

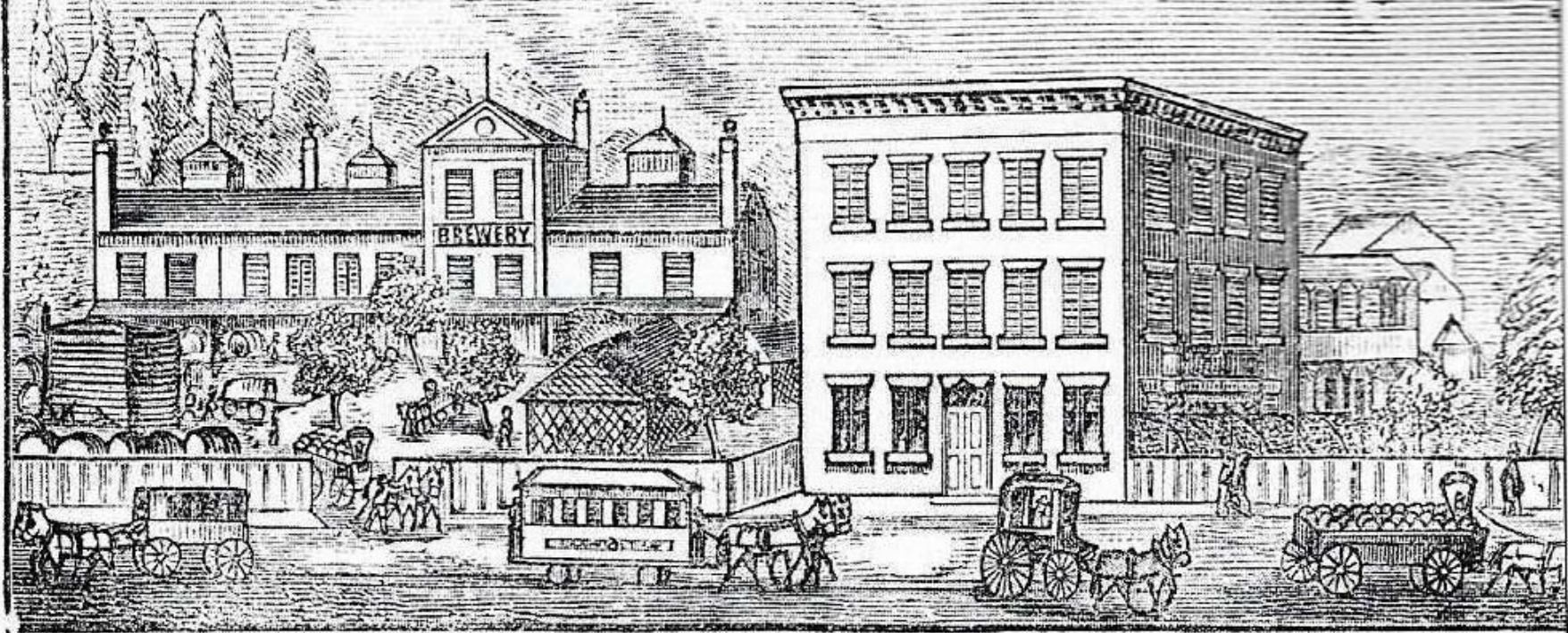
Refrigeration in American Breweries 1860-1920



Baltimore Breweries

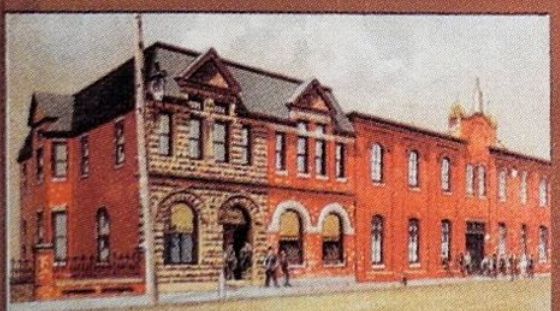
MARYLAND

G. Bauernschmidt's Brewery



Jahre 1864 übernahm Hr. Bauernschmidt das obige Geschäft, dessen Lage eine
ein Restaurations-Lokal nebst Sommergarten, ein modern eingerichtetes Brauhaus,
ung für 13 Pferde und Wagen-Remise nehmen die Straßen-Fronte ein. Zurück von di
es „Greenwood Park,“ ein allbekannter Picnic-Platz, auf einer sanften Boden-Erhebung
der Brauerei beläuft sich auf 10,000 Fässer, es sind Lagerräume für 4000 Fässer v

J. F. WIESSNER & SONS BREWING Co.

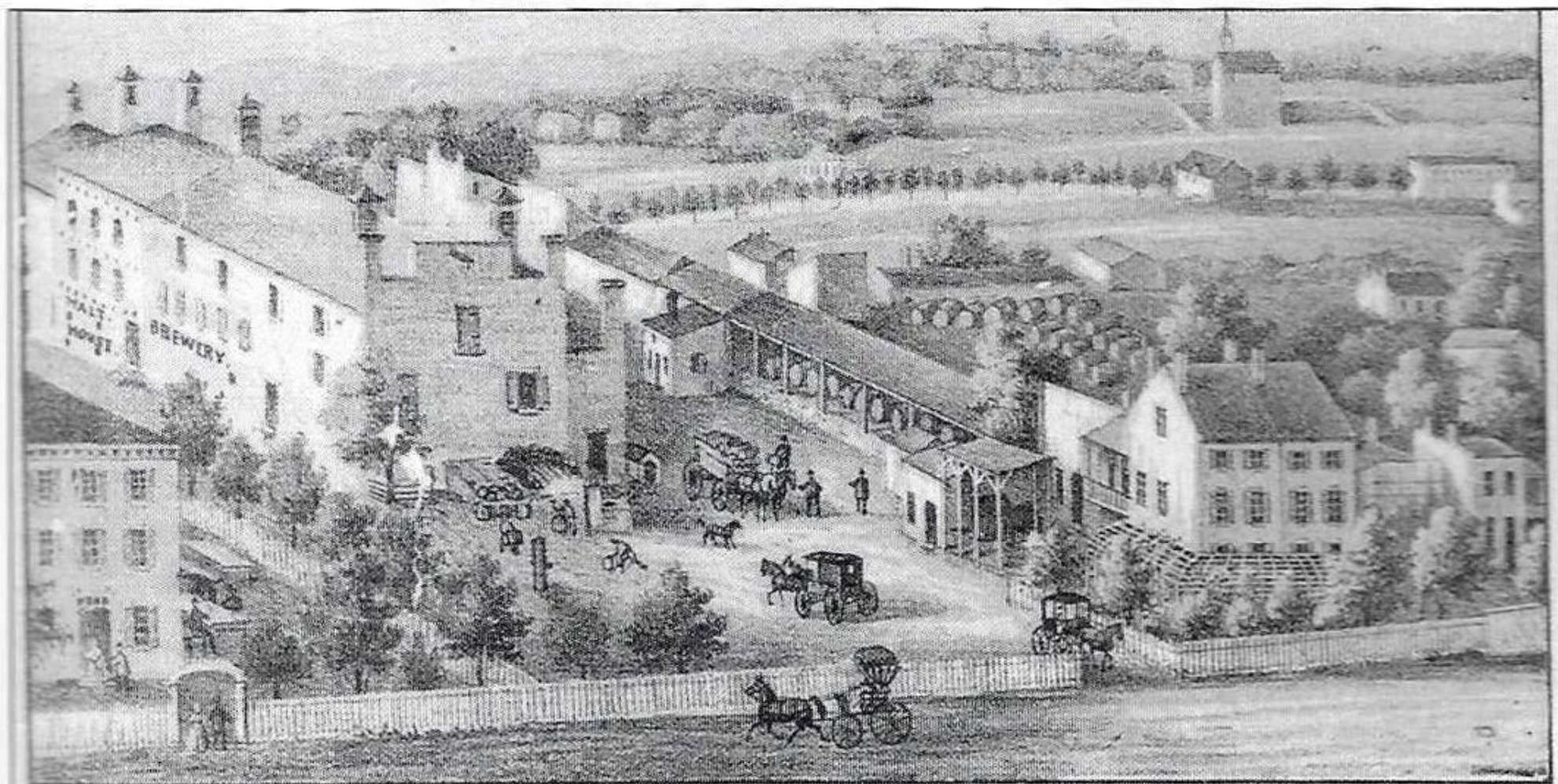


OFFICE, 1700-1702. BOTTLING DEP'T., 1704-1710 N. GAY ST.

OFFICE
1700-02 N. GAY
ST.

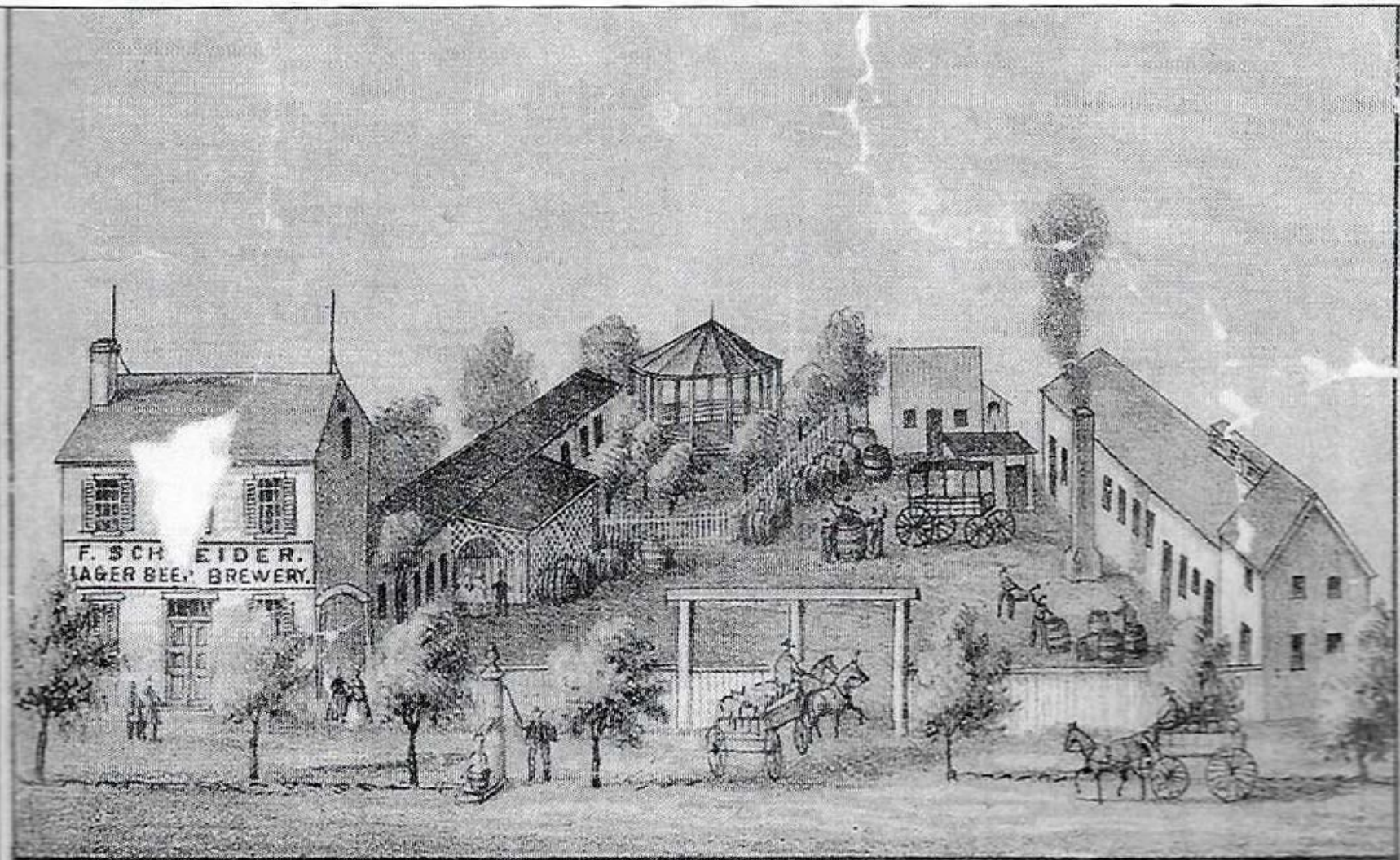
BALTIMORE

Telephone —
1118.



ODENWALD & JOH'S LAGER BEER BREWERY, 7. CALVERTON ROAD.

Philip Odenwald and Ferdinand Joh were German immigrants. After bartending together for a few years, they decided to partner in building a small brewery on Calverton Street. With deep cellars and ice for cooling, they eventually added a malt mill to produce their own malt. They were considered quite successful, producing 4,000 barrels per year until Philip died and his brother-in-law John Sommerfeld purchased his share. (EP.)



F. SCHNEIDER, LAGER BEER BREWERY COR. 3RD & DILLON ST., CANTON.

Frederick Schneider, another emigrant from Germany, started his own brewery in 1864 at 249 Aliceanna Street before quickly moving to Conkling and Dillon Streets in 1866. Schneider was quite successful until his death in 1889. He produced around 3,000 barrels per year and lived comfortably on the proceeds with his family in his home adjacent to the brewery. The brewery was sold in 1892 to the Straus brothers, who also owned the National Brewery. (EP.)

THE WEHR-HOBELMANN-GOTTLIEB

BREWING &
MALTING CO.

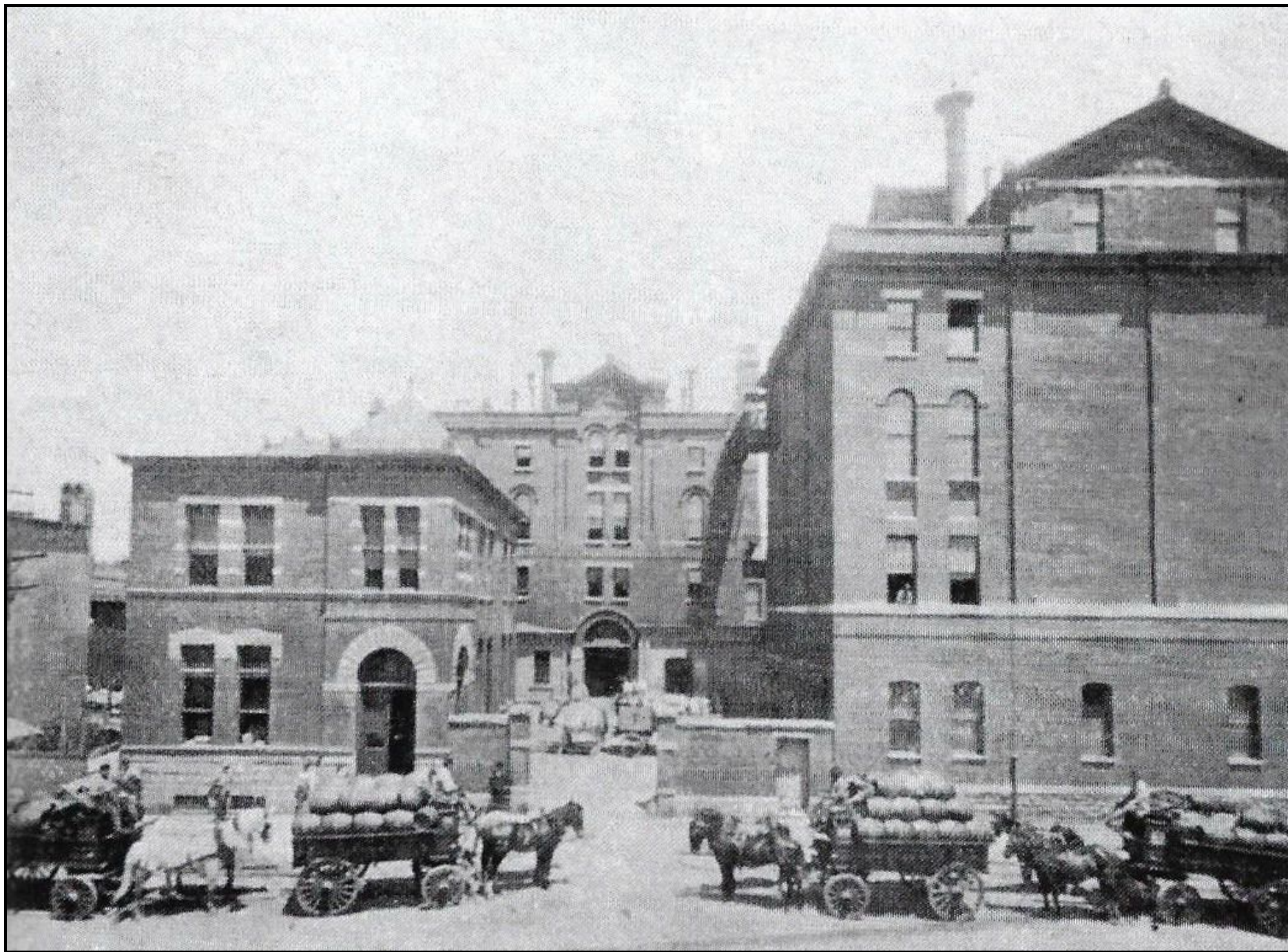


GLOBE BREWERY



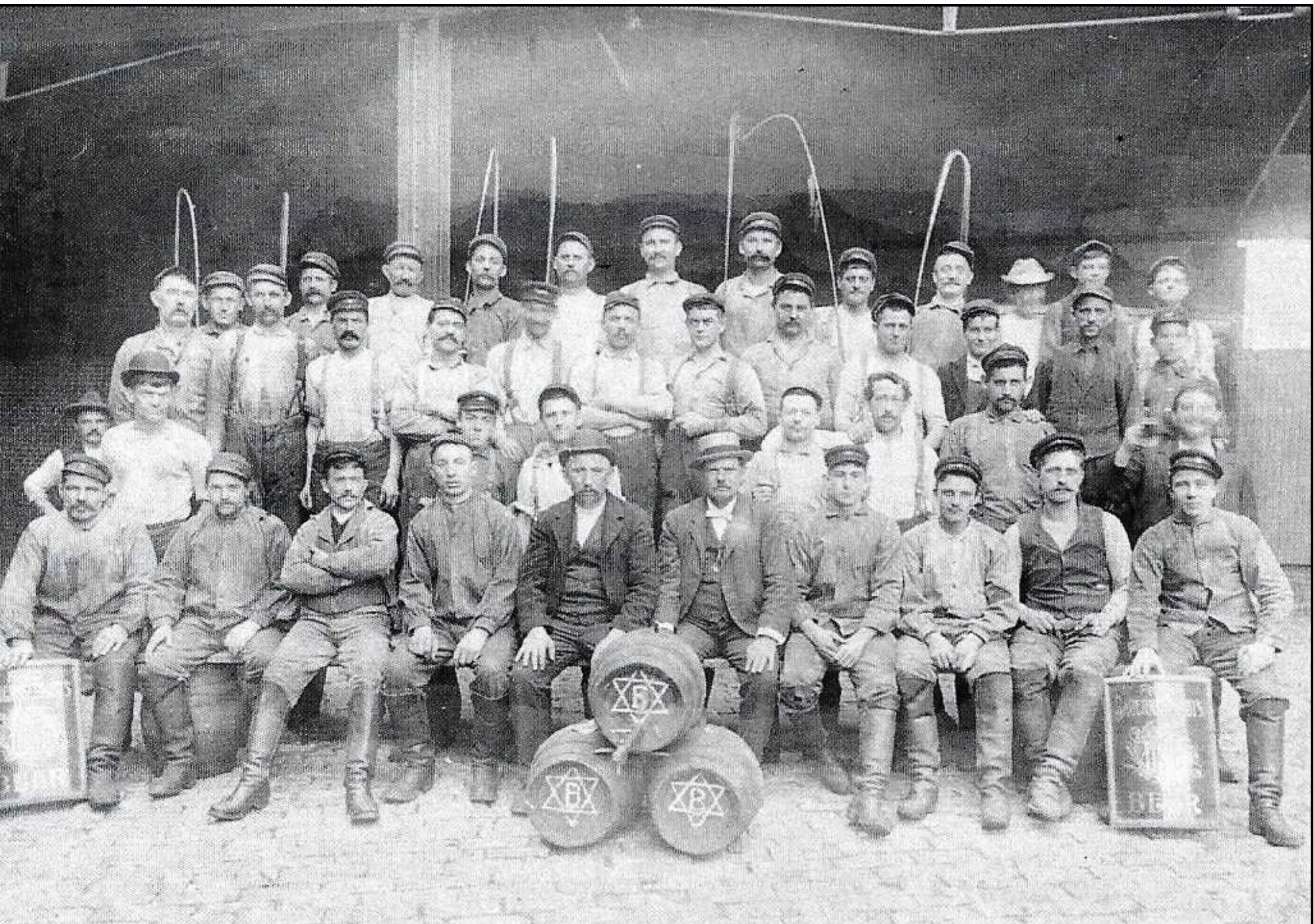
BLOCK OF HANOVER, CONWAY & PERRY STS.

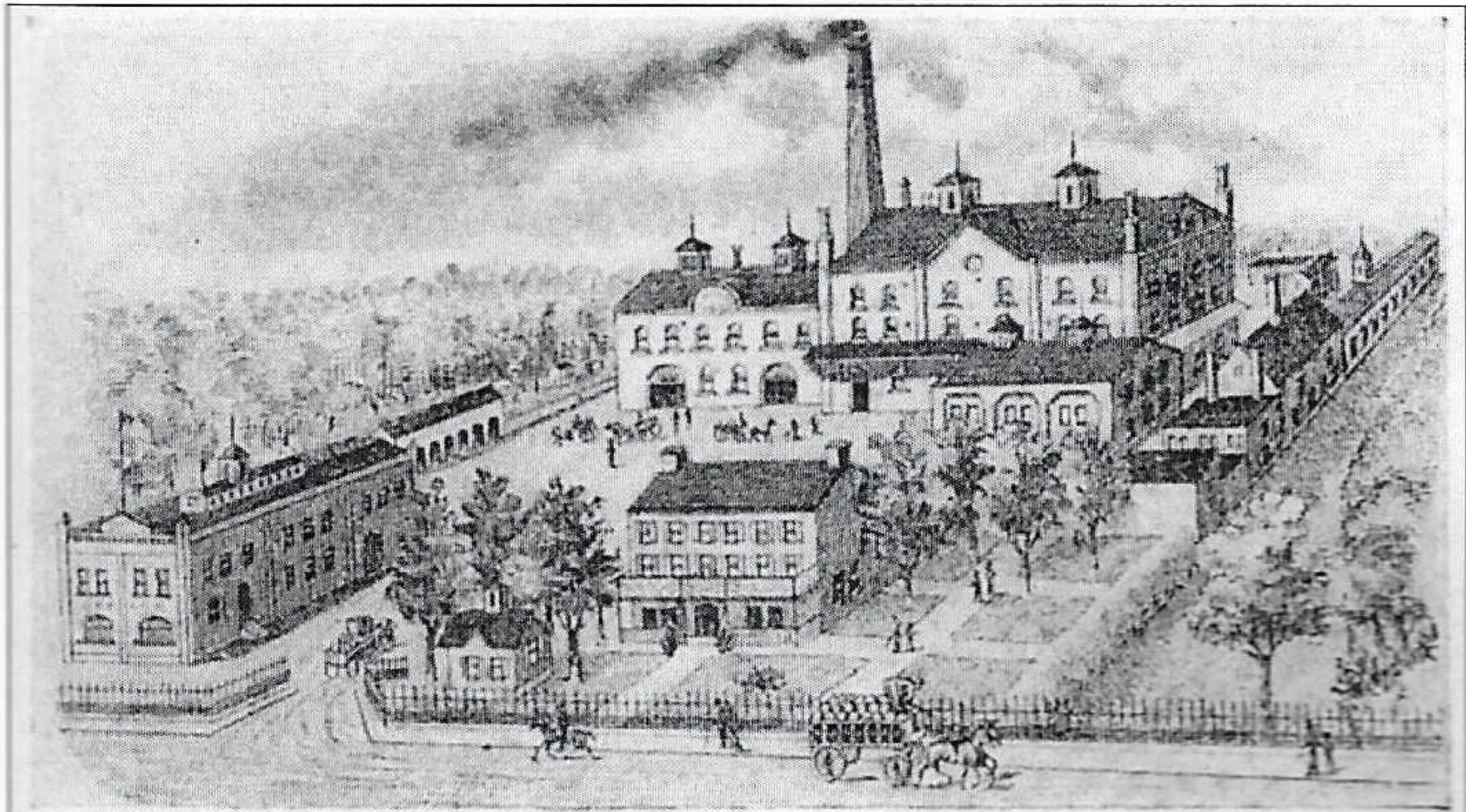
BALTIMORE, MD.



The National Brewery was founded in 1885. It was located in the former brewery of Christian Wunder, which was foreclosed upon by H. Straus Brothers & Bell, Inc. They demolished portions of the brewery to expand and upgraded to the latest technology. They installed a Linde refrigeration machine and increased storage capacity to 10,000 barrels. Sadly, a fire destroyed the plant in 1892. The brewery was rebuilt, making it the “most extensive and completely equipped brewery in Baltimore,” according to the *Baltimore American* in 1894. Otto C. Wolfe was the architect. The new brewery, with De La Vergne refrigeration machines, a bottling department, and a 14,000-barrel storage facility, yielded an annual production capacity of 150,000 barrels per year. With Henry Römhildt as the brewmaster, the brewery was only second in beer production in Baltimore to George Bauernschmidt. The brewery sold Bohemian, Bavarian, Pilsner, Brauschweiger, and Mumme. (Both, DNB.)

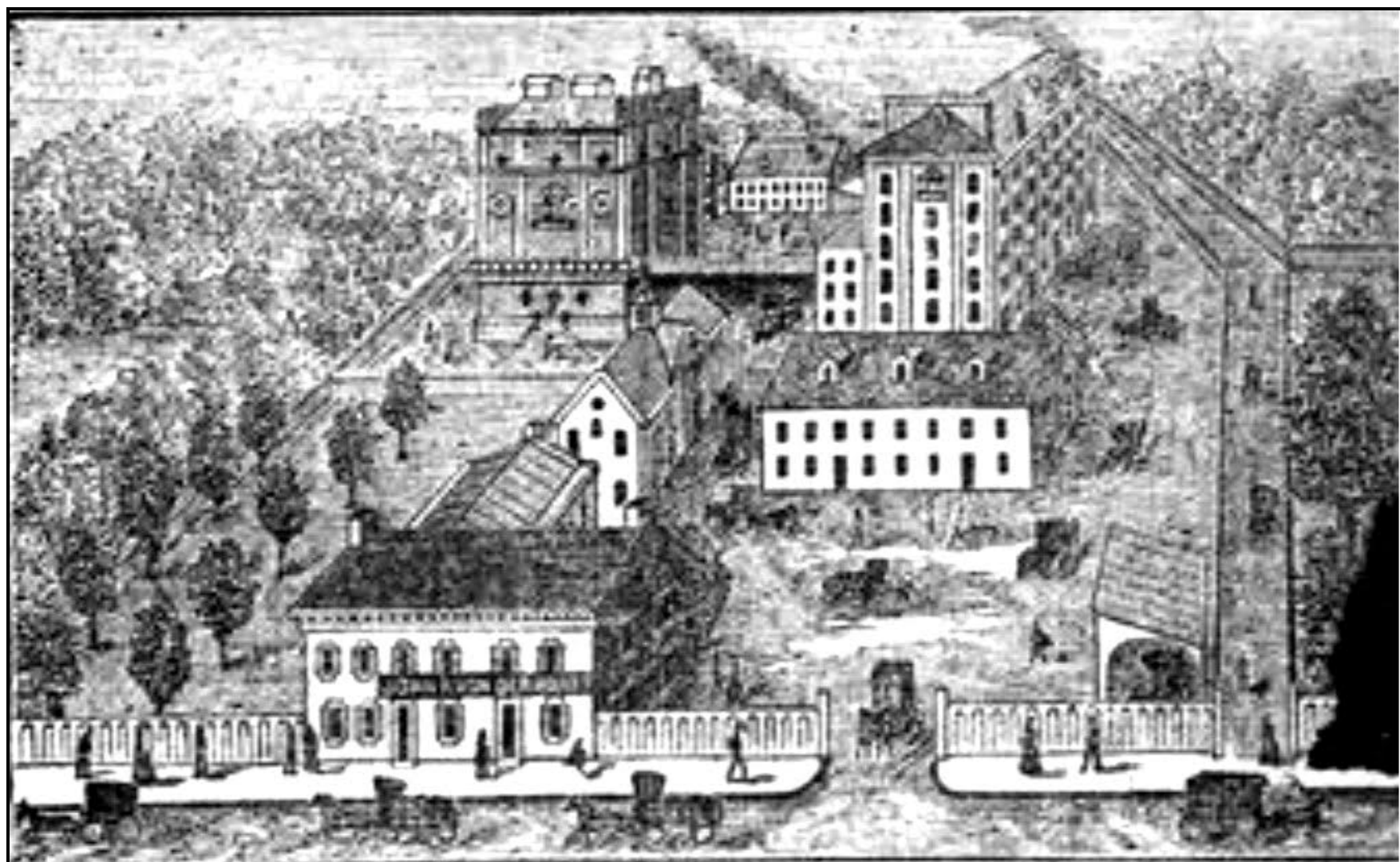
Some brewers could not accept the trust. Fred Bauernschmidt, having conducted the brewing business with his father, George, for a number of years, was incredibly upset that the family brewery was sold and founded his own brewery with the intent of creating such competition that the trust could not succeed. Fred Bauernschmidt’s American Brewery was operating by 1900, producing 130,000 barrels per year. Despite not using the latest refrigeration technology (he used ice as a coolant with the deeply excavated cellars), the quality of the Bauernschmidt label was consistent and in demand. He cellared his beer for four months prior to distribution, crafting some of the best lager beer in Baltimore. By 1910, a bottling plant was added to the brewery, and expansion continued. By Prohibition, the Fred Bauernschmidt American Brewery was producing 400,000 barrels per year. (Above, HSOBC; left, author.)





Brehm's Brauerei an Brehm's Lane.

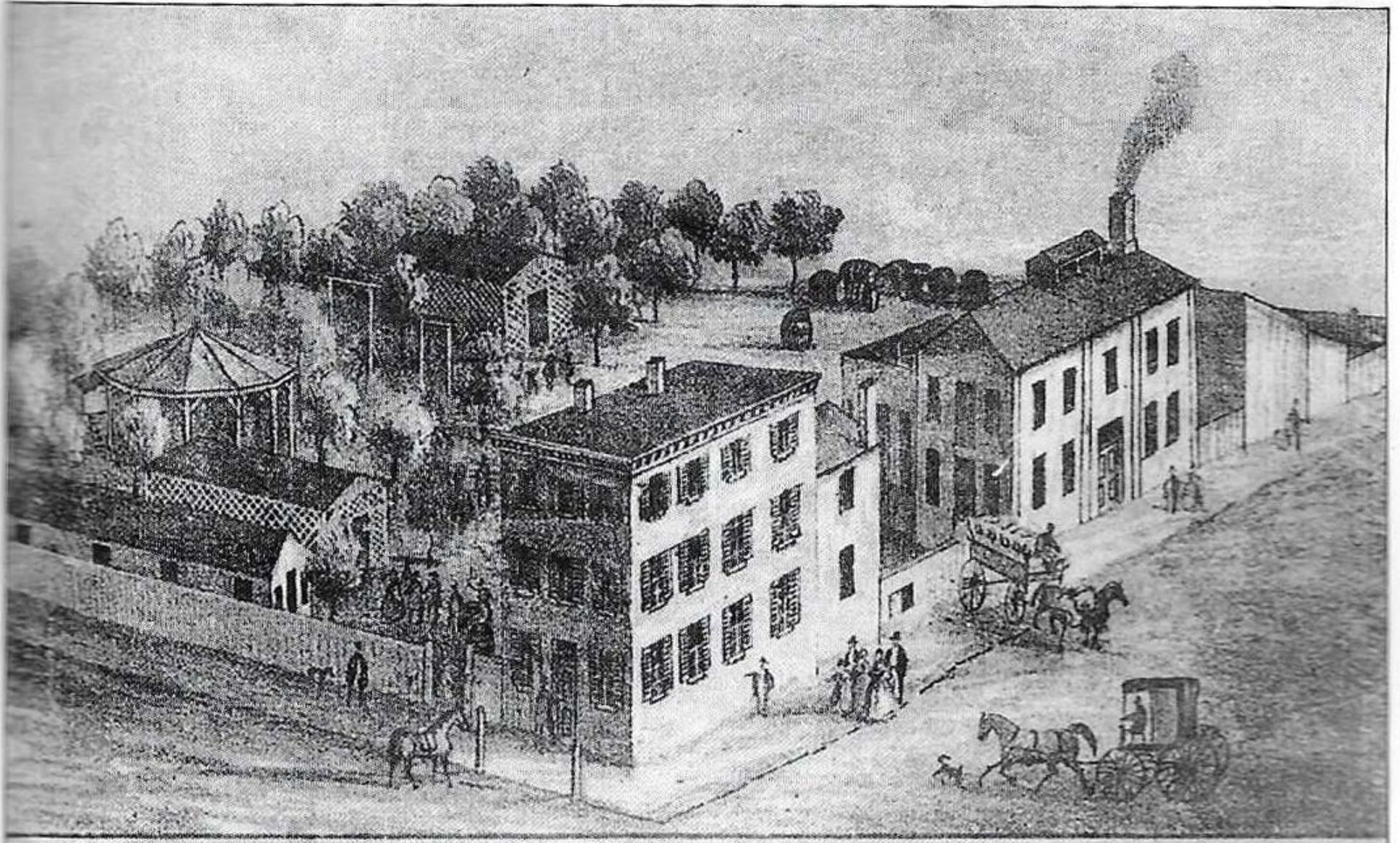
George Brehm immigrated to Baltimore from Bavaria, Germany, in 1864. He came to work for George Neisendorfer at his brewery in Baltimore shortly before Neisendorfer's death. George Brehm married Neisendorfer's widow and took control of the brewery in 1866. Under the leadership of Brehm, the plant increased production from 10,000 barrels per year to 20,000 barrels per year. (DNB.)



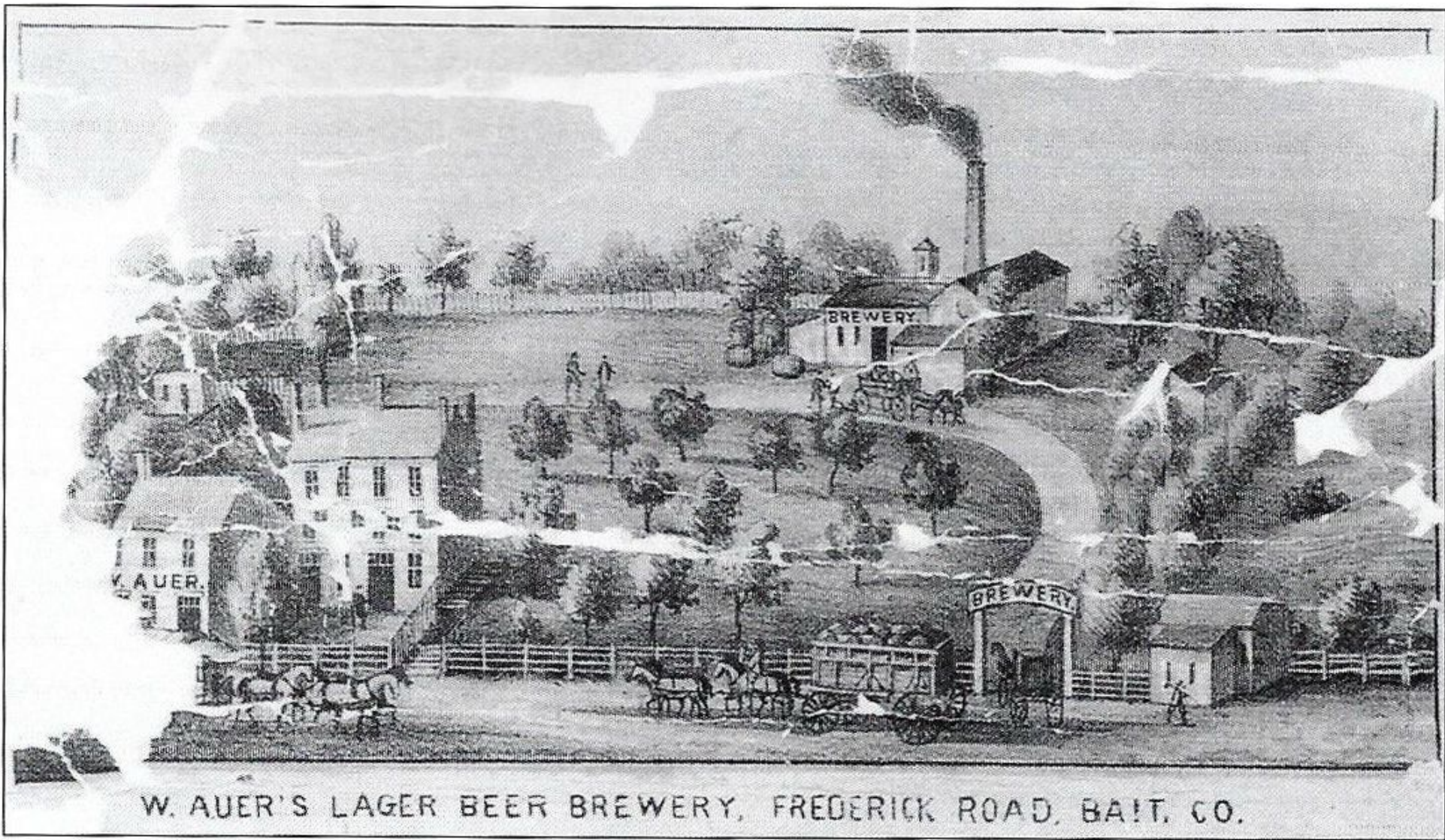
— JOHN H. VON DER HORST. —

Brauer und Mälzer,

verlängerte Belair-Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.



JOHN F. WIESSNER, LAGER BEER BREWERY, COR. HIGHLAND & 2ND AVS CANTON

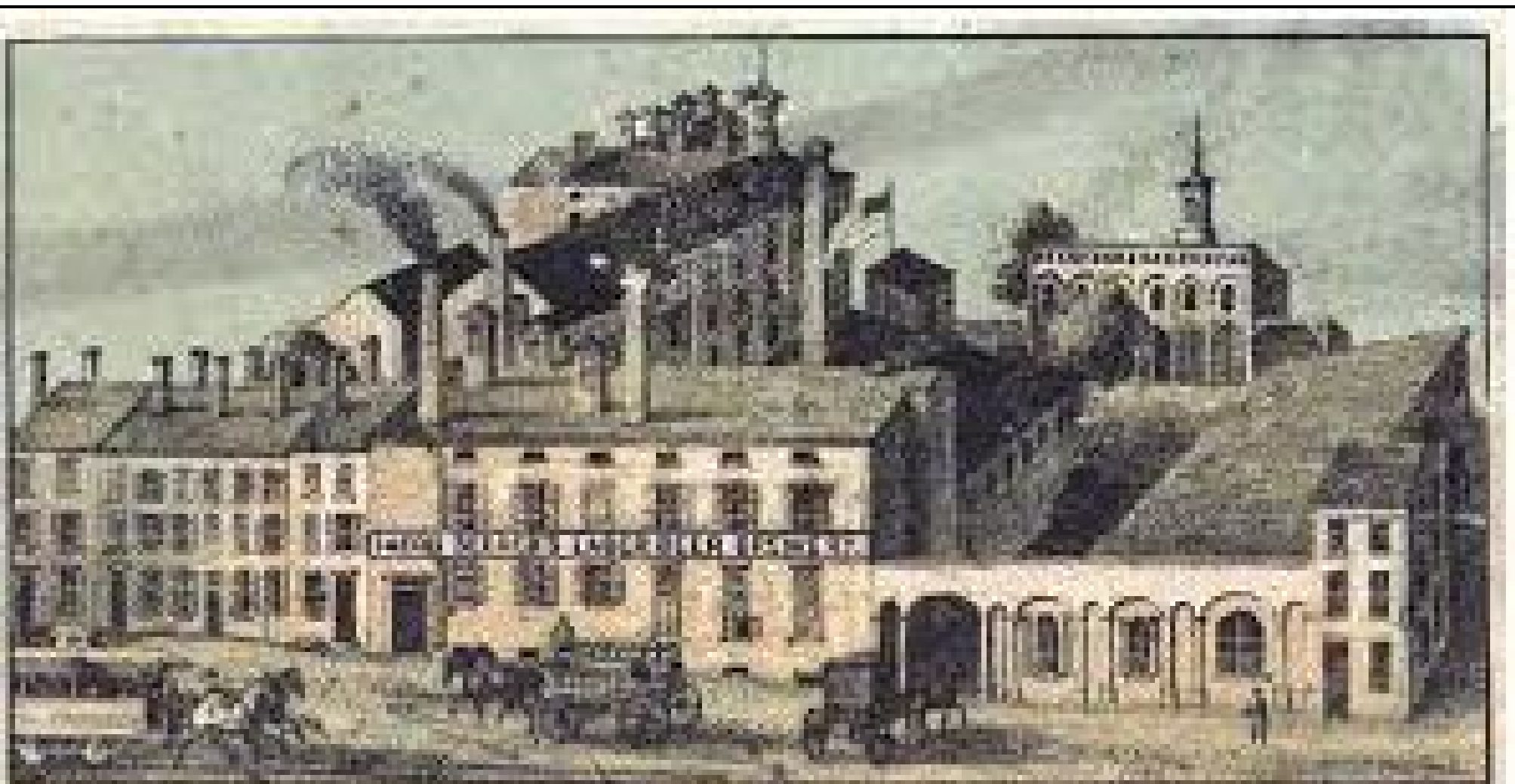


W. AUER'S LAGER BEER BREWERY, FREDERICK ROAD, BALT. CO.

William Auer was born in Germany and worked in many breweries upon his arrival in Baltimore before founding his own in 1867. His brewery, located at Font Hill and Frederick Road, was a perfect location close to Gwynn Falls for potable water. It is unknown if he met with success, as he died in 1872 and his property was seized by the maltster Francis Denmead for unpaid malt bills. (EP.)



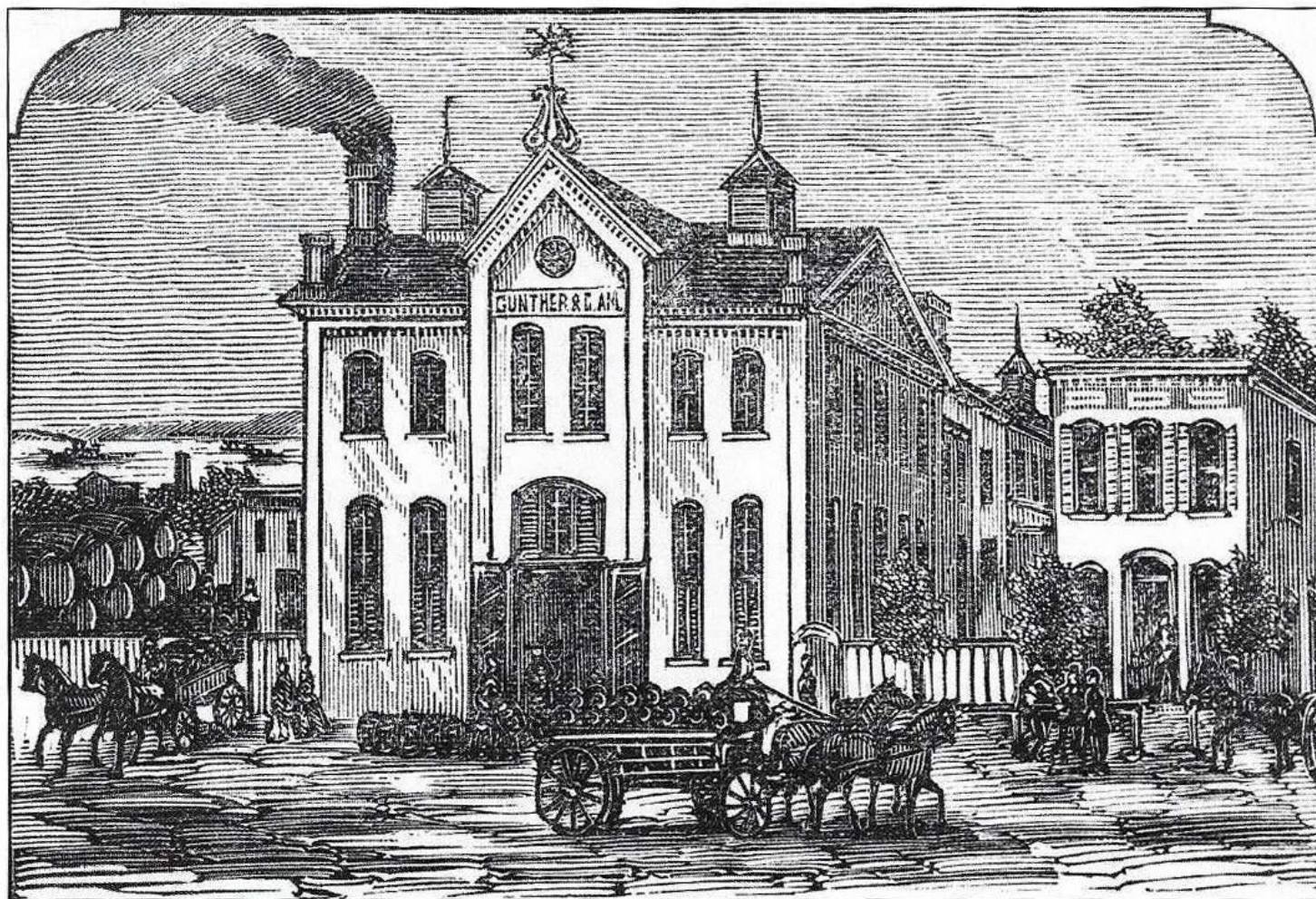
GEORGE ROSSMARCK'S
FEDERAL HILL
Excelsior Lager Beer Brewery,
Foot of Cross Street, Baltimore.



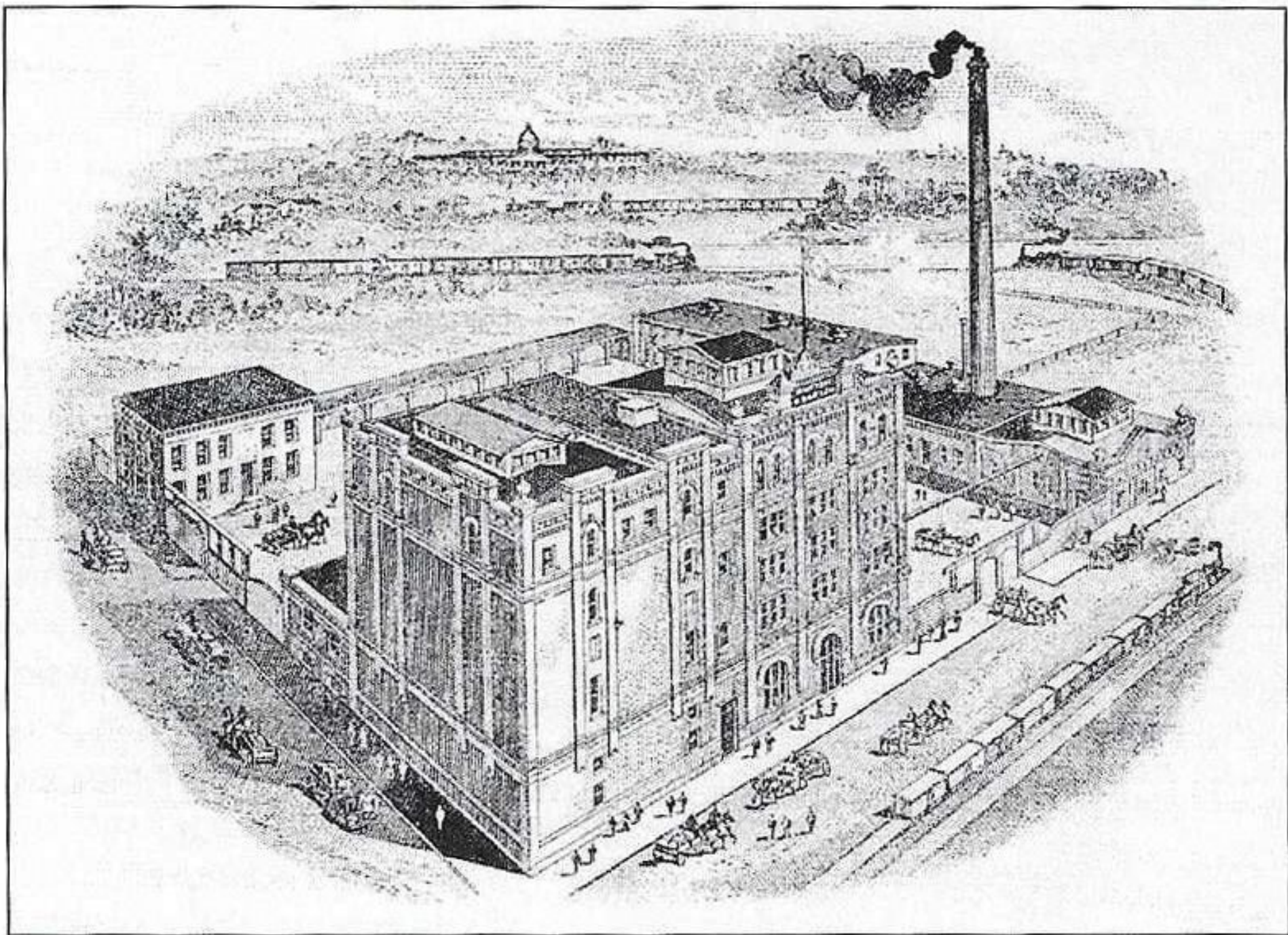
CORNER PRATT STREET & FREDERICK ROAD. OFFICE 1843 GERMAN ST

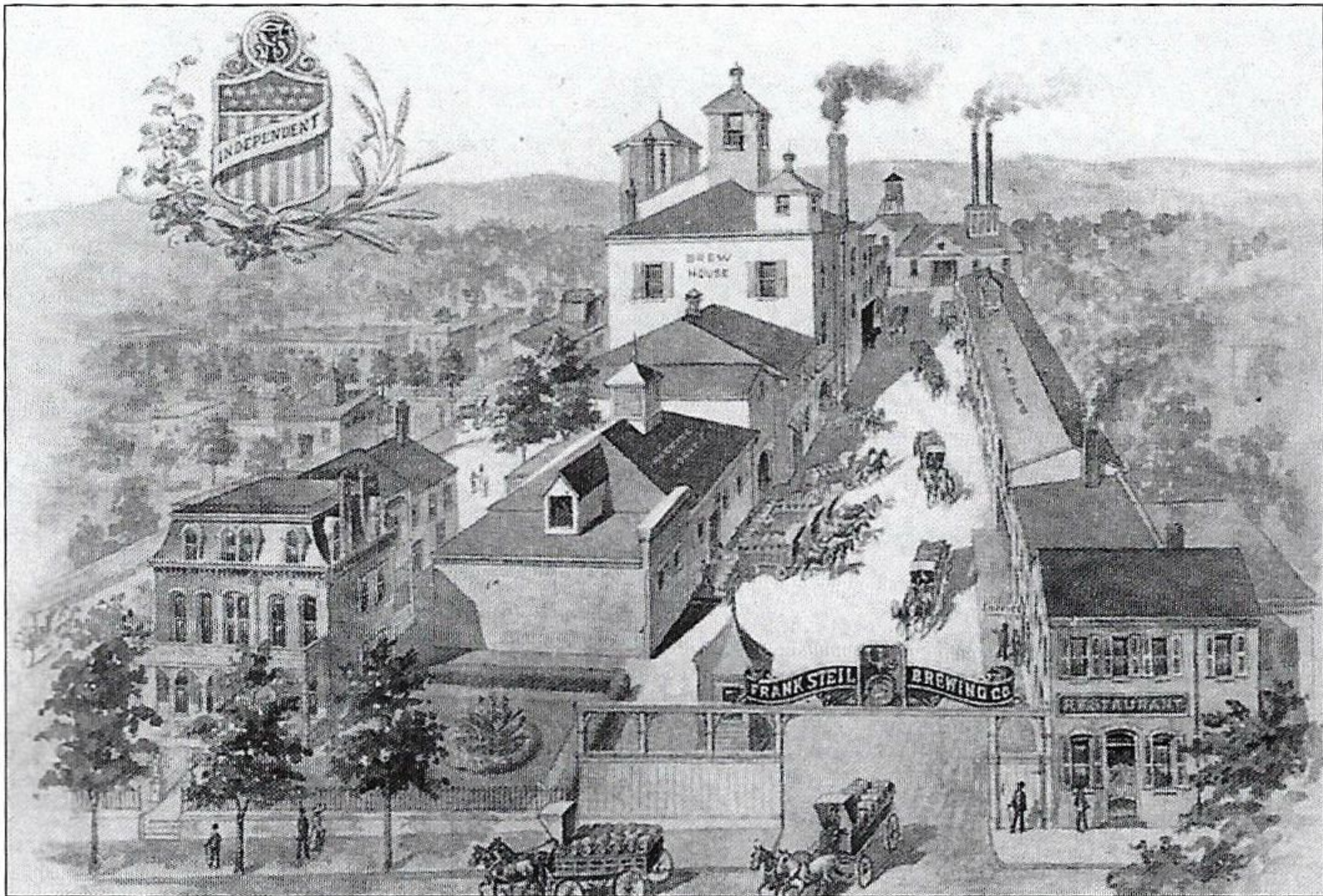


Bayview Brewery was founded in 1867 by a group of German investors. It was the first Jewish-owned brewery and the first to sell stock in Baltimore. Stock breweries of this type became more common in the 19th century. The brewery, located on Eastern Avenue, met with success in the early years, but the lack of modernization and mechanical refrigeration led to its demise. The brewery was sold in 1899. (DNB.)

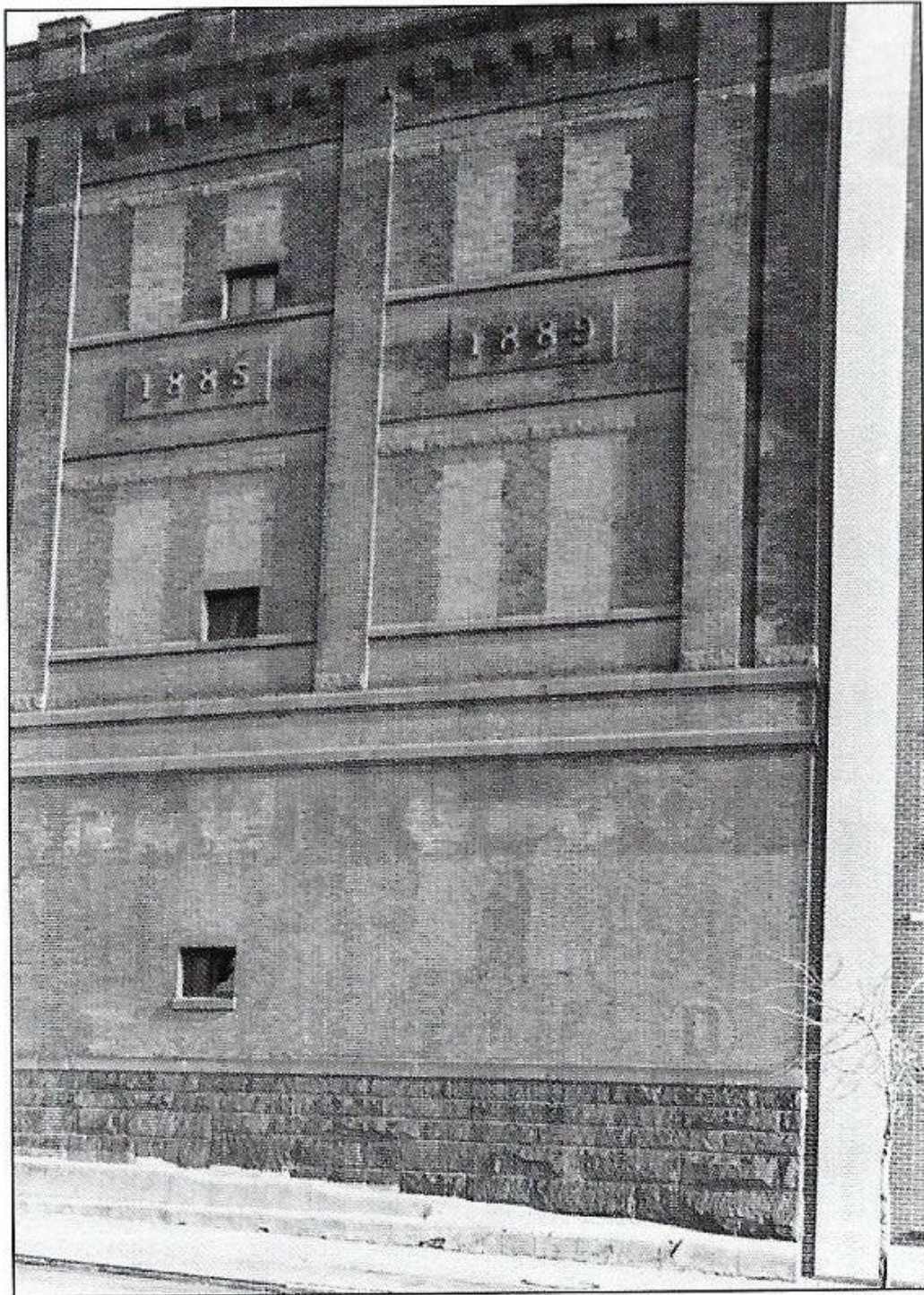


Christian Gehl of Nurnberg started his lager brewery in 1876. He brought in George Gunther as a partner in 1878 to avoid receivership. Gunther bought out Gehl by 1880 and expanded the brewery. In 1886, the brewery burned, so Gunther decided to take advantage of the fire. He hired architect Otto C. Wolf to build a much larger and more advanced brewery that could handle 80,000 to 100,000 barrels per year. This included a five-story brew house. Gunther brought in the most advanced machinery of the time, including a De La Vergne ice machine. He reached a capacity of between 40,000 and 80,000 barrels per year and continued to improve the brewery until 1899, when he sold it for \$900,000. George immediately regretted his decision and went into business with his son George Gunther Jr. to compete against his former brewery. (Above, BMI; below, DNB.)

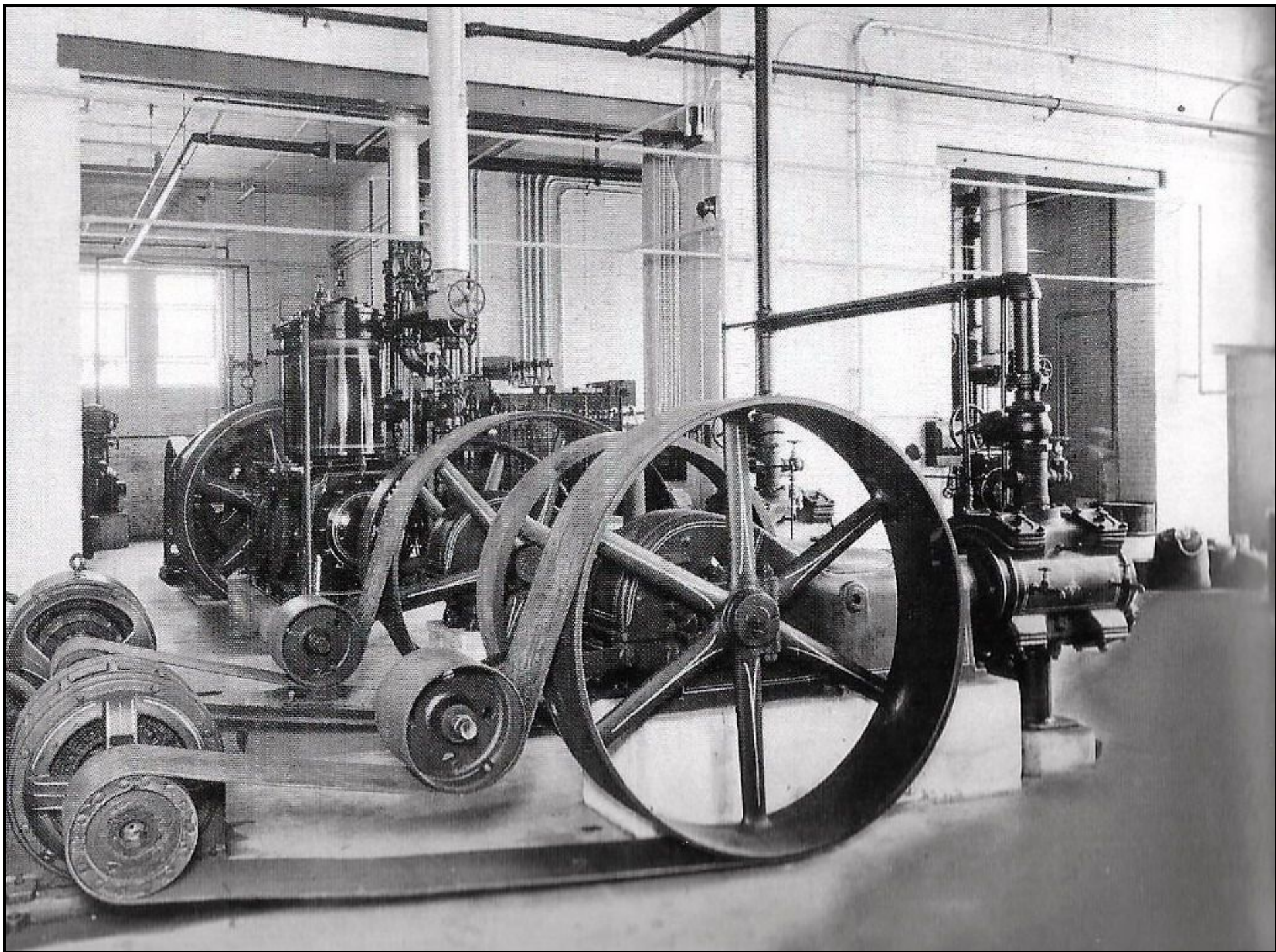


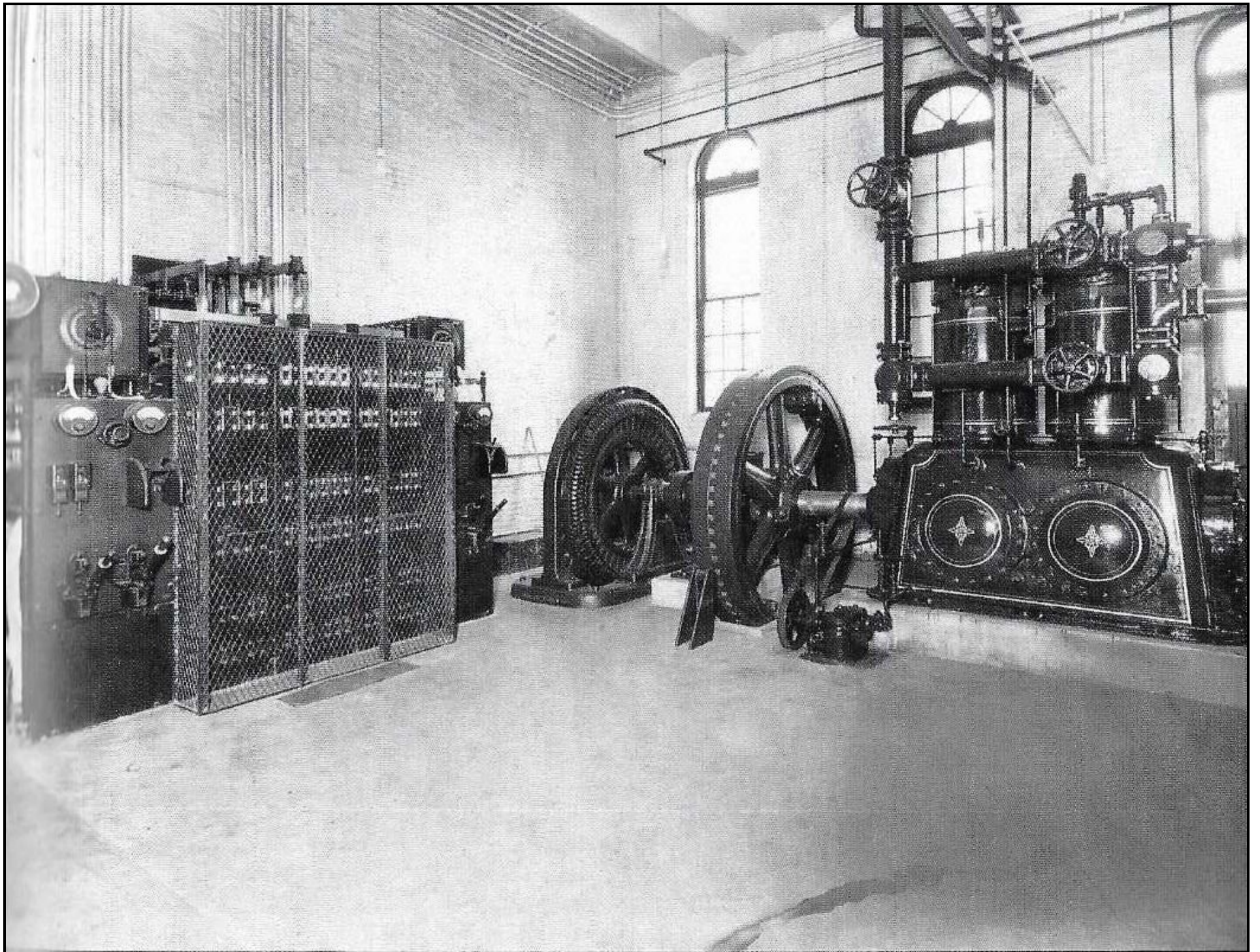


As a response to the consolidated breweries trust, Frank Steil established himself quite purposefully as independent of any corporate ownership. He called his brewery the Frank Steil Independent Brewery. This venture carried a \$70,000 mortgage with it and pressure to succeed in a changing Baltimore brewing climate. Steil had a knack for marketing and a firm grasp on what needed to happen for the plant to be successful. By 1903, the brewery had increased capacity to 28,000 barrels per year. He also brought his brother Frederick into the business that same year as treasurer,



National Brewing Company was also resurrected after the repeal of Prohibition. Samuel Hoffberger purchased the vacant plant and installed Carl Kreidler as vice president and brewmaster. Since all equipment had been sold off during Prohibition, there was a substantial amount of money, equipment, and time needed to begin operations. Similar to the decision made by Gunther, Hoffberger kept the name National because it resonated with locals. Like Gunther, National went just as far in claiming heritage to the original brewery of 1885 in its advertising. Fairly quickly, a new brew house, bottling plant, refrigeration plant, and warehouse were added, as well as a the gravity-fed grain elevator, all of which purchased power helped efficiently run. Glass-lined storage tanks were also installed, and the capacity of the brewery reached 250,000 barrels per year by the time it opened in January 1934. (Left, MHT; below, BGE.)

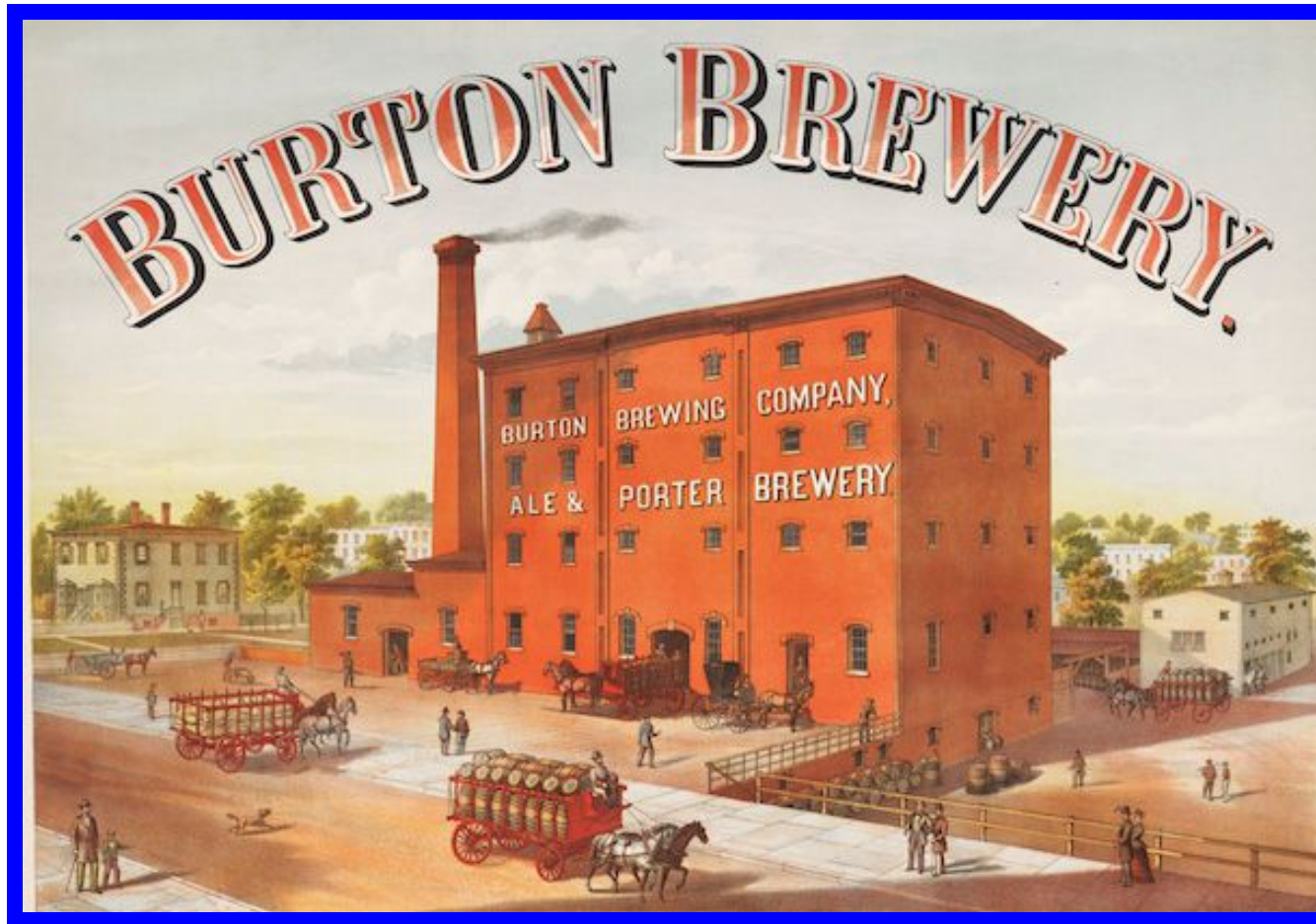






Acknowledgment: Those black and white illustrations with captions are taken from *Brewing in Baltimore*, Maureen O'Prey, Arcadia Publishing, 2011 and where credited as BGE=Baltimore Gas & Electric Co; BMI=Baltimore Museum of Industry; DNB=Das Neu Baltimore; EP=Enoch Pratt Free Library; MHT=Maryland Historical Trust

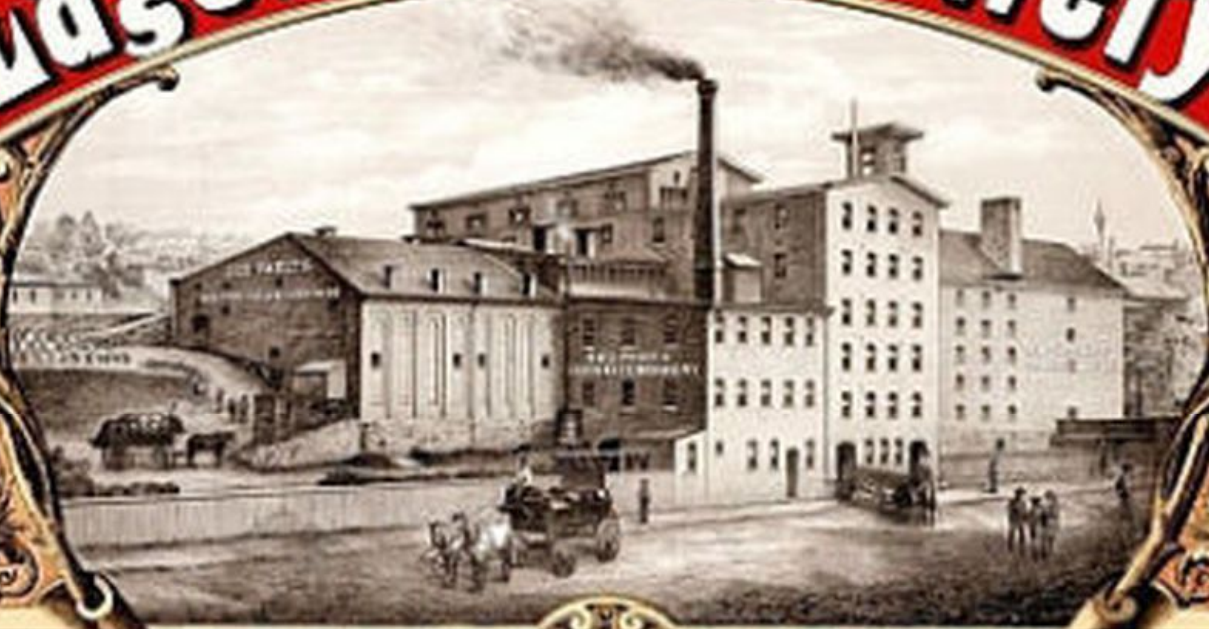
Refrigeration in American Breweries 1860-1920



Boston Breweries

MASSACHUSETTS

Lager-Beer-Brewery

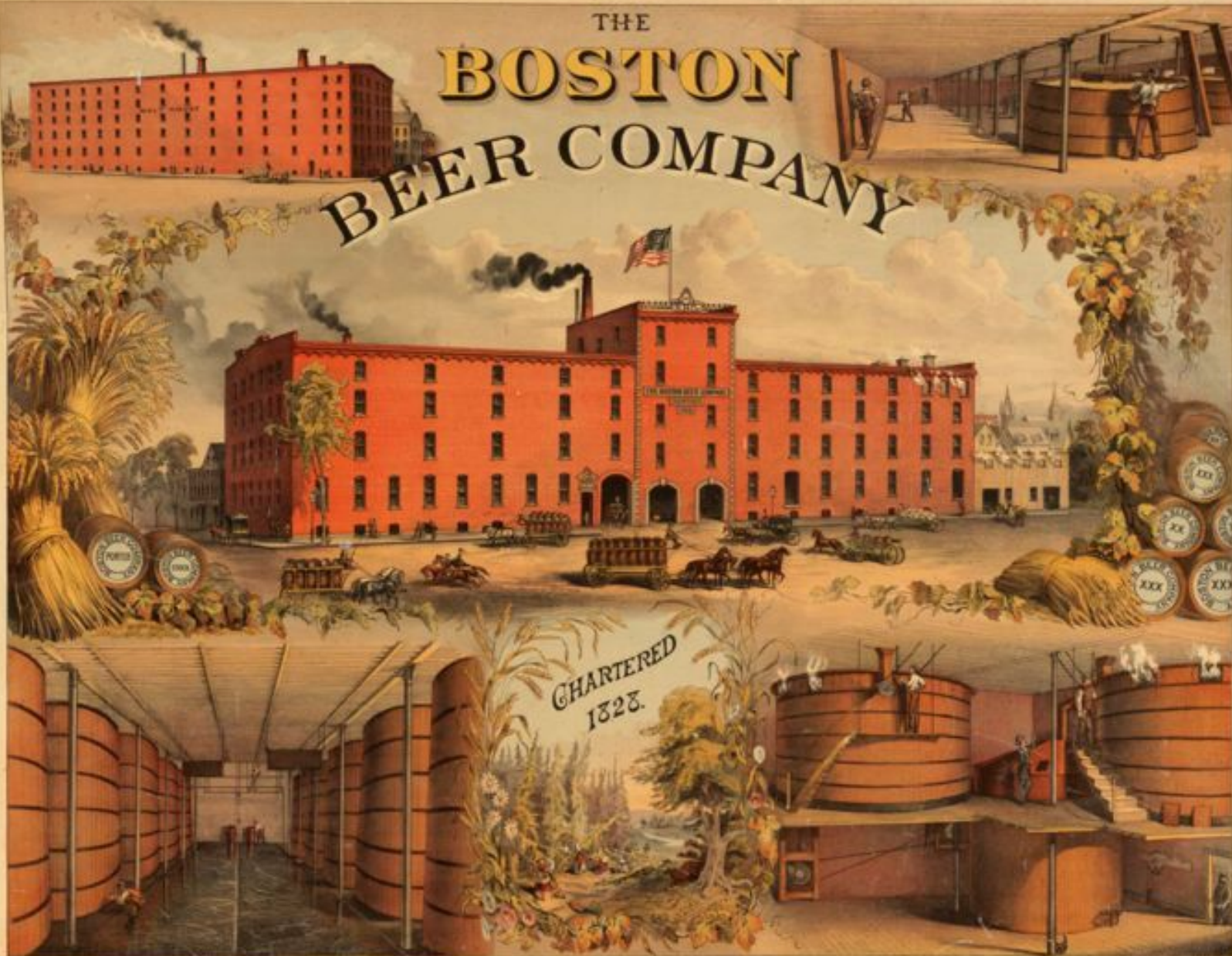


H. & J. PFAFF, BOSTON

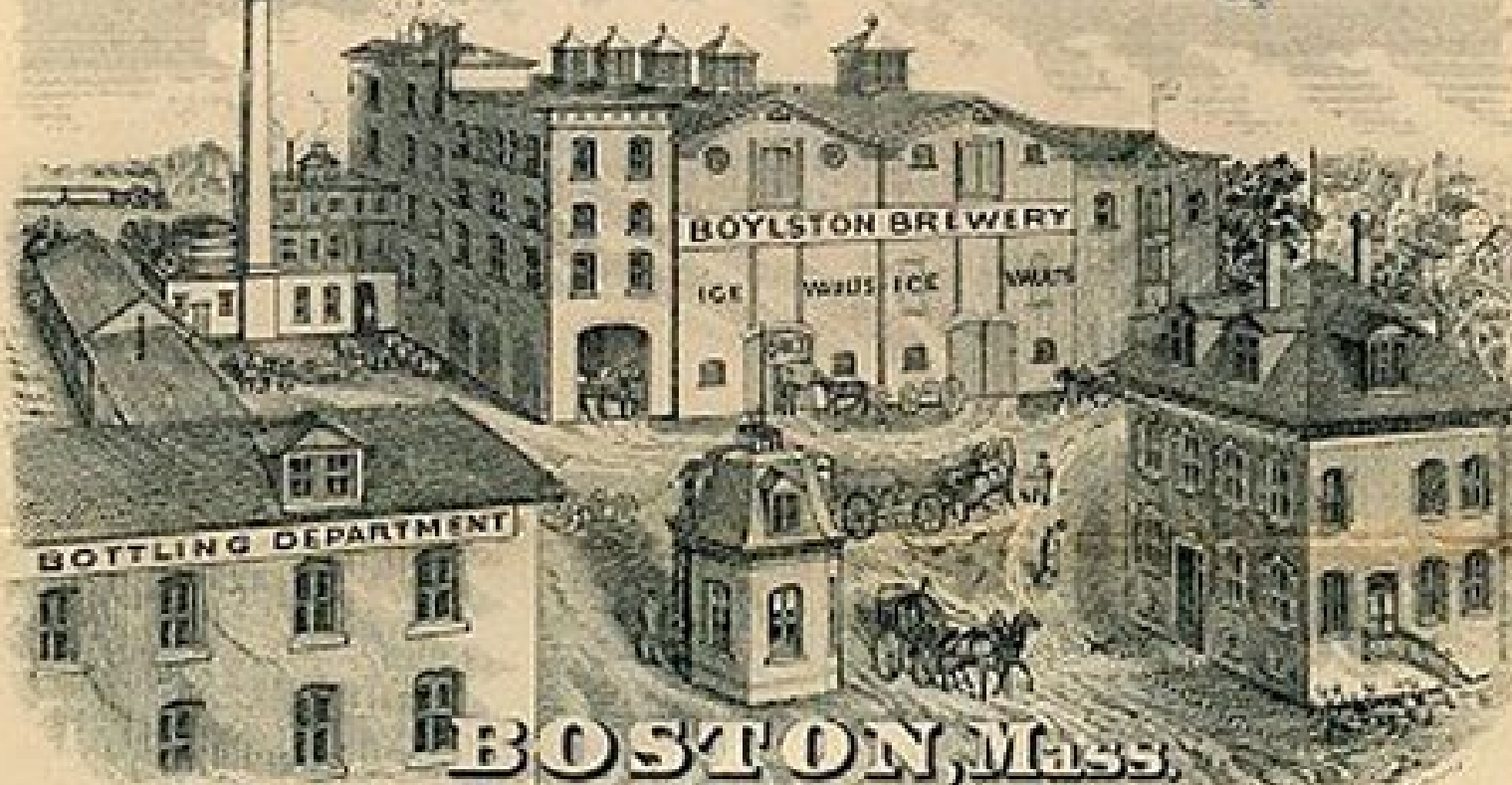
Office: No. 16. Arch Street near Milk Str.

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THE
BOSTON
BEER COMPANY



HAFENREFFER & CO.



BOSTON, Mass.

CITY OFFICE
120 WATER ST.

Brewery & Bottling Department, Boylston Street.

April 1st 1889
Mr John G. Sargent

AMERICAN
INSTITUTE



NEW YORK
1875.

FOR THE



BEST ALES.

HIGHLAND SPRING ALE & PORTER

BREWERY



RUETER & ALLEY, BOSTON

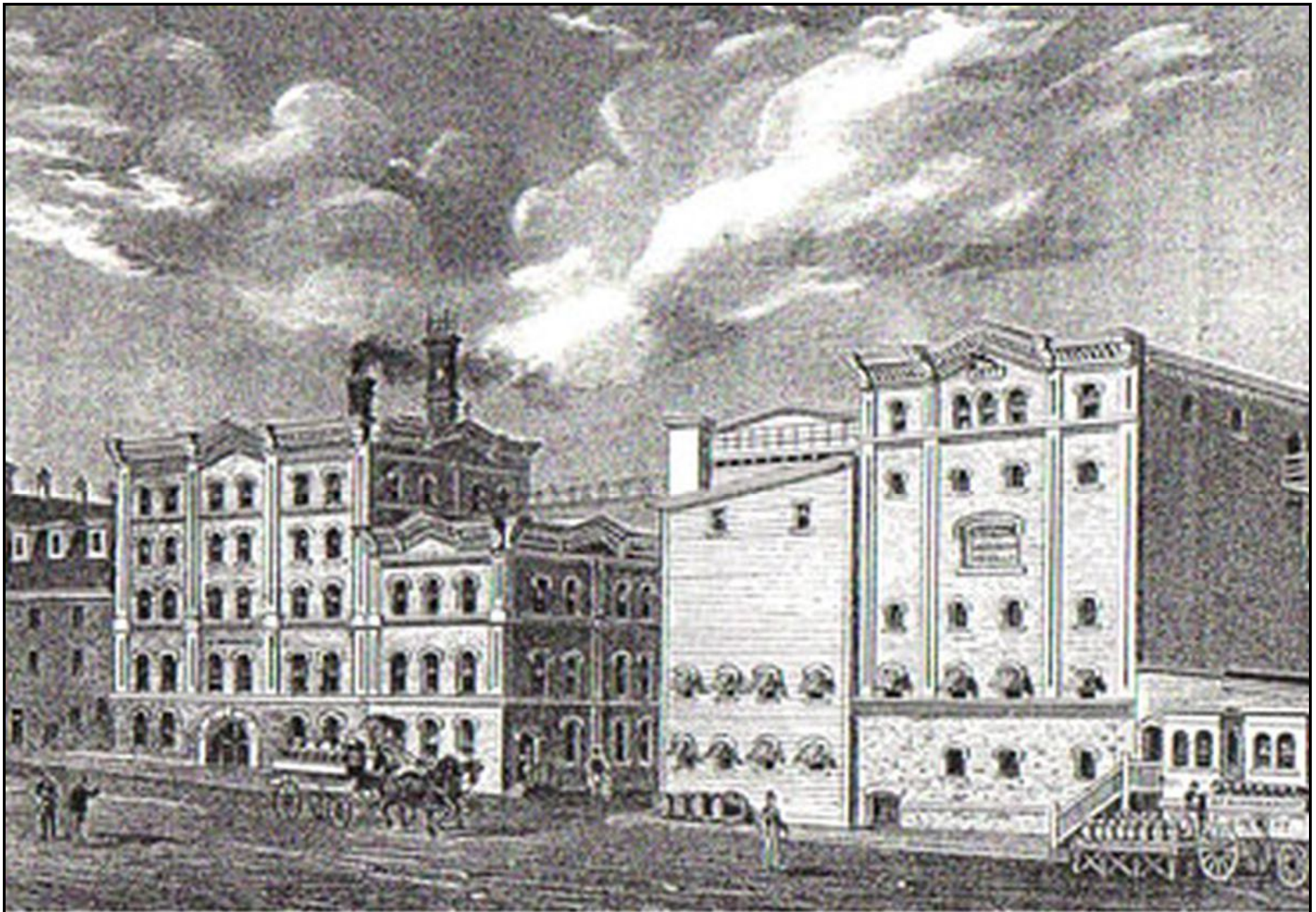


AWARDED FIRST PRIZE



CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

1877



Burkhardt's Ale & Lager Brewery, 1883 From *Western Br*



Union Brewing Company

Est. 1875

MUNICH LAGER BEER BREWERY



SUFFOLK BREWING CO. Incorporated 1875.

423 TO 443 EIGHTH ST. BOSTON.

C. FRANK KING LITH. 32 WINTER ST. BOSTON.