

50 Hour Slam Historic Sites Map



1 CLOCK TOWER

The clock tower is all that remains of the Great Northern Train Station which was demolished in the early 1970s in preparation for Expo '74. The train depot itself was completed in 1902 and was considered the finest depot west of Chicago. (Riverfront Park, Built 1902)

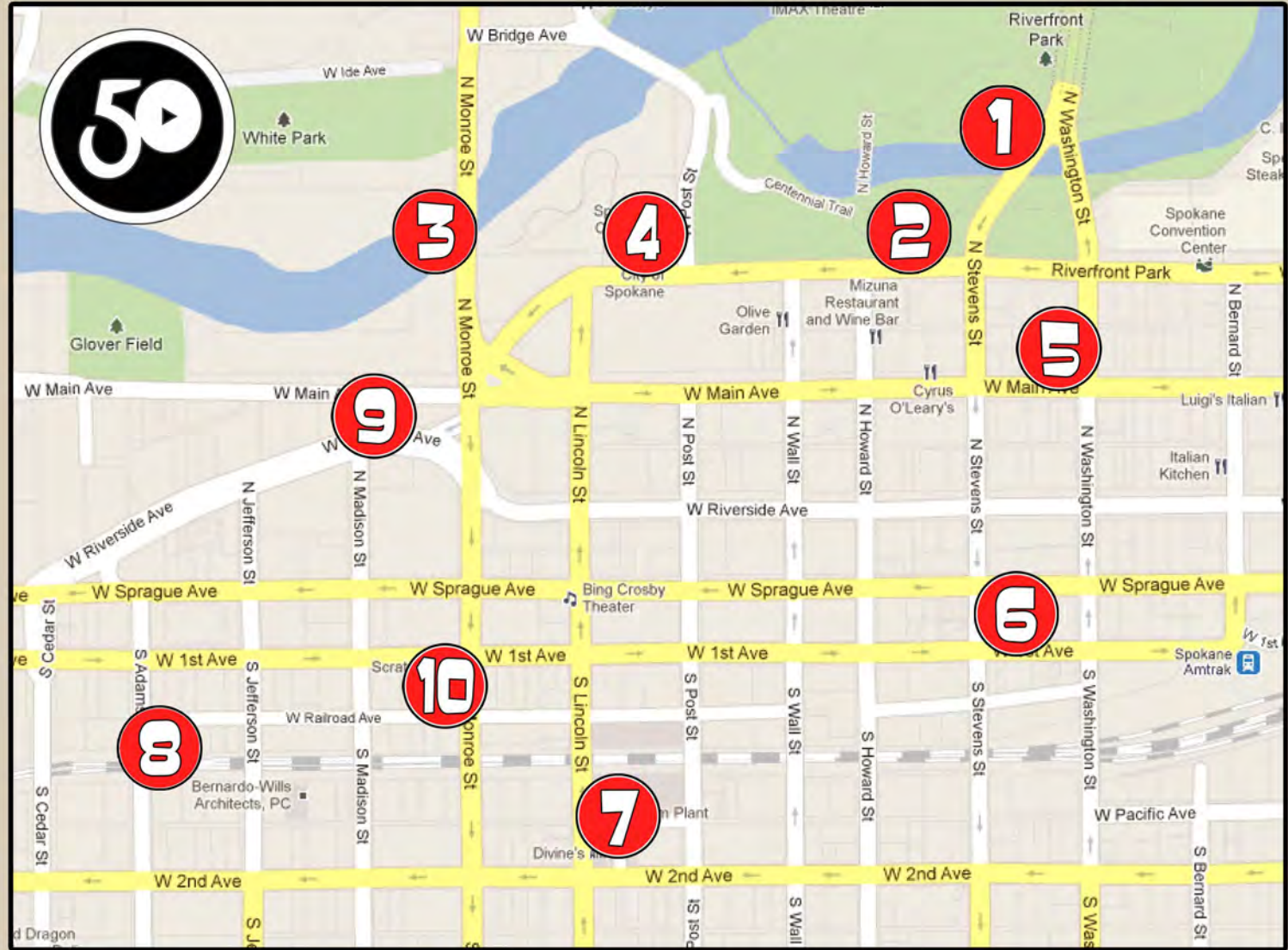
[EXTERIOR ONLY LOCATION]



2 LOOF CARROUSEL

Charles I.D. Looff of Rhode Island, who built Coney Island's carousel, built this carousel in 1904-07 as a wedding gift for his daughter, Emma. It was located in Natatorium Park, an amusement park on the bank of the Spokane River, until the park closed in 1968. (Riverfront Park, Built 1907)

[Open 11am - 6pm]



3 MONROE STREET BRIDGE

Spanning the Spokane River Gorge just below the Spokane Falls, the Monroe Street Bridge is a city landmark. When the structure was completed in 1911, the 281-foot concrete central span was the largest in the United States, edging out Cleveland's Rocky River Bridge by a foot, and the third longest in the world. (400 N. Monroe St. Bridge, Built 1910)

[EXTERIOR ONLY LOCATION]



4 MONTGOMERY WARD BUILDING

Designed by the Montgomery Ward engineering department and built by Wells Brothers of Chicago, the Montgomery Ward Building is historically as well as architecturally significant. Now City Hall, the building stands as the first local example of the Art Deco style that was popular across the nation at the time. (808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd., Built 1929)
[EXTERIOR ONLY LOCATION]



5 KEMP & HERBERT BUILDING

A fine example of commercial architecture in the Chicago Schools style, the Kemp and Hebert Building is also historically significant for its association with Charles Kemp, Henry Hebert, and architect Alfred Jones. Kemp and Hebert established the Wholesale Dry Goods Company in 1892 with the opening of their new four-story building at Main and Washington. (404 W. Main Ave., Built 1908)
[Auntie's Contact: Melissa Opel 838-3990]
[Additional Building Access: Shannon Ahern 385-2369]



6 CITY RAMP GARAGE

The City Ramp Garage was the first multi-level, staggered-floor, ramp-type parking garage in the city. It is a six-story-and-basement fireproof reinforced concrete structure with a flat roof, a large recessed drive-in garage lobby, gasoline pumps and pump islands, and was originally constructed to house more than 350 automobiles. (430 W. 1st Ave, Built 1928)
[Contact: City Ramp 624-1313]



8 WELLS CHEVROLET SERVICE BUILDING

Historically significant for its association with Spokane's first "auto row," this building was constructed as the service department for Wells Chevrolet. With the completion of this building it became possible to unload automobiles at the railroad grade level and convey them directly to the showroom on First Avenue (115 S. Adams St., Built 1926)
[Contact: Jim Kolva 458-5517]



10 MONTVALE BLOCK (MONTVALE HOTEL)

Built for business and civic leader John W. Binkley, the Montvale Block is historically and architecturally significant as one of the oldest and best preserved examples of a Single Room Occupancy Hotel, a type of working class housing popular in the decades around the turn of the twentieth century when Spokane experienced a tremendous building and population boom. (1001 W. 1st Ave., Built 1899)
[Contact: FRONT DESK 747-1919]



7 STEAM PLANT SQUARE

One of Spokane's most prominent skyline features, the Central Steam Heat Plant, with its graceful twin smokestacks, is historically significant for its role in the evolution of the power industry in the Inland Northwest. It provided heating to more than 300 Central Business District structures and remained operational until 1986. (823 W. Railroad Ave., Built 1916)
[Open During Restaurant Hours]



9 MASONIC CENTER

The Masonic Center is a significant example of Neo-Classical Revival architecture. Considered one of the grandest fraternal lodges in the west, it is also a principal structure in the Riverside Avenue National Historic District. (1108 W. Riverside Ave., Built 1905)
[Contact: Brodie 624-2728]