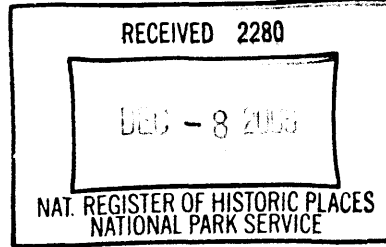


1246

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 Stuewe House  
Other name/site number Stuewe Brothers Creamery; 197-0000-0208

2. Location

Street & number 617 Nebraska  not for publication  
City or town Alma  vicinity  
State KS Code \_\_\_\_\_ County Wabaunsee Code 197 Zip code 66401

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patrick Zolner DSHPO 12/6/06  
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. Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 1.17.07  
 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:)

Stuwee House  
Name of Property

Wabaunsee Co., 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	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	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**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter Categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling = House  
COMMERCE TRADE/Specialty Store = Creamery

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling = House

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Folk, National Style, Gable Front & Wing

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Limestone  
Walls: Limestone  
Wood  
Roof: Asphalt  
Other:

**Narrative Description**

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

Stuewe House  
Name of Property

Wabaunsee Co., 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)

Exploration/Settlement

Commerce

#### Period of Significance

1873-1893

#### Significant Dates

1873, 1885, 1893

#### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

#### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

#### Architect/Builder

N/A

### 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:

Stuewe House  
Name of Property

Wabaunsee Co., Kansas  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** approximately 1 acre

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

1

1	4	7	3	4	3	4	5	4	3	2	1	7	5	0
Zone		Easting					Northing							

2

Zone		Easting					Northing							

3

Zone		Easting					Northing							

4

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 Jason Soden with edits by the KSHPO Staff

Organization \_\_\_\_\_ Date 6/15/06

Street & number 617 Nebraska Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

City or town Alma State KS Zip code 66401

**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 Jason and Stephanie Soden

Street & number 617 Nebraska Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

City or town Alma State KS Zip code 66401

**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

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Continuation Sheet**

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Stuewe House  
Alma, Wabaunsee Co., Kansas

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**Introduction**

The Stuewe House, also known as the Stuewe Brothers Creamery is a two-and-a-half story wood and limestone house, located in Alma, Wabaunsee County, Kansas. The Stuewe House is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion A** for the role the Stuewe Brothers took in the settlement, development and commerce of the city of Alma. The Stuewe House was originally constructed in 1873 and remains in its current location on the western edge of Alma. The original limestone, vernacular, National Style house was built in 1873 and was later added to in 1885 and then again in 1893. During the later remodels the form was modified into a Gable and Wing, with some additional stylistic elements that reference the late Queen Anne period. The house has been modified very little on the exterior since its last addition in 1893 and it retains much of the elements, characteristics and styling from that time period. The Stuewe House holds an important place in the development of Alma and exemplifies the patterns of settlement and growth in Northeast Kansas.

**Elaboration**

Built in 1873, added to and remodeled in 1885, and again in 1893, this house is an example of Folk, National Style Architecture (Gable and Wing form). The exterior has elements that pull from Victorian, and Queen Anne style. The Stuewe House contains much of the original exterior and interior characteristics and decor, the interior includes some Eastlake features that were popular during the era it was expanded and remodeled on the interior.

The original Stone House was built in 1873. It was 1-½ stories tall and was situated on the western edge of the town of Alma. It was a simple side-gabled limestone house. The walls in this portion of the house are 28 inches thick. There is speculation to whether the original main entrance of the stone house was oriented to the North or to the South. (Currently the north side of the house is the front elevation.) The exterior is currently covered in stucco, but historic photographs show that this portion of the house was constructed using limestone, a common construction material in Alma. On the north elevation the limestone sills are still in place and project slightly from the walls underneath two one-over-one wood windows that sit on either side of the door. Much of the historic details of the original north porch have been lost over the years, but the current porch retains the form, placement and basic structure.

The Stuewe Brothers made the first addition to the house in 1885. The addition was a wooden, two-story portion built onto the east side of the existing house. This addition and the one added later in 1893, both reflect a restrained Queen Anne style. This portion of the house is sided with wooden lap siding and all windows are wooden one-over-one windows (many are still operable).

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Stuewe House  
Alma, Wabaunsee Co., Kansas

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The east façade of the house is entirely the 1885 additions. This elevation faces the city street. The main feature on this side of the house is the bay window that extends from the northeast side of the first floor of the house. The bay has three windows, one on each side, with decorative fish-scale detailing above the windows. Offsetting the bay window on the southeast side of the east elevation are paired, one-over-one windows. The second story has 4 windows. Two paired in the center of the elevation, and a single window located above the first floor windows. There is a small decorative triangle-shaped dormer that extends from the roof and provides detail to the façade.

The south elevation is composed of the 1885 addition and the 1893 addition that enclosed the upper story of the original 1873 house. The 1893 addition shares the style and design of the first addition. On the south elevation the division between the two additions can be seen and easily divides the façade. The 1885 addition has paired windows and a door to the interior hallway on the first level, and the second floor follows a similar pattern with paired windows and a single window situated above the door. The door on this section is a highly decorative Eastlake design. There is saw-tooth detail, stained glass, and very ornamental elements covering the door. There is currently a modern screen door covering the exterior. The 1893 addition is separated from the 1885 addition by a wooden trim which runs vertically from the gable ends to the ground. The 1893 addition is slightly wider than the other, but matches in height and design. The fenestration on the first floor is a simple horizontal three-light window in the middle of the section. The second story has a single window on the right offset by paired windows on the left.

Extending to the west along the South Elevation is a small one-story addition. It is unclear when this addition was added. On the south elevation of the addition is a four-over-four double hung window, and a wooden door. There is a modern screen door and cement steps that lead down from the door.

The west elevation is dominated by the single story extensions from the house. The second story is part of the 1893 enclosure of the original house. The left side has paired windows, and the right side has a single window with an attached exterior window box. A brick chimney extends up the second story just to the right of center. And there are two small one-over-one wood windows in the gable. The first story addition rooms enclose a dining room and the entrance to the limestone sub-cellar. The section to the south has a two four-over-four double-hung windows and wooden lap siding. The roof is a low-pitched with a gable end facing the west. The section to the north has a flat roof, and six single pane windows that run the length of the section, broken only by a wooden door. On the north elevation, this addition has paired four-over-four double hung windows in the center of the addition.

The roof of the house is unique and provides elemental decoration to the structure. The 1885 and 1893 additions have gable-ends that are hipped gables. The 1885 addition is side-gabled with the hips on the north and south facades and a continuous line along the eastern façade. The 1893 addition was cross-gabled with the hipped gables facing to the north, west and south. The exterior surface of all of

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Alma, Wabaunsee Co., Kansas

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the clipped gables is a wood fish scale design. Wooden eaves extend several feet from the house giving the roof added depth.

Adorning the exterior and interior doors are doorknobs and doorplates that have intricate flowering and geometrical designs typical of the Eastlake era. An old chandelier graces the second entrance. Most interior windows are lined with recessed trim five and a half inch wide bull's eye cornerblocks, all of which came be traced to purchase at the 1893 World's Fair. Ten-inch baseboard trim lines the flooring in much of the interior house, with plaster ceilings ten feet high the norm on the first floor. The ceiling in both the first and second level halls show the remains of an outline that used to be the edge of an ornamental tin ceiling that no longer remains. Cast-iron floor vents can still be found through the first level, including 2 that are stamp-dated "20 May, 1882." All original hardwood floors remain; however, the downstairs hall and kitchen have been covered with linoleum. Original stone walls from the 1873 dwelling are hidden behind the wall to the kitchen. The old staircase and spindle railing leads up to the second floor and a narrow hall lined with doors leading to 6 upstairs bedrooms, a bathroom, and a large closet. Vents are found in the upstairs floors allowing heat to rise. Although several chimneys are evident in the attic and on the exterior, the fireplaces are no longer visible. The third level includes the attic with finished oak wood flooring and 2 single pane windows. Most walls and ceilings are lathe and plaster, strengthened by animal hair.

Recent renovations have uncovered a mural that was painted on the ceiling of the first floor parlor. The pattern and colors of the mural can still be seen and the homeowners hope to restore the mural.

Underneath the original 1873 stone house is a unique sub-cellar. The cellar is about 10'x15' and had 10' ceilings. It is located beneath and to the side of the stone walled basement. It housed the creamery storage as it maintains a near constant room temperature in the upper 50s to upper 60s degree range, regardless of outside temperatures.

Total rooms in the house include: A first level hallway, with a front entrance leading in from the front porch at one end, opening up into a large living room. Adjacent to the living room is a guest parlor, which is the same size as the living room. There is physical evidence that these two rooms were once separated by French doors. To the right of the front entrance and main hallway is the downstairs master bedroom. This room is the original stone house, which boasts 20-28 inch walls, and a second entrance leading in from the front porch. Also near the front entrance lies the staircase, to be discussed later. The downstairs hallway leads to the kitchen (off of the right side of the hall), and second entrance to the guest parlor (off to the left side of the hall). At the end of the hall is the third "rear" entrance to the house. A seventh hallway door is located under the staircase and leads down to a small, unfinished limestone walled basement. A wood plank door in the basement leads down to the sub-cellar. The kitchen is long and rather narrow, leading to the partial downstairs bathroom/laundry room. On the far side of this room is another door, leading to the downstairs west wing, which includes 2 more downstairs bedrooms. The forth and fifth entrances to the house can be found in these two downstairs rooms (once bedrooms). The forth entrance comes in from a small cement patio, housing the cistern, which still exists. In the far bedroom, a fifth entrance door opens up

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to a drop-off, which may have once been either another porch, or far end of a wrap-around porch, neither of which still exist.

The staircase leads upstairs to a narrow hall, lined on either side, with doors opening up into an additional five and a half bedrooms, a bathroom, and a large closet. Another staircase can be found at the far end of one of the bedrooms in the upstairs west wing, leading up to the attic. This house totals around 4,000 square feet, counting the partially finished attic but not including the basement and sub-cellar. There are 40 total exterior windows, 23 doors interior and exterior, and five levels including the sub-cellar, basement, first level, upstairs, and attic.

The house is currently a single-family residence with plans in place to turn several of the rooms into a photography studio. The current owners are working to restore the house following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards of Rehabilitation.



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Alma, Wabaunsee Co., Kansas

The Stuewe House (built 1873), located at 617 Nebraska Street, Alma, Kansas, Wabaunsee County, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for housing historic businesses and figures who played a pivotal role in helping to establish the city of Alma, Kansas. The House was home to the Stuewe Brothers' Creamery, established in the mid 1880s by Albert and Ferdinand Stuewe. The business flourished until the Great Depression of the 1930s. The Stuewe House was also headquarters to the Stuewe Brothers' Cattle Company. Which ran a beef processing plant, frozen food locker plant, and an ice cream plant. The house, originally a one room stone structure, was built in 1873, with the 2 Stuewe Brothers adding additional rooms in the mid 1880s, and the final remodeling occurring in 1893. Records of the second remodeling over the original stone structure are sketchy as the Alma courthouse burned down, destroying most records before 1895. This location wasn't annexed into Alma until a later date, and many rural and county building and renovation records simply weren't kept. It is known, however, that the second addition occurred between their purchase date of February 1884 and 1892 as we have obtained a photograph taken in 1892, showing the creamery as it appeared after the second remodeling. The original stone structure survives today, being preserved inside of the main house.

The Stuewes played an important role in the development of Alma as a successful community. Ferdinand Stuewe, one of the two Stuewe brothers whom updated and occupied the Stuewe House, became the State Representative for Wabaunsee County. He was also the county treasurer in the late 1890s, and president of the Alma State Bank, also formed by the Stuewe Brothers. He ended up saving the Alma city treasury from bankruptcy. Before Ferdinand was the county treasurer, a dishonest businessman named Charles Limerick convinced Alma residents to invest in various building and development schemes that never worked. Limerick left Alma with an \$89,000 debt. Ferdinand journeyed to Chicago in 1904 and settled with the bank that Limerick borrowed from for \$29,000, which saved the town of Alma from bankruptcy.<sup>1</sup>

One of Ferdinand's sons, Albert, was born in 1887. In 1977, at the age of 90, Albert made an audio recording telling of his memories of his father and the creamery, amongst many other interesting occurrences. This audio tape survives today.<sup>2</sup> Another of the original Stuewe Brothers who settled, also named Albert, came with Ferdinand in 1885 to build and begin the creamery. Albert organized the Wabaunsee County National Farm Loan Association during the depression, offering farmers low interest loans during the hard times of the 1930s. This saved many local farmers from bankruptcy. Edward, the eldest of the seven Stuewe children, became the Wabaunsee County Attorney. John, the second youngest, helped to run the bank, and later became the Mayor of Alma. The Stuewe's became a highly successful family in and around the Alma area. In 1976, Alma's population was around 800 residents. The 1976 Alma phone directory listed 18 Stuewe families, putting them amongst the largest family groups in Alma. Other towns surrounding Alma also list Stuewes in their phone directories.

<sup>1</sup> *Alma: Community and Shire Town of Wabaunsee County, Kansas. Its First Fifty Years, 1855-1905*, Edwards, Linnie Baker, Masters Thesis, Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, 1956, p. 92.

<sup>2</sup> Taped Interview, September 8, 1977, Ada Sage Laverty interviewing Albert E. Stuewe and Frieda Stuewe. Tape located at the Wabaunsee County Historical Society, Alma, Kansas.

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The best way to see the family's success and influence is to go back to the beginning and follow their journey from their homeland of Germany. The Stuewe family migrated from the province of Mecklenburgh, Schwerin, Germany, having lived in the village of Mamarow, to Beloit, Kansas in 1871. They wanted to escape the Prussian wars in Europe during this time. Almost all of the young men were expected to join the Germanic military. Ernest John Stuewe, and his wife, Lisette Stuewe, wanted to take his father (Helmuth Stuewe), and his mother (name unknown), and their 7 children (In order of birth, Edward, Ferdinand, Albert, Matilda, Metta, John, and Otto), and immigrate to the United States in order to save his children from mandatory military duty. They arrived in the U.S. and settled in the area of Beloit, Kansas in the summer of 1871. On a sad note Ernest John's mother accidentally missed the train at a stopover in Quincy, Illinois. She suffered a heart attack as a result of anxieties suffered by being left behind. She died before the family could return to Quincy.<sup>3</sup>

After arriving in Beloit, Ernest John, and his father Helmuth, homesteaded a quarter section of land each. None of the 7 children could homestead because they weren't old enough at the time. The family built a stone house in Beloit, and the two eldest sons, Edward and Ferdinand, served as ranch-hands to help raise money so they could purchase materials to build a permanent roof. The money they saved up was stolen, so they had to make due by erecting a grass roof that saw them through the first winter. They lived in near destitute conditions that first year. Eventually the family supported themselves by opening a rock quarry and farming. Their rock quarry became successful, supplying rock for buildings and sidewalks, some of which still survive today. Helmuth, died New Years Day in 1876, at the age of 77. The seven children helped take up Helmuth's responsibilities with the business. This experience would groom the sons for their journey to Alma.

In 1884 Ernest's sons, Ferdinand and Albert, aged 30 and 31, decided to strike out on their own, coming to Alma to initially purchase 25 acres for \$800 from Marie Newbauer. Living in the old stone house occupying the land, they added to the house and started the creamery. By 1890 they decided to expand their already successful creamery. In 1891, they purchased additional land and supplies and invited the rest of their family to come to Alma and run the creamery, and now cattle enterprise, with them. Ferdinand and Albert offered to make any family member who would come to Alma, an equal member in the Stuewe Brothers business. The letter Ferdinand wrote to his family, inviting them to come to Alma.<sup>4</sup> Every member of the family, except Edward, the eldest child, came to join the Stuewe Brothers Creamery and cattle company. Edward stayed in Beloit to run the quarry established by Ernest John, but ended up selling that business to come to Alma after marrying just before 1900. It's interesting to note that every member of the Stuewe family operated with one bank account giving each family member equal access to this account.

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<sup>3</sup> See Attached Family Tree.

<sup>4</sup> This letter can be found in the Wabaunsee County Historical Museum, Alma, Kansas.

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Ferdinand and Albert completed the final expansion of the Stuewe House by 1893, after journeying to Chicago in 1893 to attend the Worlds Fair. He purchased dismantled buildings after the fair ended and shipped via rail several carloads of lumber and other building supplies for the final expansion. This was common practice for the Worlds Fair Organization. By selling their buildings, they saved shipping expenses.<sup>5</sup>

By 1895, the Stuewe Brothers operations had expanded to include the creamery, various livestock operations involving cattle, hogs, horses, and mules, and in 1895, the Stuewe Brothers put up \$5,000 to establish the Bank of Alma, with Ferdinand serving as the President, Albert and Otto the directors, and John as head Cashier. Records show that by 1895, the Stuewe Brothers employed many area people to help with their Ranch and Creamery. A few names of these employed residents include: Henry Beecher, Theodore and Paul Geisler, Gus Schultz, Nick Bohn, and John Dittman. A few of the ranch hands lived in the second level of the Stuewe House. Also in 1895, the Stuewe Brothers bought 1000 head of cattle that they sold in Texas later that year for \$15 per head, profiting \$15,000. The Ernest John's two daughters, Metta and Matilda, moved to Alma in the early 1890s to help keep house. In January of 1906, mother Lisette Stuewe died presumably of illness. Nine months later, Ernest John Stuewe died after being hit by a train.

As the Stuewe Brothers' families grew, tensions mounted as to how best to distribute the profits and expenses. By 1912, it was decided that it would serve the family best if the Stuewe Brothers enterprise were divided amongst each other. They prospered separately through WWI up until the Great Depression when the Stuewe Brother's various enterprises were ruined. Their bank merged with two other banks in Alma to form the Alma State Bank. At that time, Ferdinand sold the nominated property (The Stuewe House) to his son-in-law and daughter Oscar Nelson and Frieda Stuewe Nelson.

After the Great Depression, Frieda Stuewe Nelson allowed her cousin Rudolph (Albert's second child) to renovate the house and turn the once successful creamery into an ice-cream plant. One box of Stuewe Brother's ice cream still survives in the Wabaunsee County Historical Museum. Rudolph's plant specialized in making Eskimo Pies, which were shipped out via railroad to surrounding locations. Some elder Alma residents tell us of their childhood memories, coming to the Stuewe House to buy ice cream. The ice-cream plant survived until Rudolph died suddenly of a heart attack while pheasant hunting in South Dakota on October 26, 1957 with a group of businessmen. The creamery would be forever closed down after this.

In the early 1960s, the Stuewe House Frieda Nelson sold the house to James Tobias, an artist for Walt Disney Suidios. Tobias sold the house to Gary and Leetha Treece in 1988. Gary Treece was involved in military affairs at Ft. Riley. The Treeces sold the house to John Lawton 1994. John Lawton sold the house to Jason and Stephanie Soden in 2006.

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<sup>5</sup> "Stories of the Past," The 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition of Wabaunsee Co. History, 2000, p. 223.

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The Stuewe Family:

Helmuth Stuewe (grandfather)	Born: 10-19-1789, Died 1-1-1876
Name Unknown (grandmother)	Born: ? Died 1871
Ernest John Stuewe (father)	Born: 1-27-1825, Died 9-24-1906
Lisette Stuewe (mother)	Born: 12-31-1828, Died 1-26-1906
Edward Stuewe (1 <sup>st</sup> child)	Born: 1852, Died 1934
Ferdinand Stuewe (2 <sup>nd</sup> child)	Born: 1853, Died 1940
Albert Stuewe (3 <sup>rd</sup> child)	Born: 1854, Died 1934
Matilda Stuewe (Goebel) (4 <sup>th</sup> child)	Born: 1855, Died 1943
Metta Stuewe (5 <sup>th</sup> child)	Born: 1856, Died 1933
John Stuewe (6 <sup>th</sup> child)	Born: 1861, Died 1949
Otto Stuewe (7 <sup>th</sup> child)	Born: 1862, Died 1924
Rudolph Stuewe (son of Albert)	Born: 1892, Died 1957
Frieda Mathilda Stuewe Nelson	Born: 1888, Died 1976

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**National Register of Historic Places  
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- Taped Interview, September 8, 1977, Ada Sage Laverty interviewing Albert E. Stuewe and Frieda  
Stuewe. Tape located at the Wabaunsee County Historical Society, Alma, Kansas.
- Thompson, Matt, Edited by Robert Stuewe, *The Early History of Wabaunsee County*, Alma, KS, 1901,  
p. 181.

**Verbal Boundary Description**

A tract in the SW ¼ SW1/4 of Section 10, Township 12 South, Range 10E, Wabaunsee County, Kansas.

**Boundary Justification**

This boundary reflects all of the property associated with the house and the Stuewe Brothers  
Creamery.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photographs Page 1 The Stuewe House  
Alma, Wabaunsee Co., Kansas

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**Photographic Information**

The following information is consistent for all photographs:

1. Stuewe House
2. Wabaunsee County, Kansas
3. Photographer: Kristen Lonard
4. October 13, 2006

Digital photographs on file at the Kansas State Historical Society

Photo #1	North (front) elevation, view from the northeast
Photo #2	North (front) elevation, view from the northwest
Photo #3	West elevation, view from the west
Photo #4	South (rear) elevation, view from the south
Photo #5	East elevation, view from the southeast
Photo #6	Interior, hardware on interior doors
Photo #7	Interior, door leading to exterior on South elevation
Photo #8	Sub-Cellar, view from the east
Photo #9	Interior, second floor hallway, view from the south
Photo #10	Interior, second floor living room, view from the west
Photo #11	Interior, first floor, view from the north