

Liebmann



ÜRTEMBERG is a kingdom of Germany, forming a tolerably compact mass in the southwest angle of the empire. In the south it is cleft by the long narrow territory of Hohenzollern, belonging to Prussia; and it encloses six small enclaves of Baden and Hohenzollern, while it owns nine small enclaves within the limits of these two states.

The kingdom forms part of the South German table land, and is hilly rather than mountainous. In fact, the undulating fertile terraces of Upper and Lower Swabia may be taken as the characteristic parts of this agricultural country. The chief mountains are the Black Forest on the west, the Swabian Jura or Rauhe Alb, stretching across the middle of the country from southwest to northeast, and the Adelegg mountains in the extreme southeast, adjoining the Algau Alps in Bavaria. About seventy per cent. of Würtemberg belongs to the basin of the Rhine, and about thirty per cent. to that of the Danube. Mineral springs are abundant; the most famous spä is Wildbad, in the Black Forest. The climate is temperate, and colder among the mountains in the south than in the north. The abundant forests induce much rain, most of which falls in summer. The soil is on the whole fertile and well cultivated, and agriculture is the main occupation of the inhabitants.

The population of the four departments (Kreise) into which the kingdom is divided totalled 2,302,179. The population is particularly dense in the Neckar valley from Esslingen northward. The people of the northwest belong to the Alamanni stock, those of the northeast to the Franconian, and those of the centre and south to the Swabian. According to the latest occupation census, nearly half of the entire population is supported by agriculture, and a third by industrial pursuits, mining and commerce.

Württemberg is essentially an agricultural state. It possesses rich meadow lands, cornfields, orchards, gardens, and hills covered with vines. The chief agricultural products are oats, spelt, rye, wheat, barley, and hops. Of live stock, cattle, sheep, and pigs are reared in considerable numbers, and great attention is paid to the breeding of horses. Salt and iron are the only minerals of great industrial importance found in Würtemberg. The old established manufactures embrace linen, woolen and cotton fabrics, particularly at Esslingen, and paper making. Of particular importance are iron and steel goods, locomotives, machinery, motor-cars, bicycles, small arms, and all kinds of scientific and artistic appliances. The principal exports are cattle, cereals, wood, pianos, salt, oil, leather, cotton and linen fabrics, beer, wine and spirits.

Württemberg is a constitutional monarchy, and a member of the German Empire, with four votes in the federal council (Bundesrat) and seventeen in the imperial diet. The legislature is bi-cameral. The highest executive

is in the hands of a ministry of state (Stadts ministerium), and there is also a privy council.

The origin of the name Württemberg is uncertain, but the once popular derivation from Werth am Berg is now universally rejected. Some authorities derive it from a proper name, Wiruto or Wirtino; others from a Celtic place-name, Virolunum or Verdunum. The first inhabitants of the country were the Celts, whose empire stretched from Ireland to the Black Sea, and then the Suebi. In the first century the Romans conquered the land and defended their position there by a rampart. Early in the third century the Alamanni drove the Romans beyond the Rhine and the Danube, but in their turn they were conquered by the Franks under Clovis, the decisive battle being fought in A. D. 496. For about four hundred years the district was part of the Frankish empire, but in the ninth century it was incorporated with the German duchy of Swabia. The duchy of Swabia was ruled by the Hohenstaufen family until the death of Conradin in 1268, when a considerable part of it fell to the Count of Württemberg and his successors.

The long reign (1498-1550) of Ulrich II., who succeeded to the duchy while still a child, was a most eventful period for the country, and many traditions cluster around the name of this gifted, unscrupulous and ambitious man, in whose reign the foundation of the constitutional liberties of the country was laid. In 1871 Württemberg became a member of the new German Empire, but retained control of her own post office, telegraphs and railroads. The constitution of 1819 was revised in 1906, and about the same time the railroad system was united with that of the rest of Germany.

As far back as they can be traced, the Liebmanns, whose name is distinguished in the brewing world of America, have been a Württemberg family, first at Aufhausen, and afterwards at Schmiedefeld and Ludwigsburg. They belong to that celebrated element in the population of Württemberg which has had almost a hereditary association with the land, and which has enriched America and perhaps her most skillful agriculturists. In the soil of Württemberg they possessed a field bearing within its potentialities produce representative of almost every species of agriculture known to Europe's northern slope. And on that soil lived a hardy and talented race capable by energy and by every natural gift to win from the land all that it was capable of surrendering to human labor. Typical of Germany's most successful landed classes were the members of the Liebmann family, who have shown themselves capable of winning success in many fields, and still look back with pride on the generations that lived laboriously and well, on their charming Württemberg homesteads.

(1) Joseph Liebmann, immediate ancestor of the Liebmann family, was born in the village of Aufhausen, in the Kingdom of Württemberg, Germany, in 1756. He was identified with a variety of commercial interests, besides being engaged in a brokerage business, and was a prominent and active figure in his own community. Tradition represents him as a man of dignified and commanding personality, endowed with large and cultivated mental powers, such as made him without effort a leader to whom his neighbors

turned for example and counsel. He was perhaps first of all a successful man of affairs. But he had also a large fund of learning, which made him an authority on a diversity of subjects among his fellow-townsmen. He died in 1819 at Aufhausen. He married Bertha Froelich. Issue:

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| 1. Samuel, of whom forward. | 4. Leopold. |
| 2. Heinrich. | 5. Johanna. |
| 3. David. | 6. Sarah. |

(II) Samuel Liebmann, son of Joseph and Bertha (Froelich) Liebmann, was born at Aufhausen, November 12, 1799. He received his elementary education in the schools of his native town, an education that was supplemented by training and counsel in the family circle, and gave evidence at an early age of that masterly ability that was later to ensure his success.

In the year 1832, following their father's death, Samuel and his brother Heinrich removed to Schmiedefeld, where they jointly bought a "gut," or farm. The two brothers were skilled agriculturists, ripe in judgment, and possessed of untiring energy. The land they purchased proved valuable property, which they were able to manage with great success for a period of about seven years, accumulating considerable wealth for the period. From Schmiedefeld, Samuel crossed over in 1840 to Ludwigsburg, in the Kingdom of Württemberg, a few miles from the city of Stuttgart, and Samuel purchased a combination brewery and gashaus, which he was able to conduct with a large measure of success. The excellence of the Liebmann beer made his name well known throughout the region served by him, and so popular did his resort become that the royal soldiers made it their headquarters. The patronage of the troops had eventually much to do with his removal to America.

At that time the King of Württemberg was William I., whose reign over the land continued for almost half a century after he had been inaugurated in 1816. It was to William I. that Württemberg owed its reduction in taxes and public expenditures, as well as the liberal charter promulgated in 1819. But during the thirty years that followed, the people of Württemberg progressed considerable in wealth and education, and above all in their conception of national liberty. Meanwhile William I. had left the generous aspirations of youth behind and had become set in his ways and in his adherence to kingly prerogatives. It was inevitable, therefore, that when the revolutionary sentiments in 1848 and 1849 passed over Germany, the bitterness of the political struggle in Württemberg would become greatly intensified. Samuel Liebmann was a courageous and patriotic man, who favored every movement having for its purpose the progress of the Fatherland in liberty and constitutional law. The devoted efforts of the revolutionaries of the time enlisted his warmest sympathies, and he was outspoken in his firm adherence to the movement they had initiated. It followed that on the suppression of the movement a notice was issued to the troops interdicting the frequenting by them of Samuel Liebmann's Gast Haus, and even the use of his beer. The boycott issued by the military authorities against him clinched his determination to leave for America, particularly

as he had many evidences of their continued illwill. He put up a good fight for a number of years, and in the meantime sent his eldest son, Joseph, over the Atlantic to study the field from the standpoint of the possible establishment of a brewery business. In the autumn of 1854, a few months after the departure of his son, Samuel Liebmann left Germany with his wife and five children. The family arrived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1854, and were met on the wharf by Joseph, who conducted them to the home he had prepared in New York. Within a few days the father, with characteristic energy, rented a small brewery located on Meserole street in Williamsburg, Eastern District of Brooklyn. On November 27, 1854, less than a month after the arrival of the family, Mr. Liebmann had his brewery business in running order, with its earlier name of "Maasche Brewery" obliterated and the style and title of the "S. Liebmann Brewery" put in its place. Thus began the organization which won for Mr. Liebmann and his descendants the fame of being the acknowledged pioneers in the United States of the manufacture of beer through the Carree absorption of refrigeration as invented by Ferdinand Carree about 1850, and improved by Charles Leibmann in 1870. The method, it is true, was discontinued in 1872 as inadequate and inferior to the old fashioned ice-house as used to cool the cellars. But ten years later the absorption process of refrigeration was perfected and again put in use by the Liebmanns. Before the one year's lease of the establishment at Williamsburg had expired, Samuel Liebmann, with the aid of his sons Joseph, Henry and Charles, established a new brewery on Forest street, where they secured sufficient land to insure the permanency of the location as a brewery. Here the father and sons worked in perfect unison for a period of fourteen years. Finally in 1868 the head and founder of the business retired from active work, having almost reached the allotted span of three score years and ten, and being much affected by the death of his wife seven years earlier. He died at his home in Williamsburg, in the eastern district of the city of Brooklyn, New York, November 21, 1872, aged seventy-two years.

Married, in Aufhausen, Kingdom of Württemberg, Germany, in June, 1826, Sarah Selz, daughter of Elkan Selz, and his wife, whose maiden name was Wasserman. She died at her home in the Bushwick district of Brooklyn, September 13, 1865. Mrs. Liebmann was a woman of talent and refinement, and was possessed of many fine qualities of both mind and heart. She was a true helpmate to her husband, aiding him by her counsel and sympathy. Her death was a great trial to him and her children. Issue:

1. Bertha, born June 28, 1827, married in 1859, Samuel Stein. Issue:
 - i. Clara Stein, born March 20, 1861. Married, April 24, 1881, Gustav Neustadt, and has two children: Benedict Neustadt, born August 24, 1882; Walter Neustadt, born January 18, 1886.
 - ii. Mary Stein, born April 17, 1863. Married, April 16, 1885, Max Erstein, and has two children: Rose Erstein, born February 1,

- 188—, married, January 25, 1910, Walter Kahn, and has one child, Marjorie Kahn, born October 13, 1910; Cecilia Erstein, born June 12, 1891, married, July 12, 1912, Nelson M. Greenhut, son of Captain Joseph B. and Clara (Wolfner) Greenhut, both the latter formerly of Chicago, Illinois.
2. Rosa, born July 28, 1829; married, December 16, 1858, David Obermeyer, born November 9, 1825. Issue:

- i. Frederick Obermeyer, born in 1850; died in early childhood.
 - ii. Theodore Obermeyer, born July 26, 1861. Married, September 18, 1888, Bertha Heller, born December 5, 1864, daughter of Albert Heller, a native of the province of Bohemia, Austria. Issue: David Albert Obermeyer, born September 5, 1894; died May 8, 1895.
 - iii. Ernst Obermeyer, born December 20, 1863. Married, October 18, 1888, Henrietta Harris. Issue: Rosie Obermeyer, Louise Obermeyer, Dorothy Obermeyer, David Obermeyer.
 - iv. Joseph Obermeyer, born May 20, 1865.
 - v. Edwin Obermeyer; died in early life.
 - vi. Robert Obermeyer.
 - vii. Emmeline Obermeyer, born October 27, 1873. Married, November 17, 1893, Alfred Stieglitz, and has one daughter, Kathryn Stieglitz, born September 27, 1898.
3. Joseph, born December 20, 1831, of whom forward.
 4. Fanny, born March 27, 1833. Married, May 6, 1861, Joseph Liebmann, son of Leopold and Sophia (Veit) Liebmann. Issue:
 - i. Betty Liebmann, born January 1, 1862; married, June 4, 1881, Myron J. Fuerst, and their children are 1. Arnold S. Fuerst, born January 31, 1882; married Nancy Ashton. No issue. 2. Alice Fuerst, born in December, 1884; married Fritz Loewi; no issue. 3. Henry Fuerst.
 - ii. Clara Liebmann, born January 26, 1863; married Julius Rosenfeld, and their children are: 1. Paul Rosenfeld, connected with the New York Press. 2. Marion Rosenfeld.
 - iii. Sarah Liebmann, born January 11, 1864; married, March 20, 1883, Leopold Cohn, and their children are: Herbert Cohn, Frank Cohn, Dorothy Cohn, Marjorie Cohn, Charles Cohn.
 - iv. Henry L. Liebmann; married Clara von Ende, and their children are: Joseph Liebmann, Henry Liebmann, Helen Liebmann.
 - v. Lily Liebmann, born November 21, 1867; married Carl Gutmann. He died December 24, 1913, and their children are: James Gutmann, Mabel Gutmann.
 - vi. Martha Liebmann, born September 28, 1873; she did not marry.
 - vii. Johanna Liebmann; died in infancy.
 5. Henry, born December 6, 1836, of whom forward.
 6. Charles, born November 16, 1837, of whom forward.

(III) Joseph Liebmann, eldest son and third child of Samuel and Sarah (Selz) Liebmann, was born December 20, 1831, in Aufhausen, Kingdom of Württemberg, Germany, which had been the home of the family for a long period. Joseph was reared and abided in the home of his parents while they resided in the town of Aufhausen, and later when the family finally removed the Ludwigsburg, which is situated a few miles distant from the city of Stuttgart, Kingdom of Württemberg, Germany, he attended the public schools as provided by law at that time in the Fatherland, and in the years immediately preceding the advent of his emigration to the United States. He also attended the Ober-real Schule with his brother Henry, in Ludwigsburg, and when not engaged at his studies he assisted his father in the various duties associated with the management of the "Gast Haus," and as he grew older he also helped in the work in the different departments of his father's brewery; and in this way had acquired a knowledge of the rudimentary principles of the brewing business.

The time of Mr. Liebmann's youth was a troublous one for Germany. A movement extending not only over the empire but over the neighboring empire of Austria and indeed, pretty much throughout the whole of continental Europe, a movement which had its mainspring in the growing enlightenment of the populace, and for its aim, the realization of their dreams of political freedom, was being painfully consummated. With this movement the sympathies of the Liebmann's, father and sons, were strongly en-

listed. Men of quick faculties and warm natures, they felt the stirring of the great social forces about them. The elder Liebmann was frankly outspoken in favor of the revolutionary cause, and thus drew upon himself and family, the illwill of the authorities. After the temporary failure of the revolution of 1848-1849, this illwill was in a position to make itself especially effective, and the Liebmanns suffered a number of hardships. Their thoughts had already turned to the United States, as had those of so many of their liberal compatriots, as a possible refuge from their own oppressive government, and the idea occurred to Mr. Samuel Liebmann to send Joseph, his eldest son, to this country of boasted plenty to survey the field with a view to founding a brewing house here. The young man sailed for America in 1854 and, landing in Philadelphia, made his way to New York City, where his observations led to his sending a favorable report to his father. Accordingly, in the autumn of the same year young Mr. Liebmann, the pioneer of his family in the new world, was joined by his father and the other members of the family, and within a few days after the reunion a small brewery situated at Williamsburg, Brooklyn, on Meserole street, was rented by them, and in less than a month, had fitted it up, and actually began the pioneer brewing business in the United States, which has since grown to such proportions. The whole proceeding was characteristic of the Liebmanns, whose subsequent success has depended so greatly on the prompt and harmonious action of the members of the family in seizing opportunities and pushing advantages to their logical conclusion.

After the retirement of Mr. Liebmann in 1868 and his death on November 21, 1872, the management was taken up entirely by the three sons, Joseph, Henry and Charles, between whom an appropriate division of labor was made. Joseph Liebmann was unquestionably the financial genius of the trio, and to him was intrusted the business, in, so to speak, its exterior relations, its representatives to the community. Henry, on the other hand, was left the conduct of the actual brewing operations, a province for which his talents and predilections particularly fitted him. Charles, again, was the engineer, the architect, the technical man of the firm, and to him was intrusted the maintenance and supervision of the plant itself, together with the duty of introducing such innovations as might be necessary to give to it the utmost effectiveness attainable through modern methods, and preserve its place at the head of similar establishments. These three equally important functions, then, were apportioned by mutual consent amongst the brothers, and the result has proven the wisdom of the arrangement. From its small beginning the business has grown to the point where the output from the establishment exceeded seven hundred barrels a year. In the year 1883 the firm, which since the father's death had been known as S. Liebmann's Sons, was incorporated under the name of S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company.

The year 1905 saw the simultaneous retirement of the three brothers from the concern, and the turning over of the business to two sons of each, who had all a long training in the various departments of the establishment. These six young men, grandsons of the originator of the great house, now

carry on the business with the same success and the same harmony of interests as have marked its conduct from the outset.

Besides his presidency of the S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company, Joseph Liebmann was otherwise prominent in the financial world of Greater New York. He was president of the Bushwick Savings Bank for twenty-seven years, and a director of the Kings County Trust Company. He was also president of the local organization of brewers, and at the time of the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876 went as one of the committee in charge of the great brewing exhibit there. But Mr. Liebmann did not confine his activities to the business world. He was in every sense a man of Catholic tastes and interests, and impressed his personality upon the community in many ways. The Liebmanns as a family have always been actively interested in politics, but Joseph Liebmann carried his interest to public affairs generally, and especially to the betterment and uplift of his neighborhood. In this connection may be mentioned the attention which he gave to educational problems, causing him to be appointed in 1882 by the Hon. Seth Low, then mayor of Brooklyn, during the reform administration, to membership in the Brooklyn Board of Education, a position he held until 1885.

Mr. Liebmann's participation in Brooklyn affairs was cut short by his removal to Manhattan, where he bought a lot and erected a handsome dwelling at 40 East Seventy-second street. In 1885 he joined the German Liederkrantz and the German Society, and of these organizations he continued to be a member until the time of his death, March 26, 1913. Mr. Liebmann's character and personality were most unusual, and he possessed certain traits in common with the other members of his family which can scarcely be overemphasized or their value too highly estimated. Besides a fundamental sincerity of purpose which found its expression in the absolute probity of his personal and business relations, he possessed an unusual tolerance and gentleness of disposition. A remarkable and continued illustration of these characteristics and the proof of their common possession by the members of the family is to be found in the careers of the three brothers, who, living side by side, carried on their family lives and conducted their business affairs alike with the utmost harmony and good will. Their spirit seems to have descended upon their sons, whose conduct of the great brewing interests is as much without friction as that of their fathers. For many years the six brothers and cousins have made it their practice to lunch together, and the policies to be followed are to a great extent decided over the friendly board, while all matters of disagreement are decided in true democratic style by a majority vote from which none think of dissenting.

Joseph Liebmann was married, January 11, 1862, to Rosa Koenigsberger, a native of the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, where she was born in the town of Fuerth, September 11, 1841. Her father having died, her mother married (secondly) William Wedeles. Rosa Koenigsberger obtained her educational training in her native land, and came to the United States about six years prior to her union in marriage. Mrs. Liebmann was a woman of many remarkable qualities of heart and mind, and a fitting consort for the tolerant and just man she married—a faithful wife, a devoted mother, and

steadfast in the performance of her duties and the adherence to her principles. She was the type of the virtuous, capable and unpretentious woman which seems on the point of vanishing with a passing age and dispensation, but which, as the worthy center of the home, must always remain an ideal standard of any community.

Mrs. Liebmann's death occurred January 4, 1910, and left in the hearts of an unlimited circle of friends who knew her well, the consciousness of a vacancy not to be filled. Issue:

- i. David, born October 24, 1863, of whom forward.
- ii. William J. Steiner, born July 20, 1901.
2. Adolph, born January 23, 1866.
3. Sadie, born December 25, 1868. She married, March 21, 1895, Samuel S. Steiner, son of Simon H. and Amalia (Einstein) Steiner, of the town of Laupheim, in the Kingdom of Württemberg, Germany. Samuel S. Steiner was born July 17, 1865. Soon after his arrival in this country he qualified his rights of citizenship. Issue:
 - i. Elinor R. Steiner, born August 6, 1896.
 - ii. Mildred Oppenheimer, born October 17, 1898.
 - iii. Margaret Oppenheimer, born February 13, 1901.
4. Ida, born June 25, 1871. She married, January 6, 1898, Henry Oppenheimer, son of Seligman and Therese (Veith) Oppenheimer, who is of an ancient Teutonic family. Henry Oppenheimer was born in New York City, November 2, 1866. Issue:

(IV) David Liebmann, eldest child and son of Joseph and Rosa (Koenigsberger) Liebmann, was born October 24, 1863, at the family home at that time situated on Forrest street, in Williamsburg, Eastern District of Brooklyn. During his early childhood years, David accompanied his parents while they were sojourning in the Fatherland, where the family remained for a period of eighteen months. Upon their return to their home in Brooklyn, David with a number of other children of the Liebmann family circle attended the private school of Mr. Fass, which had been established through the instrumentality of his grandfather, the late Samuel Liebmann, for the purpose of providing elementary educational advantages for the children of a number of families of the neighborhood. After remaining under the tuition of Mr. Fass for some time, young David was sent to the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, where he pursued his studies up to his eighteenth year, when owing to the impaired condition of his health his parents decided to send him to a more salubrious and invigorating climate, and accordingly young Liebmann journeyed to the State of Colorado, where he finally took up his abode on a large stock-raising ranch, and it was while in this region of bracing air and healthgiving influences, along with the practice of outdoor life, that was largely conducive towards restoring the health of young Liebmann, and after remaining in this climate for a period of three years he returned to the home of his parents in the city of Brooklyn, where in the course of time he became identified with the business management of the firm of S. Liebmann & Sons, and it was here that David acquired a practical knowledge of the commercial details of the business, under the guidance and tuition of his father. The traditions of the Liebmann management, remarkable in themselves, have been faithfully adhered to down to this, the third generation of brewers, and the same harmony of management prevails today as existed during the regime of their predecessors. David Lieb-

mann succeeded his cousin Julius as president of the S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company, and served in that capacity for two years. In addition to his commercial interests, Mr. Liebmann has given of his time and study to the art of music.

(III) Henry Liebmann, second son and fifth child of Samuel and Sarah (Selz) Liebmann, was born in Schmiedefeld, Kingdom of Württemberg, Germany, December 6, 1836. He was brought up in the family homestead at Ludwigsburg, and worked in his father's brewery and "Gast Haus." He also attended the public schools as provided by law, and was graduated from the Ober-real Schule in Ludwigsburg, only a short time before his father removed with his family to the United States. He worked in the S. Liebmann Brewery in Williamsburg, Eastern District of Brooklyn, up to the time when his father retired from business in 1868, when he became one of the three partners of the establishment, which took the firm name of S. Liebmann's Sons. The business prospered exceedingly, and the plant was repeatedly enlarged and re-equipped with the latest machinery and outfit. In course of time he removed his family to New York City, where he purchased a home at No. 42 East Seventy-second street. There were at that time three adjacent lots vacant and for sale, and after he made his purchase, his brother Joseph purchased a lot next adjoining, not notifying his brother until five days after, of his intention to become his neighbor. Charles, the third brother, was in Europe at the time, and desiring to have him purchase the third lot and complete the family trio, Henry procured the refusal of the lot and cabled Charles of the fact. His reply was favorable to the purchase, notwithstanding the fact that he was scheduled not to return home for a year or more. In this way the three families were provided with desirable homes in agreeable proximity. In 1883 the partnership firm of S. Liebmann's Sons was converted into a corporate body entitled S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company, the three brothers holding the three governing offices, their sons having been trained to the business, as they left school. In this way each brother contributed two sons capable of continuing the corporation, and carrying out the agreement made among them in regard to the ownership of the shares of stock and management of the business. In 1905 the brothers simultaneously retired from the corporation as officers and managers, and two sons of each took the places thus left vacant. In accordance with the suggestion of Henry Liebmann, the young men met every day for consultation, each giving in detail such information as he possessed as to the day's doings in his department. This frequent consultation made it impossible for confusion to arise in any one of the departments in case of absence by illness or otherwise of any one of the six officers of the corporation. The six grandsons of the original proprietor of the business made it a rule to lunch together each day, and all questions as to policy in the management were determined by a majority vote. The business in this way exhibited a rare example of a united and harmonious family, made up of brothers and cousins, conducting a business that in 1854 turned out about one thousand barrels of beer, grown to an output of seven hundred thousand barrels and upward per

annum. Of this trio of brothers, Henry was the practical brewer and directed that department during the active years of his connection with the establishment. He married, in the city of New York, March 24, 1867, Emma Dellevie, born June 21, 1849, daughter of Samuel and Katie (Naumburg) Dellevie. His death occurred at his home, 42 East Seventy-second street, New York City, March 27, 1915. Issue:

1. Sara, born December 13, 1868. She married, June 3, 1895, Morris Heimerdinger, born April 28, 1856, in the city of Karlsruhe, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, son of Max and Augusta Heimerdinger. Issue:
 - i. Frederick M. Heimerdinger, born January 21, 1897.
 - ii. Lucy E. Heimerdinger, born February 14, 1898.
 - iii. Josephine E. Heimerdinger, born November 4, 1903.
 - iv. Morris Heimerdinger, Jr., born February 3, 1907.
2. Harriet, born April 11, 1870. Married, October 24, 1895, Joseph E. Heimerdinger, born April 28, 1858, in the city of Karlsruhe, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, son of Max and Augusta Heimerdinger. Joseph E. Heimerdinger died September 24, 1903. Issue:
 - i. Charles E. Heimerdinger, born January 1, 1897.
 - ii. Henry L. Heimerdinger, born June 9, 1898.
3. Samuel, born October 11, 1873, of whom forward.
4. Walter H., born November 19, 1874, of whom forward.
5. Charles Joseph, born March 13, 1877, of whom forward.
6. Edward, born July 12, 1878, died April 25, 1890. He was an unusually bright and energetic boy.
7. Kathleen, born September 6, 1888. She married, March 2, 1911, Milton Jacob Bach, born January 10, 1882, son of Isaac and Fannie Bach, of New York City. Issue:
 - i. Emily Frances Bach, born January 22, 1912.
 - ii. Julia Kathleen Bach, born March 28, 1913.

(IV) Samuel Liebmann, third child and eldest son of Henry and Emma (Dellevie) Liebmann, was born October 11, 1873, at the family home on Forrest street, Williamsburg, Eastern District of Brooklyn. He received his early education in Dr. Julius Sach's Collegiate Institute in New York City, and after leaving that institution entered the School of Mines at Columbia College (now University) in October, 1890, and upon laying aside his text books in the autumn of 1893, he became identified with the S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company, having served in various capacities in the counting room and other commercial departments of the office of the S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company, with which organization he has been actively associated, and at the present time (1918) holds the office of president of the corporation.

He married, March 7, 1906, Viola Salomon, born February 22, 1880, daughter of Bernard and Ida (Frank) Salomon, of New York City. Issue:

1. Samuel, Jr., born August 30, 1907.
2. William B. Liebmann, born June 17, 1912.

The two aforementioned children are of the fifth generation in direct line of descent from Joseph Liebmann, the immediate ancestor of this family, who was born in Aufhausen, in the Kingdom of Württemberg, Germany, about 1756.

(IV) Walter H. Liebmann, fourth child and second son of Henry and Emma (Dellevie) Liebmann, was born November 19, 1874, at the family home on Forrest street, Williamsburg, Eastern District of Brooklyn. His

early educational training was acquired under the tuition of Dr. Julius Sachs, whose academy was then located on 59th street, New York City, and here young Liebmann pursued his studies from 1884 up to 1890. He then entered Columbia College and graduated from that institution four years later with the degree of A. B., having won the Chanler Historical prize, and the same year entered the Law Department of the University, and after studying there for the next three years he graduated from Columbia Law School with the degree of LL.B.

Immediately upon quitting his *alma mater*, Mr. Liebmann at once took up the practice of his profession with offices in New York City, where he has been actively engaged in the practice of law, to which he has since given his undivided time and attention. He still takes an interest in his *alma mater*, and is a member of the Alumni Association. In 1907 Mr. Liebmann was elected a member of the New York Assembly from the Twenty-ninth Assembly District of New York County, and creditably served his constituency for one term. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association, the American Bar Association, and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Mr. Liebmann has become actively identified with the National Desertion Bureau, of which organization he was chosen president. Fraternally he is a member of the Reform Club of New York City, the City Club, the Century Country Club and the Hollywood Golf Club. He is also a member of the Harmonie Club, and has become identified with several of the leading charity organizations of the City of New York, and is one of the trustees of the United Hebrew Charities of New York City; and also is a member and trustee of the Society for Ethical Culture of New York City. Politically he is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies as advocated by Jefferson and Jackson.

He married, February 27, 1901, Lulu Waxelbaum, born November 2, 1877, daughter of Joseph and Rosanna (Einstein) Waxelbaum, formerly of Macon, Georgia, and who came to New York at the beginning of the Civil War. Issue:

1. Henry Liebmann, born May 29, 1902.
2. Eleanor Liebmann, born June 5, 1905.
3. Walter H. Liebmann, Jr., born June 1, 1906.

The two aforementioned children are of the fifth generation in direct line of descent from Joseph Liebmann, the immediate ancestor of this family, who was born in Aufhausen, in the Kingdom of Württemberg, Germany, about 1756.

(IV) Charles Joseph Liebmann, fifth child and third son of Henry and Emma (Dellevie) Liebmann, was born March 13, 1877, at the family home on Forrest street, Williamsburg, Eastern District of Brooklyn. He received his early education in Dr. Julius Sach's Collegiate Institution in New York City, and after leaving that institution he entered Harvard University in 1894, graduating therefrom in 1898. Upon laying aside his text books he became associated with the S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company, and has since been actively connected with that organization in an official capacity.

and at present holds the office of secretary to the corporation. In addition to his many commercial responsibilities, Mr. Liebmann has become actively interested in educational and reform movements of the city. He has been for twelve years president of the Hudson Guild, a neighborhood settlement house on the west side of New York City, and for over three years has served as a member of the board of governors of the Ethical Culture School of New York City, and was also a member of the New York State Board of Managers of Reformatories from 1908 up to 1911.

He married, January 8, 1908, Aline Meyer, born June 24, 1879, daughter of Eugene and Harriet (Newmark) Meyer, both formerly of San Francisco, California, and now of New York City. Issue:

1. Charles J. Liebmann, born October 30, 1909.
2. Margaret H. Liebmann, born December 24, 1913.

The aforementioned children are of the fifth generation in direct line of descent from Joseph Liebmann, the immediate ancestor of this family, who was born in Aufhausen, in the Kingdom of Württemberg, Germany, about 1756.

(III) Charles Liebmann, youngest son and sixth child of Samuel and Sarah (Selz) Liebmann, was born in Schmiedefeld, Kingdom of Württemberg, Germany, November 16, 1837. He was brought up at the brewery and farm of his father, at the family homestead in Ludwigsburg, a town a few miles from the city of Stuttgart, in the Kingdom of Württemberg, Germany. He was educated in the schools of Ludwigsburg, graduating from the Ober-real Schule, and was pursuing a course of study at the same institution of learning when he joined the family and with them made the voyage to the United States, in 1854. He was of a mechanical turn of mind, and his desire from early boyhood was to become a mechanical engineer. It was related of him that at the age of twelve years he was accustomed to spend his leisure time in the cooper shop of his father's brewery, where he made with his own hands under special instruction, a well formed barrel of small size but perfect proportions. When questioned as to its ability to retain water, young Liebmann was not disconcerted, and readily replied: "Even though it may not hold water, it will hold peas." Soon after his arrival in New York City and while his father, Samuel Liebmann, and the eldest son Joseph, were investigating and searching for a suitable location to engage in the brewing business, the two younger-sons, Henry and Charles Liebmann, were no less active than their father and brother Joseph, and with characteristic energy and determination to find employment at their trade, they visited a number of brewing establishments in New York City, among them the brewery of Franz Ruppert and the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company. The two young German artisans did not, however, have to wait long for permanent employment, and temporarily Charles took a position as a cooper in the cooperage establishment of a Mr. Brudi, where he was thus engaged for a period of eleven days, by which time his father and his brothers Joseph and Henry had succeeded in procuring a suitable building situated on Meserole street,

in the Williamsburg District of Brooklyn, where they began to prepare and erect the appliances and facilities for brewing beer. In this undertaking, their knowledge of the art as they had acquired it in the Fatherland, in addition to what the brothers had been enabled to learn from their investigation and inquiry in other breweries in New York City, the father and sons perfected a brewing plant and made a successful beginning at brewing and producing beer. It was here that Charles Liebmann was afforded his first opportunity in this country to apply his mechanical genius and skill, and before long he found plenty of places and work along that line in his father's establishment, where he had largely aided in the planning and laying out of the new building with its machinery and equipment.

As his father's brewing business developed and the needs of the increasing trade demanded, Charles kept himself abreast of the times, and determined to have the latest and best methods and appliances obtainable for successfully brewing first-class beer. He was among the first to try and put into practical use the Carree system of cooling the beer cellars, instead of using the antiquated system by the use of natural ice. But after a few years experimenting with this system, Mr. Liebmann abandoned the Carree process of refrigerating and cooling their beer cellars, and in 1882 he introduced into the Liebmann Brewery the now perfected system of refrigerating with compressing machines, having first erected two machines under this system with a capacity of fifty tons each per day. These machines were supplanted by others of larger capacity, as the needs of the Liebmann's Sons Brewery increased from time to time, and at the present period, the plant has a cooling capacity of twelve hundred tons of ice per day.

Charles Liebmann has during a period of nearly half a century given the best of his skill and ingenuity towards building up and perfecting the various processes and departments which make up and constitute the mechanical as well as the scientific elements of the great establishment of the S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company of the present day, and also by his close adherence to and following the principles and policies as laid down and practiced by the father, Mr. Samuel Liebmann, whose sole purpose and ambition was to build up an enterprise of far-reaching consequence, and to produce a nourishing and healthgiving beverage in the form of beer that would be a benefit to mankind. There is no doubt of the fulfillment by the three brothers, Joseph, Henry and Charles Liebmann—of their father's hopes and ambition concerning the ultimate development and carrying out of the principles and policies as laid down by the founder.

In 1883 the S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company was incorporated with Joseph Liebmann as president; Henry Liebmann as vice-president; and Charles Liebmann as secretary and treasurer. These officers managed the rapidly increasing business with entire satisfaction to each of the parties interested up to 1905, when they all by mutual agreement withdrew to make room for six sons of the three brothers, as had been previously decided upon.

Charles Liebmann some years ago made an extended tour of Europe, and it was on his return that he established a new home for his family on East Seventy-second street, New York City, building a substantial house on

a lot adjacent to those occupied by his two brothers during his absence in Europe.

Married, October 22, 1865, Sophia Bendix, daughter of Joseph and Henrietta Bendix, of Buckeburg, Germany. Issue:

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| 1. Henry Liebmann, born August 19, 1866, died young. | whom forward. |
| 2. Julius Liebmann, born November 16, 1868, of whom forward. | 4. Amanda Liebmann, born September 10, 1872; married April 10, 1894, Samuel Hoff, an attorney-at-law, of New York City. Their issue, six children. |
| 3. Alfred Liebmann, born July 20, 1871, of | |

(IV) Julius Liebmann, second child and eldest surviving son of Charles and Sophia (Bendix) Liebmann, was born at the family home on Forrest street, Williamsburg, Eastern District of Brooklyn, November 16, 1868. He received his early educational training in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, and upon graduating from the same, he entered the brewing establishment of S. Liebmann's Sons, where he passed through a thorough apprenticeship in all the different departments of the establishment, and next attended a course of technical training in the American Brewing School. In 1891 he took up a graduate course in brewing under the tuition of Professor Juergenson, in the city of Copenhagen, Denmark, where he completed his technical studies of the art of brewing. Having thus devoted himself for a number of years to the practical and scientific study of the brewing industry, he was well fitted for the responsible position that he finally assumed when he again entered the establishment of the S. Liebmann's Sons Company in Williamsburg, Eastern District of Brooklyn. Mr. Liebmann can be correctly classed among the pioneers in the study and development of the chemical purity of beer, and he is today considered one of the experts to whom is due in great part the production of a pure, healthy and nutritious beverage.

For a number of years Mr. Liebmann has been closely connected with the administration of the State, City and Federal Brewers Associations, of which he has served as a member of the board of trustees for a number of years, and was finally elected president of the United States Brewers Association. At the time of his election he was the youngest incumbent who had held that office during the history of the association. His love of duty and devotion to the promotion of the industry with which he is identified has been unlimited, and he finds his greatest pleasure in giving the best of his time and thought in advancing and perfecting the sanitary as well as the technical processes as used in modern manufacture and production of pure beer. From the time of his connection with the S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Establishment, Julius Liebmann has been actively associated with the management of the enterprise, and in 1905 upon the incorporation of the S. Liebmann's Sons Company, Julius Liebmann was made president of the corporation, a position which he filled for a number of years, when he was succeeded by his cousin, David Liebmann, and since retiring from the office of president he has been actively identified in official capacity in the management of that institution.

Married, January 2, 1894, Tony Scharmann, born March 3, 1872; daughter

of Herman B. and Frieda (Stehlin) Scharmann, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Their issue, four children, who are of the fifth generation in direct line of descent from Joseph Liebmann, the immediate ancestor of this family, who was born in Aufhausen, Kingdom of Württemberg, Germany, about 1756.

(IV) Alfred Liebmann, third child and second surviving son of Charles and Sophia (Bendix) Liebmann, was born at the family home on Forrest street, Williamsburg, Eastern District of Brooklyn, July 20, 1871. He received his early educational training in the schools of New York City, and later upon accompanying his parents to Germany he attended the schools in the city of Geneva, Switzerland, and upon his return with his parents to New York City he entered the School of Mines at Columbia College, from which institution he graduated in 1892 with the degree of Civil Engineer. Soon after laying aside his text books he took up work at his profession, and for some time was engaged in public enterprises in the capacity of civil engineer, and assisted in the construction of railroads, bridges and other public utilities. He next became identified with the S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company in an official capacity, and has since that time been actively identified with that institution.

Married, February 9, 1914, Alma Wallach, born February 12, 1884; daughter of Isaac and Hanna (Frank) Wallach.

