

1359

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

OCT 28 1993

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 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 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name John H. Kurth and Company Office Building

other names/site number The Brewery Tavern

2. Location

street & number 729-733 Park Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Columbus N/A vicinity

state Wisconsin code WI county Columbia code 021 zip code 53925

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] 10/18/93
Signature of certifying official Title Date
State Historic Preservation Officer-WI
State of 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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

for [Signature] 12/2/93
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
entered in the National Register

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	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Contributing</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Noncontributing</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">one</td> <td style="text-align: center;">none</td> <td style="text-align: right;">buildings</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">_____ sites</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">_____ structures</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td style="text-align: right;">_____ objects</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">one</td> <td style="text-align: center;">none</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> </tr> </table>	Contributing	Noncontributing		one	none	buildings			_____ sites			_____ structures			_____ objects	one	none	Total
Contributing	Noncontributing																			
one	none	buildings																		
		_____ sites																		
		_____ structures																		
		_____ objects																		
one	none	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)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>INDUSTRY/Manufacturing facility</u>	<u>COMMERCE/TRADE/Restaurant</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals</u>	foundation <u>Limestone</u> walls <u>Limestone</u> roof <u>Rubber</u> other <u>Wood</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____

Narrative Description

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

The Kurth Brewery Office Building is located several blocks south of downtown Columbus on Park Avenue, the main road leading southwest out of town. The building is on the south corner of Park Avenue and Farnham Street and sits right next to the sidewalk on both sides. Curiously, it is not near the other old industrial sites, near the rail line, or the Crawfish River, the local water source which runs north and east of the downtown.

Exterior

The Kurth Brewery Office Building is a simple two-story rectangular building of stone
[see continuation sheets]

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Columbia Co.

load-bearing construction. The light golden limestone was laid in a random ashlar pattern with flat mortar joints. The roof, slightly pitched toward the rear, is hidden by front and side stone parapets. The front (northwest) side has a low wooden platform across it with wooden steps at each end. A simple pipe railing is a modern replacement for the original wood rail, which was comprised of horizontal top and bottom rails with vertical wood spindles spaced about six inches on center. Early pictures show that this platform was somewhat further off the ground, with large windows underneath it to light the basement. The ground level has since been raised, however, and the basement windows have been blocked up. At the north corner of the front once stood the scales for weighing loads of barley. Above the platform a raised line of smooth stone forms a simple watertable.

If one draws an imaginary line down the middle of the front, each half of the front facade duplicates the other. On each half, an opening with two large double-hung windows is on the left. The windows have one-over-one sash. An entrance door with a transom window above is to the right of the window group. Centered above these two openings are single two-over-two double-hung windows. Windows and doors have smoothly-tooled limestone sills and lintels.

A narrow smoothly-finished beltcourse just above the second story windows marks the beginning of the parapet. Above, a wide band of random ashlar bears metal letters spelling "Kurth", remnants of the original "John H. Kurth & Co." sign. A heavy cornice of smooth stone with a row of shallow curved modillions, like large dentils, adds the only decorative element to the otherwise utilitarian design. A thin coping of flat stone above another course of random ashlar caps off the roofline.

On the northeast (Farnham Street) side the watertable continues in line with the front. Below are two small basement windows, the left-hand of which was once a door. The stairway that once led to this door has been filled. The first floor fenestration consists of two evenly spaced one-over-one double-hung windows on the east half and a group of two one-over-one double hung windows on the west. Above these three openings are centered three two-over-two double-hung windows. Lintels and sills match the front, as does the entablature design.

On the southwest side of the building are basement windows corresponding to those on the opposite side. Again, there is evidence that one window was once a door. On the first floor is only one double-hung window located near the front of the building. Another double-hung window is centered above it and one more lights the second floor in a symmetrical position near the rear facade. All windows on this side have two-over-two sash. Window trim, the watertable and the entablature match the front. A sloping line of roofing tar between the two floors shows where a frame addition once existed.

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The rear (southeast) facade has no parapet and the roof eaves extend slightly over the second story. On the first floor are two asymmetrically placed doors, both with transoms. The left-hand door is reached by a wooden platform with wooden steps and a simple pipe rail. The other door has been blocked up. Three double-hung windows with two-over-two sash are spaced asymmetrically on the second story. Lintels and sills match the other sides but there is no watertable. The line of roofing tar extends across the rear face marking the previous location of a one-story frame storage shed.

Modern electric tavern signs hang near the front and rear southeast entrances. All windows on the first floor have four-pane wooden storm windows. The second story windows do not have storm windows.

On the two non-street sides of the building, parking lot paving covers the rest of the lot.

Interior

The first floor is divided into two sections. The northeast side is the office area and the southeast side is the reception/taproom.

The taproom extends from the front to the back of the building and takes up slightly less than half of the first floor. The taproom appears to be very little altered from the date of construction.

One enters from the right-hand door on the front of the building. Along the southwest wall is the bar. The bar counter is cherry while the cabinet below is oak. The bar design is the very heavy, turn-of-the-century version of the neo-classical. A very heavy entablature is trimmed with roped beading. Three short applied pilasters also are trimmed with roped beading. The original brass foot rail has been replaced, as has most of the interior bar equipment, except for a copper sink at the southeast end, which may be original. Hanging over the bar are two bare light bulbs trimmed with fluted glass collars.

The backbar is oak. The shallow base cabinet has a row of six drawers and six cupboard doors below. The surface latches on the doors have floral and sunburst decorations and the doors also have brass hinges. Drawer pulls are black lacquered in a simple design. A three-part mirror above extends the length of the bar. Fluted Doric columns support a very heavy entablature trimmed with applied carved fleur-de-lis. Two wide boards separate the three parts of the mirror. On these panels are applied carved wood torches with foliate and ribbon ornament.

At the back corner of the room behind the bar is a large, free-standing oak ice box. Panelled doors with surface latches trim both sides of the chest and a wide

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flaring entablature finishes off the top. A brass dry sink hangs from the bar side of the cabinet, which is stamped with the words "The Bishop and Babcock Co., Cleveland, Ohio." The metal drip pans remain on the interior but a compressor, brought in from the plant after it was shut down, provides the refrigeration.

The plaster walls in the tap room have waist high wainscoting with a heavy molded chair rail. An oak column in the center of the room supports a plastered beam running across the room. The front and rear panelled exterior doors have four-pane windows and transom windows above. The front door is pine and the rear door is oak. Door and window architraves are oak with wide oak lintels.

An old cash register on the back bar has intricate neo-classical swags and garlands embossed in its metal sides. The bar stools are modern, but the oak card tables with corner drink holders and oak pressed-back chairs are probably original furnishings. Two hanging ceiling lights are probably also original, but they have modern shades.

The northwest wall of the tap room is decorated with various historic Kurth Brewery signs and a Regulator brand clock. The floors are unfinished maple, worn to a soft gray color.

Near the front of the room, an oak three-panel door with a single large light opens into a short narrow hall leading to the offices. Off the hall is a small vestibule leading to the other front door. Although this doorway has been boarded up on the outside, the original door (which matches the taproom door in design) and its transom window remain on the interior. In this center-front area are two more doors; a five-panelled door with no glass leads to the basement stairway, and another solid wood panelled door leads to the second floor stairway.

Just beyond this entrance area is a small reception room with a cash cage window and another five-panel door between it and the offices. Below the cash cage in the north corner office is a built-in sloping desk top at standing height, with a row of drawers below. This desk is lit by two hanging bare light bulbs, one of which retains its fluted glass collar.

The back wall of this office has a panelled door with a window in it leading to the back office. Also on this wall is a small wood-panelled pass-through door. In the back office is another built-in, standing-height slant-topped desk with three drawers. Another door in the back wall remains intact although it has been boarded up from the outside. In the south corner of this room is a Diebold Safe and Lock Company (Canton, Ohio) safe trimmed on its black door with some simple pin-striping in metallic paint. A narrow extension of the room near the center of the building has a tiny porcelain sink in one corner and a simple double shelf applied to one wall.

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All office and hall spaces have plastered walls with the same oak wainscoting and the same door and window architraves as the taproom. In the rear office is a large roll-top oak desk and a Regulator clock, both of which are probably original furnishings.

The basement is utilitarian in nature with some partition walls finished in lath-and-plaster. Exterior walls are unfinished stone.

The second story is also utilitarian storage space. It is one large room without partitions. Three wood columns run down the center of the building. The floor is three-inch tongue-in-groove yellow pine (part of which has been replaced with plywood). Exterior walls are plastered directly on the stone; the ceiling is lath-and-plaster. A cream brick chimney rises near the front of the building. The windows are not trimmed. At each side of the building the plaster shows evidence of extensive water damage; but further damage has been arrested by the recent application of a rubber-membrane roof and proper flashing.

Kurth Office Building
Name of Property

Columbia, WI
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 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry _____

Architecture _____

Period of Significance

1902-1942 _____

Significant Dates

1902-1903 _____ (Source: Kurth
Company ledgers, in possession of John
& LauRetta Kurth.)

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

N/A _____

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

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:

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Significance

The Kurth Brewery Office Building is eligible for the National Register because it meets Criterion A and Criterion C. It is the most important and intact building remaining from the Kurth Brewery, one of the most significant industrial enterprises in Columbus. In addition, it is architecturally significant as the most important and intact 19th or early 20th century industrial structure remaining in Columbus and the most important industrial structure remaining constructed of stone.

History

In 1859 Henry John and Fredericka Kurth came to Columbus, Wisconsin to live with Fredericka's sister. Henry Kurth was born in 1821 in Witzenhausen, Germany. He came to the United States in 1843 and married Fredericka Homeyer of Hanover, Germany (born 1823) in Baltimore, Maryland in 1850. In the 1850s the Kurths lived in Lewistown, Pennsylvania.

They arrived in Columbus with a brewer's boiler of four barrels' capacity and immediately bought land on the south side of town. Columbus at the time was a promising prospect for a young brewer. Many German families lived in town and on surrounding farms, and the fertile rolling hills of Columbia County produced great quantities of barley and hops in the 1850s and 1860s. The Kurths built a little frame brewery, dug a well, and the brewery became known for its "creamy, dreamy" beer.¹

In 1865 they spent \$4,000 to erect a large brick brewery building just south of their original structure and in 1866 they put in a large boiler.

In 1870 Kurth was the largest of the three breweries in Columbus. In that year the Kurths produced 100 barrels. Stephen Fleck and Company's Farmer's Brewery, established only one year before, produced 60 barrels. The pioneer City Brewery of Louis Brauchle, established in 1848 by Jacob Jussen on the banks of the Crawfish River, produced 50 barrels. As was typical for pioneer Wisconsin breweries, none were major employers (each employed only one hand) but their capital investment and the value of their production placed them near the top of industrial and mercantile interests in this small farming and mercantile town.

By 1880 the production of the Kurth Brewery was up to 250 barrels. Fleck's brewery had just folded, while Brauchle's was still in operation, although it lagged behind the Kurth's production.² Also in 1880, Henry turned the operations over to his son, John Henry (1854-1931). Henry died in 1882 and another son, Christian, joined the firm in 1886, at which point the business became known as "John H. Kurth & Co."

The Kurth Brewery is being nominated at a local level of significance under criteria A and C.

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The next two decades were years of great growth for the Kurth Brewery. By the year 1900 the brewery complex included (starting from the south) a tall grain elevator, a four-story malt house, the three-story 1865 brewery, the old frame 1859 building then used as an office and a beer cellar. Also on the site were two or more small dwellings, a chicken coop, a wagon shed and an ice house. A bottling department, established in 1895, sat across the street, as did the two magnificent Queen Anne houses of John and Dorothea and Christian and Amanda Kurth.

In 1902-1903 the new Kurth office building was erected. Several other structures were added to the complex around the same time, including a new five-story brewery, more beer cellars, major additions to the malt house, elevator and bottling plant and a large new barn for draft horses and wagons. In 1904 the company was incorporated as "The Kurth Company" with a capital stock of \$400,000.

The heyday of the business was around the year 1914. In that year the brewery was large enough to produce 100 barrels of beer a day, making it the largest brewery in the county. The company produced several brews: the light-colored "Banner" beer, the dark "Luxemburg" brand, the heavier "Bock" beer and the special "Xmas" brew. A separate lager was produced³ for draught beer, and at least one other brand, "Columbia", was produced for a time.

But perhaps even more significant was the Kurth Company's malting operations. The malt house at that time had a capacity of 800,000 bushels. In addition, a separate malthouse in Milwaukee, established in 1911 and run by Christian Kurth, had a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels. The combined malting capacity made⁴ the Kurth Company "one of the largest concerns of the kind in the entire country".

The brewery was one of the largest purchasers of barley in Wisconsin, using an average of 1500 bushels of barley a day.⁵ Farmers from Columbia, Dane and Dodge Counties supplied barley for the brewery and carlots were also brought in from Minnesota, Iowa and the Dakotas.

The company owned two ice houses to supply itself and also the needs of other local businesses. It had its own electric dynamo and its own cooperage. It owned a large grain elevator near the railroad depot downtown and also owned beer distribution warehouses in Tomah, Portage and Luxemburg. The company grew hops on its own Columbia County farmland. The firm also owned three saloons in Columbus and at least 17 others in south central Wisconsin communities.⁶

Disaster struck the Kurth Company on July 20, 1916. According to one account, "it may be that no fire in Columbus has ever been of the magnitude of the Kurth Brewery fire."⁷ The elevator and malthouse were destroyed and stood in ruins for many years. In 1919, prohibition dealt another cruel blow to the firm, which converted its operation to the production of soda pop in assorted flavors. After the repeal of prohibition in 1933 the company resumed production of beer; but in 1949 it was one of the 55 Wisconsin breweries in that year alone to shut down for good. Members

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of the Kurth family (John William Kurth and his son, John Ford Kurth) continued a beer distribution service for several years, but the only part of the business to remain to this day is the part-time tavern operation now run for tradition's sake more than for profit by LauRetta Kurth and her husband John Robert Kurth, great-great grandson of the firm's founder.

Today only two buildings remain of the Kurth Brewery on Park Avenue -- the office building and the beer cellar and boiler room of stone construction built a few years after the office building (now in separate ownership). The two Kurth family houses across the street still remain in relatively intact condition, as do at least two of the Kurth taverns downtown (see Columbus Historic District National Register nomination). The bottling plant and the railroad warehouses are gone. There are probably other Kurth taverns in other towns still extant, but a survey of these buildings has not been undertaken.

The Kurth office and reception building is clearly the most representative building remaining associated with the Kurth Company. In its heyday it was the heart of the thriving enterprise, where the business was run, farmers received payment for their loads of grain, and complimentary schooners of beer were offered to farmers, salesmen and the general public.

Only one other industrial concern in Columbus rivaled the brewery in significance: the Columbus Canning Company, established in 1900 and operated until the 1950s or thereabouts. Only one of the cannery's buildings is extant, with some of its windows blocked up, its interior altered, and having been converted to another use. Aside from these, no other 19th or early 20th century warehouses or industrial structures remain intact in the City of Columbus.

Architecture

Because the Kurth Company office and reception building and the Kurth Company beer cellar and boiler room are the only two 19th or early 20th century relatively intact industrial buildings remaining in Columbus, they are also significant as representative industrial architecture in Columbus. Extensive company records remain, outlining payments for the construction of the office building from the first stone hauling on March 29, 1902 through digging, lime and cement, plumbing, plastering painting, lumber and the purchase and shipping of the ice box, among other things, often with names attached. Unfortunately, the architect's name was not noted. The nearest mention of an architect was a \$100 payment for "plans and specifications" on January 1, 1903.

The Kurth office building is also significant as one of the only three industrial or commercial buildings remaining in Columbus constructed of stone. The other brewery building directly behind is the second, and the old Roberts blacksmith shop,

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Columbia Co.

built of stone in 1870 with a new stone front added in 1937, remains on East James Street. The Kurth office building is the most imposing of these three, and the only one with any pretense to style.

The degree of integrity of the Kurth office building, particularly the interior, is remarkable. In 1983, John Ford Kurth (1919-1991) was quoted as saying "nothing has changed in this tavern area here from what I remember... it has always been this way, with the exception of the pictures, plaques and signs on the wall."¹⁰ Very few historic buildings, no matter how intact, retain so much of the original fittings, including even moveable furniture and company ledgers. The Kurth offices and hospitality room offer a unique and precious glimpse of the daily life of a thriving industry in a small Wisconsin community.

Footnotes

¹ Butterfield, C.W., ed., History of Columbia County, Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1880, p.688.

² In 1879, the Kurth Brewery produced 231 barrels, while Fleck's brewery produced 42. Salem, F.W., Beer, Its History and its Economic Value as a National Beverage, Hartford, CT: 1880, p. 261.

³ Jones, W.E., A History of Columbia County, Chicago + New York: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1914, p.248.

⁴ Ibid, p.248.

⁵ Ibid, p. 248.

⁶ Kurth Company Repair Ledgers, 1911-1947.

⁷ 1976 clipping from Columbus Journal-Republican, in possession of John and LauRetta Kurth.

⁸ Survey of Sanborn-Perris maps; Columbus Historic District National Register Nomination, p. 8-4; and Jones, W.E. (op.cit.), who states: "of her [Columbus'] industries, the chief, by far, are the Columbus Canning Company and the Kurth Company, brewers and maltsters", p.247.

⁹ Kurth Company cash ledgers for 1902 and 1903.

¹⁰ Ambelang, Jerry, "Brewery: old friends, old times," The Capital Times, May 9, 1983.

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- Kurth, John and LauRetta, Personal collection, including: Abstract of Title, Kurth Company property; blueprints for Kurth Company buildings; genealogy study; historic photographs; ledgers for Kurth Company; undated newspaper clippings.
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- United States Census, Population and Products of Industry Schedules for Columbia County, 1850, 1860 and 1870.
- Wyatt, Barbara, project director, "Cultural Resources Management in Wisconsin", Volume 2, Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

Kurth Office Building
Name of Property

Columbia, WI
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	6	3	3	6	2	1	0	4	7	9	9	6	1	0
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 Katherine & Gene Rankin

organization _____ date November 1, 1992

street & number 2818 Ridge Road telephone (608) 231-1618

city or town Madison state WI zip code 53705

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 the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name John & LauRetta Kurth

street & number P.O. Box 187 telephone (414) 623-4799

city or town Columbus state WI zip code 53925

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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Columbia Co.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

That part of Outlot 86 of the Outlots of the City of Columbus described as follows: Commencing at the North corner of said Outlot; thence Southwesterly along the Southeast boundary of Park Avenue 73.5 feet to a point; thence at right angles Southeasterly 98.38 feet to a point; thence at right angles Northeasterly and parallel with the Northwest boundary of said Outlot; thence Northwesterly along the Northeast boundary thereof 98.38 feet to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The above-described boundary is the recorded description of the parcel upon which the nominated structure is sited, which parcel contains no other structures. Other surviving resources associated with the Kurth Brewery are under separate ownerships and are excluded from this nomination.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Photos Page 1 Kurth Office Building Columbus, WI

Photographs

Photographs of the John H. Kurth and Co. office building, 729-733 Park Avenue, Columbus, Columbia County, Wisconsin.

Taken by Katherine H. Rankin.

Negatives in possession of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Photograph #1: Front (northwest) facade, July, 1992.

Photograph #2: Southwest side and rear (southeast) facade, September, 1993.

Photograph #3: Northeast side, September, 1993.

Photograph #4: Taproom, view toward rear (southeast) wall, September, 1993.

Photograph #5: Taproom, view of northeast wall, September, 1993.

Photograph #6: Front office, looking southeast into rear office, September, 1993.