

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

**City/County Historic Preservation Office
Sixth Floor - City Hall
Spokane, Washington 99201-3337**

Type all entries--complete applicable sections.

1. Name of Property

Historic Name University Pharmacy/Snappy Beer Parlor/ Joey's Tavern
and/or Common Jack & Dan's Tavern

2. Location

Street & Number 1226 and 1230 North Hamilton Street
City or town Spokane
State Washington County Spokane Zip Code 99202

3. Classification

Category of Property	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both		<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> residence
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes, restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes, unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

Name LLC&M,L.L.C
Street & Number C/O Byrd Property Management Group, 101 West Cataldo, Ste. 210
City or town Spokane
State Washington County Spokane Zip Code 99201

5. Location of Legal Description

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds, etc. Spokane County Courthouse
Street & Number 1116 West Broadway
City or Town Spokane State WA Zip Code 99201

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Title None

Date _federal _state _county _local

Depository for Survey Records Spokane Historic Preservation Office, Spokane City Hall

City, Town Spokane State WA

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Condition

Check one

_excellent

_unaltered

_good

_altered

Commercial Vernacular

_fair

_deteriorated

Check one

_ruins

_original site

_unexposed

_moved date_____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance.

Jack & Dan's Tavern, 1226 North Hamilton Street, is a two-story red brick building with a full basement. Fronting along the east side of Hamilton Street, on the southeast corner of Sharp Avenue, the two-story building has occupied the neighborhood corner since 1909. In 1952, the first story was extended about ten feet to the west to add space for the University Pharmacy on the north side and Joey's Tavern on the south side. Juxtaposed against the second story backdrop of red brick and four double-hung wood sash windows, is the modern white concrete and glass block projection, typical of mid-20th Century architecture. Glass panel shop front windows rise behind large green awnings from the low wall created by the eight-inch glass block.

The building is symmetrically-arranged, with the store fronts of the tavern on the south side and the former University Pharmacy on the north side flanking a single-door entry to the two second floor apartments. A single bay comprises each of the storefront openings that are framed by the concrete wall, corner posts, and a stem walls. Within the openings is a low glass block wall, on which are set sectioned insulated glass storefront windows divided by natural aluminum mullions into four sections. Inset into the northwest and southwest corners are single door openings to each of the businesses. The doors are aluminum-frame with a single glass panel. The centered second story entry door consists of a wood-frame glass panel door, with a fixed glass transom above.

The present building form is an example of commercial evolution, created by the desire to expand floor area and the desire to modernize. In this case, the original 1909 two story red brick building, likely designed by Preusse and Zittel, with a traditional commercial store front with apartments above, was set back from the street rather than being on the edge of the sidewalk as was typical. Thus the opportunity for expansion was a frontal extension of both University Pharmacy and Joey's Tavern. Obviously not attempting to recreate the commercial front of the original building, the addition was a "modern" 1950s design solution to meet the needs of commercial tenants and the PES, the owner of the building. The 1952 "modern" first floor commercial front is juxtaposed against the original and unaltered second floor of the front façade.

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 Spokane 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Entertainment/recreation/social history

1933 – to present

1909, 1947, 1952

Joey M. August

1947 - 1952

Community Planning

1909-1933

Specific Dates

Builder/Architect

1909

Pioneer Educational Society (PES)/Preusse & Zittel

1952

Gus Bouton for PES/architect unknown

Statement of significance .

Summary

Between 1894 and 1910, the PES and the Jesuits began the foundation of a Catholic neighborhood on land that had been acquired from the Northern Pacific Railroad. The first buildings comprising the Gonzaga College campus, Holy Names Academy, St. Joseph's Orphanage, St. Aloysius Cathedral, and dozens of homes were commissioned by the Jesuits and Pioneer Educational Society to build a Catholic enclave in Spokane. The Jack and Dan's building, as an element of the PES development endeavor housed local businesses to serve the Catholic neighborhood surrounding Gonzaga College. The building was built by the Pioneer Educational Society in 1909 and was likely designed by Preusse & Zittel, a prominent Spokane architectural firm that was used exclusively by the Jesuits of Gonzaga and the Pioneer Educational Society.

Jack & Dan's Tavern is significant for its association with Joey August, the Spokane sports scene, and as a neighborhood gathering place. Until a few years ago, when purchased by John Stockton, the building and land were owned by the Pioneer Educational Society. Although a tavern since the end of the Prohibition, it was under August's ownership that the present configuration of the building was completed and its strong association with Spokane sports began. Even though long a hang-out of Gonzaga University students and local neighborhood residents, August, a Gonzaga University boxing coach, established the tavern as a place for sports enthusiasts in the 1950s. The sports tradition, through Spokane sportswriters making fantasy baseball picks in the back room, Spokane Indians baseball players, including Tommy Lasorda, former Spokane Indians and L.A. Dodgers manager, recapping a game over the other kind of pitcher, Utah Jazz fans watching Jack Stockton's son John, play his way to NBA stardom, and especially Gonzaga basketball.

August started the tavern in his transition from a boxing coach to becoming a prominent Spokane businessman. The tavern would be his beginning step to a beer distributorship that would become one of the prominent distributorships in the Spokane area, and would allow him to pursue his philanthropic endeavors for which he was clearly recognized by his community.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form. Use continuation sheets if necessary.)

- Anderson, Sherwood. "Neighborhood Drug Stores Try Harder." The Spokesman Review. 4/23/1987.
- Brooks-Miller, Scott, Spokane Historic Preservation Office. National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form for Mission Avenue Historic District. 3/3/1986.
- Elston, Bill. "Gonzaga University and University of Idaho Share the 1950 NCAA Boxing Title," Nostalgia Magazine. August 2000. pp 60-61.
- Melton, Lisa Kalhar. "Herman Preusse, Spokane's First Architect: His Commercial and Public Buildings. Master Art Thesis, University of Oregon. June 2001.
- Polk, R.L. Directory, City of Spokane. Various years 1895-2003.
- Price, Jim. Former reporter with The Spokesman Review. Interview. 5/23/2004.
- Rushin, Steve. "City of Stars." Sports Illustrated. 7/27/1992. (pp 63-70).
- Schoenberg, Wilfred P. S.J. Gonzaga University Seventy-five Years 1887-1962. 1963.
- . Paths to the Northwest: A Jesuit History of the Oregon Province. 1982.
- Sanborn Map Company. 1888, 1889, 1891, 1902, 1910, 1928, and 1950.
- Spokane County Assessor's Office. Field Files for 1226 North Hamilton Street.
- Spokane City. Building Permit Records on Microfiche. Spokane City Hall.
- Spokane Daily Chronicle. "Joey August Given Honor at ceremony. 5/24/71.
- Spokesman Review. Various articles.
- . "Joey August Gets Italian Club Honor." 10/5/72. 18:1
- . "Sports benefactor Joey August dies." 11/24/96. B1
- Stockton, Jack, owner Jack & Dan's. Interview. 5/13/2004.
- Sudermann, Hannelore. "No Cure in Sight." The Spokesman Review. 2/28/2000.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one acre

UTM References

1	<u>11</u>	<u>4/6/8/7/7/0</u>	<u>5/2/0/7/8/0/5/0</u>	3	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	4	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>

 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description and justification (Use a continuation sheet if necessary.)
SINTO 2ND RES B38-39-40 & 12.5Ft VAC STP W OF&ADJ L6B 39 (parcel # - 35171.1206). The boundary includes the building and an adjacent parking lot of the south.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title Jim Kolva

Organization Jim Kolva Associates

Date 25 August 2005

Street & Number 115 South Adams Street

Telephone 509-458-5517

City or Town Spokane

State WA Zip Code 99201

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A city map indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property and streetscape.

At least 8 color slides of the property and streetscape.

Application Fee

\$25.00 for residential property/\$50.00 for commercial property.

12. Signature of Owner (s)

LC:M LLC by J. H. SELL

For Official Use Only:

Date Received: _____
Date Heard: _____
Commission Decision: _____
Council/Board Action: _____
Date: _____

Attest: _____
City Clerk

Approved as to Form:

Asst. City Attorney

We hereby certify that this property has been listed in the Spokane Register of Historic Places.

MAYOR, City of Spokane

or

CHAIR, Spokane County Commissioners

CHAIR, Spokane City/County Historic Landmarks Commission



City/County Historic Preservation Officer

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Continuation Sheet

Item Number 7

Page 1

The original 1909 red brick building rises above the concrete addition into the second story. Four symmetrically arranged window bays divide the façade. Each of the windows is double-hung wood sash with three over one light. A segmental brick arch frames the tops of the windows. Wrapped around the upper portion of each window arch is a slightly projecting brick course molding with each end resting on a slightly projecting rectangular bracket. The molding consists of a double row of brick headers set in a rectangular pattern, the inside row inset slightly from the outboard row to provide definition. Above the window head molding is a brick arcade that forms the architrave that terminates the wall. Within each of the arched niches is recessed cross pattern formed by crossed brick faces. (A similar motif is used in St. Aloysius Cathedral, also built in 1909 and designed by Preusse and Zittel.) A painted sheet metal cornice supported by scrolled brackets also of sheet metal terminates the building.

The north façade faces Sharp Avenue and is composed of three elements, the two stories of the original building, a one-story brick addition to the rear that was completed circa 1922, and the one story concrete extension to the front that was completed circa 1952. The original building consisted of a flat brick façade with four window bays on the first and second floors. The first story windows had been filled with brick, but are now restored. The ground floor windows consisted of a large storefront window (remains bricked-in) in the northwest corner, two high windows, and one large window in the northeast corner. The rear addition included two man-doors and one shop door in an otherwise flat façade. The second story is almost identical to that of the front with the same brick detailing and window sash.

The roof is flat, built-up tar composition.

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Continuation Sheet

Item Number 8

Page 1

Jack & Dan's Tavern, at 1226 North Hamilton Street is one five or so remaining beer parlors in Spokane that have operated continuously as beer parlors/taverns since the repeal of prohibition in Washington in 1933. Snappy's Beer Service was one of thirty-five beer parlors listed in Polk in 1934, the first year that establishments that legally sold alcoholic beverages had been listed since 1915. Between 1915 and 1933, the prohibition years, saloons had transmogrified to soft drink establishments, and, under the liquor laws of 1933, had taken the name and form of beer parlors (no longer could patrons rest their feet on the brass rail).

Drug stores/pharmacies under a variety of owners and names had occupied the northern half of the building since 1910. The University Pharmacy name was first listed in 1939 and carried on to 2003 when the pharmacy was closed, and at the 1230 North Hamilton address, ending 83 years of pharmacy service to the Gonzaga neighborhood. The closure of the University Pharmacy exemplifies the loss of the locally-owned independent pharmacies in Spokane neighborhoods. In 1910 when Hickey's drug store occupied the space, Polk listed 61 drug stores in Spokane (Including the Altamont which still exists). At the closure of University Pharmacy in 2003, Polk listed only eight independent pharmacies in the city. Supermarkets and drug store chains have replaced the independent stores and are now dominant.

The two second-floor apartments, which continue to be occupied, maintain the original function of the building as a mixed commercial-residential use. These apartments had, through the 1940s, provided the homes for the owners of the businesses below.

Pioneer Educational Society and the Building of a Catholic Neighborhood

Father Joseph Cataldo came to Spokane in 1881 and in that year purchased land north of the Spokane River from the Northern Pacific Railroad for the purpose of building Gonzaga College. This land, which was platted as Sinto Additions, was a rectangular parcel formed by present day Division on the west, Mission on the north, the Spokane River on the east, and Cataldo on the south. The land had been purchased with general funds of the order and Father Van Gorp, President of Gonzaga College, had a fundamental question of how the 300 acres in possession of Jesuits would be allocated. How much belonged to Gonzaga College and how much belonged to the Rocky Mountain Mission? To address this issue, Van Gorp incorporated The Pioneer Educational Society in the spring of 1894. According to Schoenberg (1963):

Both institutions were financially independent of each other and claimed the land for one reason or another. Van Gorp decided to cede the college eight acres for its use. The balance he retained as property belonging to the mission. For the protection of the legal status of the latter, he incorporated The Pioneer Education Society as a non-profit corporation in the State of Washington and deeded the mission's land to the new corporation. Some of this land was now sold and some of it was improved for facilitating sales or for an investment to support Jesuit scholastics preparing for the priesthood. Thus Father Van Gorp found himself in a whirlwind of building and real estate business, a status which he accepted as calmly as he had accepted the position of president of a college. On October 9, 1894, ground was broken for the first of the so-called cottages which he erected on Pioneer Educational Society lots. During the first year of construction he built about thirty homes, ranging in value, at that time between \$1600 and \$3000. Each year more homes designed by Preusse and Zittel, were erected on Pioneer Educational Society lots so that by 1900 approximately eighty were completed. Some of these were sold to pay for the costs of others. Some were rented to supply the necessary funds for the support of Jesuit scholastics. In both cases, special efforts were made by Father Van Gorp to attract Catholic families into the neighborhood so that Gonzaga college would be in fact as well as in theory the center of a Catholic community. So well did he

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Continuation Sheet

Item Number 8

Page 2

succeed in this that the term Gonzaga district has become synonymous with Catholic. Its reputation has spread far and wide as the Pacific Northwest's "Holy Land." A kind of Catholic stronghold where even the non-Catholics paused for the Angelus.

Lisa Kalhar Melton, in her Master's Thesis (2001) entitled "Herman Preusse, Spokane's First Architect: His Commercial & Public Buildings, states that "The Jesuits of Gonzaga retained Preusse exclusively from 1883 until his retirement. The university's records reveal that Preusse designed all of Gonzaga's buildings during this period as well as those homes built for the Pioneer Educational Society [PES]. The PES is the official nonprofit corporation name used for the mission to distinguish it from the college itself. When this corporation was established in 1894, 292 acres of land was deeded to PES, leaving eight acres for the college campus."

By 1910, the cornerstones of the Gonzaga neighborhood were marked by the Gonzaga College and St. Aloysius Cathedral on the west, at Astor and Boone, Holy Names Academy (1891) on the northeast, at Sharp and Superior, and St. Joseph's Orphanage on the southeast, at DeSmet and Superior.

The building which houses Jack and Dan's was not mentioned specifically in Melton's thesis or in Schoenberg's discussion of the development efforts of the Pioneer Educational Society, but based upon Spokane County Assessor and Spokane Building Permit records, the building was constructed under the ownership of the PES. In building neighborhoods, the provision of goods and services is a key component. Also, the PES was interested in income-producing property that supported Jesuit scholastics. Thus, the store was integral to the plan for the Catholic neighborhood. It is also logical to assume that if the Jesuits of Gonzaga used Preusse exclusively until his retirement (ca. 1910) and the Pioneer Educational Society used Preusse for the design of the homes it built, that the building would also have been designed by Preusse (and Zittel, his partner). There are also common detail elements in the Jack and Dan's building and the St. Aloysius Cathedral, both built in 1909. Jack and Dan's was built by the Pioneer Educational Society, St. Aloysius was built by Gonzaga College and designed by Preusse and Zittel. Both buildings have in common friezes patterns consisting of arcades with crosses within the niches formed by the arches.

The development of the commercial neighborhood took place in the early 1900s although the first store was located at the corner of Cincinnati and Olive (now Trent) in 1897. Ferdinand Brockman opened a grocery store at the Southwest corner of Sharp and Hamilton (E 828 Sharp) ca. 1899. Also listed at the location in 1900 was the Martin Kalez meat market. The some eighty houses that had been built by the PES as well as other homes in developing neighborhood needed goods and services. In 1905, Shattuck Drug Store was at 830 East Sharp and the Garberich Drug Store was at 2203 North Hamilton (at Illinois Avenue). (The first drug store in the neighborhood had been W.J. Quirk at 1002 Hamilton in 1902 and 1903.) Hitzel Meats was at 829 East Sharp and Stejer Meats was at 2174 North Hamilton. Two commercial corners were developing in the district: Hamilton and Sharp in the Gonzaga district, and Hamilton and Illinois near Logan Elementary School.

By 1910, stores were concentrated along Hamilton at Sharp and Hamilton, and further north, at Montgomery and Illinois by Logan School. Stores now occupied all corners of Hamilton and Sharp but the northeast. The Finrow and Peterson grocery store was at 828 E. Sharp on the southwest; W.E. Shattuck Drugs, at 821 E. Sharp, and Buffalo Meat Market, at 829 E. Sharp, were on the northwest; and D. Hickey Drugs, at 1230 Hamilton, was on the southeast corner. At Hamilton and Illinois, C.A. Campbell operated Campbell Drugs (AKA Model Pharmacy) and resided at 2152 North Hamilton, and Garberich Drugs was at 2207 Hamilton. Three groceries and meat markets were also in the Logan School area; they included Moore and Allen, E.A. Wilke, and A.O. Stejer.

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Continuation Sheet

Item Number 8

Page 3

The Neighborhood Store and the Gonzaga Neighborhood

The Jack and Dan's Building was a typical early-1900's store building, divided into commercial spaces on the ground floor with two apartments above on the second floor. The local business owners leased space from the developers of the neighborhood and the store, the PES, served the local neighborhood residents, and for the most part lived in the neighborhood. Indeed several of the business owners, such as Daniel Hickey, the first operator of the drug store at 1230 Hamilton, Harry Cottrel, and James A. Gruber, the first operator of the University Pharmacy, resided upstairs at 1228 and 1228-1/2 Hamilton through 1942. Peter Sontag, owner of Sontag meats in the 1920s and 1930s also resided on the second floor above his business. Several of the tavern owners also resided in the neighborhood, but none upstairs. The Tonani brothers, Harold Spores, Frank Garcea, Joey August, and Jack Stockton all lived in the neighborhood while tending the bar and serving their neighbors.

Building History

According to the Sanborn maps, the site block was not developed until 1891.

The 1902 Sanborn showed four dwellings along Sharp Avenue, east of the site.

The Spokane County Assessor Field Files indicate that the building was constructed in 1909. The Spokane Building Department approved a water main connection in 1909 and side sewer connection in 1910 for N. 1226-28-30 Hamilton. The sewer permit was issued to the Pioneer Educational Society.

The 1910 Sanborn shows a two-story brick building at the corner of Sharp and Hamilton with the addresses 1226 and 1228 Hamilton on the site. It is roughly 50' x 50' in dimension, about half the length as the existing building. The drawing indicates Drugs in the north half of the building at 1229, and Store in the south half at 1226. The houses remain on the lots to the east, and the remainder of the current site is undeveloped.

A Spokane building permit, issued on 17 January 1910, for repair of fire damage was granted to D. Hickey at 1230 Hamilton. R.L. Polk first listed Hickey's Drug Store in the building in 1911 through 1914. Lewis B. Sperry was listed as druggist at N. 1230 Hamilton in 1915. Sperry's residence was at the same address, he resided upstairs in one of the apartments. Sperry was at this location until 1920. Various druggists followed Sperry in the 1920s including Feuer and Moore, George S. Heaton, and Charles A. Campbell who, since 1910, had operated a drug store at Illinois and Hamilton, a few blocks north. Campbell operated the drug store from 1925 through the 1930. Harry G. Cottrell operated Cottrell Drugs from 1931 through 1936 and resided upstairs. John Potter served a one-year stint at the druggist's counter in 1937. James A. Gruber, who also resided upstairs, operated the store under Jas. A. Gruber Drugs in 1938, and in 1939, University Pharmacy was at 1230 with Gruber as the druggist.

P.P. Sontag meats was first listed by Polk at 1226 Hamilton in 1921. Peter Sontag resided in the upstairs apartment at 1228. Previous to this location, he had been listed as Sontag and Fletchner and Buffalo meats at 829 East Sharp, across Hamilton to the west. Peter P. Sontag is first listed in Polk in 1911 as a baggage clerk at the Northern Pacific, and in various jobs until he established the meat market.

The city's Department of Public Works issued a permit in October 1922 to St. Michael's College (Hillyard, Wash.) for brick addition to a store at 1226 Hamilton for a value of \$2,200.

The 1929 Sanborn shows the building has been extended to the east property line. A drugstore is in the north half and a store in the south half.

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Continuation Sheet

Item Number 8

Page 4

The Sontag Grocery/meat market operated until 1932 with Peter Sontag continuing to reside upstairs. In 1933 Polk listed 1226 as vacant, and in 1934, the Snappy Beer Parlor took over the space with Russell E. Harding listed as proprietor. Harry G. Cottrell operated the drug store and lived upstairs.

Permits were issued in 1937 for a Golden Age Brewery sign and electrical work was completed for Snappy Beer Parlor. Polk shows Roy G. Cole as the owner of the beer parlor from 1938 through 1944, after which it again was listed as Snappy Beer Parlor with Harold Spores as proprietor.

A permit for a sign circuit for Snappy Service Tavern was issued in 1945. According to Polk, Snappy Service Beer Parlor operated until 1946, and in 1947 Joey's Tavern was listed at this address (Joey August).

Joey's Tavern received permits for electrical work in 1948, and in 1950 the owner on the permit was listed as August's Tavern.

Pioneer Educational Society at Mt. St. Michaels, owner, was granted a permit on 4 April 1952 for a one-story addition to enlarge the drug store and tavern. Gus J. Bouton Construction would complete the work on the addition, valued at \$11,000. It should be noted at this point that Pioneer Educational Society owned the land and the building, and Joey August owned the lease on the tavern. University Pharmacy held the lease on the drug store (W.J Stevens at the time of remodel). This addition is the one that presently forms the first floor front façade of the building.

In 1953, University Pharmacy (W.J. Stevens) received a permit, valued at \$3,900 to alter an exterior bearing wall to convert a garage added in 1939 to provide additional space for the store. Stevens operated the University Pharmacy through 1982, Roland Bombino was at the counter through 1984, and was followed by Stuart Zimmerman through the year 2000.

In spite of several ownerships, including Frankie August (1954), Frank Garcia (1955), Ernie Pupo and Anthony Trravo (1956-1960), and Jack Stockton/Dan Crowley, the name remained Joey's Tavern until Jack & Dan's graced the marquee in 1975. Presently Jack Stockton and his partner Jeff Condill have expanded Jack & Dan's into the former University Pharmacy space.

Spokane' Saloons, Beer Parlors and Taverns

As a railroad town that housed the workers from the fields of the Palouse, the mines of the Coeur d'Alenes, and forests of northern Idaho, Spokane was a place to have a good time and enjoy a beer.

The 1888 directory (compiled by Charles E. Reeves) for the city of Spokane Falls listed Victor Dessert, prop Sprague Brewery, William Domke, bartender Bavaria Beer Hall, and included Ads for Capitol Beer Hall and the New York Brewery, Rudolph Gorkow. Additionally, the Business Directory listed 26 saloons and 2 breweries, New York and Henco. Spokane at the time had "not less than 12000 residents."

The following year, 1889, Polk listed 51 saloons, 19 total insurance agencies, 15 total contractors, and 41 lawyers. Downtown Spokane burned that year, and in 1890, the year of recovery from the fire, Polk listed 92 saloons, 4 breweries, 74 contractors, and 95 fire insurance companies, and 101 lawyers. Those contractors, insurance agents, and lawyers needed the saloons to relax after a hard day's work settling claims and rebuilding downtown.

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Continuation Sheet

Item Number 8

Page 5

By the turn of the century, Spokane had become a center of the mining industry. In the 1900 Polk, there were listed 111 saloons, 119 lawyers, about 320 listings for mines and mining (8 pages).

In 1910 Spokane had added almost 100 new saloons with a total of 202. Of course the number of lawyers increased even more, with 253 lawyers listed. Mines and mining brokers included about 250 listings.

On December 31, 1915, Washington state and Spokane had allowed liquor sales for the last day before Prohibition began at midnight. Washington joined 18 other states that had outlawed the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors to become dry. Polk in that year listed 170 saloons in Spokane.

The Spokesman Review's banner headline for the first day of 1916 announced the end of an era: CROWDS STORM SALOONS FOR LAST DRINK, SUPPLY FAILS AS DRY ERA DAWNS. On New Year's Eve many of the bars closed early because they had run out of beer and spirits early in the day.

"When the whistles began to blow at midnight probably not more than a dozen saloons south of Main avenue were still in operation, and out of those the last-minute tipplers filed peacefully, upon request, and stood on the sidewalk to toast the new year, many of them with their ultimate glasses of beer still in their hands. ... Saloons had been closing since late in the afternoon. The locking of doors was regulated by the length of time stocks or drinks held out. The bars were generally dark half an hour before midnight.

One of the 16 saloons still open in the latter part of the evening six were planning to keep open their quarters after January 1 as tobacco and soft drink emporiums, and three had large signs announcing this fact and stating that they would comply with the new state law. ... J.H. Larkin, one of the proprietors of the Warwick bar, W371 Main avenue, announced that his stock was practically sold out at 10:30 pm.

"New Year's morning at 7 o'clock we will open a temperance bar, poolroom and restaurant here," said Larkin. "So long as the water flows through the city mains we can supply soft drinks. Water costs on 10 cents a 1000 gallons, and if people want it, we can sell it, and make more money that by paying for whiskey. We have renewed our lease on this place for a year and business will go right ahead."

On January 2nd, 1916 the review reported that "Highball Thirsts Quenched with Grape and Near Beer." About 30 of Spokane's 152 saloons that closed midnight December 31st reopened yesterday morning as soft drink establishments. Many more are planning to reopen at an early date."

Three former Main avenue saloons were in full operation as temperance bars yesterday. Inquires brought forth statements to the effect that nine of the nearly 25 saloons in that district had already concluded to continue in business, either as poolrooms, restaurants or soft drink places. Others are expected to follow this lead, if the new ventures prove successful.

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Continuation Sheet

Item Number 8

Page 6

In another article of January 2nd, "Those Who Sang Now Look Glum," the Review reported tallied 250 in one poolroom.

Poolrooms, temperance bars, hotels, and lodging houses yesterday sheltered the hundreds of men who formerly spend their spare time in the saloons of East Main Trent and Riverside avenues. Men who shouted themselves hoarse the night before in their forced welcome to prohibition were docile as lambs, and sat around quietly as if in mourning.

Now soft drink parlors, which required no licenses and could remain open on Sunday's became the local watering holes. The number, however, never rose to the 202 saloons listed in Polk in 1910. The 1917 Polk had no listing for saloons but listed billiard parlors and 56 soft drink establishments; in 1918, 67 soft drink establishments were listed. Twenty-three of these were listed in 1915 as saloons.

Although there is rumor that things weren't totally dry in the soft drink parlors in Spokane, good news arrived in 1933. During the month of March, congress debated the alcoholic content of beer, which would soon be allowed if only they could make up their minds. In anticipation Spokane Brewing and Malting ordered ten carloads of beer bottles. The Review on 17 March 1933 also reported that \$100,000 would be invested by the same company for new equipment. Spokane Realty, which had 17 building properties available, had 6 inquiries for beer hall locations. Other realty companies reported inquires for beer parlors.

The good news was reported by the Review on 23 March 1933. "Beer and Wine Bill Law Sales Effective April 6." On April 7th the Review would report "Mighty Cheer Welcomes Beer." "The Crowd Roars as Trucks Rush Away With Cargoes" "\$30,000 In Cash" "Every Case Paid for Before Leaving Brewery—Have Police Escort."

Promptly at 12:01 this morning 10,000 cases of beer, worth about \$30,000 paid for in cash, wheeled out of the yard in the inland Products company, Cedar and Second and beer, illegal in this state for 16 years, was a legal beverage once more. The beer was started toward the consumer in trucks, passenger cars and hotel busses, while gathered on the Cedar side of the big plant a big mob of people cheered.

The 1934 Polk directory, like its 1917 directory no longer listed saloons; instead, the soft drink establishments became beer parlors. Thirty-five beer parlors, 21 billiard parlors and 30 soft drink establishments were listed in 1934. Although listed under soft drinks several added "beer" to their names. One of those in the initial listing of beer parlors in Spokane was the Snappy Beer Service at N1226 Hamilton (formerly Joey's, now Jack and Dan's). Only one of those listed in 1934, Capital Beer Parlor (now Capitol Tavern) at 5105 North Market, is extant today. Four more, including Jack and Dan's continue to operate but under different names. These include the Glass Front Beer Parlor (now Hub Tavern) at 2926 North Monroe, Knight Beer Parlor (now Cozy Inn), 606 West Second, and White Front (now One Bridge North) at North 1817 Division.

Most of these beer parlors were in downtown buildings that are now parking lots or other buildings. In 1935, Polk listed 110 beer parlors and 4 soft drink establishments. The number of beer parlors climbed to 128 in 1940 and 154 in 1947. In this year Polk listed Joey's Tavern at 1226 Hamilton (which would become Jack and Dan's).

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Continuation Sheet

Item Number 8

Page 7

Steve Rushin of Sports Illustrated magazine shifted Jack & Dan's to legendary status when using the tavern as a nexus for its article about three working class Spokane boys who achieved stardom in professional athletics—all future hall-of-famers in their respective sports. Jack & Dan's, its owners, its clientele, and its neighborhood speaks of working class roots and the fruits of hard work in achieving success. Spokane doctors, attorneys, and judges, some former Gonzaga Prep students, helped pay their college educations by tending bar at Joey's and Jack and Dan's. Mail carriers to hod carriers, neighborhood families, Gonzaga students, city council members, majors, and sports legends, including those raised in the neighborhood and schooled at Gonzaga Prep, have rubbed elbows bar of Jack & Dan's.

Like the Bulldog, the other Gonzaga hangout, the Park Inn on the lower South Hill, Brown Derby in Garland, Maxwell House in West Central, and Rainbow in East Central, to name a few, Jack and Dan's has been a place where generations of Spokane residents have relaxed with a beer after a hard day's work. These "beer parlors" were operating in 1950 and were among the some 160 listed in Polk for that year. The neighborhood tavern holds a significant place in American, and indeed, world culture as a place for people to meet, to relax, to solve world problems, forget life's ills, or simply enjoy a beer on a quiet evening.

Sports Illustrated magazine, in its July 27, 1992 issue spotlighted Spokane as "City of Stars," in telling the story of Ryne Sandberg, the Golden Glove Second baseman for the Chicago Cubs; Mark Rypien, the most valuable player for the Super Bowl champions Washington Redskins; and John Stockton, the all-star NBA player with the Utah Jazz. Jack and Dan's Tavern served as the connecting point in which to set the working-class context of that trio of athletes and their families.

"Five miles, four years, three boys. They are three stars shaken loose from the upper lefthand corner of the county. Shaken loose from Spokane, but never really shaken free."

Beginning with the home of Mark Rypien.

Mark, for two seasons the starting quarterback of the Washington Redskins, earned the Most Valuable Play award in Super Bowl XXVI.

Five miles away, at 1226 North Hamilton Street men have been setting them up and knocking them back since Prohibition was prohibited in 1933—ever since the Buffalo Market was swiftly converted into the Snappy Service Beer Parlor.

The Snappy became Joey's Tavern in 1947, and though Jack Stockton and Dan Crowley bought the place in '61 from the guy who had bought it from Joey, they waited 14 years before renaming the joint Jack and Dan's. Why mess with success? Business has always been good, what with Gonzaga University a block away.

Business has always been good, but in the last five years, well, Jack & Dan's has been served a double. So Jack, 64, is here at nine this morning, smack in the middle of his summer vacation to check on construction of the beer garden being added out back. No problem, really, as Jack lives 150 yards from the bar's back door, in the white house with the redbrick accents and the basketball hoop in the driveway. There, on North Superior, he and Clementine provided for their four children, provided for them with the Budweiser-soaked dollars that crossed the bar.

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Continuation Sheet

Item Number 8

Page 8

"The beer garden is for the Olympics," says Jack, straining to be heard as a jackhammer solos outside. "Its going to be crazy here during the Olympics."

Setting them up and knocking them back? Why, it's the other way around. Jack's patrons will be knocking them back in Spokane, while Jack's second son, John, is setting them up in Barcelona. On loan from the Utah Jazz, for whom he has started for the past five seasons, 30-year old John Stockton is a point guard on his nation's Dream Team, one of the dozen or so best basketball players in the world...

Make a right our of Jack & Dan's, go several blocks north on Hamilton and hang a left on West Augusta, and it is just down the road on your left: the old two-story house with the barn-style roof and expansive front porch, the house where Derwent and Elizabeth Sandberg lived with their four children. Derwent, that was his name, and now you know why everybody called him Sandy.

Joey August

Joey August was born on August 12, 1915. August's parents had emigrated from Italy and owned a grocery store on Third Avenue, just east of downtown. He attended Gonzaga Prep and University of Idaho where he boxed. August enjoyed a successful stint as a professional boxer before entering business in Spokane. Joey August's beer parlor was listed in the 1945 Polk Directory at 102 West 2nd. In 1947, he opened Joey's Tavern at 1226 North Hamilton. Joey and his wife Norma resided in the Logan neighborhood, at 928 E. Illinois in 1946, moving to 929 East Sinto in 1947. He coached Gonzaga University to a NCAA National boxing title in 1950 and coached boxing at Gonzaga until 1952 when the boxing program was terminated. In 1954 August bought a beer distributorship. Joey August Distributors was located at 340 West Trent Avenue through 1956 when August with partner Ray Flaherty built a warehouse at 840 East Trent Avenue. The Augusts resided at the house on Sinto until 1959 when they moved to Liberty Lake (no address). August moved the distributorship to 3038 East Trent in 1962. In 1971 August moved from Liberty Lake to the upper south hill where he resided until 1993. August passed away in Spokane in 1996.

Father Schoenberg in his history of Gonzaga University, spoke of the influence of the visit by Father Daniel Lord of St. Louis and his Catholic youth convention held at the university. According to Schoenberg, the youth convention profoundly impressed Gonzaga President Robinson who adopted the views of Lord in that youth "learn how to make sacrifices for their God and their fatherland." As a result, and by Robinson's leadership the university adopted a new role.

It became a center of organized youth activity, particularly along academic lines, but also in the kind of sports which provided maximum participation. This was the beginning of the golden era of minor sports at Gonzaga. The university's first ski team was organized a short time afterward and participated in its first skiing tournament. Boxing, coached by Joey August, reached new, undreamed of heights, achieving national honors within a few years, Hockey, with Frank McCool as a star, viewed with boxing for the nation's admiration. (Schoenberg, 1963, p. 395)

The glory of Gonzaga University boxing was recounted in an August 2000 story in Spokane's Nostalgia Magazine. "Gonzaga University and University of Idaho Share the 1950 NCAA Boxing Title." A photo showing GU coach Joey August and Carl Maxey, illustrated the coach and his pupil and recounted the course of bouts that would earn Gonzaga and University of Idaho a share of the 1950 NCAA Boxing tile. August was not only Gonzaga's coach, but had also boxed for the University of Idaho. Furthermore, Carl Maxey, completed a law degree at

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Continuation Sheet

Item Number 8

Page 9

Gonzaga University and achieved even greater heights as a champion of civil rights and of the underprivileged in Spokane.

On May 24 1971, The Spokesman Review would report "Joey August Given Honor at Ceremony."

Joey August, president of August Distributors, Inc. yesterday was presented the St. Aloysius Gonzaga Medal for outstanding service to secondary education.

Presentation was made at the Gonzaga Preparatory School commencement by the Rev. William E. Hayes, S.J., principal. He said August's association with Gonzaga Prep started when he entered in 1930. In 1932 he won the Pacific Coast Amateur Athletic Union boxing championship and went on to the semifinals of the national tournament in Madison Square Garden.

As a professional he won 14 of 15 bouts and then quit the ring to become boxing coach at Gonzaga University, where his protégés won Pacific Coast and national intercollegiate championships. Since he gave up coaching to enter business, he has served Gonzaga Prep as a trainer and coach.

The Spokesman Review reported on 15 October 1972 (15:1) "Joey August Gets Italian Club Honor"

Putting aside any mention of politics "at least for tonight." Democratic Lt. Gov. John A. Cherberg traced the history of the Italian immigrants from Columbus through the present day at the annual Spokane American-Italian Club dinner Saturday night.

After his 30-minute talk, the club awarded its Outstanding Italian Citizen award to Joey August for his 35 years in helping the young people of the Inland Empire.

...

August was selected for the Outstanding Italian Citizen award by a vote of the club.

A plaque, presented to August, complemented him for his "devoted and dedicated assistance to young athletes in the field of sports and his years of outstanding service to young people regardless of race, color or creed."

"Joey August to be Feted," by Phi Delta Kappa, a national education fraternity, announced the Spokane Daily Chronicle on 26 April 1973 (3:1).

Joey August, long-time Spokane sports enthusiast, has been named recipient of a lay citizen's award by Phi Delta Kappa, a national education fraternity.

"Our recipient tonight could well have been our winner during any of many years because of his concern for the welfare of our boys and girls in school athletics." Mohoney said.

August has been associated with Gonzaga University and Gonzaga Prep for many years.

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

The Spokesman Review reported the death of Joey August on 24 November 1996.

Sports benefactor Joey August dies

Friends of Joey August won't remember merely the entrepreneur whose beer distributorship supplied the Inland Northwest for years.

Instead they will remember the coach, trainer, lover of sports and philanthropist. The constantly smiling man who once boxed as an amateur under the lights of Madison Square Garden died Saturday morning. He was 81.

"He was probably the most-loved person in Spokane," said longtime friend Carl Maxey, whom August coached at Gonzaga University. "If there's such a thing as sainthood, he would enjoy it."

Joey August was born on August 12, 1915. The son of Italian immigrants, "He knew what poverty was like," Maxey said.

August taught himself how to box, defending the corner where he sold newspapers as a youth. He attended Gonzaga High School. Always a superior athlete, he turned down a change to play professional baseball at age 16.

Instead, he attended the University of Idaho, where he gained a reputation as a quick-witted, quick-fisted scrapper. Turning professional in 1933, he became a heavyweight in the world of lightweight boxing.

Later, he became GU's coach. In 1950, he led three Bulldog boxers to GU's only NCAA national title in any sport.

Carl Maxey was among them.

"I got my start boxing as a kid in DeSmet, Idaho," Maxey remembered. "But the smoothness, the real learning experiences I had to learn—and did learn—from Joey August. He did amazing things...he could teach anybody how to fight."

At one time, August owned what is now Jack & Dan's Tavern and was a trainer for the Spokane Indians. Until about 10 years ago, he remained an unpaid trainer to athletes from all over Spokane.

"His home was open to anyone at anytime," remembered his son Nick August. Once, Nick said, the August place was home to nine boxers.

That guy was something else," longtime friend Jim Flaherty said. "He'd always take the time to help kids out."

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Sixth Floor - City Hall, Spokane, WA 99201

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Continuation Sheet

Item Number 8

Page 11

In 1952, GU dropped boxing. August brought a beer distributing business two years later. As profits grew, so did August's altruism. In 1987, for example, his company donated \$177,000 to area sports.

The list goes on and on: softball teams, gold tournaments. Bloomsday and basketball. College and Pro.

If a player needed a job, August was there. "Even if he didn't have room, he'd give the guy a job, if a guy was down and out," Flaherty said.

"There are very few people like him...he had a heart of gold."







