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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic name</th>
<th>Brandt Hotel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other name/site number</td>
<td>Alma Hotel; 197-0100-0002</td>
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2. Location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street &amp; number</th>
<th>400 Missouri Street</th>
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<tr>
<td>City or town</td>
<td>Alma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Kansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>KS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Wabaunsee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>197</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zip code</td>
<td>66401</td>
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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.)

[Signature]

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]

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is □ entered in the National Register. □ See continuation sheet.

□ determined eligible for the National Register. □ See continuation sheet.

□ determined not eligible for the National Register.

□ removed from the National Register.

□ other, (explain:)

[Signature of the Keeper] Date

[Signature of the Keeper] Date

[Signature of the Keeper] Date of Action
### 5. Classification

#### Ownership of Property
*(Check as many boxes as apply)*
- [X] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

#### Category of Property
*(Check only one box)*
- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributing</th>
<th>Noncontributing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>structures</td>
<td>objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

N/A

#### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

### 6. Function or Use

#### Historic Functions
*(Enter Categories from Instructions)*

- Domestic: Hotel

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

- Vacant: not in use

### 7. Description

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

- Late Victorian: Italianate

#### Materials
*(Enter categories from instructions)*

- Foundation: Stone: Limestone
- Walls: Stone: Limestone
- Roof: Asphalt
- Other:

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

Social history

Architecture

Period of Significance

1887-1957

Significant Dates

1887

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record #

Primary location of additional data:
☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository:

Kansas State Historical Society
10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: less than 1 acre

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

Zone 1

Easting 7 3 4 7 2 1

Northing 4 3 2 1 6 1 8

Zone 2

3

Easting

Northing

4

3

[] 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: Dale E. Nimz, Historic Preservation Consultant

Organization: For George Terbovich

Date: November 30, 2007

Street & number: 1928 Countryside Lane

Telephone: 785-842-8992

City or town: Lawrence

State: KS

Zip code: 66044

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
(Listed with SHPO or FPPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Name: Alma Hotel, LLC (George Terbovich)

Street & number: 315 E. 55th Street

Telephone: 816.361.2100

City or town: Kansas City

State: MO

Zip code: 64113
Description

Located at the intersection of Missouri and Fourth Streets, the Brandt Hotel is a landmark at the northeast corner of the historic Alma downtown business district. There is a modern bank building to the north, a small historic commercial building and historic residences to the west, and a vacant lot and residential neighborhood to the east. Built in 1887, the hotel is an example of late Italianate style commercial architecture. The exterior has good architectural integrity. The first floor of the interior is slightly deteriorated, but has good architectural integrity. Although the second floor has original materials and wood frame walls indicating the historic arrangement of rooms, considerable demolition has diminished the architectural integrity of the second floor interior.

The Brandt Hotel is a two-story Italianate style limestone commercial block with a parapet and low-sloping roof. Paralleling the intersecting streets, the building has an ell plan with a main corner entrance set in a short angled wall facing southwest and a second entrance to the stair hall centered in the west façade. Arranged as a hotel, the main floor has a reception room, a large dining hall, and kitchen in the south block and a stair hall, office, back room, and bathroom in the north wing. On the second floor, original framing remains for fourteen sleeping rooms, a utility room, a closet, and a bathroom at the head of the stairs. There is a basement under the south block with an exterior concrete entrance to the east.

Exterior

The main south façade on Fourth Street has eight bays; the west façade on Missouri Street has six bays. Load-bearing stone walls are constructed of coursed shaped stone blocks laid in ashlar bond. Masonry openings have smooth-cut stone lintels and projecting stone sills. The angled corner entrance wall is accentuated with coursed smooth-cut stone blocks and projecting molded lintels above the first and second floor openings. The low sloping roof is covered with modern asphalt roll roofing.

A prominent ornamental feature is the polygonal wooden balcony on ornamental iron brackets that projects from the second floor of the corner entrance bay. The balcony has wooden tongue-and-groove flooring and an elaborate ornamental iron railing. Almost all the wooden windows are original with 2/2 double-hung sash. There are upper and lower doors in the corner entrance bay, one in the west façade leading to the stair hall, a rear door to the stair hall, a rear door to the dining room and a side entrance to the kitchen. The deep entrance doorways are ornamented with raised wooden panels. Both of the main entrance doors are wood painted black with oval glazed panels. The west entrance door has the name "Alma Hotel" etched in the glass panel. Both of the main doors have overhead transoms. The upper door to the balcony on the second floor is wood with lower raised panels surmounted by two graceful arched lights. The kitchen entrance door is wood with four raised panels. There is an exterior brick chimney on the east wall of the main block.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 2

Brandt Hotel
Alma, Wabaunsee County, Kansas

The iron balcony, the corner bay stonework, and the projecting ornamental pressed metal eave cornice are the main decorative elements of the main façade. The cornice has modest Italianate brackets with an elaborate date panel set in a raised triangular pediment.

There are no outbuildings associated with the hotel building although a large raised concrete floor fills the ell between the two wings of the building.

Interior

Most significant features of the first floor interior remain intact although some are deteriorated. The plan consists of a reception room in the southwest corner entered from the angled corner entrance. To the east, there is a large dining room and adjacent kitchen. To the north, there is through hall with front and rear entrances and a stair to the second floor. Next to the hall, there are two rooms (one possibly used as an office) and an adjoining smaller room. The bathroom, located under the stair, opens to a rear hallway connecting with the stair hall.

In the southwest corner of the building, the reception room has simple painted wooden doors and window trim. There is a dark stained wooden tongue and groove flooring. The room is ornamented with beaded vertical board wainscoting capped with a heavy wooden molding and finished with a quarter round molding on the floor. Above the wainscoting, there are plaster walls and an elaborate pressed metal ceiling with an ornamental light fixture suspended from the center of the ceiling. The ceiling consists of square panels with a wreath motif and a spiral motif in the cove panels. The pressed metal ceilings were installed about 1900 over the original beaded ceiling board in the reception room, dining room, office, and back room.

The dining room has similar features. This room has beaded vertical board wainscoting capped with a molding, simple window and door trim, plaster walls, and an elaborate pressed metal ceiling with a central suspended ornamental light fixture. The dining room ceiling has a large oval pattern with a chain motif and medallions in the cove panels. The dining room has an opening in the exterior wall for a stove flue. The interior doors to the reception room, stair hall, and kitchen are painted wooden four-panel doors.

The kitchen has painted wooden tongue and groove flooring, wide baseboards, and plaster walls. The baseboard is capped with a quarter round molding and some sections have an ornamental molding at the base. The ceiling is sheathed with wooden beaded tongue and groove boards.

The stair hall has dark stained wooden moldings, an ornamental wooden balustrade, plaster walls, and a beaded board ceiling. There is a wide baseboard. The newel post has an octagonal base, a molded tapered shaft, and a circular molded cap. The balustrade has ornamental spindles and a smooth molded handrail.

In the office located in the northwest corner of the building, the wood floors, wide wood baseboard, and plaster walls have been re-finished. There is a painted ornamental pressed metal ceiling imprinted with a
chain motif. Paired wooden sliding pocket doors open to the adjacent room. In this northeast room, a few of the pressed metal ceiling sections have been removed exposing the original beaded board ceiling. There is a wooden four-panel door opening to the rear hall.

Between the northeast room and the stair hall, there is a bathroom. The bathroom has painted narrow beaded tongue and groove vertical board wainscoting, plaster walls, a beaded board ceiling, and a four-panel wooden door. The bathroom has an enameled iron sink suspended on iron brackets.

On the second floor, the stair railing is intact, but re-finished. There is a dark stained wooden tongue and groove flooring in poor condition. Some sections of the original lath and plaster walls remain in the bathroom. The bathroom wainscoting originally was stained, but is now painted. There is a cast iron ballfoot tub, an enameled iron sink suspended on ornamental brackets, and a small radiator in the bathroom. The bathroom has a stained four-panel wooden entrance door.

Most exterior window casings and some door casings remain on the second floor. Other door moldings and baseboards that have been removed are stored in the building and may be re-installed. There are original glazed and screened transoms above the openings to the sleeping rooms. There are three stove flue openings in the exterior walls to the west and south and one flue opening in the exterior east wall.

Most of the interior partition framing remains. Because of the demolition, it is difficult to determine the exact arrangement of rooms on the second floor. However, the central hall reflects the ell building plan. Partitions and openings indicate that there were fourteen sleeping rooms, a bathroom, a utility room, and a closet on the second floor. There appear to be door openings for fourteen sleeping rooms. Also, there is a linen or utility room next to the stair hall in the corner of the ell between the two wings. Across the hall to the west, there is a narrow closet opening from the hall with another door opening to the southwest corner room. Some original plaster remains in the southwest corner room showing the remnants of paint and a stenciled border.

**Alterations**

**Exterior**

Historic photographs of the Brandt Hotel (ca. 1900) show several interior chimney flues above the roof that have been removed. A masonry opening to the basement at the southeast corner of the main block has been covered. Part of the exterior stone wall has been parged and there is evidence that a small addition was attached to the kitchen. This was constructed in the 1960s to house refrigeration equipment. There are concrete steps to the kitchen entrance. The original transom opening above the kitchen entrance has been covered with wood. There is a small vent opening cut in the kitchen wall. Two kitchen windows in the north wall of the main block have been replaced with three horizontal wooden windows. There is a modern wooden door hung on historic hinges in the rear entrance to the stair hall.
Interior

In the kitchen, some baseboards have been removed. A modern suspended forced air furnace and large grill vent have been installed. A rough opening has been cut into the partition wall above the south door into the dining room. The dining room has modern oak flooring installed over the original flooring. Modern carpet has been installed over the wood floors in the stair hall, office, and adjacent room. The walls of the office and back room have been re-plastered or re-finished. The bathroom has modern wooden flooring, modern wooden moldings, a modern toilet, and a modern partition wall installed against original wainscoting on the interior wall.

Throughout the first floor rooms, there are exposed steam pipes and a number of radiators. The radiators are not functioning. Also, there is exposed electrical conduit throughout the first floor rooms.

The main interior alterations have occurred on the second floor. Most lath and plaster has been removed from the exterior stone walls and the interior partition walls. The lath and plaster ceiling has been removed. Some partitions between the upstairs sleeping rooms have been removed.
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Brandt Hotel, located at 400 Missouri Street, Alma, Wabaunsee County, Kansas, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places according to Criterion A for its significant associations with the community development and social history of Alma. Built in 1887, the hotel is one of the most significant landmarks in a potential downtown historic district. The building also is significant according to Criterion C as a well-preserved example of Italianate commercial architecture. Prominent Italianate features include the ornamental pressed metal eave cornice and the coursed smooth-cut stone blocks accentuating the corner entrance. The exterior architectural integrity is good. The integrity of the first floor interior is good, but the integrity of the second floor interior is poor. Overall, the Brandt Hotel retains substantial integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Architectural History

Although the Brandt Hotel is a relatively unadorned vernacular building, the ornamental cornice, stone detailing, and entrance doors with arched glazed lights are characteristic of the Italianate style. In Kansas, Italianate-influenced buildings generally were built from 1865 to 1885. The Brandt Hotel is a late example. The Italianate style is one expression of the picturesque revivals popular during the Late Victorian period. This was the most common style used for commercial architecture during the period.

The Brandt Hotel also is a significant example of the use of local building stone in Alma and Wabaunsee County. Because of the many prominent stone commercial and residential buildings, Alma today is known as the "city of native stone." As early as 1885, Wabaunsee County stone was recognized as a valuable building material. R. Sorren Magee reported, "every part of the County is underlaid with a fine quality of limestone, both magnesite and common. A hard limestone, quarried in Mission Creek Township, is being used in many buildings in the county, and large quantities are exported to neighboring localities."

In early historic photographs of Missouri Street, the main street in Alma, most of the buildings in the 1870s were one-story wood frame structures. These were replaced by two-story stone buildings in the 1880s and 1890s. As Magee boasted, Wabaunsee County "has a great treasure in its hills, unsurpassed for building as well as lime and cement making enterprises." The limestone quarrying industry employed hundreds of men with "the output being shipped in all directions for many purposes from railway ballast and bridge building to pretentious city structures. There seems to be an unlimited supply of this stone, the largest quarries are located at Eskridge and Alma." At the Fox quarries about four miles southwest of Alma, from twenty-five to seventy-five men were employed in 1892 and the stone from the quarries was sent as far south as Texas to be used in the construction of bridges on the Rock Island extension. Stone from the Fox quarry also was used for the construction of the Topeka Rock Island railroad depot. By November 1891, Alma had become the "city of native stone." As a reporter for the Topeka Journal described, "nearly all of its business stores and residences are of the beautiful white limestone so prevalent
in the county, and which is capable of ornamentation at a small cost, as the stone can be furnished for building purposes at a much less cost than would brick be if used. Few cities in the interior of Kansas present so pleasing and attractive an appearance in all respects, as does the capital of Wabaunsee county. Stone for the Brandt Hotel probably came from the nearby Fox quarry, but no specific reference to the source has been found.

Chronology

One of the leading businessmen of Wabaunsee County in 1885, Joseph Brandt was the proprietor of the Western Star Hotel in Alma which provided "good table, best accommodations, good beds." About two years later, Joseph and his wife Christena built the Brandt Hotel to serve railroad crews, salesmen, new settlers, and other visitors to Alma and Wabaunsee County.

The new Brandt Hotel was completed just a few months after the Chicago, Kansas, and Nebraska Railroad (CKN) constructed a main line through the Mill Creek valley to Alma and westward to the Kansas border. The CKN was first supported by and later incorporated into the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad system. As one report boasted in 1888, "from the date of its arrival, Alma took to going, to improving, and presently there is more building going on than there has been for years. The class of buildings, too, is substantial, such as would do amazing credit to the most pretentious streets in Kansas. The Wabaunsee County bank, the Brandt hotel and several other store houses are buildings of this character... All these buildings are, as the court house, the public schools, and many residences, built of stone." According to an 1889 article, Alma had nearly doubled the number of residents after the building of the great Rock Island Railroad.

The Brandt Hotel is located on Lots 1 and 2, Block 1, in the town of Alma. Henry Schmitz first purchased these lots from the Alma Town Company on July 28, 1879. It appears that the building was constructed after J. Adler and his wife Jennie sold the lots on July 22, 1887 to Christena Brandt for $1,500. A few months later, Christena Brandt and her husband Joseph recorded a mortgage of $1,500 with a one-year term from the banking house of J. F. Limerick and Company. Limerick was the most prominent entrepreneur in Alma at the time.

The distinctive cornice was placed on the new hotel on September 28, 1887. "It is a fine piece of work and adds much to the appearance of the building." Brandt received the furniture for the new hotel on November 28. The Brandt Hotel opened on December 13, 1887. As the Alma Enterprise announced, "this is the largest hotel in the city, having just been completed and is thoroughly fitted up with everything that goes to make up a first class hostelry. There are seventeen bedrooms on the second floor, all of them fitted up complete and thoroughly ventilated. Mr. Jos. Brandt, who has had years of experience in the hotel business, is the popular proprietor of this house, and having spared neither pains nor expense to make it one of the most complete and best fitted buildings for a hotel in the country." The reporter went on to endorse the hotel, "we feel safe in saying that the traveling public, appreciating his efforts, will give
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Number  8   Page  7   Brandt Hotel
Alma, Wabaunsee County, Kansas

to him the liberal patronage he is so much entitled to, and on his part we can pledge them the cleanest of rooms, the best of accommodations and a table supplied with the best the market affords."

A few days later, the Wabaunsee County News also described the hotel. "It is two stories high, built of Alma stone and finished inside and out in the best of style. It contains seventeen bedrooms upstairs, seven of which are double rooms, and all are fitted up with new and handsome furniture. The beds are supplied with woven wire springs, and with fine fitted mattresses. The rooms are all nicely carpeted. On the first floor there is a large office, a ladies parlor, a spacious dining room, bedrooms for the family, and a large kitchen which is supplied with the best modern improvements. There is a large sample room attached to the hotel. A bus will run to all trains." Later, the Enterprise mentioned the hotel opening, "in the evening the band tendered the house a serenade and were given free hospitality in the full sense of the word as were all others who were fortunate enough to be present."

Apparently, the Brandts hired their son in law, M. G. Whelan, to manage the hotel. Described as the "best hotel in the city," in 1890, "the house is a splendid specimen of architecture, stone, and two stories high." According to this report, it could accommodate seventy-five people. "The cuisine is a special feature. The dining-hall will accommodate thirty guests. Traveling salesmen receive special attention, and large sample-rooms are always at their disposal. The service is polite and attentive." Two years later, the Alma Signal boasted, "Alma is fortunate in having two excellent hotels for the accommodation of the traveling public besides several boarding houses where the wants of the inner man may be supplied. The Commercial House, under the management of the present popular proprietors, J. H. Shumate and son, enjoys the confidence of the people but the patronage received is the best indication that the house is deservedly popular. The hotel Brandt also holds a high place in the esteem of the traveling public who see in Mr. Whelan one who strives to please the patrons of the house."

Associated with the railroad construction boom, the Brandt Hotel was one of the second generation of hotel buildings in Alma. John Winkler built the first hotel, a wood frame building, in 1868 soon after the town was established in December, 1866. Peter Degan built a hotel known as Germania Hall, a stone building, in 1873. Later in the 1880s, another hotel, the Commercial House, was erected. This building burned early in 1895, but was rebuilt. For much of the early twentieth century, the Brandt (later Alma) Hotel and the Commercial House served the traveling public. The Commercial House was demolished in the early 1980s leaving the Alma Hotel as the only surviving example of this building type in town.

In just a few years, Joseph and Christena Brandt experienced serious personal and financial problems and, consequently, different owners acquired the hotel. On July 3, 1891, Christena Brandt deeded her interest in the property to her husband Joseph for the consideration of "love and affection and $1." Christena died at her home in the hotel July 25. Her obituary in the Alma Enterprise mentioned her marriage in 1858 in Wisconsin to Joseph Brandt. They remained in Wisconsin for twenty years, moving from there to Montana and then arriving in Alma in 1884. Surviving members of the family included two sons who resided in Montana, her daughter, Mrs. M. Whelan, residing in Alma, her husband, and a sister, Mrs. Jacob Horne, residing in Alma.
During this period, the Brandt Hotel narrowly escaped destruction on October 23, 1895. The Enterprise mentioned, "Monday night last about twelve o'clock fire was discovered in the washroom of the Brandt house just in time to prevent the total destruction of the property—a supposed case of mice and matches or one of spontaneous combustion."

About a year after Christena Brandt died, Joseph Brandt recorded a mortgage on August 24, 1892 from the Alma State Bank for approximately $1,000. Unfortunately, in the fall of 1893, the United States economy fell into recession and Joseph Brandt eventually lost the hotel. Mr. Brandt was unable to pay off the mortgage. The Alma State Bank won a judgment in the District Court on October 3, 1895 that ordered Brandt to pay the mortgage in full within the next six months. Sometime before May 5, 1896, however, Joseph Brandt died without a will. On November 16, 1896, the Wabaunsee County sheriff sold the hotel property to satisfy the judgment for the remainder of the mortgage and court costs. Jacob Horne purchased the hotel and the property remained in the hands of the Horne family for several decades. On January 4, 1898, Jacob and Victoria Horne (Christena Brandt's sister) sold the property to Louis Horne for $2,500.

Jacob Horne died in Alma on August 7, 1899. Apparently, he was a popular and respected member of the community. His obituary reported that all the business houses in town closed for the funeral service and "a large number of his old friends from different parts of the county" came to pay their last respects to his memory. Two years later, his son Louis died at the age of thirty-one. The "popular landlord of the Alma Hotel" died August 20, 1901. According to his obituary, everyone in town liked him for "his never-failing good nature, geniality, and cheerfulness." The Alma Enterprise commented that Louis Horne had made the Alma Hotel "one of the best of the small hotels in the state and had extensive improvements underway when he died."

Louis Horne had married Theresa Schutter on May 6, 1896. They had one son. After her husband's untimely death, Theresa Schutter Horne took over management of the Alma Hotel for the next thirty years. She and her second husband, O. W. Little, along with joint owners, Leo J. and Lillie Horne, sold the property to Frank and Augusta Grunewald in 1930. The Grunewalds recorded a mortgage of $2,500 on the property "known as the Brandt Hotel" on March 5, 1930. After Augusta died, Frank Grunewald sold the property on September 13, 1935 to Clarence L. Gnadt for the consideration of $1 and an exchange of properties. Mr. Gnadt started a J. I. Case implement dealership behind the hotel in 1936. C. L. and Edna Gnadt sold the property on April 3, 1941 to Herman Uhrlig at the First National Bank of Alma who held their mortgage. Uhrlig sold the property to Eric M. and Emma Goebel on June 20, 1944. The Goebel family owned the hotel until Herbert and Edna Bute purchased the property on April 12, 1962.

Mr. Bute came to Alma in 1959 to serve as Wabaunsee County engineer. As he and his wife commented, they had always wanted to operate a hotel. Before the Butes bought the building, it had been used as a beer hall for three or four years. The Butes operated a luncheonette in the old hotel dining room and rented rooms on the second floor daily or by the week. Beginning in the late 1960s, their son, Gordon
Bute, operated a fine dining club in the hotel building for several years. Gordon Bute acquired the property in his own name on September 27, 1985 and sold it January 18, 1989. The present owner, George Terbovich, operating at the Alma Hotel, LLC, bought the property on February 14, 2003.
Major Bibliographical References

Books


Newspapers

Alma Enterprise 28 September 1887, p. 3, col. 1; 9 December 1887, p. 3, col. 1; 16 December 1887, p. 3, col. 1.

"Alma," Alma Signal 27 August 1892.

Alma Signal 26 October 1895, p. 5, col. 2.


"Died," Jacob Horne obituary. Alma Enterprise 11 August 1899, p. 8, col. 3.


"Wabaunsee County," Topeka Capital 19 July 1888.

Wabaunsee County News 1 December 1887, p. 3, col. 2; 15 December 1887, supplement, p. 3.

Photographs


Property Records--Wabaunsee County


Warranty Deed, 22 July 1887, J. Adler and wife to Christena Brandt, Book 22, p. 276.

Mortgage, 19 November 1887, Christena Brandt and husband to John F. Limerick, Book 20, p. 515.

Warranty Deed, 28 July 1891, Christena Brandt to Joseph Brandt, Book 38, p. 254.

Mortgage, 24 August 1892, Joseph Brandt to Alma State Bank, Book 41, p. 44.

Sheriff's Deed, 16 November 1896, Joseph Brandt by sheriff to Jacob House, Book 49, p. 157.

Warranty Deed, 4 January 1898, Jacob House to Louis House, Book 51, p. 146.


Warranty Deed, 13 September 1935, Frank Grunewald to Clarence L. Gnadt, Book 137, p. 596.

Mortgage, 31 August 1936, C. L. Gnadt and wife to Herman Uhlig, Book 138, p. 160.

Warranty Deed, 3 April 1941, C. L. Gnadt and wife to Herman Uhlig, Book 144, p. 574.

Warranty Deed, 20 June 1944, Herman Uhlig and wife to Eric M. Goebel, Book 149, p. 456.

Warranty Deed, 12 April 1962, Mrs. E. M. Goebel et al to Herbert Bute and wife, Book 199, p. 215.

Quit Claim Deed, 27 September 1985, Herbert Bute and wife to Gordon Bute, Book 38, p. 85.

Warranty Deed, 14 February 2003, Stephen F. Hund and wife to George Terbovich, Book 118, p. 76.
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property consists of Lot 1 and Lot 2, Block 1, Original Town of Alma, except for eight feet on the west side to the city of Alma for a sidewalk. The boundary of the nominated property begins at the northwest corner of Lot 1, Block 1, less eight feet and runs east along the property line to the northeast corner of Lot 2, then south along the property line to the southeast corner of Lot 2, then west to the southwest corner of Lot 1, less eight feet, then north to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the parcel historical associated with the Brandt Hotel.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Photographer: Dale Nimz (1928 Countryside Lane, Lawrence, KS 66044)
Location of digital files: Kansas State Historic Preservation Office
Exterior
1. KS_Wabaunsee County_BrandtHotel001.tif, view from southwest, 9/20/2007.
2. KS_Wabaunsee County_BrandtHotel002.tif, view from west southwest, 9/20/2007.
3. KS_Wabaunsee County_BrandtHotel003.tif, view from south southwest, 9/20/2007.
4. KS_Wabaunsee County_BrandtHotel004.tif, view from south southeast, 9/20/2007.
5. KS_Wabaunsee County_BrandtHotel005.tif, rear view from east northeast, 9/20/2007.
7. KS_Wabaunsee County_BrandtHotel007.tif, main entrance from southwest, 9/20/2007.
Interior
8. KS_Wabaunsee County_BrandtHotel008.tif, reception room from north, 9/20/2007.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section Number</th>
<th>10 &amp; Photos</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>KS_Wabaunsee County_BrandtHotel010.tif, reception room ceiling, 9/20/2007.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>KS_Wabaunsee County_BrandtHotel012.tif, dining room from southeast, 9/20/2007.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>KS_Wabaunsee County_BrandtHotel014.tif, stair from southwest, 9/20/2007.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>KS_Wabaunsee County_BrandtHotel015.tif, office from south, 9/20/2007.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>KS_Wabaunsee County_BrandtHotel017.tif, west room from north, 9/20/2007.</td>
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<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>KS_Wabaunsee County_BrandtHotel018.tif, second floor bathroom from southeast, 9/20/2007.</td>
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