



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Other name/site number N/A

2. Location

Street & number 520-819 Oregon, 101-123 S6, 108-124 S7, 601-613 Utah not for publication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 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.)

Patricia Johnson DSHPO 7/11/06
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 hereby certify that the property is

- 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:)

Signature of the Keeper Jana McCallister Date of Action 8/21/06

Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Name of Property

Brown County, Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
44	17	buildings
		sites
1		structures
1		objects
46	17	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

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter Categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- COMMERCE/office building
- COMMERCE/business
- GOVERNMENT/county courthouse
- GOVERNMENT/post office
- SOCIAL/meeting hall
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/auditorium

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- COMMERCE/office building
- COMMERCE/business
- GOVERNMENT/county courthouse
- GOVERNMENT/post office
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum
- COMMERCE/specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

See Continuation Sheet

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: STONE
Walls: BRICK

STONE, WOOD

Roof: ASPHALT

Other:

Narrative Description

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

Hiawatha Courthouse Square
Name of Property

Brown County, Kansas
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National 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.
- 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 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1872-1950

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

W.E. Hulse, courthouse architect

Harvey E. Wood, courthouse builder

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 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 State Historical Society

Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Name of Property

Brown County, Kansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Aproximately 20 acres

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

1

1	5	2	8	2	8	1	0	4	4	1	4	3	8	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

2

1	5	2	8	3	1	5	0	4	4	1	4	3	5	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

3

1	5	2	8	3	1	0	0	4	4	1	4	1	2	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

4

1	5	2	8	2	7	0	0	4	4	1	4	2	7	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

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 Susan Jezak Ford/ Brenda R. Spencer

Organization Citysearch Preservation Date _____

Street & number 3628 Holmes St. Telephone 816-531-2489

City or town Kansas City State Missouri Zip code 64109

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 See Continuation Sheet

Street & number _____ Telephone _____

City or town _____ State _____ Zip code _____

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

7. Architectural Classification

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN/Romanesque

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Commercial Style

OTHER/Modern Movement

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2 Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

Architectural Description

The Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District (1872-1950) is centered around the Brown County Courthouse Square in Hiawatha, Kansas. The district is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of COMMERCE, as a physical reminder of the town's development as the largest community in Brown County. The district encompasses 61 buildings in various styles that reflect eras associated with the town's periods of development.

The buildings within the district are primarily representative of three architectural eras: Late Victorian; Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals; and Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements—Commercial Style. These eras reflect the stages of the town's development, spanning early settlement through its boom period in the last quarter of the 19th Century and into the first half of the 20th Century. The district includes 35 buildings that were constructed in 1900 or earlier and 22 buildings built between 1901 and 1950. The district has 44 contributing buildings and 17 non-contributing buildings. Two significant features are also part of the district—the circa 1911 brick streets (listed as a structure) and the 1904 streetlights (listed as an object) that surround the courthouse square.

The extant historic styles of the Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District are as follows:

Queen Anne	5
Italianate	7
Romanesque	12
Commercial	22
Classical Revival/Colonial Revival	3

The use of local materials is a distinguishing feature of the district. In his *History of Brown County*, A.N. Ruley noted that there was an inexhaustible supply of stone within the county. Much of the stone used in early buildings came from the J.J. Weltmer or Mitch Moore quarries west of Hiawatha. In addition to its use as the primary building material, stone was commonly used for paving and foundations until concrete and other materials took its place. Ruley goes on to document the production of local brick. The town's brickyards were located on the later site of the Grand Island Railroad tracks west of downtown. The first brick fired in the county was at Hiawatha in 1858 or 1859; these local bricks were used to build the first Hiawatha Hotel. In later years, at least three additional brickyards were located in the vicinity. Hiawatha brick was used for nearly every important building, including the Opera House, the first post office, the 1879 courthouse, the Moreland Hotel and the Morrill and Janes bank building. According to Ruley, local bricks were of high quality, but brickmaking ceased after the town was connected via railroad to a better and less expensive supply.

As is typical of historic commercial structures, a number of the downtown buildings have experienced alterations over the years. Some of the alterations do detract from and obscure historic character. Many of the alterations, however,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3 Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

represent changes common to historic commercial buildings and are reversible. Reversing modern alterations could change a building's status within the district from non-contributing to contributing. Significant fabric and character is still present, portraying the commercial and architectural development of Hiawatha's central business district.

Inventory

The following properties are included in the historic district:

OREGON STREET, NORTH SIDE

1. Café Building, 722A Oregon St., 1940, Contributing.

The one-story brick Commercial style store has large windows surrounding a central doorway. The west concrete block wall extends above the flat central parapet. The west wall and the central parapet are capped with stone. The foundation is concrete.

The building was constructed in 1940 as a restaurant. It currently houses a beauty salon.

2. A&P Grocery, 722 Oregon St., 1940, Contributing.

The two-story Commercial style building has a scored stucco parapet with stone caps. The building's entrance is in the west portion of the façade; display windows with stucco bulkheads fill the remainder of the first story.

The building was constructed in 1940 as a theater, but was left unfinished during World War II. The A&P Grocery finished the building and covered the upper windows around 1950. The building is currently vacant.

3. H.G. England Monument Shop Building, 720 Oregon St., 1924, Contributing.

The one-story Commercial style brick building has a corbelled brick parapet with a stone tablet that reads, "1924". The central entrance is surrounded by display windows and is topped with a boarded over transom and a canvas awning.

The building was constructed in 1924 as a Monument shop. It has also housed an insurance office, the Brown County Farm Bureau and the Lennox Store in the 1950s. It currently houses a gift shop.

4. Wheelock Pump Shop Building, 718 Oregon St., circa 1905, Contributing.

The one-story Commercial style brick building has bands of lighter brick in the parapet. Display windows surround the central entrance. The transom is boarded over and the bulkheads are covered with wood.

E.C. Wheelock purchased this lot in 1901 and constructed this building around 1905 as a store selling water pumps. It currently houses a coffee shop.

5. Wheelock Monument Building, 716 Oregon St., 1911, Contributing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4 Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

The two-story Commercial style brick building has two shades of corbelled brick and a stone tablet that reads "Wheelock" in the parapet. Horizontal bands and a sill course of rough-cut stone extend across the second story. The second story windows are filled with downsized contemporary windows and wood shingles. Entrances are located in the center and west side of the façade. The façade has display windows and a boarded-over transom.

The building was constructed in 1911 for E.C. Wheelock, who came to Hiawatha in 1882 and bought out Jarett Marble Works in 1886. Wheelock built this building for his monument and windmill business in 1911 and retired in the 1920s. The building housed the Roudebush store in the 1940s and the Mueller store from 1945 until 1977. The building now houses a beauty salon and quilt shop.

6. Case Store Building, 712-714 Oregon St., 1886, Contributing.

The two-story Romanesque style stone building has seven arched window openings in the second story, now filled with wood shingles. Central and east entrances and display windows fill the first story of the building's stone façade. The modern awning is clad in wood shingles.

This building was constructed in 1886 for Frank Case's harness store, which sold harness, buggies and saddles. Case came to Hiawatha in 1880. J.J. Weltmer west of Hiawatha provided the stone for the building. B.S. Foster, who came to Hiawatha in 1877, ran a furniture and casket store in the east portion of the building in the 1890s. The west portion housed a hardware store in the 1920s and a plumbing and tin shop in the 1930s. The east portion of the building housed a grocery and furniture store in the early 1900s and a Western Auto store in the 1960s. The building now houses offices.

7. Kenigsberg Brothers Store Building, 710 Oregon St., circa 1885, Contributing.

The two-story Italianate style brick building has seven upper windows with carved stone lintels, now downsized with modern windows and wood. The brick is painted. The parapet contains a metal cornice with brackets. The building has a central entrance that leads to the second story. Two storefronts have recessed entrances surrounded by display windows with wood bulkheads. Stone columns are present on the first story and transoms are covered with boards. The first story has stone columns.

The building was built around 1885 and housed the Kenigsberg Brothers Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishings Store in the late 1800s until the early 1920s. The business was also known as the Golden Eagle Clothing House. The building served as Moody Music in the 1920s and 1930s. The building also housed a drug store from 1885 into the 1930s. The building currently houses an antique store and an office.

8. Hill Brothers Hardware Store Building, 706 Oregon St., circa 1886, Non-contributing.

Modern wood siding covers the upper portion of this two-story brick building. A historic metal cornice is still present at the parapet. The central entrance is surrounded by display windows and topped with a flat metal awning.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5 Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

The building is shown in 1887 and 1894 photographs as the Hill Brothers Hardware Store. The building became John Sterns & Son in the early 1900s and continues to serve as a hardware store today.

9. Lawrence/Bierer-Shadel Dry Goods Store Building, 700 Oregon St., 1896, Contributing.

The two-story Romanesque building is constructed of tan brick with tan terra cotta trim. Arched windows fill the second story of the south side and are present on the east side of the second story. The ornamental parapet contains stone plaques on the south side that read "Lawrence" and "18/96". A triangular parapet extends beyond the roofline on the east side; similar triangles on the south side were removed when the building was clad in metal siding in the 1960s. The entrance is located in the eastern portion of the south side. The south side also has a central Romanesque arch surrounded by display windows with glass transoms.

The building was built by Charles Lawrence in 1896. It replaced a frame building built by the Lawrence, Bierer & Baker Store 15 years earlier. Baker retired in 1884 and the store became the Bierer Lawrence Co. A grocery was located in the basement in the early 1900s. The store became Bierer, Shadel & Co. in the early 1900s and operated under the name until 1931, when it was renamed Bierer's. The building currently serves as a fitness facility and salon.

10. Graham Brothers Store Building, 628 Oregon St., 1891, Contributing.

The two-story brick Italianate building has a bracketed metal cornice and second-story pedimented windows, now filled with stucco. A shake shingle mansard awning shelters a contemporary brick first story that consists of an east entrance and display windows. Stucco covers the first story of the west side and extends to a one-story addition on the rear of the building.

The building was constructed in 1891 for the Graham Brothers Clothing store; West and Dodson barbers operated in the basement in 1894. A clothing store, millinery and jewelry shop operated out of the building from the late 1890s to the early 1930s. The building later housed an A&P grocery store and Reent's shoe store in the 1940s. It currently houses a Dollar Store.

11. Miner Building, 626 Oregon St., circa 1894, Contributing.

The upper façade of the two-story brick Queen Anne building is divided into three sections—a central section with an arched window opening and two side portions with oriel bays. The cornice has corbelled brick and crenellations dividing the sections and at the sides of the building. A triangular parapet once extended from the center of the building. The modern first story has two entrances to storefronts surrounded by display windows. A central doorway leads to the second story. Contemporary wood and metal awnings shelter the first story.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6 Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

The building was constructed for Mrs. M.O. Miner, a milliner and pharmacist, around 1894. The building contained a drug store and held several drug stores from the late 1890s until the late 1920s. It also contained a dry goods store until around 1910, a jewelry store in the 1910s and a grocer in the early 1920s. It currently houses a card and gift store.

12. Amann Hardware Building, 622 Oregon St., circa 1880, Contributing.

The two-story brick Italianate style building has a corbelled brick cornice. Second-story windows, now slightly downsized, have carved stone lintels and stone sills. The modern central storefront with brick bulkheads is surrounded by display windows and topped by a metal awning. An east entrance leads to the second story, shared with 620 Oregon.

The building was constructed circa 1880 for the Amann Hardware Store. It housed a hardware store from the late 1890s into the 1940s. The building later held a 5&10 Store. It is currently vacant.

13. Noble Building, 620 Oregon St., circa 1880, Contributing.

The two-story brick Italianate style building has a corbelled brick cornice. Second-story windows have carved lintels stone pediments and stone sills. The modern central storefront is surrounded by display windows and topped by a metal awning.

The building was constructed circa 1880 as the Noble Building. Charles Pyle Drugs sold drugs and books here in the late 1890s and early 1900s. The building also served as Andrew's Music Store around 1910. It currently houses a jewelry and gift store.

14. A.L. Hall Building, 618 Oregon St., circa 1897, Contributing.

The two-story Commercial style building has a façade of molded concrete block and a simple cornice. Second-story window openings with stone lintels and sills have been downsized with brick and modern windows. The building has a modern brick first story façade topped with a shingled awning. The building's first story has an east-facing entrance, display windows and an east entrance that leads to the second story.

The building was constructed around 1897 by A.L. Hall, a mason. The building served as the Eli Allendorf Bakery from the 1890s to the early 1900s and as Eicholtz Drugs around 1908. The building now houses a drug store, combined with 616 Oregon.

15. Pottenger Drug Store Building, 616 Oregon St., circa 1890, Contributing.

The two-story brick Italianate building has an elaborate metal bracketed cornice and a central plaque. The second-story window openings, now downsized with brick and modern windows, have arched carved stone headers. The first story is covered with modern wood clapboards, topped with a shake shingle awning. An entrance is located in the west portion of the façade. The east wall is clad in modern brick on the first story.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7 Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

The building was constructed around 1890 by John Pottenger, a druggist that came to Hiawatha in 1871, for Pottenger & Pyle Drugs. It held a barber and millinery shop in the late 1890s and early 1900s. It became a drug store again in the 1910s and is currently a drug store, combined with 618 Oregon.

16. Citizens State Bank Building, 610 Oregon St., 1963, Non-contributing.

Brick and glass panels front the one-story brick and concrete Modern building. The roof above the west entrance zigzags; the east roof is flat.

The building was constructed for the Citizens State Bank in 1963. It continues to serve as a bank.

17. Hoye Market Building, 606 Oregon St., circa 1885, Non-contributing.

The one-story brick Commercial style brick building has a modern central entrance surrounded by two display windows and topped with a new metal awning. A flat yellow metal parapet rises above the awning.

The building was built by Ed Hoye around 1885 for the Hoye & Matheson Meat Market. Part of the shop also sold pianos and jewelry. The building continued to house a millinery shop and butcher in the late 1890s and grocer and barber in the early 1900s. It currently operates as a restaurant.

18. Robertson's Dry Goods Store Building, 602-04 Oregon St., circa 1885, Non-contributing.

The upper portion of the building is covered with modern wood siding that combines 602 and 604 into a common storefront. Upper windows in the east portion have been covered. The building has a wood awning and the east section has a bracketed metal cornice at the roofline. The first story has an east entrance and small display windows.

The building was constructed as two structures around 1885. By 1900, Robertson's Dry Good's Store occupied both storefronts. The combined buildings became the Golden Rule Clothing Store in the early 1900s and City Hall was located on the second story of the east portion during this time. The building later served as Middlebrook's Dry Goods and was McDonald's Department Store in the 1970s. The building currently houses several stores and offices.

19. Morrill & Janes Bank Building, 600 Oregon St., 1872/1882, Contributing.

The two-story stone Italianate building has a bracketed stone cornice on the south and west sides. Second-story windows, now boarded over, have arched carved stone headers. Stone quoins are located at the corners of the second story. The first story is clad in glass panels installed in 1940. An entrance is located in the southeast corner of the building. Windows are irregularly placed in the south and east sides of the first story. A metal and wood awning wraps around the southeast corner of the building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

The original 25'x50' building was constructed in 1872 as the Morrill & Janes Bank. The building was expanded in 1882 to today's appearance and 50'x100' size. A city library, founded by E.N. Morrill with an initial 1300 volumes, was located on the second floor in 1882. Morrill represented the area in Congress and served as Governor from 1895 to 1897. A photographer was located in the second story in the late 1800s. In the early 1900s, dentists had offices upstairs. The building ceased operations as a bank in 1962, when a new building was constructed. The building is currently used as an office.

20. Adams & Schilling Store Building, 528-530 Oregon St., 1879, Non-contributing.

The two-story brick Italianate building has a bracketed metal cornice that runs along the west and south sides of the building. The second-story window openings, now downsized with brick and filled with modern windows, have segmental brick headers with carved stone voussoirs and stone sills. The building has a southwest corner entrance and display windows topped with a wood awning. Several entrances have been added or relocated on the west side.

The building was constructed in 1879 for the Adams and Schilling store, which sold furniture, hardware and Queensware. It housed Meisenheymer Hardware in 1887, George Adams Hardware and Furniture in 1894, C.H. Andrew's Music Store in 1903, C.K. Finney Drug Store in 1923 and drug stores from the 1940s through the 1970s. The Knights of Pythias Lodge was also located on the second floor in the late 1890s. The building currently houses a furniture store.

21. Office Building, 526 Oregon St., 1970, Non-contributing.

The one-story concrete building has a central glass entry surrounded by panels clad in stone. A metal awning spans the façade.

The building was constructed on the former site of the Chief Theater that burned in 1969. It currently houses offices.

22. Maglott Grocery Store Building, 524 Oregon St., 1896, Contributing.

The two-story brick Romanesque building has a corbelled cornice and a stone tablet in the parapet that reads "Maglott". The second-story windows feature a central large window surrounded by narrower windows, all with arched headers and stone sills, now downsized. A modern wood awning shelters the modern storefront, consisting of a west entrance and display windows. The first-story bulkhead is clad in ceramic tile and the west wall is clad in concrete. An open stairway under an arch on the east side of the building leads to the second story.

The building was constructed in 1896 for the Maglott Grocery. It continued to house a grocery and barber shop into the early 1900s. The building currently has apartments in the second story.

23. Hall Store Building, 522 Oregon St., 1896, Contributing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9 Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

The two-story brick Romanesque building has a corbelled cornice and a stone tablet in the parapet that reads "Hall". The second-story windows feature a central large window surrounded by narrower windows, all with stained glass transoms, arched headers and stone sills. The modern storefront has a west entrance and display windows. The first-story transom is covered with metal.

The building was constructed in 1896 for the Hall Store, selling meat and baked goods. The building housed a butcher and restaurant in the early 1900s, a pool hall in the 1910s and a pool room, painter and dry cleaning shop in the 1920s. It currently houses a jewelry store and beauty salon with apartments in the second story.

24. Barnum Store Building, 520 Oregon St., 1896, Contributing.

The two-story brick Romanesque building has a corbelled cornice and an opening for a stone tablet (now missing) in the parapet. The second-story windows feature a central large window surrounded by narrower windows, all with stained glass transoms, arched headers and stone sills. The modern storefront has an east entrance and small windows. The first-story transom is covered with stucco. An open stairway to the second story is located on the east side of the façade and the east wall is clad with concrete.

The building was constructed in 1896 for the Barnum & Ball Flour and Feed Store. The building also sold music and sewing machines in the late 1890s and had a photography gallery on the upper floor. Windmills and pumps were sold here in the early 1900s; meat and groceries were sold here in the 1910s and 1920s. It currently houses a bar with apartments in the second story.

OREGON STREET, SOUTH SIDE 500 BLOCK

25. Brown County Creamery Building, 523 Oregon St., circa 1910, Non-contributing.

The two-story brick Commercial style building has a stepped parapet and a stone parapet course. Upper windows are filled with brick. The modern first-story storefront has a west entrance and display windows between a brick bulkhead and wood transom. Irregularly placed window and door openings are located on the east and west walls.

The building was constructed around 1910 for the Brown County Creamery, which operated here into the 1920s. It currently houses an art center.

SOUTH 6TH STREET, EAST SIDE

26. Steve's Corner Drug Store Building, 101 S. 6th St., 1984, Non-contributing.

The one-story brick contemporary building has a metal false-mansard roof. Entrances are located on the west and north sides and windows are located on the west side.

The building was constructed in 1984 after the 1982 demolition of the Opera House that stood on this site. The building houses a drug store and barbershop.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10 Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

27. Newcomb's Grocery Store Building, 105 S. 6th St., 1896, Contributing.

The two-story brick Commercial style building has a stepped parapet and arched second-story window openings, now filled with modern windows. The brick is painted. The modern first story has a metal awning, which shelters a north entrance and several windows.

The building was constructed in 1896 as A.L. Newcomb's Grocery. The space held a bowling alley in the early 1900s, a clothing store in the 1910s and a grocery in the 1920s. It now contains offices. The store later housed the Northeast Kansas Telephone Plant, founded by C.H. Munsell.

28. C.H. Lawrence Building, 107 S. 6th St., circa 1880, Non-contributing.

The two-story brick Commercial style building has a stepped metal parapet and arched second-story window openings, now filled with modern windows. The brick is painted. The modern first story has been filled with brick, except for a recessed entry area and three small south windows.

The building was constructed around 1880 for C.H. Lawrence's harness shop. It soon provided offices for the Electric Light Company, as well as billiard in the first story and offices in the second story. By 1885, Lawrence sold the harness business to J.C. Kelsey. The harness store operated out of the building into the 1900s. The building housed a piano store in the 1910s and a variety store in the 1920s. It is currently used as a dental office.

29. Meyer & Hamman Store Building, 109 S. 6th St., circa 1885, Contributing.

The three-story brick Romanesque building has four façade arches that reach to the third story, ending just below a stepped parapet. The windows on the second story have been downsized and the windows on the third story have been filled with brick. The first-story openings have been filled with brick, except for two modern windows.

The building was constructed around 1885 for Meyer & Hammon, a farm implement company that also sold sewing machines and musical instruments. The firm changed its name to Meyer & Sterns by 1900. The building served as an armory in the 1920s. In the 1930s and 1940s, the building housed Griffith Motor. It currently contains offices.

30. Brown County World and Printing Company Building, 113-115 S. 6th St., circa 1896, Non-contributing.

The two-story brick Romanesque building has bands of rough stone across and capping the parapet, with extended pilasters surrounding the entrance and at the outer edges. The second-story windows have rough-cut stone lintels and sills and are now filled with wood shingles and modern windows. A modern wood awning obscures a central Richardsonian Romanesque entrance. Modern display windows above brick bulkheads fill the first story.

The building was constructed circa 1895 for the Brown County World and Printing Company. It contained offices, a printing office and a telephone exchange in the early 1900s. The *World* printing plant was located here until the late

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11 Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

1920s. In 1930 the north portion housed a photographer and the south portion housed a cream and produce store. It currently contains offices.

31. Hazen Building, 117 S. 6th St., circa 1926, Contributing.

The two-story brick Commercial style building has a wood awning at the upper cornice, surrounded by side walls that extend beyond it and are topped with finials. Second-story casement windows are topped with glass transoms. A modern wood awning covers a recessed arched north entrance and several windows. Multi-colored terra cotta tiles are inset in the second story above the entrance and are likely present at the obscured entrance arch.

The building was constructed around 1926 for a store. It currently houses offices. (1930 SM-S)

32. Dwelling Building, 119 S. 6th St., circa 1885, Non-contributing.

The two-story Commercial style building has a modern brick façade. A historic bracketed cornice is present above new second-story windows. The first story has two recessed entrances in the north portion and a large window in the south portion. The south wall is covered with stucco.

The building was constructed around 1885 as a dwelling. It became a doctor's office in the early 1900s and housed a telephone exchange from the 1910s until the 1930s. It is currently used as an apartment building.

33. Dimmock Mortgage Company Building, 121 S. 6th St., circa 1880, Non-contributing.

The façade of the stone one-story Commercial style building is clad in modern stucco. The building has a bracketed cornice at the parapet and a bracketed course over the central doorway. Two windows surround the entrance. The freestanding north wall is stone.

The building was constructed around 1880 and served in the early 1900s as the Dimmock Mortgage Company. It has historically served as an office and currently contains an insurance office.

34. H.J. Aten Building, 123 S. 6th St., circa 1880, Contributing.

The one-story stone Commercial style building has a bracketed stone cornice at the parapet and a bracketed stone course over the central doorway. The parapet is topped with a metal signboard. The building has two extensions seen from Utah Street—a central addition with a flat roof and wood siding and a rear shed extension, clad in metal.

Henry J. Aten, Hiawatha's first city clerk and mayor from 1874 to 1875, and Captain Schilling ran Aten Insurance & Loan office here from 1879 to 1919. Sloop's Cleaners has owned the building since World War II.

UTAH STREET, SOUTH SIDE

35. Life & Annuity Association Office Building, 601 Utah St., 1909, Contributing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 12

Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

The two-story brick Commercial style building has a chamfered corner entrance with an oriel bay in the second story. Bands of terra cotta span the cornice, which is topped with a crenellated parapet. A second entrance is located on the east side of the building, also topped by an oriel bay. Second-story windows, now downsized on the east side, have stone headers and stone sills. First story windows have transoms covered with wood. Basement windows are filled with glass block. The foundation is stone.

The building was constructed in 1909 for the Life & Annuity Association. The business was absorbed by North American Union in the early 1910s and moved to Topeka. The 1911 Sanborn map shows the building as vacant on the first story and a lodge using the upper floor. The building was purchased for the Masonic Hall in 1919. The basement housed the Lou Weltmer Printing business in the mid-1920s. A kindergarten once met in the basement. The building is currently used as a Masonic meeting hall.

36. Dr. Hart's Veterinary Office Building, 605 Utah St., circa 1920, Non-contributing.

The façade of the one-story building is clad in modern wood clapboards. Two entrances and three window openings fill the façade.

The building was constructed around 1920 for Dr. Forrest Hart's veterinary office. It later served as a beauty shop and a restaurant. It currently houses the Hiawatha Daily World newspaper.

37. Hiawatha Daily World Office Building, 607 Utah St., circa 1925, Contributing.

The one-story brick Commercial style building has a textured brick parapet capped with stone. Four brick pilasters run from the ground to extend above the parapet. The first story has a modern windows set into the brick façade with an entrance in the east portion. A modern wood awning shelters the first story. The west wall is brick with double-hung windows.

The building was constructed around 1925 for the Hiawatha Daily World and continues to house the newspaper.

38. Hiawatha Memorial Auditorium Building, 609 Utah St., 1920, Contributing.

The two-and-a-half-story brick Classical Revival building is fronted by a gabled brick and stone pediment supported by four two-story Ionic stone columns. A stone entablature and cornice support the triangular brick pediment. "Hiawatha Memorial Auditorium" is carved into the entablature. Stone steps lead to three pairs of entrance doors topped with multipaned transoms. Multipaned windows with fanlights are located in the second story above these doors. Six-over-one windows are located on the first story and six-over-two windows are located on the second stories of the far east and far west bays. The east and west sides of the building have three central arched windows in the second story, several multi-paned windows and north entrances. A stone watercourse runs around the north, east and west sides of the building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 13 Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

The building was constructed in 1920 by the City of Hiawatha as an auditorium and memorial to local residents who served in World War I. Thos. W. Williamson & Co. served as the architect. The building was dedicated November 30, 1921. It served as a public auditorium until 1977 and was acquired by the Brown County Historical Society in 1980. It now houses the Historical Society and a museum. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1985.

39. U.S. Post Office Building, 613 Utah St., 1917, Contributing.

A gabled portico supported by Doric columns fronts the one-story Colonial Revival brick building. The building has a central raised attic story and a parapet that incorporates sections of balustrade. The parapet is capped with metal and the cornice is wood. A window set within arched molding is present on the east and west sides. Other windows on the north, east and west sides have six-over-six pane configuration and are topped with flat brick headers with stone voussoirs.

The building was constructed in 1917 as a post office with James A. Wetmore acting as the supervising architect. The building is very similar to a post office in El Dorado, Kansas. A rear dock was added in 1960 and the interior was remodeled in 1968. Accessibility improvements and tuckpointing were done in 1982. The building continues to serve as a post office.

COURTHOUSE SQUARE

40. Brown County Courthouse, 601 Oregon St., 1925, Contributing.

The three-story limestone Classical Revival building is located in the center of the courthouse square, with entrances on the north and south sides. The symmetrical north and south sides are nearly identical, fronted by central blocks pulled slightly forward of the main wall. Four Corinthian columns extend from the second to the third stories. Three pedimented entrances are located at the first story, with windows placed above them in the second and third stories. Window bays placed on either side of the entrances complete the central block, which is topped by a central ornamental medallion that reads, "1925". The building has a simple cornice below the parapet and a watercourse above the first story. The outer bays of the north and south façades contain windows on all three stories. The east and west sides of the building are also fronted by central blocks pulled slightly forward of the main wall. Large windows fill the central portions of the block on all three stories and are surrounded by Corinthian columns that extend from the second to the third stories. The parapet has decorative medallions and window placement is identical to that found on the north and south façades.

The building was constructed in 1925, designed by W.E. Hulse and built by Harvey E. Wood. This is the third Brown County Courthouse on this site. Hulse designed six other Kansas courthouses. The building continues to be used as a courthouse.

SOUTH 7TH STREET, WEST SIDE

41. Meek's Mortuary Building, 124 S. 7th St., 1912, Contributing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 14

Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

The two-story brick Romanesque building sits on the northwest corner of S. 7th and Utah Streets. The two façade windows—two on the second story and two on the first story—have stone Romanesque arched headers and stone sill courses. The first-story windows have contemporary multi-paned windows and are separated by a double entrance. Canvas awnings shelter the first-story windows and entrance. The south wall is coursed concrete and has Romanesque windows in the east bay and irregular fenestration. The cornice is stone. Metal letters on the building's façade read, "Meek 19/12".

The 1911 Sanborn map shows a "Concrete Foundation" at this location. Joseph Meek built this building for his mortuary in 1912. Meek married M.E. Yost's granddaughter and bought out Yost Furniture and Undertaking business, located at 805 Oregon, in 1912. The building continues to serve as a funeral home.

42. Meek's Furniture Building, 124 S. 7th St., 1916, Contributing.

The one-story brick Commercial style building has a central double entrance surrounded by contemporary multipaned windows with original prism glass transoms. The parapet has ornamental patterns of raised brick, stone accents, brick pilasters and stone caps.

The building was built in 1916 to house Meek's furniture business, formerly located in the Yost Block at 805 Oregon. The building serves as part of the funeral home adjacent to the south of the building.

43. Fairchild Building, 116 S. 7th St., 1916, Contributing.

The one-story brick Commercial style building has a recessed north entrance and display windows with original prism glass transoms. The parapet has ornamental patterns of raised brick, stone accents, brick pilasters and stone caps. "Fairchild" is inlaid in the entrance tile, which extends into the interior.

The building was constructed in 1916 for Hal Fairchild's plumbing office. It operated as a plumber's office in the 1920s and 1930s. It currently serves as the Genealogy Research Center.

44. Shannon Veterinary Building, 112 S. 7th St., circa 1910, Non-contributing.

The one-story veneered brick Commercial Style building has undergone modern alterations that include altering the fenestration and painting the brick. The façade currently has a central double entrance surrounded by two modern windows and an ornamental brick parapet. A half-wall extends south of the building.

The building was constructed around 1910 for a James O. Shannon's veterinary office. It housed a battery charging station in the 1920s and 1930s. It is currently used for law offices.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 15 Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

45. Adams Auto Agency Building, 108 S. 7th St., 1910, Contributing.

The one-story brick Commercial style building has an off-center large double entrance, display windows and a wood-covered transom. Pilasters extend from the ground level into the brick parapet. The parapet is topped with a central gable; the parapet and gable are capped with rough-cut stone. Rough-cut stone also spans the lower level of the parapet. The freestanding north wall has four double-hung windows and a stone foundation.

The building was constructed for the George Adams Automobile Agency & Garage in 1910, with an office and salesroom in the front of the building and a machine shop in the rear. Frank Sterns owned the garage from the late 1920s into the 1970s. It currently houses offices.

46. First National Bank/ IOOF Building, 701 Oregon St., 1891, Contributing, Kansas Register of Historic Places.

The two-story Romanesque building fills a corner lot. The building's primary entrance is in a tower on the northwest corner. The tower has bands of rusticated stone above the first and second stories and is topped by a finial tower with clock faces on the north and east sides. The building's east side is four bays wide; each bay has a stone Richardsonian Romanesque arch in the first story, a pair of windows in the second story and a brick gable pediment containing an inset rectangle of terra cotta. Bay three on the east side contains an entrance and two additional entrances are located in the south portion of the east side. The north side is two bays wide, with a central arched window on the first story, two second-story windows and two gabled pediments, identical to those on the east side. All second-story windows have a stone sill course and stone lintels above bands of ornamental terra cotta. The pediments have stone bases and the building's foundation is stone.

The First National Bank constructed the building in 1891 after a fire wiped out the block and the bank's former location. The IOOF used the second story until very recently. An office was located on the bank's southeast corner and the west side of the building housed a clothing and furniture store, a hardware store and a grocery. The building was sold to H.G. England in 1936 and to Schroff in 1941 and was a grocery and beauty salon in the building until 1969. Schroff gave the city title to the clock in 1951. The building later became the Mendenhall store and has been vacant since 1991. The building was listed on the Kansas Register of Historic Places in 1992. It is currently vacant.

OREGON STREET, SOUTH SIDE

47. First National Bank Storefront Building, 705 Oregon St. 1891, Contributing.

The two story brick Italianate building has a stone Richardsonian Romanesque window in the second story, a bracketed metal cornice with a signboard in the parapet. The first story has a modern east entrance, display window and boards covering the transom. A historic central metal column is present on the first story.

The First National Bank constructed the building in 1891 after a fire wiped out the block. William A. Fraser owned it from 1909 to 1956. It was a millinery store in the 1890s, a confectionary store in the 1900s and 1910s and a barbershop in the 1920s. It currently serves as a business office.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 16

Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

48. Nye Building, 707-709 Oregon St., circa 1892, Contributing.

The two-story brick Queen Anne building has a central Palladian window with stone headers separating two second-story oriel bay windows. The bracketed metal cornice is topped with a gable pediment. The first story has a modern storefront clad in wood siding. Two entrance doors are located in the east portion; central bays and display windows are located in the west portion.

The First National Bank constructed the building after an 1891 fire wiped out the block. Dr. Nye purchased the building in 1895 and had his office on the second story. The first story served as housed a tailor/jewelry store and the east portion contained a shoe store until the 1920s. It currently houses an office supply store.

49. Stewart Lytle Building, 711 Oregon St., circa 1892, Contributing.

The two-story brick Queen Anne style building has inset brick arch that spans the second story, filled with three windows that make up a Palladian motif. The ornamental cornice is metal. The contemporary first story has an east entrance, two display windows, wood covering the transom and a brick bulkhead. The west wall has regularly spaced fenestration in both stories and a stone foundation.

The building was constructed after an 1891 fire wiped out the block. It was purchased in 1895 by Stuart Lytle, who lived in the second story. It housed a grocery store in the late 1890s and was a restaurant from around 1900 until the 1930s. It currently houses an antique store.

50. Grimes Store Building, 713 Oregon St., 1890, Contributing.

The two-story brick Queen Anne building has a central metal oriel bay window on the second story, surrounded by two smaller windows. The smaller windows have arched brick headers with stone voussiours and stone sills. The metal cornice has a central arched parapet that reads, "Grimes 1890". The modern first story has a central entrance, display windows and a covered transom, with historic outer metal columns. The east wall has regularly spaced windows in the second story and windows and doors in the first story.

The building was constructed for J.T. Grimes, who established a monument, pump and windmill business in 1879. The Grimes family owned the building until 1961. The *Journal* newspaper occupied the second story in 1894. The building housed Grimes' monument shop until the 1910s, an automobile accessory shop in the 1920s and a produce store in the 1930s. It is currently used as a residence and as a barber shop.

51. Lewis Harness Shop Building, 715 Oregon St., 1894, Contributing.

The two-story brick Romanesque building has two Richardsonian Romanesque windows in the east portion and a double-hung window in the west portion of the second story. The corbelled brick cornice is topped with a parapet that has a central stone tablet that reads, "Lewis". The east portion of the first story is filled with a contemporary storefront

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 17

Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

that has a central entrance surrounded by display windows. The transom is covered with wood. The west bay has an arched entrance to the second story. The west window in the second story has a massive stone lintel. Stone courses above the first story and at the second-story sills continue across 715, 717 and 719 Oregon Street.

The building was constructed in 1894 for the Lewis Harness Shop with apartments in the second story. A grocer occupied the first story in 1896, a laundry in the early 1900s and a barbershop in the 1910s. The second story had a pool room in the 1920s and a lodge hall used the building in the 1930s. The building currently houses a jewelry and cellular telephone store and has apartments in the second story.

52. Foster Store Building East, 717 Oregon St., 1894, Contributing.

The two-story brick Romanesque building has two Richardsonian Romanesque windows in the second story. The corbelled brick cornice is topped with a parapet that has a central stone tablet that reads, "Foster". The first story is filled with a contemporary storefront that has a central entrance surrounded by display windows. The transom is covered with wood. Stone courses above the first story and at the second-story sills continue across 715, 717 and 719 Oregon Street.

The building was constructed in 1894 for a grocer and jeweler in the first story and furnished rooms in the second story. *The Democrat* newspaper was located on the second floor in 1901 and the building served as a pool hall in 1911. The building currently houses a laundry and apartments in the second story.

53. Foster Store Building West, 719 Oregon St., 1894, Contributing.

The two-story brick Romanesque building has two Richardsonian Romanesque windows in the second story. The corbelled brick cornice is topped with a parapet that has a central stone tablet that reads, "Foster". The first story is filled with a contemporary storefront that has a central entrance surrounded by display windows. The transom is covered with wood. Stone courses above the first story and at the second-story sills continue across 715, 717 and 719 Oregon Street.

The building was constructed around 1894 to house B.S. Foster's furniture dealership and undertaking business with apartments in the second story. The 1901 Sanborn map shows a drug store in the building and the 1911 map shows a flour and feed store here. The building housed a barbershop and plumber in the 1920s and a tin shop and plumber in the 1930s. The building currently contains a video store in the first story and apartments on the second story.

54. Fire Station/City Hall Building, 723 Oregon St., circa 1901, Contributing.

The two-story brick Romanesque building has a row of seven windows in the second story, now downsized with wood and very small modern windows, connected by stone sill and lintel courses. Another stone course is present above a corbelled brick cornice, under the stone-capped parapet. An arched central entrance is surrounded on either side by

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 18 Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

large arched openings and outer arched entrances. All first-story openings have been downsized or altered with stucco and modern windows and doors.

The building was constructed around 1901 as a fire station that included a room for the city hall. The Elks moved to the second story in 1955. The building currently serves as the Hiawatha City Hall.

55. Dodson Building, 725 Oregon St., circa 1910, Non-contributing.

The two-story brick building is covered with a modern metal façade on the second story, topped by a plain brick parapet. The west portion of the first story is clad in metal and the east side of the first story is clad in tan glass panels. A metal awning covers an east entrance, display windows and a garage door in the west portion of the building.

The building was constructed around 1910 for George Dodson. The building initially housed a plumbing business, an undertaking business, an office and a garage. George Dodson owned the local Ford Franchise and operated out of this building. The building currently houses an auto parts store.

56. Arrow Theater Building, 729 Oregon St., 1973, Non-contributing.

The one-story brick building has a plain façade with a central entrance and no windows. The west side of the building is clad in corrugated metal.

The building was constructed for the Arrow Theater in 1973 on the former site of the Steam Laundry, the only building in this block left standing after the 1891 fire.

57. O.W. Brown Lumber Company Building, 801 Oregon St., circa 1880, Contributing.

The one-story brick Commercial style building is covered with historic stucco and has an extension on the west side. The building's north façade has a west entrance and east double-hung window. The building has a gable roof with a flat north parapet. Two rear additions include a gabled brick building clad in stucco and a wood saltbox lumber shed with doors on the west side.

The building was constructed for the O.W. Brown Lumber Company, which succeeded the R.L. Henry Lumber Company. Claire Harpster purchased the lumberyard in 1911 and owned it until 1980. Sanborn maps show the building's current footprint in this location from 1885 on. The lumberyard burned in March 1955 and was rebuilt, but this building was not destroyed. It currently houses a dance studio.

58. Yost Block Building, 805 Oregon St., 1892, Contributing.

The two-story brick Queen Anne building is freestanding. A pressed metal cornice wraps around the upper portion of a second story oriel bay, which is topped with a hipped roof. A plaque that reads "Yost Block 1892" is present above the second story. The metal oriel bay is surrounded by two stone-topped arched windows openings, with the center

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 19 Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

window now boarded over. The first story has two double side entrances surrounding central display windows. Metal columns are present on the first story and outer walls are topped with stone finials. The side walls have minimal fenestration; side walls step down to the rear of the building.

The building was constructed in 1892 for M.E. Yost, a cabinetmaker who came to Hiawatha in 1881 and opened a furniture store and undertaking business. Joseph Meek married Yost's granddaughter in 1912 and bought the business, building Meek's Mortuary at 124 S. 7th St. Meek kept his furniture business in this building until the mid-1910s. The Yost family owned the building until 1946. It housed an automobile supply store in the early 1930s and served as the Harpster Lumber office from 1955 until 1980. The building is currently used for storage.

59. Reents Shoe Store Building, 813 Oregon St., circa 1920, Contributing.

The one-story brick Commercial style building has a stepped brick parapet capped with stone. A modern wood awning shelters the east doorway and three modern windows. The east wall of the building is brick.

The building was constructed around 1920 for the Reents Shoe Store. It currently houses the American Legion and a senior center.

60. Hampel Building, 817 Oregon St., circa 1920, Contributing.

The two-story brick Commercial style building has a stepped brick parapet with a stone tablet that reads "Hampel" above a row of ten second-story windows. The first story houses two storefronts. The east storefront is original, with a central entrance surrounded by display windows. The contemporary west storefront has an east entrance and display windows surrounded by stucco. Apartments are located on the second story.

The building was constructed around 1920 for Gustav Hampel's Paint Shop. The shop primarily painted automobiles. The Hampel family owned the building until 1955. It served as a garage in the 1930s and currently houses a flower shop and offices.

61. Shop Building, 819 Oregon St., circa 1920, Non-contributing.

The one-story brick building's façade is clad in modern vertical wood siding. A window is located in the east portion of the façade and garage doors surround an entrance and window in the west portions. The west wall of the building is brick.

The building was constructed around 1920 as an automobile battery charging station on the west and a machine shop on the east. It currently serves as a manufacturing facility.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 20

Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

FEATURES

62. **Brick streets** paving the streets around courthouse square on the 600 block of Oregon St., 600 block of Utah St., 100 block of S. 6th St. and 100 block of S. 7th St., **1910, Contributing.**

The City of Hiawatha issued paving bonds in 1910 and employed Tuttle and Pike, engineers from Kansas City, to develop plans and cost estimates for brick paving throughout town. The city contracted with Thogmartin & Gardner of Fort Scott to do the paving at \$2.06 per yard. The first brick was laid on the 400 block of Oregon on October 11, 1910 and the streets were laid in running bond. The brick streets around the courthouse square are in good condition, but the bricks of Oregon Street are currently covered with asphalt.

63. **Street lights**, located on both sides of the street around the courthouse square, **1911, Contributing.**

As Hiawatha's city streets were paved in 1910, city crews worked ahead of them to install underground wiring for new lights around the courthouse square. Bids for the lights were opened in November 1910 and the contract was awarded to Ed Zimmerman, a Hiawatha blacksmith, and Western Electric. Zimmerman turned over the casting to William Cash, whose foundry was associated with Zimmerman's shops. The bases were cast during the winter of 1910 and 1911 and installation began in March 1911. The new lighting system—dubbed "The White Way"—was dedicated on July 4, 1911. The lights are in fair condition.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Section number 8 Page 21 Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas**

The Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District (1872-1950) is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of COMMERCE. The district is a well-preserved reminder of the town's growth as the largest and most important community in Brown County, Kansas. The district includes 61 buildings in historic styles that reflect the town's periods of development associated with its agricultural roots and position as a county seat. The district contains primarily commercial buildings, but a fair number of civic and community buildings are also included. This balance between commerce and the community buildings accurately reflects the spirit of the town of Hiawatha, which continues today.

History of Hiawatha

Hiawatha, Kansas is the county seat for Brown County in northeast Kansas. Brown County is in the first tier of counties south of Nebraska and is bordered by Doniphan County on the east, Atchison and Jackson Counties to the south and Nemaha County on the west. Hiawatha is centrally located within Brown County at the intersection of U.S. Highways 36 and 73. Hiawatha's population of 3,500 makes it the largest town in the county and the largest metropolis on Highway 36 between St. Joseph and Denver.

Hiawatha's central business district is centered on Oregon Street, the town's main east-west thoroughfare, and the Courthouse Square, bordered by Oregon Street on the north, Utah Street on the south, 6th Street on the east and 7th Street on the west. The nominated historic district includes the core of downtown Hiawatha, including the buildings on the north side of Oregon Street from the middle of the 500 block to 8th Street, the south side of Oregon Street from the middle of the 500 block to the middle of the 800 block, the 600 block of Utah Street and the 100 blocks of South 6th and South 7th Streets.

Hiawatha's Early Settlement and Formative Years (1854 to mid-1870s)

The signing of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill on May 30, 1854 opened Kansas territory to settlement. Prior to that year, the land belonged to native tribes, with the occasional visit from a wandering hunter or westward explorer. Travel routes ran primarily from one U.S. Government fort to the next.

The first known white settlement came to Brown County in 1854. In 1855 the first Territorial Legislature divided a portion of the new territory into counties. Brown County was established and attached to Doniphan for civil and military purposes. Thus began the initial arrival of settlers to the region. In the spring of 1855, the settlers on Walnut Creek formed a protective association to aid those who had staked out claims. On September 17, 1855, Doniphan County Commissioners passed a resolution organizing Brown County into a municipal township. Brown County Commissioners then divided the county into Walnut and Mission townships. In 1855, the first farms were established in Brown County, the first crops were planted and the first county tax was collected, totaling \$52.

After being established as a corporate body by the Territorial Legislature on February 17th, 1857, leaders of the early settlers staked out a town site designed around a central thoroughfare running east to west. The "main street" was

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 22 Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

named Oregon Street after the Oregon Trail, which passed just southwest of Hiawatha. Parallel streets north of Oregon Street were named after Indian tribes north of the trail; streets south of Oregon Street were named after tribes south of the trail. The streets running north to south were numbered and a large public square in the center of the town site was reserved for a courthouse.

The town site's first building was a frame house built by B.F. Parch and Seth Barnum on the northwest corner of 6th and Oregon. Barnum lived in the building and ran a hotel for a short time. The building was later sold to A.J. Selleg, who operated it as a hotel until the Hiawatha House was built in 1859.¹ The first term of district court was held in this building. The second town site structure was also built by Parch, across 6th Street on the northeast corner of 6th and Oregon—a general store occupied by H.R. Dutton and B.L. Rider who sold out to W.B. Barnett in 1858. Neither of these buildings is extant.

Brown County settlers were undaunted by the fact that Claytonville had been named the temporary county seat when Brown County was detached from Doniphan. They sought a grand name for their town, fitting for a county seat. B.L. Rider is credited with naming the town Hiawatha, after the young Indian from Henry W. Longfellow's poem, "Song of Hiawatha."

Thousands of acres in Brown County were originally included in the Iowa Trust Lands, held in trust for the Iowa tribe of Indians. This land was later condemned by the Secretary of the Interior and sold at public auction on June 4, 1857. The lands brought high prices, largely from speculators. A few years later in 1862 and 1863, portions of the original Kickapoo reservation in parts of Brown, Atchison and Jackson Counties were made available through a treaty with the tribe. This treaty resulted in the Union Pacific Railway obtaining more than 125,000 acres, primarily in Brown County.

On April 5, 1858, the Territorial Legislature authorized an election for the selection of a permanent county seat in Brown County. The town of Hiawatha won and \$2,000 was appropriated for the building of a Courthouse. Joseph Klinefelter was commissioned as superintendent of the project but, upon his death, was replaced by H.R. Dutton. Dutton contracted with S.W. Wade to build the structure. Hartwin Dutton became the first postmaster of Hiawatha in 1858 and the post office was located in his general store.

President Buchanan signed the bill for the admission of Kansas as a state in January 1861, but the Civil War slowed expansion in the region. The first newspaper printed in the county was established by Dr. P.G. Parker in the spring of 1861 and named the *Brown County Union*. The paper was short-lived, ceasing publication following a fire that fall. Farmers in the county struggled through cold winters and droughts; real estate values were low with good land selling for \$3 an acre. Hiawatha improved slowly, experiencing a new wave of immigration after the Civil War.

¹ The house was moved to 540 S. 7th Street, where it still stands.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 23Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

The railroad made the next real impact on area development. The 1866 Legislature donated 125,000 acres of land to the Northern Kansas Railroad Company, formed specifically to accept the land. The company later merged with the St. Joseph and Denver City Railway but the laying of track did not commence for several years. The citizens of Brown County voted in 1870 to approve \$100,000 for capital stock. The track was completed the following year and the first train arrived at a temporary platform near the city limits in March 1871. The town's first depot was soon built.

The early 1870s brought several new enterprises to the young town. D.K. Babbit, probate judge, incorporated Hiawatha as a town on June 30, 1870. The town's first public school was formed in March 1870 and the first schoolhouse was built of native stone in 1873. The Commercial House hotel, a large frame building, was constructed in the 800 block of Oregon in 1870. In April of 1870, A.N. Ruley began publication of the *Hiawatha Dispatch* and in 1874, the *Brown County Advocate* (later the *Kansas Herald*) was established. In January of 1871, Major E.N. Morrill, Lorenzo Janes and W.B. Barnett established a bank on the northwest corner of 6th and Oregon, where the town's first structure had been built fourteen years before. The bank originally transacted business in a room over a stone drug store on Oregon Street, near 6th. In 1872 the new corner building was erected at a cost of \$8,500; the original building (25' x 50') was expanded in 1882, creating a structure that measured 50' x 100'. In 1877 Barnett and Lorenzo Janes retired and a new firm was established by Major Morrill and C.H. Janes. The Morrill & Janes Bank received the first charter as a Kansas state bank in 1887. Hiawatha became a Third class city in 1871 and Capt. John Schilling was elected the first mayor. In November of 1871, fire broke out in the Mitchell & Zehring drug store on the east side of the square; most buildings on the south half of the block were destroyed. After several devastating fires, a fire department was established in 1874 with the water supply provided by a windmill on the northeast corner of the square.

Brown County farmers survived severe challenges including droughts and grasshopper plagues. In 1876, 175,040 acres were under cultivation and the county population reached 9,000. Taxes collected the previous year totaled \$83,144, quite an advance from the \$52 collected in 1855. In his 1876 book, *History of Brown County, Kansas*, Major E.N. Morrill noted that in one respect Brown County was unlike any other county in the state: "...we have no whiskey saloon and no jail."

The Boom Years (late 1870s to 1900)

The late 1870s brought to a close the formative period of Hiawatha. Brown County and the town had grown considerably since its founding just over twenty years earlier. The 1870s brought masonry construction to commercial buildings, representing an eye toward permanence. By the end of the decade, the first telephone came to the county and Irvine Hall was built at Highland—the first college building in the state of Kansas. The area was poised for significant growth and experienced a substantial building boom beginning around 1880.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 24

Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

Hiawatha residents approved spending nearly \$20,000 on a new courthouse in 1878. E.P. Carr of the firm of Roper & Carr in St. Joseph was appointed architect and the construction contract was awarded to J.A. McGonigle of Leavenworth.

The second bank in the community, the First National Bank of Hiawatha, was chartered in October 1881 and began business in a new building on the southwest corner of 7th and Oregon. M.S. Smalley was the president of the bank, which boasted capital of \$50,000. The three-story building was constructed of brick from St. Louis and built at a cost of \$17,000. The Hiawatha Lodge #83 and Mt. Horeb Encampment #33, two local I.O.O.F. chapters, shared the upper floor of the bank building.

A number of the extant commercial buildings were constructed in the 1880s but perhaps most significant was the addition of a variety of community and civic improvements. The decade saw the construction of the Opera House, a new home for the post office, a new hotel and the formation of the community's first library. Significant portions of these amenities were made possible by a newly formed local organization. The Hiawatha Building Company was formed by leading citizens with capital stock of \$25,000 following a fire that destroyed the 20-year-old Hiawatha House hotel in 1879. A new brick Hiawatha House, reported to be a first-class hotel, was built on the southwest corner on Utah and 6th Street. The Hiawatha Building Company also erected the Opera House on the southeast corner of Oregon and 6th. The three-story building housed businesses, the post office and a drug store on the ground floor, the Opera House on the second floor and the Masonic Hall on the third floor.

Major E.N. Morrill donated the money for the founding of a free public library in 1882, which was opened over the Morrill and Janes Bank. The *Hiawatha World* succeeded the *Dispatch* in May 1882. In 1888, an institution of learning called the Hiawatha Academy was erected and by the end of the decade the community boasted a local creamery, brickyards, electric lights, telephones and the Hiawatha waterworks. In his *History of Brown County*, A.N. Ruley described the 1880s as "ten years of intense activity, improvement, progress, development, and great achievement in Brown County."

The railroads too, experience significant growth in the 1880s. In May of 1882, Missouri Pacific completed a new line from Atchison to Omaha through Hiawatha and the town became headquarters of its freight division. The Rock Island Railroad laid tracks through the county in 1887, leading to the establishment of the town of Horton, south of Hiawatha.

Fire plagued downtown Hiawatha in the early 1890s, leading to significant reconstruction of lost buildings. The new Hiawatha Hotel burned to the ground in January 1890. September of the same year brought one of the most devastating fires that downtown Hiawatha has ever experienced. Just eight years after its establishment, the First National Bank Building on the southwest corner of 7th and Oregon was lost to a fire that destroyed most of the block. The bank immediately commenced reconstruction, resulting in the existing corner building with the clock tower. Other storefronts in the block were built following the fire, including the Grimes building at 713 Oregon. Across the street,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 25

Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

the existing Lawrence Building (700 Oregon) was built in 1896, replacing a frame building on the site. The 800 block of Oregon also experienced new construction during this time, including the Yost building in 1892.

Construction flourished during 1895 and 1896, with additions to the 500 block of Oregon that included the Adams & Schilling Store at 528-520 Oregon (#20) and the Maglott/Hall/Barnum block at 520-524 Oregon (#22, 23, 24). The Northeast Kansas Telephone Plant was founded by C.H. Munsell, located in Mr. Newcomb's grocery at 105 S. 6th. A January 4th 1894 article in *The Journal* entitled "Hiawatha—Who Her Businessmen Are and Some Interesting Facts Concerning Her Development" noted that the town had a population of 3,500 residents and boasted two railroads, telegraph lines, a telephone system, public school system with four buildings including a high school, a public library, eleven churches, a \$60,000 waterworks, an electric light plant, a creamery, the fair association, building and loan association, opera house, flour mill, three grain elevators, two banks and rows of stone and brick business blocks. It is interesting to note that the town's population was approximately the same in 1894 as it is today. The 19th Century came to a close with downtown Hiawatha having much of its current form, a result of tremendous growth during the last quarter of the century.

Early- to Mid- Twentieth Century (1900 to WWII)

The turn of the century found businesses thriving in downtown Hiawatha. During the first two decades of the twentieth century, businesses continued to grow and prosper, civic improvements were built as symbols of prosperity and new commercial buildings and homes were constructed around town. New streetlights were installed in 1904 and the new Carnegie Library was dedicated in 1907 at 431 Oregon. Andrew Carnegie donated \$10,000 for the building and E.N. Morrill furnished the site. In 1910, the City issued paving bonds and employed Tuttle and Pike, engineers from Kansas City, to develop plans and cost estimates for brick paving throughout town. In 1914, the City adopted the commission form of government and in 1917, a new post office was constructed on the southeast corner of 7th and Utah. Brown County's population had grown to 22,000.

Civic pride was evident throughout the community. Mrs. John Kerbs organized a Halloween Parade in 1914 for the town's children in hopes that flowerbeds around town would be spared from mischief. The Halloween Parade, the oldest in the country, continues today. Mr. and Mrs. T.H. Korthanke moved to 200 Miami Street from a farm north of Hiawatha in 1918. A stately hard maple tree stood in their yard, admired for its fall splendor. Mr. Korthanke planted seeds from the tree on an adjacent vacant lot and shared the seedlings with anyone who agreed to care for them, leaving his legacy. Hiawatha is known as the "City of Beautiful Maples," lining the streets every fall with the red leaves of hundreds of maple trees.

New commercial enterprises during this era included the construction of the new Citizen's State Bank, a concrete block building at 610 Oregon in 1907 (demolished for construction of the existing bank in 1963). The Life and Annuity Association Building was constructed on the southwest corner of 6th and Utah in 1909, Wheelock Buildings was constructed in the 700 block of Oregon around 1905 and in 1911 and a several buildings were constructed in the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 26 Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

800 block of Oregon. The 100 block of South 7th Street took its current form during this period, as new buildings were constructed after the 1891 fire. George Adams built an automobile garage in 1910; Joseph Meek built a new mortuary at the northwest corner of 7th and Utah in 1912 and expanded the building in 1916 to house his furniture store.

The first quarter of the 20th Century was distinguished by the construction of civic architecture around the courthouse square. The existing U.S. Post Office was constructed at the southeast corner of 7th and Utah in 1917. The Memorial Auditorium was erected by the City of Hiawatha on the south side of the square as a Memorial to local residents who served in the First World War. Dedicated on November 30, 1921, the auditorium was designed by Topeka architect Thomas W. Williamson. It served the city as a public auditorium and meeting hall for more than fifty years. It closed in 1977 and stood vacant until purchased by the Brown County Historical Society in 1980 for use as a community historical museum. Hiawatha's third courthouse was erected in 1925, replacing the brick courthouse built in 1879. The present courthouse was built while the former building was still in use, as the 1879 building was located on the east side of the lot. The new building was designed by Hutchinson architect, William Earl Hulse, who also designed six other Kansas courthouses between 1913 and 1931. This courthouse is still in use today, standing in the center of the square surrounded by a landscaped lawn.

The depression stalled growth but the community endured. In 1939, the City of Hiawatha built the existing armory on First Street, a project under the Works Progress Administration.² The first half of the twentieth century was generally a prosperous time in Hiawatha, distinguished in large part by significant civic improvements. By the mid-1920s, downtown Hiawatha had essentially taken its current form.

The Modern Era (Post WWII to Current Day)

Post-World War II Hiawatha was an era of modernization. The Hiawatha airport was dedicated in 1946 and the Community Hospital in 1951. Zoning regulations were adopted and put into effect, parking meters installed and the Memorial Auditorium and National Guard Armory were remodeled.

No existing downtown buildings were constructed from 1940 to 1960 and little new construction in downtown Hiawatha has taken place since World War II. Construction was often precipitated by fire, including the Harpster Lumber fire in the 800 block of Oregon in the 1950s, resulting in new storage structures built south of the alley. The Chief Theater burned in 1969 and was replaced by the existing one-story office building at 526 Oregon. Some of the town's historic commercial buildings have been lost due to neglect, modernization and the expansion of existing businesses. Buildings on the north side of the 800 block of Oregon were cleared in the late 1960s and 1970s to accommodate bank and office buildings. The Arrow Theater was built in 1973 on the site of the Old Steam Laundry building on the southeast corner of 8th and Oregon. The Opera House on the southeast corner of 6th and Oregon was demolished in 1984, replaced by the existing Steve's Corner Drug. The result has been intermittent infill construction throughout downtown Hiawatha, distinguished by contemporary styles and materials. Additionally, existing historic

² The armory was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in July 2004.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 27 Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

commercial buildings experienced common alterations during this time, as storefronts and facades were updated with contemporary materials and signs.

Downtown Hiawatha businesses have changed in the past 50 years, as the town was not immune to development, although its population has remained steady for more than 80 years. The construction of a highway bypass and a Wal-Mart store in the 1980s has shifted the focus of downtown business away from primary goods, such as clothing and groceries, to more specialty shops. The district has continually served as the county seat and home to a variety of professional offices and services. Downtown Hiawatha remains a viable business district and home to numerous stores, offices and public services, including city and county government, the post office and historical society. Agriculture continues to be the primary economic force in Hiawatha. The town currently has three manufacturing firms, two industrial parks and one commercial park.

Architecture of the District

Much of the Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District is centered around the Courthouse Square, laid out in the Shelbyville Square style, with streets on four sides of the square entered at the corners. This layout, as defined by E.T. Price in *Main Street Revisited* (Richard Francaviglia), is named for its prototype in Shelbyville, Tennessee. The plan incorporates one of the town blocks as public space, as found in Hiawatha. Price states, "Traveling down Main Street, one is aware of the courthouse square as a verdant node, above which looms the dome or cupola of the county courthouse, forming as it were an exclamation point to the horizontal flow of traffic on Main Street. This Shelbyville plan permits the business district to develop around the square." This description of the small-town hub fits well with Hiawatha's downtown.

Two architectural styles are prevalent in the district—Late Victorian and Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement. Representing the heaviest periods of construction, 24 of the buildings were constructed in the Queen Anne, Italianate and Romanesque styles and 22 of the buildings fall under the Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement subcategory of the Commercial Style.

Among the town's most prominent commercial buildings are those constructed in the last quarter of the 19th Century. These include grand structures, such as the Romanesque 1891 First National Bank (#46), the Romanesque 1896 Lawrence Beirer Dry Goods Store (#9) and the 1872/1882 Italianate Morrill & Janes Bank (#19). Modest storefronts also displayed the often-elaborate styles, as seen in the Queen Anne circa 1894 Miner Building (#11), the adjacent circa Italianate 1880 Amann Hardware Building (#12), the Queen Anne 1890 Grimes Building (#50) and the Romanesque 1894 trio spanning 715-719 Oregon (#51-53).

The period from 1901 to 1940 is distinguished by two primary architectural styles. Three prominent public buildings, all constructed in the first quarter of the 20th century, are outstanding examples of the Classical or Colonial Revival Styles—Memorial Auditorium (#38), the Courthouse (#40) and the Post Office (#39). The majority of commercial

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 28

Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

buildings constructed from 1901 through 1940 are classified as Commercial Style structures. Especially noteworthy among these simple, functional designs are the 1909 Life and Annuity Building (#35), the 1910 Adams Auto Agency Building (#45) and the circa 1920 Hampel Building (#60).

The district includes a few isolated Contemporary commercial structures. A number of the historic commercial buildings have undergone alterations that modernized the storefront façades. Many of these changes are reversible. Undoing these alterations would likely change the status of these buildings within the district from non-contributing to contributing. Architecturally, downtown Hiawatha is typical of rural, Midwestern communities portraying both outstanding and common examples of traditional stylistic influences and the evolution of commercial architecture.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 29

Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 30 Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

Verbal Boundary Description

The north side of Oregon Street, from 520 Oregon St. west to 722A Oregon St.; the south side of Oregon Street, from 523 Oregon St. west to 819 Oregon St.; the east side of S. 6th Street; the west side of S. 7th Street and the south side of the 600 block of Utah Street, including the courthouse square and the brick streets surrounding the courthouse square, including the 600 block of Oregon Street, the 600 block of Utah Street, the 100 block of South 6th Street and the 100 block of South 7th Street.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District are the city lots adjacent to the Courthouse Square and extending west containing most of the extant downtown buildings from Hiawatha's most significant eras of development. These boundaries include the north, south, west and east sides of the Courthouse Square, as well as the west end of Oregon Street. The district also includes the extant buildings within the Courthouse Square.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 11 Page 31 Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

Photographic Information

The following information is consistent for all photographs:

1. Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
2. Brown County, Kansas
3. Photographer: Susan Jezak Ford
4. November 23, 2004
5. Negatives retained by the Kansas State Historical Society

The following information is applicable to specific photographs:

6. North side of 700 block of Oregon Street, northeast view.
7. #1

6. North side of 600 block of Oregon Street, northwest view.
7. #2

6. 520-524 Oregon Street, northwest view.
7. #3

6. South 6th Street, northeast view.
7. #4

6. South side of 600 block of Utah Street, southwest view.
7. #5

6. South side of 600 block of Utah Street, southeast view.
7. #6

6. South side of Brown County Courthouse, north view.
7. #7

6. Northwest corner of Brown County Courthouse, southeast view.
7. #8

6. South 7th Street, northwest view.
7. #9

6. 116-124 South 7th Street, southwest view.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 11 Page 32

**Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas**

7. #10

6. 108 South 7th Street, 701 Oregon Street and 700 Oregon Street, northwest view.

7. #11

6. South side of 700 block of Oregon Street, southwest view.

7. #12

6. South side of 800 block of Oregon Street, southwest view.

7. #13

6. Lampost and brick street at northwest corner of South 7th and Utah Streets, northeast view.

7. #14

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 11 Page 33

Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

Property Owners

Property owners are listed for each building in the Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District by the address of the building and according to the numbers listed on the map in Section 11.

1, 2. 722/722A Oregon St.

Vonda Huerter
503 Utah Street
Hiawatha, KS 66434

3. 720 Oregon St.

Gene Swearingen
720 Oregon Street
Hiawatha, KS 66434

4. 718 Oregon St.

Faith Christian Fellowship
of Hiawatha, Kansas, Inc.
208 Lodge Road
Hiawatha, KS 66434

5. 716 Oregon St.

Irene H. Grover
104 North 3rd Street
Hiawatha, KS 66434

6. 712 - 714 Oregon St.

David and Laurie Nachtigal
700 Oregon Street
Hiawatha, Kansas 66434

7. 710 Oregon St.

Susan Collier
Hiawatha Antique Mall
710 Oregon Street
Hiawatha, KS 66434

8. 706 Oregon St.

Irene H. Grover
104 North 3rd Street
Hiawatha, KS 66434

9. 700 Oregon St.

David and Laurie Nachtigal
700 Oregon Street
Hiawatha, Kansas 66434

10. 628 Oregon St.

Mary G. Starr and Ellen Glynn Trust
P.O. Box 360
Hiawatha, Kansas 66434

11. 626 Oregon St.

Gerald and Carol Speidel
624 1/2 Oregon Street
Hiawatha, Kansas 66434

12. 622 Oregon St.

Clare Bachman
RR3, Box 710
Humboldt, NE 68376

13. 620 Oregon St.

Lois A. Wiltz and Deborah A. Phillips
620 Oregon Street
Hiawatha, Kansas 66434

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 11 Page 34

**Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas**

14, 15. 616-618 Oregon St.

Charles L. and George Ann Tice
618 1/2 Oregon Street
Hiawatha, Kansas 66434

16. 610 Oregon St.

Citizen's State Bank and Trust
610 Oregon Street
Hiawatha, Kansas 66434

17. 606 Oregon St.

Ioannis and Pamela R. Harvalis
1207 Wentley Drive
Hiawatha, Kansas 66434

18. 602-604 Oregon St.

Chu-Chi Chen & Sheue-Huey Lai-Chen
3807 SW Chelmsford Road
Topeka, Kansas 66434

19. 600 Oregon St.

Rick and Beth Morrison
600 Oregon Street
Hiawatha, Kansas 66434

20. 528 - 530 Oregon St.

William G. Bearce
530 Oregon Street
Hiawatha, Kansas 66434

21. 526 Oregon St.

David and Laurie Nachtigal
700 Oregon Street
Hiawatha, Kansas 66434

22. 524 Oregon St.

Gerald Speidel
624 1/2 Oregon Street
Hiawatha, Kansas 66434

23. 522 Oregon St.

Charles Brunner & Kevin Huerter
P.O. Box 75
Hiawatha, Kansas 66434

24. 520 Oregon St.

Charles Brunner & Kevin Huerter
P.O. Box 75
Hiawatha, Kansas 66434

25. 523 Oregon St.

Micah S. & Cindy K. Bicker
309 Miami Street
Hiawatha, KS 66434

26. 101 S. 6th St.

Stephen L. & Susan G. Smith
110 Miami Street
Hiawatha, KS 66434

27. 105 S. 6th St.

DMS Agency, Inc.
105 South 6th Street
Hiawatha, KS 66434

28. 107 S. 6th St.

Dr. Sean M. Fay
107 South 6th Street
Hiawatha, KS 66434

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 11 Page 35

Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

29. 109 S. 6th St.

J&J Properties
109 South 6th Street
Hiawatha, KS 66434

30. 113 - 115 S. 6th St.

Dean A. Tollefson
P.O. Box 275
Hiawatha, KS 66434

31. 117 S. 6th St.

Don A. Cashman, ETAL
P.O. Box 240
Hiawatha, KS 66434

32. 119 S. 6th St.

Paula Seigrest
2278 Mallard Road
Hiawatha, Kansas 66434

33. 121 S. 6th St.

Dennis E. & Sandra C. Lenon
2233 Linden Road
Hiawatha, KS 66434

34. 123 S. 6th St.

Keith L. Sloop, ETAL
123 South 6th
Hiawatha, KS 66434

35. 601 Utah St.

Hiawatha Temple Bldg. Corp.
Warner Pape
404 Green Court
Hiawatha, KS 66434

36, 37. 605-607 Utah St.

NPG Newspapers, Inc.
P.O. Box 29
St. Joseph, MO 64502

38. 609 Utah St.

Brown County Commission
Brown County Courthouse
Hiawatha, KS 66434

39. 613 Utah St.

U.S. Post Office
613 Utah Street
Hiawatha, KS 66434

40. Brown County Courthouse

609 Utah Street/601 Oregon Street
Brown County Commission
Brown County Courthouse
Hiawatha, KS 66434

41, 42. 124 S. 7th St.

Jay Brock
Chapel Oaks
123 South 7th Street
Hiawatha, Kansas 66434

43. 116 S. 7th St.

George Hal Ross
2 Hampton East Borough
Wichita, KS 67206

44. 112 S. 7th St.

Charlene A. Gernon
514 Pawnee
Hiawatha, KS 66434

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 11 Page 36

Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

45. 108 S. 7th St.

John F. Gernon
514 Pawnee
Hiawatha, KS 66434

46. 701 Oregon St.

David and Laurie Nachtical
700 Oregon Street
Hiawatha, Kansas 66434

47. 705 Oregon St.

Craig W. Martinosky, ETUX
1512 Stone Street
Falls City, NE 68355

48. 707-709 Oregon St.

Rod and Alice Carwell
709 Oregon Street
Hiawatha, Kansas 66434

49. 711 Oregon St.

Helen L. and Edward W. Sourk
510 North 2nd
Hiawatha, Kansas 66434

50. 713 Oregon St.

Scott D. Herlinger
713 Oregon Street
Hiawatha, Kansas 66434

51, 52, 53. 715-719 Oregon St.

Pamela J. Wright and
Vicky Kronenberg
1203 Wentley Drive
Hiawatha, KS 66434

54. 723 Oregon St.

City of Hiawatha
723 Oregon Street
Hiawatha, Kansas 66434

55. 725 Oregon St.

Donald L. Ulsh
725 Oregon Street
Hiawatha, Kansas 66434

56. 729 Oregon St.

Clinton J. Holthaus
729 Oregon Street
Hiawatha, Kansas 66434

57. 801 Oregon St.

Arthur Wenger
311 North 7th
Hiawatha, KS 66434

58. 805 Oregon St.

Albert and Mary Haws
311 Kickapoo Street
Hiawatha, Kansas 66434

59. 813 Oregon St.

American Legion
Homer White Post #66
Hiawatha, Kansas 66434

60. 817 Oregon St.

Paula Seigrest
2278 Mallard Road
Hiawatha, Kansas 66434

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 11 Page 37

Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District
Brown County, Kansas

61. 819 Oregon St.
John L. & Bonnie L. Schuetz
2184 Lake Drive Road
Hiawatha, KS 66434

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 05001052

Date Listed: 8/21/2006

Property Name: Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District

County: Brown

State: KS

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



Signature of the Keeper

9/11/09

Date of Action

=====
Amended Period of Significance:

The nomination lists the two properties at 722 and 722A Oregon Street as contributing structures. The building at 722 is given a construction date of circa 1940 and completed "around 1950". 722A is given a 1940 construction date. The period of significance given ends in 1950. This date accommodates the construction of both buildings as contributing resources, and both were listed as contributing based upon their current appearance.

Recent information provided by a consultant points that the construction of **722A Oregon** was between 1949-1954. Based upon historic photographs and deed information, the building at **722 Oregon** was built by 1958, with windows on the second floor level that were filled in by A&P after 1961.

Therefore, the new information indicates that 722A *may* have been built three years outside the period of significance, and that 722 Oregon *may* have been constructed eight years outside the period of significance. However, the nomination was prepared based upon the assumption that both buildings are architecturally contributing under Criterion A, "portraying the commercial and architectural development of Hiawatha's central business district", and it is clear that the apparent error in building dates dictated that the end date for the period of significance is 1950.

Extending the period of significance to 1958 would not change the contributing status of these two buildings, and it would not change the status of any other building in the district.

The KS State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)