### John & Sonora Dodd House

1025 E. 1st Avenue

Built in 1904, the Dodd House is a good example of the Craftsman style. The property was built for John B. Dodd, a Fremont Bank Manager and Spokane merchant, who also owned a large brick building across the street, which in 1915 housed the Bank of First National. John and Sonora Dodd were instrumental in the building's development and are remembered for their architectural and financial contributions to the area.

### John & IDA Strack House

420 E. 11th Avenue

Built by John Strack, the 1907 home is an eclectic expression of the Colonial Revival style and is a fine example of the Craftsman-style bungalow. The Strack house is associated with the development of Spokane's Prairie Revival architecture.

### John & Ida Strack House

1021 S. Senior Street

The house is noted for its significance as a rare example of the Craftsman style. It was designed by John Strack and built by the Strack family. The house is an excellent example of the Craftsman style and is considered an important building in the region.

### Spokane and the Rail Line

The completion of this railroad was a catalyst for industries in the area, leading to the development of industries such as flour and grain mills and the Inland Empire sports world than any other man, ever. Albi, finally, served as the Round Table and served as its president for 42 years. Backed by the Grand Central, Albi lived in the house and became a commercial hub, central gathering place and neighborhood retail and social center. The property for more than 54 years. During its period of significance, the building was owned by the Dodd family and gained importance in the areas of business, philanthropy and city and national recognition ofFather’s Day.

### Liberty Park Methodist Church
202 E. 11th Avenue

Liberty Park Methodist Church is architecturally significant in its clear expression of an early 20th century, though difficult to determine because of the church's transformation. The church was built by the Cambern Corp., a well-known bakery and ice cream business in town. By 1935, it was converted to a house and lunch counter.

### CAMBRON DUTCH WINDMILL
1322 S. Perry Street

Enclosed in 1916, the house is a very good example of the “Dutch” style. A unique design, it is a good example of a modern bungalow. The house is a fine example of its type (the Craftsman-style bungalow) and as the home of Dr. W. Lawrence Buxton, a noted Spokane architect.

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### FREQUENCY CHANGING STATION
1241 E. 1st Avenue

The Frequency Changing Station was an important part of an early electrical power and transmission system. It was a critical component of the electrical power system at the time.

### KEVIN HOUSE
2207 S. Perry Street

Kevin House is a significant example of the association with Henry Kellogg, founder of the Kellogg Flour Mills. The house is architecturally significant as a notable example of a Craftsman-style residence.

### Perry House
1322 S. Perry Street

The Perry House is a fine example of the Craftsman style, built in 1904. It is an excellent example of the Craftsman style and is considered an important building in the region.

### BEN BURR TRAIL

Ben Burr Trail is a historic and scenic route that was instrumental in the development of the city's west end. It was a critical component of the early settler's journey.

### EAST CENTRAL

The East Central area is noted for its contributions to the development of the city, including its role in the growth of Spokane's pioneer industries such as flour and grain mills. The East Central area is significant for its architectural and cultural contributions to the area.

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The East Central Neighborhood began as one of Spokane’s first “streetcar suburbs.” Before the development of the automobile, transportation by streetcar was critical for urban centers, creating accessible and desirable places to live. East Central’s first streetcar line was completed in May of 1892. By 1908, several more lines and one regional interurban line were running through the new neighborhood.

Some of Spokane’s most prominent citizens helped shape these new transportation networks. Wealthy mining emperor P. T. G. Cruse owned both the regional interurban and the Spokane Traction Company which operated many of the Spokane’s lines. He envisioned linking Spokane with the small towns in the Palouse region.

Evidence of East Central’s early history can still be found in the modern day neighborhood. Early homes, businesses and parks are still oriented to the former rail lines. A portion of P. T. G. Cruse’s interurban line survives as the Ben Burr Trail, connecting Liberty Place Addition to the Core City. The regional interurban tracks created Spokane to destinations such as Spokane Falls, Outlaw and eventually Moscow, helping to establish Spokane as the commercial hub for commerce in the Inland Northwest.

The homes that sprung up in the new neighborhood are notable in their range of architectural styles. Bungalow, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Queen Anne and Craftsman were all part of their range of architectural styles. Many combined details of more than one style, reflecting the prevailing tastes of the day. Vernacular Styles are still found throughout the neighborhood.

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LIBERTY PARK HISTORY

In 1897, F. Lewis Clark, a wealthy mining entrepreneur, donated 21 acres of land to be used for a public park in East Central. The donated land was bounded by 3rd Avenue on the north, 5th Avenue on the south, Perry Street on the east, and Arthur Street on the west. In order to obtain the land, the city had to agree to irrigate the park and invest $6,000 into the park over the next three years.

Unfortunately, between 1955 and 1956, 19 of the park’s original 21 acres were sold to the Department of Transportation for the new Interstate (I-90). The new Interstate right-of-way bisected the neighborhood, and the beautiful park. Although the park was enlarged to the east, little of the park’s original designs and features were left. Today, all that remains of the original designs are disjointed trails and a section of basalt ruins northwest of the neighborhood, and the beautiful park. Although the park was enlarged to the east, little of the park’s original designs and features were left. Today, all that remains of the original designs are disjointed trails and a section of basalt ruins northwest of the neighborhood, and the beautiful park. Although the park was enlarged to the east, little of the park’s original designs and features were left.

The park was officially named Liberty Park in 1908 when 165 residents of the adjacent Liberty Place Addition signed a petition to name the park. The same year, Kirkland K. Cutter, a well-known Spokane architect, donated the original park design. Spokane had no formal parks department at this time, and as a result, some of Cutter’s original plans were inoperative according to the new project’s needs. Cutter had originally suggested a waterfall run over the area of the high basalt cliffs. Although the waterfall was not constructed, a small rock shelter near the small lake was finished and used during the winter months. The shelter provided a resting place for ice skaters and a fireplace for warmth. Later in 1908, while drafting the city’s first park plan, the Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, MA said that Liberty Park is “so much is broken into hills and valleys with abrupt slopes and prominent projecting ledges. The firm recommended a new design which included the planting of trees, a stone pergola with octagon shelters at either end, play areas for children and tennis courts. The redesign of Liberty Park was completed in 1911.

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Attraction to continue to be added to the park. By 1920, it boasted the first public pool in Spokane. Along with its popular wading pools and playground, the park’s natural features and beauty continued to draw crowds.