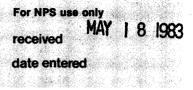
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms* Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

Princess Theatre historic Princess Theatre and/or common Location 2. 206 N. Walnut Street N/A not for publication street & number Bloomington N/A city, town vicinity of Indiana 018 105 Monroe code state county code 3. Classification Category **Ownership** Status **Present Use** district _ public _ occupied agriculture museum Х building(s) _ private _ unoccupied park commercial structure both work in progress educational private residence _ site **Public Acquisition** Accessible entertainment religious X yes: restricted object in process government scientific ____being considered transportation _ yes: unrestricted _ industrial no military other: 4. **Owner of Property** Thomas D. Canada name street & number 3390 Snoddy Road N/A vicinity of Indiana 47401 Bloomington city, town state **Location of Legal Description** 5. courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Monroe County Courthouse, Recorder's Office Kirkwood Avenue street & number 47401 Bloomington, Indiana state city, town **Representation in Existing Surveys** 6. Indiana Historic Sites and title Structures Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes <u>X</u> no 1979 federal <u>X</u> state ____ county ____ local date depository for survey records Indiana Department of Natural Resources Indiana Indianapolis state city, town

7. Description

Condition		Check one
excellent	deteriorated	unaltered
good	ruins	X altered
X fair	unexposed	

Check one Х __ original site

date ____N/A_ moved

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Princess Theatre as it exists today came into being with the 1923 expansion and remodeling of the original structure, which was designed by John Nichols and built in 1913. The same John Nichols was hired for the expansion work. The resulting 800 seat theatre shows the influence of emerging architectural styles in its clean, white, terra cotta facade, as well as Italian influences in its decoration, both inside and outside.

The two-story structure is faced with white glazed terra cotta. Flanked by full-height pilasters, the facade has six double-hung windows across the second story above the marquee, with the words, "Princess Theatre," etched in a slightly recessed panel above them. A cornice with modillions projects beneath the parapet. The parapet is the most elaborately ornamented element on the facade.

The elevated central portion of the parapet carries the letters, "P.T." in a cartouche surrounded by sculpted floral ornamentation. The present marguee is of a later date, and the ground floor of the facade has been remodeled.

Originally, the foyer was entered through 12 beveled-glass doors. The lobby floor was finished with Resolite tiles, and ornately framed mirrors graced the walls. A crystal chandelier hung from the ceiling medallion, and moldings decorated the ceiling. The ladies' room came complete with a Hamilton Baby Grand piano.

After crossing the lobby, one entered the theatre itself. The large, 800-seat auditorium was lighted by domed ceiling lights hung from elaborate medallions, as well as wall fixtures which illuminated the ornamental plasterwork. Between pilasters on the theatre walls were 15' paintings, copied from ancient Roman art. Smaller marals of Italian gardens were located closer to the stage, inspired by original works at Versailles. Three tapestries composed from old Gobelin tapestries also decorated the auditorium. The stage itself was framed with decorative molding, and was hung with a side drape of rose velour and a draw curtain of mulberry velvet. All decorative molding was painted with gold trim.

The auditorium featured an Estey organ. The console was located below the stage, and the pipes were housed behind decorative screens and drapes on either side of the proscenium arch. The screens were trimmed with false balconies finished with elaborate moldings and brass railings. Below each "balcony" was a triple-arched box seat. Original theatre seats were upholstered in leather, and brass railings separated the front seats from those behind.

Behind the foyer, the second floor contained offices.

The present-day theatre retains much of the ornamentation which was present in 1923. The original facade exists above the ground floor. Inside, floor tiles have been replaced with carpet and the chandelier is gone, but the foyer mirrors are still in place, and ceiling molding still exists above an accoustical paneled ceiling. All original seats and light fixtures were replaced with Art Deco fixtures in the 1930s. The walls have been covered with accoustical fabric attached with firring strips, but original plaster work remains beneath it.

The organ has been removed. The decorative grills remain but the false balconies are gone. The murals and tapestries are gone, as well. All brass railings are gone, and in the 1930s the back half of the auditorium was raised 3-4 feet. The stage remains in its original condition, however, needing only new wiring and minor repairs. The original restroom facilities have been relocated to the second floor.

8. Significance

1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture X architecture art commerce communications	community planning landscape architecture religi conservation law scier economics literature sculp gucation military social	nce oture al/ anitarian er portation
Specific dates	1923	Builder/Architect John Nichols	

Statement of Significance (in me programb)

When it opened its doors in 1923, the Princess Theatre was hailed as the finest theatre for a town of its size in the United States. It is significant not only for its beauty but for its history, as well.

The Princess Theatre was designed by John Nichols, a Bloomington architect of some note, and was owned by Col. Robert H. Harris. Harris was born on "a typical southern plantation" ¹ in Georgia. His uncle was Joel Chandler Harris, of the famous "Uncle Remus" stories. His father, Henry R. Harris, was a member of Congress.

Harris' love of the theatre led him into an acting career in his teens, and he toured the country in supporting roles for a number of years. He then traveled to England for several years where, unable to find work as an actor, he earned money as an usher, watching such greats as Sara Bernhardt perform. Upon returning to America, Harris wrote and produced his first play, "Two Americans Abroad". He formed a small touring company and toured the eastern United States extensively.

When Harris married a Bloomington girl he decided to settle there. He built two theatres in Bloomington, the Princess and the Harris Grand, as well as theatres in other small cities throughout the state. Among the famous theatrical personalities which Harris brought to Bloomington were W. C. Fields, Fred Astair, Mary Pickford, and the Barrymores. A young Hoagie Carmichael performed there, as well.

In the early 1920s Harris enlarged the Princess to its present size and furnished it to accommodate both theatrical performances and the new moving pictures, which were becoming so popular.

When the theater changed hands after Harris's death in the 1930s, it became solely a movie theater and underwent various "improvements," each of which hid just a bit more of the beauty that once was the Princess Theatre.

When the Harris Grand burned down in 1980, the Princess Theatre became Bloomington's sole remaining monument to a great civic leader, as well as to an elegant period in theater history which passed away with the emergence of the movies. A restoration is planned.

¹Bloomington <u>Daily Telephone</u> <u>Special</u>, Saturday, March 1, 1923.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bloomington Daily Telephone Special, Saturday, March 10, 1923

Sunday <u>Herald-Times</u>, October 24, 1982.

10. Geographical Data

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Quadrangle name	ated property <u>less</u> Bloomington, I		zre	G	uadrangle scale	e_1:24000	
UT M References							
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Verbal boundar	y description and ju	stification			<u></u>		
	#229 and #230, ease see continu			ze, more	particularly	y described as	
List all states a	nd counties for proj	perties overla	pping state or	county bou	ndaries		
state N/A		code	county			code	
state		code	county			code	
11. For	m Prepare	d By					
name/title	Thomas D. Canad	a, Owner of	Theatre				
organization	Princess Theatr	e, Inc.		date	October 28	, 1982	
street & number	206 N. Walnut S	treet		telephone	812/334-17	61	
city or town	Bloomington			state	Indiana	47401	
12. Sta	te Historic	: Prese	rvation	Offic	er Cert	ification	
The evaluated sig	nificance of this prope	rty within the sta	ate is:				
	_ national	state X	local				
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89– 665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.							
State Historic Preservation Officer signature							
title Indiana S	State Historic Pr	eservation (Officer		date April	21, 1983	
For NPS use of I hereby cer	nly tify that this property is	/ Entere	d in the	er		116/83	
Theoner of the	National Register	Nation	al Register		date 6/	76/83	
Attest:					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	和子 教育部	
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Chief of Registration

V

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For NPS use only received 5//8/19 date entered 1

Continuation sheet Princess Theatre

10 Item number

Part of Inlot #229, commence at a point 52 feet north of the southwest corner of said lot; thence north 40 feet; thence east 66 feet to the east line of the lot; thence south 40 feet; thence west to the point of beginning.

Also inlot #230, except, beginning at the northwest corner; thence south 40 feet; thence east four feet; thence north 40 feet; thence west 4 feet to the point of beginning.