American Refrigeration
Cold Storage & Ice-Making 1875-1915

Items listed in black are from the USA: items in blue are from the UK or elsewhere: items in green are US catalogues

1898 The De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company, {Ice Making} Catalogue, New York City
1900 Machinery of Refrigeration, Norman Selfe, H S Rich & Co, Chicago
1901 Jacob Ruppert’s Ice Plant in New York, Ice and Refrigeration, Vol. XX, No. 1, Chicago & New York, January
1909 Market Pipe Line and Cold Stores, {Kings County Refrig, Brooklyn} Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal, New York, June
1909 Can Ice by a New System, Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal, New York, October
1914 Refrigeration & Ice-Making, {Audel's Answers}, Gideon Harris, Theo Audel & Co, New York
1920 Refrigeration, Milton, Arrowood, American Technical Society, Chicago
1921 Cold Storage and Ice-Making, Bernard H Springett, Sir Isaac Pitman & Son, London
1979 A History of Refrigeration throughout the World (from the French), Roger Thevenot, International Institute of Refrigeration, Paris
1994 Heat & Cold: Mastering the Great Indoors, {Chapter 8: Refrigeration of the Nineteenth Century}, Barry Donaldson & Bernard Nagengast, American Society of Heating, Refrigerating & Air Conditioning Engineers, Atlanta, GA
2004 A History of Refrigeration, George C Briley, ASHRAE Journal Supplement, November
2008 Cooling the South, {The Ice Block Era; 1875-1975}, Elli Morris, Wackophoto, Richmond, VA
2013 Refrigeration Nation, Jonathan Rees, John Hopkins UP
General information on the history of the harvesting and storage of natural ice is available in the following:

1991 *Coffee and Ices (The Story of Carlo Gatti in London)*, Felicity Kinross, privately printed
1992 *Icehouses*, Tim Buxbaum, Shire Album 278
2008 *Cooling the South: The Block Ice Era 1875-1979*, Ellie Morris, Wackophoto, Richmond, Virginia

**Design for an English Ice-House in 1830**

Proposals for this icehouse at Park Hill, Streatham, London, were made about 1830 by the architect John Papworth. His drawing clearly shows the passage and chamber covered with a mound of earth. His notes recommend that fish and game be stored in baskets supported on a pulley from the ceiling, and that the air trap be large and cleaned out each season. His advice reads: 'Let the mass of ice be large and of equal bulk every way; keep it dry; let off the water it creates.'
The Norwegian Ice Industry
Early examples of Ice-Harvesting

Figures 16, 17 First the ice, which by now was 1-2 feet thick, had to be cleaned, cleared of all leaves, twigs, grasses and snow.
The ice ploughs, drawn by horses, traversed a section of the lake, cutting the ice in long strips about two feet wide.

Figures 18, 19 A gang of men with huge hand axes cut these strips into ten-foot squares. It was a skilled job cutting the ice.