

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination

Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Office, City Hall, Sixth Floor
808 W. Spokane Falls Boulevard, Spokane, WA 99201

1. Name of Property

Historic Name **JOHN & LOUISA HIEBER HOUSE**

2. Location

Street & Number 2011 West First Avenue
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99204
Parcel Number 25241.0702

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _building	<input type="checkbox"/> _public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> _agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> _museum
<input type="checkbox"/> _site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _private	<input type="checkbox"/> _work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> _commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> _park
<input type="checkbox"/> _structure	<input type="checkbox"/> _both		<input type="checkbox"/> _educational	<input type="checkbox"/> _religious
<input type="checkbox"/> _object	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> _entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _residential
	<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 A. Williard & Heather H. Emch
Street & Number 2011 West First Avenue
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99204
Telephone Number/E-mail (509) 363-1553 (home) or 455-7555 (work)

5. Location of Legal Description

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds Spokane County Courthouse
Street Number 1116 West Broadway
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99260
County Spokane

6. Representation of Existing Surveys

Title City of Spokane Historic Landmarks Survey
Date Federal___ State___ County___ Local 1979
Location of Survey Records Spokane Historic Preservation Office

7. Description

Architectural Classification (see nomination, section 8)	Condition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _excellent <input type="checkbox"/> _good <input type="checkbox"/> _fair <input type="checkbox"/> _deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> _ruins <input type="checkbox"/> _unexposed	Check One <input type="checkbox"/> _unaltered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _altered Check One <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _original site <input type="checkbox"/> _moved & date_____
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8. Spokane Register Categories and Statement of Significance

Applicable Spokane Register of Historic Places Categories: Mark "x" on one or more for the categories that qualify the property for the Spokane 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 or 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 history.

Narrative statement of significance is found on one or more continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography is found on one or more continuation sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property	Less than one acre.
Verbal Boundary Description	Browne's Addition, West 20 feet of Lot 2 & all of Lots 3 and 4, Block 8.
Verbal Boundary Justification	Nominated property includes entire parcel and urban legal description.

11. Form Prepared By

Name and Title	Linda Yeomans, Consultant
Organization	Historic Preservation Planning
Street, City, State, Zip Code	501 West 27 th Avenue, Spokane, WA 99203
Telephone Number	509-456-3828
Email Address	lkyeomans1@aol.com
Date Final Nomination Heard	17 September 2003

12. Additional Documentation

Map	City/County of Spokane current plat map.
Photographs and Slides	18 B&W prints, 16 color slides.

13. Signature of Property Owner(s)

Name _____

Name _____

14. For Official Use

Date Received _____ Attest _____

Date Heard _____ City Clerk _____

Commission Decision _____ Approved as to Form
Assistant City Attorney 

Council/Board Action _____

Date _____

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

CITY ADMINISTRATOR, City of Spokane
or

CHAIR, Spokane County Commissioners

CHAIR, Spokane City/County Historic Landmarks Commission

OFFICER, Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Officer
Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Office
Sixth Floor, City Hall, W. 808 Spokane Falls Boulevard, Spokane, WA 99201

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Built in 1889, the John & Louisa Hieber House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing property in the Browne's Addition National Register Historic District, which is located in Spokane, Washington. The two and one-half story house, which received a significant façade modification in 1912, is an eclectic interpretation of influences derived from Queen Anne, Swiss Chalet, and Shingle styles. Distinguishing architectural features of the home include vertical massing with a steeply pitched hip roof and multiple lower cross gables, overhanging eaves with decorative scroll-sawn brackets, decorative bargeboards and knee braces, a bay window, a one-story side porch, double-hung windows with decorative surrounds, variegated wood shingled cladding on the second story, and wood drop siding on the first story. The house is sited on its original parcel and is surrounded by mature deciduous trees and a square, wood frame carriage house, also built in 1889. The interior of the Hieber House reflects the Queen Anne style as depicted in the floor plan, original handcrafted/hand-rubbed woodwork, built-in cabinets and bench seats, paneled wainscot, plate rails, wood and hexagonal ceramic tile floors, and a lavishly appointed fireplace typical of those designed and built during the late 1800s. Due to the 1912 alteration, the Hieber House retains *good* interior and exterior integrity in design, workmanship, and materials, and *excellent* integrity in location and association as a single-family residence in Spokane.

CURRENT APPEARANCE & CONDITION of PROPERTY*Property Site*

The Hieber House is built on the west 20 feet of Lot 2 and all of Lots 3 and 4 on Block 8 in Historic Browne's Addition. The parcel measures approximately 120 feet wide and 107 feet deep and is located along the south side of West First Avenue. A one and one-half story carriage house is located on the southwest corner of the property behind the house. Sited on a level lot, the home and carriage house are surrounded by a manicured lawn, mature trees and shrubbery, and by a neighborhood that is distinguished by tree-lined streets and a combination of circa 1890-1940 historic homes and circa 1950-1980 multi-unit apartment buildings.

House Exterior

The house has an irregular rectangular footprint that measures 22 feet wide and 48 feet deep. Dominated by its vertical orientation, the house has two and one-half stories and a clipped hip roof with multiple projecting lower cross gables. The roof is covered in composition shingles. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof. The roof eaves overhang two feet and are unenclosed with exposed purlins and rafter tails. Decorative bargeboards and knee braces accentuate the gable peaks. The first story is clad in wood drop siding, and the second story is clad in variegated, scalloped and fishscale-shaped wood shingles. Plain corner boards define the outline of the house on the first floor, and a horizontal wood band separates the first floor from the second floor. This juncture is further defined by the second story, which flares out slightly over the top of the first floor. Fenestration patterns are symmetrical and the windows are a combination of multi-

paned and 1/1, double-hung, wood-sash original units. Decorative, shaped wood surrounds frame each window of the house. The foundation is constructed of black basalt rock and measures two to three feet thick below grade.

The façade of the house faces north on West First Avenue and is dominated by a large, front-facing, two and one-half story lower cross gable that projects 16 feet from the wall plane. The gable peak is distinguished with knee braces and a scroll-sawn bargeboard embellished with cutouts in the tails. A stepped tripartite window further highlights the gable peak. The tripartite window is composed of three 1/1, double-hung, wood-sash units that feature smaller panes surrounding a larger pane (sometimes called a Queen Anne window). A wide decorative wood surround frames the tripartite window. The solid wood front door is capped with a transom. A small concrete walkway, steps, and porch provide access from the street to the front door of the house.

The east elevation of the house features a projecting two-story cross gable with a full-height two-story angled bay. The bay contains a combination of fixed and 1/1, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The first and second-story center windows in the bay are arched with stained-glass transom lights. A small covered porch with a very low-pitched hip roof is located in the southeast ell adjacent to the bay. The porch is supported by two square wood columns and protects a side door.

The west elevation of the house is distinguished by a single-story porch that has a low mansard roof. The porch is supported by four square columns. A porch balustrade with turned posts protects the porch deck, which measures 10 feet deep and 24 feet wide. The west elevation of the house is further defined by a fixed multi-paned, wood-sash window located at the southwest corner of the first floor.

The south, rear elevation of the house is dominated by a large two and one-half story lower cross gable that extends 14 feet from the wall plane. The gable peak is embellished with decorative knee braces and a decorative bargeboard. The focal point of the rear elevation is emphasized in a design rendered from the fishscale and scalloped-shaped wood shingles that clad the second floor, and an attic window and a second-story window that are located in the center of the gable field.

House Interior

The front door of the house opens to a large living room that extends the full width of the front of the house. A flight of stairs is located on the west wall and turns, winding up to the second floor of the house. Adjacent to the stairs in the living room is a built-in china cabinet with beveled, leaded-glass doors. A built-in wooden bench seat made of solid golden-colored oak is located next to the china cabinet on an interior wall. Woodwork in the living room is solid honey-colored oak and is illustrated in deep wainscot, crown and floor molding, boxed beam ceiling, and window and door surrounds.

The living room opens south to a family room. The focal point of the family room is a fireplace, which is located on an interior wall that separates the family room from the living room. The fireplace is lavishly embellished in the Queen Anne style. It has a small metal firebox with a decorative embossed metal door; the firebox was designed in the 1880s to burn coal. It is surrounded by multi-colored, decorative glazed ceramic tile. The fireplace is highlighted by a stepped over-mantel, which features three beveled plate-glass mirrors flanked by round lamp stands. The center mirror is highlighted and capped by a turned-post crown. The finished woodwork of the fireplace and the family room is hand-rubbed mahogany that has deepened to a rich ruby and ebony-colored patina.

The family room opens west to the dining room, which opens south through a door to the kitchen. The dining room is distinguished by ebony-colored solid oak-paneled woodwork and wainscot that is capped by a corbelled plate rail. The kitchen has a hexagonal glazed ceramic tile floor, built-in cupboards and drawers, and a center food-prep island. A door in the kitchen opens to an enclosed side porch, which is located on the southwest corner of the house. This porch serves as the laundry room. Another door in the southwest corner of the kitchen opens to a narrow staircase that ascends to the second floor. The staircase was designed for use by domestic help. The woodwork in the kitchen is painted white while the woodwork in the dining room, family room, living room, and stairwell is a combination of golden-colored oak, ebony-colored oak, and rich mahogany. Each door and window is embellished with a projecting crown. Original door knobs, window hardware and a combination of original and period light fixtures are retained throughout the house. Except for the kitchen and laundry room, the floors on the first floor are made of finished oak. The ceilings on the first floor measure eleven feet high. The second floor has three bedrooms, two bathrooms, and a central hallway. The woodwork is painted, the floors (except the bathrooms) are finished oak, and the ceilings are nine feet high.

The Carriage House/Auto Garage

The carriage house currently serves as a two-car garage. It is a square one and one-half story building that measures 21 feet wide and 20 feet deep. The building has a pyramidal hip roof topped by a square cupola; the cupola also has a pyramidal hip roof. The sides of the cupola are made of wood louvers. The roof of the cupola and the carriage house are covered in composition shingles that match those on the house. An eyebrow window projects slightly from the center of the west roof slope above the garage door. The carriage house is clad in wood drop siding on the ground floor and wood shingles on the upper floor. The first floor is separated from the second floor by a wood band, and plain corner boards define the outline of the building. The west elevation of the carriage house has a contemporary double-car accordion-fold garage door made of metal. Above the metal door is a round, center window. The north elevation of the carriage house features two 1/1, double-hung, wood-sash windows. A circa 1889 photograph of the house and carriage house picture an eyebrow window on the north roof slope of the building; this

was removed sometime during the past 100 years. In addition, the carriage house would originally have had either wood barn doors or wood carriage house-style doors on the west elevation of the building. During the last 50 years, the doors were removed and replaced with one metal garage door.

ORIGINAL APPEARANCE & SUBSEQUENT MODIFICATIONS

An 1889 photograph of the Hieber House reveals a façade design different from the existing circa 1912 construction. The original design featured a three-story, hexagonal stepped turret with a spired roof located in the center of the facade. A covered porch wrapped around the turret on the first floor and was embellished with turned columns and balustrades. A pent roof surrounded the turret at the second floor, sloping up to the stepped portion of the turret on the third floor. The turret was clad in variegated wood shingles while the first floor of the house was clad in wood drop siding. Window placement was symmetrical and featured 1/1, double-hung, wood-sash windows with decorative surrounds. According to Spokane Building Permit #3665, dated May 27, 1912, the turret was removed and the existing lower cross gable was constructed in its place. A remnant of the 1889 porch design, the single-story porch on the west elevation exists as part of the home's original wrap-around front porch. According to the 1889 photograph, the existing windows and their shaped surrounds, variegated wood shingle cladding, drop siding, and front door appear to be the 1889 materials that were re-used when the 1912 modification was made. In summary, the façade modification made in 1912 is more than 50 years old and has gained its own significance during the period from 1912 to 1953 as an eclectic expression of the property owner's personal taste. The property owner at that time was John G. F. Hieber, for whom the house is named.

During the period from 1990 to 2002, the house was repainted and re-roofed. According to the 1889 photograph of the house, the roof was originally covered in wood shingles. Since that time however, the house has had four new roofs, all composition shingles.

The interior of the house retains most of its original 1889 and 1912 design, materials, and workmanship. The kitchen was remodeled in the 1940s-1950s and again in 2001-2002. In 2001-2003, the home's wood floors were refinished, walls and ceilings were repainted, and the southeast corner bedroom on the second floor was remodeled as a bathroom *en suite* with the east bedroom.

Areas of Significance	Architecture, Community Planning & Development
Period of Significance	1889-1953
Significant Dates	1889, 1905, 1912
Architect	Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE*Summary Statement*

Reflecting an eclectic mix of influences from the Queen Anne, Swiss Chalet, and Shingle architectural styles, the John & Louisa Hieber House and carriage house were built in 1889. In 1912, the house was partially rebuilt when the façade was modified. The property was originally constructed for flagman and city stableman John W. Glover and his wife Maggie, and later gained significance through its long-standing association with noted Spokane brewmaster John G. F. Hieber. For more than nine decades from 1905 to 2000 the property was owned by the John G. F. Heiber family. Founder of the Union Brewery & Malting Company, the Hieber Brewing & Malting Company, and owner of numerous real estate holdings in Spokane, John George Frederick Hieber was applauded in the September 1902 issue of *Western Progress* as “one of the most successful brewers in the West.” He was praised for his “excellent business capacity” and enjoyed “the good will and esteem of the entire community” (p. 54). This was particularly evidenced when Hieber donated part of Minnehaha Park to the City of Spokane in 1913. Today, the Hieber family is still actively involved in community, business, and property development affairs as owners of Hieber Properties. The Hieber House and carriage house gained significance from 1889 to 1953 in the context of “community planning and development” for their association with the development and subsequent settlement of Historic Browne’s Addition, and from 1905 to 1953 for their association with John G. F. Hieber and the Hieber family. The Hieber House and carriage house are historically significant and are eligible for listing on the Spokane Register of Historic Places under Categories A and B.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT*Historic Browne’s Addition*

Along with West Seventh Avenue, Historic Browne’s Addition enjoyed the reputation as one of the city’s most socially correct addresses. In 1878, early Spokane pioneers John J. Browne and Anthony M. Cannon arrived in the small townsite of Spokane, and in 1883, bought wooded land one mile west of the city’s downtown. The land extended north and west to a bluff that overlooks the confluence of Latah Creek and the Spokane River, south to Sunset Boulevard and the Northern Pacific Railroad embankment, and east to South Maple Street. Browne platted 155 acres north of West Third Avenue in the area and called it Browne’s Addition. Cannon platted the land south of Third Avenue, calling it Cannon’s Addition. Together, the men deeded nearly ten acres of land located in the center of the neighborhood to the City of Spokane for use as a community park, now called Coeur d’Alene Park.

Browne's Addition offered oversized lots with mature pine trees, panoramic views along the bluff, green space, and park land to prospective buyers. Necessary infrastructure was established as sewers and streets were laid, fresh water was piped to each property, schools were built, and streetcars carried passengers to and from downtown Spokane. The close proximity to Spokane's downtown business district, and the availability of platted and improved land appealed to Spokane's wealthy elite. They bought lots in the neighborhood and hired professional architects and builders to design and construct opulent homes, reflecting their personal tastes, social status, and financial success.

Historic Browne's Addition was developed with homes and buildings built in a variety of high style and vernacular examples that were popular from the late 1890s to the present. Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Mission, Tudor Revival, Craftsman, and modern traditions are all represented in the area, but the most widely seen are varieties of the Queen Anne style. Spacious and sometimes grandiose and pretentious estates were built with no thought to cost by notable Spokane businessmen such as J. J. Browne, Patsy Clark, Amasa Campbell, and John Finch. The majority of lavish mansions in Browne's Addition were built along West First Avenue, one of the neighborhood's most celebrated tree-lined streets. Other large homes were built on the same street, including the Odell House, Reid House, Russell House, and the Hieber House, and were reflective of Spokane's affluent residents and their desires for the domestic architecture and neighborhood liveability that Browne's Addition offered.

The Hieber House

In 1886 Spokane general contractor, businessman and one-time mayor, David B. Fotheringham, bought Lots 3 and 4 on Block 8 in Historic Browne's Addition. He sold the property to investors Alexander & Marie Malcolm, who sold it to Mrs. Amanda M. Haynes, another investor. On March 19, 1889, John W. Glover, a flagman for the Union Depot Company, and his wife Maggie purchased the property for \$3,335. John and Maggie Glover lived in the house until 1895. Emily S. and Daniel W. Henley bought the property for \$5,000 and lived in the house for the next six years. Henley was part owner of the LeRoi Mines and was a prominent Spokane attorney with Henley & Kellam, and later with Henley, Kellam, & Lindsley.

In 1905, John G. F. Hieber bought the property for \$10,000. During one of his many trips to Germany to visit his extended family, Hieber married Louisa Mary Beischlagg. They returned to live in Spokane and had six children: Charlotte, Gertrude, John George Frederick, Justin, Gerhard, and Severin. A testament to family tradition and longevity, three generations of the Hieber family owned the property for 95 years from 1905 to 2000. In 2002, the house was sold to child psychiatrist Dr. A. W. Emch and his wife Heather, a Spokane social worker.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE***Category A***

The Hieber House and carriage house are significant to the history of Spokane as a contributing property of the Browne's Addition National Register Historic District and relate to the context, "community & regional planning in Spokane," as a product of the suburban growth of the city and planned development of Browne's Addition. The Hieber property conveys building and development trends associated with late 19th and early 20th century settlement of Historic Browne's Addition, which was marketed as a neighborhood for Spokane's social and wealthy elite. Many homes in Browne's Addition were designed by noted architects and constructed by well-known builders. Although the property's architect remains unknown, the Hieber House and carriage house may be the work of one of Spokane's most accomplished builders, David B. Fotheringham. In 1886, he owned the land in Browne's Addition on which the house and carriage house were built three years later in 1889.

David B. Fotheringham, Builder

Fotheringham is best noted for his exemplary work as the contractor responsible for the construction of the Patsy Clark House, one of the largest and most lavishly embellished homes in all of Spokane. It was built in 1897 and is located at 2208 W. Second Avenue, a few blocks west of the Hieber House. Fotheringham also built the two homes east of the Patsy Clark House: a Queen Anne-style dwelling with a turret and wrap-around porch (2128 W. Second Avenue) and a smaller wood frame dwelling adjacent east (2124 W. Second Avenue), which he built for his family while construction of the Queen Anne-style house was completed. Fotheringham built many commercial buildings in Spokane, including the Spokane County Courthouse, the Spokane Hotel (demolished), the Seller-Jensen Byrd Building, and numerous schools. In addition to his construction work, Fotheringham was involved in Spokane politics where he served in 1888 as a city councilman, and in 1891 as Mayor of Spokane (Durham, p. 247-248).

Category B***John George Frederick Hieber and Louisa Mary Beischlagg Hieber***

The documented history of the Hieber House reflects the prominent, affluent ownership of John G. F. Hieber, an early Spokane entrepreneur, merchant, master brewer, civic benefactor, and one of early Spokane's most successful and eminent businessmen. His contributions to the city began with his breweries and their production of excellent beer and malt liquor, to real estate ventures and the donations and gifts he made to the City of Spokane. One such gift included part of Minnehaha Park, which is located in northeastern Spokane.

According to Hieber family records, John immigrated to the United States from Germany in 1888. During his early years in Germany, John learned the practice of making beer through an apprenticeship. When he turned 17, John G. F. Hieber sailed to New York

City and worked his way through numerous breweries, which were located along the East Coast, through the Midwest to Spokane.

John Hieber is first listed in Spokane city directories in 1889 as a “maltser.” In 1890 he was listed in the alphabetical name section of the directory as a “brewer and maltser” and in the classified business section under “brewers.” In 1892, Hieber’s brewery was noted as the Union Brewery & Malting Company and was located on Twelfth and Spruce in Stafford’s Addition in Vinegar Flats, which was located along the old Spokane Inland Empire Highway. According to the Hieber family, John G. F. Hieber sited his first Spokane brewery along the banks of Latah Creek in order to harvest ice when water in the creek froze in the winter. The ice was cut into large blocks and stored in sawdust, which helped retard melting. The ice was used throughout the year to cool the beer, which was made in the brewery. The Hieber family recalls that during that time, and always with a desire to excel at his craft, Hieber returned to New York City where he completed rigorous courses in beer making and was awarded certification as a professional master brewer. After Hieber returned to Spokane, his brewery business grew to the point where he outgrew the Union Brewery and its location along Latah Creek. He sold the property and moved his business to a larger site in Spokane.

An anticipatory article in the *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, dated January 19, 1899, stated that Hieber planned to erect, at Second Avenue and South Cedar Street, a new brewery, which “will be five stories high, of brick, and the roof will stand 78 feet above the sidewalk.” Heiber built the brewery and called it the John G. F. Hieber Brewing & Malting Company. He was listed as the president, treasurer and general manager of the brewery. A promotional magazine for Spokane, called the *Western Progress*, applauded Hieber’s brewery, saying it “reflected a great credit on our city” (p. 54). Alluding to Hieber’s German ancestry and his proficiency as a brewmeister, the article stated:

That beer is a national beverage, there can be no dispute. That we are the most successful and most scientific brewers in the world, is evidenced by the popularity of our beer both at home and abroad, and the people of this country owe much to our fellow citizens of German birth and extraction for leading us into paths of practical temperance by setting us a most excellent example in the use of lager beer in place of the various decoctions of rye and wheat, which fail to cheer, but which most certainly do inebriate.

Referring to this brewery, [Heiber Brewing & Malting Company,] the writer wishes to state that though he has written many plants in his travel, he was surprised indeed to find here such a well-equipped establishment. He emphatically states that special attention is paid to cleanliness, and the most fastidious lady in

the land could make a trip through the brewery. The best hops and barley that money can buy are used... The bottling department is equipped with all the latest machinery, the workmen are skilled, well-paid and liberally treated. Nothing is lacking in this plant... Deliveries are made promptly and no complaint has ever been made against this brewery... The capacity is 60,000 barrels a year, their trade extends through Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

Mr. Hieber is one of the most successful brewers in the West...

In 1907, the name of the brewery was changed to the Inland Brewing & Malting Company. According to the Hieber family, this change occurred due to the Federal Steel Act, which mandated that the owner of a brewery and the property on which it was sited make a choice: either own the property and give up ownership of the brewery business, or retain ownership of the brewery business and give up ownership of the property. Hieber chose to retain ownership of the land and the brewery buildings, and gave up his right to own the business. Even though the business was sold to the Inland Brewing & Malting Company, Hieber was named vice president of the brewery and remained active in decisions regarding its operation.

The brewery operated for ten years until Prohibition closed it down. During Prohibition, the Hieber family remembers that the brewery made cream, cottage cheese, butter, pickles, and sauerkraut. "Following the Repeal [of Prohibition] in 1933, the old brewery was modernized and [was] reopened by Bohemian Breweries, Inc., a branch of the Atlantic Brewing Company of Chicago. Bohemian Breweries brewed the popular 'Bohemian Club Beer' until closing its doors in 1962" (Meier, p. 106). On January 13, 1964, the *Spokesman-Review* reported that the Bohemian Brewery, which began as the Hieber Brewery, was demolished "after more than 60 years of operation...and...was the last brewery to operate in eastern Washington."

In summary, Hieber's influence as a master brewer and brewery owner was widespread and was best represented by Hieber's two breweries, the Union Brewing & Malting Company and the Hieber Brewing & Malting Company, and by his continued involvement in the brewery business as vice president of the Inland Brewing & Malting Company. His contribution to beer making in the Spokane region spanned more than 52 years from the time he arrived in Spokane in 1889 until his death in 1941. During this time, Hieber employed hundreds of men and women in his breweries and provided beer as well as pickles, sauerkraut, and dairy products to communities and cities in Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Montana, and British Columbia, Canada. Hieber's breweries were two of the largest in Spokane, and his brewery building located at Second and Cedar was one of the last to be demolished in the city. The one surviving brewery building in Spokane is the Schade Brewery Building on East Trent Avenue.

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“Fire Station and Old Brewery Are Razed to Make Way for City’s Changing Skyline.” *Spokesman-Review*, 13 Jan 1964, p. 6.

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Spokane Daily Chronicle, 12 Jan 1906.

“Spokane: The Queen of the Inland Empire.” *Western Progress*, Sept 1902: 54.

Spokesman-Review, 8 October 1913.

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
JOHN & LOUISE HIEBER HOUSE

Section 9

Plat Map

Spokane County Assessor's Plat Map, 2003.



Photo 1

North facade of house photographed in circa 1889-1900 (EWSHS L87-209).



Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
JOHN & LOUISA HIEBER HOUSE

Section 9

Photos 1, 2, and 3

North façade of house and details; photos taken in 2003.



Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
JOHN & LOUISA HIEBER HOUSE

Section 9

Photos 4, 5, and 6

West elevation of house, porch, and south elevation.



Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
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Photos 7, 8, and 9

East elevation of house; photos taken in 2003.



Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
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Photo 10
Photos 11 and 12

Carriage house, northwest corner; photo taken in 2003.
Living room, looking west.



Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
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Section 9

Photo 12 and 13

Fireplace in family room; 2003 photos.



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Photo 14 and 15

Dining room, looking south at door and west at window.



Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
JOHN & LOUISA HIEBER HOUSE Section 9

Photos 16, 17, and 18

Kitchen built-ins, kitchen looking east.

