

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received **MAR 21 1984**
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Spieth & Krug Brewery (Maxey Block)

and/or common Union Hall

2. Location

street & number 238 - 246 E. Main Street n/a not for publication

city, town Bozeman n/a vicinity of

state Montana code 30 county Gallatin code 031

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	n/a	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name James & Ann DiBernardinis and Bob & Annette Evans

street & number 408 S. Willson Ave.

city, town Bozeman n/a vicinity of state Montana

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Gallatin County Courthouse

street & number Third & Main

city, town Bozeman state Montana

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title none has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Construction began in 1882 for Spieth and Krug Brewery. While the building was under construction a decision was made to add a second floor. Spieth had to purchase additional bricks for the upper story. This explains why red brick was used for the first floor and yellow brick for the second. The foundation is of stone.

This lofty, two story brick structure stands near the east end of Bozeman's business district. Prominent features of the building are the decorative metal cornice that runs the full length of the building, the balcony between the two doorways and the distinctive arched windows of the second floor. Cast iron columns marked "Bozeman Foundry" are found as dividers in two of the first floor windows.

The second floor windows and doors facing onto Main Street are original. The windows are wood double-hung 1/1 units set in brick arches of soldier bricks. The upper sashes of the windows conform to the arched openings. Each arch has a stone keystone and triangular-shaped stones at the springing line. The windows have stone sills. A balcony with a cast iron railing spans the space between the two doors. Originally this was a wooden balcony, according to the 1884 Sanborn Insurance Map, but by 1904 that was gone. The present balcony was built several years ago when the building was renovated. The two second floor doors are set in semi-circular arches. Above each door there is a transom with a curved head. The transoms are divided into three sections by gracefully curving mullions that fan upward from the center point.

The first floor front has been changed, probably in the late 1890's. There are now three exterior doors giving access to three stores. The two larger doors are original and are set in semi-circular arches formed by a double row of soldier bricks and have stone keystones. They are located beneath the second floor doors. These doors have rectangular transoms below second transoms that conform to the shape of the arches. The third door is below the eastern-most second floor window and has a square head and two rectangular transoms. The next window is framed in wood and has a large transom light. The center window and the one on the western end of the front facade are double windows with transom lights. Each double window has a cast iron column separating the units and supporting a cast iron beam. Each of the cast iron columns bears a mark saying "Bozeman Foundry".

The impressive metal cornice was installed in 1883. It was fabricated by Nevitt Brothers, a firm that advertised specialties in hardware, cooking and eating stoves, glazed sash and doors, roofing, and sheet iron work.

On the west side of the building there is a new brick-and-glass stairwell giving access both to the restaurant on the second floor and a bakery on the first floor rear. Initially there was probably an interior staircase to the second floor. But in this century, until the restaurant was established on the second floor, access was gained by an outside wood stair that was sheathed with corrugated metal.

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On the east side of the Union Hall an alley about 12 feet wide separates it from the next building. On the second floor east facade there are two windows, one of which has been converted to a doorway leading to a new fire escape. These openings are set in brick arches similar to the front windows.

The front section of the building is two stories in height. There is a tall one story addition to the rear that is the full width of the building and much greater in depth than the front section. This was probably added in the late 1890's or early 1900's when the building no longer functioned as part of a brewery complex. The 1904 Sanborn Insurance map shows this addition. At this time there was a billiard hall and a saloon on the first floor with a dance hall on the second. Earlier, the 1884 and 1890 maps indicate that the basement was used for beer storage and the first floor was an ice house with a sleeping room nearby for the workmen; the second floor was a public hall. These early maps show that a wooden building was attached to the rear of the building (where the brick addition now is). Other wooden buildings were located around the lot. There are several original windows in the back section but it appears that most of the openings have been changed over the years.

Today there are two stores, a deli, and a bakery on the first floor and a restaurant on the second floor. The tall windows of the front facade give diners an excellent view of the Bridger Mountains. The building is fully utilized, and the owners now plan to open a cabaret in the basement with an outside staircase on the east.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1882, 1890's **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Speith & Krug Brewery building was constructed in 1882 as an addition to a complex of buildings that formed the Bozeman Brewery. This building was constructed of locally manufactured brick, milled lumber, and sandstone quarried nearby. As one of the earliest commercial buildings in downtown Bozeman, the Speith & Krug Brewery reflects the airy, verticality of early commercial design in Montana. The building retains a very high degree of historic architectural integrity and has been in use for more than 100 years.

From its founding in 1864, Bozeman had grown to a population of about 2,500 in 1882. In addition to a brewery, the town had businesses and industry that provided most of its necessities, including flour mills, saw mills, brick yards, blacksmiths, and tinmiths. Entertainment was also recognized as a need, and there were several halls where dances and social events were held. According to the Bozeman Sanborn Map of 1884, the Bozeman Brewery, a two story brick building with a wooden balcony on the front, was used for beer storage in the basement and an ice house on the first floor. The second floor was a public hall.

A decision to build the second floor was apparently made after construction of the building was well under way. A few months before the building was completed a notice appeared in a local newspaper stating that, "We learn that Messrs. Spieth and Krug are endeavoring to secure sufficient brick to carry up their new building an additional story."¹ This search for additional brick probably accounts for the fact that first and second stories are of different colors. A few months after this ad appeared for the Christmas Ball to be held in "Spieth & Krug's New Hall." There had been a Spieth & Krug hall before the building was started, probably in one of the other brewery buildings.

Jacob F. Spieth was born in Germany in 1883 and had a farming background. He emigrated to the United States in 1854 and spent several years in farming in the midwest. The lure of gold took him to Pike's Peak, then in 1863 to Montana where he spent two years in Alder Gulch, two years in Confederate Gulch, and some time in other localities before settling in Bozeman and opening a brewery with Charles Krug. Krug was also born in Germany, in 1840, and emigrated to the United States in 1856. He farmed in Missouri until 1864 when he followed the crowds to Virginia City. He engaged in prospecting until 1867 when he moved to Bozeman.

The brewery had changed hands by 1892; the new owners were Henry Hellinger, a former resident of Pennsylvania, and Louis Hanson, who came from Denmark. By 1900, the Bozeman Brewing Company, as the operation was then called, had moved to N. Wallace near the depot and Speith and Krug building had been renamed the Maxey Block. Maxey Hall, on the second floor, continued to meet some of the social needs of the community.

1. Bozeman Avant Courier (Newspaper). Sept. 28, 1882

9. Major Bibliographical References

Leeson, History of Montana, 1739-1885, pp. 1093, 1138, 1160-1163.
Bozeman City Directories: 1892-3, 1900, 1902-3, 1906-7, 1908-9
Bozeman Advant Courier (newspaper), Sept. 28, 1882; Oct. 5, 1882; Oct. 26, 1882; Dec. 21, 1882;
Nov. 1, 1883.
(See Continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Less than 1

Quadrangle name Bozeman

Quadrangle scale 1:62,500

UTM References

A

1	2	4	9	7	5	5	0	5	0	5	8	4	5	0
Zone			Easting					Northing						

B

Zone			Easting					Northing						

C

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D

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E

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

All of Lots 10, 11 & 12 of Block C, Original Townsite of Bozeman, excepting the east 6'-3" of the south 60', less 10' of alley.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	n/a	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title John N. DeHaas, Jr., AIA

organization _____ date Oct. 15, 1983

street & number 1021 S. Tracy telephone (406) 586-2276

city or town Bozeman state Montana

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Marcella Shapp

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 3-16-84

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Jim Mihic

date 4/19/1984

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Daniel Maxey had coal mines east of Bozeman and in the 1890's developed a solid financial base. He expanded the building by adding a one story section to the rear and also remodeled the front on the first floor by putting in an additional door and changing the windows. For a number of years businesses on the first floor were primarily saloons. As for example in 1902-3: Alexander McLain Billiard Hall and Albert Smith Saloon; and in 1906-7: H.E. Huffman Saloon, Rudolf Michel Saloon and Booth & McCarthy Saloon. At this time the Bozeman City Directory also listed Maxey's Hotel (rooming house) at 46 E. Main. It should be noted that street numbers then started with Bozeman Avenue and the Maxey Block address was 42-46 E. Main. In 1910-11 the headquarters for Maxey Coal was given as 46 E. Main.

Businesses continued to come and go in the first floor spaces, but usage of the second floor declined in the early part of this century. Then in 1946, the upper floor was refurbished by the Bozeman Trades and Labor Council, and the building became known as the Union Hall. When the Labor Council built its own building a few years later the upper floor was again deserted except for temporary use as an artist's studio. It has now been remodeled into a restaurant. On the first floor there are two merchandising establishments, a delicatessen, and a bakery.

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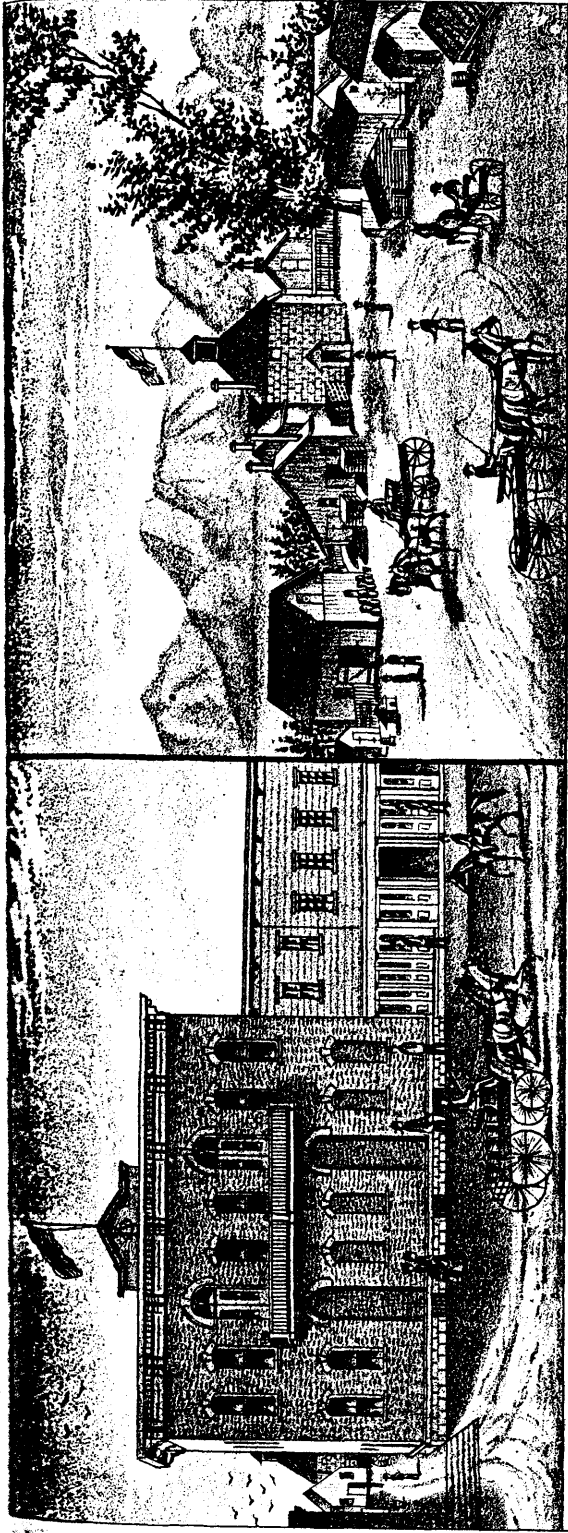
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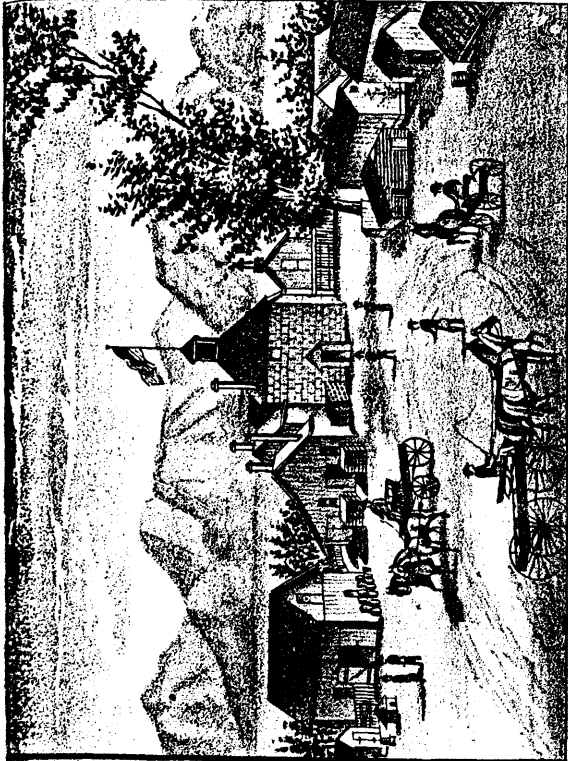
Item number 10

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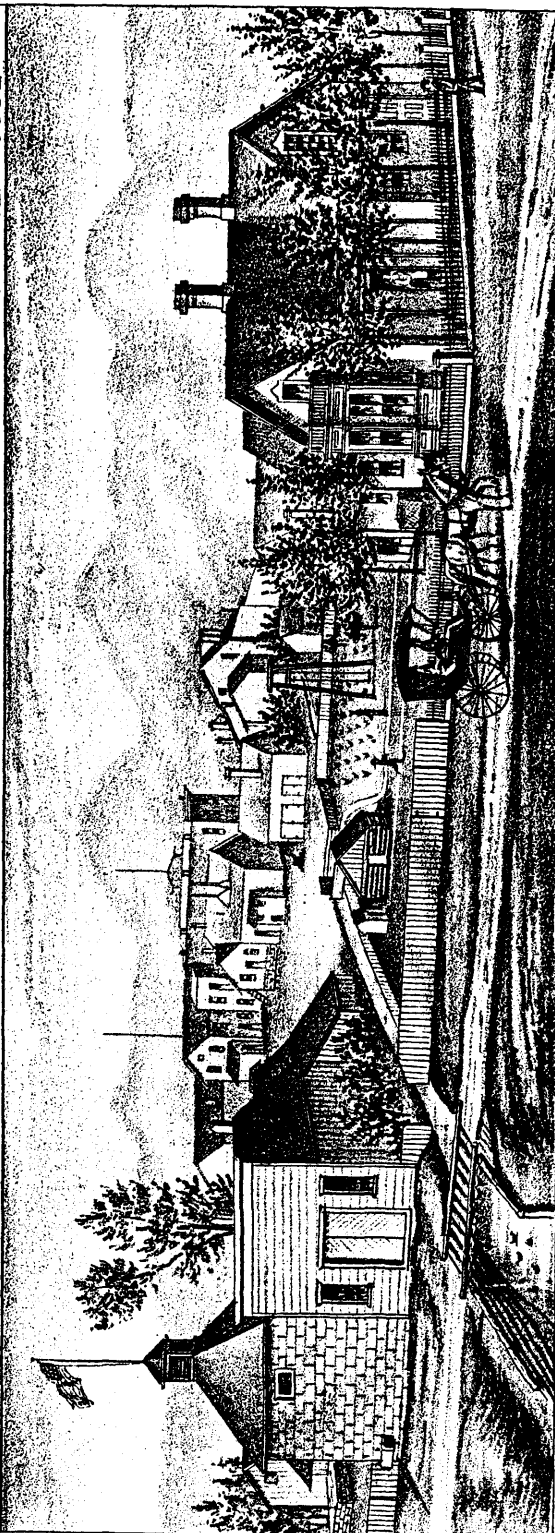
Sanborn Bozeman Insurance Maps, 1884, 1890, 1904, 1912
The Bozeman Courier (newspaper), Dec. 20, 1946



BREWERY AND PUBLIC HALL



BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT AND MALT HOUSE



DRY HOUSE AND MALT HOUSE

RESIDENCE J. F. SPEITH

BOZEMAN BREWERY. SPEITH & KRUG PROPS. BOZEMAN. MONTANA

COPIED FROM: HISTORY OF MONTANA, 1739-1885, M. A. LEESON; P. 1093

NOTE THAT SPIETH'S NAME IS MISPELLED.