

**1 ALBERT APARTMENTS/
KENSINGTON COURT** (SR) 152-154 S. Pine Street

Built in 1903, the Albert Apartments is an excellent example of early 20th-century apartment house construction and is one of only two remaining apartment buildings of the 15 apartment buildings that were once built in Saunder's Addition in east central Spokane during the early 1900s. The facade design of the Albert Apartments is a fine example of the Colonial Revival style, while the interior of the building--remodeled in 1931 by noted Spokane architect Charles R. Wood--reveals Craftsman-style influence. The Albert Apartments was named after Albert Commellini, one of Spokane's most colorful businessmen and a noted leader of the city's Italian community.

2 SCHADE BREWERY/SCHADE TOWER
(SR & NR) 528 E. Spokane Falls Boulevard

The Schade Brewery was constructed in four phases: ca. 1902, 1903, 1907 and 1934-37. The old Schade Brewery provides a physical reminder of past social, industrial and architectural eras. It is a striking landmark, and a local manifestation of national trends. The building takes its name from Bernhardt Schade, the brewmaster who had the building erected in 1903. Schade served as assistant brewmaster at another Spokane brewery, the New York Brewery, for a decade prior to establishing his own brewing operation. In 1903, he bought the entire oversized city block on East Trent from a Mr. Frost. Included in the purchase was a cold storage building Frost was constructing on the site. Schade hired the architect Lewis Stritesky, designer of the prominent Westminster Apartments Spokane, to design a facility based on drawings of a European brewery. Initial production was 35,000 to 40,000 barrels a year.

3 CARNEGIE LIBRARY EAST
(SR & NR) 25 S. Altamont Street

Three Carnegie Libraries opened in Spokane in 1914. Together with the Main Branch, built in 1904, they have been included on the National Register of Historic Places as part of a nomination encompassing Carnegie Libraries in the State of Washington. The East Side Branch was designed by prominent Spokane architect Albert Held.

4 KLEIN HOUSE
(SR) 1626 E. Pacific Avenue

Built in 1902, the Klein house is historically significant for its association with Henry Klein, founder of Spokane Foundry Works, and architecturally significant as a relatively rare example of a brick Queen Anne style home. Both the house and its gardens have been well maintained and retain excellent integrity.

5 JOHN & SONORA DODD HOUSE
(SR) 603 S. Arthur Street

Built in 1913 and 1922 respectively, the Dodd House & Garage are excellent examples of the Craftsman style. The property was built for John Bruce Dodd, a Prudential Insurance Company agent and Spokane businessman, and his wife, Sonora, a prominent Spokane artist, poet, civic benefactor, philanthropist. From 1913 to 1950, the Dodd House was owned by the Dodd family and gained importance in the areas of significance called "architecture" and "social history" as a fine example of its type (the Craftsman-style bungalow) and as the home of Sonora Smart Dodd, who is recognized around the world as the woman who created and promoted official city and federal recognition of Father's Day.

6 JOHN & IDA STRACK HOUSE
(SR) 1206 E. 5th Avenue

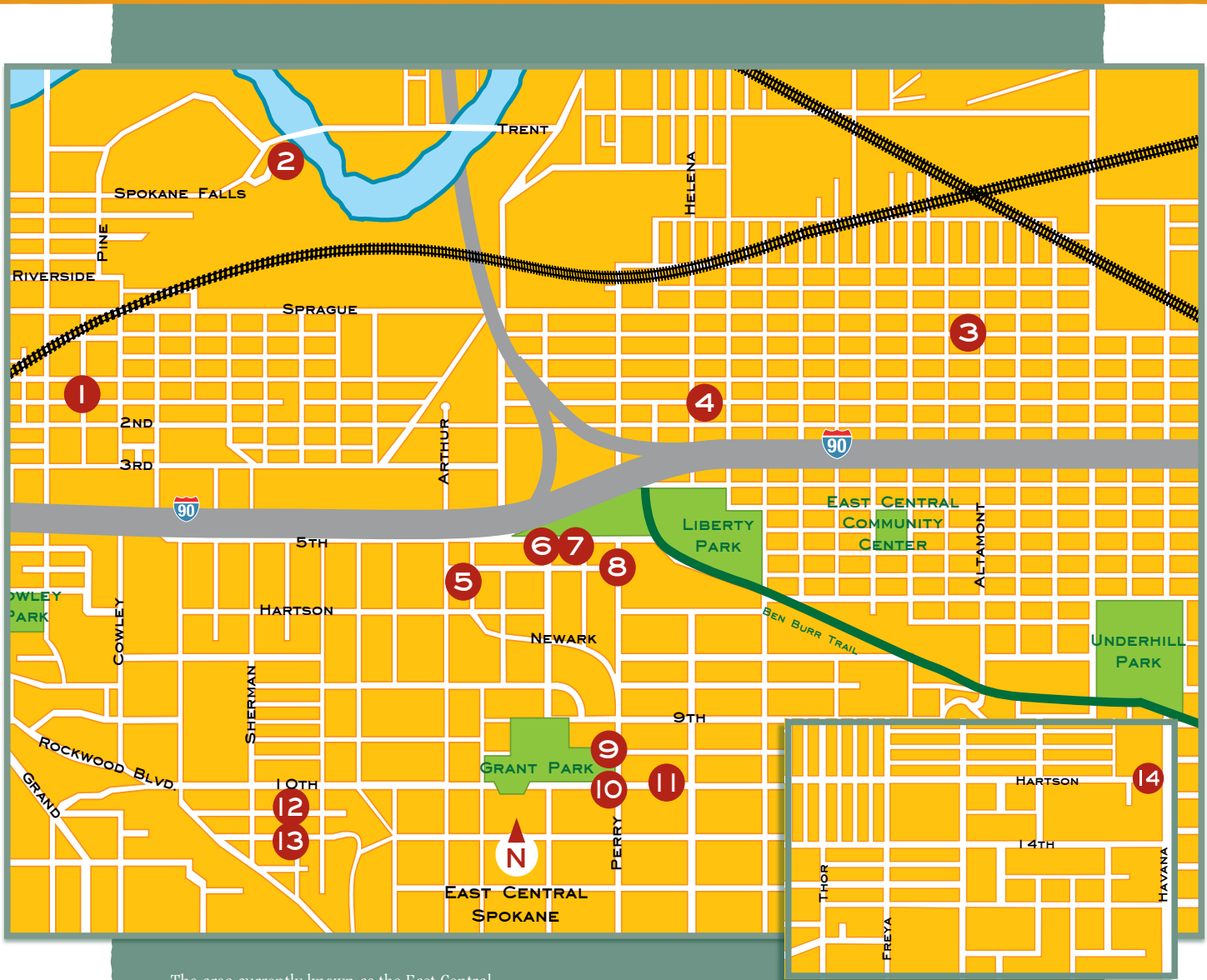
Designed by John Strack, the 1907 home is an eclectic expression of the Colonial Revival style and is accentuated with architectural elements that reveal a mixture of influences from Queen Anne, Arts & Crafts and Prairie traditions. John Strack was part owner of the Riblet & Strack Company. The Strack house is associated with the development of Liberty Park and the Liberty Place Addition and was one of the first homes built along East Fifth Avenue.

7 HART HOUSE/COLLINS HOUSE
(SR) 1314 E. 5th Avenue

The house belonged to Henry M. Hart, a Cornell graduate who came to Spokane as principal of the first high school, now known as Lewis and Clark. During Hart's tenure, from 1907 to 1936, the school became known as one of the finest in the West, while Hart became known as a leader in educational and cultural affairs of the city.

8 FREQUENCY CHANGING STATION
(SR & NR) 1421 E. Celesta

The Frequency Changing Station was an important part of an early electrical power and transportation conglomerate. The station distributed power generated by the Inland Power Plant at Nine Mile Falls, which provided power for the Spokane and Inland Empire Railway system, a network that provided freight and passenger service along 250 miles of track radiating from Spokane south, to the Palouse wheat district and east to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. In addition, the plant supplied surplus power to small communities along the route.



The area currently known as the East Central Neighborhood was in a natural state as late as 1880. The area was covered with pine trees and wild grasses. Native Americans used the area along with the rest of what is now present-day Spokane for hunting and gathering of food. Southeast Boulevard, at this time was no more than a foot trail occasionally used by horses and wagons. Until 1910, Southeast Blvd. was called Old Country Road. The Great Northern Railroad arrived in Spokane in 1881. The completion of this railroad was a catalyst for industries in Spokane and along the rail line.

The area bordered by 3rd Avenue on the south, E. Sprague Avenue on the north, Perry Street on the west and Napa Street on the east was colloquially known as Union Park during this time. Residents of this area were typically immigrants. Many came from Ireland, Italy and Scandinavia. Their associations with various milling industries is said to be the reason the area was known as Union Park. This was a working class area and was one of many additions developed for Spokane's artisans and day laborers.

9 HOXSEY BLOCK
(SR) 1002-1014 S. Perry Street

Built as two adjoining, single-story brick masonry commercial buildings in 1910 and 1939, the buildings were erected for Spokane physician, Thomas Hoxsey, and his wife, Leita Hoxsey. The two owned the property for more than 54 years. During its period of significance, the Hoxsey Block contributed to the health, welfare and social needs of the South Perry Street/Grant Park community as an important commercial hub, central gathering place and neighborhood retail and educational anchor.

10 CAMBREN DUTCH WINDMILL
(NR) 1102 S. Perry Street

Erected in 1929, this was originally one of the several "Dutch Shops" built by the Cambren Corp., a well-known bakery and ice cream business in town. By 1935, it was converted to a house a lunch counter and grocery store. The whimsical windmill structure is one of three former windmill "Dutch Shops" that remain in Spokane.

11 LIBERTY PARK METHODIST CHURCH
(SR) 1526 E. 11th Avenue

Liberty Park Methodist Church is architecturally significant in its clear illustration, though distinctive characteristics of early twentieth-century Gothic Revival architecture, and as a rare local example of the "Akron Plan," a style of interior layout that became the standard for Methodist and other Christian denominations by the 1890s. The Akron Plan is so named because the Akron, Ohio, architect, George W. Kramer, and a Methodist minister, Lewis Miller, popularized it. Distinctive components of the plan include a corner pulpit platform and radial orientation of pews. The architect of the church has not been documented, though family tradition holds that Leonard Starr, an architect and a member of the Liberty Park Church, designed it. Starr worked as a draftsman for notable Spokane architect Albert Held in 1909 and 1910 and also did occasional work for Cutter and Malmgren, Spokane's most celebrated firm of architects.

12 JOSEPH & MAZIE ALBI HOUSE
(SR & NR) 525 E. 12th Avenue

The Joseph Albi House was erected in 1913, and is a fine example of a Craftsman-style bungalow. Built by Spokane contractor Walter L. Weld as a "spec" home, the property was given to Joseph Albi and his wife Mazie as a wedding gift from Albi's parents. During the 43 years that Joseph Albi lived in the house, he became one of Spokane's most well-known and influential leaders. He was a successful attorney and businessman, philanthropist and civic benefactor, and an indomitable fund-raiser and sports-supporter. Implementing his ideas for the promotion of sports in Spokane, Albi helped found the Spokane Athletic Round Table and served as its president for 42 years. Backed by the organization, Albi spearheaded the fundraising, construction, and creation of the Esmeralda Golf Course and Clubhouse, and the north Spokane Stadium that is named for him. Albi, finally, served as the Italian Consulate for Idaho and Eastern Washington from 1929 to 1941. A Spokesman-Review article on May 9, 1962 summed up Joe Albi's contributions to Spokane: "He did more for Spokane and the Inland Empire sports world than any other man, ever."

13 DYAR-KIESLING HOUSE
(SR & NR) 526 E. 12th Avenue

This unusual house was designed by Franklin Manz, prominent Spokane architect, and built by Rockwood home builder C.A. Lansdowne in 1912 for a reported \$13,500 - a sizeable sum of money for that time. The American Foursquare style home was purchased by Ralph E. Dyar, author, playwright and former director of the Spokesman-Review promotion and research department. Dyar, a descendant of one of the first passengers brought to America aboard the "Mayflower," owned and lived in the home for 40 years together with his wife Else Kiesling Dyar.

14 ROSS PLACE/MARY'S RESTAURANT
(SR) 4235 E. Hartson

The property is a significant remnant of Spokane's eastward development, and is associated with the lives of Oliver C. Ross and his son, Edward D. Ross, and brother, Andrew Jackson Ross, all of whom were instrumental in the commercial and agricultural development of the Spokane Valley and beyond. In 1929, the property entered a second phase when Mary Palmerio converted the house into "Mary's Italian Restaurant," gaining a regional and national reputation which is remembered today.

(NR) Listed on the National Register of Historic Places
(SR) Listed on the Spokane Register of Historic Places

HERITAGE TOUR



EAST CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD



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EAST CENTRAL HISTORY

A STREETCAR SUBURB

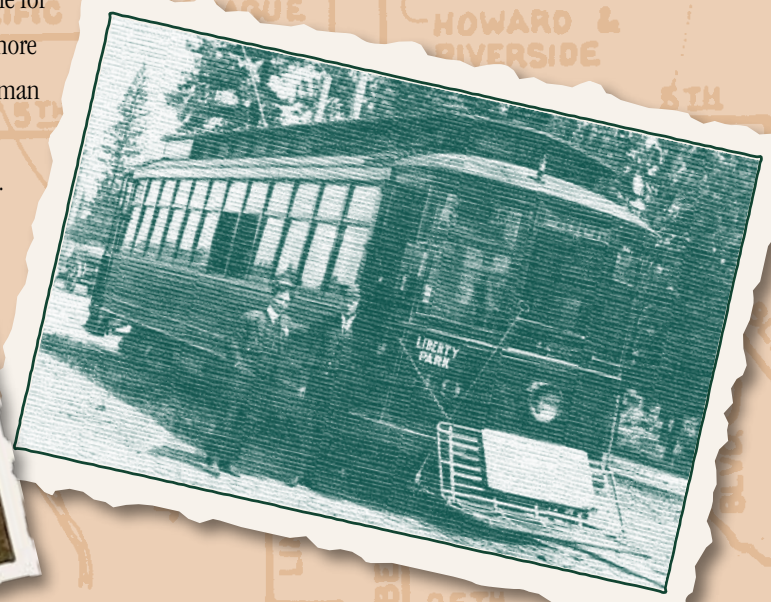
The East Central Neighborhood began as one of Spokane's first "streetcar suburbs." Before the widespread availability of the automobile, streetcars led to a new kind of lifestyle in American cities. New transportation networks connected outlying areas to urban centers, creating accessible and desirable places to live. East Central's first streetcar line was completed in May of 1892. By 1918, several streetcar lines and one regional interurban electric train served the new neighborhood.

Some of Spokane's most prominent citizens helped shape these new transportation networks. Wealthy mining mogul J.P. Graves owned both the regional interurban train line and the Spokane Traction Company which operated many of the streetcar lines. He envisioned linking Spokane with the small towns in the Palouse wheat region. The regional interurban train connected Spokane to destinations such as Spangle, Oakesdale, Colfax and eventually Moscow, Idaho helping to establish Spokane as the commercial hub for commerce in the Inland Northwest.

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



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 J. P. Graves' interurban line survives as the Ben Burr Trail, connecting Liberty Park and Underhill Park. Liberty Park itself has survived a century of use, as well as the ongoing expansion of the I-90 freeway. The stone outcrops and ruins still overlook places where the neighborhood has gathered since the late 1800s.



LIBERTY PARK HISTORY

LIBERTY PARK AND RUINS

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 bound 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.

The park was officially named Liberty Park in 1898 when 165 residents of the adjacent Liberty Place Addition signed a petition to name the park. That 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 plan was an expensive undertaking for the time period. Cutter had originally suggested a waterfall run over one area of the high basalt cliffs. Although the waterfall was not completed, 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 that it is capable of uncommonly picturesque landscape gardening development." 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 1913.

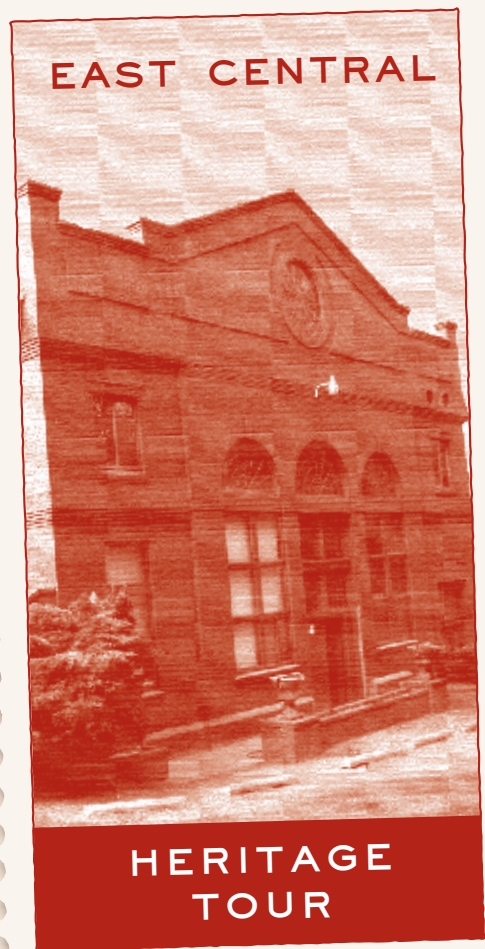
Attractions continued to be added to the park. By 1920, it boasted the first public pool in Spokane. Along with its popular wading pools and playground, the park's natural features and beauty continued to draw crowds.



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 interstate. Neighborhood members tend to call the area Liberty Park Ruins or the Ruins of Liberty Park. The ruins can still be visited.

EAST CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD

HERITAGE TOUR



A SELF-GUIDED TOUR OF
SPOKANE'S
HISTORIC PLACES