



## East Spring Street Historic District

### **History**

The East Spring Street Historic District developed from the mid-nineteenth century to the early- twentieth century. It was generally a middle- to upper-class neighborhood. It was bounded on the west by the central business district and on the east by the Vincennes Street commercial corridor. The upper-class ‘Mansion Row’ district lay to the south, and to the north was the working-class Oak Street district.

The main streets in the district are Market, Spring and Elm Streets. The lots are largest and the houses generally grandest on Market Street, growing progressively more modest as one moves north. The side streets in the district contain mostly working-class homes.

The development of the East Spring Street district can be related to the city’s industrial growth. The city outgrew its original plat within a few years due to the success in steamboat building and other industries. Large residential plats were made east and west of the original plat starting in the 1830s. The population grew rapidly as new jobs were created.

One of the oldest houses in the district is the Mitchell-Wolfe-Easley House, a substantial two-story brick home at 613 East Spring Street constructed in 1847. Other noteworthy residences in the district include the Second Empire-style Zinsmeister House (1420 East Market Street), built c.1870; a c.1890 Queen Anne-style house at 1119 East Spring

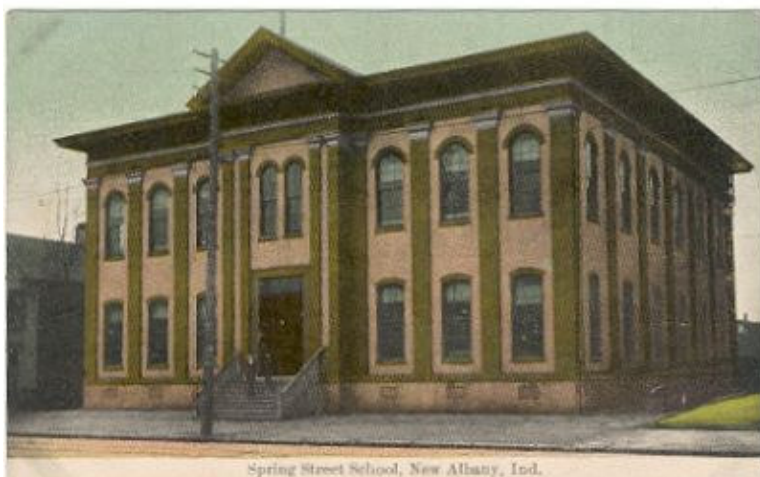
Street; and a c.1910 Colonial Revival home at 1001 East Spring Street. The c.1865 Gothic Revival cottage at 417 East Ninth Street is an excellent, very intact example of that style.

The East Spring Street district also includes many good examples of vernacular house types. These include a cross-plan cottage at 317 East 10<sup>th</sup> Street and a shotgun cottage at 319 East 15<sup>th</sup> Street.

There are several churches in the district. St. Mary's Catholic Church on the northwest corner of East Spring and 8<sup>th</sup> streets is an outstanding example of the Romanesque Revival architectural style. It was constructed in 1858 as a church for New Albany's German community and was the home church for Cardinal Joseph Elmer Ritter, the only Cardinal from Indiana. Another outstanding Romanesque Revival church is the 1868 Third Presbyterian Church, located at 813 East Spring Street.

Several notable institutional buildings are also located within the boundaries of the East

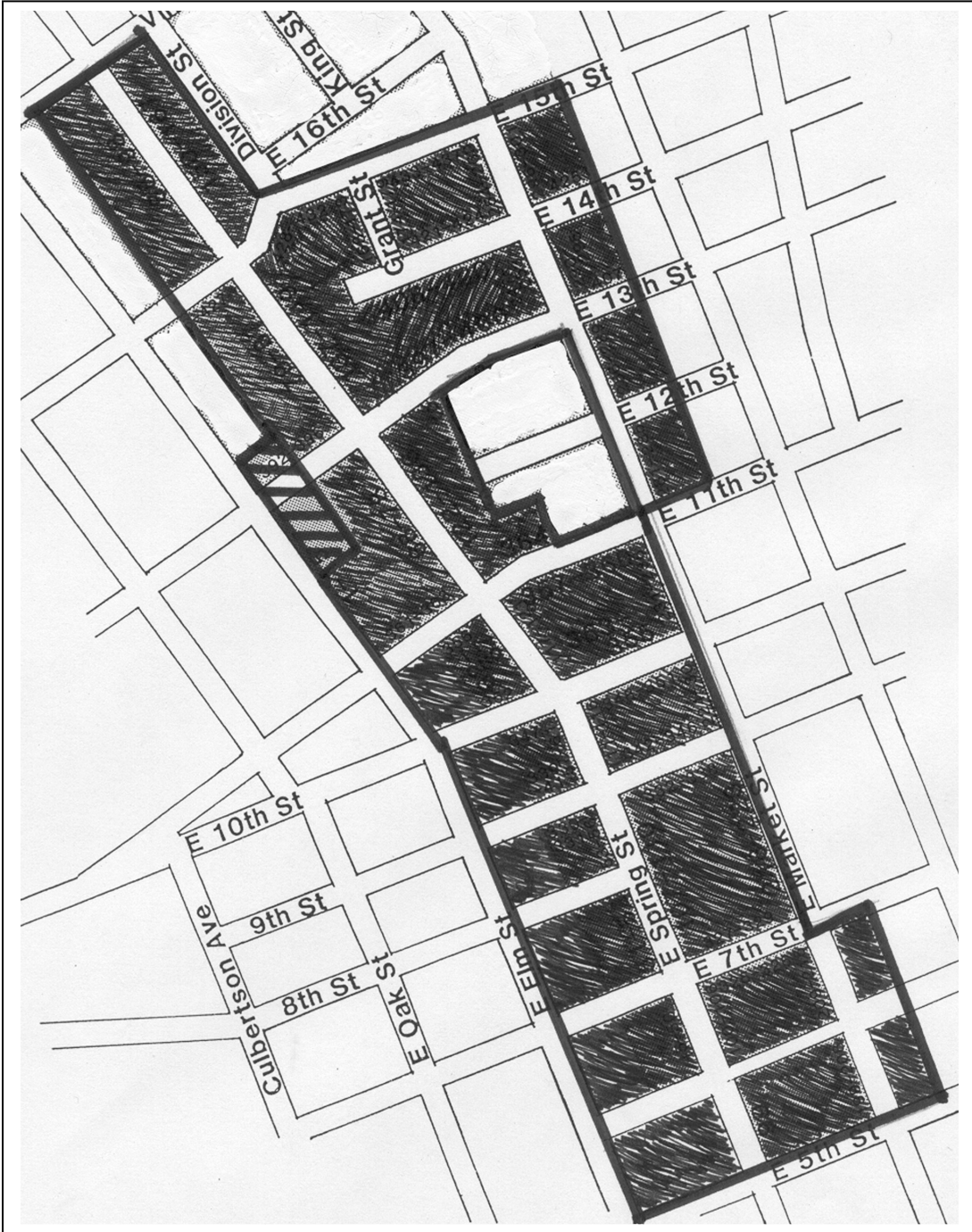
*This school building, constructed 1868, was razed in 1938 to make way for the new East Spring Street School.*



*St. Edward's Hospital (705 East Spring Street) – constructed 1901, postcard c.1915*

Spring Street historic district. The former St. Edward's Hospital is located in the 700 block of East Spring Street, and has been adapted for use as housing. The Calumet Club (1614 East Spring Street) was constructed in 1919 to house a sports and social organization, and later served as offices for the Army Reserve and Selective Service. This outstanding example of the Arts and Crafts style is currently being rehabilitated for office and commercial space. The former East Spring Street elementary school (1613 East Spring Street), now the M. Lucille Reisz Adult Learning Center, was constructed as a Public Works Administration project in 1939 and is notable for its Art Deco detailing.

In 2002, the portion of the East Spring Street district roughly between 5<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> streets was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The local district was designated the following year.



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