United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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		complete applicable		roms		<u> </u>
1.	Name	JACKSON	KOEHLER EAGI	E BREWEF	RY REC	CEIVED
histo	ric		\		: DE	C2198)
and/o	r common				,	H & MC
2.	Locat	ion			riber.	ic Preservation
street	& number 2	131 State St	reet			not for publication
city, t	own Erie	·	vicini	ty of c	ongressional district	24th
state	Pennsyl	vania co	de 42	county Er	ie	, code 049
3.	_	ification				
_X t	tistrict puilding(s) structure site Pe	wnership public private both blic Acquisition in process being considered	Status occupied _X unoccupie work in pr Accessible yes: restri yes: unres	ed rogress icted	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4.	Owne	r of Prope	rty			
name street	Industr & number	ial Surplus S 8621 Buffalo	•	с.		
city, to	own us	rborcreek	vicini	ty of	state	Pennsylvania
5.		ion of Leg	gal Desci	iption		Pennsylvania
courth	nouse, registry	of deeds, etc. Rec	order of De	eds, Eri	e County Cou	rthouse
street	& number We	st Sixth Stre	et			
city, to	own Eric				state	Ра
5.		sentation		ing Su	rveys	
Pen:	nsylvania Nistoric	inventory of Places		this property	y been determined e	elegible? yes n
iate	Samt. I	, 1981		-	federal <u>II</u> st	atecountyloca
iepos	itory for surve	records Ponnsy	lvania Histo	rical ar	nd Museum Cor	unission
	wn Har		•			1

7. Description		

Condition —— excellent —— good —— fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	Check one X: unaltered altered	Check one X original s moved	ite date	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The complex located at 2136 State Street consists of a series of contiguous additions extending westward from the Brewhouse to the Rathskeller. Each area in between reflects a manufacturing function. At ground level-the complex covers approximately 17,000 square feet.

The design of the brewhouse is functional, suited to the specific requirements of the processes that took place inside. The walls are over two feet thick since the structure had to support such heavy loads. Furthermore, a thermal benefit was gained, necessary for the conversion of grains and corn in mashing and lautering from starch to fermentable sugar at 57° to 59° F.

Because brewing beer is a gravity system, building height was a necessity. Grains were conveyed to the roof and stored in malt and grit bins. On the next level down, grains were mixed with hot water and cooked into a mash. Then they were conveyed to mashing and lautering tubs. The level below housed the copper brew kettles with adjacent hop rooms. On the ground floor were the master brewer's office, laboratory, mill room, water purifiers, and wort pumps.

Behind the brewhouse to the west was the racking room, filter room, and keg wash room. This was the initial part of the complex and covered a site area 75' x 116'. The storage cellar, which rivals the brewhouse in height, was added next. In 1933, Kirshner Brothers added the keg receiving and storag rooms to the south of the complex. The strorage rooms are no longer standing. The Rathskeller was added to the complex in 1936, making it the most recent structure.

The 75' wide front elevation has undergone some modification. Original frame and glass fenestration was replaced with glass brick during the 1950's. Window placement was dictated by the levels in the brewing process. There was no functional reason for their number. Architecturally, The windows were used as a decorative element. The remainder of the facade was originally done in red brick with a stucco coating applied in the 1960's. Plans are underway to restore the original characterto the facade.

The major feature of the interior of the brewhouse is a cast iron staircase with brass handrail. Support columns are facsimiles of Romanesque with cast Corinthian caps.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
prehistoric 1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 X 1800-1899 1900-	archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture X architecture art commerce	community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration/settlement X industry	Iandscape architectur Iaw Iiterature Iiteratury Indicates Indicate	science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation
•	`	Invention		other (specify)

Specific dates 1891 Builder/Architect Louis Lehle / Joseph Frank

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) The Jackson Koehler Eagle Brewery is significant for its association with the brewery industry in Frie and as a architecturally unique brewhouse in horthwestern Pennsylvania. George Frey and Peter Schaaf established the first brewery on this site in 1855. Rrey had emigrated from Germany in 1840, and had learned the brewer's trade from his uncle Peter Fischer in this city. Frey is generally credited with introducing lager beer to both Buffalo and Erie.

When the building burned two years later, Frey returned to his uncle's firm, and Schaaf acquired a new partner - Henry Kavelage. Both Schaaf and Kavelage had previously operated grocery stores on the city's near east side. In 1863 Kalvelage became sole proprietor of the business and named it the Eagle Brewery, most likely because it was located adjacent to a distric called Eagle Village. This was a district heavily populated by people of German extraction, providing both workers and customers for the fledgling brewery. Then in 1883the property was purchased by Jackson Koehler, whose decendents continued brewing operations there until closing in 1978.

The Koehler name itself had long been associated with the local brewing Industry. Charles Koehler, a native of Holland, arrived in Erie in 1840 and went to work for Frederick Dietz, owner of a well-established brewery at 17th and Parade Streets. Upon Dietz's death in 1858, Koehler succeeded to the business, but left four years later to form a newbrewery with his sons at 26th and Holland Streets. Fred. the oldest son, inherited that business in 1869, and he and Jackson continued in partnership until the latter took possession of the Eagle Brewery in 1883.

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A DESCRIPTION OF STREET

In the 1880's Erie's brewing industry consisted of four lager plants, and one ale and porter plant, which in addition to supplying the home market, did a brisk trade with the surrounding region. Now one plant seemed to have a competitive advantage over the other. Recognizing that he would have to enlarge and modernize his facilities in order to achieve a dominant position, Jackson Koehler in 1890 engaged Louis Lehle, the nationally recognized brewer's architect from Chicago, to design a new brewhouse. The result was the structure which is standing today.

In the short space of time Koehler had spent over \$200,000 on new buildings and machinery but still felt vulnerable to encroachment from large companies with national market aspirations. So he proposed that several Erie breweries unite to form one entity that would be strong enough to

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Significance contd.

withstand the mounting pressures. On April 1, 1899, Fred Koehler & Company, National Brewery, Cascade Brewery, and Eagle Brewery merged into the Erie Brewing Company, under the leadership of Jackson Koehler. The wisdom of this move became more apparent year after year, as other small breweries disappeared from the local and national scene. When Erie Brewing Company closed its doors in 1978, it was just one of a few family owned and operated concerns still in existence. While Koehler beer is no longer produced locally, the patents were acquired by Schmidt's of Philadelphia, who continue to brew and market it to original standards. So in a sense, the Koehler family brewing traditions survive.

But beyond the contributions of Jackson Koehler and his descendents to their industry where he pioneered company owned taverns; and to the community where he helped launch several philanthropic and social organizations - the brewery building is important in itself. The structure embodies some of the most distinctive and unusual industrial architectural to be found in any city. The style typifies late 19th century American brewhouses such as the American Brewery in Baltimore. and the Tivoli Brewery in Denver, both undergoing rehabilitation. It is not easily defined architecturally, but can probably be best described as "Germanesque-Teutonic." The height of the grain tower is reminiscent of a bell tower, and this image is reinforced by the application of small spires to the facade with numerous arch forms. One might call it a mixture of Gothic Cathedral and Bavarian castle. Certainly the several stories, towers, decorative brickwork and varied window openings - in arched, round, rectangular, and square shapes; present an overall effect which is exotic to say the least.

 a. One Hundred Years of Brewing. (Chicage: H. S. Rich & Co., 1903). b. Erie Pennsylvania Illustrated 1888. (Erie: Herald Printing & Publi Co., Ltd. 1888). 	shir
10. Geographical Data	-
Acresge of nominated property 1.08 Quadrangle name Erie South UMT References Output Output	00
A 17 57 66 9 0 46 6 2 7 7 0 B Zone Easting Northing	1
C 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Werbai boundary description and justification A parcel of land and buildings on the west side of State Street between the street and West 23rd Street and W	en
251 Street, containing 47,000 square feet	of
List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries land, fronting state state code county State St. 124.12 ft. with accounty the rear of the code	on ess
state code county property from Peach St. by an	al
11. Form Prepared By	
name/title J. Martin Megenau & John R, Claridge	
street & number 417 State Street telephone (814) 454-1813	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
city or town	_
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification	
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is: national stateXlocal	·
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89 665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.)-
State Historic Preservation Officer signature	
Larry d. Tise, the State Historic Preservation Officer date 2 20 82	
For HCRS use only I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
date	
Keeper of the National Register Attest:	
Chief of Registration date	

9. Major Bibliog aphical References

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Major Bibliographical References contd.

- c. The BREWER®S DIGEST (October 1964).
- d. FROM THE CASHIER'S HOUSE (Erie County Historical Society, Winter, 1978).
- e. Erie Times, 21 May, 1891.
- f. American Guide Series, Erie: A Guide to the City and County. (Philadelphia: William Penn Associates, 1938).
- g. The Industrial Advanatages of Erie, Pennsylvania. (Erie: James P. McKinney, 1892).
- h. Benjamin Whitman, History of Erie County Pennsylvania. (Chicago: Warner, Beers & CO., 1884).
- i. Historical Reference Book of Erie County Pennsylvania. Erie: S.B. Nelson, 1896).

ERIE SOUTH

