

Refrigeration in American Breweries 1860-1920



Breweries in Chicago

ILLINOIS

HILL & DIVERSYS CHICAGO BREWERY.

PREMIUM ALE

PALE ALE

WORKING ROOM

FERMENTING ROOM

STOCK ALE

PORTER

RACKING CELLAR

ENGINE MACHINE ROOM



ICE HOUSE STORAGE FOR 16,000 BRL. STOCK ALE.

Lith. Chas. Shober Chicago



ROYAL
Würzburger
Meister Bräu

PETER HAND
BREWERY CO.
CHICAGO.



BARTHOLOMAE
&
LEICHT



JR. BRAND

BREWING

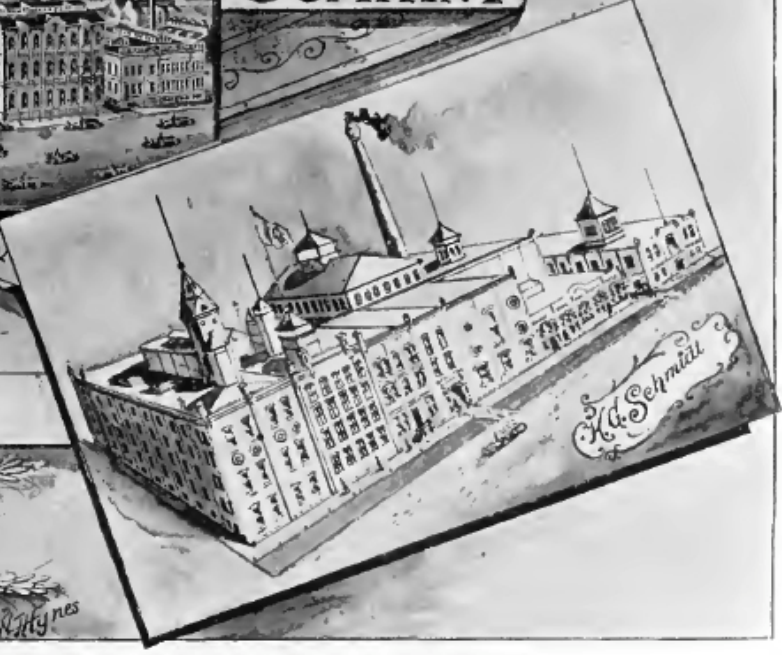
COMPANY



ERNST
BROS.



CHICAGO



K. & Schmal



The Standard Brewery



IN BOTTLES

IN BARRELS

Utah-Bräu

AMERICA'S
FINEST BEER

Phone West 650

CHICAGO, ILL.

The hit
of the season

Edelweiss
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

BEER

P. SCHOENHOFEN BREWING CO.

Conrad Seipp Brewing Co.

The
**CONRAD SEIPP
BREWING
COMPANY**

BREWERS & BOTTLERS of
THE CELEBRATED

**SALVATOR, EXTRA PALE
BAVARIAN and
PILSENER BEERS**

27th Street & Lake Shore, Chicago

Brewery Telephone, South 350 Bottling Dept. Tel., South 869



New Life Tonic

"TRUE TO ITS NAME"

UNITED STATES BREWING CO. CHICAGO.

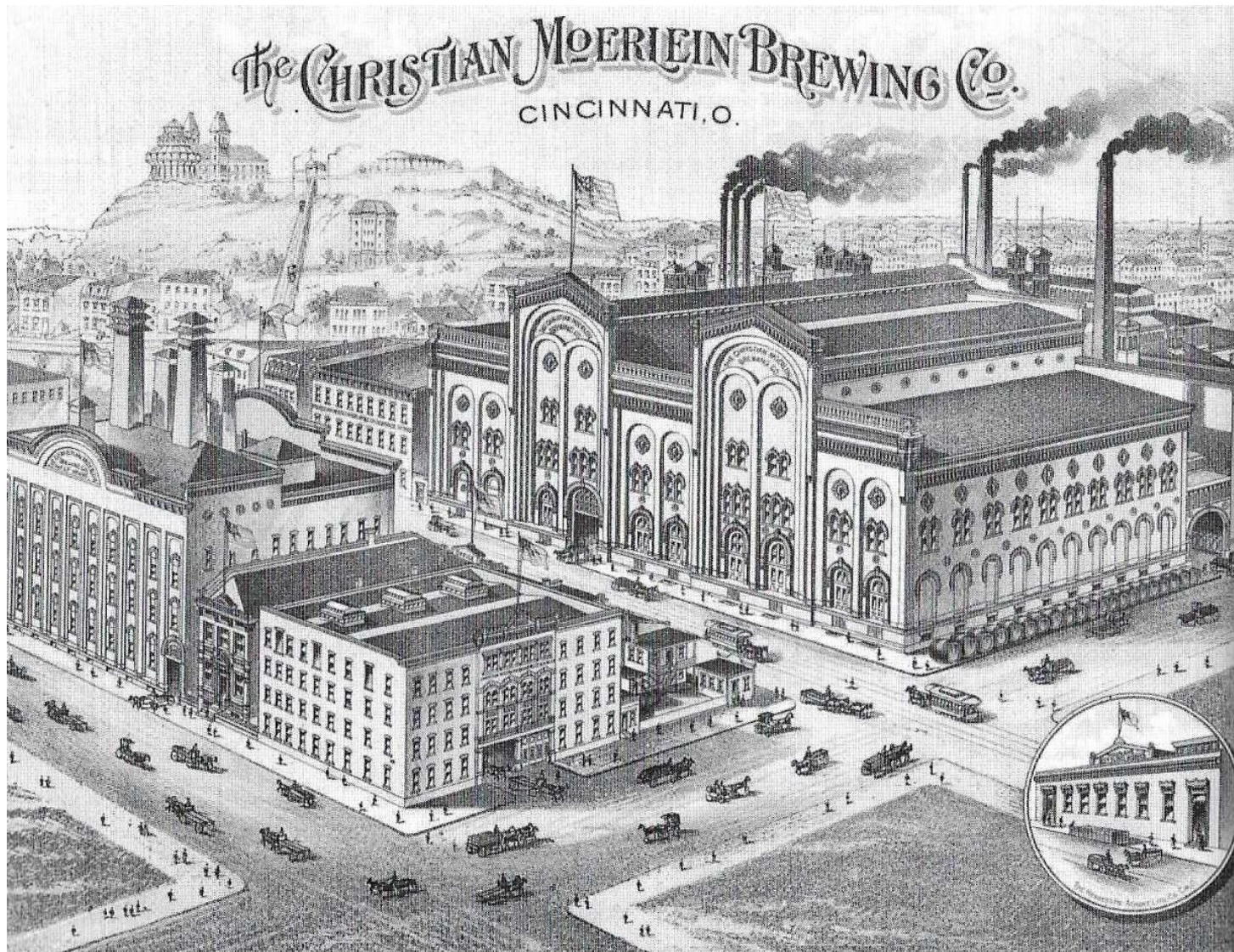
Refrigeration in American Breweries 1860-1920



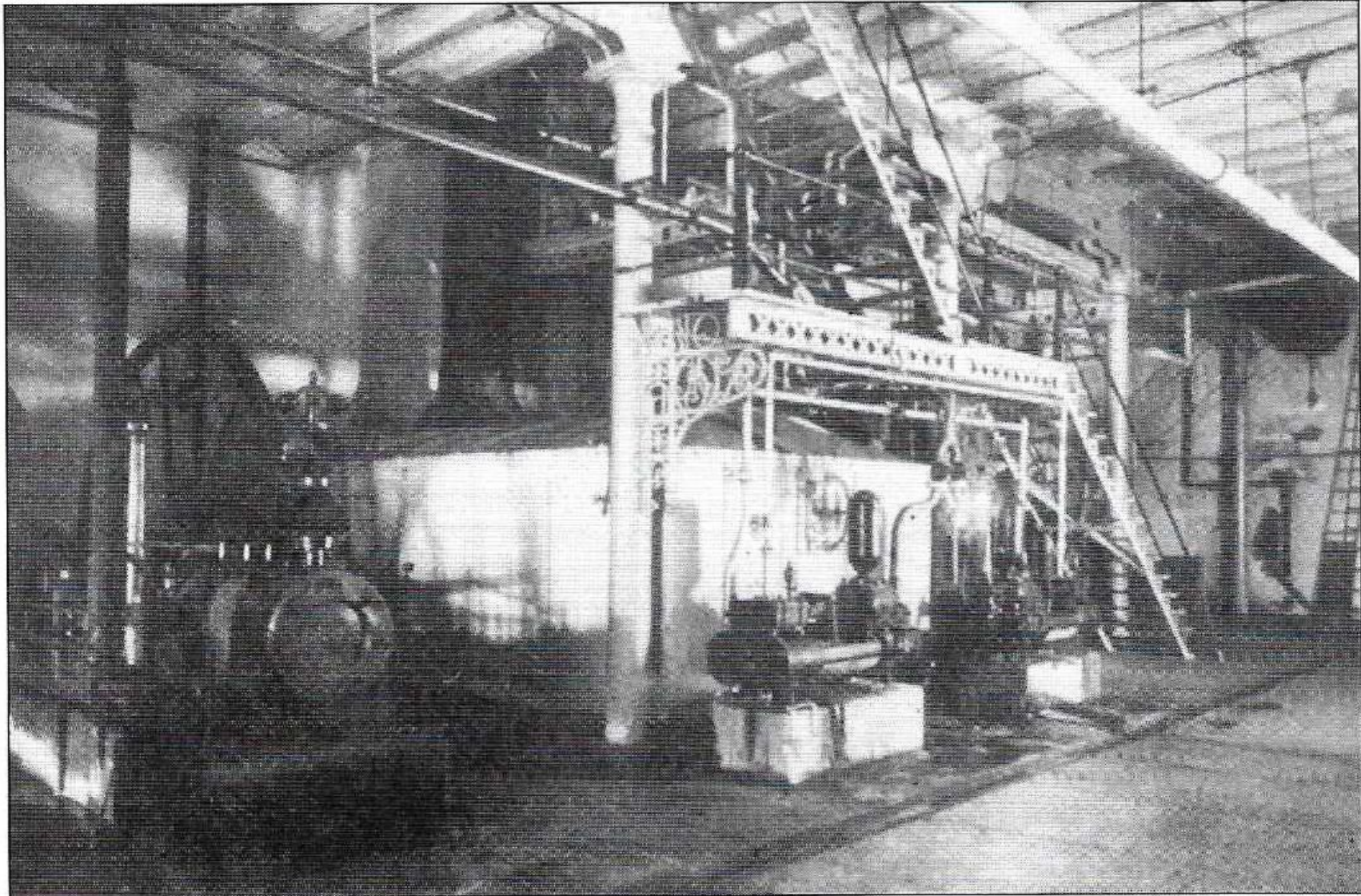
Breweries in Cincinnati

OHIO





The Christian Moerlein Brewing Company was a modest facility at the start, begun in 1853 on the site of Moerlein's Elm Street blacksmith shop in the heart of what would become the brewery district in Over-the-Rhine. After his initial partner died one year later, Moerlein paired with Conrad Windisch; this match made in brewing heaven lasted 12 years, at which time Windisch went on to found Moerlein's biggest rival—Windisch-Muhlhauser. By 1890, however, the Moerlein Brewery was not only the biggest in Cincinnati, but the entire state of Ohio as well. When Christian Moerlein died in 1897, his son John took his place and was president of the company in 1919. The brewery attempted to survive for a time on Chrismo, a near beer, but ultimately was shut down in 1921. (Courtesy Kevin Grace.)



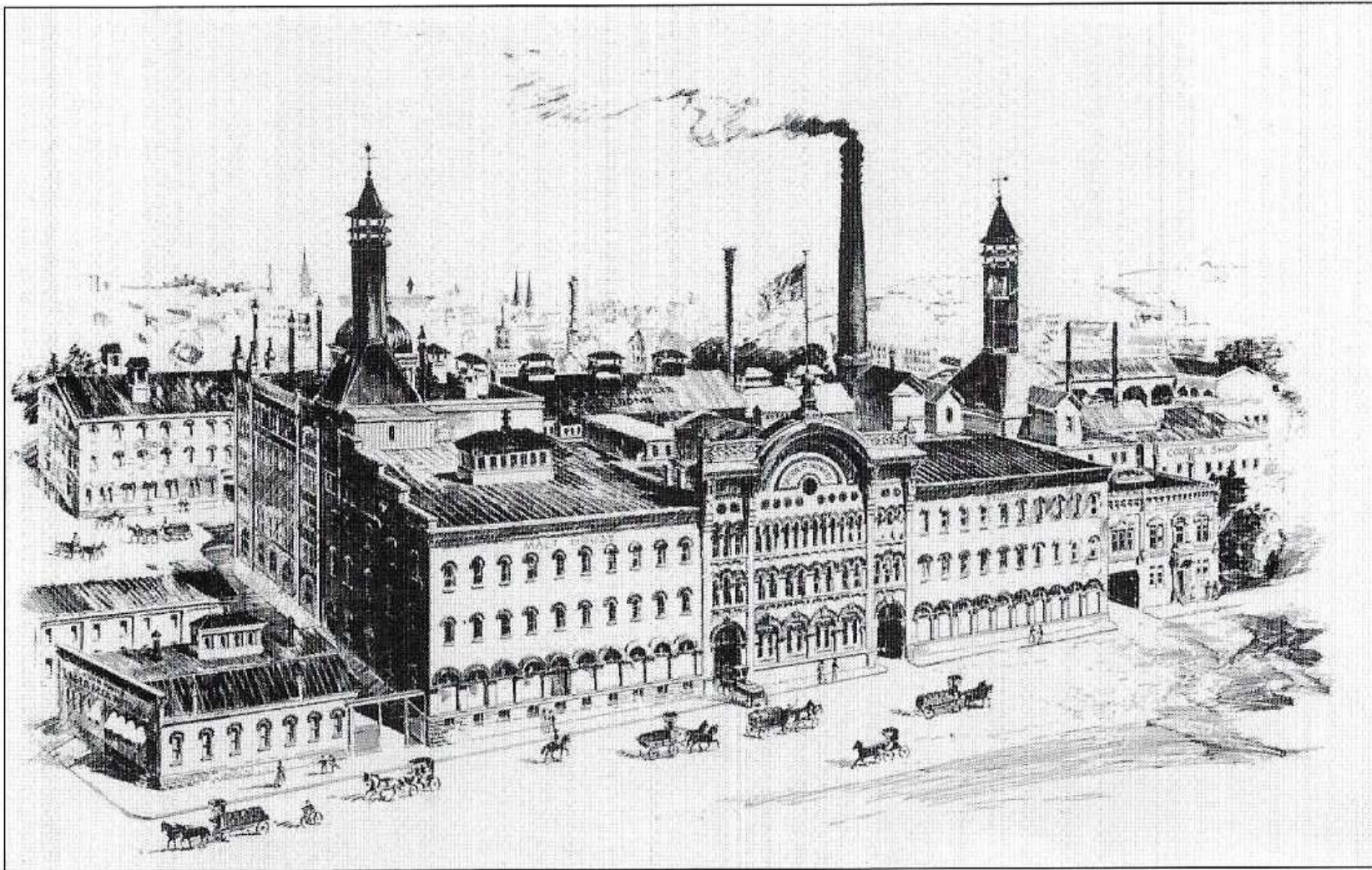
This image provides an interior view of the Christian Moerlein Brewery. At the time of this photograph, the brewery was producing anywhere from 100,000 to 500,000 barrels of beer annually. (Courtesy Kevin Grace.)

THE GERKE BREWING CO



GEORGE GERKE, President.
ROBT. M. KUERZE, Sec'y and Treas.

South-east Cor. Canal and Plum Street.



Originally called the Dayton Street Brewery upon its 1863 inception, the company changed names in 1882, several years after the death of one of its cofounders, to the John Hauck Brewing Company, which it would retain until its demise. This sketch, as one can see by the inscription above the central building, depicts the bustling brewery complex pre-1882. (Courtesy Cornelius Hauck.)

C. BOSS, President.

G. W. BOSS, Secretary.

GAMBRINUS-STOCK-CO'S BREWERY



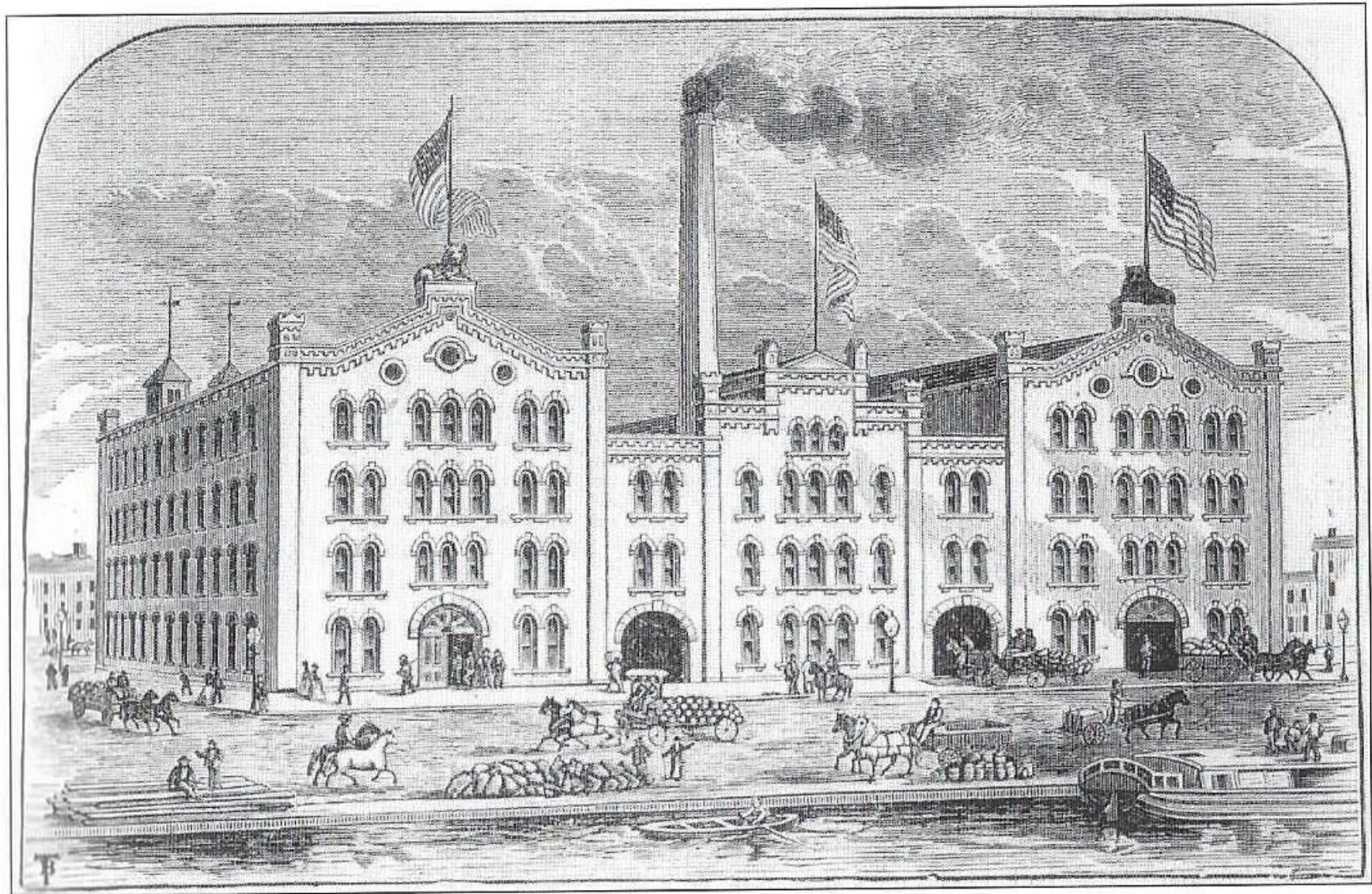
BREWERS OF LAGER AND BOTTLED BEER,

PARK BREWERY.

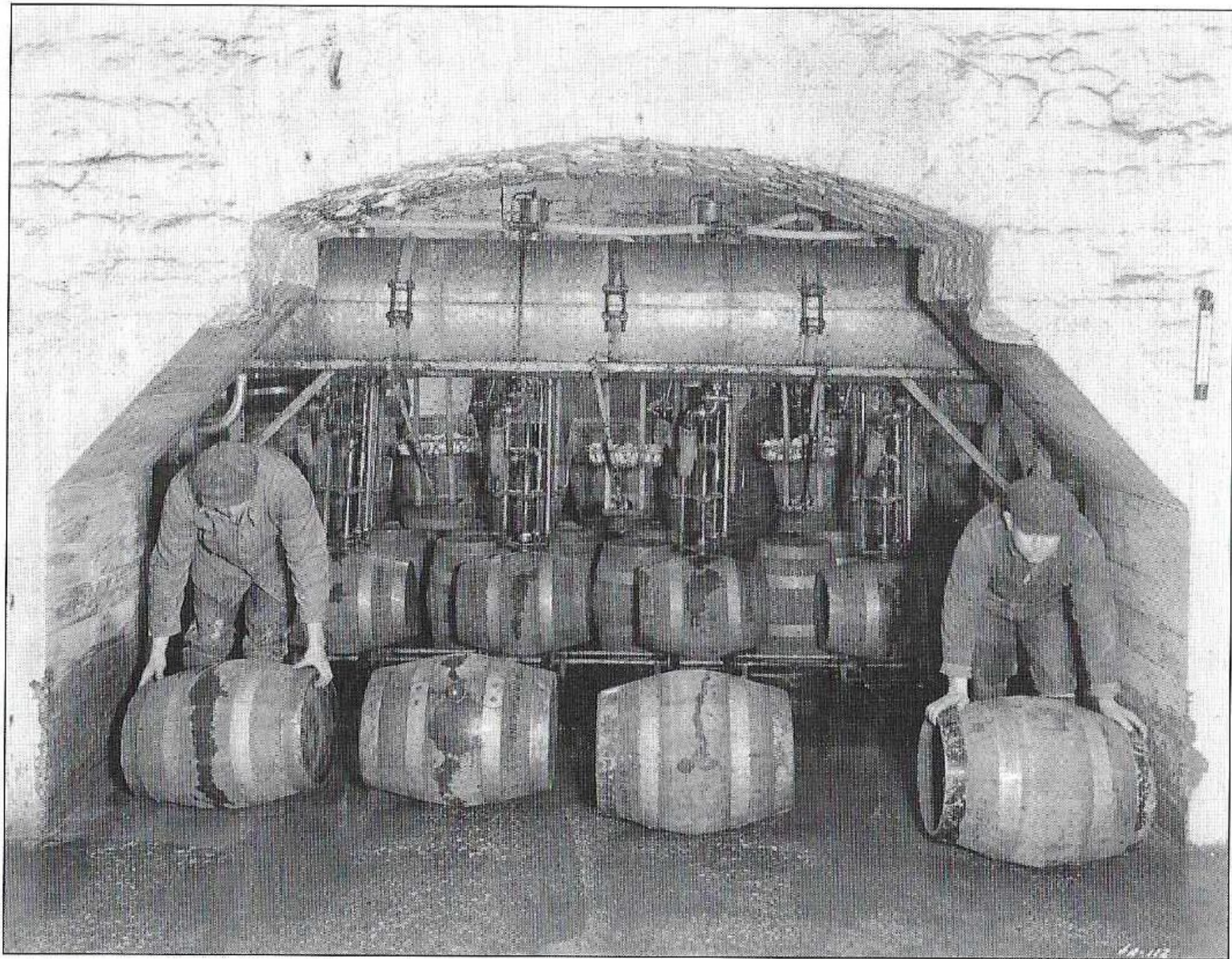


NIEHAUS & KLINKHAMER.

S. E. COR. RACE & 137 ST. CINCINNATI, O.



The Windisch-Muhlhauser Brewing Company earned the nickname the “Lion Brewery” as a result of the two lions that rested atop the brewery’s gables. Conrad Windisch, who was previously partners with Christian Moerlein, and brothers Heinrich and Gottlieb Muhlhauser built their landmark Romanesque Revival–style brew house on the Miami and Erie Canal in 1866. It would eventually become one of the city’s biggest and most significant pre-Prohibition breweries. (Courtesy Kevin Grace.)



There were several reasons for the creation of the maze of tunnels that exist beneath Cincinnati's breweries. Lafayette was the first brewery to dig into the hillsides for cold storage of lager beer before refrigeration. In the 1880s, some breweries even dug tunnels beneath the streets to connect their facilities on opposite sides, since at the time tax-based legislation mandated that bottling and brewery facilities be physically separated. (Courtesy Cincinnati Museum Center.)

Hudepohl & Kotte,

BREWERS OF

Pure Lager Beer

105-125 Clifton Ave.

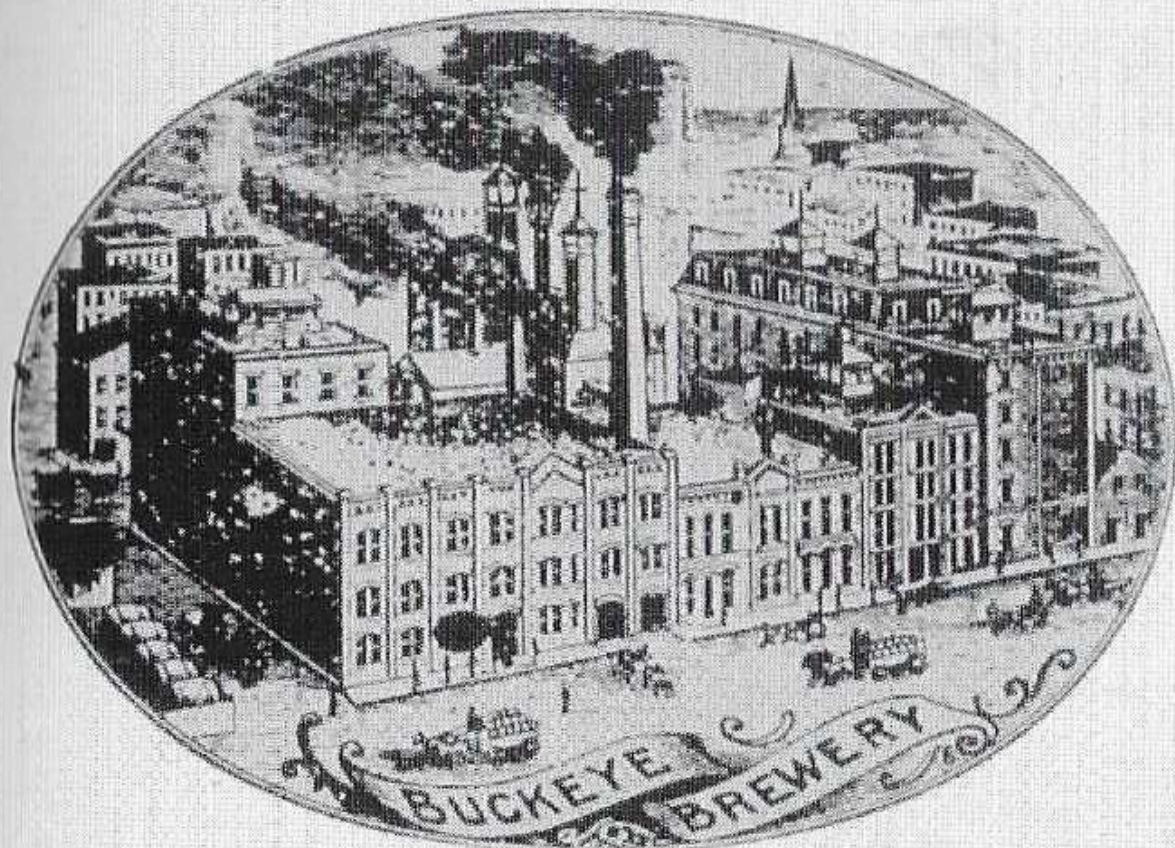
OFFICE + REMOVED

— TO —

46 McMicken Avenue,

Telephone 1210.

CINCINNATI.



Partners first in a liquor store, Louis (Ludwig) Hudepohl II and George Kotte bought the Buckeye Brewery in 1885. About 10 years later, the brewery employed 100 men and produced over 100,000 barrels annually. The original Buckeye (now East Clifton) Street location was operational until 1958. In 1900, under full ownership of Hudepohl, the brewery gained the name that would become iconic in the tri-state area—the Hudepohl Brewing Company. (Courtesy Kevin Grace.)



The “maelzer,” or maltster, employees of the Christian Moerlein Brewery gather together with the tools of their trade for a rooftop group photograph in 1893. What makes this picture particularly unique, however, is the setting. Not only are the employees posing on a roof, but special attention has been paid to include large-scale brewery advertisements and paintings showcasing tavern life. (Courtesy Cincinnati Museum Center.)

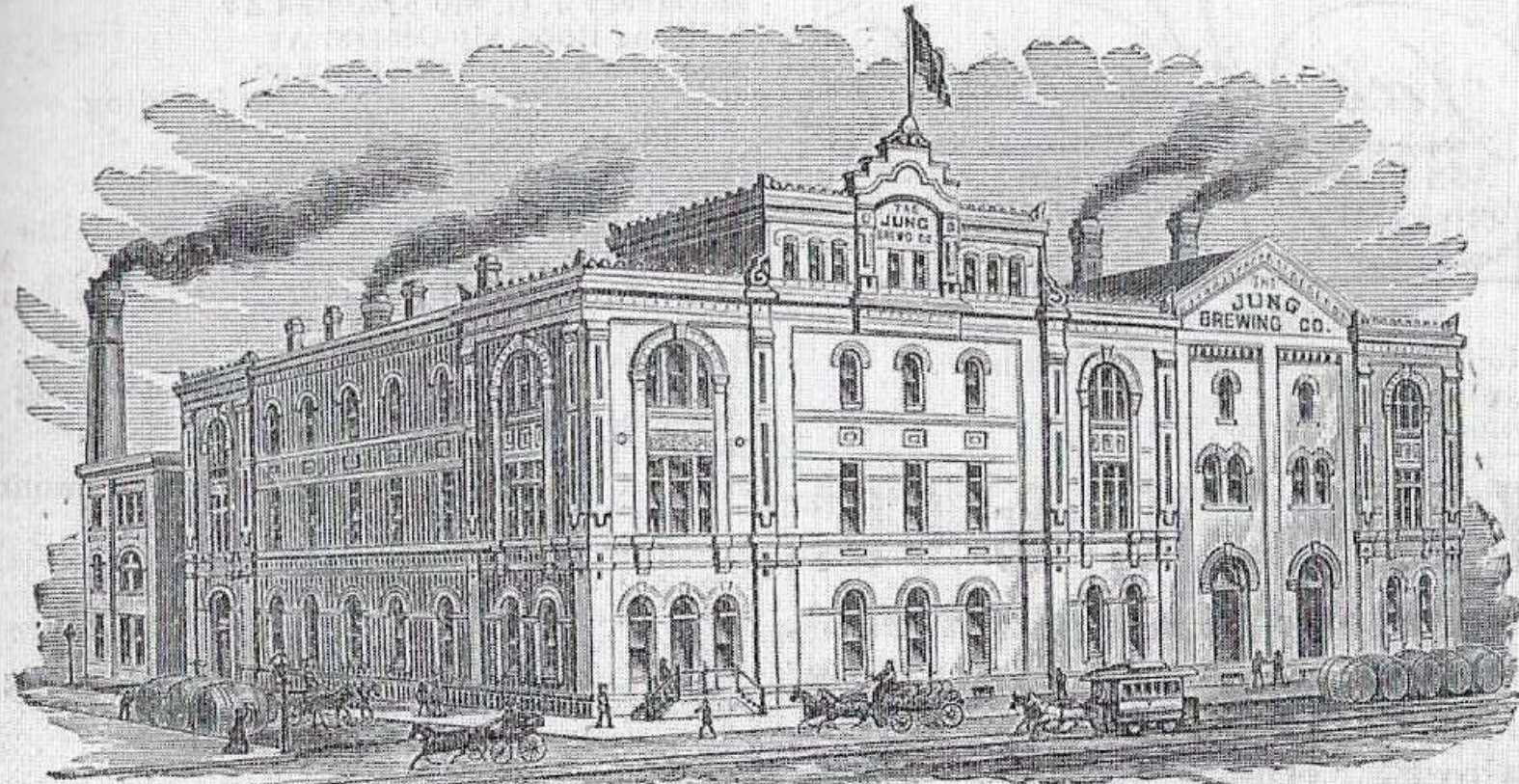
BRE

1561

BRE

WESTERN BREWERY THE JUNG BREWING CO.,

Successors to Weyand, Jung & Hellman,

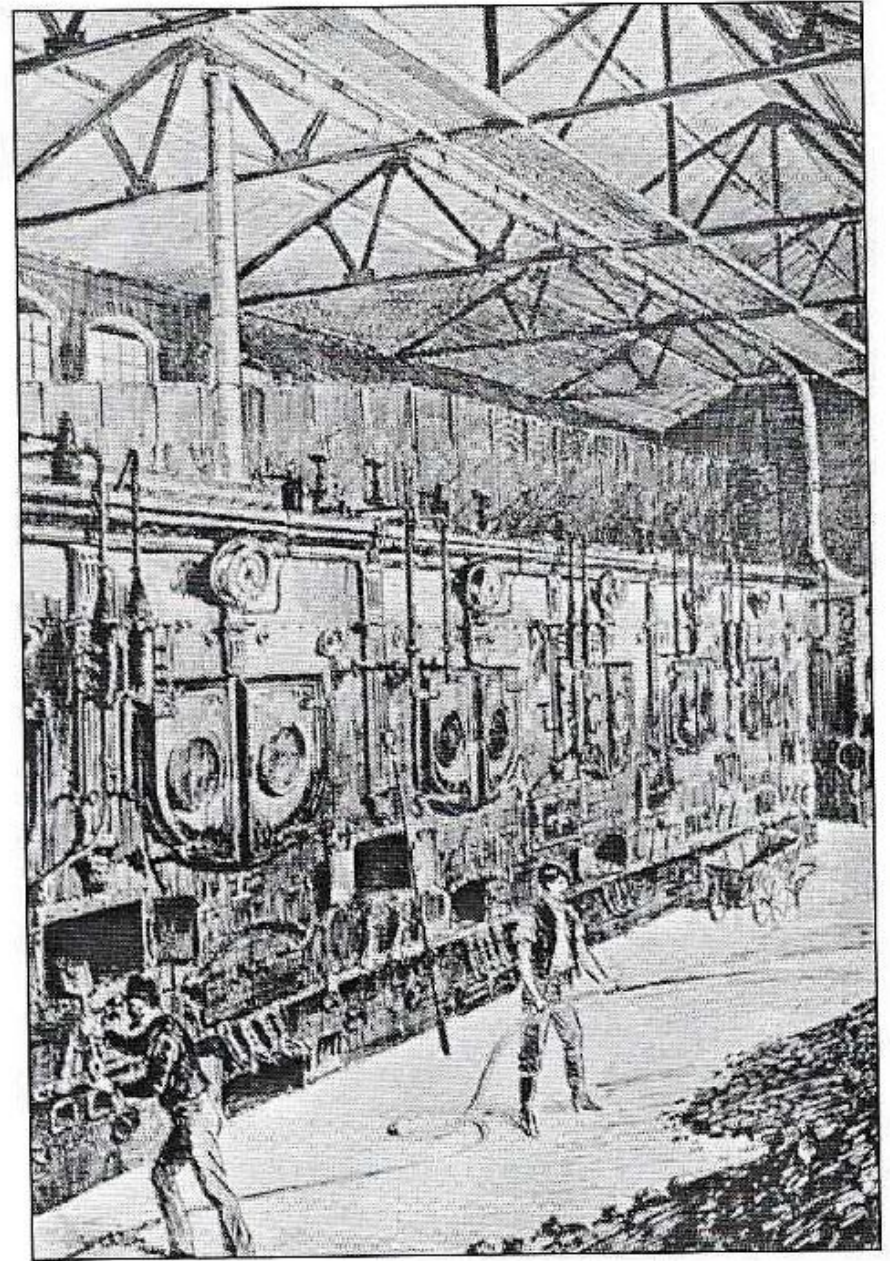


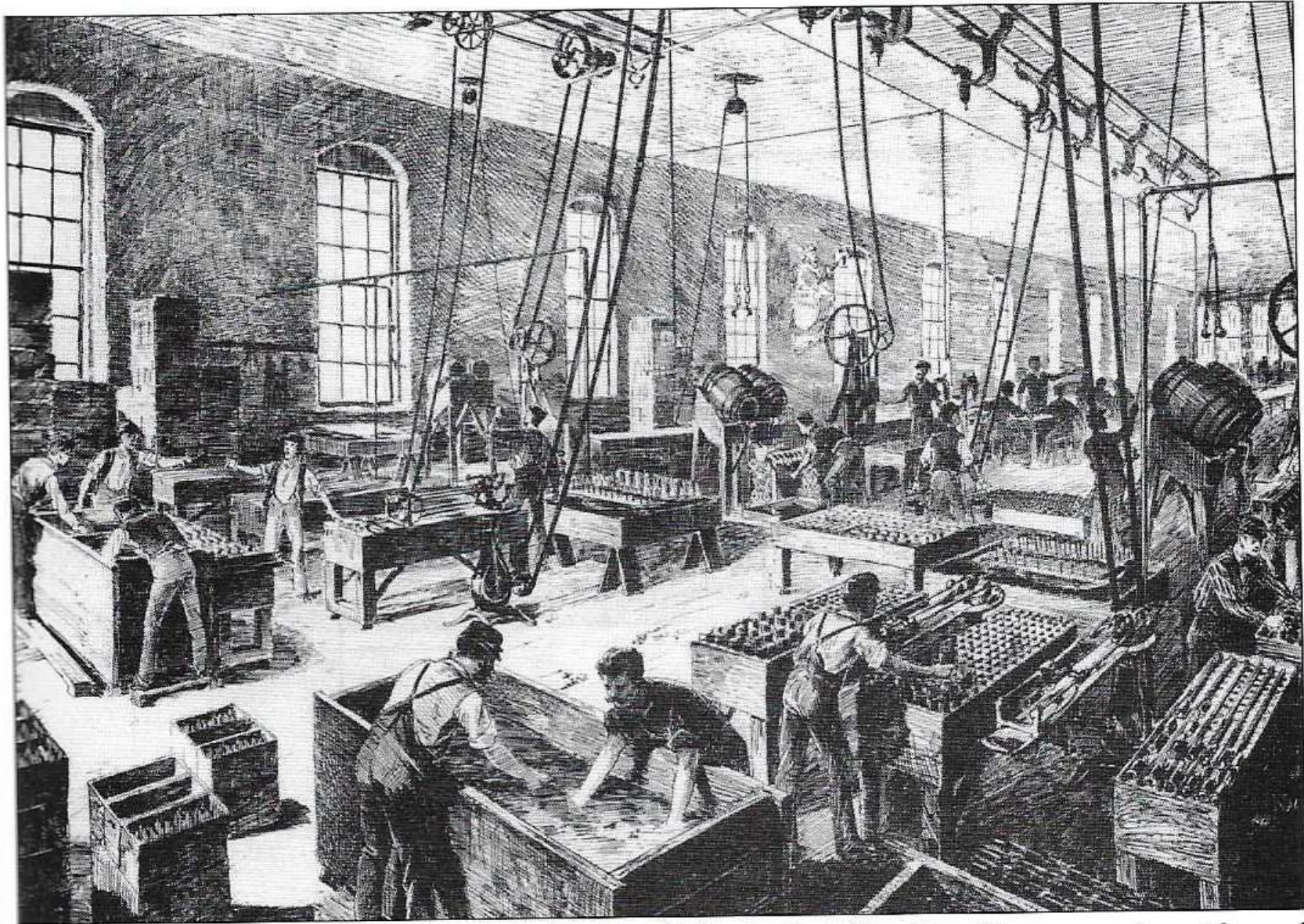
Brewers of LAGER BEER,

765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775 and 777 FREEMAN AV., CINCINNATI.

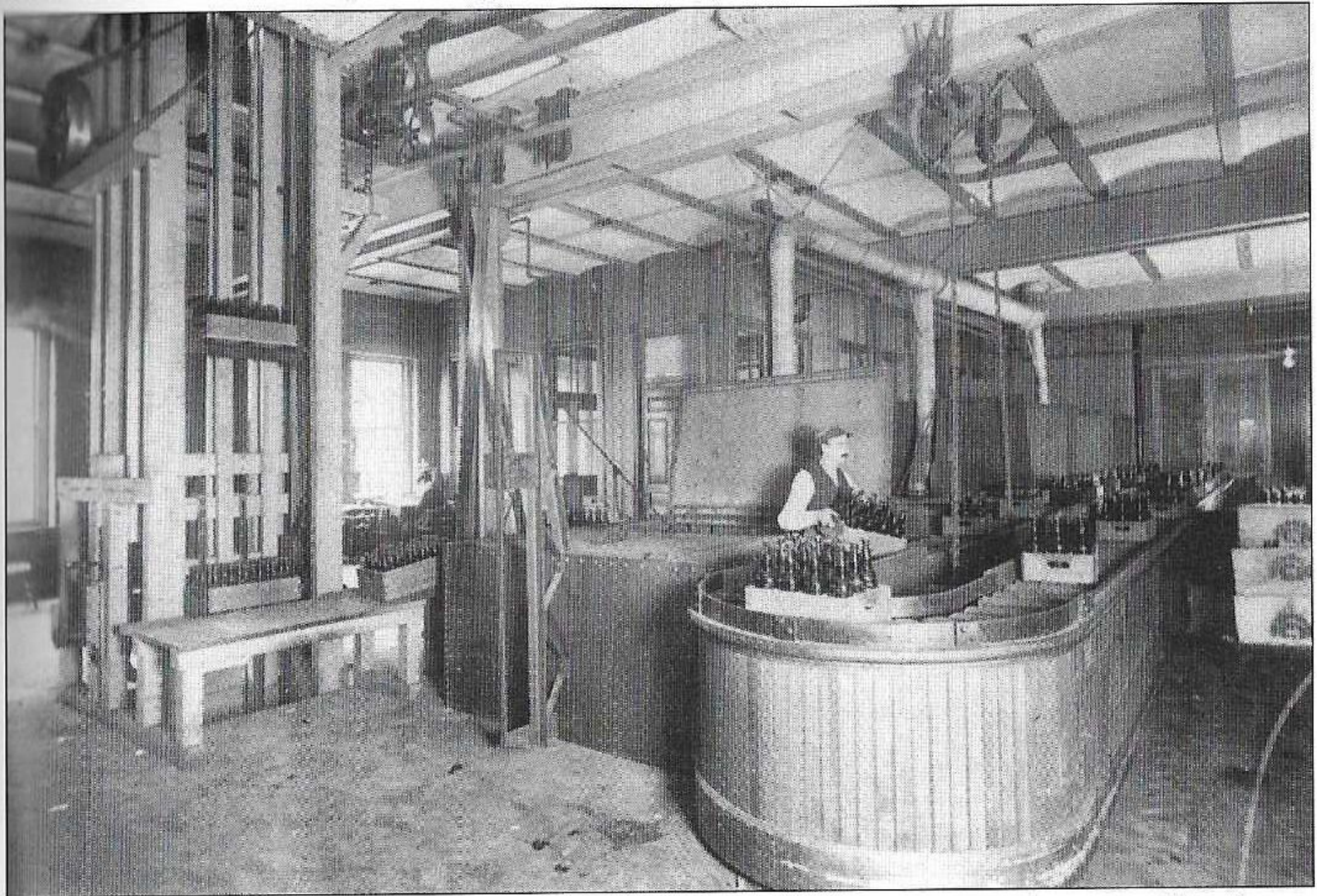
The Jung Brewing Company, also known as the "Western Brewery," was one of the Freeman Avenue giants. As with other breweries on the avenue, the facility was described by contemporary sources as imposing and always able to "arrest the attention of the passer-by." Along with its physical impressiveness, it was also recognized as a modern, progressive facility. Jung operated successfully from its noted location from 1866 until Prohibition. (Courtesy Kevin Grace.)

Even in this c. 1890 sketch, one can see the iron and steel scaffolding and equipment of the modern brewery complex. This piece in particular showcases the boiler room of the Hauck Brewery. (Courtesy Kevin Grace.)





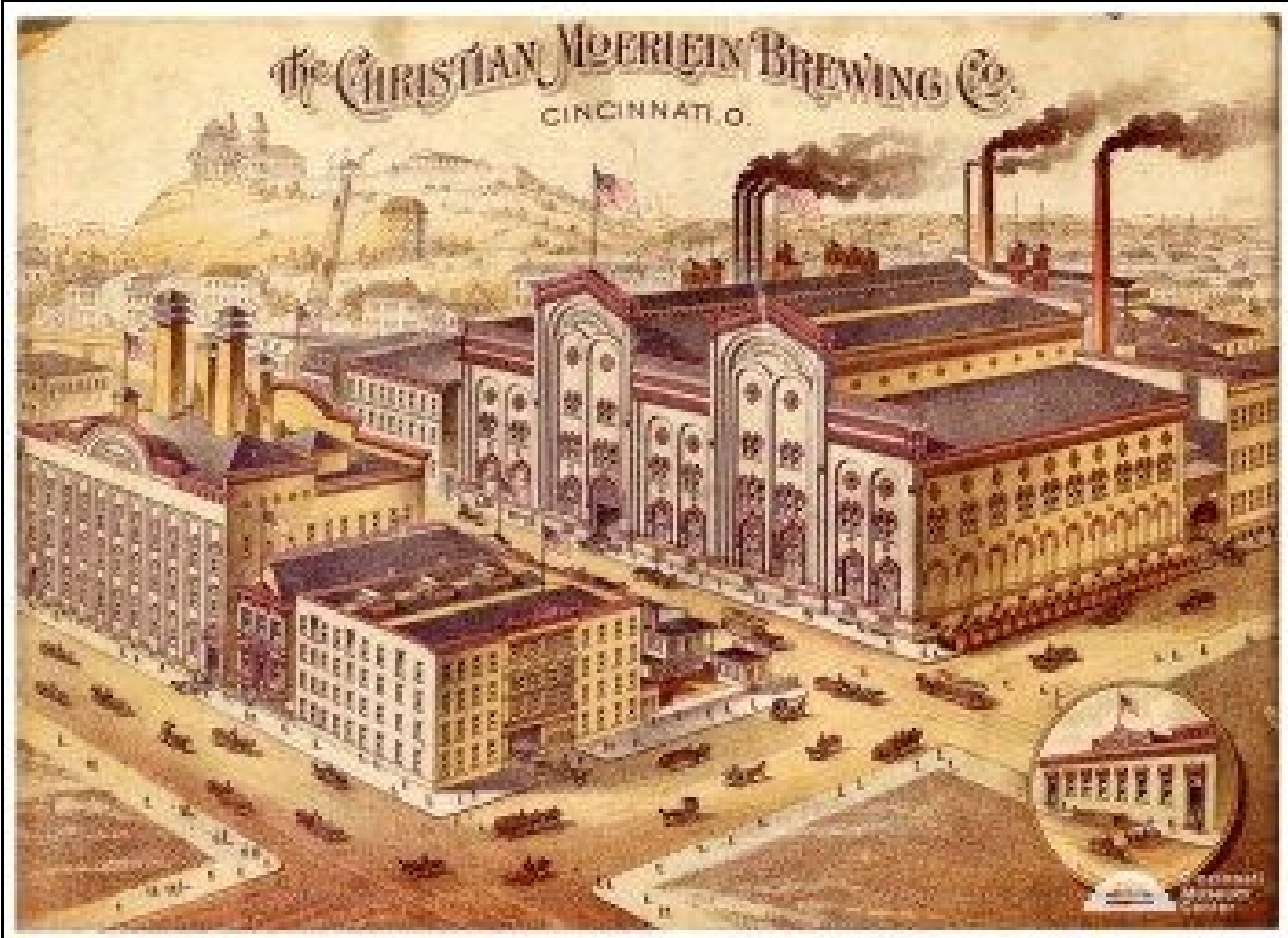
This sketch shows the interior of the John Hauck Lager Beer Bottling Company. As evidenced by the presence of kegs apparently filling empty bottles, this sketch was executed before 1890, when a law mandating bottling and brewing facilities be separated was amended. Until this time, however, in order to bottle their beer, brewers first had to keg it and transport it to the bottling facility. (Courtesy Kevin Grace.)

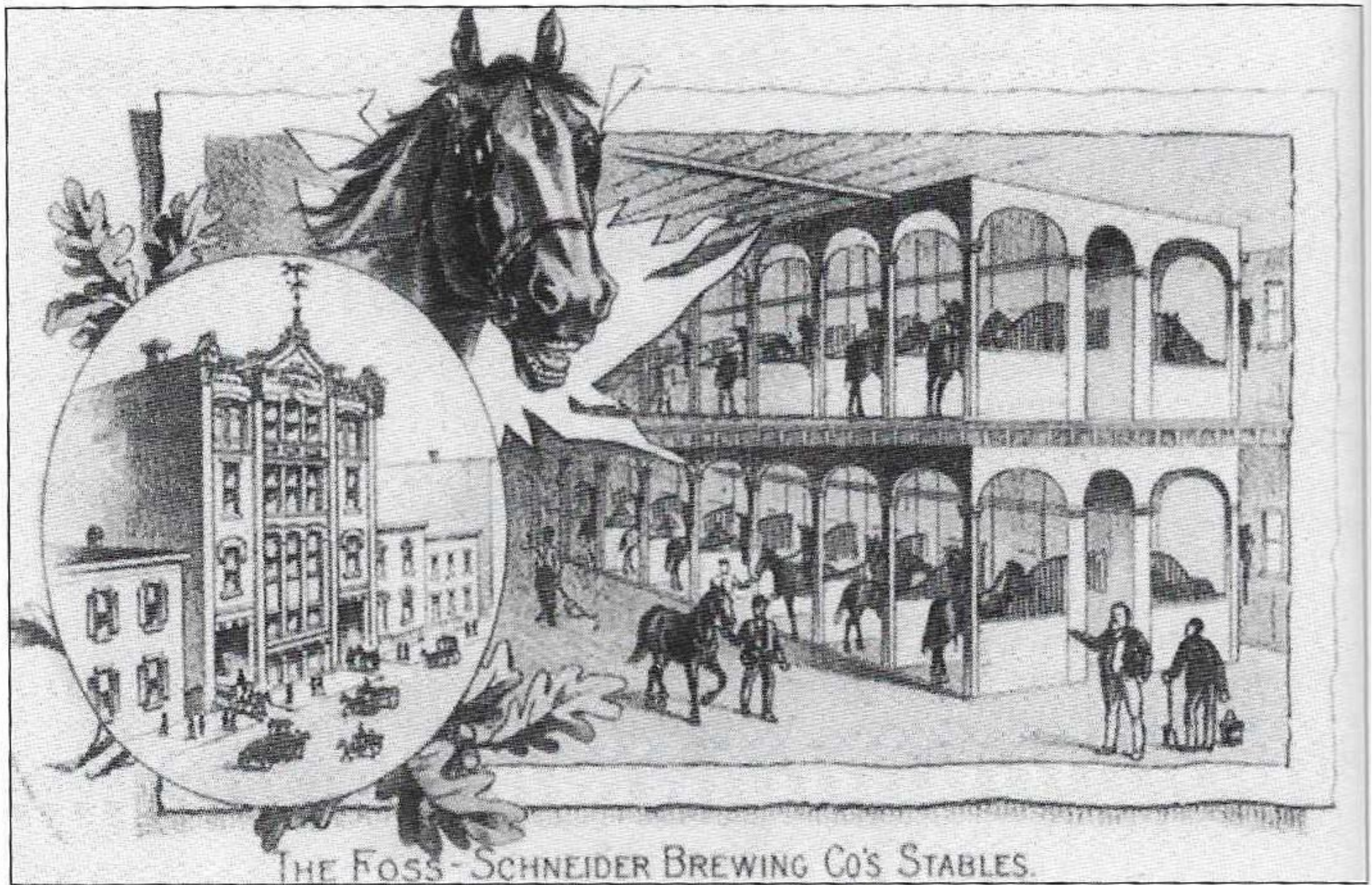


Another view of the Moerlein bottle shop shows an employee working with crates of bottles on a conveyor belt. The pulley-like elevator system, to the left, transports the packaged bottles to their next destination—stacking and shipping. (Courtesy Kevin Grace.)

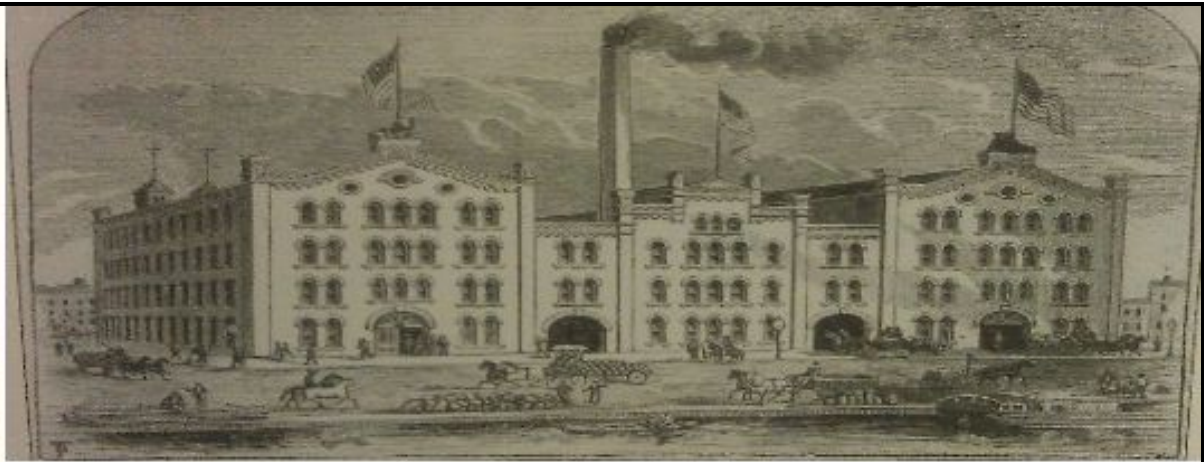
The CHRISTIAN MOERLEIN BREWING CO.

CINCINNATI, O.





Along with the previous image, this postcard featuring the Foss-Schneider Brewery stables was part of a set of at least four commemorating the 1888 centennial exhibition. The other two cards feature the bottling department and main brewery complex, likely highlighting the facility's recent expansion and modernization, completed in 1885. (Courtesy Don Prout.)



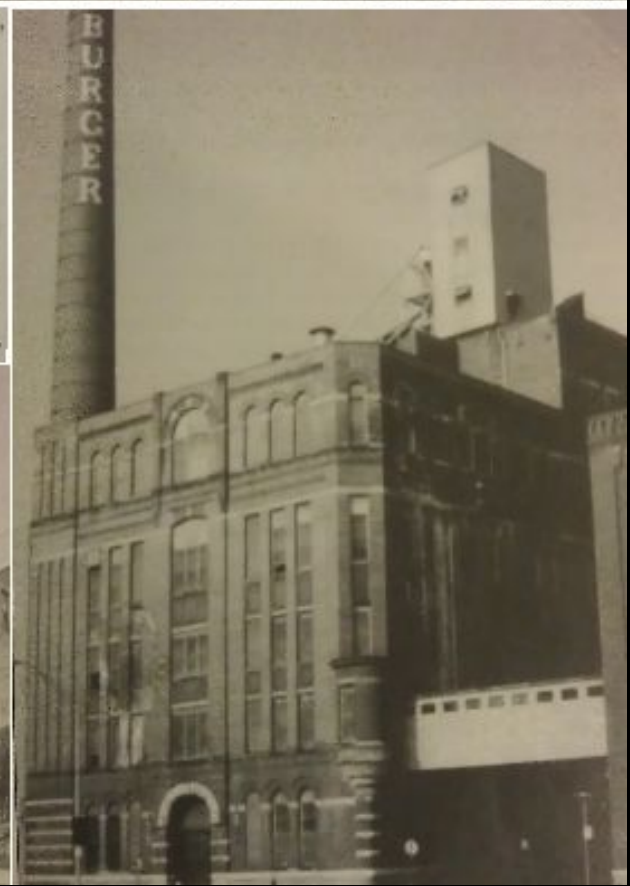
WESTERN BREWERY THE JUNG BREWING CO.,
Incorporated in Wisconsin, Jung & Helms, St. Paul, Minn.



Brewers of LAGER BEER,
365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375 and 377 FRIEDMAN ST., ST. CINCINNATI.



DESIGN FOR BREWERY
The Jung Brewing Company
St. Paul, Minn.





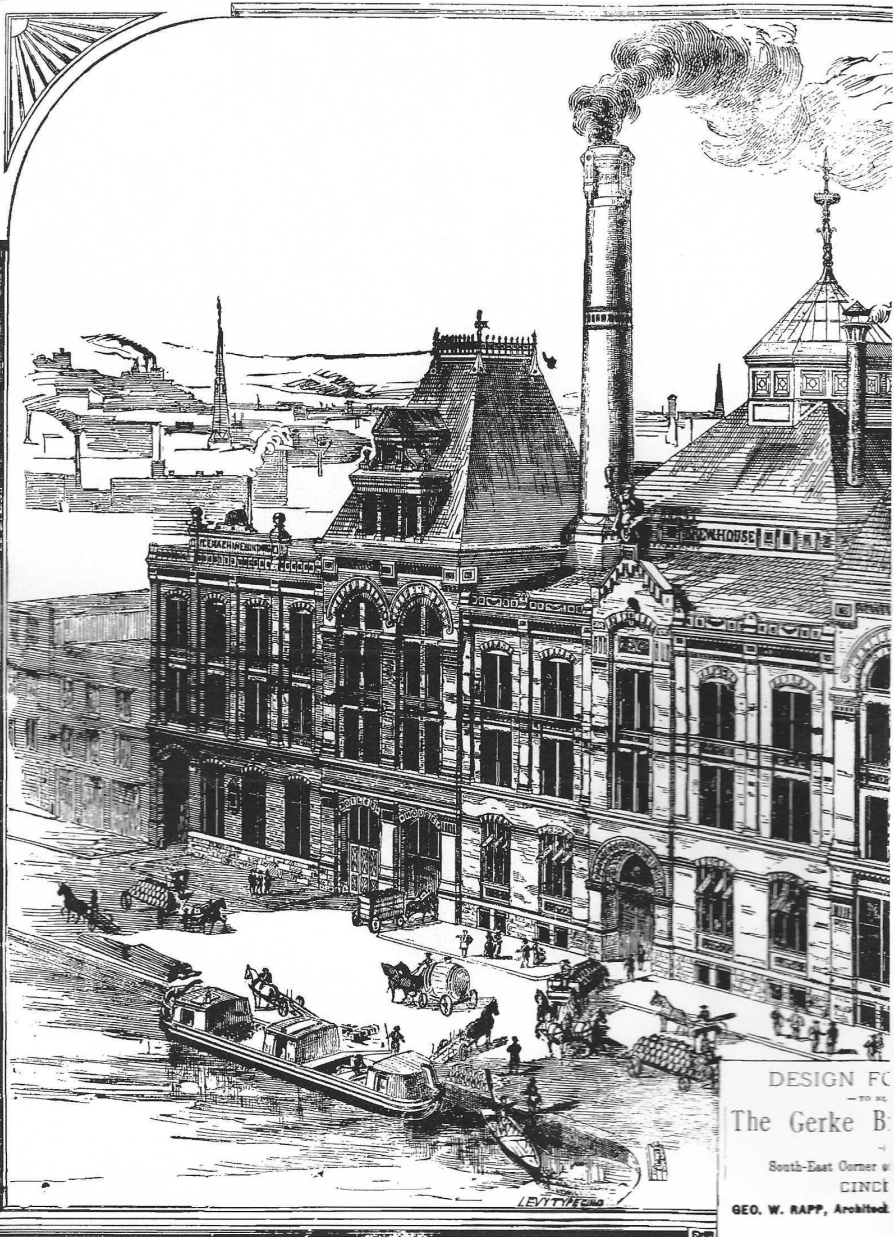
ELM STREET BREWERY

C. MOERLEIN

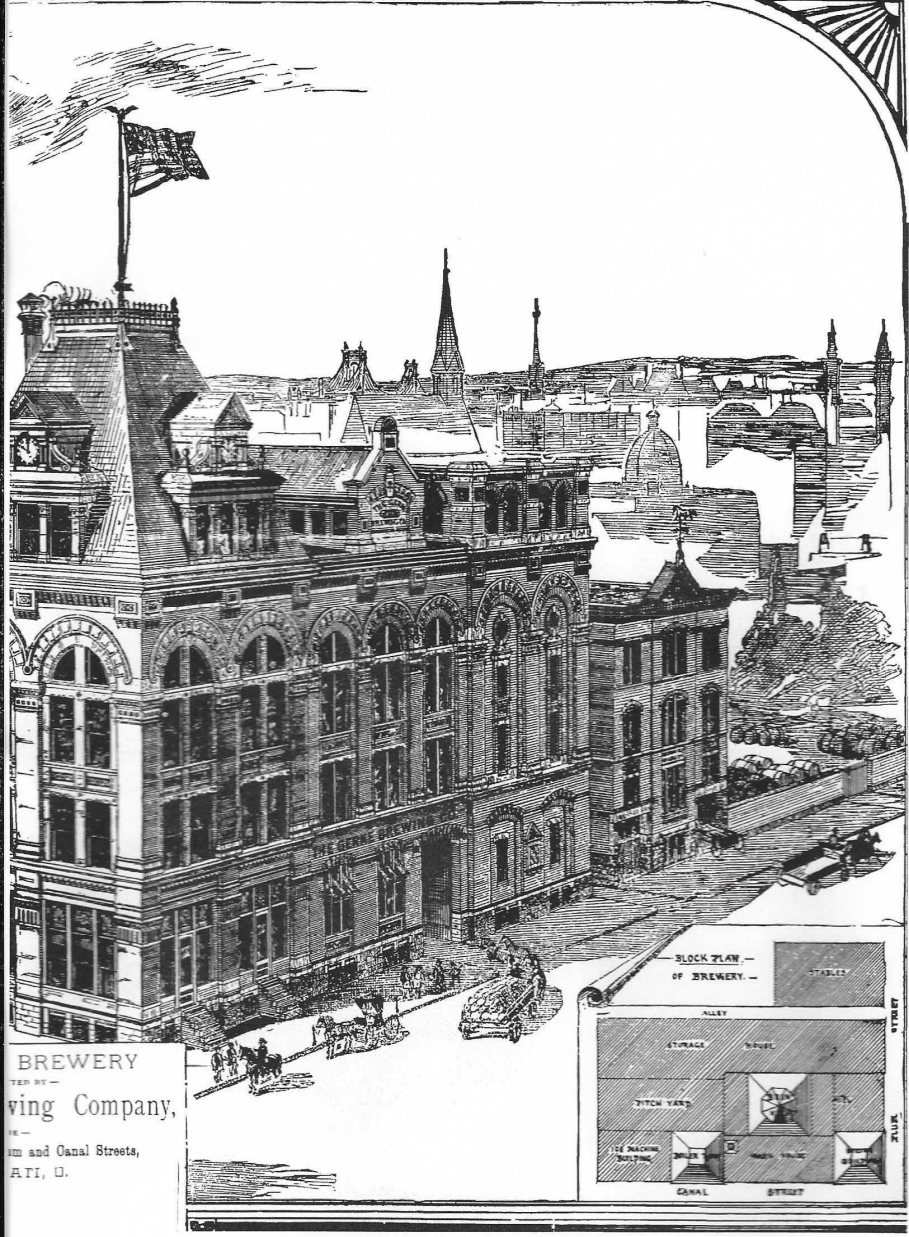
N.E. COR. ELM ST.

CINCINNATI, O.

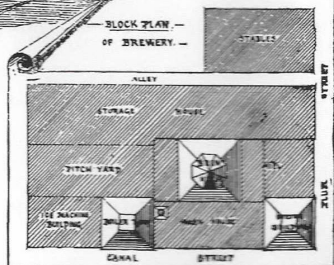
& HENRY ST.

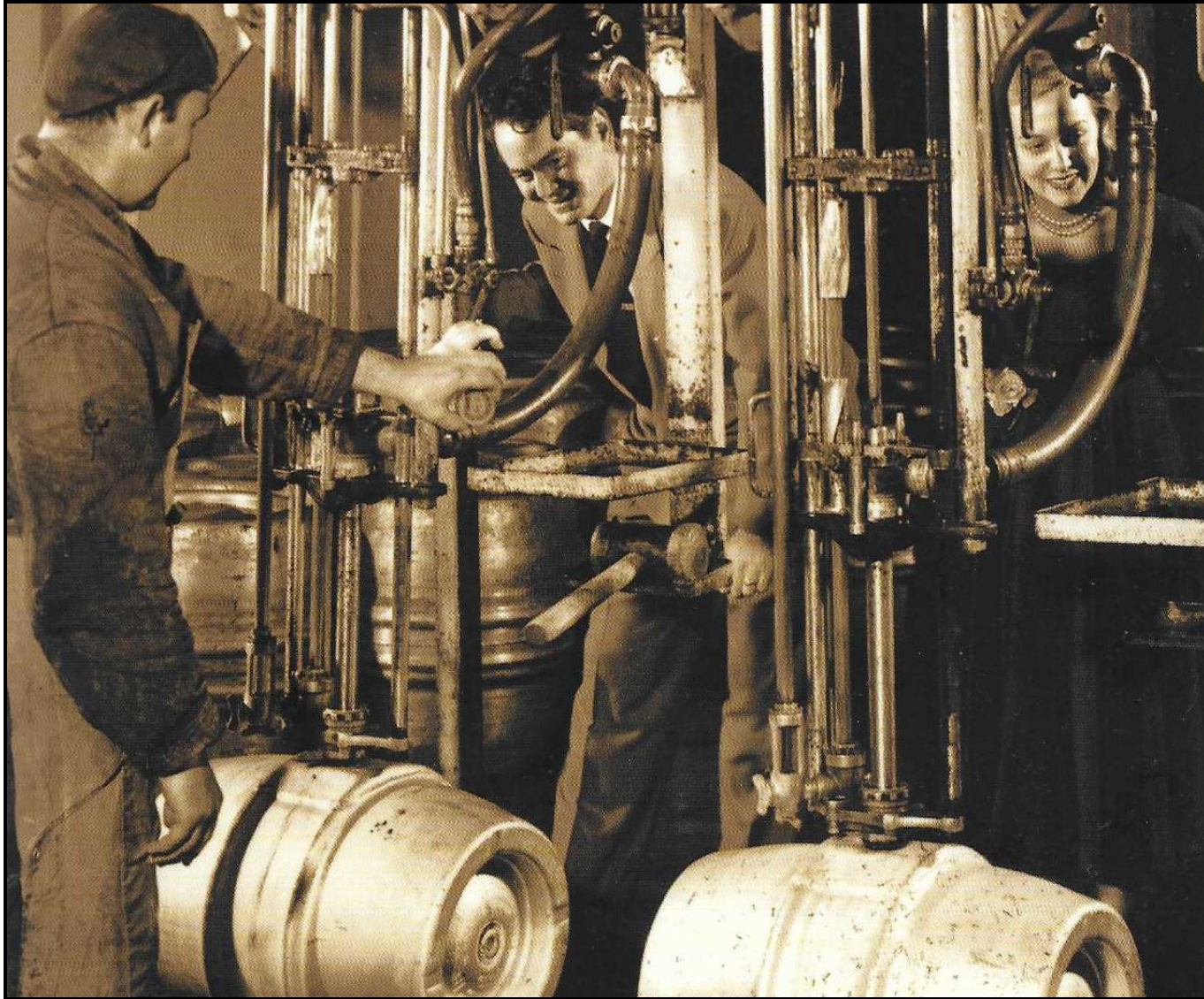


DESIGN FOR
 — TO BE —
The Gerke Brewery
 — IN —
 South-East Corner of
 CINCINNATI
 GEO. W. RAPP, Architect



BREWERY
 DESIGNED BY —
The Gerke Brewing Company,
 — IN —
 121 and Canal Streets,
 CINCINNATI, O.





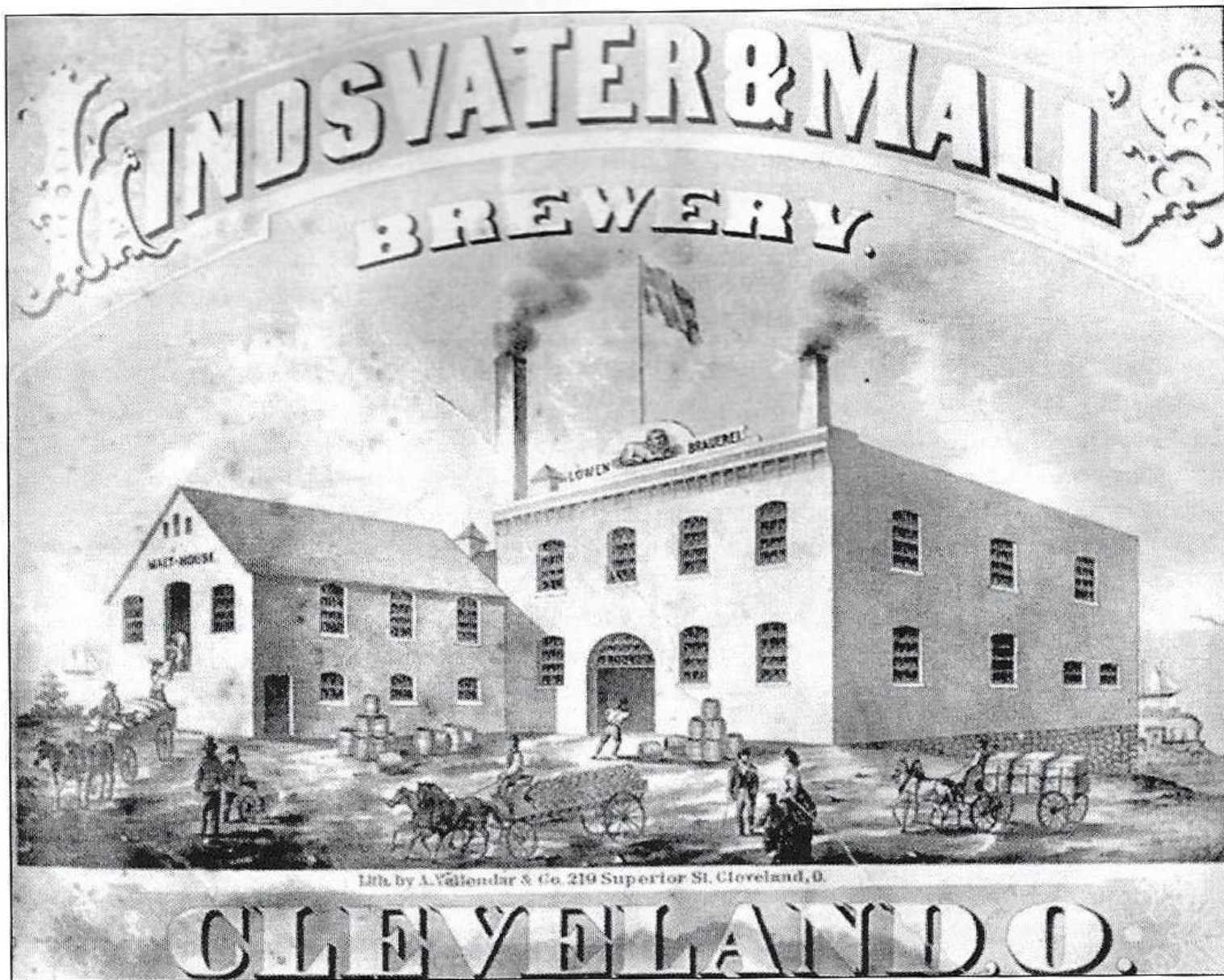
Acknowledgment: Those black and white illustrations with captions are taken from *Cincinnati's Brewing History*, Sarah Stephens, Arcadia Publishing, 2010 and credited as shown.

Refrigeration in American Breweries 1860-1920

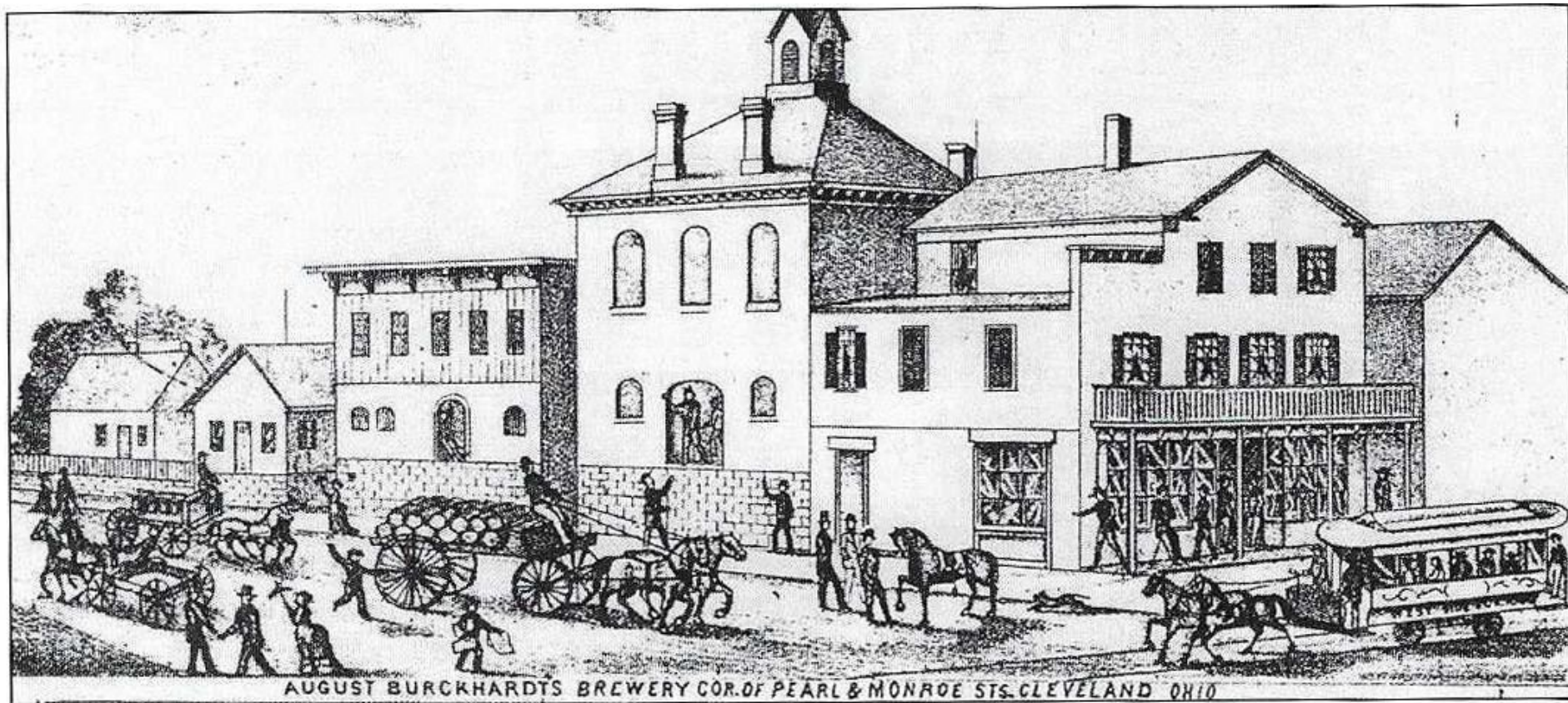


Cleveland Breweries

OHIO



The Lion Brewery had its origins in 1850 when it was founded by Martin Stumpf, the city's first brewer of lager beer, although he sold the brewery in 1859 to Jacob Mall and Paul Kindsvater. Located atop a steep bluff overlooking Lake Erie, it would remain in operation until 1944. This image is a lithograph from the late 1860s, showing the brewery with sailboats on the lake in the background. (Bob and Jeanette Bendula collection, courtesy of Carl Miller.)



August Burckhardt founded a small lager beer brewery in 1868 along Pearl Street (later West Twenty-fifth Street), on the city's near west side. Producing around 2,500 barrels of beer annually, it was sold in 1876 to Anton Kopp, and after two more changes of ownership, the plant closed its doors in 1880. This drawing appeared in the *Cleveland City Atlas* of 1874.

TAXPAID AT THE RATE
PRESCRIBED BY
INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

DOES NOT CONTAIN MORE THAN
3.2 PERCENTUM OF ALCOHOL
BY WEIGHT.

STANDARD

OLD BOHEMIAN

STYLE

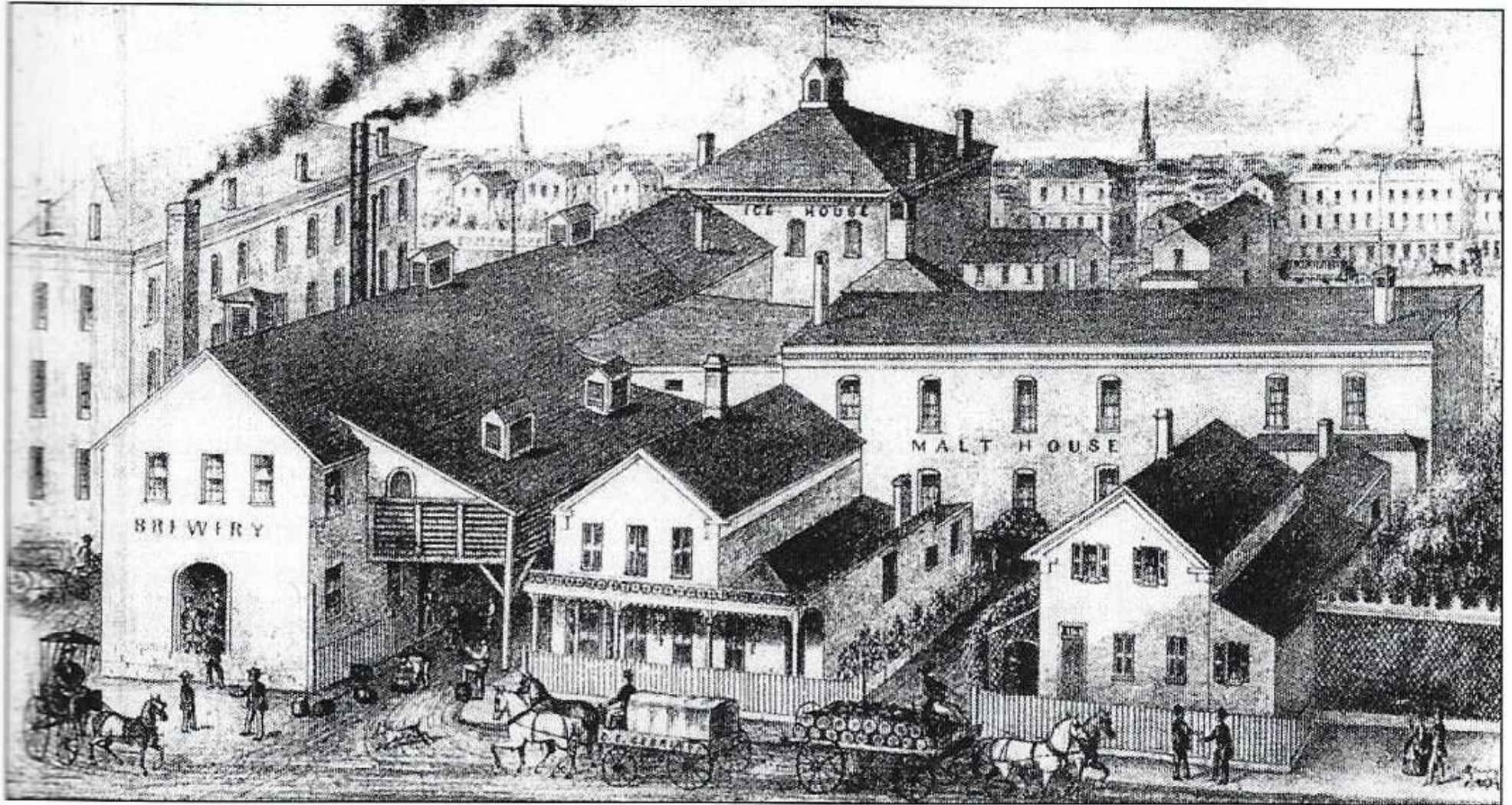
BEER

THE STANDARD BREWING CO.

CONTENTS 12 FL.OZS.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

PERMIT OHIO-U-623



This is Carl Gehring's original brewery, as drawn for the *Cleveland City Atlas of 1874*. At the time, it had a 155-barrel brew kettle, which was the largest in the city, allowing it to produce around 12,000 barrels of beer every year. It was located between Pearl (West Twenty-fifth) Street and Brainard Avenue, which today is near the western end of the Lorain-Carnegie Bridge and a block south of the West Side Market. In later years, Brainard was renamed Gehring Avenue.

TAXPAID AT THE RATE
PRESCRIBED BY
INTERNAL REVENUE LAW

CONTENTS IN EXCESS OF 3.2 PERCENTUM
BUT NOT MORE THAN 7 PERCENTUM
OF ALCOHOL BY WEIGHT.

STANDARD

ERIN BREW

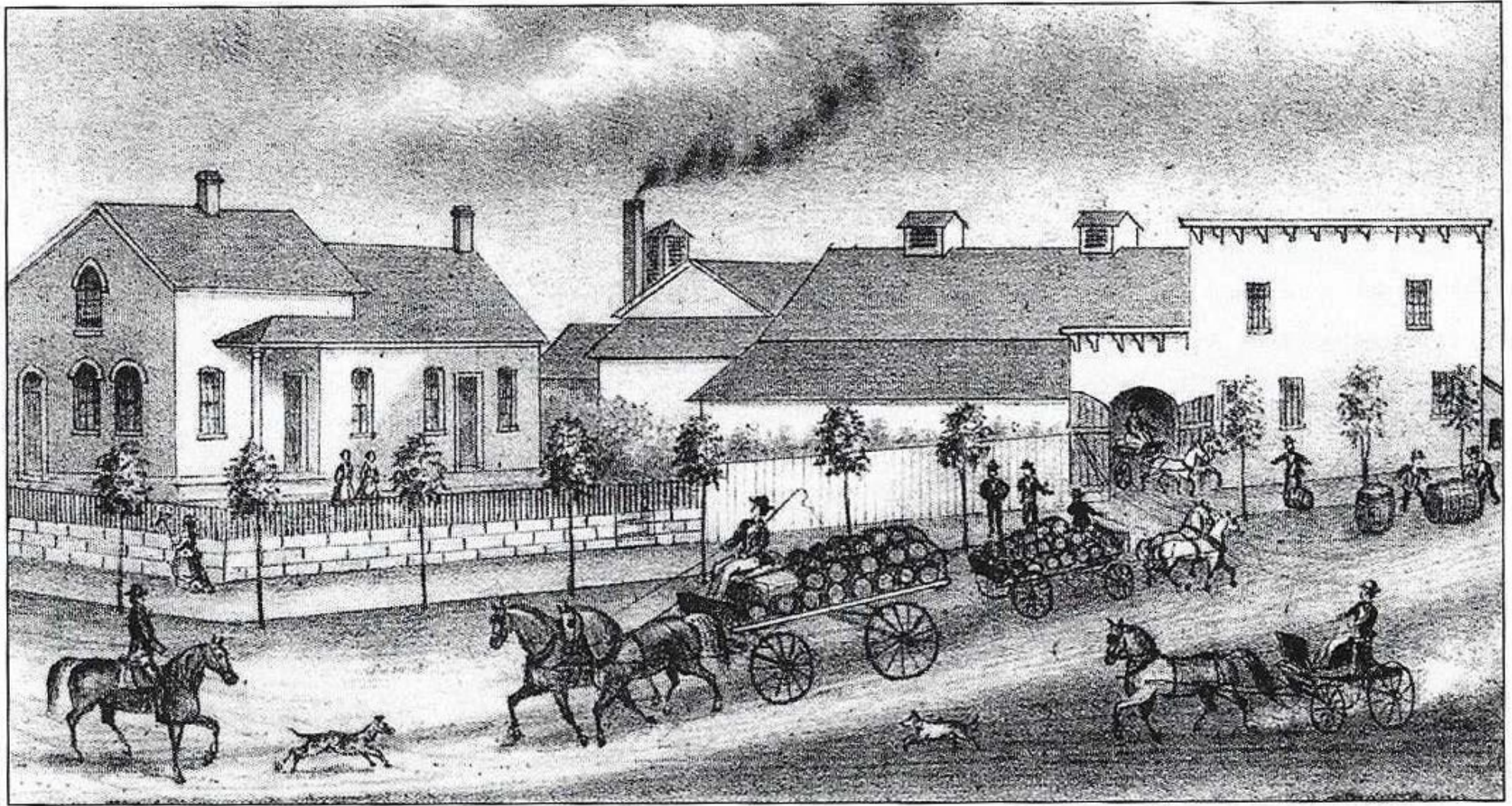
CONTENTS
12 FLUID OZ.

BEER

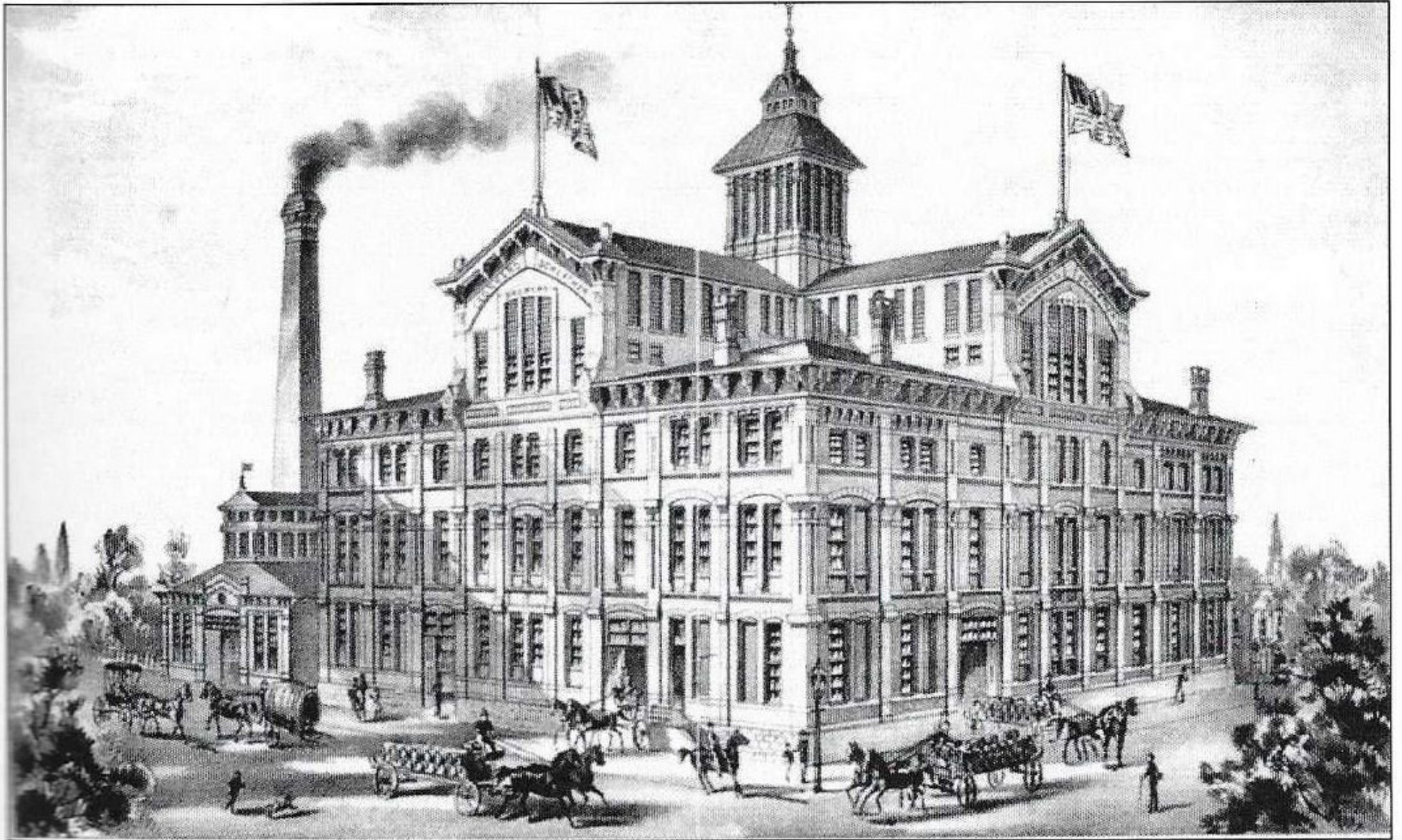
THE STANDARD BREWING CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

COPYRIGHT 1933
BY T. S. B. CO.

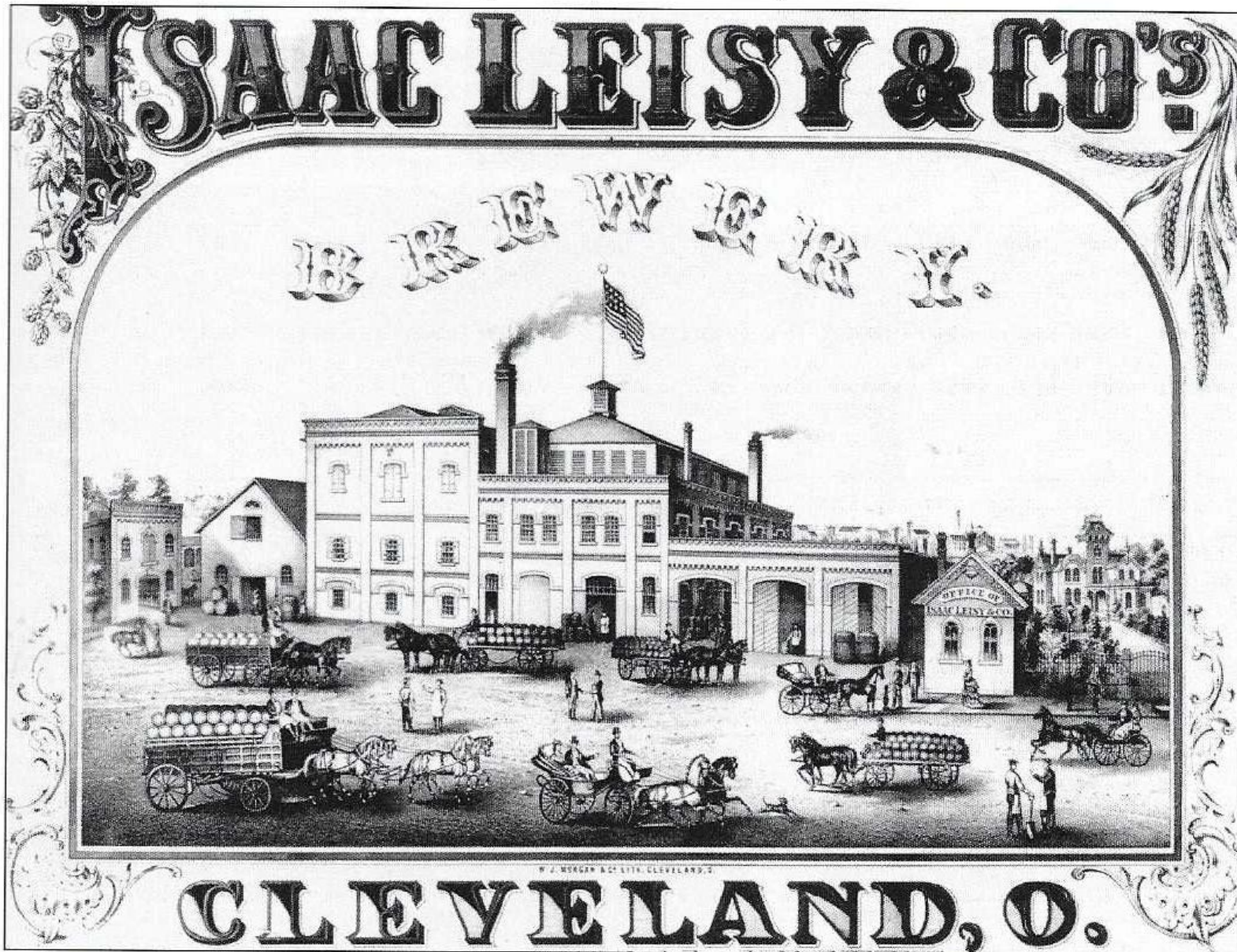




Henry Hoffman and William Paschen established a small lager beer brewery on the city's southwest side in 1871. Located at the corner of Rhodes and Walton Avenues, the plant occupied a former clock factory. By 1878, the plant's annual capacity had reached 8,000 barrels, although actual production appears to have never been more than 3,000 barrels in any given year. Brewing operations ceased soon after Henry Hoffman's death in 1881. This drawing is from the *Cleveland City Atlas of 1874*.

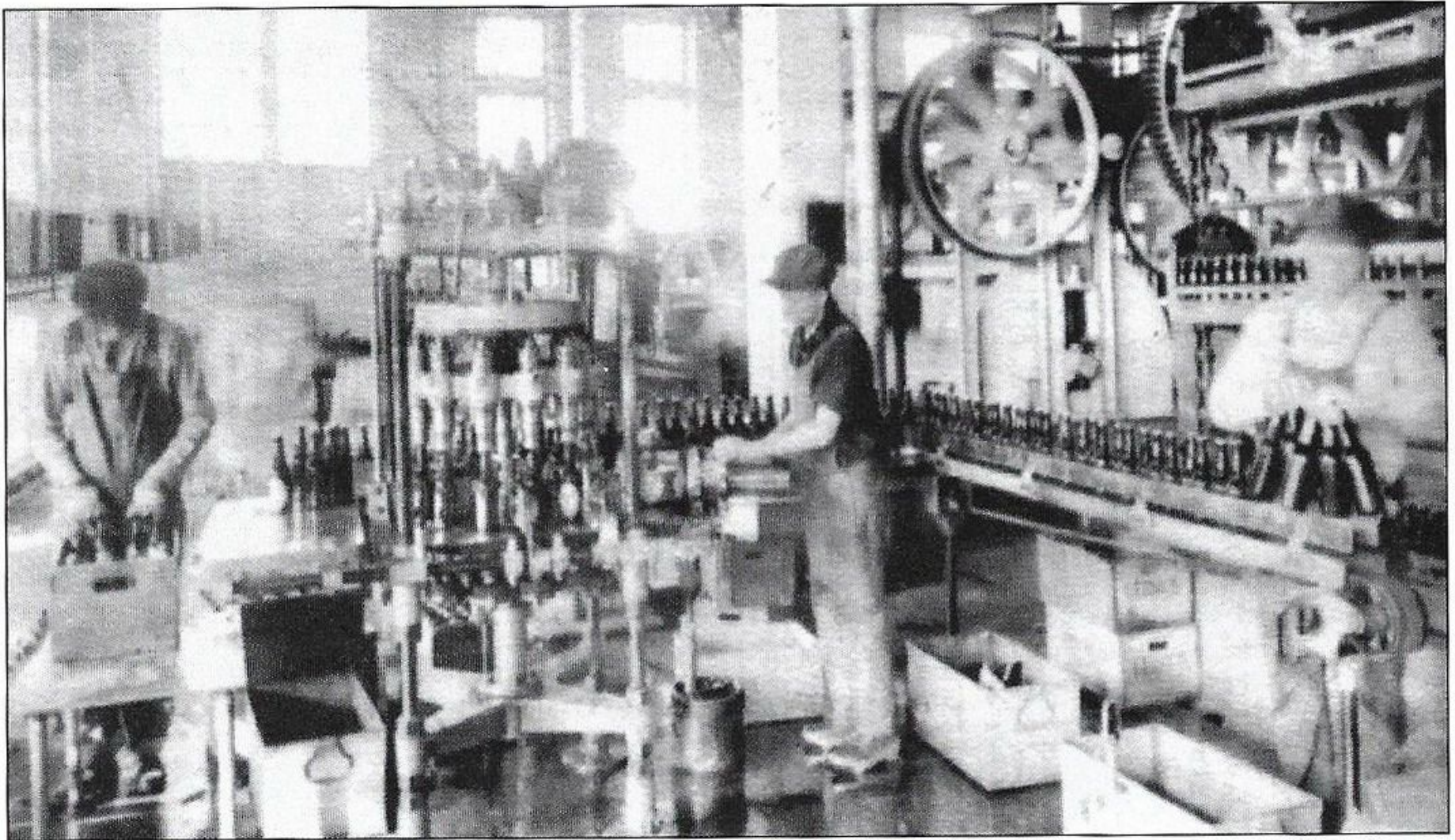


This artist's rendering depicts the new, ornate Schlather brewery, which was built around the existing one in 1878. Made of brick and stone, it was the first of the city's breweries to move into the modern era of large-scale brewing operations. This image appeared in *The Western Brewer*, a brewing industry trade magazine, in 1880.

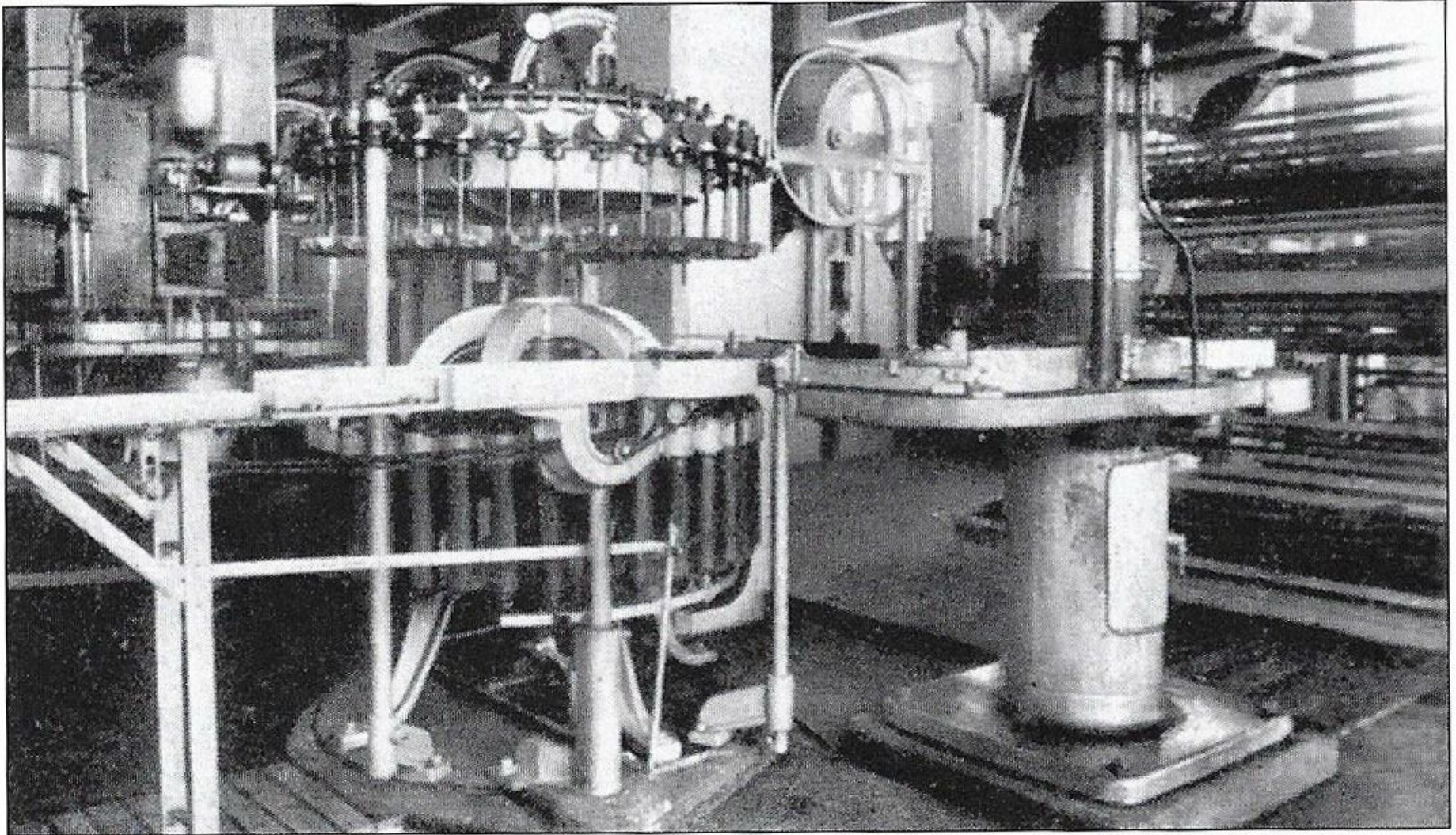


In this advertisement from 1876, there have been a few additions to the Leisy plant, allowing it to produce more than 24,000 barrels of beer a year and making it the city's largest brewery at the time. The company's tremendous success would necessitate a complete rebuilding of the plant within a few years. At the far right is the family's ornate Victorian home, which later served as the company's office and remained standing for nearly another century.





This c. 1912 photograph shows a scene inside the Leisy bottling plant. While the bottling process was becoming increasingly mechanized, it was still fairly labor intensive, not to mention dangerous by today's standards. Flywheels and conveyor belts were constantly in motion without any safety features, and serious injuries were fairly common throughout the early breweries. (Bill Carlisle collection.)



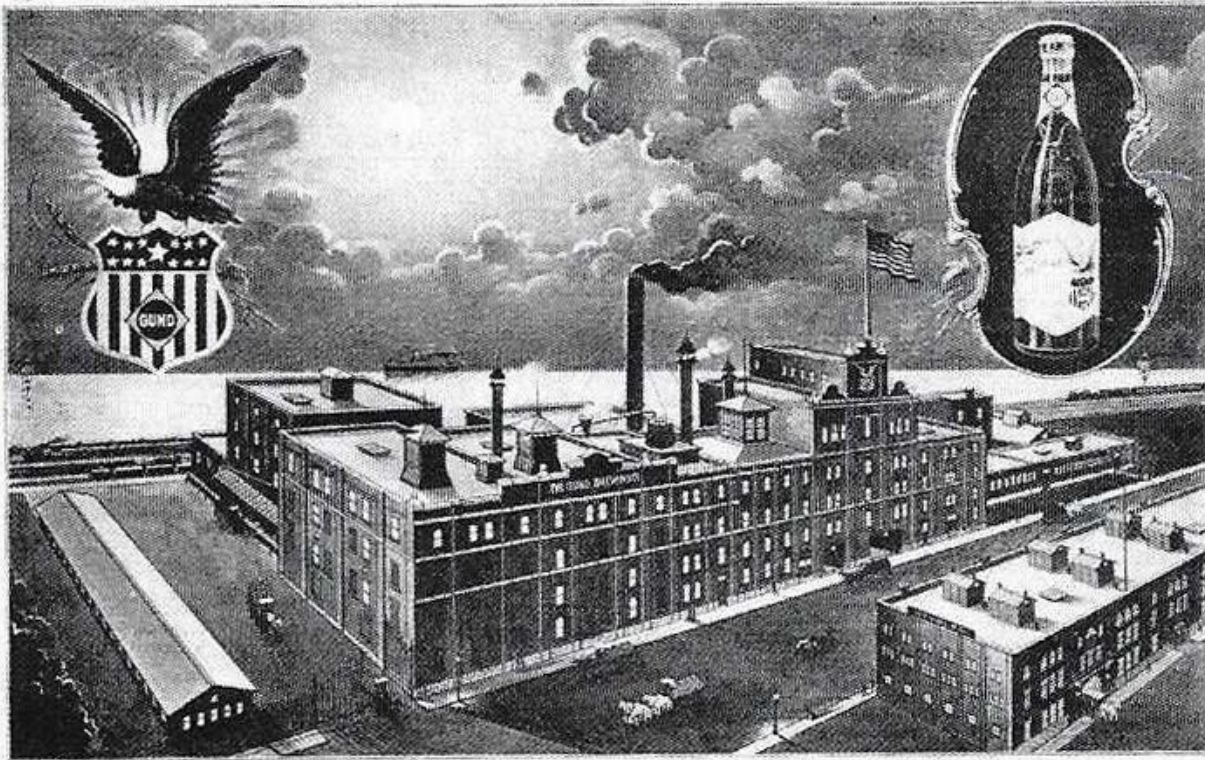
Leisy's sales continued to grow rapidly throughout the pre-Prohibition era: 100,000 barrels sold in 1898; 300,000 barrels in 1913; and over 565,000 barrels in 1918 (representing full capacity for the facility). Home sales of bottled beer continued to grow as well, making up 30 percent of the plant's output by 1917. Accordingly, a large bottling plant was built in 1915 across Fulton Avenue from the main complex, and an additional facility was built two years later. This photograph (from *The Western Brewer* magazine in 1915) shows a modern bottle-filling machine inside the Leisy brewery.

The Gund Brewing Co.

Die Brauerei wurde im Jahre 1860 durch die Herren Kindsvater und Mall etablirt und später unter dem Namen „The Jacob Mall Brewing Company“ weitergeführt, welche unter diesem Namen im Jahre 1889 incorporirt wurde.

Im ersten April 1897 wurde die Brauerei von Herrn Geo. F. Gund käuflich übernommen und hat sich dieselbe unter dessen umsichtiger Leitung zu einer der ersten Brauereien dieser Stadt emporgeschwungen.

Sein Bestreben war, ein erster Klasse Bier auf den Markt zu bringen und es zeigt sich, daß er diesen Zweck vollständig erreichte, da die Verkäufe sich während dieser Zeit derart vermehrten, daß die Firma gezwungen war, bedeutende Vergrößerungen an deren Stablissement vorzunehmen. Auch wurde ein Flaschenbiergeschäft eingerichtet und dessen berühmtes „Gund's Crystal Bottled Beer“ sucht seines Gleichen.



Die erst vor kurzem vollendeten feuerficheren Stablungen zählen zu den besten in diesem Staate.

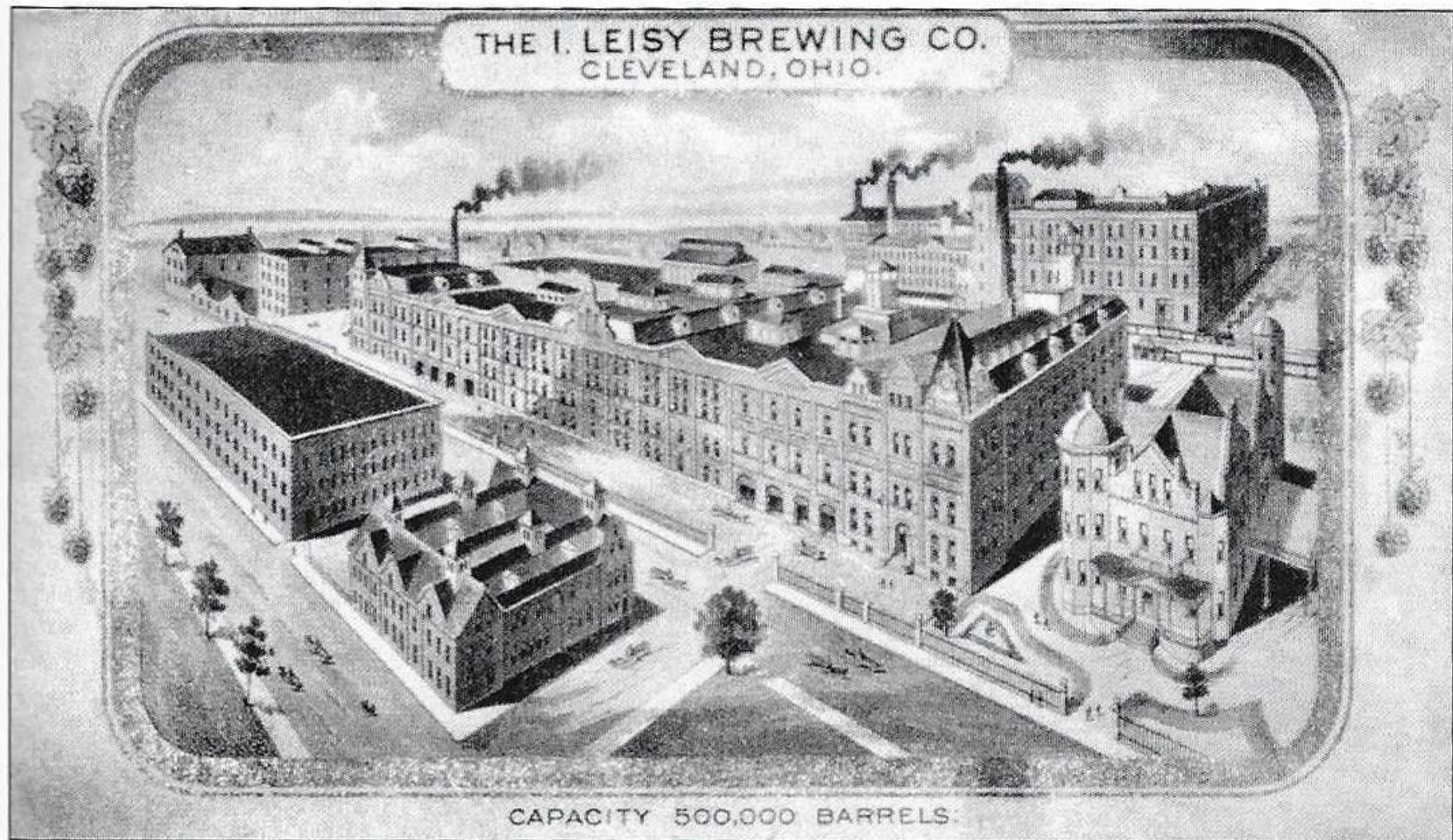
Am 1. Januar 1900 wurde der Name der Brauerei in den „The Gund Brewing Company“ umgeändert. Die Beamten und Direktoren sind die folgenden Herren:

- Geo. F. Gund.
Präsident
- G. A. Kaercher.
Vizepräsident
- Jacob Fickel.
Sekretär
- F. C. Heiss.
- Geo. Zimmerman.



Herr Gund war früher mit der John Gund Brewing Co. in La Crosse, Wis., verbunden und übernahm später die Leitung der „Seattle Brewing & Malting Company“ in Seattle, Wash., welcher er als Präsident bis 1897 vorstand.

This is another advertisement from the *Wachter und Unzeiger*, this one for the Gund Brewing Company. In this drawing, Lake Erie is behind the brewery, which stood at a site known as Davenport Bluffs, overlooking what is now the Cleveland Shoreway (State Route 2) and Burke Lakefront Airport. The site is now occupied by the television studios of WKYC-Channel 3.



This trade card is from the 1890s and shows an artist's rendering of the Leisy brewery (most of which was built in 1883 and 1884), facing Vega Avenue. While there is some degree of exaggeration in the drawing, it does show a general layout of the plant. In the foreground at left are the stables, which were razed for the construction of Interstate 90, running parallel to Vega Avenue today. In the foreground at right is the mansion built by Isaac Leisy, finished in 1892. In reality, an older Victorian frame home used as son Otto Leisy's home stood at that site, while Isaac's mansion stood farther to the right (out of the picture). In addition, the large building in the background never existed; it is merely a view of the rear of the plant, shown in the following photograph.

LEISY'S

TRADE MARK



SPECIAL

BREW



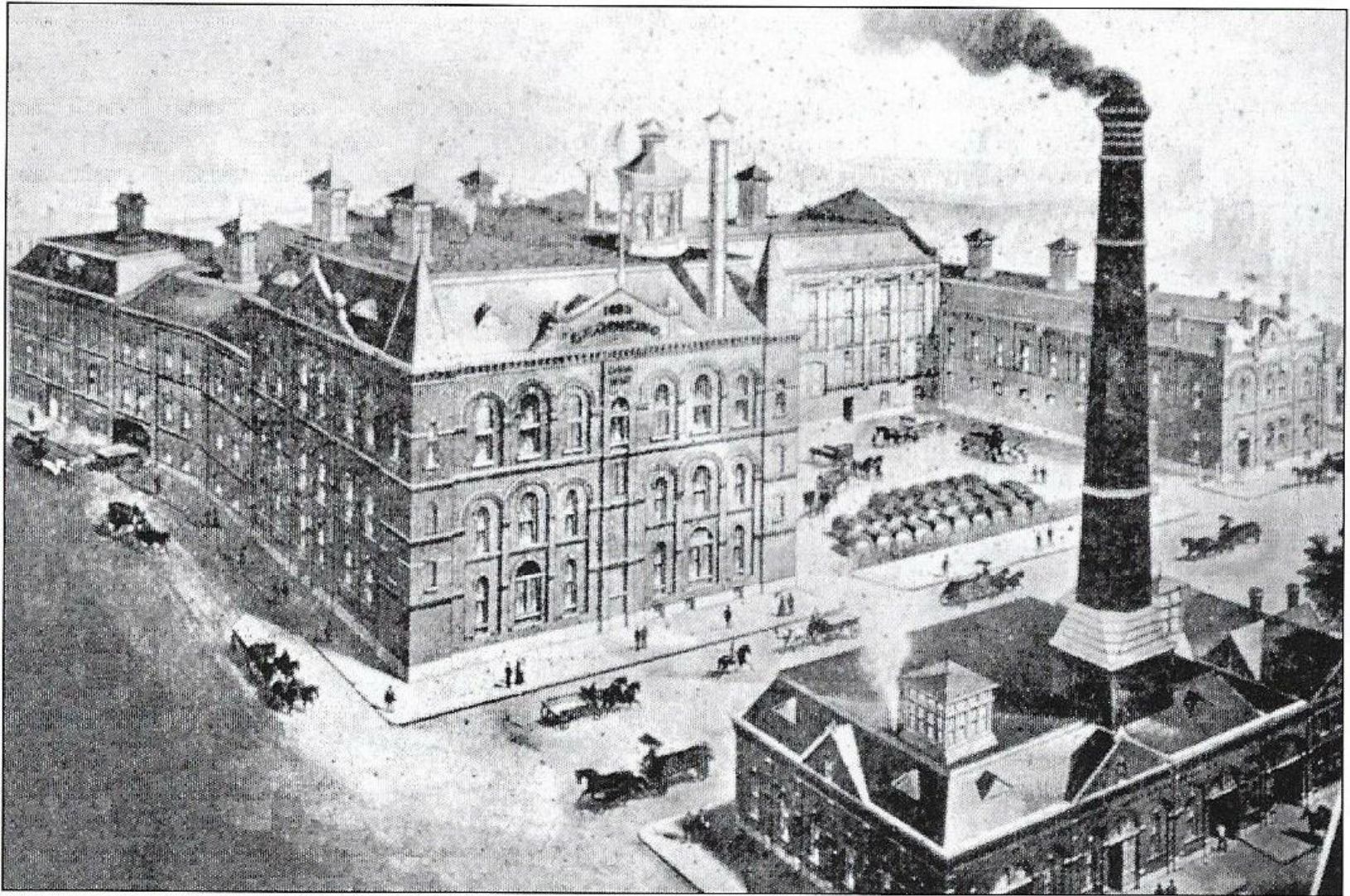
ESTABLISHED 1882

Malt Tonic

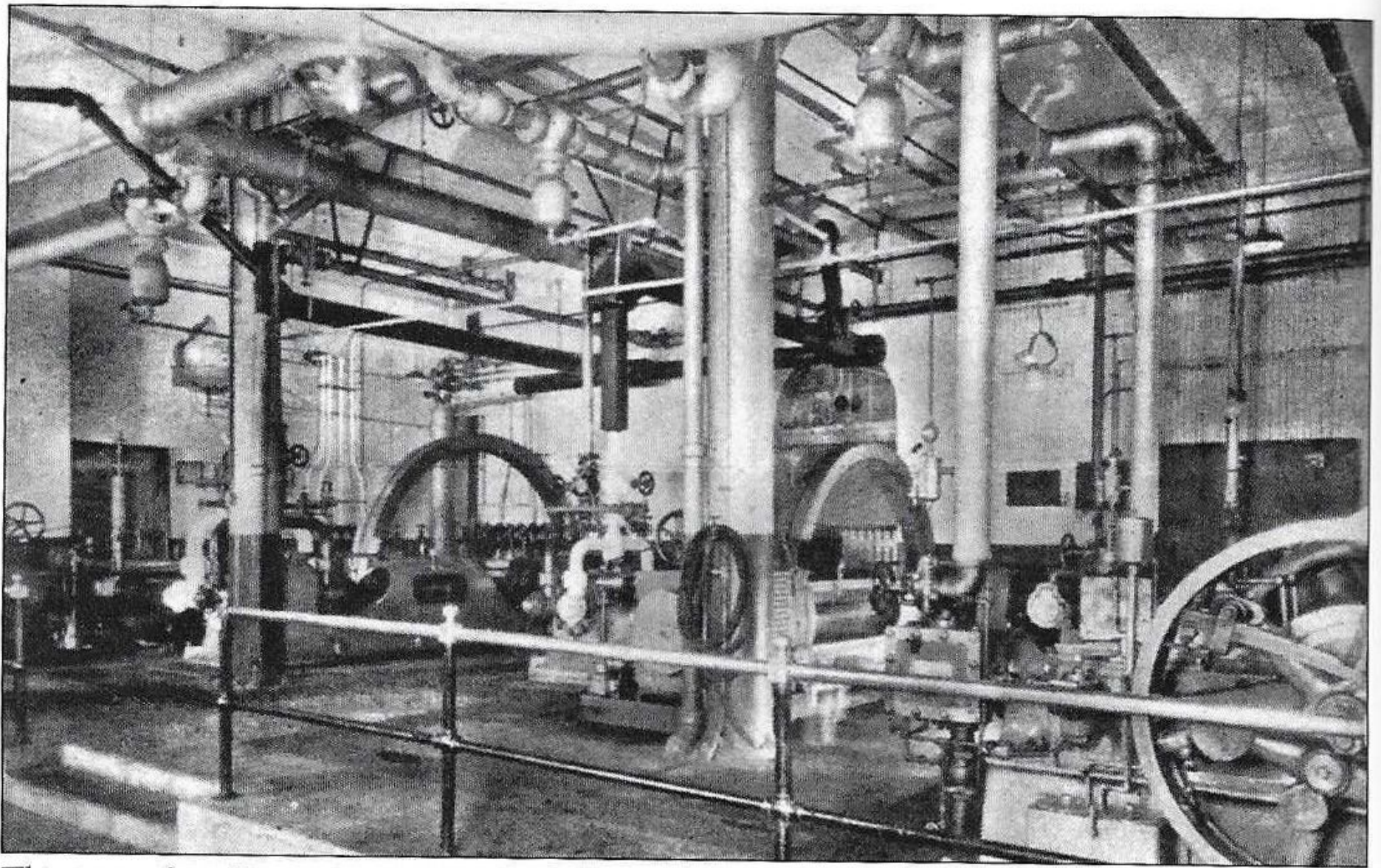
THE ISAAC LEISY CO., CLEVELAND, O. U.S.A.

CONTENTS 10 FLUID OZ.

ALCOHOLIC CONTENT LESS THAN 1/2 OF 1% BY VOLUME.

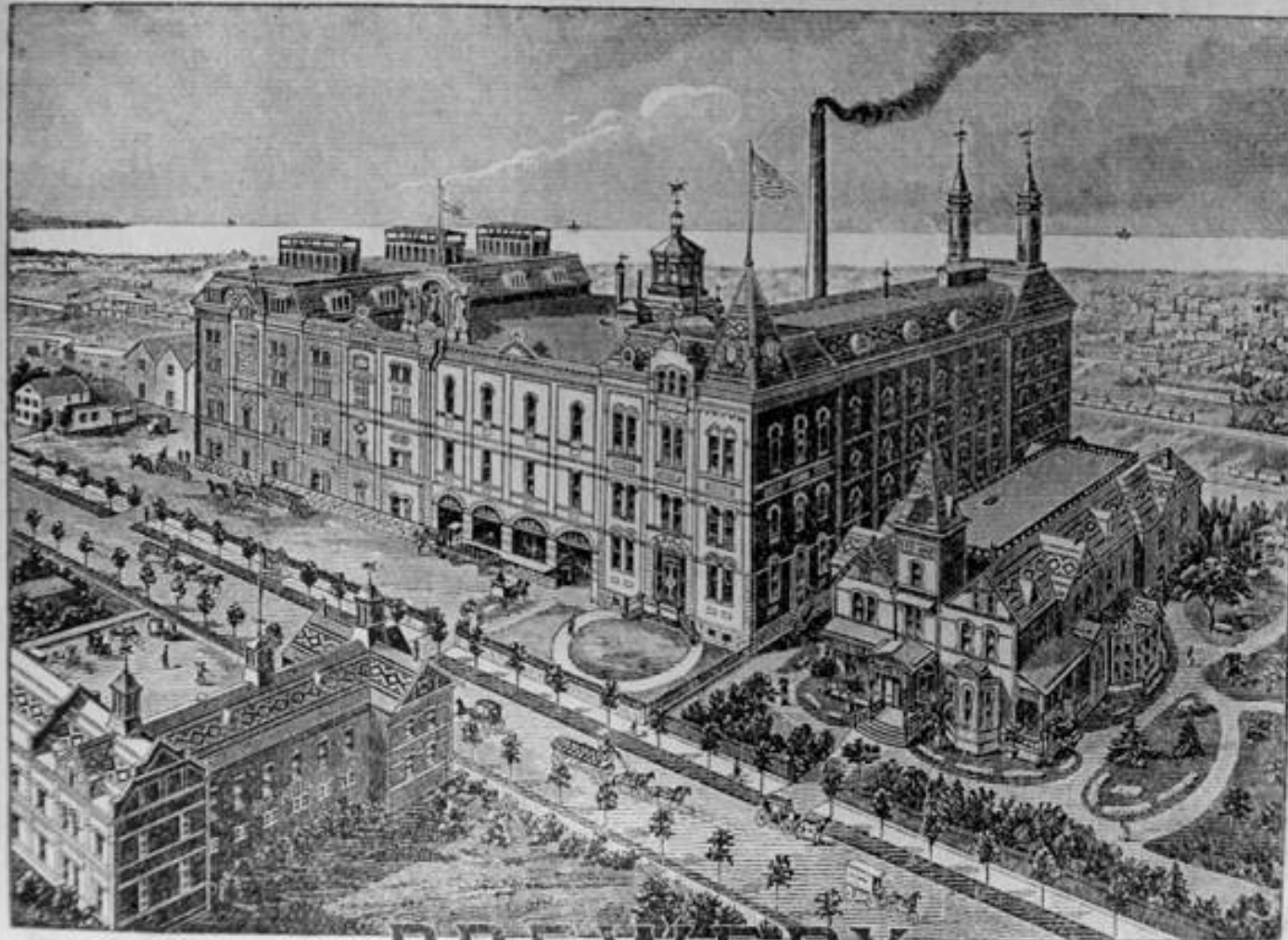


After its founding in 1857, the Gehring Brewing Company was rebuilt and enlarged in 1876 and again in 1885, after which it appeared as in the drawing shown here. The enlargements allowed it to achieve 90,000 barrels of annual production by the end of the century, making it the city's third-largest brewery. When it joined the Cleveland and Sandusky Brewing Company in 1898, it was the largest in the group, and its 95 employees accounted for one-third of the workforce in the entire company. The plant continued to operate until 1918, when Prohibition closed it down. It burned and was razed in 1927.



This image from *Brewery Age* magazine in September 1934 shows a view inside the Fishel-Cleveland and Sandusky brewery's power plant and the machinery that ran the refrigeration equipment. Advances in refrigeration technology over the previous 20 years were a major factor in the rapid growth of the brewing industry after Repeal. No longer dependent on ice, breweries were now able to transport beer much farther to new markets.

ISAAC LEISY,



BREWERY





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