



## TIMELINE

**1844**

Henry Schmulbach is born in Germany.

**1852**

Henry Schmulbach moves to Wheeling.

**1855**

At age ten Henry Schmulbach works on a steamboat that was owned by his uncle George Feller.

**1861**

At age seventeen Schmulbach becomes involved in the wholesale grocery business.

**1865**

Schmulbach sells his interest in the grocery business and enters the wholesale liquor business. He names the business "Henry Schmulbach and Company, wholesale dealers in foreign and domestic wines and liquors."

**1873**

At age twenty-nine Schmulbach purchases a home at 2311 Chapline Street.

**1878**

Schmulbach is involved with the "Tragedy on the Pike," and is charged with the murder of Hamilton Forsythe.

**1879**

Schmulbach is acquitted of murder.

**1882**

January 26, stockholders agree on resolution to change the Nail City Brewing Co. to the Schmulbach Brewing Co.

Schmulbach begins making improvements and additions to the brewing complex.

**1884**

The Schmulbach Brewing Company drills for water, and discovers a "fine vein of water" at 140 ft.

**1891**

Mrs. Rail sues Schmulbach and Alex Somers for 5,000 "for damages for the sale of liquor to her husband."

**1893**

Mozart Park opens.

**1894**

Schmulbach Brewing Company announces that they are going to increase their ice capacity to meet production needs.

**1907**

The Schmulbach Building opens on Market Street in downtown Wheeling.

**1913**

Schmulbach marries Eva Pauline Bertschy. Schmulbach was 69 years old, Pauline was 47.

**1914**

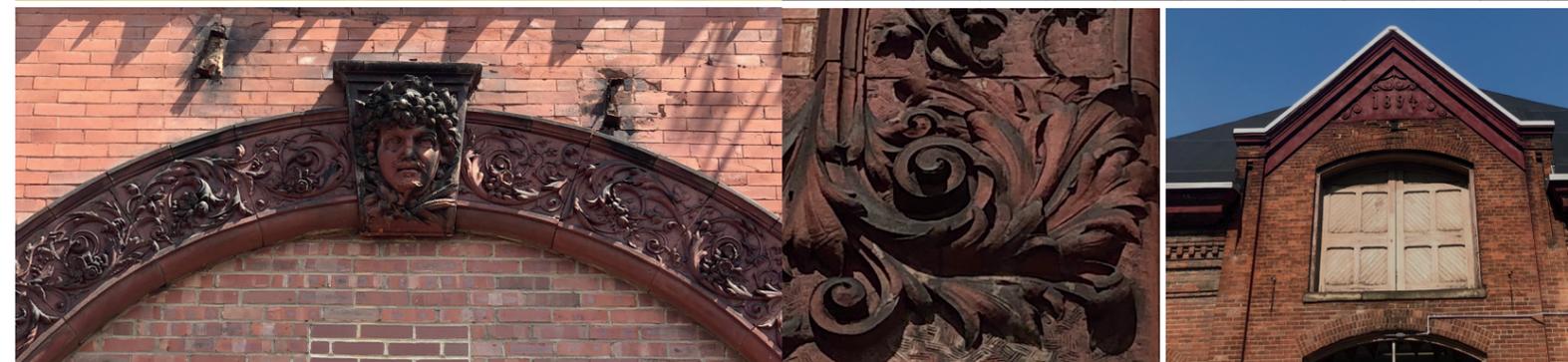
Schmulbach Brewery closes in 1914 when the Yost Law goes into effect.

**1915**

Henry Schmulbach dies at his Roney's Point Mansion one year after his brewery closes.



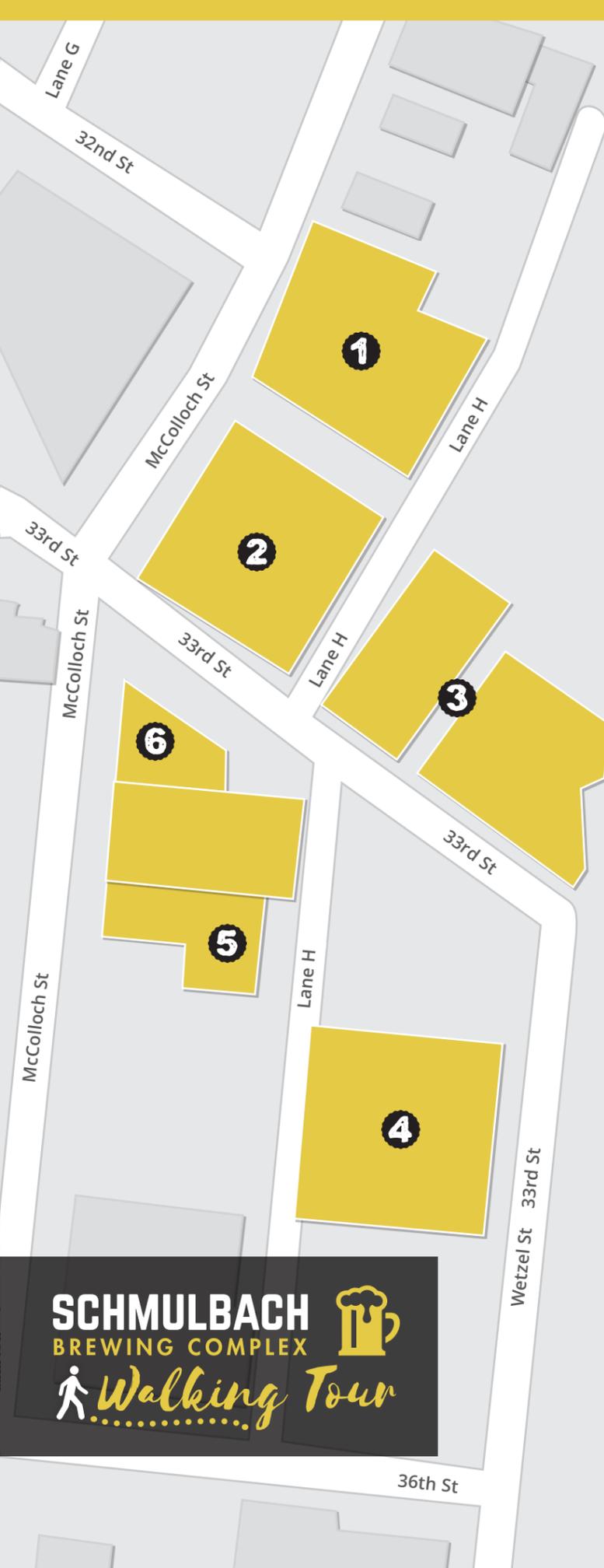
**SCHMULBACH**  
BREWING COMPLEX



 **Wheeling** HERITAGE

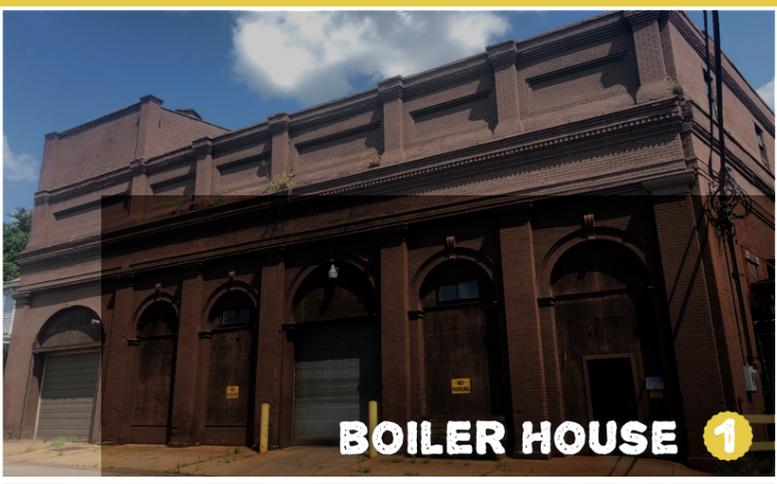
[WheelingHeritage.org](http://WheelingHeritage.org)

 **Walking Tour**



**1 BOILER HOUSE**

The Boiler House sits on a sandstone foundation and is constructed of brick laid in a running bond. The primary (western) façade features six bays, separated by pilasters with Doric capitals. The first story is noticeably taller than the second. Each bay contains a tall, arched opening with decorative scroll keystones. At the second floor, a wide belt course clearly marks the story change. The second floor is divided by six stepped brick panels, with corbeled brick pilasters mimicking the treatment below. Attached to this building is a one-story structure that functioned as the cooper's shop. This is where the kegs and barrels were constructed.



**BOILER HOUSE 1**

**2 KEG HOUSE**

The Keg House, built c. 1891, stands beside the Schmulbach Brewhouse. This is where the kegs that were assembled in the cooper's shop were washed, dried, and prepared for beer. The building is constructed of brick laid in a running bond, and sits atop a rusticated stone foundation. The building is visually divided by five bays, each defined by pilasters that project slightly beyond the roofline. On the main façade, a brick pediment extends beyond the roofline. It is framed with two round finials on either side. At the center is a terracotta cartouche with the early Schmulbach logo, featuring a letter "S" with a bird, and the words "Schmulbach Brewing Company" surrounding the central figure.



**KEG HOUSE 2**

**3 BREWHOUSE AND FERMENTING HOUSE 1891**

Built as the showpiece for the Schmulbach Brewing Company, these two buildings housed the production facilities for Schmulbach beer. They have the highest level of ornamentation in the Schmulbach brewing complex, and are constructed of the same running bond brick and rusticated stone foundation. The building feels tall and imposing, drawing the eye upward. Molded brick and terracotta in natural themes are used to ornament the arched windows and evoke the forms of hops and barley. In place of traditional keystones, each arch on the Brewhouse contains a face representing the classical gods of fermentation and agriculture. At the roofline, the entablature is marked by ornate brickwork and the namesake "Schmulbach Brewing Co."



**BREWHOUSE 3**

**4 STABLE 1894**

The large brick stable was built in 1894 after a fire destroyed a previous, smaller wood structure. This building was home to the horses, wagons, and hay needed for the brewing operation. The building sits on a sandstone foundation and the brick is laid in a running bond. The steep pyramidal roof was built to accommodate a substantial hay loft. Decorative brick corbelling and a metal cornice are present on the building's entablature. A gable projects from the central bay, piercing the roofline. The original doors to the hayloft are visible, and above their arch is a crest with a scroll motif commemorating the building's date of construction.



**STABLE 4**

**5 BOTTLE HOUSE C. 1894, 1905**

The bottling house was built in two sections, with the second addition added when the offices were built. The brewery purchased bottles from local glass houses, and had them delivered and stored at this site. This is also where the bottles were labeled, filled, crated, and sent out to market. The three-story original portion features regular arched window openings and sits atop a sandstone foundation. The second portion, added later, creates an L-shaped plan. Slightly more decorative, the projection ell has cornered walls and the entablature features corbelled brick and recessed brick panels.



**BOTTLE HOUSE 5**

**6 OFFICE C. 1905**

The office, situated at the corner of 33rd and McCulloch streets, sits on a rusticated sandstone foundation, and is constructed of brick laid in a running bond. Ornamental sandstone belt courses are present at various heights. Arched windows on the first floor, along with egg and dart moulding, offer a degree of decoration appropriate for a public facing building. At the height of production, this building would have been highly visible from both the rail and streetcar lines.



**OFFICE 6**

**SCHMULBACH BREWING COMPLEX**  
Walking Tour

36th St