwest corner. A full-height projecting bay defines the south side of the house. The first story has cutaway bay windows with overhanging corner brackets. The second story of the bay originally included a gable roof, but this was changed to a sweeping, curved shed roof in the 1920s. Within the second story bay, there are four wood windows each with an upper sash that includes a large, clear pane of glass surrounded by smaller panes of stained glass. A pent roof encloses the half story within the gable, which is also clad with wood shingles. There is a sunburst embellishment situated between two small fixed windows each with sixteen lights.

Interior

The house consists of fourteen rooms. One enters the house through the east front entrance into a foyer, which includes a corner fireplace, a staircase along the north wall, spindlework above the hallway doorways, and an oak parquet floor. The parquet floor in the foyer is not original to the home, but rather was installed in the early twentieth century.² A set of pocket doors separates the foyer from the front parlor situated at the southeast corner of the house. Within the foyer, the main staircase to the second floor is situated along the north wall and a hallway bisects the house leading to the dining room and kitchen. The foyer also showcases two of the nineteen stained glass windows throughout the house. Three of the stained glass windows display jewel cut medallions.

A second parlor is situated along the south side of the house where natural light pours through the bay windows. This parlor is separated by another set of pocket doors to the north where the dining room is. The dining room features an oak parquet floor and bay windows on the north side.

All the walls and ceilings are constructed of plaster over lathe, which were then finished with wallpaper. Some of the rooms are irregularly shaped to conform to the shape of the house and interior chimneys. Some rooms are octagonal, pentagonal, and even heptagonal.

The kitchen has been updated over the years, but the original floor plan has been retained. The kitchen has a small dessert pantry located on the north side and a door that leads into the basement. The coal and wood bins still exist there. The house is still heated with steam heat through radiators covered with marble aprons. There is a back staircase next to the kitchen that leads to the second floor. It had been closed off for many years, but has recently been reopened for use.

Three of the six original fireplaces are intact and share a central chimney. They are surrounded by tile and two have been retrofitted with gas inserts. (There are two brick chimneys visible on the exterior, but only one connects to extant interior fireplaces.) Of the removed fireplaces, one was upstairs in the north bedroom and the last fireplace to be removed was in

² Samuel Brier Jr. comments in his interview with Frances Plamann in 1978 that the floors were installed by a craftsman Bill Fraiser from Hiawatha.

the dining room.³ The house is adorned with early electrical wall sconces in five rooms. The home was equipped with electricity around 1900 replacing the oil lamps.

There are five bedrooms on the second floor, which contains maple and oak flooring. A central hallway provides access to the bedrooms on either side. The attic is accessed through a door and staircase off the second floor hallway. The attic is unfinished and includes exposed rafters and mechanical systems.

Garage

The precise date of construction of the garage is not known, but it is estimated to be around 1920.⁴ The garage features a front-facing gable with flared eaves consistent with those of the house. The gable is clad with scalloped shingles and the walls are clad with wood drop siding. The east-facing elevation features a modern two-car garage door. The north (side) elevation includes a pedestrian entrance door at the northeast corner and a three-light fixed window adjacent to the door. The west (rear) elevation includes a one-over-two window and a louvered opening.

³ Samuel Bierer, Jr. remarked in his 1978 interview with Frances Plamann about the other three (removed) fireplaces.

⁴ Samuel Bierer, Jr. suggested in his 1978 interview with Frances Plamann that the garage was built when his family purchased their first automobile.

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1888-1930

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the date of construction in 1888 and extends to 1930 to encompass the key architectural changes made to the property during the 1920s.

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 Bierer House is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its local architectural significance as a unique blend of popular late Victorian-era styles (Queen Anne, Stick, and Shingle) with the early twentieth century Craftsman style. Built in about 1888, the residence originally displayed subtle characteristics of the Stick style that included decorative wooden wall surfaces such as shingles and half-timbering. The house was updated in the mid-1920s with Craftsman elements that included a more substantial wrap-around front porch with distinctive Craftsman piers and columns. A freestanding garage was built at the rear of the property in the early 1920s.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Elaboration

Hiawatha is the county seat of Brown County in northeast Kansas. The area was first settled in the 1850s shortly after the Kansas territory was open to settlement in 1854. The community's formative years with wooden structures came to an end in the mid-1870s when permanent masonry and limestone buildings were built in the downtown. Development increased with the arrival of the Missouri Pacific Railroad in 1882, which had completed a new line from Atchison to Omaha through Hiawatha. The Rock Island Railroad arrived in 1887. By 1910, the community was well established and boasted a city waterworks, electricity, fire department, public library, three banks, mill, bottling works, feed mill, washing machine factory, greenhouses, opera house and six news publications.⁵

Downtown merchants, bankers, and businessmen lived in homes near the downtown business district. At the time of construction, the Samuel Bierer House was one of only three residences on its block, which is located two blocks north of the historic business district and the town's prominent clock tower building.⁶ Its location was convenient for its long-time occupant and owner as Mr. Bierer operated a successful local mercantile business in partnership with Albert Lawrence at 700 Oregon Street.⁷

Samuel Bierer moved to Hiawatha as a young child with his family in 1865. He was the son of Colonel Everhard Bierer and Ellen Smouse. The colonel's parents, Everhard Bierer and Catherine M. Ruckenbrodt both of direct German lineage to Wurtemberg, Germany, came to America in 1804 settling in Pennsylvania. Their son earned an education in private schools and at Madison College of his hometown in Uniontown, Pennsylvania. On April 8, 1852, he married Ellen Smouse at Brownville, Pennsylvania. Mr. Bierer worked for an attorney and was himself admitted to the bar in 1848. He joined forces with the Union Army during the Civil War.⁸

Following his discharge from the military, Colonel Bierer moved his family from Pennsylvania to Kansas in October of 1865 settling on a farm one mile east of Hiawatha. He resumed practice in his own law firm, which would eventually operate out of a building on North 5th Street in Hiawatha.⁹ Bierer's son Samuel was born in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, in August of 1857, and was with his family when they settled in Brown County, Kansas in 1865. He worked summers on the farm and attended school during the winter. Samuel graduated from the Lawrence Business College in the fall of 1877 and took a job with Hiawatha merchant S. Hesselberger and Company. Three years later he worked for Graves and Lawrence, where he worked until January of 1882 when he became a partner in the firm Lawrence, Bierer, and Baker of Hiawatha. Baker retired just two years later.¹⁰ *The Annals of Brown County, Kansas*, published in 1903, notes Bierer's role in the business:

⁵ Frank Blackmar, *Kansas: A Cyclopedic History*, accessible online at: <http://skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/archives/1912/>

⁶ Robert C. Carlton, "Clock Tower Building" Register of Kansas Historic Places nomination, 1994. Filed at the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka. Accessible online at: www.kshs.org/resource/national_register/nominationsNRDB/Brown_ClockTowerBuildingSRnomination.pdf

⁷ Dale Nimz, "Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District" National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2006. Accessible online at: www.kshs.org/resource/national_register/nominationsNRDB/Brown_HiawathaCourthouseSquareHistoricDistrictNR.pdf

⁸ William G. Cutler, *History of the State of Kansas* (Chicago: Andreas Publishing Co., 1883). Also accessible at: <http://www.kancoll.org/books/cutler/index.html>

⁹ The *Hiawatha City Directory* gives an account of the addresses and homes of "E. Bierer, attorney" for the years of 1892, 1900, 1903, and 1908.

¹⁰ *Hiawatha City Directory* – 1892. Every other page shows an advertisement for Bierer, Lawrence, and Company for dry goods.

Mr. Bierer has been the head of the firm fourteen years and during this time the business has grown to be the largest commercial business in northeastern Kansas employing twenty-five or more clerks at all times of the year. A firm to be successful must be reliable and the fact that this characteristic has been so thoroughly impressed upon this business under Mr. Bierer's management accounts for its steady growth during the last fourteen years.¹¹

Samuel Bierer became involved with local business interests while serving in the city's government. The first Hiawatha Board of Trade was created in 1884 whereas Mr. Bierer was one of eighteen people present.¹² In 1888, he was elected to the city council serving one term of which he helped in the creation of a better water works for Hiawatha. In 1900 he was reelected to serve another two-year term. He became chairman of the city council and also the Ways and Means committee. In 1897 and 1899 he was elected to serve on the local board of education. He was also a member of the local Masons belonging to the Lodge, Chapter and Commandry in Hiawatha.

Mr. Bierer married Alfaretta M. Harpster of Hiawatha on October 20, 1881. They would have six children - four daughters and two sons: Mary, Ida, Marguerite, Samuel, Jr., Bion and Alfaretta. One local history provides this account of the Bierer's residence:

Their fine modern residence at the corner of Seventh and Schilling Avenue is one of the best of the many fine homes of which Hiawatha boasts and Mr. and Mrs. Bierer recognized as model entertainers by their many friends. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bierer are active and influential workers in the First Congregational Church of this city and for a number of years Mr. Bierer has been one of the deacons of this church...¹³

In 1882, Adam Schilling turned 40 acres of his farm near Hiawatha into tracts to be sold for the purpose of building homes. This expansion of the town's city limits became known as the Schilling's Addition and can be noted on the local 1891 and 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.¹⁴

Albert Lawrence, son of C. D. Lawrence, who operated the long-lived general mercantile in downtown Hiawatha, purchased an undeveloped residential tract at the corner of 7th and Hiawatha streets in 1887. Although a precise date of construction has not been determined, it is likely that Lawrence built this home in 1888 or 1889. Lawrence's business partner Samuel Bierer then purchased the house in 1891. Bierer's first wife Alfaretta died in 1920 and in 1926 he remarried Cora Davis Colburn. The house was modernized with Craftsman updates in the 1920s, likely between 1922 and 1930.¹⁵ Bierer owned the home until his retirement in 1936 when he sold the home and moved in with Cora's parents to help care for the elderly couple. The Bierers sold the property in 1937 to Chet Jones, who owned it for ten years before selling it to Fred Ohse. Ohse immediately sold it to Donald Cowan who owned it for another ten years. Cowan sold the property to Arthur Nichols in 1957, who then sold it to Lena Cornelison and Frances Sewell Plamann in 1971. Plamann sold the property to the current owners – Clay and Debra Smith – in 2007.

Architecture – Criterion C

The Bierer House displays a unique blend of popular late Victorian-era styles with the early twentieth century Craftsman style. It was built in about 1888 when Queen Anne- and Stick-style residences were popular in Kansas. Defined primarily by its decorative wood detailing applied to the exterior, the Stick style was transitional and linked the earlier Gothic Revival with the later Queen Anne. As a result, characteristics of various late-nineteenth century styles were often blended and used together. The Bierer House includes a two-story cross-gable form that common in late nineteenth century residences. Some characteristics of that era are visible on the Bierer House, such as the mix of various shingle patterns on the upper one-and-a-half stories. Stick features, such as the spindlework and the applied half-timbering on the front porch and, were replaced with Craftsman elements when the house was updated in the 1920s.

The roots of the Craftsman style can be found in the Arts and Crafts movement of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The movement began in Britain as a reaction against Victorianism. Craftsman residences generally featured a

¹¹ Grant Harrington, editor. *Annals of Brown County, Kansas: From the Earliest Records to January 1, 1900* (Hiawatha, KS: published by the author, 1903), 511. Accessible online at www.books.google.com. Also: the 1900, 1903, 1908, and 1915 editions of the *Hiawatha City Directory* lists "Bierer, Samuel, merchant 410 N 7th." 1900: Councilmen – First Ward: George H. Chase and S. Bierer 1915: "Bierer, Sam, Jr., clerk 410 N 7th."

¹² A.N. Ruley. *History of Brown County* (Hiawatha, KS: Brown County World, 1930), 182.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ruley, *History of Brown County*, 169.

¹⁵ A comparison of the 1922 and 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps shows a change in the porches occurred in the 1920s.

low-pitched gable roof, exposed rafter tails, decorative (false) beams within gables, and either a full- or partial-width porch supported by tapered square columns. The Craftsman style was popular in Kansas from about 1910 through 1940. It spread throughout the country very quickly by way of pattern books and popular magazines, such as *The Craftsman Magazine*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Architectural Record*, and *Ladies Home Journal*.¹⁶

The simplest and most common way to update the exterior of a fashionable residence during this time was to change the porches, which the Bierers did. Other known changes they made included extending the roofline to create broader, sweeping eaves and converting the gabled bay on the south elevation to a sweeping shed roof.¹⁷ The front porch was enlarged to wrap around to the north (side) elevation and its shed roof with intersecting gable above the steps was replaced with an enlarged, low-pitch hipped roof. It now features grouped upper columns that rest on massive limestone porch piers. Specifically, the two corner piers support groups of three short, square, wood columns, and the center pier supports two columns.

The unique blend of architectural styles evident within the Bierer House reflects a period of growth and development in Hiawatha of which Mr. Bierer was an active participant. Moreover, the changes to the house in the mid-1920s illustrate the personal changes in Bierer's life – with the passing of his first wife and his subsequent remarriage.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bierer, Samuel, Jr. Interviewed by Frances Plamann, 1978. Recording in possession of current owner.

¹⁶ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Knopf, 2002), 453-454.

¹⁷ Similar changes may have been made to the north (side) and west (rear) elevations, but no historic images have been found to document changes.

Blackmar, Frank. *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History*. Chicago: Standard Publishing Co., 1912. p. 866. Vol 1.
Accessible online at: <http://skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/archives/1912/>

Carlton, Robert C. "Clock Tower Building" Register of Kansas Historic Places nomination, 1994. Filed at the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka. Accessible online at:
http://www.kshs.org/resource/national_register/nominationsNRDB/Brown_ClockTowerBuildingSRnomination.pdf

Cutler, William G. *History of the State of Kansas*. 1883. Accessible online at:
<http://www.kancoll.org/books/cutler/index.html>

Harrington, Grant. *Annals of Brown County, Kansas*. Hiawatha, KS: Harrington Printing Co., 1903.

Hiawatha City Directory. Dates: 1892, 1900, 1903, 1908, and 1915.

Kansas Democrat. Hiawatha, KS. June 19, 1902.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf Publishing, 2002.

Nimz, Dale. "Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District" National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2006.
Accessible online at:
http://www.kshs.org/resource/national_register/nominationsNRDB/Brown_HiawathaCourthouseSquareHistoricDistrictNR.pdf

Ruley, A. N. *History of Brown County*. Hiawatha, KS: Brown County World, 1930.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Hiawatha, Sept. 1896, Sheet 1; Hiawatha, Apr.1922, Sheet 6; Hiawatha July 1930 – June 1949, Sheet 7.

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

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

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>15</u>	<u>282935</u>	<u>4414740</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Bierer, Samuel, House
Name of Property

Brown County, Kansas
County and State

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

Lots A and B, Bierer's Addition, Hiawatha, Brown County, Kansas.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The nominated property includes the parcel historically associated with the Bierer House.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Debra S. Smith (co-owner) and Rick Anderson, KSHS staff
organization _____ date _____
street & number 410 N 7th Street telephone (785) 742-
city or town Hiawatha state KS zip code 66434
e-mail _____

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)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Samuel Bierer House
City or Vicinity: Hiawatha
County/State: Brown County, Kansas
Photographer: Sarah Martin
Date Photos Taken: March 10, 2010

Description of Photographs:

- 1 of 14 East (front) elevation, facing SW
- 2 of 14 North elevation, facing SW
- 3 of 14 North elevation (left) and west elevation (right), facing SE
- 4 of 14 South elevation, facing NE
- 5 of 14 South elevation, close-up of bay windows, facing NE

- 6 of 14 South elevation (left) and east elevation (right) facing NW
- 7 of 14 North elevation, close-up of limestone sidewalk pavers and gate posts, facing S
- 8 of 14 Garage, East (front) elevation, facing W
- 9 of 14 Garage, North elevation (left) and west elevation (right)
- 10 of 14 Interior, first floor front entrance foyer facing W
- 11 of 14 Interior, parquet flooring
- 12 of 14 Interior, fireplace
- 13 of 14 Interior, stairway landing between 2nd and 1st floors, stained glass window
- 14 of 14 Interior, second floor bedroom

Property Owner:

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

name Clay K. and Debra S. Smith
street & number 410 N 7th Street telephone (785) 742-
city or town Hiawatha state KS zip code 66434

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.

Figure 1: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showing the porch as of April 1922.

Figure 3: Historic Image of Samuel Bierer House, circa 1900. Source: Harrington, Grant. *Annals of Brown County, Kansas*. Hiawatha, KS: Harrington Printing Co., 1903.



RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL BIERER