

July 9, 2024

c/o Alexis Abernathy
Keeper, National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Re: Resubmission of a National Register of Historic Places nomination for Kansas

Dear Alexis:

This submission includes the true and correct copy of the National Register nomination for

William Augusta Guild House, Brown County, Kansas

In March 2024 we submitted a new nomination to you. In April 2024, we received a Nomination-Return from your office regarding the William Augusta Guild House, Brown County, Kansas. The Return requested more information about the architectural style and its context. On May 31, 2024, the Kansas-SHPO received the updated nomination from the nomination preparer. Please find enclosed the updated nomination. The changes are as follows:

- Section 7 – the architectural elements have been clarified and now reference the Craftsman style.
- Section 7 & 8 – additional information has been included regarding the Craftsman style

If you have any questions about these enclosed items, please contact me at (785) 272-8681 ext. 216 or Jamee.fiore.krivenko@ks.gov

Sincerely,



Jamee Fiore Krivenko (she/her)
National Register Coordinator
Kansas Historic Preservation Office
Kansas Historical Society

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name Guild, William and Augusta House
Other names/site number KHRI # 013-2450-00045
Name of related Multiple Property Listing n/a

2. Location

Street & number 610 Miami Street
City or town Hiawatha
State Kansas Code KS County Brown Code 013 Zip code 66434

not for publication
vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
national statewide X local Applicable National Register Criteria: A B X C D

3/15/2024

Signature of certifying official/Title Katrina Ringler, Deputy SHPO Date

Kansas State Historical Society
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

W. R. Guild House
Name of Property

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2		Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/ Single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/ Single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS
Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
wall: BRICK
roof: Asphalt shingle
other:

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Narrative Description

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

Summary

The William and Augusta Guild House is a two-story Craftsman style residence located in the 600 block of Miami Street in a historic neighborhood of Hiawatha, Kansas. The attractive residential neighborhood with numerous historic houses from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century is located northwest of the central business district. The Guild House is locally significant. Constructed in 1915 on a corner lot, the principal façade of the house faces Miami Street to the south with the main block oriented north-south.

The Guild House expresses several of the distinctive character-defining features of the Craftsman style applied to the American Four-square property type. The house is brick masonry veneer construction. The façade is asymmetrical with a side entrance to the west, a one-story projecting entrance porch to the southwest, and a longer side porch with similar features to the east. The house has a low-pitched hipped roof with a widely overhanging eave, ornamental open rafter tails, and a cornice molding at the eave. The exterior form, materials, and features of the Guild House are well preserved. The interior room plan is intact as well as historic character-defining interior details including wooden stairs, plaster walls, wood flooring and moldings. Both exterior and interior features clearly reflect the residence's original design and architectural character. The Guild House retains excellent integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.¹

Elaboration

Architectural style

The Guild House is a very well-preserved example of the vernacular American Four-Square form type with Craftsman and Prairie style details. With its quality materials, finishes, and sophisticated design, the house represents the influence of popular architectural taste in a county seat town in rural northeast Kansas. As Virginia McAlester summarized, the American Four-Square has "a squared floor plan with four rooms upstairs and four rooms down."² Unlike common vernacular examples, the Guild House has a short central hall. The American Four-Square form can be found in many styles, including Prairie, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, and Craftsman. Although the Guild House does not have a full-width porch, both the front entrance porch and the long side porch have low hipped roofs supported on massive brick porch piers. Three prominent roof dormers with a Palladian motif are distinctive features of the Guild House typically associated with the Prairie style.³ These central dormers to the south, east, and west light the spacious attic. Other details such as the 6/1 and 8/1 wooden double-hung windows, exposed rafter tails, and shingle sheathing on the rear sleeping porch are associated with the Craftsman style.

Setting

The Guild House is a two-story Craftsman style residence located in the 600 block of Miami Street in a historic neighborhood of Hiawatha, Kansas. The attractive tree-lined residential neighborhood with numerous historic houses from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century is located northwest of the central business district. West of the Guild House is the Manning Smalley House, a wood-frame towered Italianate villa style house (614 Miami Street, c. 1881). It appears to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. East of the Guild House is the Robert Ross House, a residence with Craftsman and Tudor Revival features (407 N. 6th, c. 1910). Behind the Guild House is the Samuel and Helen Guild Bierer House, a Colonial Revival style residence (406

¹ Both the residential setting and the present form of the Guild House were documented in the 1930 Sanborn Map of Hiawatha, Kansas, p. 8.

² Virginia S. McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 2015), 555.

³ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 2015), 555.

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N. 6th, 1921). William and Augusta Guild had this house constructed as a wedding present for their only daughter, Helen, when she married Samuel Bierer.

Exterior

South façade

The main façade of the Guild House faces Miami Street to the south with the east elevation facing Sixth Street to the east. The projecting one-story entrance porch has concrete steps, a concrete floor, and square brick porch piers supporting a low-sloping roof. The concrete porch floor and brick railing extend across the front to connect with the side porch. There is a molded porch eave cornice, ornamental open rafter tails with rounded ends, and an angled roof molding. This roof is covered with composition shingles. There is a wide glazed front wooden door protected by a 6/3 wooden storm door. The entrance is flanked by two wide sidelights with ornamental leaded glass. A wide wooden 8/1 window on the first floor flanks the entrance porch. This façade is surmounted by two symmetrically placed wooden 8/1 windows. The entrance door and window openings have flat brick arches with square carved stone corner plaques and smooth-cut stone sills. The Palladian roof dormer has a large five-light central section with lower triangular headed side windows. There is a projecting molding under the sill and an eave molding. Exterior walls are brick masonry veneer construction with dark red tapestry brick laid in running bond. The house has a tall central brick chimney with a smooth-cut stone cap.

East façade

The long east façade has a side porch supported on two square brick end piers with smooth-cut stone caps. The porch is constructed of dark red tapestry brick with a smooth-cut stone cap. There is a central drain opening with a smooth-cut stone sill and concrete steps leading off the porch to the north. The side porch roof has the same detailing as the entrance porch and the second-floor eave. These consist of an eave molding surmounted by open rounded rafter tails. There are three bays in the east façade. On the first floor, there is a projecting brick masonry bay light by a tri-partite window with a large central 8/1 fixed section flanked by two smaller 6/1 double-hung windows. In the next bay, there is a built-in wooden bench. To the north, there is a high 6/1 window and a 6/6 double-hung window. At the end of the side porch, there is a slightly projecting tripartite bay window with a central 6/6 double-hung window flanked by smaller fixed 5-light windows. This bay is ornamented with white painted moldings and sheathed with dark stained wooden shingles. There is another tall fixed 5-light window at the corner of the brick wall with a smooth-cut stone sill above a metal door and frame for a coal chute. On the second floor, there is a 6/6 double-hung window to the south, a smaller 6/6 window and a pair of 6/6 windows to the north. The east façade is surmounted by a central Palladian roof dormer.

North façade

The north façade consists of a full-length two-story wood frame sleeping porch wing with a rear entrance bay to the west. The porch rests on a concrete foundation with low brick walls. The low wall has another metal door and frame for a coal chute to the east and a 6/6 wooden window to the west. On the first floor, the main section of the wing has three 4/4 wooden double-hung windows to the east and to the west. These are ornamented with slighting projecting moldings with a wooden water table and shingled panels underneath the sills. On the second floor, there are three windows to the east and five windows to the north. On the first floor, there is a rear entrance with a wooden storm door. Three windows ascending diagonally light the interior to the west. These are a lower small 3/3 window and two 6/6 wooden double-hung windows. The corner of the screened porch wing has a lower enclosed section with a high 1-light window to the west surmounted by a small open porch with a simple wooden railing. The lower enclosed porch has wooden lattice panels underneath the floor.

West façade

The long west façade has four bays. There are seven 1-light basement windows. The north bay has two basement windows, two higher paired 6/1 kitchen windows, and two paired 6/1 second-story windows. The central bay has two basement windows, two paired 8/1 first-floor windows, and one 8/1 second-floor window. The stair bay has one basement window, and a projecting shingled wood-frame bay from the first to the

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second floor. The projecting bay has a single 8/1 window. The south bay has two basement windows, three 4-light first-floor windows, and a second-floor 6/1 window. The west façade is surmounted by a tall brick chimney to the north and a Palladian roof dormer to the south.

Garage

North of the house, the rectangular brick garage has a hipped roof oriented north-south with a wide entrance to the east. The roof has ornamental rounded exposed rafter tails similar to the main roof. Most of the garage is brick masonry construction on a concrete foundation. However, the south façade has a wood-frame wall extending around the corner to form half of the west façade. There is a 6-light wooden window in the north façade and a wooden entrance door in the south façade.

Exterior alterations

Because of the different materials and the large entrance opening, the garage may have been enlarged. The overhead garage door is synthetic and appears to be a recent alteration. There is a small wood frame contemporary outbuilding with a gambrel roof west of the garage.

Interior plan

The first floor of the Guild House has a commodious, plan typical of the "comfortable house" of the early twentieth century.⁴ There is a stair hall in the southwest corner, a breakfast room, and kitchen to the west with a large pantry, stairway, and rear entry. To the east, the stair hall opens to a long living room, dining room, and rear sleeping porch. On the second floor, the house has six bedrooms, three on each side of a central hall. There is a long sleeping porch to the northeast and an upper porch to the northwest (See Figures 3 & 4, drawings by Kimberly Brien).

Interior features

Overall, the interior details and materials of the Guild House express a refined simplicity. The historic flooring, moldings, ornamental cased beams, and wooden paneled doors are light stained oak. On the first floor, the wooden paneled entrance door leads to a stair half. The stair has a railing with square spindles, a simple square newel post and ornamental panels. The stair has two flights with an intermediate landing. The landing has an oak storage chest serving as a bench. The living room has an interior brick fireplace with tile floor surmounted by a projecting wooden shelf. There are cast iron heating radiators on the outer walls. Between the living and dining rooms, there is a wide opening with paired sliding doors. The projecting bay in the dining room has a built-in cabinet with ornamental glass doors below the window. Paired wooden 12-light doors lead to the rear sleeping porch. This has large 6-light windows with an ornamental wooden molding above and lower wooden panels for ventilation. The breakfast room has a half-bath in the southwest corner. While the kitchen retains its original dimensions, it has been completely redecorated with fixtures, cabinets and wood paneling (c. 1961). The large original pantry remains. There is a rear stair to the basement and to the second floor between the pantry and the enclosed porch.

Generally, the historic baseboards, door surrounds, and an ornamental eave molding in the stair hall are light stained oak. Bedroom doors have a single oak panel. At the end of the hall, the sleeping porch has a 9-light oak door. There is a fireplace at the north end of the hall. The southwest bedroom has light-stained oak flooring, baseboards, door and window surrounds, and a slender molding at the eave. The southeast bedroom has stained flooring and doors, white painted baseboards, door and window surrounds and eave molding. This bedroom has an alcove with a sink and mirror. The upstairs bathroom is located between bedrooms on the east side of the hall with a passage door to the southeast bedroom. The bathroom has a radiator as well as ornamental tile flooring, light-stained oak window and door surrounds, chair rail molding, and cabinet with a glazed door. The northeast bedroom has light-stained oak flooring, white painted baseboards, door and window surrounds, and eave molding. There is an alcove in the south wall with a sink and mirror. This bedroom has a dark stained oak ornamental 9-light door to the rear sleeping porch. The rear sleeping porch

⁴ Alan Gowans, The Comfortable House: North American Suburban Architecture, 1890-1930 (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1986).

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has wood flooring, dark stained door and window surrounds. The windows are 3/3 double-hung sash and the lower board and batten wood panels are operable for ventilation. The central and northwest bedrooms have wood flooring, white painted door and window surrounds, and eave molding.

The Guild House has a wide wooden stairway to the spacious attic sheathed with molded beadboard. The stair has a railing with light-stained square posts and spindles. The attic has wood tongue and grooved flooring. The full basement is accessed from the kitchen. The stair has tiled treads with wooden railings. The basement has a concrete floor and a large central brick pier to support the first and second floor fireplaces and chimneys. In the northeast corner of the basement, a room with concrete block walls was designed for coal storage.

Interior alterations

In 1961 the first-floor kitchen was remodeled with golden stained Mid-century Modern cabinetry and appliances⁵ The rear entry has contemporary white cabinets on the west wall and a contemporary white metal storm door. On the second floor, the upstairs hall is carpeted over wood flooring. The hall ceiling is covered with square fiberboard tile (c. 1961?). As noted in the room descriptions, some of the historic moldings have been painted. The sink and cabinet in the central bathroom appear to be fairly recent alterations and non-historic features.

⁵ Reynolds Construction, Hiawatha, KS, drawing, 20 March 1961, in possession of property owners, Russell and Kimberly Brien.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1915-1956

Significant Dates

1915, 1956, 1957

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Squires, Frank C. architect, Topeka, KS

Issacson, August contractor, Hiawatha, KS

Sewell, Carl L. landscape designer, Hiawatha, KS

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1915 when the Guild House was completed and ends in 1956 when Augusta Guild died. In 1957 Helen Guild Bierer sold the family home to Dr. Harold and Margery Ripple.

Criteria Considerations (justification)

N/A

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Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Summary

The William R. and Augusta H. Guild House, Hiawatha, Kansas, is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Constructed in 1915, the property is associated with the Guild family, one of the leading families in the early twentieth century economic and social development of Hiawatha and northeast Kansas. During the period of significance from 1915 to 1957, Hiawatha became a prosperous county seat and market town in northeast Kansas.⁶ The members of the Guild family were significant in banking, community development, and civic affairs and were well known for their efforts to promote the welfare of society. Augusta Guild contributed to the family's social status through hosting women's social events in the Guild House. Her social activities bolstered her husband's business and civic leadership in Hiawatha and northeast Kansas. By building one of the finest residences in the community at the time, the Guilds demonstrated their commitment to the future of Hiawatha. Also, the second family who purchased and lived in the house after 1957, Dr. Harold and Margery Ripple, were prominent contributors to the Hiawatha community in the second half of the twentieth century.

The Guild House has local significance under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a well-preserved example of the American Four-Square form type of residential architecture with Craftsman and Prairie style details. Overall, the Guild House has excellent architectural integrity, both exterior and interior. The Guild House is significant as a representative example of a style that reflected the Guild family's aspirations and socioeconomic status as civic leaders in Hiawatha and northeast Kansas. Frank C. Squires, who drew up plans for the Guild House, was a prominent architect in Kansas during the early twentieth century. Squires designed residences and public buildings in the state in a variety of styles.⁷

According to Virginia McAlester, "the Craftsman style was the dominant style for smaller houses built throughout the country during the period from about 1905 until the early 1920s... Like vernacular examples of the contemporaneous Prairie style, it was quickly spread throughout the county by pattern books and popular magazines. The style rapidly faded from favor after the mid-1920s; relatively few were built after 1930."⁸

Elaboration

William and Augusta Guild House

The history of the Guild House is associated with significant patterns of social and economic development in the early twentieth century development of Hiawatha and Kansas. William Guild was a leader in finance, politics, community promotion, and the Presbyterian church. Augusta Guild was a leader in the women's sphere hosting other women in the spacious home that the Guilds built after they moved to Hiawatha.

William R. Guild and other members of his family became important bankers and civic leaders in Bern, Sabetha, Hiawatha and Topeka, Kansas. William Guild was a leader in Sabetha first and then in Hiawatha.. After Guild invested in the First National Bank of Hiawatha in November, 1913, he moved his family to

⁶ The significance of agricultural prosperity and its contribution to community development in Kansas was documented in the National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Document, "Historic Agriculture-related Resources of Kansas," (2009). See associated historic context, "The Golden Age: Farming in the Progressive Era, 1900-1920."

⁷ As a partner in the firm, Holland and Squires, and later on his own, Frank Squires is associated with approximately 37 commercial, institutional, and residential buildings inventoried in the Kansas Historic Resource Inventory. Other buildings that he designed have not been surveyed or inventoried.

⁸ McAlester, *A Field Guild to American Houses*, 568.

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Hiawatha from Sabetha. In 1914 Guild purchased the lots at the northwest corner of Sixth and Miami Streets from George C. McNight, the bank's vice president. On January 22, the Kansas Democrat mentioned, "Mr. and Mrs. E.A. Chase have moved from the former Hamann house on Shawnee St to the Dave Samuel house on Shilling Ave. W.R. Guild and family will occupy the house vacated by the Chases." A few weeks later, the Democrat noted, "W.R. Guild, President of the First National Bank, has traded his dwelling house in Topeka for the 10 acre tract of land west of town [Hiawatha] which is owned by W.E. Tiffany. . . Mr. Guild will have the 10 acres for sale, as he expects to build on the lots east of Dr. George C. McNight's residence [610 Miami]."⁹

Later in the year, the Hiawatha Daily World announced, "W. R. Guild expects to put in the foundation for his new home at the corner of Sixth and Miami this fall. He will finish the house in the spring of 1915."¹⁰ Mr. Guild advertised for bids on his new house in the relevant publications of the day. A notice in the American Contractor October 31, 1914, offered to take bids at once on the foundation on the superstructure in the spring. The proposed Guild house designed by F. C. Squires was to be two-stories and a basement with an estimated value approximately \$7,000.¹¹ A similar ad in Construction News increased the cost estimate to \$12,000 and described the house size as 30 x 46 feet.¹² Apparently, the design and bidding process moved more slowly than anticipated.

Ads for the Guild House in Hiawatha later appeared in the Western Contractor in 1915. The proposed house was described in detail on February 10. Plans were soon to be completed for a two-story house of brick and frame construction, 33x 46 feet, cost \$10,000, tapestry brick, vapor vacuum heating, tile roofing, oak and pine floors and finishes, art, plate, and structural glass, cut stone trim, steel furnace, electric wiring, plumbing, plaster, painting, tile bath, brick mantel, coal chute, concrete foundation, and porches. Electric wiring and plumbing in separate contract.¹³

Plans for construction of the Guild House evolved from late 1914 through early 1915. On March 30, 1915, the Hiawatha Daily World reported, "as soon as the ground gets in shape for work W. R. Guild will commence the erection of his new residence on the corner of Sixth and Miami. The house will be a nine room one and will be harmony with the many other fine homes in Hiawatha."¹⁴ Not until spring did the Kansas Democrat announce, "W.R. Guild is digging the cellar for his new home at the corner of Sixth and Miami."¹⁵ By May, 1915, there was an announcement that the general contract for construction was let to Hirth & Son, Hiawatha.¹⁶ Early in June, the newspaper boasted, "lots of building going on in Hiawatha... the Harold Shaw and G.B. Clark residences on Shawnee Street and the W.R. Guild home on Miami Street are furnishing lots of work for the carpenters and are providing substantial improvements for the town."¹⁷ According to notices in the trade publications, Mr. Guild changed contractors because a later "corrected report" in July said that the general contract was let to Mr. Isaacson, Hiawatha.¹⁸ Construction during the summer proceeded, however, because the newspaper reported August 16 that, "the W. R. Guild home at Sixth and Miami is rapidly assuming proportions."¹⁹

⁹ Kansas Democrat 5 February 1914 and Brown County World 6 February 1914.

¹⁰ Hiawatha Daily World 13 July 1914.

¹¹ "Notice," American Contractor 31 October 1914.

¹² "Notice," Construction News, 7 November 1914, 16.

¹³ "Notice," Western Contractor 10 February 1915, Volume 27, No. 737, 2.

¹⁴ "W.R. Guild to Build," Hiawatha Daily World 30 March 1915.

¹⁵ "Carpenters Are Busy This Spring," Kansas Democrat 29 April 1915, p. 3.

¹⁶ "Notice," The American Contractor 29 May 1915.

¹⁷ Hiawatha Daily World 5 June 1915.

¹⁸ "Notice," American Contractor 29 May 1915; "Notice," Western Contractor 14 July 1915, Volume 28, No. 759. August Isaacson was recorded as a carpenter and contractor in the 1915 Hiawatha city directory. Jacob Hirth, age 57, was recorded as a contractor and builder living in Hiawatha in the 1910 Federal census. Homer Hirth, age 30, was also recorded as a contractor and house carpenter in the census.

¹⁹ Hiawatha Daily World 16 August 1915.

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While the Guild House was being finished, the Daily World associated it with the contract for a new high school building, "the structure will be absolutely fireproof in every detail. The exterior will be of brick, similar to that used on the new W.R. Guild home on the corner of Sixth and Miami."²⁰ In fact the Guild House was not completed until 1916. As the Daily World commented, "Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. W.R. Guild finished moving into their fine new home at the corner of Sixth and Miami."²¹ Carl L. Sewell, a self-described architect, prepared a landscaping plan for the Guild House.²² On April 6, 1916, Mrs. Augusta Guild hosted the Woman's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church. They met at "the beautiful new home of Mrs. W.R. Guild. . . There were 40 members present...after the program refreshments were served by Mrs. Guild."²³

After Augusta Holland Guild died in 1956, Helen Guild Bierer inherited the Guild House.²⁴ She then sold the property to Harold and Margery Ripple on March 25, 1957.²⁵ Reynolds Construction, Hiawatha, remodeled the kitchen for the Ripples in a contemporary Mid-century Modern style in 1961.²⁶ Dr. Ripple was an optometrist with his practice in Hiawatha. He married Margery Shideler on March 29, 1949. As reported, "Miss Shideler attended Washburn University and was graduated from Kansas State College with a home economics degree. She was home demonstration agent in Franklin county and is now Brown county agent. Dr. Ripple was graduated from Dodge City High School and junior college and Northern Illinois College of Optometry of Chicago."²⁷ Margery Shideler Ripple died on January 18, 1978. Harold Ripple then married Deloris Hathorn on February 17, 1979. Dr. Ripple died on October 23, 2017. After his widow Deloris Ripple died on August 22, 2022, the W.R. Guild House was sold to the present owners, Russell and Kimberly Brien on April 28, 2023.

William R. Guild

William R. Guild (1869- 1949) was a successful banker and community leader in Kansas during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Guild received his public education in the schools of Sterling, Kansas. At the age of nineteen in the fall of 1888, he accepted a position as bookkeeper in the National Bank of Sabetha. In 1890, he moved to the Central National Bank of Topeka where he worked until 1893. Guild married August Holland of Sabetha in 1892. He then became cashier of the State Bank of Bern at Bern, Kansas. Guild remained there for thirteen years "during which time he not only placed the bank on a paying basis but also developed those qualities in a marked degree which are so essential to successful banking."²⁸

In 1906 Guild moved to Sabetha, Kansas, where he was actively engaged in the real estate, loan, and insurance business. In 1908 he accepted a position as cashier of the National Bank of Sabetha. Guild was elected the first mayor of Sabetha under the commission form and served as president of the Sabetha Commercial Club for six years. He was also active in church and Sunday school work as a trustee and treasurer of the Congregational Church for several years as well as superintendent of the Sunday school.²⁹

Late in 1913, W. R. Guild identified a business opportunity and shifted his banking interest to Hiawatha, a larger town east of Sabetha. As the Kansas Democrat announced, "the First National Bank, of Hiawatha,

²⁰ Hiawatha Daily World 2 November 1915.

²¹ Hiawatha Daily World 17 January 1916.

²² Cover page for Guild House landscaping, in possession of Russell and Kimberly Brien, property owners, 610 Miami.

²³ Kansas Democrat 6 April 1916.

²⁴ 610 Miami, Title Deed, 23 January 1956.

²⁵ 610 Miami, Warranty Deed, 25 March 1957.

²⁶ Cabinetry drawing, Reynolds Construction, March 20, 1961. In possession of property owners Russell and Kimberly Brien.

²⁷ Hutchinson News 29 March 1949.

²⁸ Frank W. Blackmar, ed., Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History Volume 3 (Chicago, IL: Standard Publishing Company, 1912), 304.

²⁹ Blackmar, Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, 304-305.

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opened Tuesday morning [November 25] under new management." Mr. Guild purchased a substantial interest in the bank from the former owners, Charles and William Knabb. George W. Williams, president of the First National Bank of Seneca, and George A. Guild, cashier of the Central National of Topeka, also were new stockholders and were to be added to the board of directors at the next annual meeting. A. J. Collins, president of the National Bank of Sabetha was another new stockholder. As the reporter commented, "the new stockholders are all men of many years experience in successful banking in this section of Kansas and are well known to most of our readers."³⁰

The article continued, "W. R. Guild, the new president, expects to make his home in Hiawatha and will move here as soon as he can arrange his affairs. He has been successful in all his undertakings and as the head of the bank and its managing officer, will bring to the bank the benefit of his years of experience and make it one of the leading financial institutions of this section." As the reporter summarized, "the new president has had 25 years experience in banking in Kansas." The article outlined Guild's career in Sabetha, Topeka, and Bern. While moving to Hiawatha, he remained a director of the State Bank of Bern. W. R. Guild's brother, George Guild worked for the National Bank of Sabetha as its cashier and president. For the past six years he has been cashier of the Central National Bank of Topeka.³¹ Acquisition of the Hiawatha bank in 1913 represented a powerful alliance of bankers and capitalists in collaboration with W. R. Guild as one of the leaders.

As the Sabetha Herald reported, "when W. R. Guild leaves Sabetha will lose our leading town booster... Mr. Guild came to Sabetha from Bern seven years ago and ever since has been a foremost town worker. When George Guild went to the Central National Bank of Topeka, W. R. Guild was elected cashier of the National Bank of Sabetha... With the exception of a couple of months at the start, Mr. Guild was the president of the Sabetha Commercial club from its organization for six consecutive years, resigning when elected mayor last spring. Mr. Guild is the first mayor of Sabetha under [the] commission form of government. He has shouldered the brunt of the work which has put the affairs of the city on a strict business basis and has brought order out of chaos. He is superintendent of the Congregational Sunday school and he and Mrs. Guild are both very active in church work... The people of Hiawatha will find the Guilds most agreeable and helpful people and a town acquisition worthwhile."³²

In Hiawatha, W.R. Guild continued to build on his earlier success. Early in 1920, the Kansas Democrat boasted, "the First National Bank has just closed one of its most successful years and has every reason to be proud of its fine growth. Since W.R. Guild came here in the fall of 1913 and took hold of the First National it has more than tripled its resources and deposits." Guild is now "one of the biggest assets that Hiawatha has on the business street... He had perhaps more to do with putting the new auditorium over than any other one man."³³ Besides banking, Guild had other commercial interests. He also led in community and church activities. In 1920, for example, Guild incorporated a new company, the First Investment Company, which succeeded the Guild and Fisher agency for the transaction of real estate loans and general insurance. All officers and stockholders were Hiawatha residents: W.R. Guild, president, Earl Fischer, secretary, Miss Bertha Zimmermann, treasurer.³⁴

As soon as W. R. Guild moved his family to Hiawatha, he quickly assumed leadership in the social and religious life of the community. In April, 1914, Guild was appointed to the Committee on Education of the Commercial Club of Hiawatha and he took charge of the YMBC of the Presbyterian Church.³⁵ By the end of the year, he was elected superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday school. As reported, "Mr. Guild is

³⁰ "W. R. Guild New President," Kansas Democrat (Hiawatha, KS) 27 November 1913, 1.

³¹ "W. R. Guild New President," Kansas Democrat (Hiawatha, KS) 27 November 1913, 1.

³² "Drew McLaughlin's Tribute to Banker Guild," reprinted in Hiawatha Daily World 29 November 1913, 8.

³³ "The First National Bank," Kansas Democrat 22 January 1920, 1. The bank had increased its deposits for \$227,000 in 1915 to \$700,000 in 1919.

³⁴ "New Company Incorporated," Kansas Democrat 8 April 1920.

³⁵ "Church News," Hiawatha Daily World 24 April 1914, 7 and 27 April 1914.

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counted one of the best Sunday school workers in this part of the state and the Presbyterian people are expecting of him during the coming year. He will make a good man for the place. He has both tact and talent."³⁶

In her own sphere, Augusta H. Guild also contributed to the Guild family's status in Hiawatha by hosting social events in their new home. On April 16, 1916, the Kansas Democrat reported, "the Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church met at the beautiful new home of Mrs. W. R. Guild... There were 40 members present. After the program refreshments were served by Mrs. Guild."³⁷ A later announcement described the Saturday Club annual meeting which was held at the Guild home. "One of the social events which is looked forward to every year in the Saturday Club is the annual guest evening when members of the club entertain in honor of the club members' husbands... The beautiful rooms of the Guild house which are so well adapted for large social affairs was decorated with plants, ferns, and vases and baskets of pink carnations the club flower... The party was one of the most delightful and successful affairs ever given by the club."³⁸

As a mobile sign of his success, in 1920 W. R. Guild was observed "driving a handsome K-47 Buick Sedan, said to be about the most stylish motor car equipment that ever traveled on the streets of Hiawatha."³⁹ Following that interest, Guild served as a member of the board and attended the annual meeting of the Pikes Peak Highway association in St. Joseph, Missouri, on February 2, 1921.⁴⁰ In the 1920s, W.R. Guild also served as treasurer of the Brown County Fair. As the Brown County World boasted, "the Brown County Fair has been the best of any county fair in the state... the new \$12,000 buildings erected 2 years ago, and which are the most expensive county fair buildings in the state, have proven valuable drawing cards and still possess the power to attract exhibitors from Northeast Kansas and Nebraska."⁴¹ W.R. Guild also advocated for the investment in the Hiawatha Municipal Auditorium and he was appointed as a trustee for management of the auditorium on April 23, 1921.⁴²

Guild Family

William R. Guild was born 1869 and died in Sabetha, Kansas on March 26, 1949. His wife, Augusta Holland Guild, was born in 1871 and died in Hiawatha, Kansas on January 21, 1956. William and Augusta Guild were married in Nemaha County, Kansas, on November 23, 1892. Their daughter and only child, Helen Guild Bierer, was born in Bern, Kansas, in 1894. She graduated from Sabetha High School in 1911 and graduated from Washburn College in 1915. Helen Guild served as secretary for the YWCA World War I Council in 1916-1917.⁴³ Then she resided in her parents' home until she married. Miss Helen Guild married Samuel Bierer on July 28, 1921. They were married in Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, Chicago, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. W.R. Guild witnessed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Bierer visited in Chicago for a short time and then went on to New York. As the Hiawatha Daily World described the newlyweds, Miss Guild "has had all the advantages of fine school, home training... During the war she conducted many of the patriotic

³⁶ "W.R. Guild Elected Superintendent," Kansas Democrat 31 December 1914.

³⁷ "Women's Missionary Society," Kansas Democrat 6 April 1916.

³⁸ "Saturday Club Guest Evening," Hiawatha Daily World 19 February 1921.

³⁹ Hiawatha Daily World 17 May 1920.

⁴⁰ Brown County World 28 January 1921. The Pikes Peak Ocean to Ocean Highway Association was organized on March 18, 1914, in St. Joseph, Missouri. The association was dedicated to promoting improvement and use of a road from New York City to San Francisco. In November, 1926, the states approved a plan for a national marking system, the U.S. numbered highways. Although the Pikes Peak Association continued its promotional work into the 1930s, the name gradually disappeared from national road maps. See Richard F. Weingroff, "The Pikes Peak Ocean to Ocean Highway: The Appian Way of America," at: www.fhwa.dot.gov/infrastructure/pikes.ctm Accessed 28 July 2023.

⁴¹ "Will Issue A Large Fair Premium Book," Brown County World 1 April 1921, 1.

⁴² "Mayor Geo. C. McKnight," Hiawatha Daily World 23 April 1921.

⁴³ "Helen Guild Bierer," Personal notes, documented with Kansas Historic Resources Inventory, SW4 20-106, "Horton, Morrill, Hiawatha Survey (1987).

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entertainments with marked success. In civic social work she has been most helpful." Her husband "has been trained by his father to succeed him in the Bierer Shadel Merc. Co. With his brother, Bion, he has been brot [sic] up in the store under the fathers direction. He is a product of Hiawatha schools, Hiawatha business training."⁴⁴ As the Kansas Democrat commented, "a new home, complete in every detail, awaits them." The Bierer house was constructed at 406 North Sixth behind the W.R. Guild House to the north. As reported, "the new house built for his daughter by W.R. Guild is said to have cost \$14,000 without the lots. If you want something good it will cost a goodly sum."⁴⁵ A later report commented, "Miss Helen Guild's new home, into which she will move upon her marriage to Sam'l Bierer, Jr. is as complete as if it had been standing 5 years. The lawn is perfect, the flowers, vines trained, the house quite charming in every particular. The house is in the rear of the Will [sic] Guild Home, a white frame."⁴⁶ From 1922 to 1959, Helen Bierer assisted her husband in the management of Bierer's, a specialty store in Hiawatha, including making the buying trips to Chicago, New York, St. Louis, and Dallas. Helen Bierer graduated from New York University in 1946. Later she won the National Award for Distinctive Merit, N.R.M.A.-Class A stores.⁴⁷ Helen Guild Bierer died on January 6, 1984.

Architect

Frank C. Squires (1871-1934) designed the William R. Guild House during the most active period of his career in the early twentieth century. In addition to his prominence as J.C. Holland's partner in the design of several Kansas courthouses, Squires developed a regional reputation as a residential architect. Frank Squires was born in Columbus, Ohio. In 1879 the family purchased land in Pottawatomie County, Kansas. They moved to Topeka around 1885. Frank Squires was educated at the Topeka Art School and took a special course in architecture at Columbia University. As an architect, Squires is known for his partnership with James C. Holland, one of the leaders in the profession in Kansas. Their association began 1898 and together they designed several courthouses and other public buildings. Squires had his own firm by 1910. He was a prominent member of the Topeka community who belonged to the Masons, Elks Club, and Co-Operative Club.⁴⁸

Among the commercial and institutional buildings Squires is credited with designing are the Kansas Children's Home Society, the addition to the Central Paper Company building, the Bank of Palmer, the remodeling of the Majestic Theater, the Topeka City Auditorium, the Manual Training School, Lafayette School, and the Parkhurst-Davis building, all in Topeka. Frank Squires also designed the following homes in Topeka: the T.R. Paxton residence at 925 Western Avenue, Mrs. C. W. Jewell building at 1216 Fillmore, Dr. L.H. Munn apartment houses at Fifth and Polk, Dr. O.F. Marcotte residence, Ed L. Hindman residence, W.O. Rigby residence at 903 West Tenth Avenue, Dr. Eva Harding residence on College Avenue, George A. Guild bungalow at Eleventh Street and Western, Robert Pierce Jr. residence at 529 Boswell Avenue, Jones and Austin residence in the Potwin neighborhood, A. Marburg garage at 629 Jackson, and the J.E. Moon bungalow. Outside of Topeka, Squires designed the W.J. Todd residence, Maple Hill, F.B. Fegan residence, Junction City, the M.F. Southwick residence in Greenleaf, and finally, the W.R. Guild residence, Hiawatha.⁴⁹

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⁴⁴ "Weddings, Guild – Bierer," Hiawatha Daily World 29 July 1921, 1.

⁴⁵ "Ed Smith," Hiawatha Daily World 23 July 1921.

⁴⁶ "What They Say," Brown County World 5 August 1921, 4.

⁴⁷ "Helen Guild Bierer," Personal notes, (1987).

⁴⁸ Kansas Historical Society, "Frank C. Squires," Kansapedia. Accessed 7/11/2023 at: <https://www.kshs.org/kansapedia/frank-c-squires/16883>

⁴⁹ Topeka State Journal 16 January 1915 and 9 March 1934; Topeka Daily Capital 10 March 1934; William C. Connelley, Standard History of Kansas and Kansans (Chicago, New York: Lewis Publishing Company, 1918), 1807; Who's Who In and Around Topeka (1926), 134; and Blue Book of Topeka (1910, 194. Cited in Brenda Spencer, "Historic County Courthouses of Kansas, Riley County Courthouse, Manhattan, Kansas," National Register nomination (2004), 8-14, 8-16.

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Hiawatha, Kansas is the county seat for Brown County in northeast Kansas. Brown County is located in the first tier of counties south of the Nebraska border 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 at the intersection of U.S. Highways 36 and 73. Hiawatha's population of approximately 3,261 makes it the largest town in the county and the largest city on Highway 36 between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Denver, Colorado.⁵⁰ The William R. Guild House is located in a residential district of historic homes northwest of the Hiawatha central business district which is centered on the Courthouse Square Historic District.

After the signing of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill on May 30, 1854, the first known European-American settlers came to Brown County in that year. Leaders of the early settlers staked out a town site designed around a central thoroughfare running east to west. The main street was named Oregon Street after the Oregon Trail, which passed just southwest of the Hiawatha town site. Thousands of acres in Brown County were originally included the Iowa Trust Lands, held in trust for the Iowa Tribe. This land was later condemned by the Secretary of the Interior and sold at public auction on June 4, 1857. 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 the election and \$2,000 was appropriated for the building of a courthouse. Construction of a railroad had the next dramatic impact on regional development. With the merger of the Northern Kansas Railroad Company and the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, a railroad line was completed in 1871. Schools, hotels, newspapers, and banks were established in Hiawatha in the 1870s.⁵¹

By the end of the 1870s, Hiawatha and Brown County was prepared for significant growth and experienced a substantial building boom beginning around 1880.⁵² In May, 1882, the Missouri Pacific Railroad completed a new line from Atchison to Omaha through Hiawatha and the town became headquarters of its freight division. The Rock Island Railroad also built tracks through the county in 1887 leading to the establishment of Horton south of Hiawatha.⁵³ In a booster article published in the Hiawatha Journal, January 4, 1894, the reporter boasted that the town had a population of 3,500 residents and 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, a fair association, a building and loan association, opera house, flour mill, three grain elevators, two banks, and rows of stone and brick business blocks.⁵⁴

By the end of the nineteenth century, the town had achieved much of its current form.⁵⁵ During the first two decades of the twentieth century, businesses in Hiawatha continued to grow and prosper, civic improvements were constructed as symbols of prosperity and new commercial buildings and residences were built. New streetlights were installed in 1904 and the new Carnegie Library was dedicated in 1907. In 1910 the city issued paving bonds and developed plans and cost estimates for brick paving throughout the town. In 1914 the city adopted the commission form of government and in 1917, the federal government constructed a new post office in the downtown district. The Memorial Auditorium was erected in 1921 and the county's third courthouse was built in 1925.⁵⁶ During the Great Depression and World War II, economic and physical growth stalled. After 1945, the town initiated some measures of modernization included zoning regulations, remodeling, and replacement of some historic buildings.⁵⁷

⁵⁰ Susan Jezak Ford and Brenda Spencer, "Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District," National Register nomination (2006).

⁵¹ Ford and Spencer, "Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District," (2006), 8/21-23.

⁵² Ford and Spencer, "Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District," (2006), 8/23.

⁵³ Ford and Spencer, "Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District," (2006), 8/24.

⁵⁴ "Hiawatha—Who Her Businessmen Are and Some Interesting Facts Concerning Her Development," Hiawatha Journal 4 (January 1894) cited in Ford and Spencer, "Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District," (2006), 8/25.

⁵⁵ Ford and Spencer, "Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District," (2006), 8/25.

⁵⁶ Ford and Spencer, "Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District," (2006), 8/25-26.

⁵⁷ Ford and Spencer, "Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District," (2006), 8/26.

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The construction of a highway bypass and a Walmart super-store in the 1980s has shifted the focus of business in the downtown away from primary goods. Nevertheless, the downtown district remains viable with numerous stores, office, and public services. Agriculture continues to be the primary economic driver in Hiawatha. In 2006 the town had three manufacturing firms, two industrial parks, and one commercial park.⁵⁸

Summary of significance

The Guild House, Hiawatha, Kansas, is eligible for nomination to the National Register under Criterion C in the area of architecture. Generally, the history of the Guild House is associated with significant patterns of social and economic development in the early twentieth century history of Hiawatha and Kansas.

Constructed in 1915, the property is associated with the Guild family, one of the leading families in Hiawatha and northeast Kansas. During this period, Hiawatha became a prosperous county seat and market town in northeast Kansas.⁵⁹ Members of the Guild family were significant in banking, community development, and civic affairs and were well known for their efforts to promote the welfare of society. William Guild was a leader in finance, politics, community promotion, and the Presbyterian church. Augusta Guild was a leader in the women's sphere hosting other women in the spacious comfortable house that the Guilds built in Hiawatha.

The Guild House has local significance under Criterion C as a well-preserved example of the American Four-Square residential form type with Craftsman and Prairie style details. Overall, the Guild House has excellent architectural integrity, both exterior and interior. The Guild house is significant as a representative example of a style that reflected the Guild family's aspirations and socioeconomic status. When it was constructed, the substantial size, materials, and workmanship evidenced in the Guild House made it a prominent landmark in a community that--by the early twentieth century--had grown into a substantial county seat town in a prosperous region of Kansas.

⁵⁸ Ford and Spencer, "Hiawatha Courthouse Square Historic District," (2006), 8/27.

⁵⁹ The significance of agricultural prosperity and its contribution to community development in Kansas was documented in the National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Document, "Historic Agriculture-related Resources of Kansas," (2009). See associated historic context, "The Golden Age: Farming in the Progressive Era, 1900-1920."

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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"Drew McLaughlin's Tribute to Banker Guild," reprinted in Hiawatha Daily World 29 November 1913.

"Ed Smith," Hiawatha Daily World 23 July 1921.

"Hiawatha-Who Her Businessmen Are and Some Interesting Facts Concerning Her Development," Hiawatha Journal 4 January 1894.

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"Notice," Construction News 7 November 1914.

"Notice," Western Contractor 10 February 1915, Volume 27, No. 737.

"Notice," Western Contractor 14 July 1915, Volume 28, No. 759

"Saturday Club Guest Evening," Hiawatha Daily World 19 February 1921..

"The First National Bank," Kansas Democrat 22 January 1921.

"Weddings, Guild-Bierer," Hiawatha Daily World 29 July 1921.

"What They Say," Brown County World 5 August 1921.

"Will Issue a Large Fair Premium Book," Brown County World 1 April 1921.

"Women's Missionary Society," Kansas Democrat 6 April 1916.

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"W.R. Guild New President," Kansas Democrat 27 November 1913.
"W.R. Guild to Build," Hiawatha Daily World 30 March 1915.
"W.R. Guild Elected Superintendent," Kansas Democrat 31 December 1914.

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____ SW4 20-106_Mo-Kan Regional Council Survey (1987)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than 1 acre

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.

(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|-----------|------------|
| 1 | <u>39.856209</u>
Latitude: | <u>-95.537683</u>
Longitude: | 3 | _____ | _____ |
| | | | | Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2 | _____ | _____ | 4 | _____ | _____ |
| | Latitude: | Longitude: | | Latitude: | Longitude: |

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundary of the nominated property consists of the tract described in the legal description as commencing at the SE corner of the SW quarter, Section 20, Township 2, Range 17, then west 114 feet, north 230 feet, then east 114 feet, then 230 feet to the point of beginning less tract to Helen Guild Bierer.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary of the nominated property consists of the tract associated with William R. and August H. Guild House since its construction in 1915 less the portion of the original tract that was given to the Guild's daughter, Helen Guild Bierer, when she married in 1921.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dale E. Nimz, Historian; family history research by Kimberly Brien, Property Owner
organization _____ date July 5, 2023
street & number 4703 Bluebird Lane telephone 785-863-2078
city or town McLouth state Kansas zip code 66054
e-mail dale.nimz@gmail.com

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

name Russell & Kimberly Brien
street & number 610 Miami Street telephone _____
city or town Hiawatha state Kansas zip code 66434

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

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

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each digital image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to a sketch map or aerial map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photograph Log

Name of Property: W.R. Guild House
City or Vicinity: Hiawatha
County: Brown State: Kansas
Photographer: Dale Nimz
Date Photographed: May 11, 2023

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

Photo Number	View	Description
#1	South elevation	W.R. Guild House, south elevation view from south
#2	Southeast elevation	W.R. Guild House, southeast elevation, view from southeast
#3	East elevation	W.R. Guild House, east elevation, view from east

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#4	North elevation	W.R. Guild House, north elevation, view from southwest
#5	West elevation	W.R. Guild House, west elevation, view from west northwest
#6	West elevation	W.R. Guild House, west elevation, view from west southeast
#7	Entrance porch	W.R. Guild House, view from east
#8	Entrance	W.R. Guild House, view from southeast
#9	Living room window	W.R. Guild House, view from southeast
#10	Garage	W.R. Guild garage, east elevation, view from northeast
#11	Garage	W.R. Guild garage, west elevation, view from west southwest
#12	Stair hall	W.R. Guild House, stair hall, view from east
#13	Stairway	W.R. Guild House, view from southeast
#14	Stairway bench	W.R. Guild House, view from east
#15	Corridor	W.R. Guild House, first floor corridor, view from south
#16	Living room	W.R. Guild House, view from north
#17	Living room	W.R. Guild House, view from south
#18	Living room windows	W.R. Guild House, view from northeast
#19	Dining room windows	W.R. Guild House, view from southwest
#20	Screened porch doors	W.R. Guild House, view from south
#21	Screened porch	W.R. Guild House, view from southwest
#22	Kitchen	W.R. Guild House, view from northeast
#23	Kitchen	W.R. Guild House, rear stair and exit, view from southeast
#24	Rear entry	W.R. Guild House, view from south
#25	Second floor corridor	W.R. Guild House, view from south southwest
#26	Second floor corridor	W.R. Guild House, view from southeast
#27	East bedroom	W.R. Guild House, view from south
#28	West bedroom	W.R. Guild House, view from west
#29	Second floor bathroom	W.R. Guild House, view from west

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#30	North bedroom	W.R. Guild House, view from northeast
#31	North bedroom	W.R. Guild House, view from southwest
#32	Second floor sleeping porch	W.R. Guild House, view from west
#33	West bedroom	W.R. Guild House, view from southeast
#34	Attic stairs	W.R. Guild House, view from west
#35	Front attic dormer	W.R. Guild House, view from northwest
#36	Basement stairs	W.R. Guild House, view from northwest
#37	Basement	W.R. Guild House, view from southwest
#38	Basement	W.R. Guild House, view from east

Figures

Include GIS maps, figures, scanned images below.

- Figure 1. KS_BrownCo_WRGuildHouse_610MiamiST_SitePlan_Figure1
- Figure 2. KS_BrownCo_WRGuildHouse_610MiamiST_SanbornMap_Figure2
- Figure 4. KS_BrownCo_WRGuildHouse_610MiamiST_FirstFloorPlan_Figure3
- Figure 5. KS_BrownCo_WRGuildHouse_610MiamiST_SecondFloorPlan_Figure4

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(Figure 1. Guild House, 610 Miami, Site plan.)

W. R. Guild House
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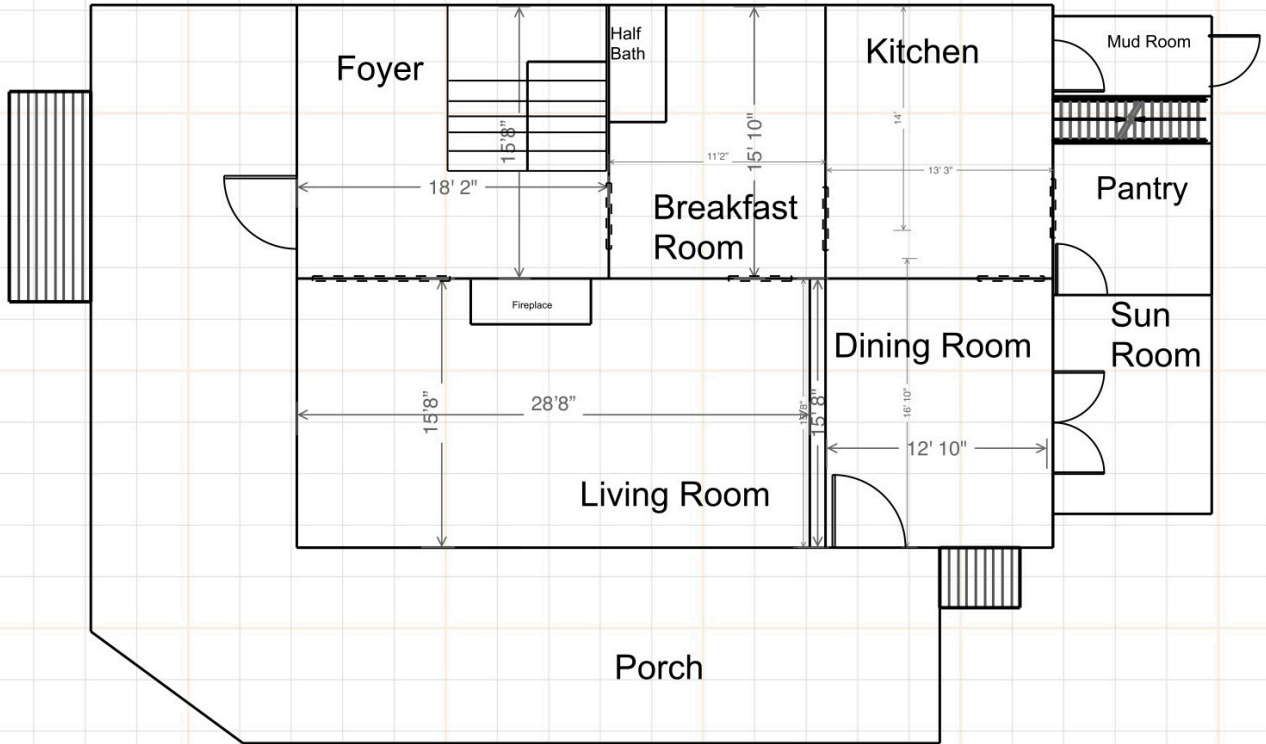
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(Figure 2. Sanborn map, 1922)

W. R. Guild House
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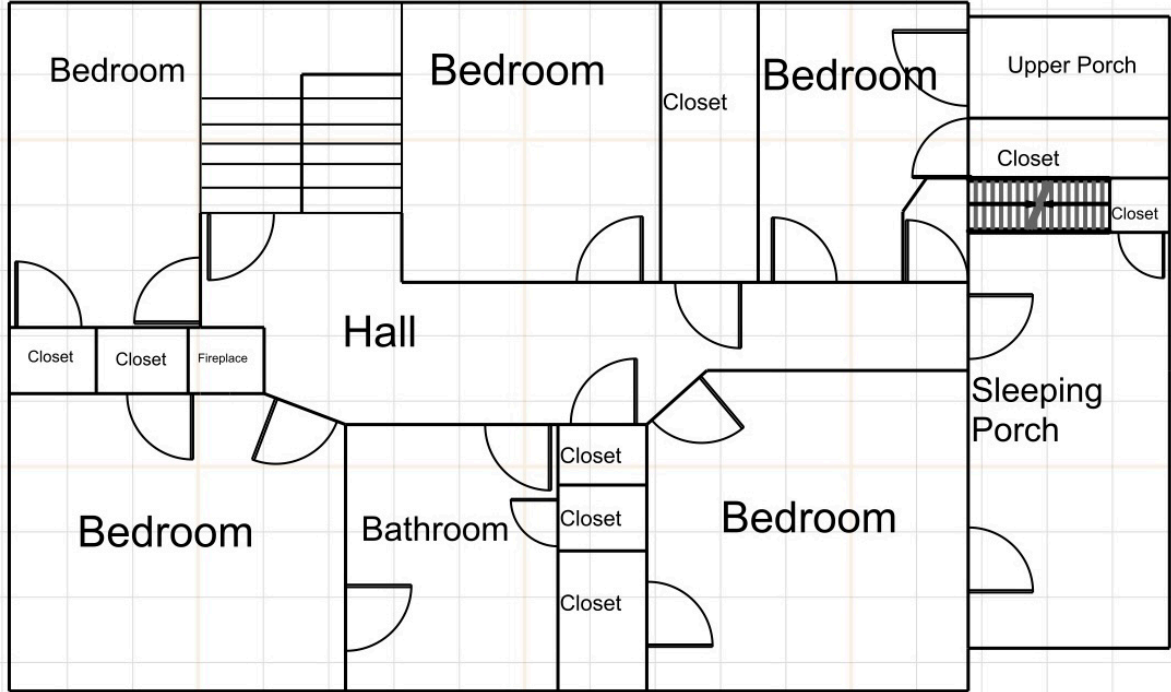
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(Figure 3. 610 Miami, First floor plan)

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County and State



(Figure 4. 610 Miami, Second floor plan)

W. R. Guild House

Name of Property

Brown County, Kansas

County and State
