

United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Hazelwood Brewing Company

Other names/site number: Hazelwood Beverage Company, Derby Brewing Company

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 5007 Lytle Street

City or town: Pittsburgh State: Pennsylvania County: Allegheny

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A B C D

<p>_____</p> <p>Signature of certifying official/Title:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>Date</p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____</p> <p>Signature of commenting official:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Title :</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>Date</p> <p>_____</p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Industry/Processing/Extraction – Manufacturing Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Vacant/Not in use

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

No Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stone, Brick, Asphalt

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The former Hazelwood Brewing Company (HBC) is located on two lots that extend between Lytle Street and Gloster Street in the City of Pittsburgh (City), Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Situated within the Hazelwood neighborhood within the City, the remaining buildings of the HBC is comprised of two buildings; a front brewery and a rear ice house. Constructed in 1905 at a cost of \$200,000 with plans provided by the Viltor Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the brewery and ice house have undergone several additions, fires, a tornado, and the removal of rear extensions and side additions between 1913 and ca. 2000. The brewery building is a three bay, four-storey,¹ brick masonry building that towers over the adjacent one- and one-half-storey residential neighbors. Behind the brewery, between the former Roma Way (vacated alley) and Gloster Street and also constructed in 1905, is a one bay by six bay, one-storey, brick masonry ice house. Within the ice house's masonry four walls, there is a corrugated metal panel and steel frame shell that provides a roof over the four, exterior masonry walls. The brewery is in fair condition, due to the moisture deterioration of its structural system. The ice house is in poor condition, due to losing its roof at an unknown time. The property retains six of the seven aspects of integrity in that it retains its location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, and feeling.

¹ While the building appears to be five storeys, there is a mezzanine on the second floor so that the floors appear as follows: first, second, second floor mezzanine, third, and fourth, which only covers part of one bay on the roof.

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Narrative Description

The Hazelwood Brewing Company (HBC) buildings are located in a mixed-use, urban neighborhood in the Hazelwood community in the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. The HBC is comprised of two buildings; a brewery that is physically located at 5007 Lytle Street and an ice house that is located at 5006 Gloster Street. The two properties were divided by Roma Way until 1946, when the City of Pittsburgh vacated the road and the 20-foot roadway was divided between the adjacent properties with an easement that requires that the former roadway remain open for passage. The sites of both buildings are located within an 18-block neighborhood that is situated between the CSX rail line and the Monongahela River. Immediately north of the brewery is the American Legion Social Hall, while a residence is north of the ice house. Immediately to the east of both properties are one-storey, concrete masonry unit (CMU) warehouses that front on Gloster Street with the CSX rail line to the east of Gloster Street. To the south and west of the sites are residential houses. Historically, this residential neighborhood provided worker housing for the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company Hazelwood Works (demolished June 15, 1983), which is/was located immediately north of Tecumseh Street. Currently, 38-acres at the southern end of the site is being used by Uber as the Uber Test Facility.

Characteristic of industrial architecture, the HBC's brewery and ice house are expressed primarily through their brick masonry detailing. The brewery's primary west elevation is divided into thirds with pilasters delineating the central bay that extend up to and frame the fourth floor, which is only located in the central bay. Brick corbeling defines the parapet of the two, 1905 bays, while the ca. 1911 bay addition has lost its detail due to the June 2, 1998 tornado. The first-floor bay openings have larger segmental arched brick masonry openings, while the west and south elevation windows have smaller segmental arched openings. The ice house has thick brick masonry walls that are four withes thick that are also expressed with interior pilasters. While the ice house windows have been infilled with painted CMU, the window openings remain and are also expressed with segmental arches.

Brewery

The brewery is located on a polygonal lot that extends 147.4 feet on the north, 137.4 feet on the south and borders on the northeast corner with the ice house lot. The brewery building sits on a zero-lot line with a concrete sidewalk along the entire west (front) elevation. Within the sidewalk are driveway aprons that provide vehicular access into the interior of the bays. The north and south elevations extend along the property line. Foundations from the various rear wings remain on the east elevation, with grass between the foundation walls. The rear property line extends within the vacated rear alley.

The brewery grew from two bays to eventually expanding and occupying the entire polygonal lot. The brewery was originally constructed in 1905, with a two bay, four-storey, brick masonry main block (north) with one- and two-storey, brick masonry ancillary additions on the (rear elevation. Between 1905 and 1911, several wood-frame additions were added onto the rear elevation. In 1913, a fire in an adjacent building damaged the east (rear) elevation frame additions. It was during this same time that a third, four-storey, brick masonry bay was added onto the north elevation so that it added a third bay that fronted on Lytle Street.

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On June 2, 1998, a tornado with 110 MPH winds significantly damaged the brewery; collapsing the parapet and third floor windows in Bay 1,² destroying a fourth floor wing (the wing with round-arch windows seen in Figure 6,³ and damaging the southeast corner of the third floor along with a section of the east elevation, causing the exterior wall to collapse into the third floor interior. A CMU wall was reconstructed in its place. In ca. 2000, the one- and two-storey, brick, extensions and the non-historic, one-storey, wood frame additions were removed, leaving the main, four-storey brick building and a portion of the non-historic, one-storey, south CMU addition.

A frame bottling building that was located southeast of Bay 3, was removed between 1939 and 1952 after brewery production ceased. A small office that was located to the rear of Bay 1, was removed as part of the construction of Bay 1 in ca. 1913.

Exterior

The brewery building is a three-bay, four-storey, brick masonry industrial building. The west elevation is divided by four simple brick pilasters; one each at the north and south corners and two that define the central, taller Bay 2. Starting at the northwest corner and proceeding left to right, in Bay 1, centered within the first floor is a large, segmental arched opening with T1-11 siding infill within the opening. Recessed within the siding is a modern entry door. Two concrete stairs and an aluminum handrail provide access to the entry. Above the entry on the second floor is segmental-arched window opening with a wood, flat-head window frame. The third floor has a flat-head window with a simple brick parapet above the window. Bay 2 also has a segmental arched opening with a recessed flat head, metal, roll-up garage door. At the base of the door is an asphalt ramp that allows vehicular access into the first-floor interior of the bay. Centered above the segmental-arched opening on the second, second floor mezzanine, third, and fourth floors is a single, segmental arched opening with a wood, flat-head window frame. Between the third and fourth floors is a corbelled cornice with corbelling in the pilasters. Vegetation is growing from the damaged brick surface above the cornice. Bay 3 originally had a smaller segmental arched opening that was enlarged to a flat head opening at an unknown time. T1-11 siding frames the head of the opening with cut bricks on the jambs with a metal, roll-up garage door between the siding and the concrete floor. At the base of the door and adjacent to the concrete floor is an asphalt ramp that allows vehicular access into the Bay's first floor interior. Immediately adjacent to the door is a pair of large segmental-arched windows with concrete pre-cast sills on the first floor. Both first floor window openings have been infilled with T1-11 siding. Above the first floor on the second, second floor mezzanine, third, and fourth floors there are two pairs of segmental arched window openings with flat-head window frames. The windowsills on all of the windows are precast concrete that are in fair to poor condition. Extending between the corbelled pilasters above the third floor at the roof line is a brick corbelled cornice. The corbelling on the southwest corner pilaster wraps around onto the south elevation.

² Compare Photograph 2 with the 1979 photograph in Figure 7.

³ Figure 10, 1905 Sanborn Insurance Map, Sheet 326.

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The south (side) elevation is three bays wide with simple pilasters that divide each bay. The top of each pilaster is capped with a corbelled brick masonry capital, except for the top of the southeast corner pilaster, which was damaged by the 1998 tornado and was not reconstructed. Covering the entire first floor is a series of brick masonry and CMU additions that were constructed between ca. 1965 and ca. 1985. Above the additions in Bay 1, there are a pair of segmental arched window openings with flat-head window frames that are found on the second-floor mezzanine and third floor levels. Above the entry in Bay 2, a pair of segmental arched window openings are found on the second, second floor mezzanine and third floor levels. The flat-head window frames remain on the western side, but the southern frames were removed and infilled with CMU when the freight elevator was installed at an unknown time. Bay 3 is blank and has no window openings or detailing.

In ca. 2000, the east elevation rear extensions were removed by the previous owner. Where the walls were integral with the main, four-storey building, jagged irregular brick coursing remains. Clearly evident is the foundation line where the grade was lowered. Historically, the floor level of the rear wings was at a higher level than that of the front main, four-storey building. The grade was lowered for easier access to the rear of these bays. The east elevation has an irregular fenestration pattern with modern, hollow metal doors on the first and second floor levels, and numerous flat head and segmental arched window openings on the second, second floor mezzanine, and third floor levels. Some of the openings have been infilled with brick and glass block. Starting at the southeast corner and proceeding left to right in what could be considered Bay 1 on the third floor, there is CMU that was installed after the tornado hit the building. In the center bay or Bay 2 are joist pockets that are remnants from the wood joists that were removed in ca. 2000. Visible from above the rear parapet is the east elevation of the fourth floor, whose masonry wall was painted by the previous tenant.

The north elevation was also damaged by the 1998 tornado as approximately four feet of brick masonry wall at the parapet and roof level was removed down to its current level. At the first-floor ceiling level, there is a tar line of an adjacent building that was removed by the City of Pittsburgh, due to its deteriorated condition. At the third-floor level are the ghost remnants of the former Derby Brewing Company sign (the ghost is more visible in Figure 8).

Interior

Like the exterior, the interior of the brewery is defined by the three brick masonry bays, with Bay 3 being larger than Bays 1 and 2. The interior masonry walls are six to seven withes thick (greater than 2'0" deep) with some of the masonry walls being painted, while other walls were covered with cork and then a coat of plaster. Access between the bays is through cased openings that have been framed in wood. Occasionally, additional openings have been inserted within the masonry walls to provide additional access between the bays. The floor structure consists of 9" thick, poured-in-place, reinforced concrete bearing on steel beams. Ribs are formed with concrete to encase top flange and webbing at each beam, so that only the bottom flange of the beam is exposed. The second-floor structural system was framed around the mash tun that was located in the northwest corner of Bay 3.⁴ Generally, the concrete has been whitewashed or it has been covered with paint (Bay 1 first floor ceiling). In some

⁴ The brewing industry now refers to this as a mash tun. In Figure 10, the 1905 Sanborn Map refers to this as a mash tub.

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cases, rust has penetrated the paint. Within the concrete flooring in Bays 1 and 2 on the second and third floors, there are two troughs that slope down to a pipe in the eastern end of the floor. Overall, the concrete is generally in good condition, though there are sections of Bay 3 on the second, second floor mezzanine, and third floors levels where the concrete is significantly deteriorated.

A metal, intercommunicating stair (a salvaged run of a fire escape) located along the Bay 3 north wall was installed after 1998 and provides a connection between the first and second floors. Then a second metal stair with a pipe metal railing provides access to the second-floor mezzanine and then scissors up to the third floor. A pipe metal railing provides a barrier around the opening on the third floor. A wood stair on the north elevation wall provides a link to the single room on the fourth floor. No stairs are located in Bays 1 and 2.

There is no wood trim around the interior of the window frames nor is there a baseboard on the concrete floor.

Ice House

The ice house was originally constructed in 1905 as a one-storey, L-shaped, brick masonry building that had a hip roof with a "lantern roof" on the western end of the hip roof. In ca. 1953, the leg of the ell was demolished for expansion of the adjacent steel drum manufacturer. At an unknown time, most probably between 1979 and 1995, the hip roof and clerestory were removed, and a corrugated metal panel shell was constructed within the remaining four walls, so that the corrugated metal roof overhangs and protects the remaining four masonry walls.

Exterior

The ice house is located on a polygonal lot on the west side of Gloster Street with the building's east elevation facing the CSX rail line. The one bay by six bay, brick masonry building is set back approximately 20-feet from the edge of the asphalt on the street. The existing corrugated Fiberglas gable roof is supported by a steel web frame that is set within the four masonry walls, so that the north and south edges of the gable roof extend over top of the masonry walls. Within the east end of the masonry wall, the corrugated metal panel wall is constructed adjacent to the masonry wall. Set within the corrugated metal panel wall is a green paneled garage door that provides access into the interior. On the west end, the corrugated metal panel wall is set back from the masonry wall approximately 3-feet so that there is a plenum between the two walls. Similar to the east end, within the west end is a second, metal, roll-up garage door that also provides access to the interior. Within the north masonry wall are six, segmental arched openings that have been infilled with painted CMU on the exterior. On the interior of the wall they have not been finished. The south masonry wall is blank.

Interior

The interior of the ice house is a large open space with a hard-packed dirt floor. The north and south masonry walls are each supported with eight pilasters on the interior of the masonry walls. At the eastern end of the north masonry wall is a one-storey, frame structure that sits on a CMU foundation. The eastern end of the south masonry wall has a wood frames foundation that has dirt infill. Between the two raised areas is a six-foot wide walkway. There is no electricity within the building.

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Conclusion

The Hazelwood Brewing Company retains integrity of *location* as it has not been moved.

The Hazelwood Brewing Company retains integrity of *design*. Although the wood framed bottling building was removed, the brewery and ice house remain as the two critical components of the brewing operations – production and cellars. They also retain their spatial relationship, fenestration patterns, massing, form, and scale. While the utilitarian, one- and two-storey brick extensions have been removed, these buildings were used for storage, warehousing, and additional cellars for the resulting beer product. The remaining two buildings, the four storey brewery building and the ice house retain their spatial relationship, fenestration patterns, massing, form, and scale. The interior of the brewery retains its plaster covered cork walls with in Bays 1 and 2, painted masonry walls in Bay 3, its concrete encased structural system throughout all three bays, and its second floor Mezzanine in Bay 3 was used to access the kettles/tanks. Despite the removal of the ice house addition that housed the engine room and condensers, the remaining large room in the ice house provided space for freezing tanks and ice storage. While the remaining ice house lost its roof, the remaining building retains its open floor plan, fenestration patterns, interior masonry pilasters, and compacted dirt floor.

The Hazelwood Brewing Company retains integrity of *material*. It maintains its original materials, which include its exterior brick masonry walls; and on the interior of the brewery, its concrete and steel structural system including concrete floors and painted brick masonry walls. While the original window sash have been removed from within the brewery, the building retains its fenestration patterns: remaining window frames indicate the location, material, and provide ventilation within the building. Within the ice house, the windows have been infilled. The remaining segmental arched lintels and sills as well as the contrasting, painted infill material give a clear indication that windows had been located within these openings.

The Hazelwood Brewing Company retains integrity of *workmanship*, which is evident in the brick detailing that is found in the three header courses that frame the segmental arched openings found on the first-floor entry doors of the brewery and the windows in both the brewery and the ice house. It is also found on the corbelled brick cornice of the brewery. Within the interior, workmanship is also evident in the finishing of the concrete structural system that encases the steel beams.

The Hazelwood Brewing Company does not retain integrity of *association*. The brewery operations ceased with the bankruptcy and sale of the Derby Brewing Company in 1938.

The Hazelwood Brewing Company retains integrity of *setting*, as the warehouse and residential setting surrounding the buildings remains.

The Hazelwood Brewing Company retains integrity of *feeling* as an industrial complex. The simplicity of the four-storey, brick masonry industrial design towers over the one and one-half and two-storey, residential structures that surround the building.

Based on the evaluation of these seven aspects of integrity, Hazelwood Brewing Company retains integrity.

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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.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Industry
Social History

Period of Significance
1905-1937

Significant Dates
N/A

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Viltor Manufacturing Company

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Hazelwood Brewing Company (HBC) is significant under Criterion A in the Area of Industry for association with the development of the brewing industry in the City of Pittsburgh in the early 20th century. The HBC operated during a period of transition for the brewing industry, from brewing on an independent, hand-crafted, local scale to brewing on a fully mechanized, mass-produced, regional scale. The HBC operated as one of only four independent breweries in Allegheny County to successfully compete against two, large Pittsburgh conglomerates organized at the beginning of the 20th century. Adopting fully modern production methods, the HBC retained the western Pennsylvania tradition of community breweries who continued to operate until the economic pressure of the Depression finally forced it out of business. The HBC is also significant in the Area of Social History for its association with the early enforcement of Prohibition in the City of Pittsburgh. The brewery was the target of a series of sensational raids by federal agents and a corruption trial from 1922 to 1924, that attracted national attention. The "Pittsburgh brewery case" became the subject of Senate hearings on the Treasury Department's enforcement of prohibition, which ultimately led to the establishment of a joint Congressional committee to investigate the impact of prohibition on the nation. The Period of Significance begins in 1905, with the construction of the ice house and brewery and ends in 1938, with the bankruptcy of the Derby Brewing Company, the successor company to the Hazelwood Brewing Company.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

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The HBC was established by the United Ice & Supply Company (Ice Company) in 1904, which immediately began construction of a four-storey brewery building on an adjacent lot. Before construction was complete, the Ice Company merged with the brewing company and thereafter both companies operated under the management of the HBC. The brewery building was constructed at an estimated cost of \$200,000 using plans from the Viltor Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, makers of refrigeration equipment and compressors. When complete, the facility consisted of the brewery building, an ice house, a bottling building, and an office.⁵

⁵ Ober, Richard and Robert Musson, *Two Hundred Years of Brewing in Allegheny County From the 1750s to the 1950s*. (Medina, OH: Zepp Publications, 2015), 163-165; "\$100,000 Hazelwood Brewing Company," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), January 13, 1905, page 8; "New Brewery Being Planned," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), June 18, 1904, page 5; "Bids for New Brewery," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), October 29, 1904, page 5; "Building Permits Issued," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), October 24, 1904, page 2; "New Brewery Plans Ready," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), October 29, 1904, page 10; *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), October 24, 1904, page 7, March 6, 1905, page 11. All citations for newspapers are drawn from www.newspapers.com accessed February and June 2020.

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The new brewery had production capacity of 40,000 barrels annually. The HBC produced three varieties of “the Best Beer Ever Brewed”—Pilsener, Bohemian, and Famous lagers—touted for their quality and purity of ingredients (See Figure 1).⁶ The brewery developed a regional market in western Pennsylvania, and by 1913 needed to expand the building to meet popular demand.



Figure 1: Advertisements for Hazelwood Brewing Company beers, 1912.⁶

⁶ Advertisements for Hazelwood Brewing Company beers. *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), September 25, 1912, page 14; September 18, 1912, page 14; August 29, 1912, page 15.

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During Prohibition, the company retained its liquor license in order to produce cereal beverages (near beer).⁷ In 1922, the brewery property was sold to Daniel Sutter, formerly the brew master for the Tube City Brewing Company of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, for \$208,000; Sutter retained the company name and continued operations.⁸

Near beer was produced by brewing regular beer and then removing the alcohol, a slippery circumstance regarding stocks of real beer and their possible disposition. From 1922 through 1924, the HBC became entangled with the Pittsburgh office of the Bureau of Prohibition Enforcement. On December 13, 1922, Treasury agents stopped two trucks loaded with 40 barrels of real beer, which they claimed had been loaded at the HBC. Being denied entrance to the brewery, they returned the next day with search warrants to investigate the operations and books of the HBC, and on December 20, 1922, they padlocked the building. In January 1923, a judge ordered the property released to its owner on the payment of a \$5,000 bond. In April of that same year, Treasury agents staged another raid, impounding 4,757 barrels worth of beer in the brewery vats; in turn, the HBC filed a petition claiming illegal seizure, and in May the brewery was released. Yet another raid was undertaken in June 1923, involving 3,835 barrels of beer. In July, Treasury agents padlocked the building again, and filed contempt of court charges against the owner and employees, as well as a writ of forfeiture for the beer and buildings. A final raid in August 1923, included the arrest of eleven employees, the entire work force present in the building at the time.⁹

In the midst of the raids, HBC also got caught up in a sting operation run by federal prohibition agents. A federal grand jury convened in Erie, Pennsylvania, in March 1923, to consider indictments against Elmer Hawker, chief of the Pittsburgh federal Prohibition enforcement office; John A. Friday, an officer of the Duquesne Brewing Company; and Morris Friedman, an officer of HBC, for conspiracy to violate the Volstead Act. The jury ignored the charges against Friday but returned indictments against Hawker and Friedman for conspiring to pay federal agents \$25,000 to "overlook violations of the prohibition laws by

⁷ "Brewers Apply for Liquor Licenses," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), April 5, 1920, page 1; "Wholesale License Applications," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), March 24, 1923, page 15.

⁸ "Property Sale in Hazelwood," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), July 2, 1922, page 15.

⁹ "Dry Agents Lay in Ambush Outside Hazelwood Brewery," "Lock Brewery After Seizure by U.S. Agents," *New Castle News* (New Castle, Pennsylvania), December 21, 1922, page 17; "Claim Illegal Seizure," *The News-Journal* (Lancaster, Pennsylvania), April 10, 1923, page 1; "145 Stills Seized," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), December 14, 1922, page 2; "Brewery Again Seized," *The Wilkes-Barre Record* (Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania), July 5, 1923, page 5; *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), August 22, 1923, page 3; "Dry Agents Seize Hazelwood Brewery," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), July 5, 1923, page 3; "Agents to Get 10,000 Barrels of Real Beer," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), July 18, 1923, page 17; "4757 Barrels of Beer Seized in Brewery Vats," *Harrisburg Telegraph* (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania), April 9, 1923, page 5; "Beer Worth \$191,750 Ordered Destroyed," *Reading Times* (Reading, Pennsylvania), March 20, 1924, page 9; "Order Booze Destroyed," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), April 1, 1925, page 4; "Brewery Sealed," *Reading Times* (Reading, Pennsylvania), December 21, 1922, page 14; "Brewery Employees Arrested," *New Castle Herald* (New Castle, Pennsylvania), August 13, 1923, page 1; "Guard Placed at Brewery at Hazelwood After Seizure," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), December 21, 1922, page 1; "Hazelwood Brewery Ordered Returned," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), May 12, 1923, page 6; ; "Too Much Kick," *Altoona Tribune* (Altoona, Pennsylvania), December 21, 1922, page 6; "Plant Illegally Seized," *Altoona Tribune* (Altoona, Pennsylvania), April 10, 1923, page 1; "Claim Illegal Seizure," *The News-Journal* (Lancaster, Pennsylvania), April 10, 1923, page 1; "Whole Force Arrested," *The York Dispatch* (York, Pennsylvania), August 13, 1923, page 1.

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a number of breweries". Morris Friedman's trial began on December 15, 1924. The jury declined to believe the prosecution and the defendant was acquitted on December 18, 1924.¹⁰

After 1924, there is no further record of raids or seizures of the HBC. In 1925, a federal court upheld the seizure and destruction of the beer but prohibited the destruction of the buildings and other materials. There is no record that the beer was destroyed, although having sat in its vats for two years would have had the same effect. The HBC and employees were charged with nuisance in 1926, and eventually two of the employees were assessed with \$25 fines.¹¹ There is no record to indicate if the brewery resumed production of any beverages, although in May 1926, New York Congressman, Fiorello LaGuardia, complained to Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew Mellon, that it was "common knowledge in the City of Pittsburgh that the Hazelwood Brewing Company is running full blast and that real beer is flowing from the vats as fast as mature brewing and the law of gravitation will permit." An agent at the Pittsburgh federal Prohibition enforcement office, Frederick Baird, responded that "the Hazelwood brewery had been absolutely idle for a couple of years."¹² The property was sold at Sheriff's Sale to the Hazelwood Savings and Trust Company in 1930.¹³

In 1933, HBC reorganized as Hazelwood Beverage Company with a \$100,000 stock offering that was oversubscribed. The Hazelwood Beverage Company bought the property back from Hazelwood Savings and Trust Company for \$1. A short newspaper notice regarding the refinancing plans of regional brewing companies in preparation for the end of Prohibition noted that the Hazelwood Brewing Company plant "has been kept in production shape and is ready to turn out legalized beer as soon as the new beer bill becomes effective." The HBC organized a series of celebrations, including a "free beer night" extravaganza at the Summit Hotel in Uniontown, Pennsylvania (See Figure 2).¹⁴

¹⁰ "Pittsburgh's Bootleg Bribe Cases in Hands of Grand Jury," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), March 22, 1923, page 1, 7; "Bribe Probe Still on Before Federal Grand Jury," *New Castle Herald* (New Castle, Pennsylvania), March 22, 1924, page 1; "Two Indicted by Erie Grand Jury," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), March 22, 1923, page 1; "Seek to Quash Charges Against Pittsburghers," *The Evening News* (Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania), November 27, 1923, page 19; "Former Brewer to be Tried on Bribery Charge," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), December 15, 1924, page 31; "Saul Grill Beer Cases Go on Trial Tomorrow," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), December 15, 1924, page 10; "Alleged Bribes Shown at Trial," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), December 16, 1924, page 5; "Liquor Bribery Case to Reach Jurors Today," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), December 17, 1924, page 3; "Pittsburgh Brewer Found Not Guilty," *The Wilkes-Barre Record* (Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania), December 18, 1924.

¹¹ "Big Pittsburgh Beer Seizure and Destruction Upheld," *The Times-Tribune* (Scranton, Pennsylvania), February 11, 1925, page 4; "Federal Court Here Upheld," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), February 11, 1925, page 3; "Hazelwood Brewerymen are Held for Federal Court," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), August 14, 1923, page 13; "Judge Directs Writ of Error on Ruling to Destroy Beer," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), April 1, 1924, page 9.

¹² "Beer Flowing in Pittsburgh," *Dayton Daily News* (Dayton, Ohio), May 14, 1926, page 22; "New Yorker Wrong Says Dry Boss Here," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), May 16, 1926, page 1.

¹³ Allegheny County Pennsylvania Deed Book, Volume 2480, page 526.

¹⁴ Ober, page 164; "100,000 Shares Hazelwood Beverage Company," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), June 27, 1933, page 21; "Hazelwood Plans New Financing," *Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), March 22, 1933, page 22; "Hazelwood Night," *The Morning Herald* (Uniontown, Pennsylvania), July 26, 1933, page 9; "Three Breweries Resume Production," *The Daily Republican* (Monongahela, Pennsylvania), June 3, 1952, page 1; "Tonight is the Night," *The Morning Herald* (Uniontown, Pennsylvania), July 28, 1933, page 20; "Three Brewery Permits," *The Evening News* (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania), May 10, 1933, page 11.

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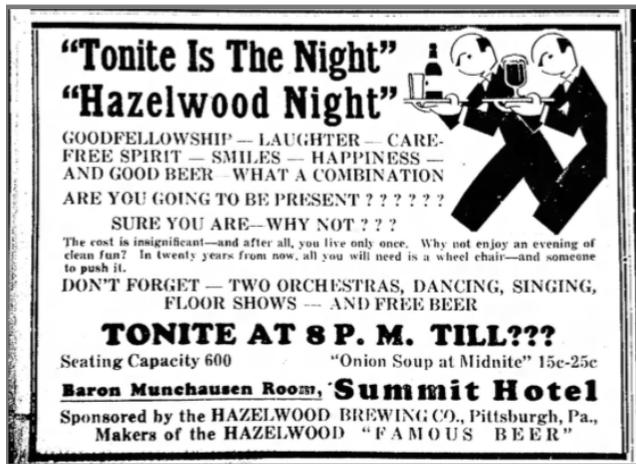


Figure 2: Advertisement for Hazelwood Brewing Company, 1933.



Figure 3: Advertisement for Derby Brewing Company, 1936.

Having survived Prohibition, HBC succumbed to the Depression; by June 1934, the company was in bankruptcy.¹⁵ The brewery was then sold to the newly organized Derby Brewing Company, which invested \$200,000 in renovations and reopened with a grand parade. In 1936, Derby Brewing Company claimed a marketing area that covered western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and northern West Virginia. Despite moderate success and extensive local marketing, it did not prosper. The Derby Brewing Company declared bankruptcy in 1938, the property was sold, and the equipment dismantled.¹⁶

Since 1938, the property has had a variety of uses. It was sold again at Sheriff's Sale in 1950, for \$5,500 in overdue school taxes,¹⁷ and changed hands multiple times after that. The bottling building was demolished by 1952, and by 1957, the ell of the ice house had been removed, and the rear extensions of the brewery building had been torn down by ca. 2000.¹⁸ The original part of the brewery was used for storage until 2017 and has been vacant since that time.

Brewing and Breweries

Commercial brewing in America began with the earliest European immigrants and until the mid-19th century remained predominantly localized, small scale, and dominated by the brewing traditions of English and Dutch settlers, producing ales and stouts. From the first European settlement to the Civil War the commercial market for beer remained static. Beer did not travel well, and other beverages, notably whiskey, surpassed beer commercially. In 1810, there were just 140 commercial breweries in

¹⁵ Ober, page 165; Notice to creditors in the Court of Common Pleas. *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), July 27, 1935, page 18; "Legal," *Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), October 15, 1938, page 16.

¹⁶ Ober, page 165; "Parade Greets New Brewery," *Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), May 8, 1935, page 21; "For Your Health's Sake Drink Moerlein," and "Derby Installs New Bottling Equipment," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), July 13, 1936, page 25; "Legal," *Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), October 15, 1938, page 16; "Moerlein Beer is Given Tests," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), July 13, 1936, page 25.

¹⁷ *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), August 19, 1950, page 13.

¹⁸ Historic Aerials by NETR Online. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>, accessed February 2020.

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the nation, producing about 180,000 barrels of beer. By the mid-19th century, increased German immigration brought a strong culture of beer drinking as well as the taste and skills for brewing lager; during the second half of the 19th century, lager production soared and very quickly lager was synonymous with beer in the U.S. The expansion of the industrial labor force created a market with sufficient wages and desire to buy beer. These factors transformed the market for beer. In 1860, 1,269 breweries produced over one million barrels of beer. In 1867, there were 3,700 breweries producing six million barrels, and in 1873, 4,131 breweries produced 9 million barrels of beer. By 1910, brewing had grown into one of the leading manufacturing industries in America. Annual per capita consumption rose from under four gallons in 1865, to over 21 gallons in 1914.¹⁹

In the last quarter of the 19th century the environment had shifted. Technological developments—particularly refrigeration and pasteurization, which fostered the production of lagers and improved shelf life, and mechanization—permitted large scale uniform production and distribution. New technology meant small-scale methods gave way to new machinery: refrigeration machines with extensive piping and large boilers, massive brew kettles, mashing tubs, malt mills, and fermenting tubs, and by the end of the 19th century, bottling equipment. An efficient brewery by 1900, was a multi-story building able to accommodate every step of the newly mechanized brewing process under one roof—from storage of raw grains to malting, mashing, separating, boiling, fermenting, and cooling. Older breweries that could not be retrofitted, could not produce competitively, and were rendered obsolete.

The Hazelwood Brewing Company brewery in its current configuration retains the core functions of the brewing process, sections of the building that have been removed primarily held additional storage/cellar space for increased production. The Hazelwood Brewery was built as a modern “gravity fed” brewery, with all beer production equipment vertically stacked on three floors. The core of beer production was the grain mill on the 3rd floor, mash tun on the 2nd floor, and the brew kettle on the ground/1st floor. This core equipment of beer production for the Hazelwood Brewery was set in the southern bay (Bay 3) of the extant building. The cork lined walls in Bays 1 and 2 of the brewery building were used as cold cellars to age the beer.

Malt, made of wheat, rye, or barley as whole grains are used in the production of beer. The grains were toasted off site, delivered to the brewery, and moved by conveyer belts to the 3rd floor of Bay 3 for storage and the start of production. As needed, the grain was cracked open in the Malt Mill that was also located on the third floor of Bay 3.

The cracked grain then traveled by a grain chute down to the 2nd floor to the mash tun, where hot water was added. This “wort” mixture was heated generally for 1 ½ hours to extract the sugars and enzymes. Next, the grain was separated and discarded and the finished wort (base beer) was transferred the brew kettle, which sat in the northwest corner of the ground floor behind the door in Bay 3 (Photographs 7, 8, and 11).

¹⁹ Stanley Baron, *Brewed in America: A History of Beer and Ale in the United States*. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1962; timeline of American beer, https://www.beeradocate.com/beer/101/history_american_beer/, accessed February 16, 2020.

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Hops were added into the brewing kettle to add flavor and then heated for 1 to 1½ hours. After this “brewing” stage of the process, the mixed was run through a whirlpool, which separated the hops for removal. The liquid was then cooled, bringing the cooling agents of the old Ice House facility into play.

The unfinished beer was then barreled along with yeast and placed into the “cellars” for cold aging. The cooling areas were located on all three floors of Bays 1 and 2. The yeast that was added to the unfinished beer ate the sugars creating alcohol as the by-product. The use of these two bays as cellars is evidenced by the use of cork on the walls underneath the plaster.

Early beers were aged for two to three weeks. The lager beers, which had become popular by 1900, required aging for six weeks or longer. As the HBC business grew, the owners added more cellar space to age the beer being produced--the 1905-1911 wood frame addition provided this space and was replaced by the brick third bay in 1913.

The later frame additions as well as the rear brick block of the building, which have been removed, did not house the core brewing functions of the business; they served as storage/cellars for storing and aging the beer. Cellar space remains in all three bays (originally cork lined walls).

The organization of production was also transformed. In the late 19th century, the beer industry reorganized with a handful of national “shipping breweries” such as Pabst Brewing Company of Milwaukee and a larger number of regional brewery systems resulting from the merger of local breweries, which incorporated the latest innovations in pasteurization, brewing, and bottling. Against them, were a declining number of local breweries that mainly supplied draught beer to their local markets. By 1910, the number of breweries in the country had dropped from its 1873 peak of over 4,000 breweries, to less than 1,500.²⁰

In Pittsburgh, brewing was never a major export business in Pittsburgh’s economy. It was a significant local business which grew along with the City’s industrial expansion and heavy immigration. Pittsburgh’s first brewery appeared in 1782; there were four in 1815, 20-30 between the 1850s-1870s, and a peak of about 40 by 1890.²¹ In Donald Bull’s compendium of American breweries, the list for the Pittsburgh area exceeds 160 for breweries operating after the 1860s. The list indicates the volatility of the brewing industry. Dozens of breweries operated for only a few years before closing; mergers and reorganizations were frequent. The 1880s and 1890s saw a wave of brewery closures and reorganizations, and the first decade of the 20th century saw the organizations of dozens of new breweries in Allegheny and surrounding counties.²² The consolidation of Pittsburgh breweries began in 1895, with the organization of the Pittsburgh Brewing Company in 1899, which brought 21 small

²⁰ Kenneth Elzinga, “The Beer Industry.” In *The Structure of American Industry*, edited by W. Adams and J. Brock. New York: Macmillan, 1990; Martin Stack, “Local and Regional Breweries in America’s Brewing Industry, 1865-1920.” *Business History Review* 74 (Autumn 2000): 435-63.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/259411911_Local_and_Regional_Breweries_in_America's_Brewing_Industry_1865_to_1920/link/562e739508aef25a2444495d/download, accessed February 23, 2020.

²¹ Eliza Smith Brown. “Eberhart & Ober Brewery,” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1987. <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/71997754>; Angelique Bamberg, “Duquesne Brewing Company. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 2015. https://gis.penndot.gov/CRGISAttachments/SiteResource/H007708_01H.pdf

²² Donald Bull, *American Breweries*, (1984), <https://archive.org/stream/americanbrewerie00bull#page/284/mode/2up>.

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breweries under its control. In 1905, the Independent Brewing Company merged 17 breweries.²³ The Pittsburgh mergers were the most comprehensive of several amalgamations, which consolidated 58 breweries in the state.²⁴ These two consolidations dominated the western Pennsylvania brewery market. In the City of Pittsburgh, only the HBC, which the Independent Brewing Company tried to acquire, survived as an independent entity.²⁵ The 1916 and 1919 reports of the *Industrial Directory of Pennsylvania* listed only five independent breweries in Allegheny County: Anchor Brewing Company in Breckenridge, Fort Pitt Brewing Company in Sharpsburg, Tube City Brewing Company in McKeesport, Liberty Brewing Company in the Homewood neighborhood of Pittsburgh, and the Hazelwood Brewing Company.²⁶

The merger of numerous breweries by the IBC and PBC reflected the prevailing trend in corporate practices, but conglomeration did not replace independent operation; both organizational models persisted until Prohibition. Western Pennsylvania was an area in which communities and neighborhoods often identified by their breweries. Not all breweries chose to merge. A number of other independents remained in the counties where the IBC and PBC operated (see Table 1), almost all of which remained in operation until Prohibition, when most of them closed permanently.

As an independent brewery, organized in the same year as the Independent Brewing Company conglomerate, the HBC preserved the practice of smaller scale brewing for a local market. The decision by HBC owners to remain independent was an individual entrepreneurial choice. The production of beer at HBC followed the same method as used by the component breweries in the two large conglomerates. When the Independent Brewing Company attempted to acquire HBC in 1905, the company owners preferred to remain independent. As an independent brewery, HBC was not controlled by the management, pricing, production or labor policies of the conglomerates. For example, in 1907, the Brewery Workers Union struck after the conglomerates stalled negotiations over wages and hours, idling over 1,500 workers and 24 Pittsburgh area breweries. The HBC broke with the Brewers' Association and settled with the union separately, reopening the brewery and resuming production while the conglomerates' breweries remained closed. Remaining independent could also be a matter of company survival. When the conglomerates organized, they shut down breweries considered redundant or inadequately profitable. By 1919, the *Industrial Directory of Pennsylvania* recorded five of

²³ Edward White, *Pittsburgh the Powerful*. (Pittsburgh, Pa.: The Industry Publishing Company, 1907): n.p.
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/001263112/>, accessed February 2020.

²⁴ Richard Wagner, "Brewing in the Iron City," *American Breweriana Journal* (May/June 2006).
<http://pabreweryhistorians.tripod.com/abjmay06Pbgh.html>, accessed February 24, 2020. There were three other consolidations around the turn of the century: the Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company, merging 12 breweries, in Pennsylvania's northern coal fields, primarily in Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties; the Consumers Brewing Company in Philadelphia, involving six breweries, and Erie Brewing Company, which merged four.

²⁵ "Traders Gossip," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), March 9, 1905, page 16.

²⁶ Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Department of Labor and Industry. *Second Industrial Directory of Pennsylvania 1916*. (Harrisburg, PA: Wm. Stanley Ray State Printer, 1916): 391 – 393; *Third Industrial Directory of Pennsylvania 1919*. (Harrisburg, PA: J. L. L. Kuhn Printer to the Commonwealth, 1920): 180 – 183. The Liberty Brewing Company allegedly began production in 1904 at a site on Hamilton Street and the Pennsylvania Railroad in the Homewood neighborhood of Pittsburgh, but the 1905-06 Sanborn Insurance Map shows no industrial buildings at this location. The 1913 *Industrial Directory of Pennsylvania* locates the Liberty Brewing Company on Liberty Street; on the 1905-06 Sanborn map this brewery is identified as Iron City brewery. The company is not listed in the 1916 *Industrial Directory*. The 1919 *Industrial Directory* includes a listing for the Liberty Brewing Company at Hamilton & PRR with 22 employees.

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the original 21 PBC breweries. The IBC immediately closed two breweries when it organized and retained ten by 1919 (See Table 1).

Prohibition more than decimated the brewery industry in Pittsburgh and western Pennsylvania. Breweries that had survived did so by converting to production of ice cream, soft drinks, and near beer. In January 1921, *The Pittsburgh Press* reported that the Pittsburgh Brewing Company was selling all but two of its breweries and converting the remaining two to “other industrial operations”.²⁷ The Independent Brewing Company closed 12 of its 17 breweries and converted the others to production of soft drinks and cereal beverages.²⁸ At repeal of Prohibition in 1933, *The Pittsburgh Press* reported only five local breweries resumed production: the Iron City plant of the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, the Duquesne Brewing Company (flagship and headquarters of the Independent Brewing Company), Fort Pitt Brewing Company, Tube City Brewing Company, and Hazelwood Brewing Company.²⁹ Following World War II, the Fort Pitt Brewing Company, Duquesne Brewing Company, and Iron City Brewing Company emerged as the three dominant brewers of the region.

The Hazelwood Brewing Company reflects the early 20th century transition in methods of production and organization of production. An efficient brewery by 1900, was a multi-story building able to accommodate every step of the newly mechanized brewing process under one roof—from storage of raw grains to malting, mashing, separating, boiling, fermenting, and cooling. Older breweries that could not be retrofitted, could not produce competitively and were rendered obsolete. With few exceptions, breweries constructed after 1900, were plain industrial buildings with little or no ornamental detailing, in strong contrast to the extravagant Romanesque and Gothic detailing that appeared in breweries of the second half of the 19th century. Both the PBC and IBC mergers incorporated relative new breweries; only a few, such as the Iron City Brewery, founded in the 1860s, predated the 1890s. At the turn of the century, most of the PBC acquisitions were breweries constructed in the early 1890s. In 1904-1905, most of the IBC acquisitions were breweries constructed between 1899 and 1904. All of them reflected the construction patterns for modern breweries.

Other than the Iron City Brewery Company (PBC) and Duquesne Brewery (IBC), the standard operating size of a modern early 20th century brewery was fairly consistent, and surprisingly modest. The employment data recorded in the 1916 and 1919 volumes of the *Industrial Directory of Pennsylvania* indicates an average employment roster of 20-30 workers. A few operations exceeded 40, and the Greensburg Brewing Company managed on only seven employees in 1916 (See Table 1).

The combined output and size of the Pittsburgh Brewing Company and Independent Brewing Company conglomerates was staggering, but other than the Duquesne Brewery (IBC) and the Iron City Brewery (PBC), the individual breweries in each system reflected much more modest operations. Production data is random, but HBC had a production capacity of 40,00 barrels. Liberty Brewing Co. had a capacity

²⁷ PBC sold its former Wainwright, Eberhart Ober, Keystone, Bauerlein, McKeesport, Mt Pleasant, Latrobe, Connellsville, Uniontown, and Jeanette breweries, as well as a number of warehouses. The Straub and Iron City breweries were to be converted to other operations as there was “no profit in soft drinks.” “14 Breweries of Pittsburgh Company to be Sold; Keep Two,” *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), January 24, 1921, page 5.

²⁸ Robert A. Musson, *Brewing in Greater Pittsburgh*, (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing Co., 2012): 44.

²⁹ “Ranks of Beer Makers Grows,” *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), July 17, 1933, page 17.

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of 100,00 barrels but produced only about 30,000; Anchor Brewery produced about 30,000 barrels annually; and Tube City produced about 47,000. A brewery with 20-40 employees was possibly averaging 30,000-40,000 barrels annually.

The 1916 *Industrial Directory of Pennsylvania* recorded 54 employees for the Hazelwood Brewing Company, 50 for Fort Pitt Brewing Company in Sharpsburg, 38 at Tube City Brewing Company in McKeesport, and 46 for the Anchor Brewing Company in Breckenridge. The 1916 *Industrial Directory of Pennsylvania* did not provide separate information for the component companies of the Independent Brewing Company and the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, but the 1919 *Industrial Directory of Pennsylvania* did so. In 1919, the Allegheny County breweries of both large conglomerate companies showed comparable employment numbers to those of the four independents (See Table 1). Directories published during Prohibition did not include information about former brewing companies; as of the 1935 edition, brewing companies still were not recorded.

Prohibition

The ratification of the 18th Amendment in January 1919, made the production of alcoholic beverages illegal and utterly transformed American culture and politics in ways completely unanticipated by almost everybody, which has received considerable scholarly and popular attention over the decades. The effects were considered largely negative and became apparent almost immediately. In 1926, only six years into the experiment, a joint Congressional committee (Committee) found that Prohibition had effectively criminalized a large portion of the population, increased drinking and alcohol related illness, created a vast illicit production industry, and most seriously, introduced organized corruption to almost every level of American politics. "Prohibition in the United States", the Committee summarized, after over 1,600 pages of testimony,

has proved a disastrous, tragic failure, and aside from precipitating the end of the old saloon, which would have gone in time anyhow, with the steady increase of temperance that was underway when the eighteenth amendment was enacted, has had no effect, on the whole, except that of blighting human happiness, debasing human morals, and discrediting human laws.³⁰

Considerable testimony addressed the cost and impact of prohibition on federal courts and law enforcement agencies. Witness after witness presented appalling figures regarding the illicit production of alcohol and a sad story of "irrepressible law violation."³¹ Testimony did not just address the material and emotional burdens of an unworkable law, but particularly stressed the problem of corruption. Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, told the Committee that almost 900 federal agents had so far been dismissed for corruption. Regarding federal agencies, the Committee was told that

³⁰ United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. *The National Prohibition Law*. (Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1926.) 12. <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.b5182813&view=1up&seq=7>, accessed February 2020.

³¹ Before Prohibition, the Committee learned, there were 507 licensed breweries and 669 breweries operating in the country, "and no illicit plants except in certain secluded communities," but as of the end of June 1925 fiscal year, 172,537 illicit distilleries and other operations had been seized (70% of which were in the traditionally dry states of the south and Midwest). Arrests, by federal agents alone, from 1920 to 1925 had risen from 10,000 to over 60,000. Committee on the Judiciary, page 13.

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attempted prohibition enforcement, for the first time in the history of the Republic, has introduced into important departments of the Federal Government, corruption on a colossal scale, and scandals of such magnitude as to bring discredit upon the agencies of the Government and shake the faith of the people in the integrity of the Government they set up for their protection.³²

Bootlegging, organized crime, and corruption quickly took its place at the center of Prohibition and Pittsburgh provided the setting for a sensational episode in the early story of Prohibition enforcement. By 1923, Prohibition enforcement across the country was not going well. Lack of funding or properly trained agents, conflicts regarding jurisdiction at local, state and federal levels, and collusion and indifference by politicians and local law enforcement, generated considerable resentment among supporters of Prohibition. In Pennsylvania, Gifford Pinchot campaigned and won the gubernatorial election on a platform promising strict enforcement of the 18th Amendment.³³ Pittsburgh was considered one of the wettest cities in the country, and western Pennsylvania was regarded as the supplier of bootleg beer for the entire east coast.³⁴ Enforcement of Prohibition in western Pennsylvania was weak, hampered by constant turnover and short-staffing in the local enforcement offices and indifferent support from local law enforcement and politicians.³⁵

Prohibition in Pittsburgh

Enforcement of Prohibition in western Pennsylvania before the mid-1920s was weak, hampered by constant turnover and short-staffing in the local enforcement offices, indifferent support from local law enforcement and politicians, and entirely contradictory public versus private behavior by the general public.³⁶ At the time of Prohibition, Pittsburgh already had a substantial inventory of speakeasies, unlicensed stills, and wildcat breweries, patronized by working men who couldn't afford legal bars. The

³² Committee on the Judiciary, page 1610.

³³ Carrie Hadley, "Prohibition's Legacy in Pennsylvania," *Making History The Heinz History Center Blog*, posted June 4, 2018. <https://www.heinzhistorycenter.org/exhibits/american-spirits>, accessed February 29, 2020.

³⁴ Theodore A. Huntley, "Pittsburgh Beer, New York Liquor, and Philadelphia Alcohol Supply East States," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), February 5, 1925, page 1, 3.

³⁵ "Startling Facts of Prohibition's Failure to Prohibit," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), October 23, 1921, page 3; "Prohibition Enforcement Here a 'Disgrace'," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), June 23, 1922, page 1, 7; "Dry Law Being Enforced in Nine-tenth of Union," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), February 13, 1921, page 13; "McConnell's Aides Give \$25,000 Bail," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), October 22, 1921, page 5; "Drastic Move in Dry Cleanup," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), October 19, 1921, page 2; "Harding Orders Reorganization of Dry Forces," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), November 25, 1922, page 1; Dale Van Every, "Federal Agents May Aid Pinchot Dry Plan," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), January 28, 1923, page 1; "Constant Shifting of Agents Keeps Dry Force in Turmoil," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), November 23, 1922, page 1, 2.

³⁶ "Startling Facts of Prohibition's Failure to Prohibit," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), October 23, 1921, page 3; "Prohibition Enforcement Here a 'Disgrace'," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), June 23, 1922, page 1, 7; "Dry Law Being Enforced in Nine-tenths of Union," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), February 13, 1921, page 13; "McConnell's Aides Give \$25,000 Bail," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), October 22, 1921, page 5; "Drastic Move in Dry Cleanup," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), October 19, 1921, page 2; "Harding Orders Reorganization of Dry Forces," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), November 25, 1922, page 1; Dale Van Every, "Federal Agents May Aid Pinchot Dry Plan," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), January 28, 1923, page 1; "Constant Shifting of Agents Keeps Dry Force in Turmoil," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), November 23, 1922, page 1, 2.

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well-to-do had their own version of speakeasies as well. The upscale William Penn Hotel hosted dry events such as the meeting of the Dry Federation of Pennsylvania, but the hotel operated a bar beneath the lobby that had a secret escape route into downtown in the event of a raid. The western Pennsylvania region also had a well-established network of bootleggers, organized during WW 1.³⁷ Even before the ratification of the 18th Amendment, bootleggers scrambled to acquire billions of dollars' worth of stored pre-Prohibition liquor, and whiskey began disappearing from bonded warehouses. More than \$1 billion dollars' worth of liquor was in storage in western Pennsylvania, which owners would have to destroy. Federal agents and bootleggers competed to acquire these stores. In western Pennsylvania, bootleggers hijacked trains carrying liquor, raided warehouses, used counterfeit credentials, maintained their own detectives to follow federal agents, and even tried to infiltrate the Pittsburgh Prohibition enforcement office.³⁸

With the production and sale of liquor prohibited, bootleggers filled the vacuum in influence-buying and bribery left by the liquor lobby. The influence of bootleggers in the City began with the mayor and worked its way down to ward bosses, precinct captains, and the police. It also worked its way outward to state and national legislators. Consequently, Pittsburgh police were dilatory about enforcing the law. Partly, this lack of enforcement was due to conflicts of jurisdiction; federal agents had general jurisdiction, but municipal police and Pennsylvania State Police had jurisdiction as well. Partly, it was due to local law enforcement demands; the region endured a post-war crime wave involving thousands of demobilized troops in 1919-1920. But it was mostly due to lack of support arising out of both conviction and bribery. In Pittsburgh, the local police limited their participation in raids to crowd control—the chief of police stating that it was the federal agents' responsibility to enforce Prohibition—although clashes between federal agents and police happened, as at a raid on a wildcat brewery at 1211 Penn Avenue in 1926.³⁹

At the federal level, enforcement in Pittsburgh was ineffective and disorganized before 1925. Pittsburgh had no less than four different directors of its federal prohibition office between 1920 and 1925, none of whom succeeded in organizing an effective enforcement program. H.W. Connors, the first Prohibition administrator in Pittsburgh, bragged that within a year the City and western Pennsylvania would look like a desert. The second administrator was John Enciosis, who had earned a reputation in California for

³⁷ The Lever Food Control Act gave the federal government the power to conserve grain by banning the production of alcohol from wheat, corn, rye yeast, and sugar as an aid to the war effort. The government also limited the alcohol content of beer reducing its content to 2.75% during the war, and to 0.5% at the end of the war.

³⁸ For instance, in 1922, federal agents in Pittsburgh arrested two druggists who were behind a nation-wide liquor smuggling network that stole pre-Prohibition liquor from storage facilities. They used forged Treasury permits to removed liquor from bonded warehouses in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Delaware. The forged permits always limited the shipments to 14 cases because shipments over that number required government confirmation. Richard Gazarik, *Prohibition Pittsburgh*. (Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2017): 36; "Fine Pre-Volstead Liquors Seized in Busy Warehouse," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), April 8, 1923, page 1; "Whiskey Filled Travelling Bags Picked Up Here," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), October 16, 1920, page 1.

³⁹ Gazarik, 33-5. The brewing and distilling industry operated a powerful lobby that successfully fought prohibition legislation for years and exercised considerable influence in local politics across the country. In 1916 a federal grand jury in Pittsburgh indicted 110 brewers for financing the campaigns of politicians by amassing a \$2 million slush fund. The indictments included 73 Pennsylvania breweries, including the Fort Pitt Brewing Company, Duquesne Brewing Company, and the Independent Brewing Company, which were accused of financing the campaigns of one US Senators and 36 Congressmen in the 1913 elections.

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cleaning up the drug trade. Enciosis was replaced because of his criticism of the federal judiciary in Pittsburgh. The third administrator was Edgar Ray, who resigned in frustration. The fourth administrator was Elmer Hawker. He was followed by John Penington, a former Navy commander, who was the most aggressive. In 1930, Penington was assigned to Philadelphia. At his departure, Penington claimed that the City of Pittsburgh officials "protected bootleggers up to the point of murder."⁴⁰ Private actions created additional drama. The Anti-Saloon League, which was widely considered to be the shadow manager of the federal enforcement effort, operated its own force of detectives under the names of local community groups to investigate violations of the law and maintained a vocal criticism of government enforcement. Hazelwood had a local Anti-Saloon League group, called the Hazelwood Enforcement League, which complained about speakeasies operating openly in the neighborhood and hired private detectives to find illegal operations. In 1920, with information provided by the Hazelwood Enforcement League, federal agents seized \$300,000 worth of illegal liquor from speakeasies and stills in Hazelwood.⁴¹

Next to gang warfare and raucous speakeasies, the most prevalent popular culture image of Prohibition is that of raids conducted by enforcement agents, with smashed stills and gutters flowing with illegal alcohol. In Pittsburgh and western Pennsylvania newspaper accounts throughout the 1920s indicated that most of the raids conducted were of speakeasies, illegal stills, and wildcat breweries. Illegal operations were found in private homes, former saloons, confectionary stores, pharmacies, hotels, many fraternal lodges, and private clubs, and even in caves.⁴² Among the hundreds of Pittsburgh and regional newspapers accounts of raids, former breweries were seldom mentioned. In 1921, the Mutual Union Brewery in Aliquippa and Fort Pitt were among the earliest to be raided. Anchor Brewery in Tarentum and Westmoreland Brewery in Suterville were raided in 1922; the IBC Keystone Brewery in Millvale and Crescent Brewery in Washington were raided in 1924; the IBC brewery at Carnegie and one of the former Duquesne brewery buildings were raided in 1925; the former IBC Home Beverage Company in Braddock was raided in 1927; and Iron City Brewery was raided in 1930. The Victor Brewing Company in Jeanette was raided and seized in 1921 and 1922 and raided again in 1923.⁴³

After 1925, with the arrival of John Pennington as new federal chief for the Pittsburgh Prohibition enforcement office, the story of Prohibition in Pittsburgh intensified. Between 1925 and 1930, when he was reassigned to Philadelphia, Pennington's office conducted over 15,000 raids; arrested 17,000

⁴⁰ Gazarik, 46-50.

⁴¹ "Hazelwood Fights Booze Ring" *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), October 6, 1920, page 1.

⁴² "Liquor Taken, Six Arrested in 'Dry' Raids," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), December 3, 1922, page 1; "Record Seizures Made," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), July 10, 1927, page 11.

⁴³ "Anchor Brewery at Tarentum Taken by Police," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), May 1, 1923, page 1; "Duquesne Brewery is Raided," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), April 5, 1925, page 1; "Jeanette Erie South Fork and Smithton Firms in Court Toils," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), January 29, 1922, page 2; "State Police Raid Beer Plant Monday and Dump product," *The Daily Notes* (Canonsburg, Pennsylvania), October 27, 1915, page 3; "Whiskey Wine and Gin Taken in Raid on Brewery," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), March 7, 1930, page 6; "Millvale Brewery Guarded After Raid," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), July 23, 1924, page 8; "Mutual Union and Fort Pitt under Guard of Dry Agents," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), September 17, 1921, page 1; "Youth, 16, Attacked Dry Agent, Charge," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), April 14, 1930, page 9; "Brewing Company Seized by Dry Agents," *The Daily Republican* (Monongahela, Pennsylvania), January 25, 1922, page 1; "Victor Brewing Company Seized by Raiders," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), January 24, 1922, page 6; "Two Breweries Ae Padlocked 5500 Barrels of Beer taken," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) March 29, 1923, page 3.

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bootleggers; destroyed 4,500 stills; closed over 3,200 distilleries; seized 3.4 million gallons of mash, 8,000 gallons of moonshine, and 113,000 gallons of alcohol; and reduced the number of speakeasies from 522 to 9.⁴⁴ With more rigorous enforcement, the level of violence escalated—between law enforcement and bootleggers, and among the factions of organized crime. Between 1926 and 1932, local newspapers presented an appalling saga of mob rule in Pittsburgh, with over 200 gang murders, the police were unable or unwilling to stop the killings.⁴⁵

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At the time, the experiences of the HBC in the early 1920s, seemed like a small part of the sweeping chaos of Prohibition in Pittsburgh, but they reflected significant elements of the early history of Prohibition enforcement in the City. HBC was not the only licensed brewery in the City to be raided during Prohibition—a repurposed Duquesne Brewery building was raided in 1925, and Iron City Brewery was raided in 1930. But both those events resulted in fines, without further action. The actions taken against HBC after the raids, were considered to introduce more rigorous actions against violators. After the December 1922 raid on the Company, the Division Prohibition agent in charge said “a precedent had been set by the local prohibition office with their placing under guard and disconnecting of the machinery of the Hazelwood Brewing Company.” Then “drastic steps were taken by federal authorities to stop the flow of real beer into the Pittsburgh district” when U.S. attorneys filed a petition of libel against the HBC “asking for the seizure, condemnation and destruction of the equipment”, in addition to the destruction of the beer.⁴⁶ The HBC attracted enough attention for the New York Congressman Fiorello LaGuardia to monitor its actions two years after the brewery’s seizure and the corruption trial.

The survival of HBC during Prohibition by illegal brewing is possible, but not provable. Restrictions on brewing and alcohol production by the federal government during World War I already posed a challenge to brewers, and the substantial drop in the number of employees at HBC between 1916 and 1919, suggests that the company had already scaled back production. The brewery being sold in 1922 for a substantial amount also suggests that the purchaser considered it to be viable operation. Whether the new owner, Daniel Sutter, had connections to any organized crime group or simply decided to make easy money, is not known. Two small newspapers items hint that the company officer tried for bribery, Morris Friedman, did have some shady connections. Friedman was arrested in 1922, as well as an officer of the Westmoreland Brewing Company, for violating a court injunction to cease brewing. His defense lawyer provided “documentation” that Friedman had ceased to be an officer of the Westmoreland brewery at the time of the injunction. In 1937, Friedman was arrested for operating an illegal gambling boat on the Youghiogheny River.⁴⁷ Protection rackets operated by the police and by various gangs were notorious in Pittsburgh. A brewery owner may have failed to pay the proper protection. The Hazelwood Anti-Saloon League neighborhood vigilance group may have provided information to the Prohibition enforcement officers.

⁴⁴ Gazarik, 49.

⁴⁵ “Pennington, Administrator of Dry Law, Compiles Great Record in Month,” *Pittsburgh Sunday Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), August 22, 1926, page 3; Gazarik, 67-75.

⁴⁶ “To Halt Beer Flood Drastic Steps Taken at Pittsburgh,” *The News-Journal* (Lancaster, Pennsylvania), July 18, 1923, page 1; Set Precedent in Closing Up Brewery,” *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), December 21, 1922, page 16; “Drastic Action Taken in Brewery Case,” *The Daily Republican* (Monongahela, Pennsylvania), March 20, 1924, page 1.

⁴⁷ “Use Beer Testing Device in Court,” *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), January 19, 1923, page 24; “Boat is Raided,” *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), January 11, 1937, page 15.

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The bribery trial of Morris Friedman was one of the central events in what turned out to be a sordid and disillusioning episode. Repeated reorganizations and cleanups of the Prohibition enforcement Office in Pittsburgh eventually culminated in 1922, with the arrival of a new agent named Saul Grill, a Romanian émigré with a flair for self-promotion and dramatic staging, and, as it turned out, a casual attitude toward the niceties of legal procedures. Shortly after Grill's arrival, the local press learned of the dismissal of his supervisor Elmer Hawker, and the grand jury indictment of Hawker and Morris Friedman, which were credited to Grill. Almost simultaneously, a Pittsburgh grand jury convened and indicted five other Pittsburgh men (for conspiring to bribe federal agents for offering \$20,000 a week for protection for eleven regional breweries, including the HBC), although this case did not go to trial. The national reading public was treated to sensational stories about the scale of corruption and bootlegging in western Pennsylvania being brought to light by Saul Grill. Grill was featured as a wily and clever agent, who played the greed and gullibility of the bootleggers against themselves to gather evidence, primarily by "accepting" bribes, which he then turned over to his superiors. For a while, Grill was portrayed as a star agent, involved in the capture of rum-running boats off the coast of New Jersey. He posed as a prosperous bootlegger and enticed bootleg bosses to incriminate themselves in his seven-room suite at the Pennsylvania Hotel in New York City, and scooping up the Chief of Staff of the U.S. Senator from New Jersey for bribery. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* described him as "the most silent and at the same time the most talked of agent in the service."⁴⁸

However, despite the extravagant publicity, Morris Friedman's case was the only one that went to trial. Grill did not appear as a witness in Friedman's trial, to the confusion of the interested public, the prosecution left uncontested Friedman's testimony that not only did he not offer bribes, he was asked frequently for loans of money and gifts of alcohol by Grill and his partner. Grand juries considering other indictments in Pittsburgh and New Jersey refused to indict; in Connecticut, the judge endorsed the grand jury's acquittal of the defendants and congratulated the jurors for "upholding justice". In every case (reported in the press), the defense successfully pleaded entrapment. Treasury Department agents accused of corruption by Grill, successfully defended themselves on the same basis.⁴⁹ When Grill was

⁴⁸ "Huge Liquor Scandal Found in Pittsburgh Prohibition Office," *The Evening Standard* (Uniontown, Pennsylvania), November 24, 1922, page 1; "Upheaval in Dry Forces Indicated by Changes Here," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), February 23, 1923, page 1, 3; "Prominent People Indicted in Big Liquor Fraud," *The Daily Republican* (Monongahela, Pennsylvania), February 8, 1923, page 1; "Millions Paid for Beer Trade Protection," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), October 19, 1923, page 1, 3; "Bootleggers Fear Outcome of Probe," *The Evening News* (Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania), February 5, 1923, page 1; "Baring of Bootleg Plutocrats' Deeds Here Promised," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), March 21, 1923, page 1, 3; "Officials Quake as Scandal Looms," *The Owensboro Messenger* (Owensboro, Kentucky), November 26, 1922, page 4; "Dry Law Crusader Appears Unguarded in Rum Plot Probe," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), February 6, 1923, page 1; "Saul Grill Here," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), January 15, 1924, page 5; "Saul Grill Here," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), January 15, 1924, page 5; "Saul Grill Ready to Be Bought Again," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), October 30, 1923, page 3.

⁴⁹ "Saul Grill Absent in Friedman Trial," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), December 17, 1924, page 2; "Palms of Dry Agents 'Itched' Continually," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), December 17, 1924, page 1, 7; "Jury Released After Holding Five in Liquor Ring Expose," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), February 8, 1923, page 1, 3; "Pittsburgh Bootleg Bribe Cases in Hands of Grand Jury," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), March 22, 1923, page 1; "Liquor Conspiracy Case Defendants Acquitted," *The Bridgeport Telegram* (Bridgeport, Connecticut), April 11, 1923, page 1, 10; "'Framed' When He Turned Down Graft," *The News* (Paterson, New Jersey), April 3, 1923, page 1, 3; "Free Two Agents in Bribe Trap of Saul Grill," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), February 12, 1925, page 7.

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charged with blackmail in New York and disappeared in early 1925, the Treasury Department dropped all its impending cases based on his evidence and was even forced to return seized evidence. When it was discovered that not all the money allegedly taken by him in “bribes” had been turned over to the Treasury Department, Grill himself became the object of a national search.⁵⁰

The “Pittsburgh brewery case” came to the attention of the Couzens Committee, a Joint Committee established in 1924, under the leadership of Senator James Couzens of Michigan, to investigate the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The Joint Committee went into Executive Session to hear the details involving the seizure of the Hazelwood Brewing Company brewery and the trial of Morris Friedman. Joint Committee members expressed disgust at the details, calling Grill’s actions an “outright frame-up”. At the heart of their interest was the extent of “discretionary powers” claimed by enforcement officers, and the perceived influence of the Anti-Saloon League, whose adherents argued that “absolute freedom of inspection and entrance” should be afforded prohibition enforcement agents.⁵¹ The hearing ended abruptly with an argument between the Joint Committee and the Joint Committee’s Counsel and no immediate action was taken.

National Register Significance

The Hazelwood Brewing Company is significant under Criterion A in the Areas of Industry and Social History. The Hazelwood Brewing Company is significant for its association with a major period of transition and upheaval in the history of brewing in Pittsburgh. It was organized as, and remained, as an independent brewery at a time when consolidation in Pittsburgh eliminated most of the independent breweries. It survived as one of only five area breweries able to resume operations at the end of Prohibition, and it was the only independent brewery in the City to reopen. It occupied a center position in the early enforcement of Prohibition in Pittsburgh. The Hazelwood Brewing Company was the only licensed brewery in the City to be raided. Its officer was the only City or regional brewer to be tried in a nationally publicized trial, in a case that exemplified the issues of prohibition. The brewery retains its character-defining components reflecting its operations in the Period of Significance: the multistory brewery containing the production and aging spaces for the beer.

The extant brewery building reflects the Hazelwood Brewing Company’s involvement with the early years of Prohibition enforcement in Pittsburgh. The brewery building with its brewing vats and cellars were the target of the several raids by Prohibition agents. The building was padlocked; the impounded

⁵⁰ Grill’s wife eventually traced him to Tijuana, in 1930, where he lived with a bigamous wife and “over \$275,000 in cash and jewels”. The incorrigible Grill returned and persuaded Treasury officials to briefly reinstate him on the grounds that he had useful information regarding later bribery cases in New York. The outcome of Grill’s attempted comeback is unknown. After this Grill dropped from view. “Drop Rum Bribe Charge,” *Times Union* (Brooklyn, New York), September 1, 1926, page 13; “‘Star Man’ Ousted by Dry Chiefs,” *The Cincinnati Enquirer* (Cincinnati, Ohio), April 6, 1925, page 14; “Paid Dry Agent \$25,000 Bribe,” *The Boston Globe* (Boston, Massachusetts), March 28, 1924, page 11; “Deserted Spouse Trails Dry Bribe Spy to Tijuana,” *Daily News* (New York, New York), March 4, 1930, page 339; “Grill, Tarnished \$1,000,000 Snooper, Still Holds Job,” *Daily News* (New York, New York), August 21, 1920, page 15; “\$1,000,000 Hero Surrenders in U.S. Dry Probe,” *Daily News* (New York, New York), May 21, 1930, page 95.

⁵¹ “Tilts Enliven Dry Enforcement Quiz,” *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), February 6, 1925, page 4; Theodore A. Huntley, “Grill’s Beer Bribe ‘Plant’ Aired in Senate Probe,” *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), February 6, 1925, page 1, 2.

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beer was kept in it before its destruction. The building was the target of federal prosecutors unprecedented request that the building and equipment as well as the beer, be seized and destroyed. Although part of the building has been demolished, and the clerestory and the freezing vats have been removed, the ice house retains its heavy masonry construction, and on the interior its packed dirt floors and walkway between the areas which held the freezing vats. Although they were prosaic buildings, an ice house was a critical part of a brewery. Only the largest operations could justify the installation and use of continuous refrigeration; most breweries operating in the early 20th century required ice houses to store the ice necessary for storing beer. A search was conducted of the survey records of the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office for the extant early 20th century breweries in Pittsburgh and the surrounding counties. None were discovered with identifiable surviving ice houses.

The central story of the HBC is the role it played in the enforcement of Prohibition. The illegal brewing in itself was common, but not necessary for survival—a number of breweries remained shuttered during Prohibition and reopened in 1933—although they shortly closed again. The federal raids of the HBC and trial of Friedman and Hawker embody the legal contradictions, economic creativity, and popular culture of Prohibition. The case illustrates the havoc created in the legal system, the systematic practice of corruption and bribery at every level of government, the drama created by the press in its presentation of events, the manipulateness and grandstanding by federal agents, and the refusal of the juries to convict violators of the law.

Comparisons

Architecture: In the City of Pittsburgh, the Hazelwood Brewing Company is the only remaining example of an independent brewery constructed following modern, turn-of-the-century brewery design. The Liberty Brewing Company, which operated between 1904 and 1920 was demolished at an unknown date (Figure 21). The Liberty Brewing Company was also distinctive in that it was designed in the Renaissance Revival style by local architect, Otto Wolf. The ca. 1897 PBC Phoenix Brewery reflects the multistory construction of modern breweries, but also has a decorated primary elevation typical of earlier brewery construction (Figure 22). A number of other breweries constructed in the period between 1900 and 1920 solidly reflect the contemporary patterns of brewery construction: multistory, masonry construction with little or no decorative detailing. In Pittsburgh, the PBC Bauerlein Star Brewery (ca. 1900) (Figure 23) and the IBC Hoehl Brewery (1899) (Figure 24) remain. The other independent breweries—Fort Pitt, Anchor, and Tube City—reflect differing stylistic elements. The Anchor Brewing Co. building in Brackenridge (1907) (Figure 25) reflected the most prosaic construction, being a three-storey brick block with no decorative detailing. The Fort Pitt Brewing Company building was rebuilt in 1949 (Figure 26), as an Art Deco complex; only part of one building remains. The original block of the Tube City Brewing Company brewery in McKeesport was constructed in 1903 (Figure 27), as a multi-story brick complex, but it reflected Renaissance Revival architectural detailing and ornate windows. It was demolished in 1979. In the surrounding region are a number of breweries that reflect the early 20th century wave of brewery construction: the Anchor Brewing Company (Brackenridge, Allegheny County, 1907) (Figure 25), Labor Brewing Company (Uniontown, Fayette County 1905) (Figure 28), Republic Brewing Company (Cardale Fayette County 1910) (Figure 29), Victor Brewing Company (Jeanette, Westmoreland County, 1907) (Figure 30), Star Brewing Company (Greensburg, Westmoreland County, 1905) (Figure 31), and the Eureka Brewery (Smithton Westmoreland County, 1907) (Figure 32).

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Breweries and Prohibition: Newspaper accounts identify a small number of former breweries subjected to raids and or seizure in the 1920s and early 1930s. The consequences of most of these raids was destruction of seized materials and fines. The Eureka Brewery was established in Smithton in 1907 (Figure 32); during Prohibition the owners were arrested for bootlegging and fined \$3,000. The Westmoreland Brewing Company in Sutersville was owned in 1920 by Morris Friedman, who was arrested in 1922, when the brewery was raided (Figure 33). The Victor Brewing Company in Jeanette, Westmoreland County, was founded by Frank Maddas in 1907 (Figure 30), with a capital of \$400,000. Maddas also went on to start up Republic Brewery in 1909 (Figure 31), and Greensburg Brewery in 1916 (Figure 31), to serve both of those local markets. With Prohibition, Maddas rebranded the company as the Jeannette Beverage Company, but allegedly continued brewing beer. The Jeannette Beverage Company, still referred to in newspapers as the Victor Brewing Company, was raided in 1921, seized in 1922, and raided again in 1923. In 1933, the brewery re-opened and grew to a production capacity of 100,000 barrels of beer per year under the Old Shay and Steinhouse labels. In 1940, Madda was ordered by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals to pay the federal government nearly \$600,000, 50% of “fraud penalties” and interest on an estimated \$2 million on income that stemmed from the sale of alcohol during early prohibition. The Victor Brewing Company was placed into receivership and was declared bankrupt on January 31, 1941 (Figure 30). Fort Pitt Brewing Company bought the brewery for \$330,000, shuttered the Victor operations and relocated the 60 employees to its Sharpsburg plant.⁵²

⁵² <https://abandonedonline.net/victor-brewing-company/>, accessed on July 12, 2020.

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Hazelwood Brewing Company

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- "Agents to Get 10,000 Barrels of Real Beer," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), July 18, 1923, page 17.
- "Alleged Bribes Shown at Trial," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), December 16, 1924, page 5.
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- "Beer Flowing in Pittsburgh," *Dayton Daily News* (Dayton, Ohio), May 14, 1926, page 22.
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- "Grill's Beer Bribe 'Plant' Here Aired at Senate Probe," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), February 6, 1925, page 1 and 2.
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- Legal notice to creditors. *Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), October 15, 1938, page 16.
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- "Liquor Taken, Six Arrested in 'Dry' Raids," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), December 3, 1922, page 1.
- "Lock Brewery After Seizure by U.S. Agents," *New Castle News* (New Castle, Pennsylvania), December 21, 1922, page 17.
- "McConnell's Aides Give \$25,000 Bail," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), October 22, 1921, page 5.
- "Millions Paid for Beer Trade Protection," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), October 19, 1923, page 1, 3.
- "Millvale Brewery Guarded After Raid," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), July 23, 1924, page 8.

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- "Moerlein Beer is Given Tests," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), July 13, 1936, page 25.
- "Mutual Union and Fort Pitt under Guard of Dry Agents," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), September 17, 1921, page 1.
- "New Brewery Plans Ready," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), October 29, 1904, page 10.
- "New Yorker Wrong Says Dry Boss Here," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), May 16, 1926, page 1.
- "Offer New Beer Issue," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), June 16, 1933, page 23.
- "Officials Quake as Scandal Looms," *The Owensboro Messenger* (Owensboro, Kentucky), November 26, 1922, page 4.
- "Order Booze Destroyed," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), April 1, 1925, page 4.
- "Paid Dry Agent \$25,000 Bribe," *The Boston Globe* (Boston, Massachusetts), March 28, 1924, page 11.
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- "Pittsburgh Brewer Found Not Guilty," *The Wilkes-Barre Record* (Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania), December 18, 1924.
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- "Prohibition Enforcement Here a 'Disgrace'", *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), June 23, 1922, page 1, 7.
- "Prominent People Indicted in Big Liquor Fraud," *The Daily Republican* (Monongahela, Pennsylvania), February 8, 1923, page 1.
- "Property Sale in Hazelwood," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), July 2, 1922, page 15.
- "Push Drive to Put Pittsburgh in List of arid Sections," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), April 8, 1923, page 1.
- "Ranks of Beer Makes Grow," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), July 17, 1933, page 17.
- "Record Seizures Made," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), July 10, 1927, page 11.
- "Seek to Quash Charges Against Pittsburghers," *The Evening News* (Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania), November 27, 1923, page 19.
- "Set Precedent in Closing Up Brewery," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), December 21, 1922, page 16.

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- "Saul Grill Beer Cases Go on Trial Tomorrow," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), December 15, 1924, page 10.
- "Saul Grill Here," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), January 15, 1924, page 5.
- "Saul Grill Ready to Be Bought Again," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), October 30, 1923, page 3.
- "Set Precedent in Closing Up Brewery," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), December 21, 1922, page 16.
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- "To the Public," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), January 2, 1937, page 4.
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- "Three Breweries Resume Production," *The Daily Republican* (Monongahela, Pennsylvania), June 3, 1952, page 1.
- "Tilts Enliven Dry Enforcement Quiz," *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), February 6, 1925, page 4.
- "Two Breweries Ae Padlocked 5500 Barrels of Beer taken," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) March 29, 1923, page 3.
- "Two Brewing Plants May be Destroyed," *The Daily Republican* (Monongahela, Pennsylvania), July 18, 1923, page 1.
- "Two Indicted by Erie Grand Jury," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), March 22, 1923, page 1.
- "Upheaval in Dry Forces Indicated by Changes Here," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), February 23, 1923, page 1, 3.
- "US Attorneys Busy Preparing Evidence in Liquor Cases," *Pittsburgh Daily Post* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), January 13, 1923, page 2.
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- Van Every, Dale. "Federal Agents May Aid Pinchot Dry Plan," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), January 28, 1923, page 1.

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"Victor Brewing Company Seized by Raiders," *The Pittsburgh Press* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), January 24, 1922, page 6.

"Whiskey Filled Travelling Bags Picked Up Here," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), October 16, 1920, page 1.

"Whiskey Wine and Gin Taken in Raid on Brewery," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), March 7, 1930, page 6.

"Whole Force Arrested," *The York Dispatch* (York, Pennsylvania), August 13, 1923, page 1.

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .4

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Latitude: 40.407720

Longitude: -79.945537

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The NR boundary for the Hazelwood Brewing Company follows the approximate .4 parcel of land defined by Lytle Street to the west; an adjacent property, tax parcel #0056-K-00047 located at 5019 Lytle Street on the south; tax parcel #0056-K-00032-0000-00 located at 5030 Gloster Street on the east; and the following tax parcels: #0056-J-00038-0000-00 located at 27 Tecumseh Street, tax parcel #0056-K-00025-0000-00 (a vacant lot) located on Tecumseh Street, tax parcel #0056-K-00027-0000-00 located at 9 Tecumseh Street, tax parcel #0056-K-00028-0000-00 (a vacant lot) located on Tecumseh Street, tax parcel #0056-K-00029-0000-00 (a vacant lot) located on Tecumseh Street, tax parcel #0056-K-00030-0000-00 (a vacant lot) located on Tecumseh Street, all located to the north of the site. The entire boundary covers two tax parcels, #0056-K-00035-0000-00 and #0056-K-00031-0000-00, which can be located in the Allegheny County Courthouse. The boundary is shown on the Site Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes all of the land and physical resources historically associated with the Hazelwood Brewing Company.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Bonnie Wilkinson Mark
organization: Delta Development Group, Inc.
street & number: 2000 Technology Parkway
city or town: Mechanicsburg state: PA zip code: 17050
e-mail bmark@deltaone.com
telephone: (717) 441-9030
date: July 29, 2020

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Hazelwood Brewing Company
City or Vicinity: City of Pittsburgh
County: Allegheny **State:** Pennsylvania
Photographer: Bonnie Wilkinson Mark
Date Photographed: February 5, 2020

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1. Brewery, west elevation facing east.
2. Brewery, south and west elevations facing northeast.
3. Brewery, east elevation facing west.
4. Brewery, north and west elevations facing southeast.
5. Roma Way, looking south with the Ice House located on the left. Camera facing south.
6. Brewery, 1st Floor, Bay 3 facing northeast.
7. Brewery, 1st Floor, Bay 3 with hole in the floor for the mash tun facing west.
8. Brewery, 1st Floor, Bay 3 with hole in the floor for the mash tun facing northwest.
9. Brewery, 2nd Floor, Bay 2 facing east.
10. Brewery, 2nd Floor, Bay 3 facing northwest.
11. Brewery, 2nd Floor, Bay 3, Mezzanine looking down at the mash tun opening. Camera facing west.
12. Brewery, 2nd Floor, Bay 3, Mezzanine facing southwest.
13. Brewery, 3rd Floor, Bay 3 facing northeast.
14. Brewery, 4th Floor with camera facing northeast.
15. Ice House, east elevation facing west.
16. Ice House, north and east elevations facing southwest.
17. Ice House, west elevation facing east.
18. Ice House, south elevation facing northwest.
19. Ice House, 1st Floor facing southwest.
20. Ice House, 1st Floor facing southwest.

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Chronology



- Original 1905 brick building
- Ca. 1915 brick side addition
- Original 1905 brick building, side-wing demo'd
- Original 1905 brick ancillary addition demo'd ca. 2000
- Original ca. 1915 ancillary addition demo'd ca. 2000
- Post. 1960 non-historic rear additions demo'd ca
- 1998 Tornado demo'd part of 4th floor

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Table 1: Breweries listed in the 1913 Industrial Directory of Pennsylvania, with employment data for 1916/1919 and years of operation.

- Entry in green is the Hazelwood Brewing Company.
- Entries in white are non-affiliated breweries
- Entries in pink are Crescent Brewing Co. owned breweries
- Entries with the peach fill are Independent Brewing Co breweries (IBC)**
- Entries with the gold background are Pittsburgh Brewing Company breweries (PBC)***

Brewery 1913	Community	County	1916	1919	Years
Hazelwood Brewing Co	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	54	29	1905-1933, Hazelwood Beverage Company 1933-1934, Derby Brewing Company 1934-1937
Anchor Brewing Co	Brackenridge	Allegheny	46	49	1897-1920, 1933-1940
Crescent Brewing Co	Duquesne	Allegheny		20	1915-1920
Old Economy Brewing Co	Fair Oaks	Allegheny			1907-1914
Tube City Brewing Co	McKeesport	Allegheny	38	32	1903-1920, 1933-1955
Liberty Brewing Co	Pittsburgh	Allegheny		32	1907-1920
Fort Pitt Brewing Co*	Sharpsburg	Allegheny	50	49	1906-1920,1933-1957
Mutual Union Brewing Co	Aliquippa	Beaver	110	111	1907-1920
Yough Brewing Co	Connellsville	Fayette	34		1899-1920, 1933-1940
Brownsville Brewing Co	Brownsville	Fayette	26	10	1905-1920, 1933-1935
Masontown Brewing Co	Masontown	Fayette	30	30	1905-1920, 1934
Johnson Brewing Co	New Salem	Fayette		8	1904-1920
Republic Brewing Co	Republic	Fayette	19	13	1910-1920
Labor Brewing Co	Uniontown	Fayette		41	1905-1920
Fayette Brewing Co	Uniontown	Fayette	40	33	1900-1920
Acme Brewing Co	Bentleyville	Washington	19	23	1907-1920, 1933-1934
Donora Brewing Co	Donora	Washington	18	19	1905-1920
H. Roth Brewery	Monongahela	Washington	20	20	1910-1920, 1933-1935
Moose Brewing Co	Roscoe	Washington	31	30	1903-1920, 1933-1949
Washington Brewing Co	Washington	Washington	25	28	19003-1920, 1933-1940
Crescent Brewing Co (1919)	Washington	Washington		24	1897-1920

Hazelwood Brewing Company
Name of Property

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Brewery 1913	Community	County	1916	1919	Years
Greensburg Brewing Co	Greensburg	Westmoreland	7	27	1898-1920, 1933-1939
Star Brewing Co	Greensburg	Westmoreland	30		1905-1920
Hyde Park Brewing & Ice Co	Hyde Park	Westmoreland	43	31	1905-1920, 1933-1934
Crescent Brewing Co	Irwin	Westmoreland	96	27, 22 (two breweries)	1904-1920, 1934
Victor Brewing Co	Jeanette	Westmoreland	70	9	1908-1920, 1933-1940, Fort Pitt Brewing Co 1940-1955
Eureka Brewing Co	Smithton	Westmoreland	31	21	1907-1920, Jones Brewing Co 1933-present
Westmoreland Brewing Co	Sutersville	Westmoreland	37	32	1899-1920
Independent Brewing Co (IBC)**	All breweries		804		
IBC Home Brewery	Braddock	Allegheny		33	1901-1904, IBC 1904-1920
IBC Chartiers Valley Brewery	Carnegie	Allegheny		51	1901-1904, 1904-1920, Duquesne Brewing Co 1933-1952 (demolished)
IBC First National Brewery	McKees Rocks	Allegheny		47	1901-1904, IBC 1904-1920, Duquesne Brewing Co 1937-1951
IBC American Brewery	Millvale	Allegheny		Not listed	1902-1905, IBC 1905-1920
IBC Hilltop Brewery	Mt Oliver	Allegheny		31	1902-1904, IBC 1904-1920
IBC Pittsburgh breweries	Pittsburgh	Allegheny		219, 75, 49, 37	(four separate entries are given for IBC in Pittsburgh but individual components are not identified)
IBC Anderton Brewery	Beaver Falls	Beaver		39	1891-1904, IBC 1904-1920, Duquesne Brewing Co 1934
IBC Butler Brewery	Butler	Butler		closed	1902-1904, IBC 1904-1917
IBC Charleroi Brewery	Charleroi	Washington		31	1899-1904, IBC 1904-1920
IBC Globe Brewery	Monongahela	Washington		20	IBC 1904-1920
IBC Loyalhanna Brewery	Latrobe	Westmoreland		59	1901-1906, IBC 1906-1920, Duquesne Brewing Co 1933-1934
IBC Monessen Brewery	Monessen	Westmoreland		34	1902-1905, IBC 1905-1920, Duquesne Brewing Co 1934
IBC New Kensington Brewery	New Kensington	Westmoreland		62	1897-1904, IBC 1904-1920
Pittsburgh Brewing Co (PBC)***	All breweries		902		
PBC McKeesport Brewery	McKeesport	Allegheny		17	1897-1899, 1899-1920

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Brewery 1913	Community	County	1916	1919	Years
PBC Millvale Brewery (1919)	Millvale	Allegheny		29	
PBC Pittsburgh breweries	Pittsburgh	Allegheny		592	
PBC Connellsville Brewery (1919)	Connellsville	Fayette		25	1892-1899, PBC 1899-1920
PBC Uniontown Brewery	Uniontown	Fayette		29	1898-1899, PBC 1899-1920, 1933-1948
PBC Jeannette Brewery (1919)	Jeannette	Westmoreland		40	1895-1899, PBC 1899-1920
PBC Latrobe Brewery	Latrobe	Westmoreland		47	1893-1899, PBC 1899-1920
PBC Mt Pleasant Brewery	Mt Pleasant	Westmoreland		48	1894-1899, 1899-1920

*Fort Pitt Brewing Company was organized in suburban Sharpsburg in 1906 and remained a modest operation until the end of Prohibition. The company saw great success in the post-Prohibition years. The company built a new Art Deco brewery on its site in Sharpsburg in 1949. Brewing continued in Sharpsburg until 1957, when the company became heavily involved in building jukeboxes and electronics, reorganizing as the Seeburg Corporation. Brewing of the Fort Pitt brand moved to Baltimore and later Smithton, PA.

**The Independent Brewing Company (IBC) formed in 1904-1905 as a merger of 18 area breweries, with an emphasis on breweries in the outlying areas. In Pittsburgh, the company consisted of its flagship Duquesne Brewing Company plant, and the assets of the unfinished and bankrupt Highland Brewing Company, which was subsequently abandoned. The other breweries in the merger were the Lutz Brewery in Allegheny, American and Hoehl Breweries in Millvale, Gambrinus and New Kensington Breweries in New Kensington, and breweries in McKees Rocks, Butler, Beaver Falls, Homestead, Charleroi, Monessen, Mt Oliver, Braddock, Latrobe and Monongahela (Musson, 8). Several breweries acquired by IBC were closed shortly after acquisition. The IBC capital stock was worth more than \$13 million and its overall capacity was 400,000 barrels. Following Prohibition, the company reverted to its Duquesne brand, and kept a few of its smaller breweries operating for a short time. By the 1940s the Duquesne brand was one of the country's ten largest brewers before a long decline led to its closing in 1972.

***Pittsburgh Brewing Company (PBC) was the first of the area's great brewery mergers. Pittsburgh Brewing Company organized in 1899 from 21 regional breweries, making it the third largest beer conglomerate in the country. The merger involved Iron City, Phoenix, Bauerlein, Eberhart & Ober, Ober, Keystone, Straub, Wainwright, Winter, Nusser, Lauer, Seiferth, Hippely, and Hauch Breweries in the City of Pittsburgh (Musson, 7). It also included breweries in Uniontown, Latrobe, Connellsville, McKeesport, Mount Pleasant, Scottdale, and Jeannette. The PBC had a capital worth of \$20 million, and a capacity of over 500,00 barrels. The PBC eked through Prohibition, and afterward revived the Iron City brand, which became identified with the City of Pittsburgh through heavy advertising with the city's sports teams. The Iron City plant in Lawrenceville closed in 2009.

Hazelwood Brewing Company
Name of Property

Allegheny County, PA
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USGS Map

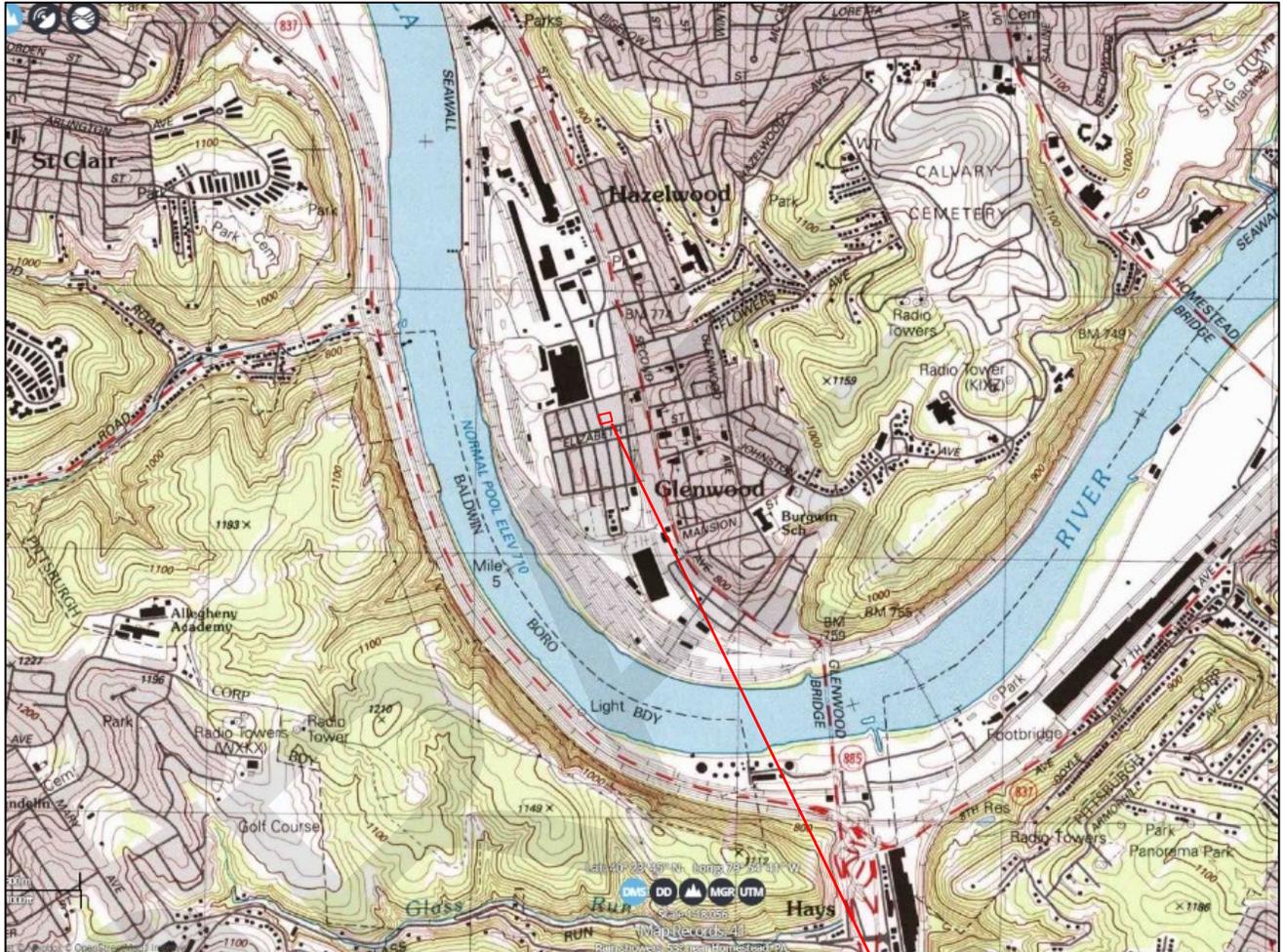


Figure 4 – USGS Map – Pittsburgh East Quad. Scale: 1:18,059

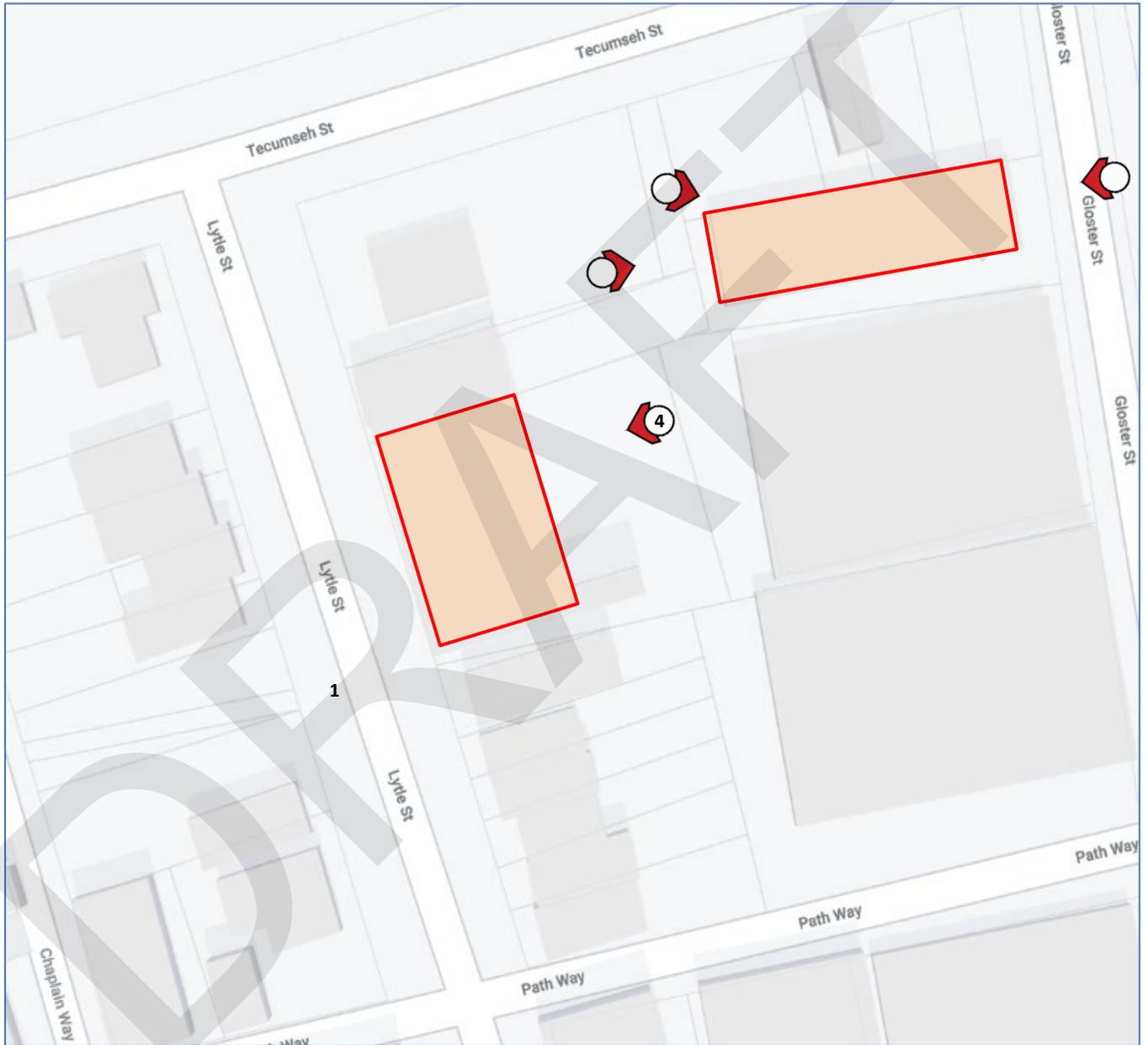


Site -
Lat: 40.407720
Long: -79.945537

Hazelwood Brewing Company
Name of Property

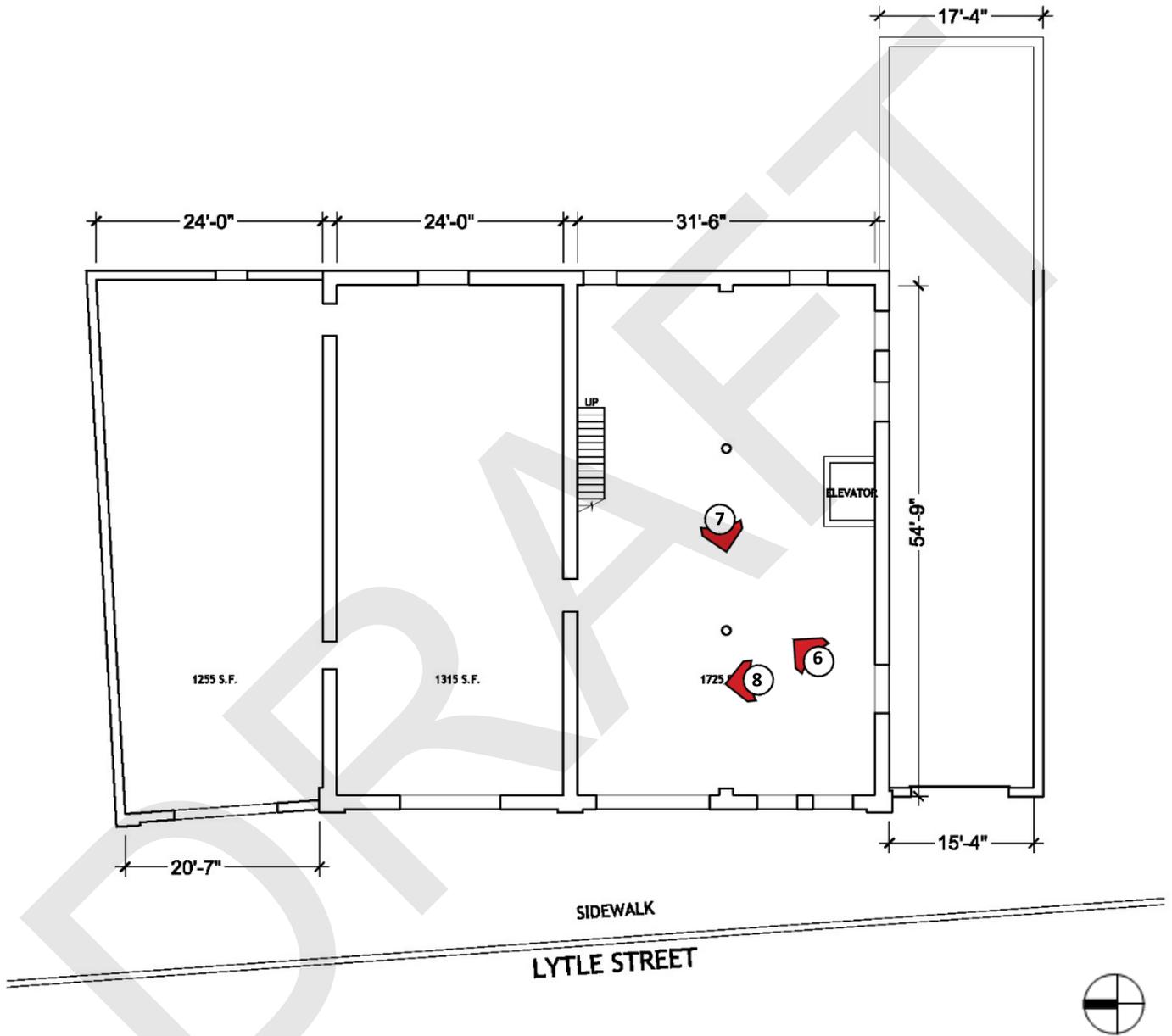
Allegheny County, PA
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Photograph Keys



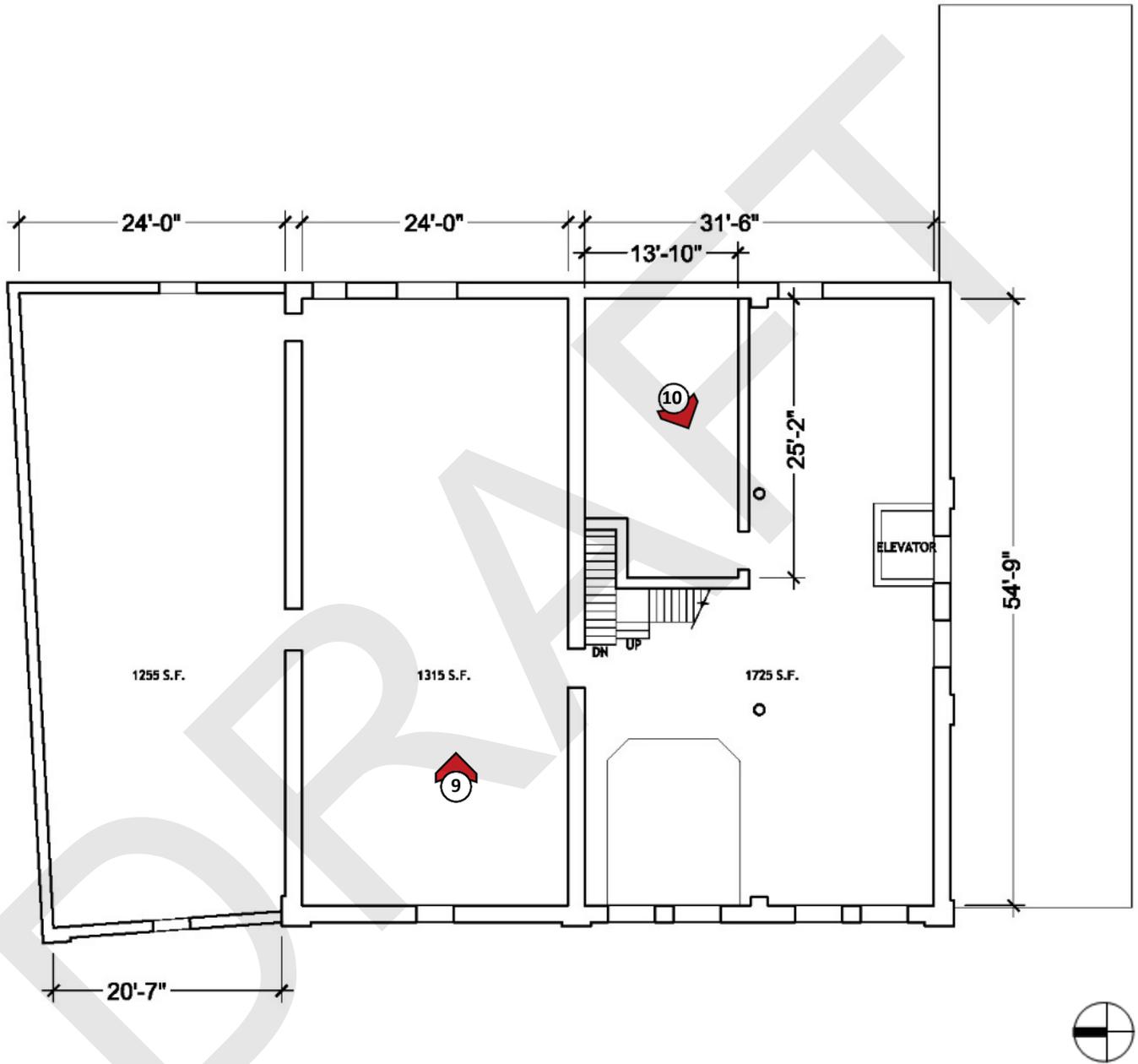
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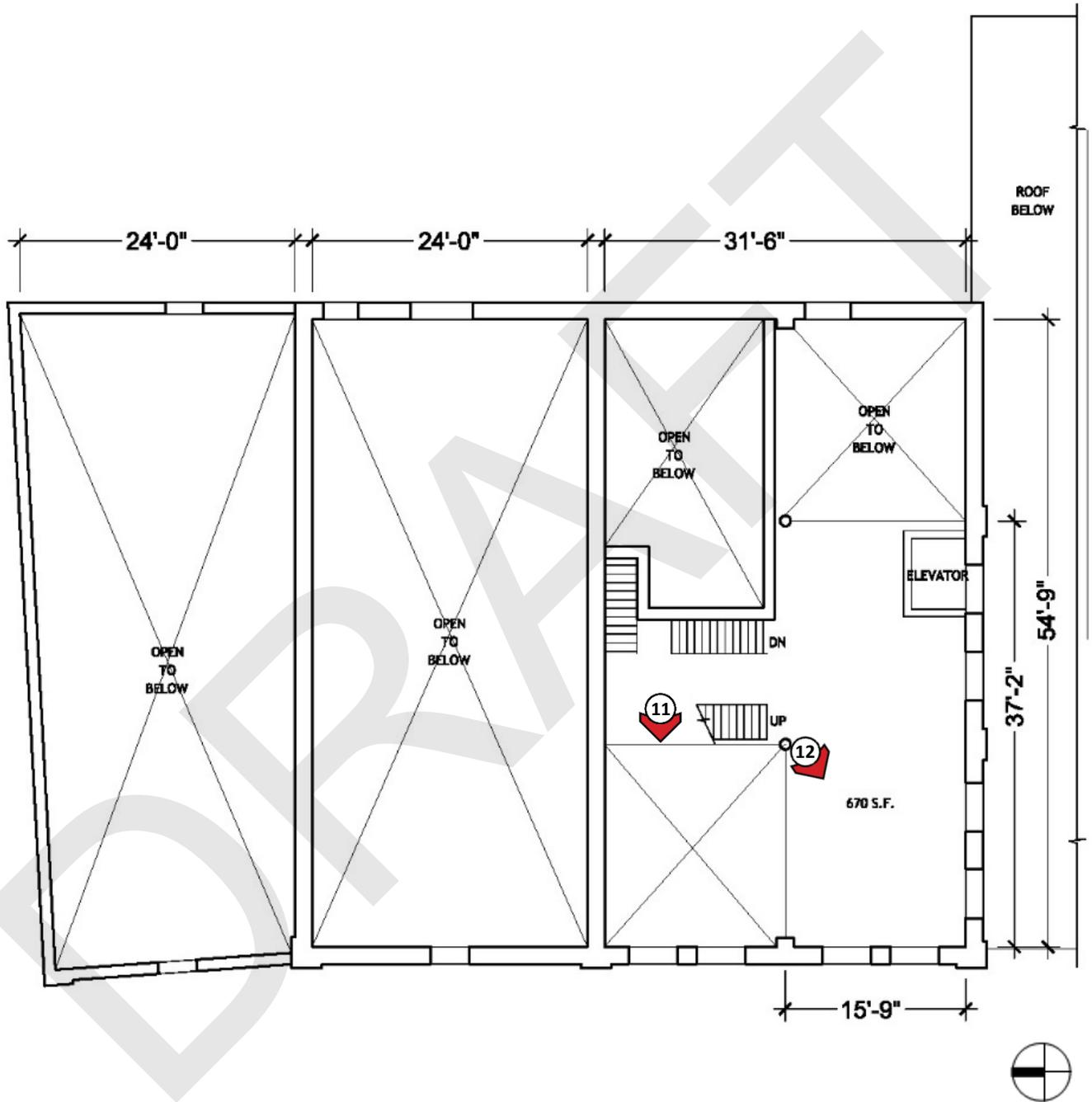
Hazelwood Brewing Company
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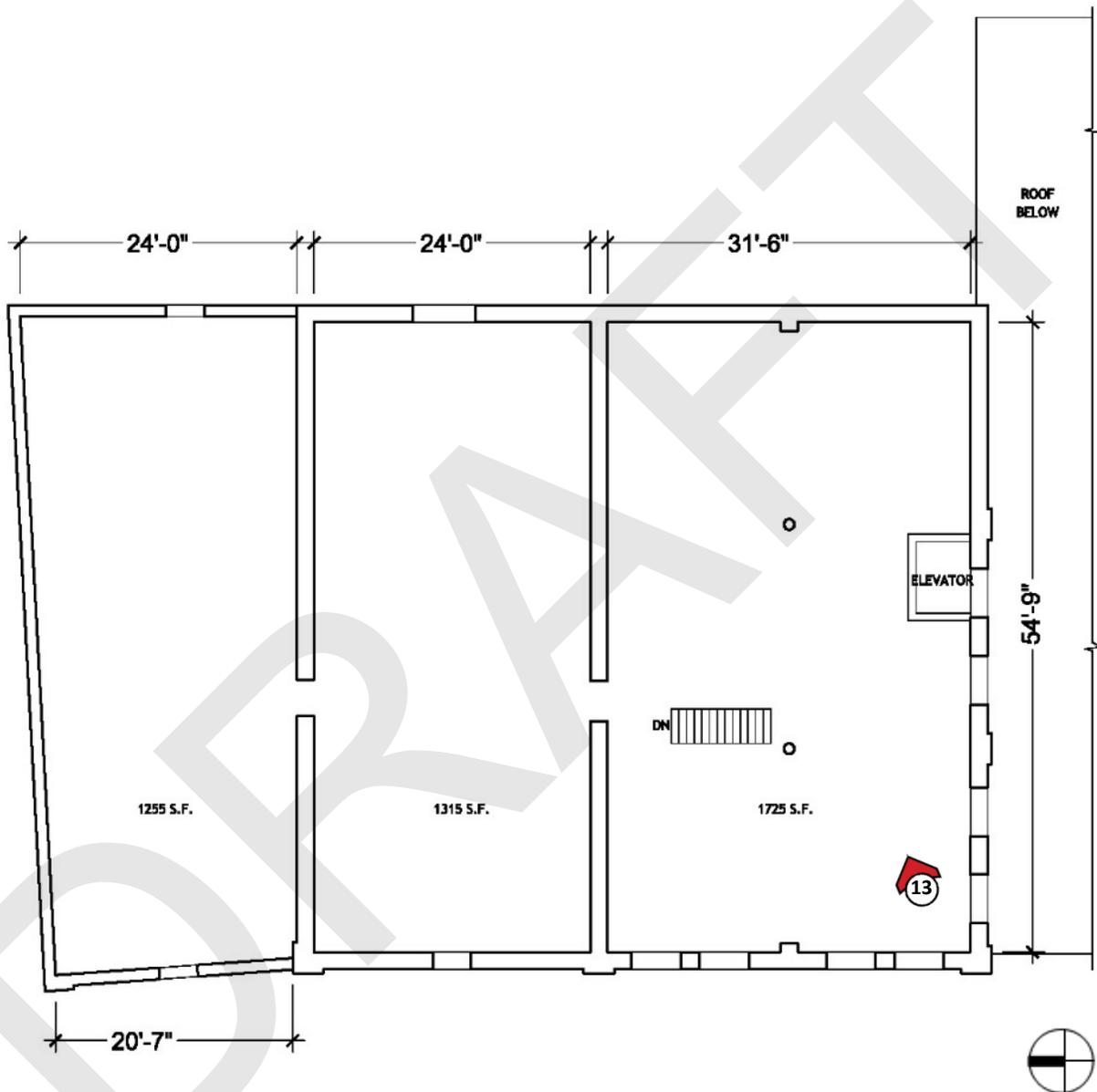
Hazelwood Brewing Company
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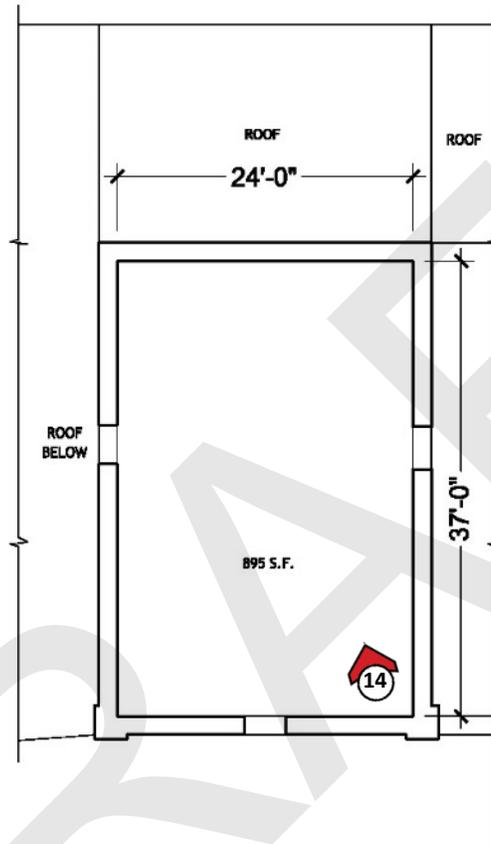
Hazelwood Brewing Company
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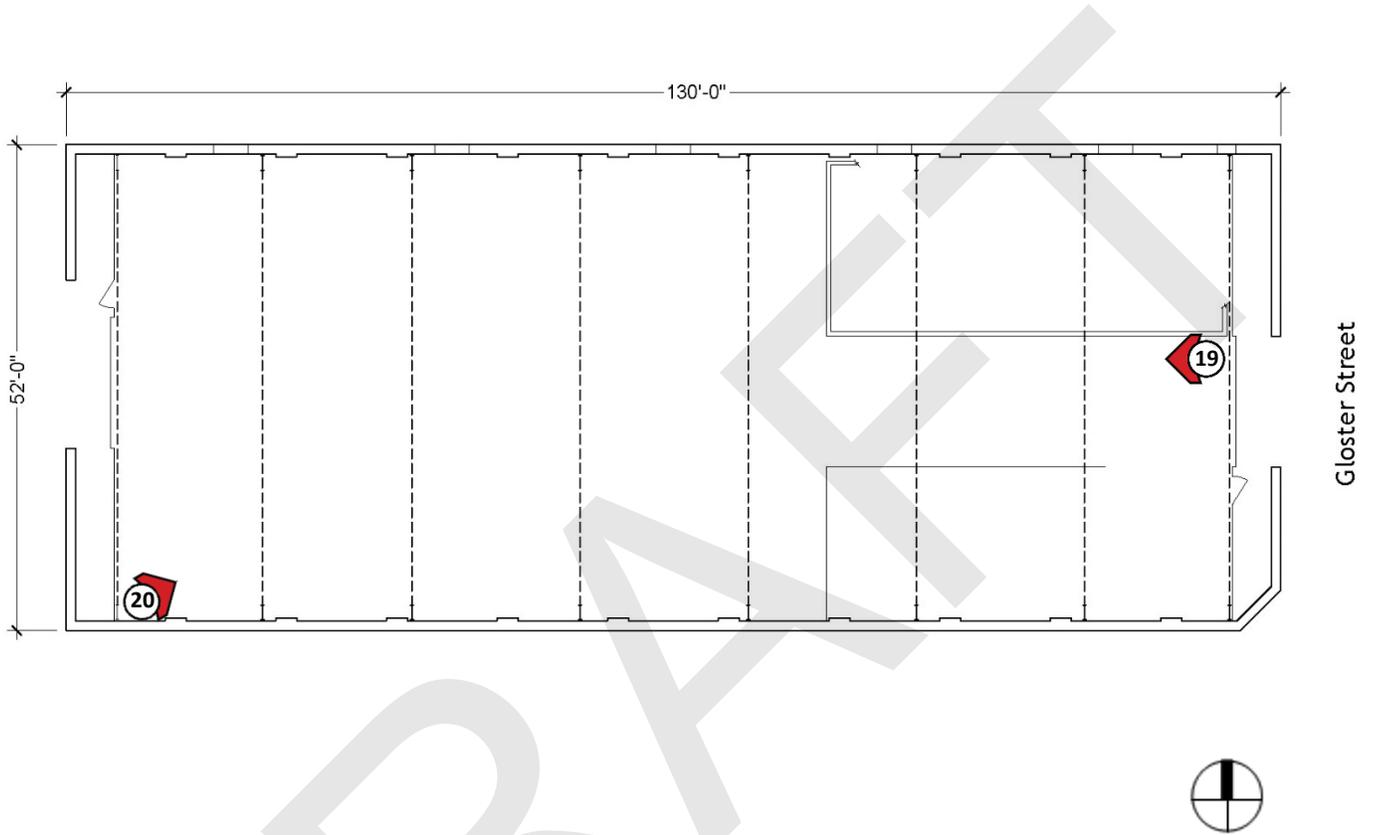
Hazelwood Brewing Company
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Hazelwood Brewing Company
Name of Property

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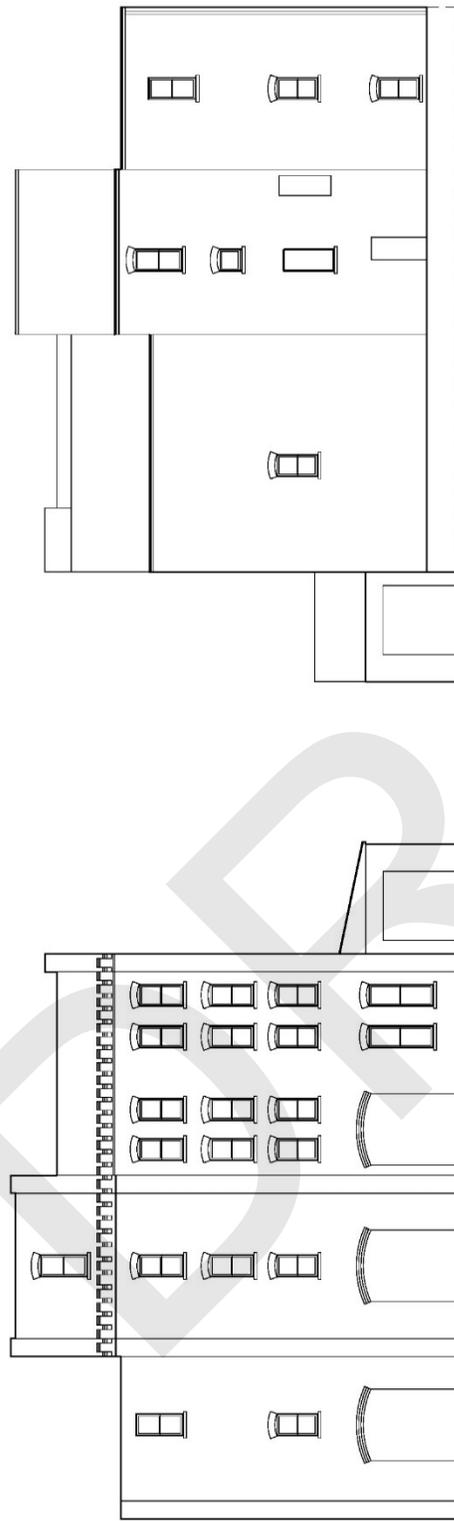


Hazelwood Brewing Company
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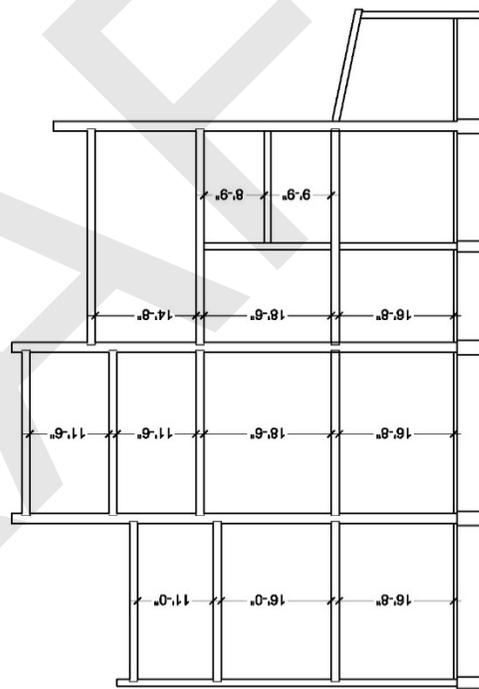
Ellis Schmidlapp, Arc
 552 N. Neville Street
 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
 412-303-3784

Drawing Elevations



2 EXISTING EAST ELEVATION

1 EXISTING WEST (LYTLE ST) ELEVATION



3 EXISTING SECTION

HAZELWOOD BREWERY

Lytle Street
 PITTSBURGH, PA

GRAPHIC SCALE



THE PROGRESS FUND

425 W Pittsburgh Street
 GREENSBURG, PA

Figure 6 – Existing condition elevations.

Hazelwood Brewing Company
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Historic Images



Figure 7 – Photograph of south and west elevations, PHLF survey, 1979. *Source:* Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation.

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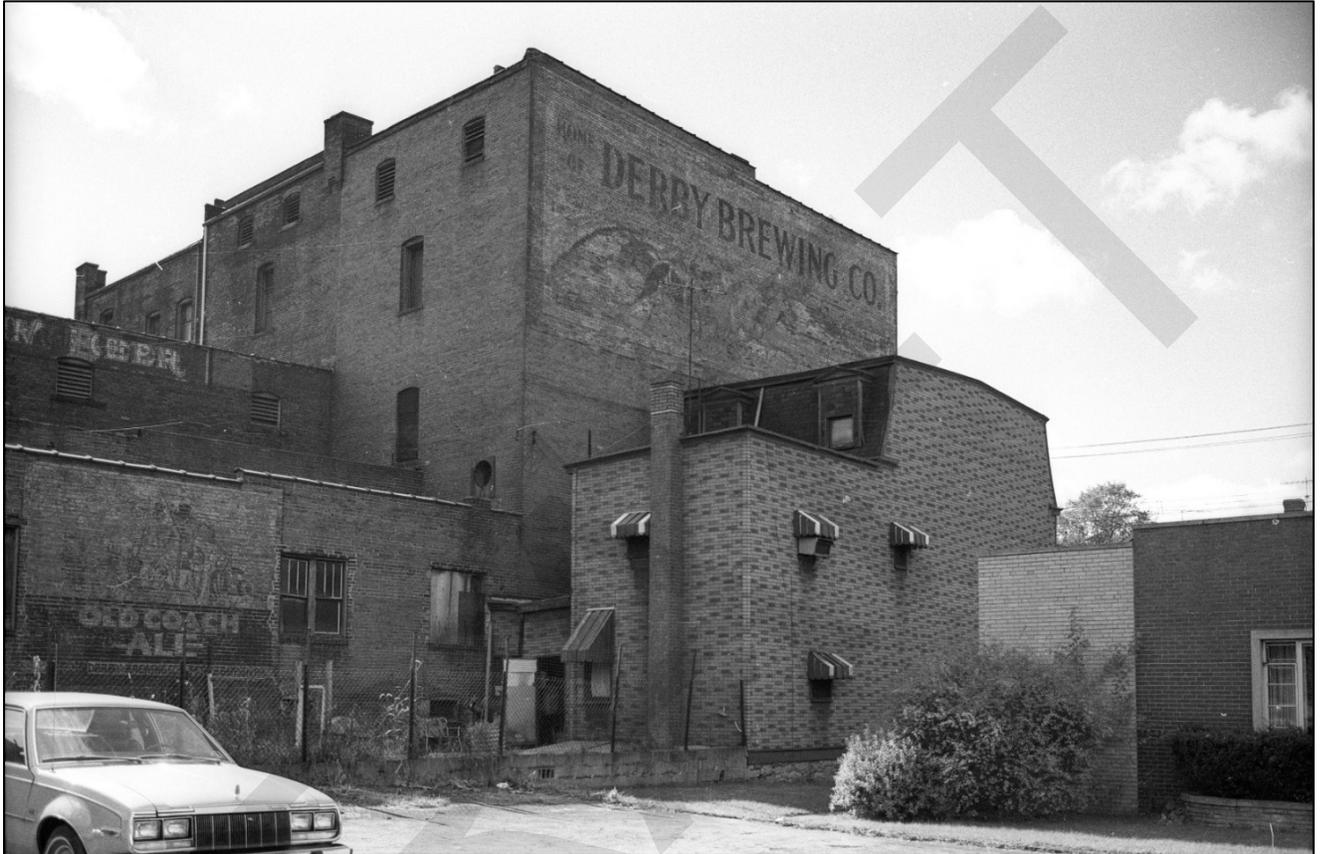


Figure 8 – Photograph of north and east elevations, PHLF survey, 1979. *Source:* Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation.

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Sanborn Insurance Maps

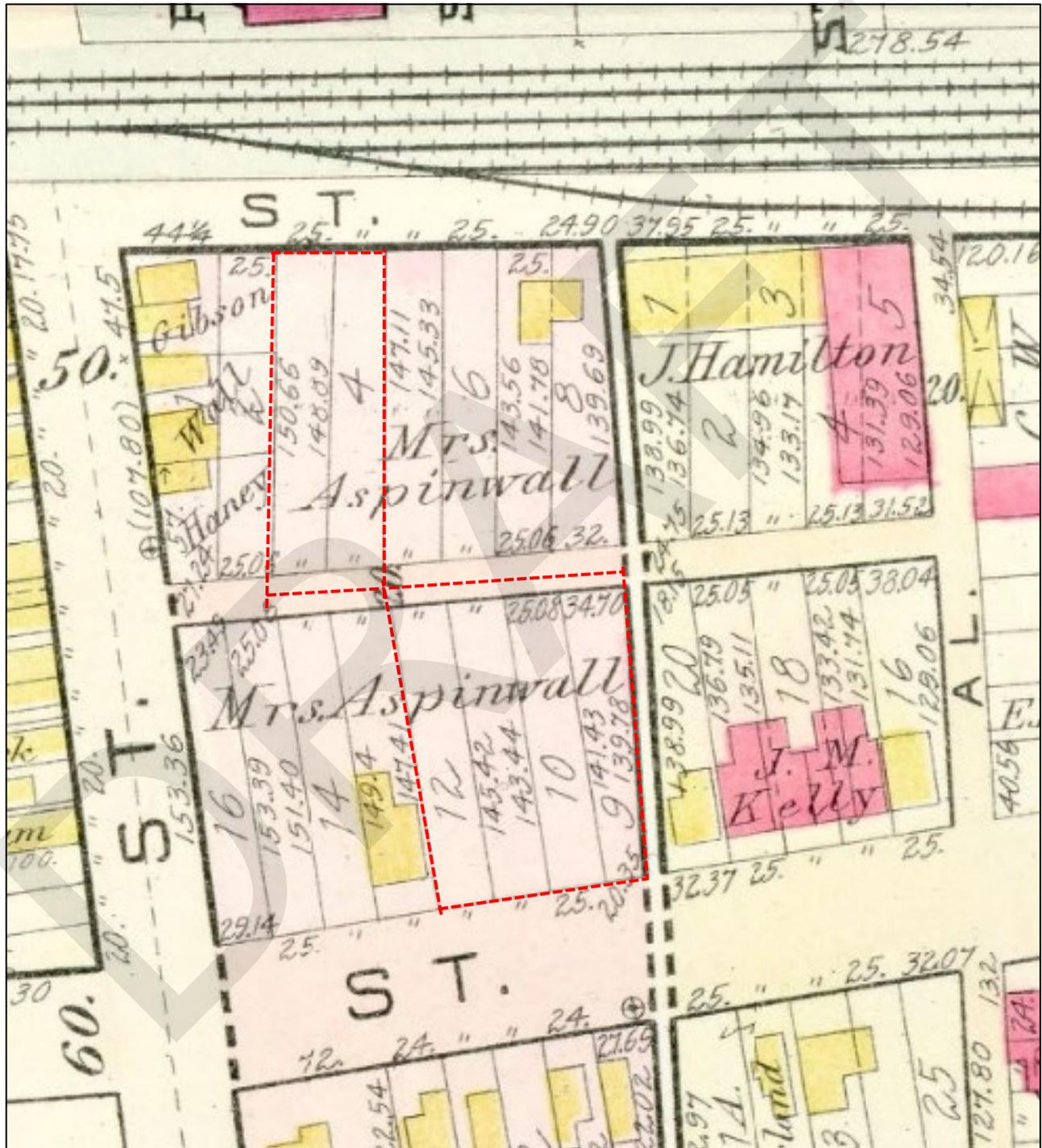


Figure 9 – 1898 Fire Insurance Map, Volume 1, Plate 26, Hopkins Map Co., 1898. Source: <https://www.historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt%3A20090529-hopkins-0028>.

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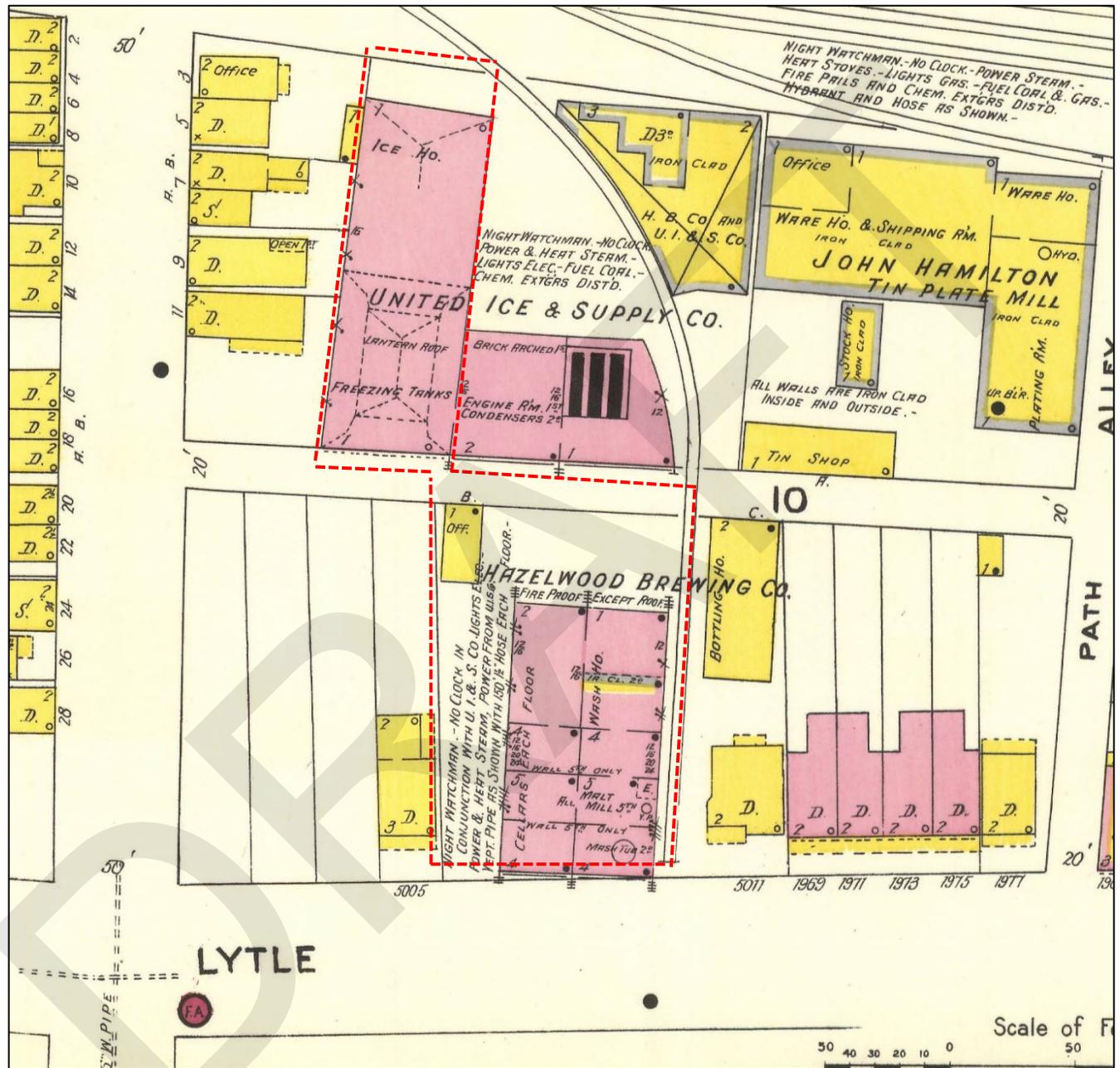


Figure 10 – 1905 Fire Insurance Map, Volume 3, Sheet 326, Sanborn Map Company, 1905. Source: <https://libraries.psu.edu/about/collections/sanborn-fire-insurance-maps>.

Hazelwood Brewing Company
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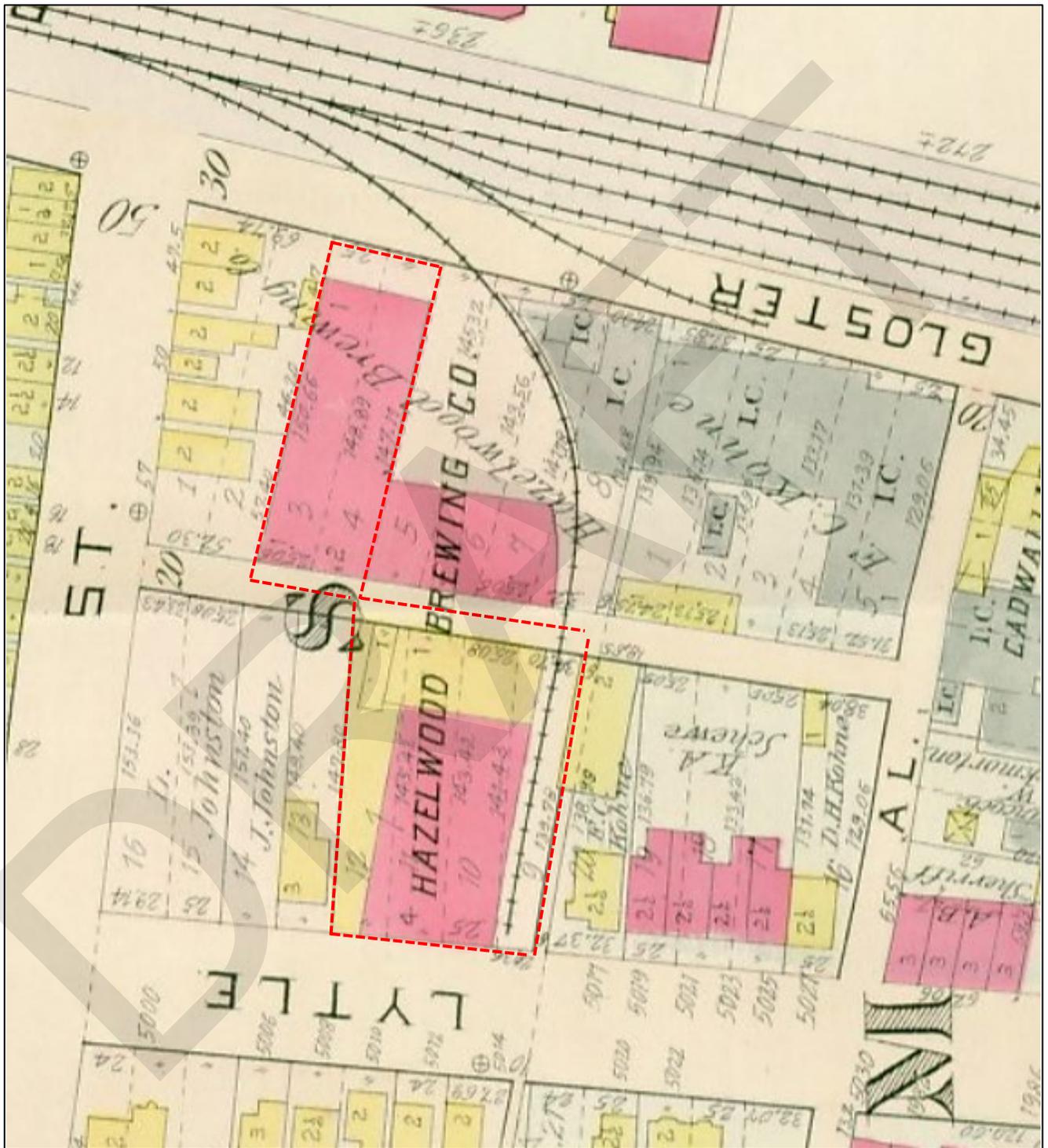


Figure 11 – 1911 Fire Insurance Map, Volume 4, Plate 31, Hopkins Map Co., 1911. Source: <https://www.historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt%3A20090514-hopkins-0033/viewer>

Hazelwood Brewing Company
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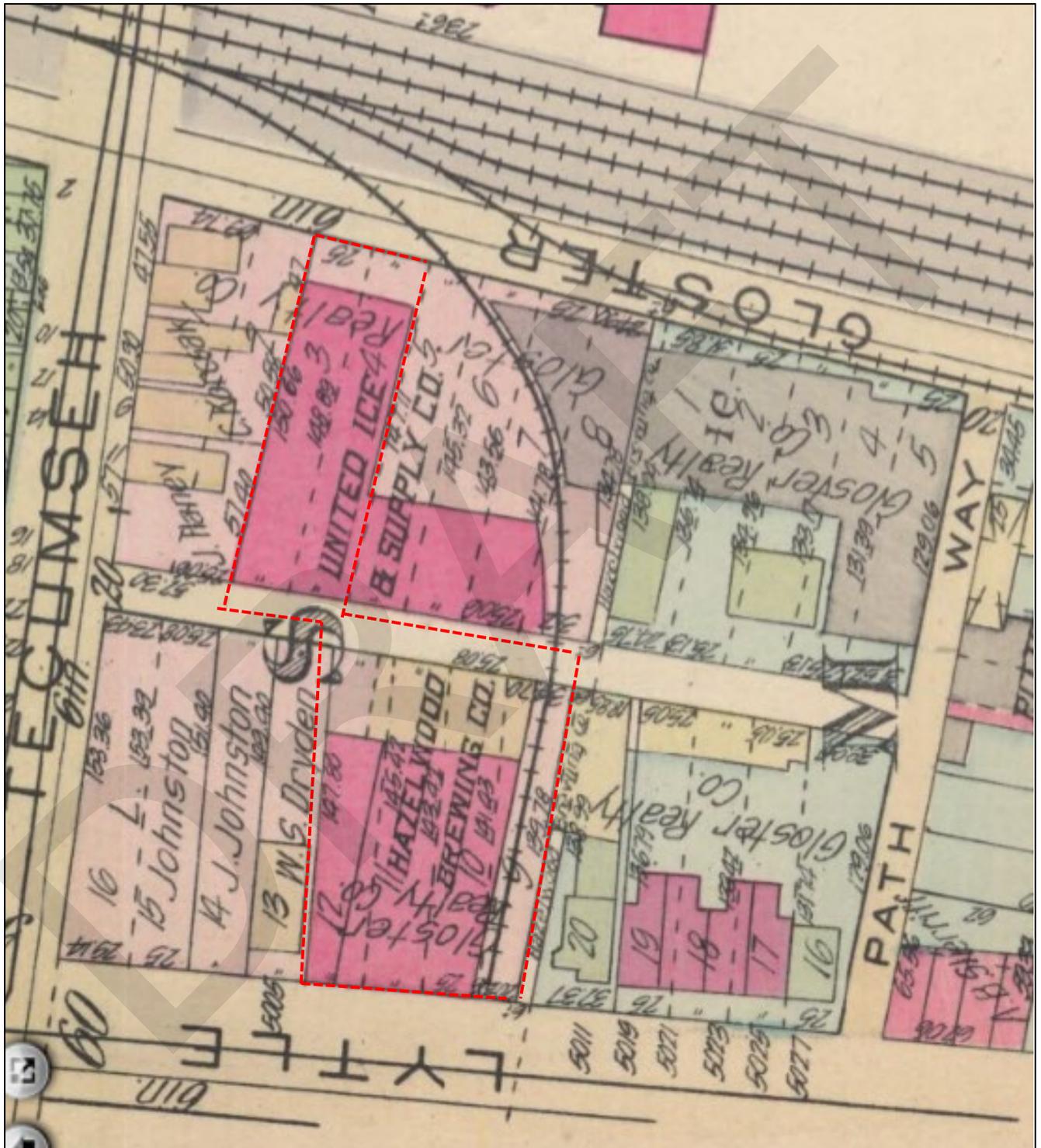


Figure 12 – 1923 Fire Insurance Map, Volume 2, Plate 32A, Hopkins Map Co., 1923. Source: <https://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt%3A39v02p31/viewer>

Hazelwood Brewing Company
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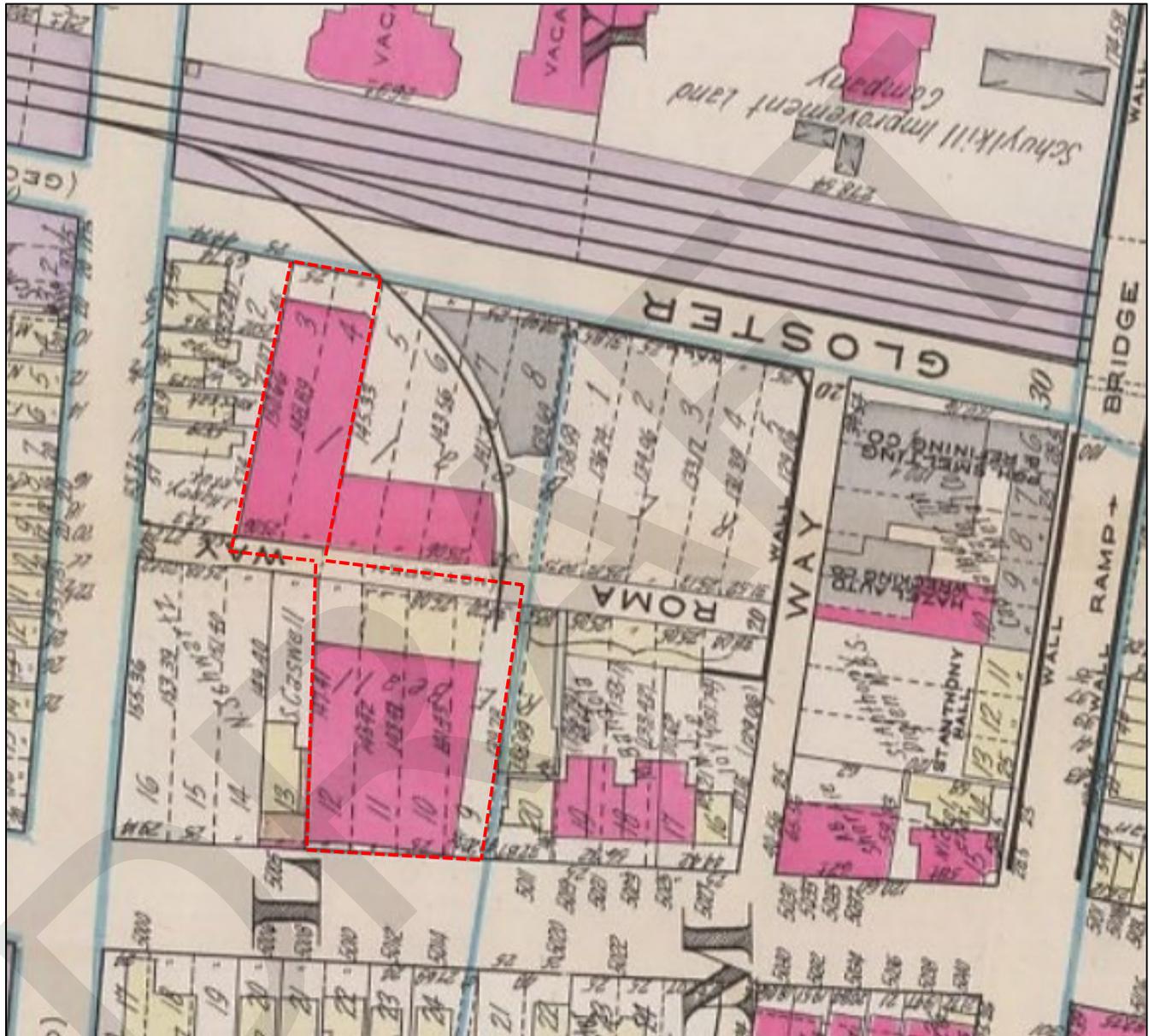


Figure 14 – 1939 Fire Insurance Map, Volume 2, Plate 31, Hopkins Map Co., 1939. Source: <https://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt%3A39v02p31/viewer>

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Figure 15 – 1950 Fire Insurance Map, Volume 4, Sheet 488, Sanborn Map Company, 1950.

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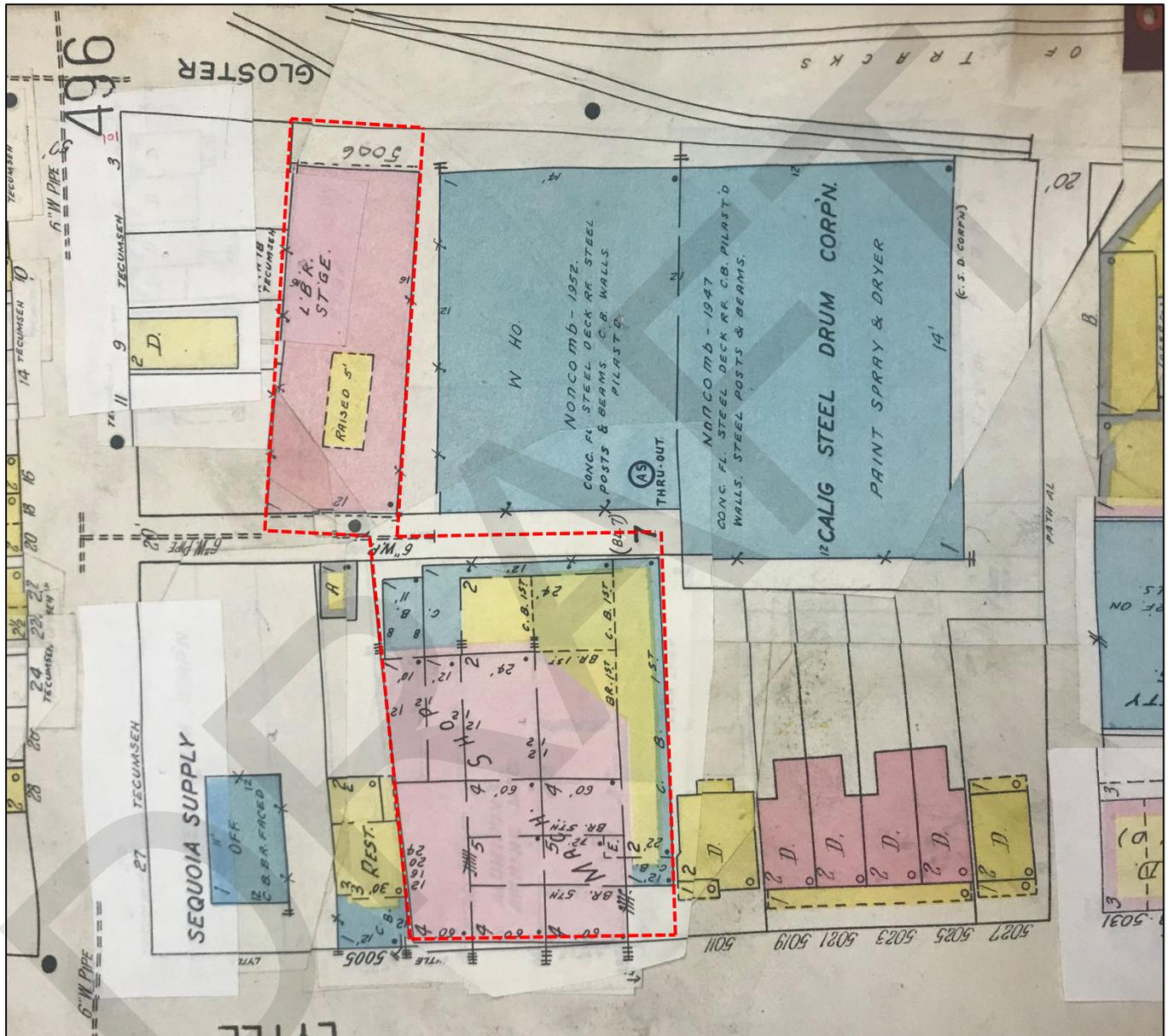


Figure 16 – 1969 Fire Insurance Map, Volume 4, Sheet 488, Sanborn Map Company, 1969. Source: The Progress Fund.

Hazelwood Brewing Company
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Aerials



Figure 17 – 1938 Aerial, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Flight date September 25, 1938.
Source: <http://www.pennpilot.psu.edu/>

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Figure 18 – 1952 Aerial, Historic Aerials by NETR Online.
Source: <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer> accessed February 2020.

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Figure 19 – 1956 Aerial, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Flight date September 21, 1956.
Source: <http://www.pennpilot.psu.edu/>

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Figure 20 – 1967 Aerial, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Flight date May 26, 1967. *Source:* <http://www.pennpilot.psu.edu/>

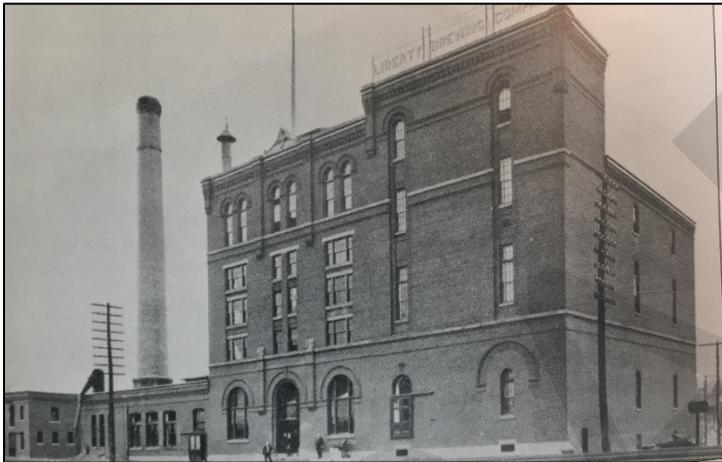
Hazelwood Brewing Company
Name of Property

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Comparisons

Figure 21 – Liberty Brewing Company, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County

Liberty Brewing Company operated from 1904 to 1920. The brewery was located on Hamilton Ave in the Homewood neighborhood. It had a capacity of 100,000 barrels but averaged 30,000 barrels annually. The building was designed by architect Otto Wolf and was unusual for its stylistic detail. It was demolished at an unknown date.



Source: Musson, *Brewing in Greater Pittsburgh*, p 51.

Hazelwood Brewing Company

Name of Property

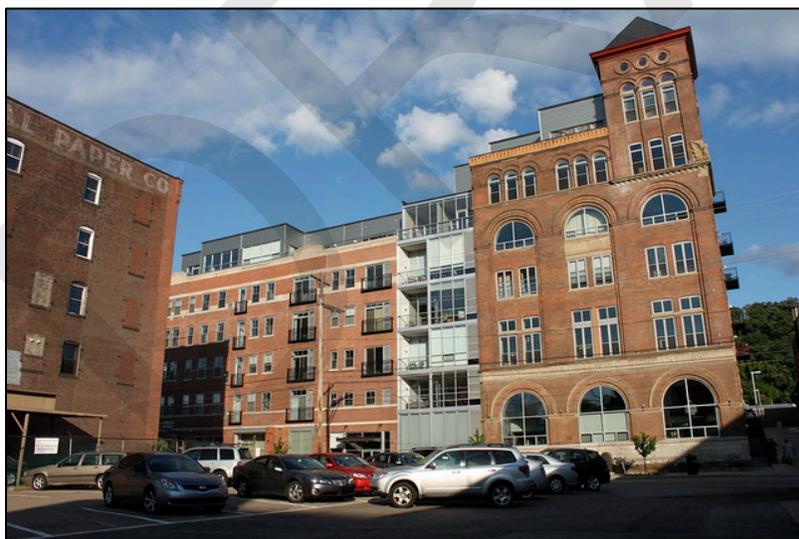
Allegheny County, PA
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Figure 22 – Phoenix Brewery (PBC), Pittsburgh, Allegheny County

Phoenix Brewery, operating from the 1850s, was reorganized in 1893, and in 1899, became part of the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, which sold the brewery in 1920. In 1927, the Otto Milk Company started production at the site and remained until 1973, when it merged with Keystone Dairy. The main building was converted into condos in 2006.



Source: PHRSF 1982.



Source:

https://www.bing.com/images/search?view=detailV2&ccid=hPFpOPvx&id=A2627A9623FD88C6A72A3679E114148B68BDFC22&thid=OIP.hPFpOPvxWC7ri-h9iIO3qwHaE8&mediurl=http%3a%2f%2ffarm8.staticflickr.com%2f7122%2f7444518062_30e924b80d_z.jpg&exph=427&expw=640&q=phoenix+brewing+co+pittsburgh&simid=608000483632153652&selectedIndex=1&ajaxhist=0

Hazelwood Brewing Company
Name of Property

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Figure 23 – Bauerlein Star Brewery Pittsburgh, Allegheny County
Bauerlein Brewery opened on Penn avenue in 1845. BY 1893 the brewery had relocated to its current location. In 1899 the Bauerlein Brewery joined the Pittsburgh Brewing Company. The original brewery had a bottling house, wash house, office, and brewhouse. The extant stock house was built ca. 1900, after the merger with PBC.



Source: PHRSF 1983.



Source: GoogleEarth 2020

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Figure 24 – Hoehls Brewery (IBC), Pittsburgh, Allegheny County
Henry Hoehl operated a brewery from 1863 to 1884. His son re-opened a modern brewery in 1899, which was acquired and closed by the Independent Brewing Company.



1900, Source: PHRSF 1980.



Source: Google Earth

Hazelwood Brewing Company
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Figure 25 – Anchor Brewing Co, Brackenridge, Allegheny County
Anchor Brewing Co., which was also known as Brackenridge Brewing Co., opened along Sixth Avenue in 1897, under a German immigrant who had run a successful ice business. Spearheaded by its most famous product, Old Anchor Beer, the brewery had a successful run until its closing in 1920, under Prohibition. The brewery reopened following the ban's repeal in 1933, but folded permanently less than 10 years later. The building fell into ruin and was demolished in 2012. The Anchor Brewing Company building reflects the standard brewery modern construction of the early 20th century: multi-story brick building with little to no decorative detail.



Demolished, *Source:* PHRSF 1982.



Ice house for the Anchor Brewery (demolished).

Hazelwood Brewing Company
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Figure 26 – Fort Pitt Brewing Co, Sharpsburg, Allegheny County

Fort Pitt Brewing Company was organized in suburban Sharpsburg in 1906 and remained a modest operation until the end of Prohibition. The company saw great success in the post-Prohibition years. The company built a new Art Deco brewery on its site in Sharpsburg in 1949. Brewing continued in Sharpsburg until 1957, when the company became heavily involved in building jukeboxes and electronics, reorganizing as the Seeburg Corporation. Brewing of the Fort Pitt brand moved to Baltimore and later Smithton, PA.



1906-1920, 1933-1957. New plant 1949. *Source:* PHRSF 1983.



Source: GoogleEarth 2020.

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Figure 27 – Tube City Brewing Co, McKeesport, Allegheny County
Tube City Brewing Company was established in 1903 and operated until 1920; it re-opened after the Depresseion and stayed in business until 1955. The brewery building reflects a typical brewery form but is unusual for its Romanesque detailing.

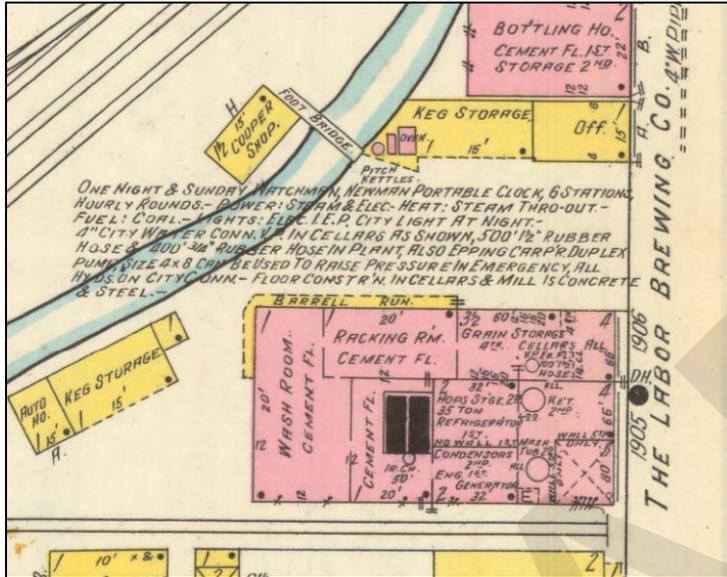


Demolished 1979. *Source: Musser, Brewing in Greater Pittsburgh, p. 71.*

Hazelwood Brewing Company
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Figure 28 – Labor Brewing Co., Uniontown, Fayette County



Sanborn Insurance Map, Uniontown, 1914, Sheet 28.

Source: <https://digital.libraries.psu.edu/digital/collection/maps1/id/16200>



Source: GoogleEarth 2020

Hazelwood Brewing Company
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Figure 29 – Republic Brewery, Cardale/Republic, Fayette County



Converted to a residence. *Source: GoogleEarth 2020.*

Hazelwood Brewing Company

Name of Property

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Figure 30 – Victor Brewing Company, Jeanette, Westmoreland County

The Victor Brewing Company was founded by Frank Maddas in 1907, with a capital of \$400,000. Maddas also went on to start up Republic in 1909, and Greensburg in 1916, to serve both of those local markets. With Prohibition, Maddas rebranded the company as the Jeannette Beverage Company, but allegedly continued brewing beer. The company was raided in 1921, seized in 1922, and raided again in 1923. In 1933, the brewery re-opened and grew to a production capacity of 100,000 barrels of beer per year under the Old Shay and Steinhouse labels. In 1940, Maddas was ordered by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals to pay the federal government nearly \$600,000, 50% of “fraud penalties” and interest on an estimated \$2 million on income that stemmed from the sale of alcohol during early prohibition. Victor Brewing Company was placed into receivership and was declared bankrupt on January 31, 1941. Fort Pitt Brewing Company bought the brewery for \$330,000. Fort Pitt shuttered the Victor operations and relocated 60 employees to its Sharpsburg plant.



Derelict remains of Victor brewery, 2014.

Source: <https://abandonedonline.net/victor-brewing-company/>

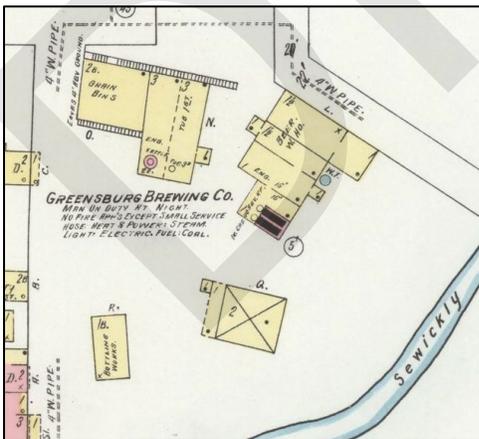
Hazelwood Brewing Company
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Figure 31 – Greensburg Brewing Company, Greensburg, Westmoreland County
Greensburg had two early 20th century breweries. The Star Brewing Company, located on Seminary Avenue, operated from 1905 -1920. The 1909 Sanborn Insurance Map shows the Star Brewery as a three storey brick building with all functions, including its ice plant, integral to the building. The brewery was demolished at an unknown date. The Greensburg Brewing Company opened at Alwine Avenue and Brewery Street in 1898. The 1909 Sanborn Insurance Map shows the brewery as a three storey frame building, which replaced at an unknown date with the extant brick building. The brewery was shuttered in 1920, and reopened between 1933 and 1939.



2020, Source: David Kahley.



Source: https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3824gm.g3824gm_g076981909/?sp=7&r=-0.306,0.235,1.84,0.915,0

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Name of Property

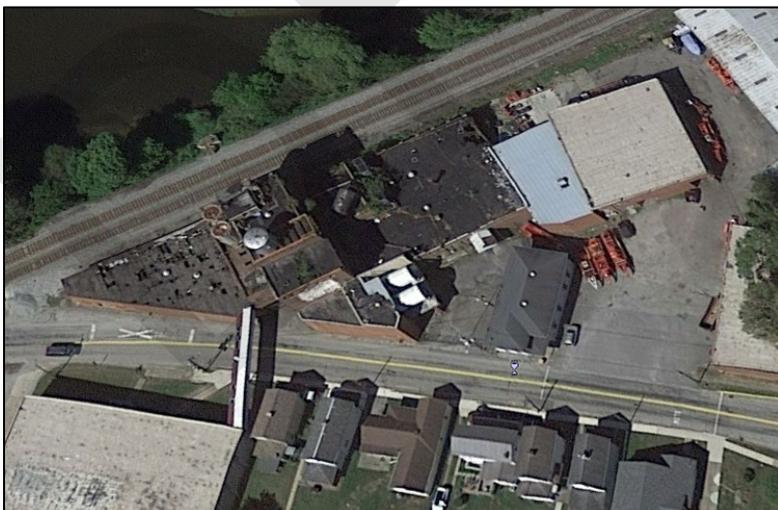
Allegheny County, PA
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Figure 32 – Eureka Brewery, Smithton, Westmoreland County

The Eureka Brewing Company was established in Suterville in 1881. In 1907 William “Stoney” Jones won the brewery in a poker game and moved brewing operations to Smithton. During Prohibition Stoney’s son and manager of the Eureka Brewing Company was arrested for bootlegging, and released on \$3000 bail. Following Prohibition, the brewery was renamed the Jones Brewery, and the beer branded as “Stoney’s”. The brewery remains a family business.



Source: PHRSF 1980.



Source: GoogleEarth 2020

Hazelwood Brewing Company
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Figure 33 – Westmoreland Brewery Co, Sutersville, Westmoreland County

The Westmoreland Brewery reflected a 19th century construction and organization pattern. The Westmoreland Brewery was owned in 1920 by Morris Friedman, who was arrested in 1922 as an officer of the Westmoreland Brewing Company for violating a court injunction to cease brewing. His defense lawyer provided “documentation” that Friedman had ceased to be an officer of the company at the time of the injunction.



Demolished (PHRSF n.d.)

Hazelwood Brewing Company

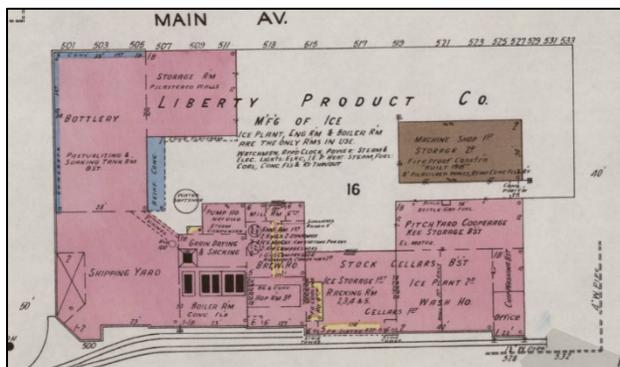
Name of Property

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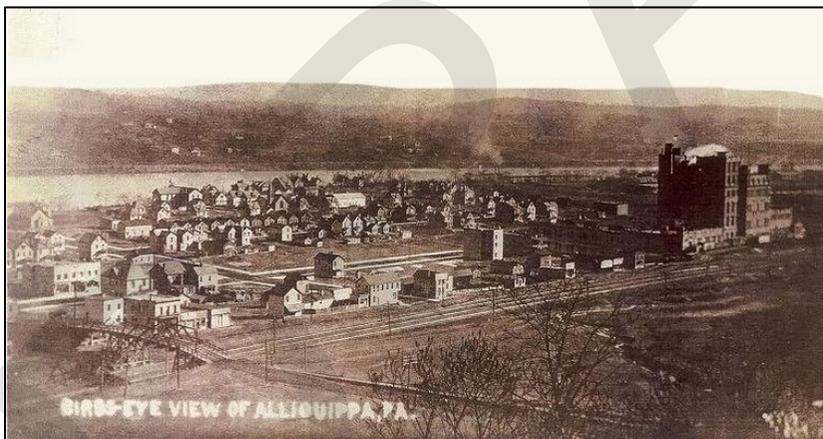
Figure 34 – Mutual Union Brewing Company, Aliquippa, Beaver County

In 1906 the massive plant of the Mutual Union Brewing Company opened on Erie Avenue in Aliquippa (now West Aliquippa). The company produced beer that was a favorite of local mill workers. The company went out of business when Prohibition began in 1920. The building was taken over by J&L Steel, which housed offices in it until the 1930s.



Sanborn Insurance Map Aliquippa 1925 Sheet 2

Source: <https://digital.libraries.psu.edu/digital/collection/maps1/id/25918>

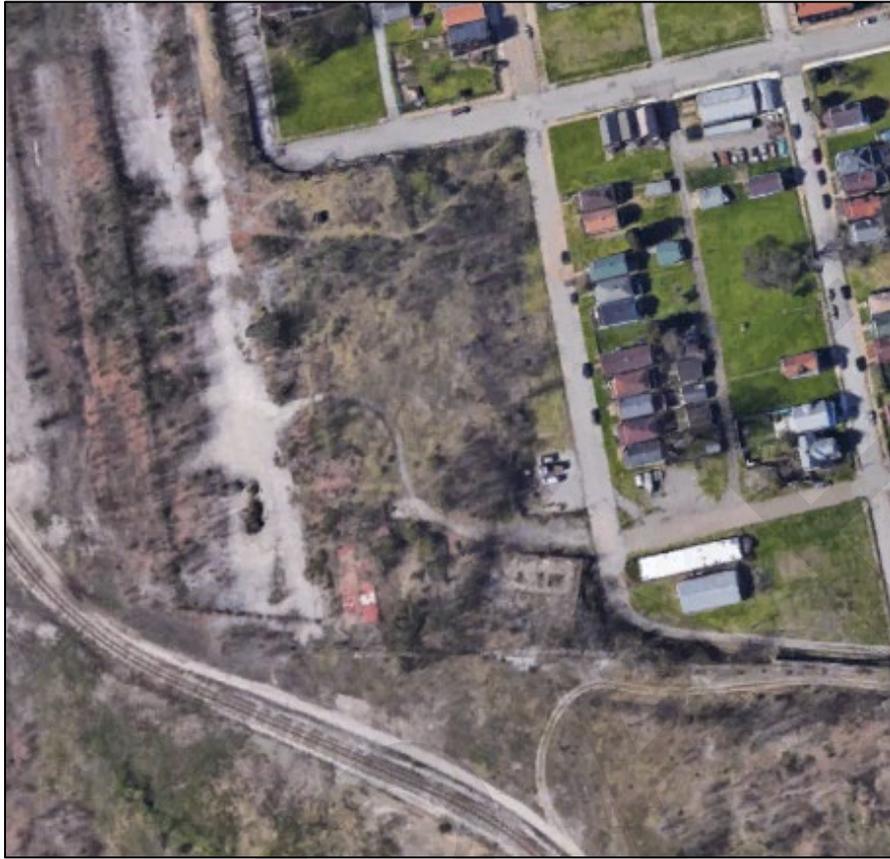


The Mutual Union Brewery dominated its neighborhood. Source:

<https://www.timesonline.com/article/20150921/Opinion/309219960>

Hazelwood Brewing Company
Name of Property

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County and State



Source: GoogleEarth 2020

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

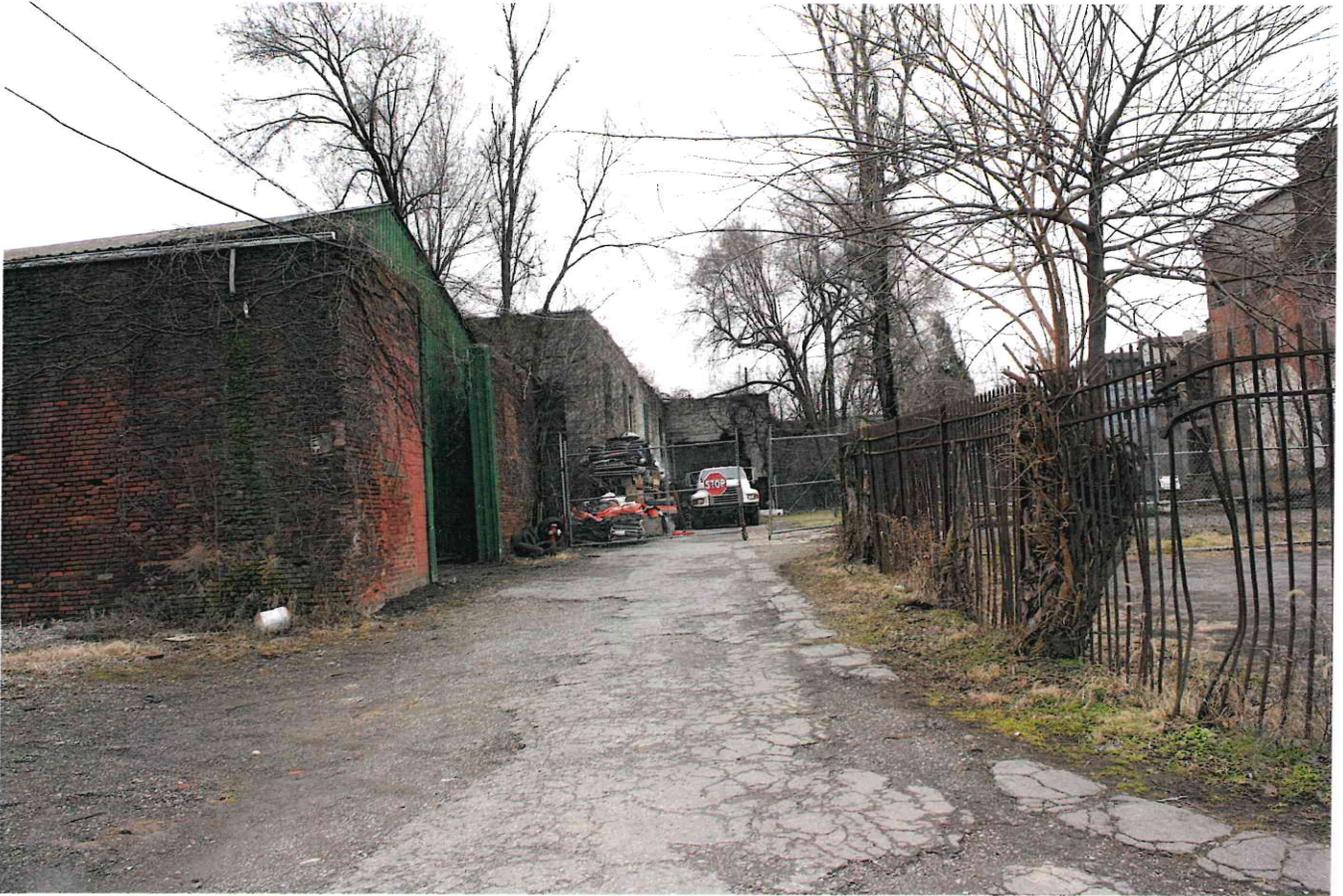




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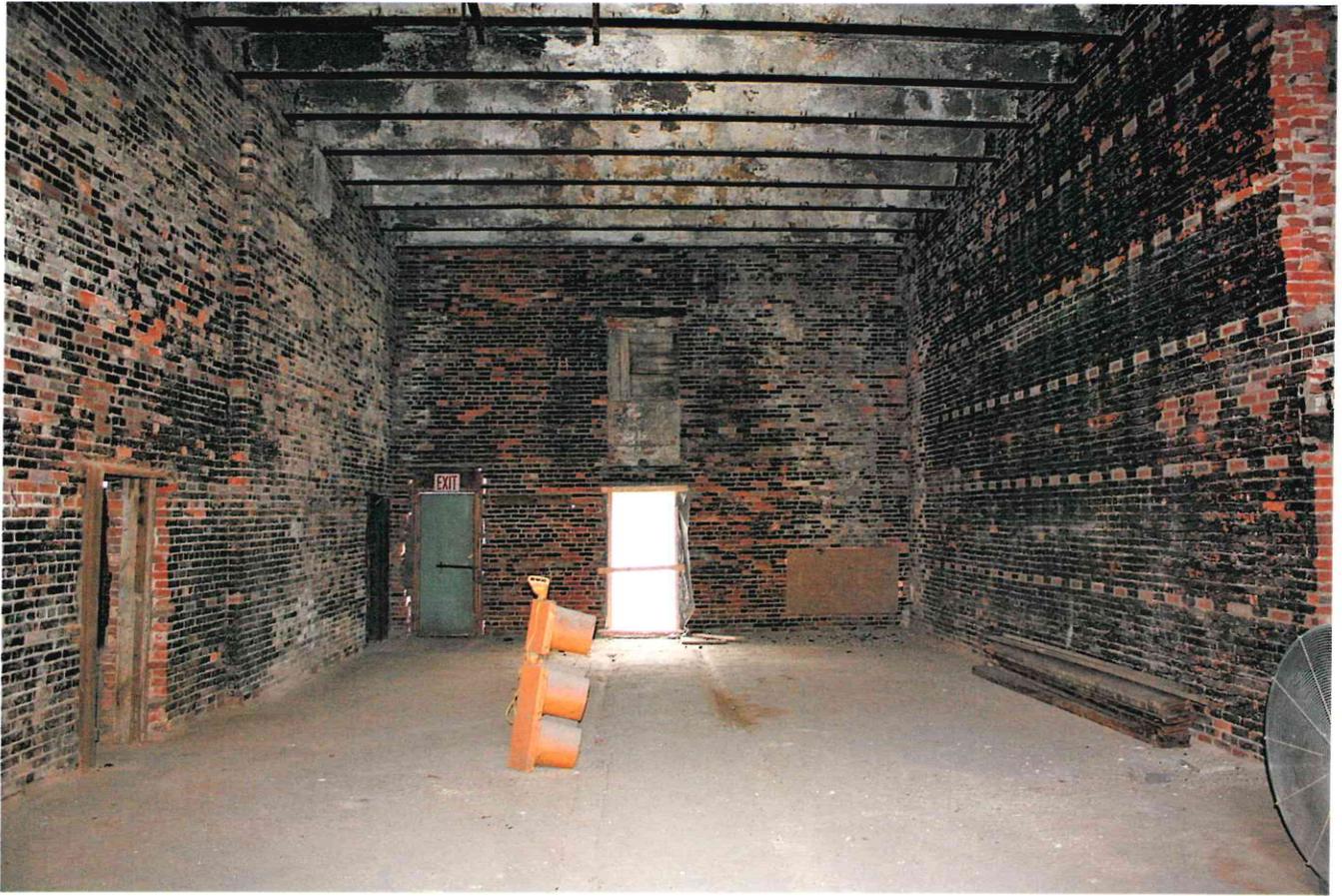
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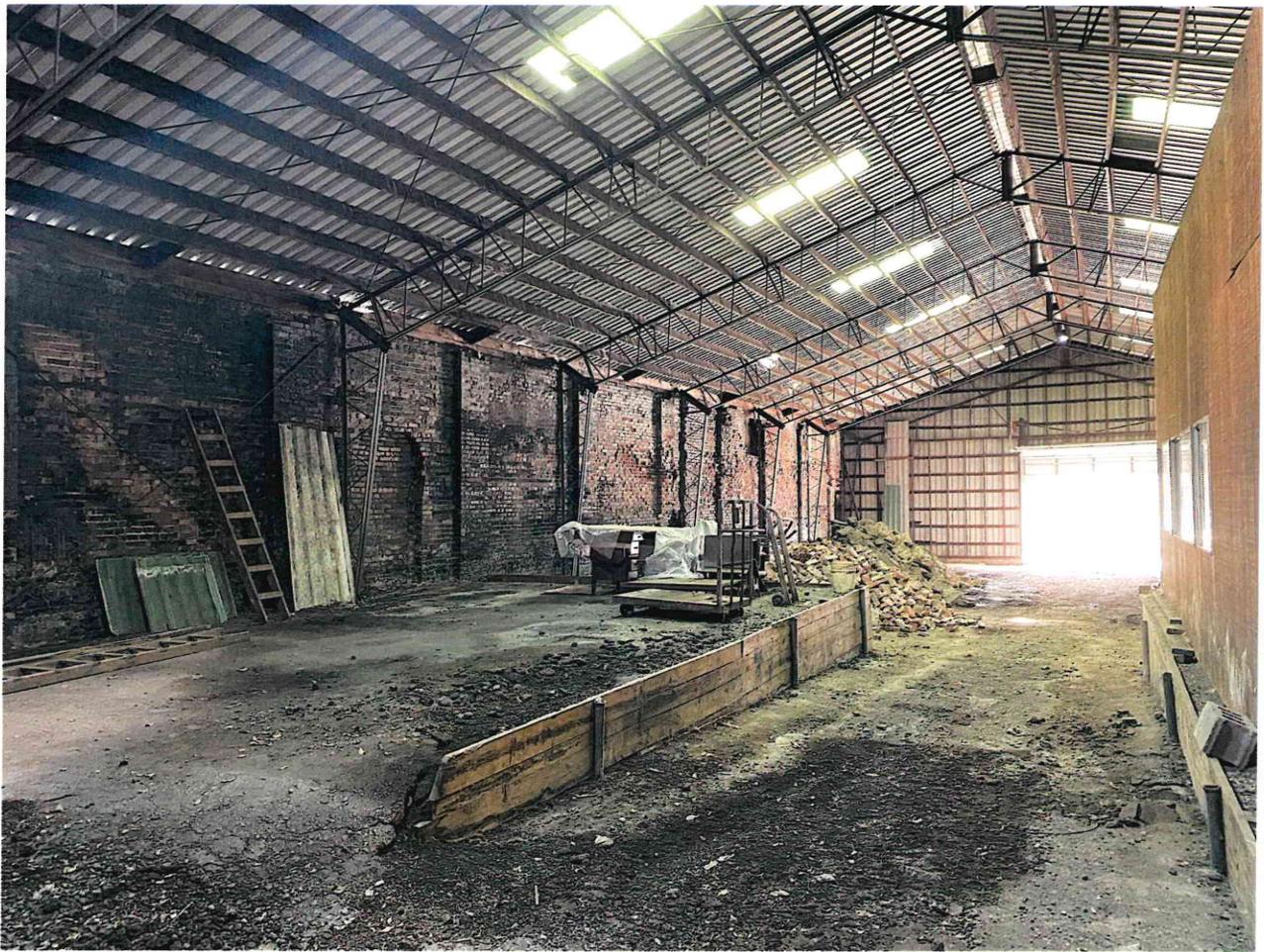
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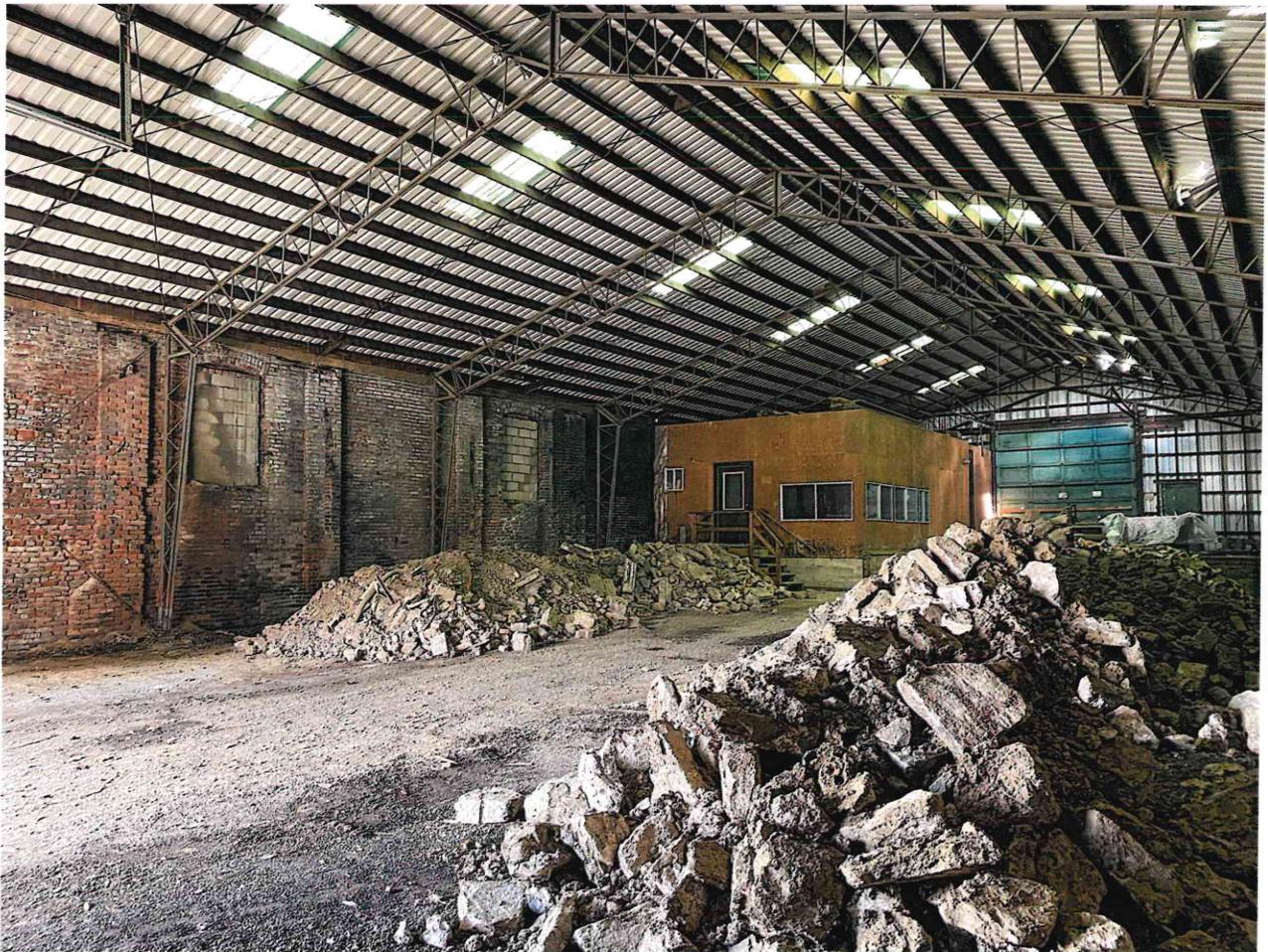
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