

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Princeton Westside Historic District

Other names/site number: Devin Addition Historic District

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: State Street and the north side of Broadway between Hall Street on the east and the former Southern Railroad on the west

City or town: Princeton State: IN County: Gibson

Not For Publication: ☐

Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

x A B x C D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

☒

Public – Local

☒

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☐

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Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

☐

District

☒

Site

☐

Structure

☐

Object

☐

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

38

23

buildings

1

0

sites

0

0

structures

0

0

objects

39

23

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

HEALTHCARE: sanitarium

TRANSPORTATION: rail-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

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DOMESTIC: secondary structure

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: business

COMMERCE/TRADE: department store

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Beaux Arts

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE

walls: BRICK

WOOD: Weatherboard

roof: ASPHALT

other: SYNTHETICS: Vinyl

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Princeton Westside Historic District forms the west gateway into Princeton's Courthouse Square Historic District leading from the railroad depot three blocks west of the square. Both West State and Broadway Streets are included. The district features exceptional public architecture including the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Depot (1875) and Princeton Sanitorium (1906) and residential architecture such as the Dr. Blair House (1855) and Alexander Devin House (1858). Devin platted a portion of the district. Examples of Greek Revival, Queen Anne, and Bungalow styles line the streets of the district.

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Narrative Description

The Princeton Westside Historic District is composed of a few early plat additions to Princeton created about the time the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad was built on the city's west side in the early 1850s. This land, between the railroad and the original plat of Princeton which includes the courthouse square to the east, was platted in three additions. Each was called an enlargement rather than an addition and are called the Evans Enlargement (between Hall and First Streets in the district), the Lewis & Evans Enlargement (between First Street and the railroad in the district), and Devin's Enlargement (the north side of State Street in the district).

These plats act in unison to form the west gateway into downtown along both State and Broadway Streets (originally named North and Main Cross Street, respectively) from the depot to the public square. This short, roughly three-block area includes both sides of West State Street and the north side of West Broadway Street beginning at the railroad and ending at North Hall Street. Generally, the north/south streets contain no houses and the aforementioned plats, which extend slightly beyond the district, have lost historic resources outside of the district boundaries.

State Street retains a quieter atmosphere as a secondary, two-way street leading west from the north edge of the public square to the railroad crossing. Broadway Street became Highway 64 and carries traffic from U.S. 41 west of town to the downtown, passing the courthouse on its south side. The Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad passed through the town at a northwest/southeast angle and forms the west boundary of the district. Hall Street forms the east boundary of the district, beyond which is a large municipal parking lot and commercial buildings that are part of the courthouse square historic district. The south side of Broadway Street is largely commercial in nature. Three modern commercial buildings are also part of the Westside Historic District, two off Broadway Street and one at the corner of State and Hall Streets and are considered non-contributing.

The district has a few early residences from the middle-part of the 19th century including the 1858 Greek Revival Alexander Devin House (photo 05), who platted and named the addition to Princeton. Other early homes also display features of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles. The Dr. William Blair House (1855, photo 02) is an example incorporating both styles while the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Depot (1875, photo 13) is Italianate in design. The depot has an expansive site paved with brick around the building; it is counted separately as a contributing site. By the late 19th century and into the early 20th century examples of Queen Anne and Free Classic architecture emerged in the district with prominent porches and steeply pitched roofs. Some of these are smaller cottage adaptations of the style. One of the most prominent buildings constructed in the small district is the Princeton Sanitorium built in 1906 in the Beaux Arts style with large, round corner towers (photo 12). A house with similar materials was constructed at 414 West Broadway Street by one of the doctors who founded the sanitorium (left side of photo 18). During the 1910s-1920s, the remaining house lots, mostly on Broadway, were developed with one-story brick bungalows very similar in design (photo 16). A few examples of American Four Squares, some with Craftsman or Colonial Revival features, are also present (photo 08).

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All buildings, including garages, are included in the resource count. Many of the garages are considered non-contributing due to their late construction date (post-1970). Only a few of the primary buildings are considered non-contributing due to alterations to fenestration, siding materials, or additions which cumulatively rendered them non-contributing.

A complete list of resources follows:

West State Street., North side, going East.

708 West State Street. Rufus & Minnie Miller House. Queen Anne Cottage, c.1890
Non-contributing. Left side of photo 01

704 West State Street. William V. Halbert House. Classical Revival/Four Square, c.1922,
Contributing. Right side of photo 01
The house is a large version of the American Four Square plan with Classical Revival features. The two-story brown-colored brick house has pairs of 4/1 wood windows with brick sills. A cornice molding is at the top of the walls and the house features a hipped roof covered with metal. The façade features a brick vestibule with front-gabled roof on its west half. The vestibule has a concrete stoop and steps that lead down to the east. The full-round arched wood entry door has a small window in the top and a brick surround composed of two courses of rowlocks. A group of three windows, a 6/1 window flanked by narrower 4/1 windows, is east of the vestibule. The second story features two pairs of 4/1 windows and a small 1/1 window centered in the façade.

The home belonged to William V. Halbert during the 1920s-1930s. Halbert was the manager of the J. C. Penney Store in downtown Princeton. A daughter, Shirley Halbert, was a student who lived in the home.¹

622 West State Street. Dr. William Wylie Blair House, Greek Revival/Italianate, 1855,
Contributing. Right side of photo 02
Carriage house, c. 1855, contributing.
The brick house with cut stone foundation is composed of a two-story cube flanked by one-story wings. The house has 6/6 wood windows with stone sills, supported by corbels, and stone stepped pediment hoods. The house has a low-pitched hipped roof, covered with asphalt shingles, supported at the eaves by a cornice with modillions. The façade features an Italianate style wood porch the width of the two-story cube. It has wood posts with chamfered edges that carry an open stickwork tracery-like frieze composed of segmental arches, brackets, and corbels that support the eaves. The cube features three bays of windows with 6/9 wood windows and shutters on the first story and 6/6 wood windows on the second story. The entry is located in the east bay and features a wood door with two panels in the bottom and a window in the top half. A

¹ 1930 Princeton City Directory under Halbert, William.

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wood transom is above the door and features a perimeter band of small panes, similar to the door's window. A 6/6 wood window with shutters is in the front wall of each flanking wing.

Dr. William Blair was born in Bloomington, Indiana in 1827 and arrived in Princeton in 1850. He married Margaret Warnock in 1851, and they had several children, one of whom, Franklin Blair, followed in his father's footsteps and became a medical doctor. Dr. William Blair became a leading citizen of the city, a member of the GAR Post and Presbyterian church. His son, Dr. Frank Blair, was one of the founders of the Princeton Sanitorium in 1906-1907. Dr. William Blair died in 1916.²

610 West State Street. Robert & Anna Orr House. Gable-Front, c.1890, Contributing.

604 West State Street. Central Passage, c.1865, Non-contributing.
Left side of photo 03

526 West State Street. Greek Revival/Italianate, c.1865, Non-contributing.
Second from left side of photo 03

520 West State Street. William & Emma Weese House. Gable-Front, c.1900, Contributing.
The one-and-a-half story, gable-front brick house has a raised basement and bays of windows with stone sills and lintels in both the basement and first story. The first story windows are modern 6/6 vinyl windows. A simple wood cornice tops the walls, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade features a full-width porch, which wraps around to the east, and has wood posts with simple Doric capitals. The posts carry a wood entablature and a hipped roof. The back wall of the porch features a wide modern window in its west half and four panel wood entry door and transom in its east half. The gable features a pair of modern windows. The gable features sawn trim work on its fascia.

516 West State Street. Gable-front, c.1905, Non-contributing
Garage, Non-Contributing.

510 West State Street. Queen Anne Cottage, c.1905, Contributing.
Garage, Non-contributing.

504 West State Street. R. G. Watt House. Bungalow/Free Classic, c. 1853/1905, Contributing.
Left side of photo 04

Garage, Non-contributing.

The one-and-a-half story, side-gabled house has a brick foundation and porch, vinyl siding, and 1/1 wood windows. The roof, which features a flared eave extended over a full-width front porch, is covered with asphalt shingles. The porch has brick piers with stone caps that carry three wood posts to support the roof at the corners. Smaller piers flank the steps centered on the porch and carry a post to support the roof in the middle. The entry is composed of a wood door, side-lites, and transom. The door is flanked by Doric pilasters. Wide 1/1 wood windows flank the entry

² Stormont, pg. 404-405

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in the first story. The second story features a dormer with gabled roof and row of three 1/1 wood windows.

The home belonged to the Robert G. and Hannah W. Watt family. Robert Watt was a partner with W. J. Phillips in the Watt & Phillips Coal & Building Company located at the west end of the district near the depot. The company supplied building materials such as lime, concrete block, cement, plaster, and coal.³

430 West State Street. Frank & Lizzie Harris House. Queen Anne, c.1895, Contributing
Right side of photo 04

Garage, Non-contributing.

The two-story house has an asymmetrical massing around a central cube with steeply-pitched roof and lower cross gables that face streets to the south and west. The house has vinyl siding and 1/1 vinyl windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The dominant feature of the home is a wrap-around porch with a gabled roof portion centered on the façade at the entry and an octagonal, gazebo-like, portion on the southwest corner. The porch has rows of turned posts and spindle freezes with segmental-arched tops. The entry gable features brackets and incised jigsaw work and the gable wall has a tall sunburst pattern. The octagonal porch features small brackets under the eaves and a copper finial that caps the roof. The front façade features a projecting, two-story section with gable on its east half. The first story has cutaway corners and 1/1 windows in each wall. Jigsaw trim is above the cutaway corners. The second story has a 1/1 window centered in the wall and a tall louvered opening is centered in the gable wall. A wood entry door with full window and transom is immediately west of the gabled section. The southwest corner of the façade has a four-sided projecting bay with windows in each wall. A 1/1 window is centered in the second story west of the gabled section.

The home belonged to the Frank M. and Lizzie Harris family. Frank Harris worked as a cashier in the Farmers National Bank in downtown Princeton.⁴

450 West State Street. Queen Anne, c.1895, Contributing. Left of the brick house in photo 06
Garage, Non-contributing. Attributed to Louis Gibson, architect.

412 West State Street. Alexander Devin House, Greek Revival/Double-pile, 1858, Contributing.
Photo 05 and middle of photo 06

Garage, Non-contributing.

The two-story brick house has 6/6 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. A row of brick dentils carries the wood frieze at the top of the walls. The frieze features scroll brackets that support the eaves. The low-pitched hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features a raised flat section in the center that has wrought iron cresting around its perimeter. A tall chimney divided into three shafts is in the northwest corner of the roof and is a dominant feature of the house. The symmetrical front façade is divided into four bays of 6/6 wood windows with wood shutters that flank a middle bay. The middle bay has a wood porch with stout, square Doric

³ 1925 Princeton City Directory under Watt, R. G.

⁴ 1925 Princeton City Directory under Harris, Frank

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columns and pilasters that support a tall entablature. A pair of wood entry doors and transom is recessed in the façade; the jambs feature wood panels. The second story has a five-panel wood balcony door with side-lites and transom recessed in the façade; the jambs feature wood panels. The balcony entry is flanked by wood pilasters that support a crown.

The house was constructed for the Alexander Devin family. Alexander Devin, Jr. was the son of one of the early settlers of Gibson County, Reverend Alexander Devin, who was a Baptist minister and delegate to the state constitutional convention representing Gibson County in 1816. Alexander Devin, Jr. was an early dry goods merchant in Princeton and constructed a substantial brick business block on the public square in the 1850s. Both Alexander and his brother, Joseph Devin, had a large pork packing and shipping business in Princeton.⁵ Devin created an addition to Princeton about the time the railroad was routed along the west edge of town in 1851.

408 West State Street. Craftsman, c.1900/1920, Contributing.
Right side of photo 06

406-404 West State Street. Queen Anne, c.1900, Contributing.
Second from right side of photo 07
Garage, Non-contributing.

402 West State Street. Bungalow, c. 1917, Contributing. Right side of photo 07
Garage, Non-contributing.

328 West State Street. Four Square, 1908, Contributing.
Photo 08

West State Street, South side, going East.

607 West State Street. Workingman's Four Square/Pyramid-Roof Cottage, c.1900, Contributing.
Right side of photo 09

The one-story house has a molded concrete block foundation and vinyl siding. The house has 6/6 wood windows. The hipped roof has flared eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. A gabled dormer with a window divided into six panes is centered on the façade and a small gablet is at the top of the roof. The façade features a concrete stoop and a modern metal entry door off-centered to the west. A large modern window is west of the entry. A 6/6 wood window is east of the entry.

The building was constructed as a commercial building and later converted to a residence. In 1925, it was home to the Watt & Phillips Company who supplied coal and building materials.⁶

⁵ Stormont, pg. 334-335

⁶ 1925 Princeton City Directory under 607 West State Street

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603 West State Street. T-plan, c.1900, Non-contributing. Left side of photo 09
Garage, Non-contributing.

529 West State Street. Bungalow, c.1910, Contributing. Right side of photo 10
Garage, Contributing, c.1950, Contributing.

521 West State Street. Free Classic, c.1905, Contributing.
Second from right side of photo 10

519 West State Street. Free Classic, c.1905, Contributing.
Second from left side of photo 10

511 West State Street. Francis & Nettie White House. Queen Anne, c.1900, Contributing.
Left side of photo 10. Attributed to Louis Gibson, architect.
Garage, Non-contributing.

The two-story house has a brick foundation and vinyl siding. The house has tall 1/1 wood windows and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The steeply-pitched hipped roof features lower cross-gables facing east and west and a square tower-like section with a tall hipped roof on the east half of its front façade. The tower section projects forward and features a large wood porch that wraps around the east side of the house. The porch has turned posts with “spinning top” like capitals. A gable with applied garland relief ornament on the gable wall is centered over the entry to the porch on the front façade. A wide four panel wood door with window in the top half is centered in the back wall of the porch. A large 2/1 wood window is centered in the second story of the tower. A modern, projecting bay window is centered in the first story west of the tower. Two 1/1 wood windows are in the second story west of the tower. A wide attic dormer with hipped roof is west of the tower. It features a wide wood window divided into sixteen panes.

Francis and Nettie White lived in the home during the early 1900s. Francis White was a grocery merchant in Princeton. Their daughter, Elsie, also lived at the home and was a teacher in the public school.⁷

503 West State Street. Charles & Maude Baltzell House. Bungalow, 1917, Contributing
Photo 11
Garage, Non-contributing.

The one-and-a-half story, front gabled bungalow has a porch and walls composed of dark, red-colored brick. The house has 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The façade features a full-width porch with square columns of brick that carry the roof that juts out from the house. The porch has a wide set of concrete steps centered on the façade and wood balustrades composed of vertical planks. The entry is centered in the back wall of the porch and features Craftsman style wood doors with small windows in the top of the door and side-lites. Wide windows flank the entry. The porch gable has a wall covered with wood divided into five large panels by vertical boards. A louvered opening, flanked by wood windows

⁷ 1910 Census for Princeton

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divided into four panes, is centered in the gable wall and features a pediment hood. Wood braces, chamfered on their faces, carry the eaves on the front façade. The east side has a bay window.

The house belonged to the Charles O. and Maude Baltzell family. Charles O. Baltzell was partners with son, Ernest Baltzell, as attorneys in Princeton under the name Baltzell & Baltzell.⁸

427 West State Street. Andrew & Lydia Lewis House. Queen Anne/Free Classic Cottage, c.1900, Contributing. Left side of photo 11
Garage, Non-contributing.

415 West State Street. Princeton Sanatorium, Beaux Arts, 1906, Contributing
Frank Duncan, architect (Princeton)

Photo 12; back is seen in the background of photo 16

The two-and-a-half story building features a raised basement of cut stone with stone cap and walls composed of glazed honey-colored brick trimmed with buff-colored brick. The raised basement has short 1/1 wood windows following the bays of the first and second story. The building has 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and surrounds of tan brick and stone keys on the first story. Sill courses composed of two courses of tan brick form belt courses at the bottom of the first and second story windows. A tall tan brick entablature is at the top of the walls, forming the tops of the second story windows. The entablature features a row of dentils just below the eave. The symmetrical façade is dominated by a tall section that projects forward and is fronted by a porch and round corner towers that flank the façade.

The front porch is composed of cut stone piers from which fluted wood columns carry a tall wood entablature for the porch roof. Two columns on piers flank the entry which juts out slightly from the front wall of the porch. The balustrade is composed of patterned, cast concrete. The entry, centered in the back wall of the porch, features a pair of wood doors with full windows and side-lites. A large, full-round arched transom divided into bands of multiple panes is above the entry and features an arched surround of tan brick and stone keys. The entry is flanked by large 1/1 windows with stone sills. The second story of the projecting section features four tan brick pilasters with Ionic capitals (stone) that rise from a base of tan brick. The second story features two belt courses of stone, one at the top of the tan brick base and the other at the top of the tan brick piers that carry the pilasters. Between the pilasters are three bays of 1/1 windows with attic windows in the top of the bays. The second story windows feature tan brick surrounds with stone keys except for the middle window, which is also covered with metal. The attic windows are large roundels with stone surrounds carved into wreaths and feature keys except for the center window which is a 1/1 vinyl replacement window. The middle bay features a stone spandrel with the date 1906 carved on the face between the second story and attic window. A carved building stone with "SANITORIUM" is centered in the entablature.

The projecting section of the façade is flanked by two bays of windows with aforementioned pattern of first and second story windows. The east second story window was enlarged and filled with glass block. Dormers with hipped roofs top this section between the projecting middle

⁸ 1925 Princeton City Directory under Baltzell, Charles

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section and corner towers. The dormers have metal over their front walls except for one 1/1 wood window that is exposed on the east dormer. The round corner towers feature two bays of windows in their front and side walls. The first story windows match those of the rest of the building, including tan brick surrounds. The bottom sash of the towers' first story front windows is divided into lozenge-shaped leaded art glass; possibly, this type of window was used in other locations previous to any remodeling. The second story has tall, full-round arched windows with arch composed of tan brick with stone keys. A belt course of tan brick is at the base of the arches and continues across the rest of the building. The tower walls are at the same height as the projecting middle section, rising above the flanking bays, and are topped with a tan brick entablature.

407 West State Street. George & Eliza Woods House. Queen Anne, c.1905, Contributing.
Garage, Non-contributing.

405 West State Street. BMV License branch, 1988, Non-contributing.

West Broadway, North side, going East.

702 West Broadway. Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Depot, Italianate, 1875, Contributing.
Photo 13

Utility Building, c. 1950. Contributing

The depot building is angled with the railroad, in a northwest/southeast direction with its primary walls facing east and west. The one-story, side-gabled brick building's walls are divided into bays by brick pilasters with pairs of pilasters at the corners. The bays feature full-round arched 4/4 wood windows with stone sills and brick hoods. The hoods feature a carved keystone and springer blocks. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The west-facing wall is most dominant and faces the railroad. It has a projecting, cross-gabled section centered on the façade that features a pair of wood doors with full-round arched transom in its north half and a three-sided, one-story projecting operator's bay with a hipped roof in its south half. The bay features narrow 1/1 wood windows in its sides and two 2/2 wood windows in its front (west) wall. The gable features brick pattern work, resembling patterned stickwork of wood depots, with two roundels filled with louvers in the attic. Pairs of purlins support the eaves of the gable. The walls flanking the middle projecting section feature two bays with wood doors with full-round arched transoms in the north bay (each side) and a full-round arched windows in the south bay of the north wall. The south bay of the south wall features a baggage door (covered with wood) that is topped by a full-round arched transom.

609 West Broadway. Commercial Building, Modern, 2016, Non-contributing.

518 West Broadway. Commercial Building, Modern, 1981, Non-contributing.

516 West Broadway. Joseph & Fannie Applegath House. Bungalow, 1916, Contributing.
Left side of photo 14

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The one-story, front-gabled brick bungalow features a walk-out basement and an ell with a garage at the basement level on its west façade. The bungalow has a full-width front porch with hipped roof and gablet over the porch entry on the façade's west half. The house has pairs of 1/1 wood replacement windows with brick sills. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The porch has brick walls and square corner columns capped with stone. A wood door with full window divided into eight panes is in the west end of the porch's back wall. A row of three 1/1 windows is in the east half of the porch's back wall. A small wood window is located at the top of the front gable wall. Joseph G. Applegath was employed as a bookkeeper with Princeton Mining Company.⁹

512 West Broadway. Bungalow, 1937, Contributing

Middle of photo 15

Garage, 1937, Contributing.

504 West Broadway. Charles & Mayme Taylor House. Free Classic Cottage, 1889, Contributing
Right side of photo 15

Garage, Non-contributing.

The one-and-a-half story, cross-gabled cottage has a concrete block foundation and walls that are covered with vinyl siding. The gables features patterned vinyl shingles and are trimmed at the top by rows of small wood dentils. The house has large 1/1 wood windows and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A prominent feature of the home is the large porch that wraps from the front façade to the east and west walls. The porch has a concrete floor and rows of slender Doric columns that support a wood frieze. The frieze is decorated with wood swag carving in low-relief. The southwest corner of the porch features a rounded bay with a flat roof. The front façade's southeast corner is cutaway and features 1/1 windows in each wall. A wood entry door faces south in the wall terminated by the porch on its east side. The front gable juts out above the porch and is carried by the porch columns. It features a recessed bay of three small square wood windows divided into twelve panes. The bay is fronted by a modern balustrade of pickets.

The house was constructed about 1889. The Charles Taylor family lived in the home in the early 1900s. He is listed as a manufacturer of clothing racks and hangers in the 1910 census for Princeton. His wife's name was Mayme and they had a son, Charles.¹⁰

428 West Broadway. House, c.1880/1950, Contributing.

Left side of photo 16

424 West Broadway. W. O. Land House. Craftsman Bungalow, 1925, Contributing

Middle of photo 16

Garage, Non-contributing.

The one-story, front-gabled bungalow has walls composed of dark brown-colored brick and clapboard siding in its gables. The house has Prairie Style wood windows with brick sills. The

⁹ 1925 Princeton City Directory under Applegath, Jo.

¹⁰ 1910 Census for Princeton

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roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The full-width front porch has tapered brick corner columns and brick walls capped with stone. The front wall features two diamond-shaped brick patterns. The entry to the porch is in the east end of the façade. The porch has a gabled roof at a slightly lower pitch than the house roof. The entry, at the east end of the porch's back wall, is composed of a wood door with Prairie Style wood side-lites. A row of three windows is west of the entry. A wider middle window is flanked by narrower windows, with upper sashes in the Prairie Style. An attic vent is centered in the top of the gable wall of the house roof.

The house belonged to the W. Orville and Mary Land family in the 1920s-1930s. W. O. Land was the manager of the insurance department of Citizens Trust & Savings Bank in downtown Princeton.¹¹

416 West Broadway. Bungalow, 1920, Contributing. Right side of photo 16
Garage, Contributing.

414 West Broadway. Dr. Robert S. Anderson House. Queen Anne, c. 1908, Contributing
Right side of photo 17; left side of photo 18
Garage, Contributing.

The two-story house is similar in detail to the Sanitorium. It features a stone foundation and walls composed of glazed dark honey-colored brick with tan brick trim. The house has wide 1/1 wood windows with stone sills. The hipped roof is covered with red clay tiles. Tan-colored brick quoins are located on the home's corners and a tall frieze of tan brick is at the top of the walls.

The front façade features a full-width porch with stone foundation and piers that support fluted Ionic columns. The balustrade is composed of turned spindles and stone steps are located in the west half of the façade. The low-pitched hipped porch roof is covered with red clay tiles and features an entablature with rows of dentils carried by the porch columns. The entry is located in the west half of the porch's back wall and is composed of a wood door with window in the top, divided into six panes, and side-lites. A large 1/1 wood window is east of the entry. The second story has two 1/1 wood windows. The west window has a hood-like tan brick feature that rises to create a small attic dormer with gabled parapet. The through-cornice dormer is flanked by tan brick pilasters between which are three wood windows. The middle window is flanked by narrow casement windows that are divided into diamond-shaped panes. The row of windows has a stone flat arch lintel with raised voussoirs and key. The gable wall is honey-colored brick and is capped with stone. Stone ball finials top the tan brick pilasters and the gable.

The house was constructed for the Dr. Robert S. Anderson family. Anderson was one of three partners in the construction of the Princeton Sanitorium, behind this home on State Street. Anderson was married to Lizzie, and had a son, Oscar.¹² This house may be attributed to architect Frank Duncan, who designed the Princeton Sanitorium at the same time and used many of the same materials and features.

¹¹ 1930 Princeton City Directory under Land, W. O.

¹² 1910 Census for Princeton

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404 West Broadway. Colonial Revival Cottage, c.1920, Contributing.

Right side of photo 18

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our 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 of 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 or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

TRANSPORTATION

HEALTH/MEDICINE

Period of Significance

c. 1853-1962

Significant Dates

1906

Significant Person (last name, first name)

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder (last name, first name)

Duncan, Frank

Davis & Watt

Bean & Davis

Gibson, Louis Henry

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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the construction of the the oldest building in the district, c. 1853 at 504 West State Street (left side of photo 04). While the house was modified in the early 1900s with Free Classic features, its side-gabled form and entry hint at its earlier construction. Growth in the district lasted into the first decades of the 20th century with a small building boom that concluded by 1937 when the last house, a brick bungalow, was constructed at 512 West Broadway Street (middle of photo 15). The year 1962 is considered the end of the period of significance when the former Princeton Sanitorium, built in 1906 on West State Street (photo 12), ceased to have hospital services and new facilities were constructed outside of the district. This significantly impacted the number of people visiting or passing through the district's north corridor.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Princeton Westside Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places using criterion C/architecture. Most notable are the Alexander Devin House (1858) and Dr. William Blair House (1855) in the Greek Revival style, the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Depot (1875) in the Italianate style, and the Princeton Sanitorium (1906) in the Beaux Arts style. All four have ample features that make them examples of their styles, in some cases applied to public architecture. There are also several examples of Queen Anne, Free Classic, Four Square, and Bungalow architecture in the district. The compact nature of the district, with 19th and early 20th century architecture represented, has prominence as the historic western gateway leading to Princeton's courthouse and public square.

The district also features two public buildings that are eligible using criterion A under both transportation and health/medicine. The Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad was routed along the west edge of Princeton in 1851, which provided the opportunity for a few individuals to plat the land between the railroad and the original town plat. The railroad constructed a brick Italianate depot in 1875 between State and Broadway Streets, facing the railroad to the west. This provided Princeton residents and merchants important connections to large markets both south and north of the city. The fine homes that lined the streets in the district between the depot and downtown became the gateway for passengers leaving and arriving on the railroad. The district also features the Princeton Sanitorium, later Methodist Hospital, built in 1906 on State Street. It operated as the county's sole hospital until it closed in 1962 after completing construction on a larger facility outside of the district.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

ARCHITECTURE

The Princeton Westside Historic District demonstrates a few periods of popular American architectural styles. Its earliest residential architecture are examples of Greek Revival and Italianate styles from about 1858 to 1875. The second period of growth in the district demonstrates the popularity of Queen Anne and Free Classic styles from about 1885 through the 1910s. A substantial number of Bungalows were constructed in the district during the 1920s and represent the last period of growth in the district.

Greek Revival Style

The Greek Revival style emerged by the early 1800s as the newly established country sought out an architectural style reflective of democratic ideals. Greece provided that inspiration. The Greek Revival style's tall entablature and cornice returns and (typically) symmetrically organized façade are its most prominent features. There are two good examples of Greek Revival architecture in the district. The proprietor of the plat, Alexander Devin, built his double-pile house in the style in 1858 at 412 W. State Street (photo 05). The house has the basic massing and fenestration composition of a Greek Revival home, with a symmetrical front façade with regular bays of 6/6 windows. It also features a nicely-detailed porch and balcony with recessed entries composed of pilaster surrounds and transoms. The other house was built in a combination of Greek Revival and Italianate design in 1855 by Dr. William Blair at 622 W. State Street (photo 02). The house features a two-story central cube and one-story wings. The house has 6/6 windows with stone sills and hoods and a cornice supported by modillions. The porch, with its segmental-arched tracery-like stickwork and chamfered posts is more Italianate in design.

Italianate Style

The Italianate style emerged in building design between 1850 and 1880, particularly in Midwestern towns where the expansion of railroads brought wealth to communities and created a building boom during the period. In this case, the railroad brought the Italianate design to the district when it constructed the Evansville & Terre Haute Depot at the west end of the district in 1875 (photo 13). The brick building has side gables and cross gables over entries. Its walls are divided into bays by pairs of pilasters and each features a full-round arched window or doorway with full-round arched transom. The style traces its roots to England as part of the Picturesque Movement; the movement rejected formal classical ideas of art and architecture that were popular for 200 years. The Picturesque Movement emphasized rambling informal Italian farmhouses, but as the style entered the United States it was often modified and embellished into a truly Americanized style. The first Italianate house was constructed in the United States in the late 1830s. The style was popularized by house pattern books by Andrew Jackson Downing during the middle part of the 1800s, but its popularity began to wane as it began to be replaced by the Queen Anne Style in the last decades of the 19th century.

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Queen Anne Style

The district has eight examples of the Queen Anne style. The Queen Anne style was popular between 1880 and 1910; it was named and popularized by a group of 19th century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. The historical precedents used had little to do with the Renaissance style popular during Queen Anne's reign; rather they borrowed from late medieval examples of the preceding Elizabethan and Jacobean eras. Spindlework popularly used with the style and free classic subtypes are American interpretations and became the most dominant form of the style in the United States. Changes in taste and a rise in popularity of Colonial Revival led builders to simplify the Queen Anne style after the turn of the century. The district's examples of Queen Anne and Free Classic architecture, of which there are five of the latter interpretation, date from c. 1890 to c. 1906. A few are smaller cottage versions of the style.

Two exceptional examples of Queen Anne architecture are located at 430 W. State Street (c. 1895, left side of photo 04) and 414 W. Broadway Street (c. 1906, left side of photo 18). The example on State Street features a two-story central massing with lower cross gables facing west and south (front). Its most notable feature is a wraparound porch that has an octagonal gazebo-like section on the corner, complete with its only steeply pitched roof. The example on Broadway Street is brick with tan brick trim. It has several prominent features including a full-width porch with Ionic columns, brick quoining, a small gabled parapet that forms a dormer for the attic, and a clay tiled roof. A locally significant example of Free Classic architecture that shows a transition between more traditional and Bungalow form is located at 504 W. State Street (left side of photo 04). The side-gabled house has a full-width front porch with brick piers that support groups of wood posts carrying a flared section of roof from the main roof. The house has a gabled dormer centered on the façade and an entry composed of pilasters, side-lites, and transom.

Two unusual Queen Anne houses have particular details used by Indianapolis architect Louis Gibson. Gibson published two house pattern books, *Convenient Houses* (1889) and *Beautiful Houses* (1895). Gibson often employed strapwork friezes like those on 450 W. State, along with "spinning top" post caps, seen on both 450 and 511 W. State. Both houses bear many similarities to his published designs. Further research is needed to solidify the attributions.

Beaux Arts

Probably the district's most impressive example of architecture is the Princeton Sanatorium, or former hospital building, located at 415 W. State Street (photo 12). It was constructed in 1906 in the Beaux Arts style by a consortium of doctors including a nearby resident, Dr. Frank Blair. The two-story, glazed brick building has tan brick trim that forms window surrounds with stone keys. The building's most prominent features include circular corner towers with tall, full round arched windows in the second story and a projecting middle section that features a porch, full-round arched entry, and a second story divided into bays by Ionic pilasters. The sanatorium was designed by Princeton native and architect Frank Duncan (1875-1951) who likely also designed Dr. Anderson's home on West Broadway Street employing the same materials. Duncan moved to Los Angeles by 1920 where he continued to practice and died in 1951.

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The Beaux Arts style was popular from 1885-1930 and often featured wall surfaces decorated with floral motifs, quoins, pairs of pilasters, and rusticated, raised basements. The style is more exuberant than other classically inspired styles of this period and reflects the French interpretation of architectural fine arts.

Craftsman/Bungalow

A style that has a significant presence in the district is representative of the trend in residential design away from American or European precedents during the early 1900s. Craftsman-Bungalow architecture broke from revival styles, those the cottage versions of these followed Bungalow construction in the district. The Craftsman style was inspired in part by the work of brothers Charles and Henry Greene in California. Their work spanned from 1893 to 1914; in 1903 they began applying Arts & Crafts details to simple bungalows that quickly became popularized by several home magazines of the period, including Gustav Stickley's The Craftsman. The term bungalow originates in India where it refers to a low house surrounded by porches. The American form of the bungalow was publicized in California. The Craftsman style spread quickly through the country as an acceptable and desirable style for the growing middle class in quickly developing suburbs. These homes were further popularized in pattern books and other home magazines, as well as in local newspapers. The bungalow form and Craftsman style were popular from about 1905-1935.

There are nine examples of the Bungalow and/or Craftsman style in the district and several of these seem to have been designed using a fairly standardized plan with a few features in common, such as tapered brick piers on the porch and front-gable orientation. One of the best examples is located at 424 W. Broadway Street (middle of photo 16). The house has tapered brick columns that support its gable-front porch roof and Prairie Style windows. A chimney on the west façade is flanked by small square windows which typically indicates built-in casework around a fireplace on the interior. Another, somewhat unusual, example is located at 516 W. Broadway Street (left side of photo 14) and features a walk-out basement and ell with garage on its west façade.

TRANSPORTATION

The Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Depot (photo 13), a one-story brick building constructed in 1875 at the west end of the district, is Princeton's most prominent reminder of the role railroads played in the early growth of the city and is the only surviving railroad building remaining in the county. The building was the passenger depot for the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, completed through Princeton in 1851-1852. The railroad, which was a merger of two smaller routes, was the first railroad completed through Princeton and connected two of the largest cities in southwest Indiana by way of Princeton. The original route was the Evansville & Illinois Railroad, chartered in 1849 with construction between Evansville and Mt. Carmel and Olney, Illinois, during 1850-1851. The first train arrived in Princeton in 1852 where Samuel Hall, president of the railroad and resident of Princeton, stood at the tender and made a speech to

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welcome the engine, covered with flags.¹³ In 1853, there was a merger of this railroad with the Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad, which was routed through Terre Haute. Within a few years after completion of the brick passenger depot, the name was changed to the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad.

Princeton's desirable geographic location in southwest Indiana, and rich farmland of Gibson County, fueled population growth and with it, industry, and commerce. These were further supported by the arrival of the railroad and prompted additional railroad routes through Gibson County. The second railroad arrived in Princeton in 1870 and connected the city to larger Midwest cities of Louisville and St. Louis via the Louisville, Evansville, & St. Louis Railroad. While the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad skirted Princeton in a northwest/southeast direction on the west edge of town, the Louisville, Evansville, & St. Louis Railroad skirted the north edge of town in an east/west direction. The two railroads were a mere three blocks apart, using the at the Evansville & Terre Haute Depot as the measuring point.

In 1890, the Louisville, Evansville, & St. Louis Railroad contemplated the construction of railroad shops that would include a roundhouse, blacksmith shop, paint buildings, and other significant infrastructure for the railroad. In an effort to secure construction of the facilities at Princeton, corporate and municipal funds were raised, and land donated about a mile southeast of the public square. By 1892, the roundhouse was being constructed (only the footprint of this is extant). Further consolidation of railroads brought the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad under the broad ownership of the Southern Railroad in 1900, which included the Louisville, Evansville, & St. Louis line. The Southern Railroad boasted six passenger trains that made daily stops at the brick depot in Princeton.¹⁴ The railroads connected and were serviced at the railroad shops constructed in the 1890s. The 1914 History of Gibson County called the Southern Railroad shops "unquestionably the greatest factor in the commercial development and civic growth" of Princeton.¹⁵

The passenger depot building was constructed on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad grounds that included a freight depot, also brick, northwest of the passenger depot. Both depots were constructed in 1875, with the freight depot built first followed by the passenger depot. Construction of the freight depot, measuring 93' by 76', was awarded to a contractor from Evansville in May 1875.¹⁶ Construction on the passenger depot was well underway in October 1875 when it was called the finest building the railroad company hosted on its line.¹⁷ By December 9, 1875, the ticket office and ladies' room were in use with the remaining rooms nearly completed.¹⁸ The brick facilities replaced earlier buildings constructed by the railroad.

¹³ Stormont, pg. 103

¹⁴ Stormont, pg. 102

¹⁵ Stormont, pg. 105

¹⁶ *Princeton Clarion-Leader*, 20 May 1875. Pg. 1. Col. 1

¹⁷ *Princeton Clarion-Leader*, 7 Oct 1875. Pg. 1, Col. 3

¹⁸ *Princeton Clarion-Leader*, 9 Dec 1875. Pg. 1. Col. 4

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A notable event occurred on October 22, 1908, when William Taft's special train stopped at the depot and the future president delivered a speech to approximately 5000 people who thronged the area around the depot.¹⁹

The last passenger train stopped in the city about 1952. In 1938, the Southern Railroad consolidated its freight and passenger service at its facilities southeast of the city and in 1962, the railroad razed the freight depot north of the passenger depot. The passenger depot was also scheduled for demolition;²⁰ however, it remained and opened as the Gibson County Visitors and Tourism Bureau in 2003. Over the roughly sixty years of service the passenger depot provided Princeton from its location in the district, it acted as a gateway to the city's historic commercial district and public square two blocks east of the district. Passengers using the depot likely would have traveled down State or Broadway Streets from more populated areas of the city, or for business in the commercial area and courthouse. The depot complex also serviced a few nearby commercial establishments and mills, including Zenith Mills, between the depot and State Street. A siding extended southeast and serviced Taylor Metal Manufacturing, a lime & cement warehouse, and Princeton Coal Company into the 1910s. By this, the depot became an anchor at the west end of the district.

HEALTH/MEDICINE

Three Princeton doctors, Doctors Robert S. Anderson, Frank Blair, and A. L. Zilliak, conceived the idea for establishing the Princeton Sanitorium during the summer of 1905. Until that time, Gibson County had been without any substantial medical facilities. Architect Frank Duncan of Princeton designed the three-story, glazed brick building which cost approximately \$30,000 to construct (photo 12). The contractors were Davis & Watt (masonry) and Bean & Davis (carpentry).²¹ The Gibson County Medical Association held its meeting in the sanitorium in December 1906, just prior to its opening. The assembled members were given a tour of the facility and Dr. Frank Blair presented a paper written about the facility that he and his partners constructed. The paper was entitled "Our Sanitorium. Its Aims and Advantages."²² The sanitorium garnered public interest and support. A linen shower was held as a benefit for the new sanitorium in October 1906 to provide towels, sheets, and other linens for use at the facility.²³

Emma Fisher of Gilbert Sanitorium in Evansville was hired at the beginning of 1907 to become the matron of the new facility and train nurses who would be employed at the Princeton Sanitorium.²⁴ Two nurses joined Fisher and others were added as needed. By mid-January 1907, there were only a few finishing touches for the building's completion. An open house to invite the public to inspect the building was held on January 24, 1907, after which time the building

¹⁹ "Five Thousand People Greeted Hon. W. H. Taft" *Princeton Daily Clarion*. 23 Oct 1908. Pg. 1. Cols. 2-3

²⁰ "Landmarks Gone" *Princeton Daily Clarion*. 26 Feb 1962. Pg. 1. Cols. 1-4

²¹ "New Sanitorium Formerly Opened" *Princeton Daily Clarion* 24 Jan 1907. Pg. 1. Cols. 5-6

²² "Doctors Meeting" *Princeton Daily Clarion*. 29 Dec 1906. Pg. 4. Col. 5

²³ "A linen shower" *Princeton Daily Clarion* 27 Oct 1906. Pg. 1. Col. 6

²⁴ "A Matron Secured" *Princeton Daily Clarion* 10 Jan 1907. Pg. 1. Col. 4

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was operational.²⁵ The building was dedicated on February 24, 1907, but remained in operation for only about one year before closing.

By 1917, Princeton residents and civic leaders became acutely aware of the need for medical facilities. A fund drive that raised \$10,000 for the purchase of the former sanatorium began in August of that year with patrons announcing they were boosters of the sanatorium project in daily newspaper advertisements. The building was purchased and an agreement with Methodist Episcopal Hospital of Indianapolis was reached to operate the facility.²⁶ Businessmen of the city had courted Methodist Hospital leading up to the agreement. Dr. Wood, superintendent of the hospital in Indianapolis, arrived by train in July 1917 and was met by a dozen business and civic leaders who escorted him up State Street to inspect the sanatorium.²⁷ Between 1917 and 1941, the Princeton Hospital was one of four Methodist hospitals incorporated in Indiana.

The former Princeton Sanatorium was facing capacity issues by the mid-1940s. In 1962, a new hospital building, Gibson General Hospital, was constructed in the Tower Heights Addition of Princeton and the old sanatorium ceased its use for healthcare purposes.²⁸ The building was converted into apartments.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

²⁵ "Is Almost Ready" *Princeton Daily Clarion* 17 Jan 1907. Pg. 1. Col. 3

²⁶ "Big Drive for the Hospital Fund Begins Monday Morning" *Princeton Daily Clarion* 4 Aug 1917. Pg. 1. Cols 1-3

²⁷ "Hospital Building Inspected by Methodist Hospital Men" *Princeton Daily Clarion* 27 July 1917. Pg. 1. Cols. 4-5

²⁸ "Gibson General Hospital History Recalled" *Princeton Daily Clarion*. 09 Feb 1962. Pg. 2

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

“A linen shower” *Princeton Daily Clarion*. 27 Oct 1906. Pg. 1. Col. 6

“A Matron Secured” *Princeton Daily Clarion*. 10 Jan 1907. Pg. 1. Col. 4

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“Five Thousand People Greeted Hon. W. H. Taft” *Princeton Daily Clarion*. 23 Oct 1908. Pg. 1. Cols. 2-3

“Gibson General Hospital History Recalled” *Princeton Daily Clarion*. 09 Feb 1962. Pg. 2

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Princeton Clarion-Leader, 7 Oct 1875. Pg. 1, Col. 3

Princeton Clarion-Leader, 9 Dec 1875. Pg. 1. Col. 4

Princeton Clarion-Leader, 20 May 1875. Pg. 1. Col. 1

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Princeton: 1887, 1892, 1895, 1900, 1907, 1914

Stormont, Gil. History of Gibson County, IN. Indianapolis: B. F. Bowen, 1914

United States Federal Census for Princeton, Gibson County, IN: 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 051-524-24001-030, 051-524-25191

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 9.5 acres

Use the UTM system

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 16	Easting: 449683	Northing: 4245618
2. Zone: 16	Easting: 450101	Northing: 4245624
3. Zone: 16	Easting: 450100	Northing: 4245371
4. Zone: 16	Easting: 449687	Northing: 4245388

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at the northwest corner of North Hall Street and West Broadway Street, on the north side of Broadway Street, face west and follow a line along the north curb of Broadway to the west/southwest property line of 702 W. Broadway crossing First, Second, and Dorsey Streets. Follow the west/southwest lot line of 702 W. Broadway and a line extended from it northward to the east side of Embree Street, then face north and follow the east side of Embree Street, crossing West State Street, to the north property lines of 704 and 708 West State Street.

Turn east and follow the north property lines of 704 and 708 W. State Street to the east side of North Third Street. Turn north and follow the east side of North Third Street to the north property line of 622 W. State Street, then turn east and follow the north property line to the east property line of 622 W. State Street. Turn south and follow the east property line to the north property lines of 604 and 610 W. State Street. Turn east and follow the north property lines of the properties in the 500 and 600 blocks of West State Street's north side crossing Second and First Streets on to the east/west alley north of West State Street.

At the intersection of First Street with the alley north of West State Street, continue east in a direct line to the east property line of 328 W. State Street. Turn south and follow the east property line to the north side of West State Street, then turn west and follow the north side of the street to a line extended north from the west side of North Hall Street. Turn south and follow the west side of North Hall Street to the north side of West Broadway Street, or the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This relatively small three-block between the former Southern Railroad tracks and North Hall Street lining West State and West Broadway Streets evolved from the construction of the railroad in the early 1850s and became a gateway into the original plat and downtown Princeton east of the district. While it is composed of large portions of three small plats to the city, few historic resources exist just outside of these boundaries due to modern development. This is particularly true east, west, and south of the boundaries. The remaining area composing the district features a nice concentration of historic resources with several important examples demonstrating architectural styles and public uses.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kurt West Garner
organization: Downtown Princeton, Inc.
street & number: 12954 6th Road
city or town: Plymouth state: IN zip code: 46563
e-mail: kwgarner@kwgarner.com
telephone: 574-780-1423
date: July 31, 2023

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)
-

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Princeton Westside Historic District
City or Vicinity: Princeton
County: Gibson State: Indiana
Photographer: Kurt West Garner

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Name of Property

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Date Photographed: April 4, 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at 704 and 708 W. State

1 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at 622 W. State (Dr. William Blair House)

2 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast from just west of 2nd Street on W. State

3 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at 504 W. State

4 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at 412 W. State (Alexander Devin House)

5 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest along the 400 block of West State Street

6 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest along the 400 block of West State Street from Hall Street

7 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at 328 W. State

8 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at 603 and 607 W. State

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9 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at the 500 block of West State from 2nd Street

10 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at 503 W. State

11 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking southeast at 415 W. State (Princeton Sanitorium)

12 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at 702 W. Broadway (Evansville & Terre Haute Depot)

13 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at the 500 block of West Broadway Street

14 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the 500 block of West Broadway Street from First Street

15 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at 416 and 424 W. Broadway

16 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northwest at the 400 block of West Broadway Street

17 of 18.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Looking northeast at 404 and 414 W. Broadway

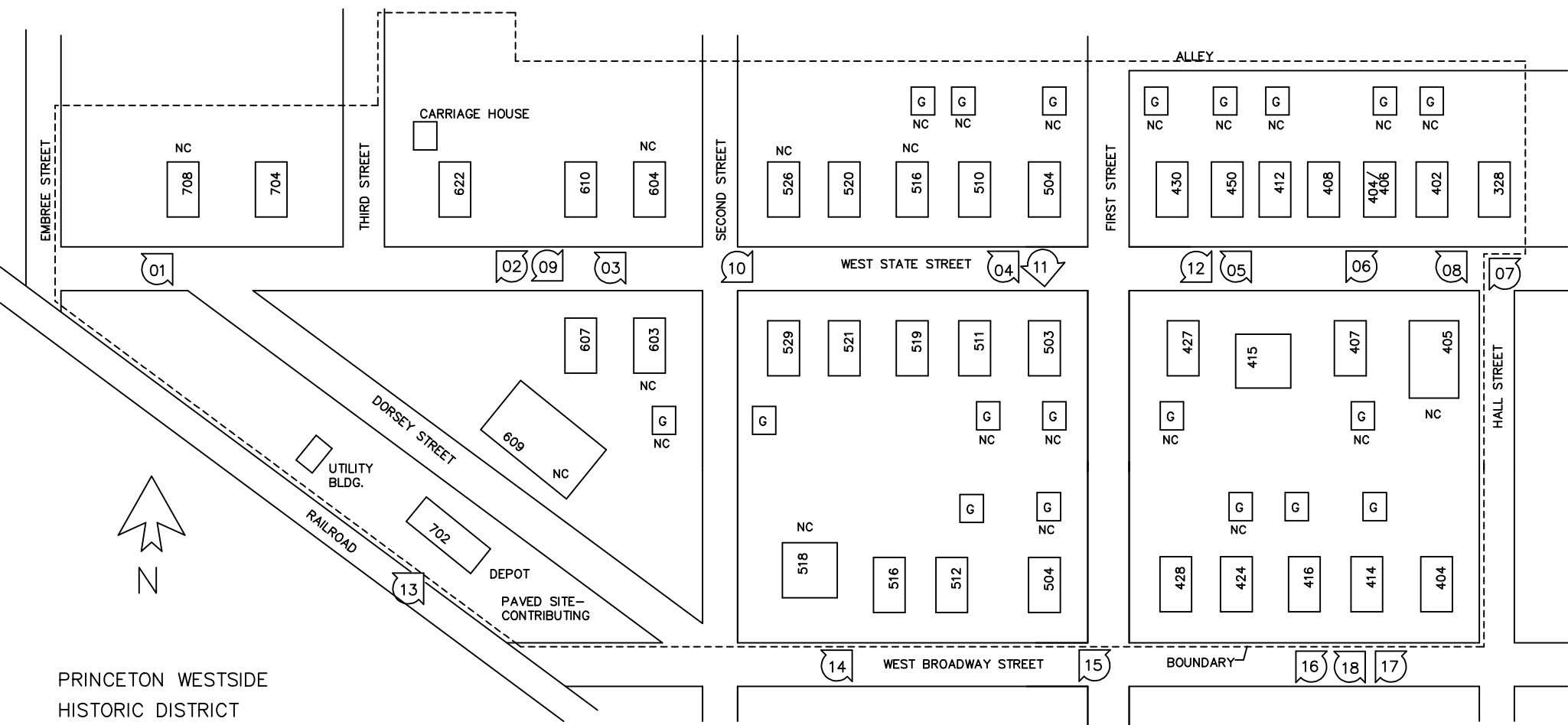
Princeton Westside Historic District
Name of Property

Gibson County, IN
County and State

18 of 18.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



PRINCETON WESTSIDE
HISTORIC DISTRICT
NATIONAL REGISTER
OF HISTORIC PLACES
PRINCETON-GIBSON CO. IN

SKETCH MAP
38 CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
23 NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
1 CONTRIBUTING SITE (RAILROAD DEPOT)

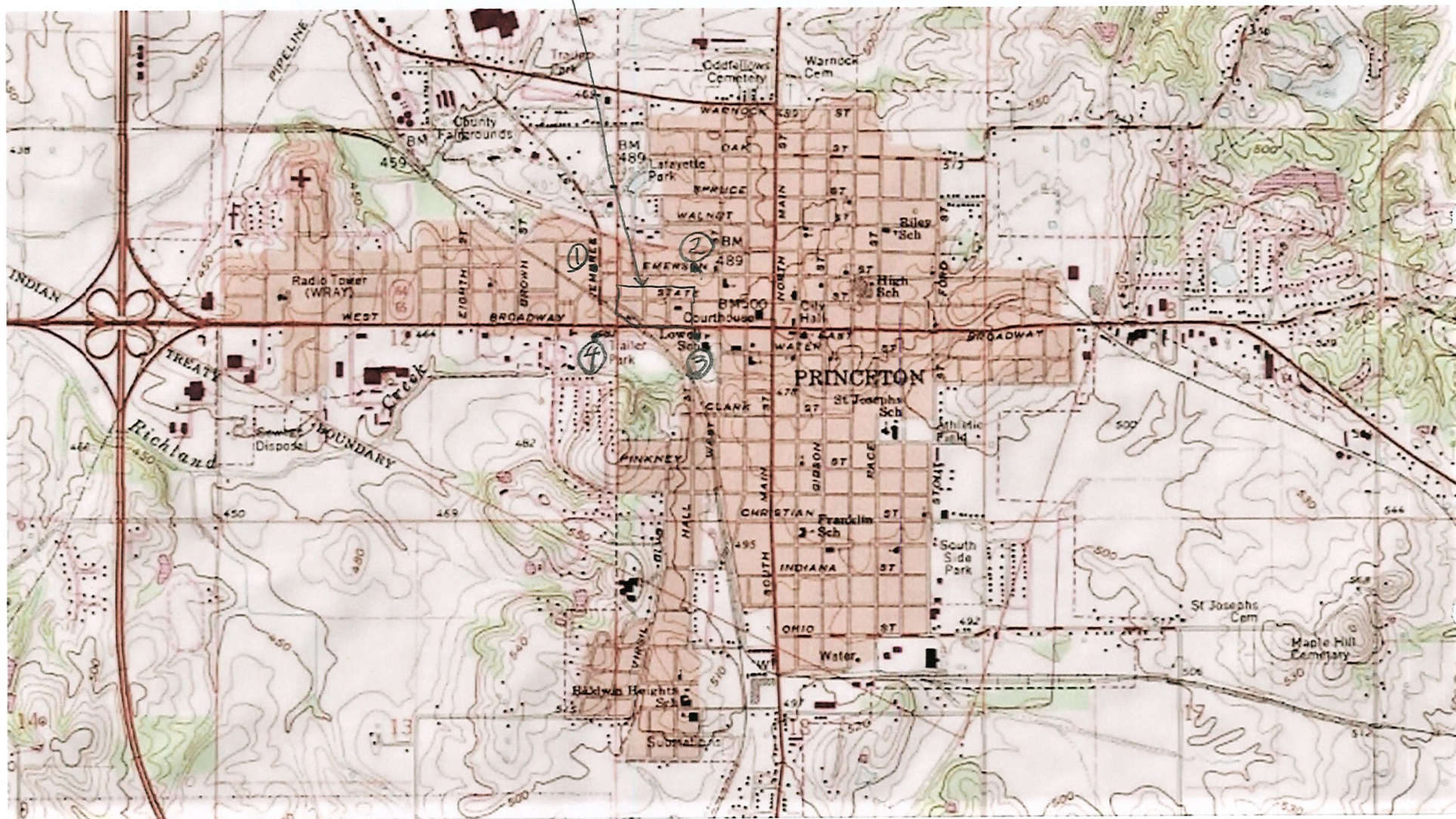
NC = NON-CONTRIBUTING
G = GARAGE

02 PHOTOGRAPHS

NAD 83 UTM

- ① 16 449683 4245618
- ② 16 450101 4245624
- ③ 16 450100 4245371
- ④ 16 449687 4245388

PRINCETON WESTSIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
GIBSON CO. IN





IN_LawrenceCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0002



IN_LawrenceCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0004



IN_LawrenceCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0006



IN_LawrenceCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0010



IN_LawrenceCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0012



IN_LawrenceCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0013



IN_LawrenceCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0014



IN_LawrenceCounty_GreenHillCemetery_0017