

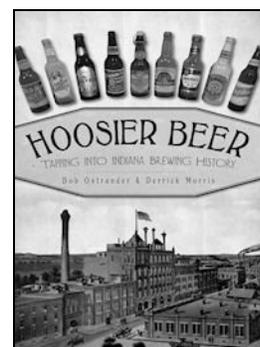
## German Breweries in Indiana's History

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Available at Barnes & Noble, Amazon, Beerbooks.com, and other retailers.

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This document lists all of the first-generation immigrants from German-speaking Europe that we found while researching Hoosier Beer. Here are snapshots of an astounding 65 breweries out of a total of 270 licensed breweries that have existed in Indiana. All of these were owned by men or had a brewer born in German-speaking Europe. During the first 100 years of statehood over 30% of the breweries in Indiana were among those that meet the criteria to be listed here.

Since Prohibition hit Indiana in 1918 only one new brewery has had an immigrant as the owner, John Hill from England at the Broad Ripple Brewpub in Indianapolis. There have been two immigrant brewers – one each from Panama and Scotland.

### First a word about lagers

Back in 1816 when Indiana became a state the beers made were what we now call Common Beer. Traditional European lagers and ales were not possible to make because European yeasts were not available. Breweries started by fermenting their wort with wild yeasts. Each brewery made beer completely different from the brewery in the next town. When they found a beer they liked they would usually use a sour mash process (krausening) to produce a consistent output. This involves adding some fresh beer from a previous batch to the sweet wort of the new batch, thus transferring the active yeast to grow, reproduce and continue its mission.

Only after yeast was discovered by Louis Pasteur in 1857 could true lagers and ales be made in Indiana. F.W. Cook in Evansville claimed to make a lager in 1858 but time-wise this is improbable but when they rebuilt their brewery after a fire in 1857 they added a large lagering cellar so they may have propagated the proper yeast from a German-imported beer.

### About barrelage

The abbreviation bbl stands for barrel which is 31 gallons. A typical brewpub of today produces 800-1200 bbls per year. The largest breweries in Indiana, Upland and Three Floyds approach 20,000 bbls. The Evansville Brewing Association under G. Heilman made 1.2 million bbls annually in its heyday.

### German-speaking immigrants & Indiana Breweries

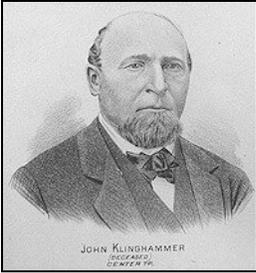
<p>Andrew Baldner Peru 1850s or 1860s</p>	<p>Andrew Baldner (right) from Hesse Darmstadt, Germany came to America in the 1850s and died in Peru in 1899. We have not been able to find out more about him except that he had a brewery at Canal and Wabash Streets.</p>	
<p>Beckenholdt Brewery Lawrenceburg 1845-1860</p>	<p>John Beckenholdt from Germany started and ran this brewery until he died in 1860. It was located in Newton which was a separate town northwest of Lawrenceburg but is now part of taht city.</p>	
<p>Joseph Becker Kendallville 1850s</p>	<p>Joseph Becker from Germany owned a short-lived brewery.</p>	

<p>Berghoff Brewing Co. Fort Wayne 1882-1954</p>	<p>Brothers Herman Joseph, Henry (right), and Hubert Berghoff from Dortmund, Germany started a bottling plant and ran a tavern in Fort Wayne. Their younger brother Gustavis (Gustav) joined them when he came to America in 1882. Henry became the treasurer of Fort Wayne in 1884 and was less involved in the company after that.</p> <p>They made a Dortmunder style lager that used imported German hops, Dortmunder Doppel, Extra Pale, Holiday Beer, Salvator Munich Lager, and a Bock.</p> <p>They incorporated the brewery in 1885. William Breuer from Westphalen, Germany was the president until he resigned in 1894.</p> <p>In 1893 they opened the Berghoff Restaurant in Chicago's Loop. This is still in operation.</p> <p>At the start of WWI they changed the company slogan from “A Real German Brew” to “A Real Honest Brew”.</p> <p>They sold the business to a Chicago firm in 1934 but kept the Berghoff name which they immediately had brewed by Joseph Huber of Monroe, Wisconsin. Gustav's sons started the Hoff-Brau Brewing Co. a block down the street at this time. Hoff-Brau continued brewing until 1951, making Muenchener, Pilsener, Bock, King Kole Pilsner, an ale and a stout.</p> <p>The Berghoff brewery, in time, became Falstaff's national headquarters.</p>	
<p>Bloomington Brewery Fort Wayne 1856-1880</p>	<p>Francis J. Beck from GroÙeislingen, Württemberg, Germany built this brewery. He sold it to Ulrich S. Stotz in 1869.</p> <p>Adolph Kamm, also from Württemberg was the brewer until he left to buy the Kamm &amp; Schellinger brewery in Mishawaka in 1875.</p>	
<p>Cambridge City Brewery Cambridge City Before 1867-1887</p>	<p>Cleophas Straub from Württemberg, Germany was just three weeks old when his family moved to Ohio. In 1852 he joined the California gold rush “with more or less success”. In 1866 he returned east, settling in Cambridge City and bought the existing Cambridge City Brewery.</p> <p>An older resident said later Straub's beer “didn't take and never became very popular.” After he sold it to become a bottling plant he was employed by the Ingermann Brewery (below).</p>	
<p>Columbia Brewing Co. Logansport 1866-1951</p>	<p>This brewery had gone through many hands before it became the Columbia Brewing Co. Owners had included August Frost, Jacob Huebner, John Mutscheler, Eugene Prager and Ferdinand Krebs. In 1894 it was bought by George Schmidt, and three brothers – Frank, August and William Binz who renamed it the Columbia Brewing Co. and brought in John N.C. Woefel from Rahau, Germany who was working at the Schoenhoffer brewery in Chicago to be the brewer. Woefel moved on to the Indiana Brewing Association of Marion in 1897.</p> <p>After Prohibition the K.G. Schmidt Brewing Co. of Chicago bought the business and ran it until 1951.</p>	
<p>Crystal Spring Brewery La Porte 1859-1918</p>	<p>John W. Russert from Germany bought the brewery owned by Clemens Dick and John B. Puissant in 1887. He sold to Fritz K. and John J. Guenther in 1896. They brought in Herman Zerweck, a brewer from Württemberg in 1911 and he bought Fritz's share of the company.</p>	

<p>Eagle Brewery Newburgh 1865-1881</p>	<p>Charles Brizius from Birkenfeld, Prussia started this brewery with his son, August who moved to Evansville and became a butcher.</p> <p>The brewery made less than 400 bbls of beer per year. Charles closed it and turned the plant into a flour mill.</p>
<p>Moses Easter Brewing Co. Terre Haute 1854-1880s</p>	<p>This brewery was built by brothers George W. and Henry S. Glick at the rear of their store at First and Ohio Streets in downtown Terre Haute. In 1870 they sold it to Moses Easter who's bakery in Sullivan had just burned down.</p> <p>Easter hired Eugene Duenweg, from Cologne, Germany as superintendent in 1871. Eugene was the younger brother of Louis Duenweg who owned a local distillery with Charles Fairbanks. After the brewery closed Eugene became the local agent for Schlitz and Miller beers. His son, Max J. succeeded him in that business when Eugene died in 1902.</p>
<p>Ignatz Eckert Jasper About 1857-About 1875</p>	<p>Ignatz Eckert from Pfaffenweiler, Baden, Germany moved to Jasper with his parents at the age of eleven. Over the years he manufactured wagon spokes and ran a brewery for eighteen years.</p>
<p>Evansville Brewing Co. Evansville 1891-1894</p>	<p>A group of investors led by Henry C. Wimberg from Oldenburg, Germany started this brewery which was consolidated into the Evansville Brewing Association in 1894.</p> <p>Wimberg had worked in his father's tavern before immigrating at the age of 17. In Evansville he had owned a tavern for twelve years. Later he was on the city Council and was the Police and Fire Commissioner.</p>
<p>Fulton Avenue Brewery Evansville 1827-1977</p>	<p>This longest-lasting Indiana brewery was started by Jacob Rice and his brother-in-law Fred Kroener in the "Old Brewery" on the west edge of Evansville. In 1853 Rice left to join F.W. Cook's City Brewery and Fred brought in his son John.</p> <p>In 1875 Charles Wilhelm Ullmer from Russia and Ferdinand Hoedt from Baden, Germany bought the business. Hoedt was the brewer, following in his father and grandfather's footsteps – they were both brewers in Heidelberg.</p> <p>In 1879 they sold the Old Brewery plant and built the Fulton Avenue Brewery diagonally across the street. It was four stories high plus an ice cellar and could produce 25,000 bbls per year. They made Pilsener, Kulmbacher and Export beers plus a line with the brand of Rheingold.</p> <p>Charles Schulte from Prussia and Henry Reitman from Germany had a sawmill in the vicinity and bought Hoedt's shares in 1884. Schulte later became the director of the German National Bank of Evansville.</p> <p>The Fulton Avenue Brewery was one of three that consolidated into the Evansville Brewing Association in 1894.</p>
<p>Hammond Brewing Co. Hammond About 1890-1918</p>	<p>George M. Eder from Germany joined local bottler Charles H. Mayer to form this brewery.</p> <p>Brands were Muhlhauser Export and Bohemian Lager.</p>

<p>John Hartmetz and Son Evansville 1863-1894</p>	<p>Henry Schneider started this brewery on what is now Stringtown Road west of Evansville.</p> <p>Brothers John (right) and Karl (Charles) Hartmetz, both from Rheinpfalz, Germany had a brewery in Louisville. They decided that one of them should move to Evansville when Schneider's brewery went up for sale in 1876. Legend says they flipped a coin and John moved to Evansville. The brewery in Louisville became Oertel's and lasted until 1967.</p> <p>John Hartmetz changed from making common beer to making a Pilsner-style lager. His oldest son, Charles F. joined the business in 1891 and was the guiding force behind the merger that created the Evansville Brewing Association in 1894. At that time John retired and moved back to Germany.</p> <p>John's younger son, Otto was literally born in the brewery and was active until he stepped down as VP of production in 1958 at the age of 77. Otto was also on the board of the Old National Bank and a prominent auto dealer in Evansville.</p> 
<p>Wendel Hofmann Connersville 1863-1868</p>	<p>Wendel Hofmann from Großrohrheim, Darmstadt, Germany owned this small brewery for five years. He then moved to Tell City where he owned a liquor store, theater and a skating rink.</p>
<p>Hofmann &amp; Speck Parker's Settlement 1865-1881</p>	<p>County William Hofmann from Kaiserlauten, Rhinepfalz, Germany came to Posey County in 1850 and with Philip Speck owned a brewery. Hofmann died in 1876 and Speck continued on his own.</p>
<p>Home Brewing Co. Indianapolis 1891-1920</p>	<p>The Home Brewery was organized with \$200,000 capital from ninety local stockholders. August Hook from Viernhelm, Germany was one of these and the vice president and director of operations until dying of pneumonia in 1909 at age sixty. Before coming to Indianapolis he was the brewmaster at the Lackmann Brewery in Cincinnati.</p> <p>Other officers were William P. Jungclaus, Andrew Hagen, Christian W. Waterman, Rudolph Schaeffer, and Adolph Schmidt.</p> <p>They tried to stay open during Prohibition making Homo non-alcoholic beer but could not make a profit. The building still stands on the south side of Washington Street at Shelby Street. A carved block reading "Bottling House" can be seen on the north side.</p>
<p>Indiana Brewing Assoc. Marion 1897-1949</p>	<p>The Indiana Brewing Association was formed by a consortium of men including brewer John N.C. Woelfel from Rahau, Germany who had been the brewer at the Columbia Brewing Co. in Logansport (above).</p> <p>Woelfel was replaced later by William E. Jung from Germany shortly before local-option prohibition closed the plant from 1913-1934.</p> <p>Pre-Prohibition brands included Wiener, Budweiser, Bavarian, Tiger, Indiana Beer, Special Brew, Pride of the State, and Jung's All-Malt Pilsner.</p>
<p>Ingermann Brewing Cambridge City 1863-1908</p>	<p>Henry Ingermann from Germany located his brewery in Vandalia, now merged into Cambridge City. It became owned by William H. Ingermann in 1893, and John M. Ingermann in 1900. Another descendant, Chris Ingermann is now an active and award-winning homebrewer in Indiana.</p>

<p>Kamm &amp; Schellinger Mishawaka 1853-1951</p>	<p>Adolph Kamm (near right) from Württemberg bought Clemens Dick's interest in the brewery owned by Frank and Clemens Dick in 1875. He had been a brewer in Delphos and Toledo, Ohio and in Fort Wayne. In 1887 he bought Frank's interest and brought in his brother-in-law, Nicholas Schellinger (far right) who was born in Meuhlheim, near Württemberg.</p>  <p>Nicholas was married to Adolph's sister Amelia. Adolph later married Nicholas's sister Josephine. After Prohibition they made, among other beers, a bock and a brand named Skilbru. The plant is now on the National Register of Historic Places.</p> <p>Frederck Trippel from Germany became the brewmaster around 1900.</p>
<p>Christian F. Kimball Michigan City 1840s-1850s</p>	<p>Christian was from Saxony (then a separate country from Germany). His sons Ernest and Christopher operated this brewery in the late 1850s.</p> <p>Jasper Teaser from Germany was listed as a brewer in the 1850 census. He probably worked for Kimball but might have had his own small brewery.</p>
<p>Freidrich Kuhlenschmidt Mount Vernon 1840s</p>	<p>Freidrich Kuhlenschmidt from Lippe, Germany had this brewery while in his late twenties. He then moved with his family to Evansville and operated a restaurant, grocery and a rooming house at 300 Fulton Street.</p>
<p>Harrison Brewery Hack &amp; Simon's Eagle Brewery Vincennes 1859-1930</p> 	<p>John Ebner from Alsace opened the Harrison Brewery in Vincennes with money he had saved from his bakery and grocery. In 1866 he tried to sell the business but ended up leasing it to a succession of failed attempts.</p> <p>In 1875 Eugene Hack (left) from Württemberg, Germany and Anton Simon (right) from Alsace leased the business before buying it a year later, renaming it, and eventually expanding it to two full city blocks.</p> <p>At peak they employed 90 people. Brands were Bock, Erlanger, Extra, Export, and Elite (pronounced E-Lite).</p> <p>Hack became a director of the German National Bank and on the Board of Education. Both men were on the Vincennes Board of Trade.</p> <p>During Prohibition they tried to make near beer but stopped in 1930. The office has been restored by Vincennes University and is now on the National Register of Historic Places.</p> 
<p>William &amp; Jacob Heck Cannelton 1865-1872</p>	<p>These brothers from Nassau, Germany owned a grocery store in Cannelton and operated a nearby coal mine before starting this brewery. William's son, Frederick inherited the property and built a new building on the site in 1891 to house a tavern. This is still operating as Mike's Bar and Grill.</p>
<p>John Hoffman Haysville 1874-1883</p>	<p>John G.F. Hoffman from Germany came to America in 1848 and soon settled in Haysville where he opened a store and later a brewery. It closed with his death in 1883.</p>

<p>Hoham/Klinghammer Plymouth 1857-1888</p>	<p>John Hochheim of Strasbourg, Alsace became John Hoham when he moved to America in 1844 and bought an eighty-acre farm southwest of Plymouth. He moved to a three-acre homestead closer to Plymouth and started a brewery in 1857. Family legend says the brewery was largely an excuse to dig a large cellar in the yard under nine-feet of dirt. There were two rooms, each 70x20 feet. These rooms were used as part of the Underground Railroad before and during the Civil War.</p> <p>Hoham's son-in-law, John Klinghammer (right) from Alsace near Strasbourg was active in the business and bought it outright in 1867. His daughter married Jacob Weckerle, a local tavern owner who leased the plant from Klinghammer for a few years before it closed. Klinghammer became a local agent for Val Blatz Brewing of Milwaukee.</p> <p>The Hoham house became a popular speakeasy and bordello during Prohibition.</p> 
<p>Jacob Huber &amp; Co. Cannelton 1860s-1884</p>	<p>Jacob Huber from Dillsdorf near Zurich, Switzerland was a baker in Cannelton until he converted that business to a brewery in the 1860s. In 1870 he sold 373 bbls of beer.</p>
<p>Indiana Brewing Co. New Albany 1847-1899</p>	<p>Originally the Metcalfe Brewery, Main Street Brewery, and Jacob Hornung Brewery, this business was purchased by an group of investors in 1895. They included Gustav Weinmann, E. W.Herman, and J.H.Pank. They rebuilt the plant with a five-story structure and new 150-bbl equipment.</p> <p>They hired Moritz Eck as foreman and brewer. He had “learned his trade in the large brewing establishments of Germany.”</p>
<p>George Kocher West Harrison 1882-1891</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p>George Kocher, retired farmer and brewer, Harrison, was born in Germany April 23, 1827, son of Frank and Barbara Kocher. His father emigrated to this country in 1878, and located in Dearborn county, Ind., on a farm, where he remained until his death, in 1883. Their son [George] came to this country in March, 1847, at the age of twenty. ... In 1882 he went to Harrison and engaged in the brewing business, conducting same until 1891, when he retired to private life.</p> <p>- <i>History of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio - 1894</i></p> </div>
<p>Korn &amp; Junker Valparaiso About 1862-1882</p>	<p>John Junker from Germany bought half-interest in Korn's brewery just a year before it closed.</p>
<p>Mathias Kreidler La Porte 1869-1874</p>	<p>Mathias Kreidler was from Württemberg, Germany. He worked as a shoemaker and operated a saloon in town before starting his brewery. When the brewery closed he opened a clothing store.</p>

<p>Lafayette Brewery, Inc. Lafayette 1848-1953</p>	<p>The original brewery was formed by John Wagner and Dietrich Herbert from Weimar, Germany. Herbert sold his interest to Frederick P. Thieme in 1862 and later joined John Newman in the Spring Brewery of Lafayette (below).</p> <p>Brewers over the years were Thieme, Gustav Schmid, Matthew Schmid, Charles Wagner and Michael Yost. August Weniger was the cooper. Their brands were Bohemian, Extra Brew, T&amp;W Special, Lockweiler Special Brew, Bock Export, Star City and Ye Tavern.</p> <p>In 1927 the plant was bought by the Val Blatz company of Milwaukee. After Prohibition W.G. Hanger organized local investors to buy it. Brewers were Louis F. Panther and Gustav Goob.</p>
<p>P. Lieber Brewing Co. (City Brewery) Indianapolis 1859-1889 (merged into the Indianapolis Brewing Co.)</p>	<p>Peter Lieber from Duesseldorf, Germany came to the U.S. at the age of 18. He enlisted in the Union army and when General Oliver Morton was elected governor of Indiana in 1861 he became his private secretary.</p> <p>Peter, his older brother Herman and Charles Mayer bought a small brewery in 1863 and it was renamed the P. Lieber Brewing Co. They relocated to a larger plant at Madison and Morris Streets in 1878.</p> <p>Brewers were Herman Carl, John Scherer, Conrad Schneider, Henry Voegele, and Julius Schetter. Brands were Tafel, Würzburger Style, Special Brew, Olden Time Ale, Porter, and Hoosier Beer.</p> <p>Before 1890 P. Lieber beers were bottled by Jacob Metzger &amp; Co. located across the street. Jacob Metzger was an immigrant from Germany and father-in-law of Herman Lieber. This company also bottled for the Madison Brewing Co. as well as Budweiser, Bass and Guinness Extra Stout. It closed at the same time as the P. Lieber brewery.</p> <p>Peter retired due to ill health in 1887 and returned to Duesseldorf where he was appointed the American Consul by Grover Cleveland, a post he held until WWI.</p> <p>The plant was closed by the merged company after a fire in 1896.</p>
<p>Lorenz Brewery Crawfordsville 1853-1882</p>	<p>Henry Lorenz from Saxony moved to America when he was five years old. When he was 23 he moved to Crawfordsville and three years later bought an existing brewery. He modernized it and built a lagering cellar which extended under Main Street in 1865. He went on to become a member of the Crawfordsville City Council and committed suicide in 1870, two years after his wife died. He was 43 at that time.</p> <p>The business went through several hands before it closed and sat empty until 1887 when the building became used for distribution of beer with the cellar being used as cold storage.</p>
<p>Madison Brewing Co. Madison 1823-1918</p>	<p>Jacob Salmon started this company and it subsequently went to Mathias Greiner who enlarged it over the years.</p> <p>In the late 1860s Frank Fehr (right) from Germany was the manager. He moved in 1868 to Louisville's Schillinger Brewery and in 1872 bought the Otto Brewery there, renaming it the City Brewery. By 1901 it was Louisville's largest brewery and the company was in operation until 1964.</p> 

<p>Casper Maus &amp; Co. Indianapolis 1865-1889 (merged into the Indianapolis Brewing Co.)</p>	<p>Casper Maus (right) from Eberbach, near Metz in the Alsace-Lorraine settled in Dearborn County, Indiana where he was a justice of the peace and an enrolling officer in the Union army. His grist mill there was burned in 1863 by Morgan's Raiders (who also plundered two breweries and sixteen saloons in the New Alsace area.</p> <p>He moved to Indianapolis the next year and built a brewery on New York Street west of downtown, now part of the IUPUI campus).</p> <p>Brewers were Frederick Dietrich, John Lederer, George Kalb, and Henry Neiger.</p> <p>When Casper died in 1876 his oldest son of six, Frank A. (right) took over the company. He was also a member of the Indianapolis City Council. The family changed their name to Maus-Favre in 1911 due to anti-German sentiment</p> <p>In 1881 they installed the first artificial ice plant in town. The main product was C. Maus' Bock Beer.</p> <p>In the merged company the Maus plant was converted to a distillery then converted back to the main brewery after Prohibition. The IBC lasted until 1948. The Maus building was torn down in 1958 to become a parking lot.</p>	 
<p>Joseph Miller Covington 1865-1885</p>	<p>Joseph Miller from Württemberg, Germany came to the U.S. in 1854 at twenty-one years of age. He worked as a cooper for nine years then opened a saloon in Covington before starting this brewery.</p>	
<p>Minck Brewing Co. Richmond 1833-1912</p>	<div data-bbox="592 1144 1425 1480" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p>Christian Buhl, direct from Germany, came to Richmond as early as 1830, established a brewery on Main street, west side of the town, near the National bridge. It was extensively patronized, not only by the citizens, but by travelers and emigrants passing near it. At nearly every raising one or more kegs or buckets of Buhl's beer were drunk. The stream of small coin constantly flowing into his money drawer for a few years made him a comparatively rich man.</p> <p>- <i>Palladium Item &amp; Sun Telegram, City Edition, Nov 15, 1945</i></p> </div> <p>Buhl had built this building as a tavern and expanded it in 1833 to include a brewery. It was successful enough to buy a large farm south of town. When Christian died in 1861 his son, George sold the business to a man named Winterling that did not do as well.</p> <p>In 1869 Emil Minck from Germany bought the enterprise at a sheriff's sale in order to not lose money on loans he had made to the Winterling operation. Emil had previously worked in the Hosier &amp; Co. brewery in Columbus, Ohio.</p> <p>Minck did well and expanded the brewery with an ice house, bottling plant, malt floor and lagering cellars. The complex covered five lots. Emil retired in 1899 when the company was sold to an investment group including Lewis E. Iliff and Adolph W. Blickwedel.</p>	

<p>Nicholas Morbach Napoleon 1874-1882</p>	<p>This small brewery produced, at most, 300 bbls of beer per year. Andrew Meyer from Germany operated the Union Exchange in town “selling beer, whiskey and choice wines” and also brewed beer for Morbach.</p>
<p>Muessel Brewing Co. South Bend 1852-1936</p>	<p>Johann Christoph (Christopher) Muessel from Arzberg, Germany started this brewery. His father, George Adam Muessel was a brewer in Arzberg. His brands were Arzberg Export and Bavarian.</p> <p>In 1865 Christopher Muessel filed a patent for an apparatus which would fill a keg with beer and eliminate the foaming that left kegs partially filled with air. This patent (#331,251) was granted in 1885. He also patented a bottle decanting and cleaning device.</p> <p>Upon Christopher's death in 1894 his sons, Edward, William Lorenz, and Johann Ludwig took over the business.</p> <p>Arzberg is a “sister city” to South Bend. The Muessel Brewery ended when the business was sold to Drewrys of Canada.</p>
<p>Muncie Brewing Co. Muncie 1904-1910</p>	<p>John Birkenstock (right) from Hessen, Darmstadt, Germany bought and rebuilt a brewery in Allentown, Pennsylvania in 1891 but it didn't become popular. He and Fred Horlacher tried again and that one closed in 1902.</p> <p>That is when he moved to Muncie opening this brewery in 1904. It thrived, employing 32 people, but was put out of business when Muncie went dry by local option.</p> <p>John's wife, Elizabeth Scholl, was born in the William Pennn house in Philadelphia, the first house in America made of English brick.</p> 
<p>Olive Branch Brewery Evansville 1866-1870</p>	<p>Peter Speck from Germany and partner Joseph Jauch started this small brewery that did not last long.</p> <p>Speck had fled Germany in 1848 at the age of 28 having been involved in the failed March Revolution. He had been a blacksmith in Evansville before this venture.</p>
<p>People's Brewing Co. Terre Haute 1905-1920</p>	<p>This company came about by a large stock sale that raised \$200,000. Frantz Brogniez from Belgium was the brewmaster, superintendent, the designer and supervised the construction of the brewery. He had previously built breweries in Lichterville, Belgium and Detroit's Tivoli Brewing in 1897.</p> <p>People's employed 50 men. Henry C. Steeg, the former mayor of Terre Haute was the president. They made Celtic, Spalter, Bock and Special Brew beers until Prohibition when they tried to make a cereal beverage, Celto, that was not well received.</p> <p>Brogniez went on to Houston's Magnolia Brewery and co-founded the Houston Symphony.</p>

<p>Peru Brewery Peru 1859-1867</p>	<p>George Rettig from Alsace and his friend James Omer Cole went to California in 1850 to look for gold. Rettig returned to Peru after four years and took over his father's bakery which he sold to open an ice company that became this brewery.</p> <p>Cole had a store in California and when he returned to Peru in 1867 he had enough money (\$30,000) to buy into Rettig's brewery and a fruit farm south of town. In 1878 Rettig sold the rest of the brewery to Cole but continued to have interests in pork packing, real estate, lumber and ice plants in Peru, Anderson, Chattanooga, Cincinnati and Norfolk, Virginia.</p>
<p>Frederick Richert Evansville About 1850-About 1865</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>August Schieber was born in Württemberg, Germany, February 7, 1841, a son of Frederick and Magdalena Schieber, residents of the town of Stuttgart, where the father died when August was seven years of age. His mother married a second time, her husband being Frederick Richert, and in 1848 he brought his family to the United States and located in Evansville, Ind., where he established a brewery. August Schieber was reared in Evansville, was educated in its schools, was variously employed in the brewery of his step-father and also learned the cooper's trade.</p> <p>- <i>History of Posey County</i>, John C. Leffel 1913</p> </div> <p>Shortly after the Civil War the Richart family moved to Mount Vernon sixteen miles west of Evansville and built the Flower House hotel.</p>
<p>C.F. Schmidt Brewing Co. Indianapolis 1858-1889 (merged into the Indianapolis Brewing Co.)</p>	<p>Christian Frederick Schmidt from Germany and Charles Jaeger founded this brewery but Jaeger sold his interest to Schmidt a year later thinking Schmidt's ideas were too grandiose to succeed. C.F. bought lots in the area and sold them for a profit gathering money to build a two-story building with a brick ice house and a large cellar. Later he added stables, malting house and a bottling plant. This eventually took up a full city block at McCarty and Alabama Streets, now part of the Eli Lily complex.</p> <p>He made a lager beer that was popular with the German population in Indianapolis because it was much closer to authentic German beers than any other then brewed in the area. Brewers were Charles Abel, John Buhier, Louis Ehrmann, Ernest Ihrzon, Henry Metzger, and Joseph Resoh.</p> <p>Brands were Bock, Budweiser, Cream Ale, Dublin Porter, Export, Stock Ale, and Tonica.</p> <p>C.F. died in 1872 and his widow, Carline operated the business until she died in 1887. Her sons John William and Edward then took over just two years before the merger. The plant was closed by the merged company in 1920 after trying to make soda there during Prohibition.</p>
<p>Peter Schreck Tell City 1859</p>	<p>Peter Schreck, an immigrant from probably Baden, Germany was a maltster in Milwaukee before moving to Tell City to open his own brewery with a \$300 loan from the Swiss Colonization Society. This effort went nowhere.</p>
<p>South Bend Brewing Assoc. South Bend 1903-1949</p>	<p>A consortium of tavern owners started this brewery with a \$100,000 investment. They wanted beer cheaper than they could buy it from Muessel or Kamm &amp; Schellinger.</p> <p>The first president was Gustav A. Stueckle from Württemberg, Germany. Gerhard (Jerry) Voelkers from Germany was the General Manager.</p>

<p>Spring Brewery / Bohrer Bros. Lafayette 1842-1923</p>	<p>John H. Newman from Mecklenburg, Prussia and his brother-in-law Abraham Miller built a brewery on the south edge of Lafayette near the Wabash &amp; Erie Canal. Miller died shortly after, drowning in the canal. Newman moved the brewery to Fourth Street near a spring which supplied water to the brewery. He also piped water to the house he built next door, several neighbors, a fire hydrant, and a bath house.</p> <p>Meinrad Hauser and then Dietrich Herbert from Weimar, Germany became Newman's partners in 1867 and 1868.</p> <p>Newman's son-in-law, George A. Bohrer (right) from Bavaria bought Herbert's interest and upon Newman's death in 1888 inherited the company outright, paying John's other heirs \$12,000. When George died in 1899 his sons George H. and Charles J. along with son-in-law Joseph Blistain became the owners.</p> <p>They stayed in business making ice cream for a while during Prohibition but couldn't make it until repeal. The full-city-block complex was torn down in 1939 to make way for a Kroger drive-through supermarket.</p> 
<p>State Street Brewery New Albany 1888-1918</p>	<p>The Terstegge family added to their many manufacturing interests with a brewery in 1888. They tired of it quickly and it passed through the hands of Frederick S. Ruoff, Edward Birk and Andres Schlosser before being bought by Veit Nirmaier from Maudach, Germany in 1899. He had previously been the foreman at the Paul Reising Brewery in New Albany for fifteen years.</p> <p>Nirmaier's flagship was Nirmaier's Common. He died in 1915 and his widow and sons continued the business until the start of Prohibition.</p>
<p>Margaret Stephan Shelbyville 1874-1875</p>	<p>Fred Stephan moved with his family at the age of thirteen from Freistadt, Germany to Cincinnati where he worked with his older brother at a brewery for two years. By 1874 he was married and lived in Shelbyville where he opened a small brewery which his wife, Margaret inherited and closed. This business made less than 200 bbls of beer total.</p>
<p>Stone Brewery &amp; Malt House Fort Wayne 1855-About 1875</p>	<p>Herman H. Niermann (right) from Munster, Germany moved to Fort Wayne in 1840 where he was in the construction business. He built the town hall in 1853. Then he built and ran the Stone Brewery and Malt House.</p> <p>Upon Herman's death in 1873 his brother Martin who had brewed there took over. Herman's daughter, Frances Amelia married the son of Charles Centlivre, another Fort Wayne brewer.</p> 
<p>Strausser Brewery Columbia City Before 1882-About 1887</p>	<p>William Henry Morsches of the Rhine area of Germany came to Columbia City to be the brewer of the H. Schaper's brewery in 1871 and kept that post when it became the Walter-Raupfer Brewing Co. (below). In 1882 he bought the Strausser Brewery and ran it for four or five years. When it closed he opened a bakery.</p>

<p>Tell City Brewing Co. Tell City 1858-1918</p>	<p>Charles Becker from Prussia worked in a brewery in Cincinnati for three years before moving to Tell City and opening the Beck &amp; Beuter brewery with Alois Beuter. Beuter left after one year and Becker continued to make common beer. In 1870 he built a three-story brewing plant costing \$3,000 and switched to making lager. In 1879 he sold 430 bbls of beer.</p> <p>About 1884 he passed the business to his son, Alois who quickly sold it to Gustavus Huthsteiner, another immigrant from Prussia. Later Gustavus was the county treasurer and an Indiana State Representative.</p> <p>This business was sponsored by the Swiss Colonization Society – a group of German-speaking people from Switzerland that had settled in Ohio and moved to Tell City in 1857 to have a separate place. They sold plots of land and with any leftover money funded start-up companies in town.</p>
<p>Terre Haute Brewing Co. Terre Haute 1837-1959</p>	<p>Chauncey Warren and Demas Deming built a brewery specifically to be leased to others. Matthias Mogger from Germany was one of these lessors from 1848 until his death in 1868. He died “while delivering beer to a depot” but the exact reason is unrecorded.</p> <p>The business was continued by Anton Mayer (right) from Württemberg, Germany and Andrew Kaufmann. Mayer had worked in a brewery in Württemberg before moving to Cincinnati (where he was a brewer) at the age of 16. He was also Matthias Mogger's brother-in-law. He bought the company outright in 1869 and built a bottling plant. Brands included Velvet, Tafel, Bohemian and Radium.</p> <p>He sold the business in 1889 to the Indiana Distilling Co. and it became the seventh-largest brewery in the United States by the turn of the century.</p> 
<p>Terre Haute Brewing Co. Terre Haute 1870s-1883</p>	<p>Before Anton Mayer (above) sold his brewery to become named the Terre Haute Brewing Co. by the Indiana Distilling Co. there was another like-named brewery owned by Fred Feyh, Coelstein Kinzle and Theodore Kriescher from Germany located at First and Ohio Streets. After the brewery burned down in 1883 Kriescher went to work for Anton Mayer and later owned a tavern and beer garden on Third Street from 1889 through 1910.</p>
<p>John Uhl Connersville 1857-1859</p>	<p>Twenty-two year old John Uhl and his new bride left their native Heidelberg, Germany in 1850, moving to Cincinnati. There he worked as a barber – which entailed cupping, bleeding and other medical practices he had learned from his father, a medic in Napoleon's army.</p> <p>In 1857 they moved to Connersville and John purchased an interest in an existing brewery. After it closed he opened a cooperage that employed 16 men. He sold that in 1865 to a pork-packing business and built a mill on the Whitewater River. He became treasurer of Connersville when it was incorporated as a town in 1869.</p>
<p>Louis van Dinter Mishawaka 1895-1904</p>	<p>Louis Hubert van Dinter from Weert, the Netherlands started this small side project unrelated to the family organ business. His grandfather, Pieter Adam van Dinter was a famous organ-maker in the low country and Louis' father, Mathieu Hermanus van Dinter had moved the family and the business to the U.S. From Mishawaka Louis and his sons made at least 30 organs, some are still functioning.</p>

<p>Wabash Brewing Co. Wabash 1853-1915</p>	<p>Franz Anton Rettig (right) a brewer from Germany started the F.A. Rettig brewery with partner Wintz Stanley in 1853. It was located in a shed behind the Rettig household.</p> <p>Phillip Alber from Furstenhum, Lichtenstein also had a small brewery in Wabash which he closed to join his brother-in-law, Rettig when Stanley left the business in 1866.</p> <p>Rettig died in 1896 and Alber continued until his death in 1906 when his sons, Jacob and Karl Alber took over.</p>	
<p>John Wagner Osgood 1874-1875</p>	<p>John Wagner from Germany made less than 400 bbls of beer before giving up.</p>	
<p>Walter-Raupfer Brewing Co. (Eagle Brewery) Columbia City 1869-1916</p>	<p>Benjamin Raupfer from Baden, Germany and Fredrick Walter bought the brewery owned by H. Schaper in 1875.</p>	
<p>A.C.F. Wichmann Kendallville 1867-1885</p>	<p>Louis Schwartzkopf and George Aichele started this brewery then sold it to Francis J. Beek and William Seifert. In 1877 Seifert and Albert Christian Friedrich Wichmann (right) from Lyuchen, Brandenburg bought out Beek, each ending up with half the business. When Seifert died in 1879 Wichmann became the sole owner. He sold it to Henry C. Paul in 1881.</p>	
<p>H.F. Weisenham and Bro. Lebanon 1874-1875</p>	<p>H.F. Weisenham from Germany and his brother (name unknown) started this tiny brewery that only made 160 bbls of beer before it closed.</p> <p>In records the name is given as Weisehan, Wieseham, Wiesenham, and Wiessenham.</p>	
<p>Joseph Zix New Alsace 1850s-1895</p>	<p>Martin Wilhelm started this brewery and sold it to Joseph Zix from Baden-Baden, Germany in 1865. Joseph previously had a farm in the area of Pennsylvaniaburgh, now Penntown. His son, Michael took over the brewery in 1877 and sold it to younger brother George A. in 1889. They never made more than 200 bbls per year.</p>	
<p>P.H. Zorn Brewing Co. Michigan City 1871-1938</p>	<p>Philip Zorn Sr. was a brewer in Würzburg, Bavaria until his death in 1849.</p> <p>Philip Zorn Jr. immigrated from Würzburg at the age of 18, worked at breweries in Blue Island, Illinois from 1855-1871. He moved to Michigan City and opened a brewery. He became a city councilman and a founder of the Citizens Bank of Michigan City. His sons Robert and Charles took over the business possibly in 1891.</p> <p>Brands were Grain State, Golden Grain, Michigan City Cream and Pilsenzorn.</p>	