

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Princeton Downtown Commercial District

other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number roughly along Main Street, E. & W. Court Square Streets not for publication

city, town Princeton vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Caldwell code 033 zip code 42445

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s), district, site, structure, object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official: David L. Moya, State Historic Preservation Officer, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Date: 6-1-88

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official: State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
determined not eligible for the National Register.
removed from the National Register.
other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper: Patrick Andrews, Date of Action: 9/19/88

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Commerce/Trade: business, financial institution
specialty store, department store, restaurant
Social: meeting hall
Government: post office, courthouse
Education: library

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Commerce/Trade: business, specialty store,
department store, restaurant
Social: meeting hall
Government: post office, courthouse
Education: library

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Victorian Eclectic
Commercial Style
Classical Revival
Art Deco
Federal

foundation Stone: limestone
walls Brick
Stone
roof Asphalt
other Castiron
Sheet-metal

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Princeton Downtown Commercial District is located in the small town of Princeton, Kentucky, in the Pennyryle region of western Kentucky. The district covers nineteenth- and twentieth-century commercial buildings that line the Main Street of the town for an approximately four-block area, plus the county courthouse and buildings facing the courthouse on East and West Court Square Streets. Also included are the public library and post office adjacent to Main Street, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church on Market Street, and the town's most significant natural feature, the Big Spring, a perennial stream of water that flows from a limestone bluff immediately south of Main Street. This spring and the surrounding area now serve as a park for downtown Princeton.

Princeton's downtown commercial area is a solid core of attractive nineteenth- and twentieth-century structures that reflects Princeton's growth and development as a community and regional trade center. The center of this district is the courthouse square, with its magnificent 1939 Art Deco Caldwell County Courthouse. With its massive entrances and boldly executed detailing on all four sides, the courthouse is an impressive sight from any approach to the town center. The gray stone color and dominating size and placement renders the courthouse the central visual landmark for the community. Grass, trees and shrubs around the courthouse provide a welcome green area.

Most of the buildings in the district are one- and two-story brick Victorian and early twentieth-century commercial structures spanning the period from the 1870s to the 1930s. When the town was laid out in a grid system in 1817, Main Street, marked by a gradual rise as it progresses from east to west, was located directly north of the Big Spring. The architecture along Main Street and the Court Square Streets consists mainly of one- and two-story brick buildings with such embellishments as castiron storefronts, stone or sheet-metal windowhoods, and brick corbeled or sheet-metal cornices. Several adjacent buildings, such as the post office and library, define certain edges of the district. The immediately surrounding blocks are mainly composed of vacant lots and mid-twentieth-century structures. Two significant Classical Revival churches stand near the western edge of the district. The blocks adjacent to the downtown area contain many attractive and well-preserved Victorian and early twentieth-century residences. The downtown Princeton area remains a busy center of traffic because of the convergence of the town's main streets around the courthouse. This heavy traffic pattern is a continuance of Princeton's historic patterns of travel and commerce.

The constantly flowing Big Spring and the rough-edged limestone bluff from which it emerges form the historic heart of the district. The natural appearance of the spring and bluff is enhanced by the grove of hickory and dogwood trees growing around the spring. Low walls of coursed

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stonework survive near the mouth of the spring as reminders of the times when local families improved the spring for cooling foods. The spring flows into a pool area, created by a concrete basin and small retaining walls from which a stream flows in a southeastern direction. A modern wood bridge crosses the stream to facilitate foot traffic in the surrounding Big Spring Park, developed in recent years with grassy areas and picnic tables. An attractively landscaped alleyway leads from the park to East Main Street.

Princeton's early buildings (most of them no longer standing) were erected in the area of East Main Street on the bluff directly above the spring. Many of the stone foundations of these buildings are visible from the Big Spring Park. The oldest surviving buildings in the Downtown Princeton Commercial District are the Champion-Shepherdson House and the Globe Tavern, both located on East Main Street. These simple, two-story brick structures are typical of Princeton's early buildings. The Champion-Shepherdson House (National Register, December 1978), constructed in 1817, is an important example of early Federal architecture in western Kentucky. The building's two entrances with double panelled doors and tall eight-pane transoms are especially distinctive. The Globe Tavern built in the 1830s features segmental-arched openings and a central entrance with double panelled doors. A three-story addition to the tavern, dating from c. 1850, is the only identified mid-nineteenth-century building remaining in downtown Princeton. Other early nineteenth-century structures apparently were replaced by Victorian commercial buildings in the latter part of that century.

The Princeton Downtown Commercial District retains a strong Victorian flavor contributed by the numerous brick structures built in the late nineteenth century and turn of the twentieth. Most of the late nineteenth-century buildings have such details as castiron storefronts, segmental-arched second floor windows, and sheet-metal cornices. Good examples from this period include the two-story brick commercial buildings at 100 East Main, 110 East Court Square, 106-18 East Main, and 111 West Main. The Eldred Hardware Building at 113 West Main retains the most intact castiron storefront and serves as a reminder of the original appearance of most of the storefronts along Main Street during the Victorian period. Many of the two-story brick buildings dating from the turn of the century have frame storefronts, segmental-arched second-story windows, and corbeled brick cornices. Especially distinctive is the use of raised brickwork to provide decoration around windows and on the parapets of buildings. Some of these buildings have castiron components such as pilasters and thresholds in their storefronts. Examples of buildings from this period include many of the structures on the south side of the 100 block of West Main Street, 110-112 East Main, 114-116 East Main and 204-206 East Main.

Some of the most distinguished buildings in the district were constructed as headquarters for local fraternal organizations. The Masonic Lodge built in 1899 at 115 West Court Square is an eclectic combination of Italianate and Classical Revival details. Especially noteworthy is the use of medallions with terra cotta busts. Another significant building of this type is the Elk's Lodge at 124-126 West Main, which has decorative tile, stone and brickwork on its facade.

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Many of the district's historic commercial structures dating from the 1910s and later are one or two stories in brick and are distinguished by the use of glass and tile storefronts, decorative brickwork on piers and between bays, and tile stringcourses. Examples in this category are congregated along West Main Street, especially near the intersection of Harrison Street. Many of these buildings were developed by Robert Garrett and have plaques reading Garrett at their tops. Examples include 201 West Main, 112-114 West Main and 116-118 West Main.

Several of the most distinctive buildings in the district were built in the 1920s and 1930s. Good examples of Classical Revival buildings are the Post Office at 201 West Washington and the George Coon Library at 114 South Harrison. Both of these buildings concentrate classical detailing such as pediments and fanlights around central entranceways. The location of these two buildings across the street from each other provides one of the most distinctive corners in Princeton. Also from this period are significant examples of Art Deco architecture: the Capitol Theatre at 203 West Main, with its elaborate neon marquee and tiled first level, and the Caldwell County Courthouse, with its severely simplified-massing and boldly executed detailing. The courthouse is an especially fine example of Art Deco architecture and one of the best examples of the style in the area.

The Princeton Downtown Commercial District is very representative of many small Kentucky towns' central business areas. The majority of the structures were constructed in the Victorian and early-twentieth-century period with a few surviving examples of very early construction. Some significant buildings also result from the 1920s and 1930s. Overall, the buildings of Princeton display a high standard of quality. Perhaps this can be attributed to Princeton's central location and easy access to the surrounding county via a good system of roads and railway lines. Princeton also was fortunate to have had many qualified builders and craftsmen. All of these factors contribute to the distinctive and attractive atmosphere of downtown Princeton.

Of the 47 buildings in the district, five are considered non-contributing due to extensive inappropriate remodelling or age of less than fifty years. Some of the contributing commercial buildings in the district have modernized storefronts or altered second-story windows; they continue to convey their historic character and thereby enhance the streetscape, however, through retention of original features including overall configuration and proportions, cornices, and other decorative elements.

Structures, of course, are closely related to the surrounding environment. Archaeological remains, such as trash pits, wells, and structural remains, which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the structure. Information concerning use patterns, social standing and mobility, as well as structural details are often only evident in the archaeological record. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the structure. With its significance both for Indian cultures and the early settlers of Princeton, Big Spring Park has perhaps the greatest potential of the district's sites for yielding information through archaeological research. At this time no investigation has been done to discover these remains at any site in the district, but it is probable that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of the property.

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In the following entries, the resources considered contributing are marked by (C), noncontributing are marked by (NC):

WEST MAIN STREET (South Side)

1. 101 West Main (c. 1890). Two-story brick building with three double-hung sash windows on the second floor main facade and corbeled brick pendants and small modillions at the cornice. At the top of the building is a tall, flat brick parapet with crenellated stone coping. A c. 1940 brick and aluminum storefront has replaced the original one. (C)
2. 103-105 West Main (c. 1900). Two-story brick building with a central doorway decorated with stained glass fanlight leading to the second floor. Double storefronts, the east unit having a modern front with a fixed mansard canopy and the west unit having a c. 1950 glass and aluminum front. On the second floor, the central windows are topped by a stone pediment and the other windows by splayed lintels with keystones. There is stone crenellation at the flat parapet with a taller flat and curved parapet bearing a stone name plaque in the center. (C) (photo #2)
3. 107 West Main (c. 1900). Two-story brick building with three second-story windows, now infilled with plywood but retaining stone sills and lintels. Building topped with decorative brick arches and stone crenellation at the parapet. The first floor facade has a modern tile and glass storefront. (C) (photo #2)
4. 109 West Main (c. 1895). Two-story brick building. Second-floor windows have replacement sash but retain brick hoodmolds. Some simple brick corbeling at the cornice. Modern glass storefront with side entrance to second floor. (C) (photo #3)
5. (Former) First National Bank Building, 111 West Main (c. 1895). A two-story, brick building with stone detailing at the massive arched entranceway and quoins. Second-story windows have neoclassically inspired gabled hoodmolds of sheet metal. Decorative brickwork and bank symbol at the top of the building. Modern alterations include wooden French doors in the second-floor window spaces, an iron balcony, and a steel and glass entranceway. This building was constructed for the First National Bank, Princeton's leading banking institution in the late nineteenth century. The building was later owned for many years by the Henley family. (C) (photo #3)
6. Eldreds Hardware, 113 West Main (1879). Virtually intact two-story, brick building with castiron elements. The original four-bay castiron storefront has recessed doorway, flanking display windows, and an entrance to the second floor at one end. Each bay of the storefront is divided into wood bulkhead, glass display window, and tall transom window. The four second-floor windows, now infilled with plywood, have stone sills and sheet-metal hoodmolds. The sheet-metal cornice features modillions and an ornate pressed pattern identical to that of the end elements of the hoodmolds. Building constructed in 1879 and was owned by the Eldred Hardware Company until 1963. Currently occupied by the Joiners Hardware Store. (C) (photo #4)

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7. Fletcher Building, 115 West Main (c. 1900). Brick building whose original storefront has been replaced with a brick wall and Colonial doorway and windows so that the architectural integrity has been lost. Brick corbeling, pendants, and dentilling at the parapet. (NC)
8. 117-119 West Main (c. 1900). One-story, two-unit building, with each storefront having one display window and an entrance to one side. Decorative brickwork includes stringcourse uniting segmental arches of doors and window and a cornice with oversized pendants and a basketweave pattern in between the pendants. (C) (photo #5)
9. 121 West Main (c. 1900). Two-story brick building with a c. 1945 storefront incorporating double entrances and tile surround. The round-arched second-floor windows have raised, yellow-brick hoods. The central projecting bay has been removed and infilled with brick. There is some decorative brickwork at the corniceline. (C) (photo #5)
10. 123-125 West Main (c. 1920). One-story brick commercial building with two units: 123 West Main retains its original transom and recessed display windows with central doorway while 125 West Main has a modern storefront. The original brick piers with stone caps and bases define the main facade sections. The building is topped with a deck roof with double front gables and side parapet walls. (C) (photo #6)
11. 127-129 West Main (c. 1925). A one-story, two-unit brick building with a recessed corner entrance, decorative brickwork at the corner pier and beneath the display windows, and large display windows on the front and side. A tile stringcourse runs above the windows and down the side of the building. Some of the side windows have been enclosed. A sheet-metal gutter creates a cornice effect on the front and side of the building. (C) (photo #7)
12. 201 West Main (c. 1925). This one-story brick building has a narrow angled entrance that addresses the corner. Stone detailing includes round modillions, a stringcourse, and an entrance facade parapet with turned balusters. There are large display windows on each side of the building. A stone plaque reading GARRETT commemorates this building as one of those in downtown Princeton developed by Robert Garrett in the 1920s. (C) (photo #8)
13. Capitol Theatre, 203 West Main (1939). Fanciful Art Deco facade and entranceway characterize this three-story brick building. The most elaborate detail is concentrated on the first-floor entrance area, with its glass, tile, and steel components. Curvilinear glass windows mark the ticket booth. The original wood doors with circular glass panes and steel handles remain. A colorful marquee reading CAPITOL is topped by a neon fountain motif. The building front above the marquee is sheathed in concrete panels with one top, central black tile panel. The brick side walls recede at the parapet in a stepped pattern to a lower height in the rear, allowing space in the front to accommodate the balcony area. (C) (photo #s 8, 9, & 10)

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WEST MAIN STREET (North Side)

14. (Former) Farmers National Bank, 108-110 West Main (c. 1930). Two-story brick building with the first-floor main facade having a central entranceway topped by a stone lintel and flanking double windows. The second floor three tripartite windows, with each window having a single solid pane flanked by two-over-two sashes. A stone plaque reading FARMERS NATIONAL BANK and a coursed stone parapet top the building. The front window pattern is continued on the building's West Court Square elevation. Farmers National Bank opened for business in an earlier building (no longer standing) on January 2, 1899, with an initial stock of \$30,000. (C) (photo #11)

15. 112-114 West Main (c. 1925). Two-story brick building with original double storefronts, each with a central recessed doorway and flanking display windows. The doorways have glass-paned doors surrounded by sidelights and transom. A central entrance leads to the second floor, which has two bays of three six-over-six, double-hung sash windows with splayed lintels and stone keystones. A stone plaque reading GARRETT is at the parapet. (C) (photo #11)

16. 116-118 West Main (c. 1925). A one-story brick building with double storefronts, each having a central recessed doorway with display windows and luxor glass transoms. The facade is divided into sections by piers with decorative brickwork. The Art Deco-like tile stringcourse has a V and swag motif and a central plaque reading GARRETT. (C)

17. 120-122 West Main (c. 1925). One-story brick building with a modern storefront and stuccoed front. (NC) (photo #12)

18. Elks Lodge, 124-126 West Main. (1917). This two-story, yellow brick building was constructed for the headquarters of a fraternal organization on the second floor and commercial space on the first floor. A central arched doorway, which has a multi-paned fanlight and decorative stone and tile detailing, leads to the second floor. The entrance is flanked by storefronts, each with a central recessed doorway and glass display windows. A stone stringcourse runs along the top of these storefronts. The elaborate detailing on the second floor includes a central, triple-arched window with a wrought-iron balcony and stone Corinthian half columns. The second floor also has flanking double six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. Decorative brickwork creates rectangular patterns between each of the window bays. A stone plaque next to the entrance identifies the building date, building committee, and architect G. Tandy Smith of Paducah. (C) (photo #12)

EAST MAIN STREET (South Side)

19. Ratliffe Hardware, 100 East Main (c. 1890). This two-story brick building has a rusticated stone upper facade and a castiron storefront divided by iron pilasters and columns. Modern door and window have replaced the original entrance, windows, and transoms. The upper facade has three windows, now filled with plywood, that are topped by stone lunettes. A bracketed, sheet-metal cornice runs along the top of the front. The brick side facade has second-story windows topped with molded lintels. Decorative brickwork at the top of this facade includes recessed

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panels, a band of basket-weaving, and dentilling. The side wall rises to a parapet that steps down as it progresses to the rear. The building has a one-story brick addition, with brick hooded windows that have been filled with brick or modern replacement windows. (C) (photo 14)

20. Opera House, 102-104 East Main (c. 1890). This two-story brick building has a c. 1945 storefront with a pair of entrances and central and side display windows. The second floor has a pair of large arched windows with the original sash and stained glass. There is decorative brickwork and a sheet-metal cornice at the top. (C) (photo #14)

21. 106-108 East Main (c. 1890). This two-story brick building has double storefronts: 106 East Main is modern glass and aluminum; 108 East Main retains its original castiron front altered only by wood shingles covering the transom area. There are segmental-arched windows with brick hoodmolds on the second floor and brick corbeling at the cornice line. (C) (photo #15)

22. 110-112 East Main (c. 1900). This two-story brick building has its original, two-unit storefront. Each unit has a recessed doorway with flanking display windows and a side entrance to the second floor area. The segmental-arched second floor windows have a stringcourse that unites the arches of the windows. Simple brick corbeling is at the top of the building. 112 East Main's second floor windows have been filled with brick. (C) (photo #16)

23. 114-116 East Main (c. 1900). Two-story brick building with double storefronts. 114 East Main has a castiron storefront with pilasters, columns, threshold, central doorway and display windows flush to the sidewalk, panelled door, and transom. 116 East Main retains its original storefront configuration but has a modern Colonial doorway. A central doorway leads to the second floor, which has segmental-arched windows. A brick stringcourse unites the arches of these windows and continues the patterns of the neighboring building to the west. (C) (photo #17)

24. (Former) Big Spring Saloon, 118 East Main (c. 1895), modern remodeling. This two-story brick building retains its original castiron components on the storefront, but the modern first floor doors and windows and aluminum covering the second-floor facade destroys its architectural integrity. (NC)

25. 120 East Main (c. 1950). One-story brick building with modern Colonial details. (NC) (photo #18)

26. 122 East Main (c. 1900). Two-story brick building with original transom but replacement display windows and doors. Despite storefront changes and replacement windows in the segmental arched second-story openings, the building continues to convey its historic character in its facade organization and very tall flat parapet with decorative recessed panels and corbeled pendant cornice. (C) (photo #18)

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27. 128 East Main (c. 1910). Two-story brick building with one storefront consisting of a central recessed doorway and flanking display windows; the panes of the transom have been filled with wood. The second floor has a centered bank of three three-over-one double-hung sash windows. The simple brick corbeling at the top repeats the pattern of the neighboring building to the east. (C) (photo #19)

28. 130-132-134 East Main (c. 1900). Two-story, three-unit building unified by a tall, fixed flat-roofed canopy and second floor details. 130 East Main has a storefront with a double, glass-paned doorway flush to the sidewalk, flanking display windows and transoms. 132 and 134 East Main each have storefronts with central recessed doorway, flanking display windows and transoms. A canopy supported by metal posts runs along the front of the three storefronts and extends the full width of the sidewalk. At the second-story level, each section has three round-arched windows with simple brick lintels; many of these windows are now covered with plywood. Two tiers of small, flat brick pendants run along the cornice of the building. (C) (photo #19)

29. 202 East Main (c. 1930). One-story brick building featuring slightly recessed storefront with central recessed doorway, bulkheads, display windows, and transoms. The central entrance contains a modern door. (C)

30. 204-206 East Main (c. 1900). One-story brick building with two storefronts, each storefront having a central doorway with flanking display windows and bays divided by castiron pilasters. The storefronts have modern doors and windows. There are recessed panels on the upper main facade. (C)

31. Newsom's, 208 East Main (1897). One-story brick building with distinctive castiron storefront and sheet-metal cornice. The storefront has two castiron pilasters flanking the central entranceway. A similarly designed but wider pilaster stands at the western edge of the building; that of the east end has lost its metal casing so that the brick is exposed. The upper part of the building is decorated with triple recessed panels and a sheet-metal cornice with brackets and modillioned panels. A fire in 1987 destroyed the storefront windows and doors, but the east, multi-paned transom and the central, two-paned transom survive. Other interior features and the roof were also destroyed in the fire.

The Newsom family business was founded at this location in 1917 by Hosea C. Newsom. The firm was a dealer in general merchandise, seed and plants. The business continued under William H. Newsom and eventually gained a world-wide recognition for the quality of the hickory-smoke Kentucky country hams produced. (C) (photo #20)

32. (Former) Globe Tavern/Kevil and Son Mill, 210-212 East Main. 210 East Main, the original section of the building, dates from the 1830s and has two stories, with segmental-arched openings and a central entrance with double panelled doors. The first and second floors have four-over-four sash; one second-floor window has been enclosed. Brick corbeled pendants complete this building at the cornice. 212 East Main was added c. 1850 and has three stories, also with segmental-arched openings. Second and third-story windows have six-over-six sash; the windows flanking the entrance have been altered to large square openings with plate glass.

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The Globe Tavern was a popular stop for stagecoaches during the nineteenth century when it was also known as the "Lower" tavern because of its location at the lower end of Main Street. The building was constructed in the 1830s by John Gray. Later it was used for many years by the Kevil family as a mill and subsequently as a feed and grain store. (C) (photo #21)

33. Big Spring Park. The natural feature of the fresh water Big Spring emerges from a limestone bluff in a wooded area of southeast downtown Princeton. The spring flows into a concrete-lined pool from which it flows in a southeast direction, guided by retaining walls. The area surrounding the spring and the stream it creates has been developed as the Big Spring Park, with picnic tables, a bridge, and a historic marker.

The spring was the original source of attraction for the settlers who followed buffalo trails and Indians paths to this spot. The town's first settler, William Prince, owned the spring and built his limestone house, the first structure in Princeton (no longer standing), on the bluff above the mouth of the spring. The Big Spring Park is now owned by a local garden club, promoter of the area's landscaping and maintenance. A landscaped alleyway leads from the park to East Main Street. (C) (photo #s 22 & 23)

EAST MAIN STREET (North Side)

34. Champion-Shepherdson Building, 115 East Main (1817). Federal. The oldest building in downtown Princeton, this two-story, five-bay Flemish bond structure has two entrances with double panelled doors and tall eight-pane transoms. All windows are double-hung sash, twelve-over-twelve on the first floor and twelve-over-eight on the second, with splayed brick lintels. There is a gable roof with end parapet walls and interior end chimneys. The building was constructed for Thomas Champion for his dry good business; retail and storage occupied the first floor, while the second floor served as the proprietor's residence. A room known as the "counting room" was added to the rear of the main building around 1820. After Champion's death in 1821, the building was purchased by Elijah Shepherdson for his own dry goods business. Late in the nineteenth century, Princeton's first city hall was housed in the first floor and the second eventually was divided into apartments. The building was listed in the National Register in 1978 and was restored with community support and a grant from the Kentucky Heritage Council. It now serves as the headquarters of the Princeton Art Guild. (C) (photo #24)

35. Tiny Cafe, 117 East Main (c. 1890). A one-story brick building attached to the Champion-Shepherdson Building for storage. The narrow front facade is dominated by an entranceway with double doors with large glass panes and a wood lintel. The east side of the building has two window openings. Now used as a restaurant, the interior has a small kitchen area, a counter, and ten stools. (C) (photo #24)

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36. Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Market Street (1876). One-story brick Victorian Eclectic church building with varied form and roofline and numerous period details. The steeply pitched front and side gables each hold a large, multi-paned window topped by a molded bracketed cornice. The edges of these gables are delineated by low brick buttresses with stone caps. The church has two main entrances, one in a west shed addition and one in the east bell tower, which is topped with machicolation and corner stone caps. A brick addition has been built to the rear of the church. The building was constructed in 1876 by the Southern Presbyterian Church, which utilized the building until 1906. Since then, it has been occupied by the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. (C) (photo #25)

EAST COURT SQUARE

37. Oddfellows Lodge, 100-102 East Court Square (c. 1900). This is a two-story brick building with double storefronts, both of which have been remodelled yet retain original sheet-metal cornice and brick piers. 100 East Court Square has a central recessed doorway and wood covering the flanking displaying windows and 102 East Court Square has been subdivided into two fronts separated by a brick pier; the transom area is covered with lattice. The second story area has five bays, with a central triple window and pairs of flanking windows, all with one-over-one sash and molded lintels. A plaque reading "I00F" is in the center of three recessed panels at the top. Stone quoins highlight the second story. The side facade on East Main Street has second story windows with one-over-one sash and a side entrance to the second floor. (C) (photo #26)

38. 104-106 East Court Square (c. 1900). Small, one-story brick building with two very narrow storefronts, each with a central doorway, narrow side windows and transom. A brick pier divides the front into the two units. A sheet-metal cornice embossed with stars runs along the top of the storefront. Recessed panels with castiron attic grates are at the upper part of the building. (C) (photo #27)

39. 108 East Court Square (c. 1900). Two-story brick building with modern storefront of steel and glass and wood planks over the transom. Two original castiron columns remain on storefront. The second story has three arched windows in segmental arches united by a brick stringcourse. The original two-over-two sash window remains in the southernmost window; the other two windows have modern replacements. A brick stringcourse also unites the segmental arches of three attic grates at the top of the building. Corbeled brick pendants define the cornice. (C) (photo #27)

40. 110 East Court Square (c. 1900). Two-story brick building with original storefront consisting of a central entrance with double panelled doors, flanking display windows, and castiron pilaster. The second story segmental-arched windows, now covered with plywood, have brick hoods. Mousetoothing and dropped brick pendants at the corniceline complete the building. (C) (photo #27)

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41. 112 East Court Square (c. 1900). Two story-brick building with a castiron storefront intact except for a modern replacement door. The three second-floor windows have one-over-one, double-hung sash and segmental-arched brick hoodmolds. Decorative brickwork at the top includes a band of basketweave and a band of mousetoothing. (C) (photo #27)

COURT SQUARE

42. Caldwell County Courthouse (1939-1940). Despite being less than fifty years old, this building is pivotal to the character of the district as an excellent example of Art Deco styling. The massive stone structure dominates the downtown area from the middle of Princeton's Court Square. The three-story central block of the building has main facades oriented to the north and south, each with an entrance portico marked by four massive stone piers. The top of each facade is carved with the words "COURT HOUSE" separated by a clock and below that the words "CALDWELL COUNTY." The entrances each feature double, glass-paned doorway and a transom decorated with grillwork. Flanking four-part windows provide light to interior stairways. Second-floor windows have been painted over. The sides of the main block have first and second-floor windows, heads of U. S. presidents carved in high relief projecting from medallions at the attic level, and spandrels incised with chevrons. Decorative corbeling runs around the top of the building. Shorter wings on the east and west elevations provide additional office space. Each wing has a central entrance flanked by monumental pilasters.

The Caldwell County Courthouse is the fourth courthouse to stand on this site. The construction of the building toward the end of the Depression era provided many jobs under the sponsorship of the Works Progress Administration. The appearance of the courthouse is almost identical to that of the Webster County Courthouse in Dixon, Kentucky.

Standing at the southeast corner of the Court Square is a Confederate Army Memorial erected by the Tom Johnson Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in 1912. It consists of a stone statue of a Confederate soldier standing on a granite obelisk. Incised detail on the obelisk shows a Confederate flag and a dedication of the monument. (C) (photo #s 28 & 29)

WEST COURT SQUARE

43. 105 West Court Square (1950). Modern one-story brick building, with glass and aluminum front. (NC) (photo #30)

44. Denham's Jewelry, 107 West Court Square (c. 1930). Two-story brick building with a tile and aluminum storefront sheltered by a fixed steel canopy. Most of the upper facade is occupied by a single, three-part metal-framed window. (C) (photo #30)

45. Masonic Lodge, 115 West Court Square (1899). This Victorian Eclectic two-story, polychrome brick building is one of the most elaborate and interesting in the downtown Princeton area. The front elevation of the building is faced with yellow brick. The storefront, which is divided into three sections by brick columns, has a recessed central doorway with double doors, rusticated

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brick piers with stone caps, and a frieze with garlands. The second story has a central cantilevered convex bay sheathed in decorative pressed metal and containing three curved windows. This bay is flanked by paired, arched windows. The attic level is marked by a stringcourse connecting the base of a central lunette and flanking medallions containing terra-cotta busts. A sheet-metal cornice runs along the top of the building. A corner neon sign displays symbols of the Masonic Lodge. The Market Street facade of the building has a side entrance and a row of second-story windows, now covered by plywood, as are the front second-story windows. A rear addition to the building, c. 1930, has a double storefront, brick piers, and second-story windows also covered with plywood.

The lot for this building was purchased by the Masonic Lodge on April 24, 1899. The Princeton Planing Mill and Lumber Company was awarded the contract for the construction, with Eugene Young in charge. The cornerstone was laid on June 17, 1899; the finished building and lot cost \$3,865. (C) (photo #30)

SOUTH HARRISON

46. George Coon Library, 114 South Harrison (1929; addition in 1969.) This one-story brick, Classical Revival building was named for George Coon, whose estate donated \$25,000 toward the construction cost. The Princeton Library had previously occupied a two-story frame house on this site that had belonged to the Coon family. The 1929 library building has a central block with flanking wings, all raised on a stone foundation. The main block has a central entrance portico supported by four Ionic columns. The pedimented doorway features a round-arched fanlight, sidelights, and a modern steel door. Stone pilasters and round-arched windows break up the wall areas of the flanking wings. The library is set back from the street and screened by large magnolia trees; a castiron fence encloses the front yard.

In 1969, an addition incorporating Classical detailing was attached to the north end of the library building. The basic operations of the library were moved to this addition and the older building was converted into a meeting space. (C) (photo #31)

WEST WASHINGTON

47. U.S. Post Office, 201 Washington (c. 1930). This one-story flat-roofed Classical Revival brick structure features a central block characterized by three blind round arches with stone keystones enframing the entrance and flanking windows. A mural depicting tobacco harvesting highlights the lobby. (C)

SOUTH JEFFERSON

48. 110-112 South Jefferson (c. 1900). This two-story brick building has a four-bay storefront, with battered brick piers defining each section, modern doors and windows, and a shed aluminum canopy which may have replaced an original or early fixed deck at the second story. The upper elevation remains virtually intact with segmental-arched windows and brick corbeling at the cornice. (C) (photo #32)

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Commerce

Period of Significance

1817-1939

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Princeton Downtown Commercial District in Caldwell County, Kentucky, is being nominated under National Register criteria A and C. Under criterion A, the district is significant for its development as the commercial center of Princeton, an important transportation hub for western Kentucky from 1800 to the present. The commercial district developed to meet the needs of settlers and travelers passing through Princeton, plus to provide the goods and services needed by residents of the surrounding countryside. The Princeton Downtown Commercial District is eligible under criterion C because it contains a significant collection of nineteenth- and twentieth-century architecture that illustrates the development of Princeton as a regional trade center. The Victorian and twentieth-century buildings along Main Street combine with significant individual landmarks on adjacent streets to represent this progressive, attractive community that is typical of the small towns of western Kentucky.

The creation and growth of the Princeton commercial district is a result of that town's role as an important crossroads in the paths of regional travel. The town was first settled around 1800 by William Prince, who was drawn to the site by the constant flow of fresh water from the Big Spring (entry 33). Later, Princeton's selection as the county seat of Caldwell County led to the establishment of additional streets, building lots, and public buildings. The town continued to grow as it served as a crossroads for regional routes of travel. As an important stop for travelers, the town provided the services of taverns, livery stables, dry goods stores, feed and grain dealers, and wagon shops. Princeton has continued to grow to the present as a regional center and travel connection for the Pennyrile area of Kentucky.

The unique geological feature of downtown Princeton is the Big Spring, a gushing stream of underground water that emerges from a limestone bluff. This source of fresh water first attracted settlers who were led to the spring by old buffalo traces that converged here. The spring has also been recorded as one of the stopping points for the Cherokee Indians who were forced on the "Trail of Tears." The Indians passed through Kentucky on their forced trek from Tennessee to the Oklahoma territory, which is recognized by a historic marker in the Big Spring Park.

The first recorded settler to the area was William Prince, a Tennessee land owner who obtained ownership of the spring and the land surrounding it in the 1790s. Prince first sent slaves to the area to make improvements, including erecting stone walls for a house atop the bluff above the

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mouth of the Big Spring (at approximately 100 East Main Street). The monumental house, called Shandy Hall by its owner, was completed and occupied by the winter of 1797-98. Besides serving as his residence, the house was also used by Prince as a tavern for travelers. Its prominent size and styling and its role as a place of shelter made Shandy Hall the dominating landmark of the area. Prince continued to live at Shandy Hall until his death in 1810. His sons and their descendants remained prominent in the affairs of the town for many generations. The contributions of Prince's sons include instrumental efforts to make the settlement the county seat. Shandy Hall was destroyed in the late nineteenth century and the stone was used to pave one of the streets of downtown Princeton.

Early in its development, the area around Shandy Hall became known as Prince's Place. Efforts to create a settlement surrounding Prince's home were countered by Matthew Lyon's efforts to promote Eddyville, a community to the southwest of Princeton in what is now Lyon County, as the county's leading town. The competition between the two settlements for the designation was especially fierce. Eddyville was named the county seat but this designation was challenged. Each town knew that the county seat decision would be pivotal to the respective town's dominance. On May 4, 1817, five commissioners named by the Kentucky General Assembly to decide the issue reported "that after considering the conveniences and inconveniences, advantages and disadvantages, benefits and injuries," the permanent Caldwell County seat should be located in Prince's Place. The town was legally created when the commissioners affixed their signatures to a report designating Prince's Place as the county seat.

The creation of the new town was made possible by the donation to the county of a fifty-acre tract of land by the estate of William Prince and Thomas Frazer, who had acquired Shandy Hall. Part of this land was set aside for the location of public buildings, including a county courthouse. The remainder of the land was used for streets, alleys, and building lots, the latter to be sold at public auction and the proceeds used to construct the public buildings. The town was laid out in a grid system above the Big Spring. The central block of the grid was to be used for the courthouse. Lots for commercial structures were laid out along Main Street, the main thoroughfare of the town, and on East and West Court Square Streets. Early side streets were Jefferson, Harrison, Washington, and Market.

The first session of the Caldwell County Court in its new location was held on July 28, 1817, in Shandy Hall. The court ordered that the new town be known as Princetown. This term was used until February 1818, when the name of Princeton was substituted. In August, 1817, the Caldwell County Court sold the first building lots, purchased by twelve men using promissory notes. Lots were later sold in December 1817 and October 1818.

In August, 1817, the county court let the contract to erect the public buildings. The courthouse was to be constructed, according to plans submitted at the previous July term of the court, with a stone foundation and two-story brick walls. All exterior doors and windows were to have stone arches and the first floor was to be paved with flagstone. The courthouse was completed and occupied by the fall of 1821.

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The first business located in Princeton was the general merchandise store of Thomas Champion on East Main Street (entry 33). Champion bought lot #4 in 1817 and built a two-story house with bricks burned on the site. The main floor was used as a dry goods business and the upstairs was Champion's residence. An early inventory indicates that Champion sold merchandise that included fabrics, wearing apparel, books, stationery, hardware, housewares, and gunpowder. The building was purchased in 1826 by Elijah Shepherdson, who continued to use it as a dry goods store and residence. In recent years, the Champion-Shepherdson Building has been restored as the Princeton Art Guild.

The town's early development was encouraged in 1822 when the Register of Land Office for the Commonwealth of Kentucky opened a branch of the Frankfort Land Office in Princeton to dispose of unclaimed land in the Jackson Purchase to the west. As a result, Princeton became the center for sales of land in the Jackson Purchase and a supply point for settlers moving into that region, activities that would support the development of Princeton for many years.

Also contributing to Princeton's development was the role that the town played as a transportation hub. In the 1830s, the Kentucky General Assembly funded the construction of a state road from Elizabethtown to Princeton. The road was later extended west to Columbus, Kentucky, on the Mississippi River and became the principal route traveled by settlers going through Kentucky to the Mississippi and farther west. Another road was built through Princeton to connect Smithland with Bowling Green. Thus Princeton was at the crossroads of the principal east-west and north-south routes of western Kentucky. The early economy of Princeton depended on the trade of these travelers, with the town satisfying that ready market by providing taverns, wagon shops, and dry goods stores.

Typical of these establishments was the Globe Tavern, located on East Main Street (entry 32). This two-story brick structure was erected in the 1830s adjacent to the Big Spring by John Gray. The tavern and stage stop received its name from a globe that was painted on the sign on the front of the building. The establishment was locally known as the "Lower" tavern because of its location at the lower end of Main Street. Other taverns in the town were known as "Middle" and "Upper" because of their higher locations. The Globe Tavern is still standing, now used for a feed and grain store.

Princeton's growth as a town is evidenced by the effort in 1835 to replace the original courthouse with a new one. Completed in 1840, the new courthouse measured sixty feet square and was declared by a local newspaper as "a monument to the county's taste and the enlightened liberality and public spiritedness of its magistrates." This courthouse remained standing until the Civil War, when it was one of a series of courthouses burned by Confederate Officer Chittendon Lyon, son of Matthew Lyon, in the only war action to directly affect Princeton. A replacement courthouse in the Italianate style was built on the site in 1866.

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Princeton's economic base in the post-Civil War period depended on its emergence as a hub for several railroad lines. With Princeton as the crossroads, lines traveled to Elizabethtown to the east, Nashville to the south, Evansville to the north, and Fulton to the west. Running east-west through Princeton was the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, which ran from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The town boasted that it contained the most exceptional railroad facilities in the state, after Louisville.

The many commercial ventures established in Princeton in the post-Civil War period are represented today by numerous Victorian commercial buildings which contribute significantly to the architectural identity of modern-day downtown Princeton. By 1870, the town had grown to a population of 1,012 inhabitants and the commercial area included the brick courthouse, eight churches, one bank, three hotels, ten dry goods businesses, three drugstores, three furniture stores, six groceries, two wagon and plow shops, 13 mechanic shops, two steam flour mills, one woolen factory, and two colleges. By 1887, the town also included three large tobacco stemmeries. Among the important Victorian commercial establishments in downtown Princeton in 1887 were the First National Bank, Dawson Brothers Drugs, Eldred and Ingram Hardware, Kaufman and Goldnamer Dry Goods, Koltinsky and Co. Grocers, Leibovitch & Leibovitch Dry Goods, Power & McHenry Dry Goods, W. M. Rawls & Brother General Store, Princeton Shaving Parlor, the Commercial Hotel, and the Bank Hotel. These businesses were located in the Victorian buildings along Main Street and the Court Square area.

Prominent business firms on Main Street in downtown Princeton at the turn of the century were the R. U. Kevil and Son Mill, the E. B. Atkins Grocery Store, Pool Furniture and Undertakers, the Big Spring Saloon, V. C. Denham's Jewelry and Watch Repair, Katinsky's Grocery, Landers Dry Goods, Wolfe Dry Goods, Bob Kevil's Drug and Jewelry Store, Ed Daniel Grocery and Saloon, Kaufman and Goldnamer's Dry Goods, Tom Powell Dry Goods, the First National Bank, Eldred Hardware, and the Bank Hotel. Buildings on West Court Square Street held the businesses of Heberle Bakery and A. C. May's Novelty Store and the office for the Princeton Banner. On the east side of the square were two saloons, a grocery, a jewelry store, and the post office.

One of the most remarkable buildings in downtown Princeton was constructed in 1899 for the Masonic Lodge (entry 44). The corner lot at West Court Square and Market Street was purchased on April 24, 1899, by the Masons' building committee and a construction contract was made with the Princeton Planing Mill and Lumber Company. The sophisticated design of the Masonic Lodge reflects the up-to-date status of building construction in Princeton in the late nineteenth century. Princeton was a large enough town to produce many of the materials needed for construction of the downtown buildings. In the 1880s, hardware stores, a planing mill, and a marble shop supplied some building materials. Three nearby quarries provided stone for foundations and detailing. Local businesses such as J. H. Watts and Company Carpenters and Green Brothers Brick Masons, as well as the Princeton Planing Mill, supervised construction of the downtown structures. Princeton's rail access allowed the importation of some building materials, including castiron storefronts from Paducah and Louisville. An 1887 directory of cities in Kentucky included ads from Louisville firms providing building iron work, brass pipes, sash doors, blinds, mantels, grates, flooring, siding, and dressed lumber, all of which were available to builders in Princeton.

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In the early years of the twentieth century, Princeton's commercial district extended in a western direction along Main Street. An important developer in this period was Robert Dixon Garrett, who instigated the construction of several buildings on West Main Street (entries 12, 15, & 16). Garrett was one of Princeton's leading citizens and involved in the American banking system on the national level, serving as an investigator of insolvent national banks for the U.S. Department of the Treasury. He was married to Mary Jane Smith, daughter of one of Princeton's most prominent citizens, John Parker Smith, and he lived with his wife in the Smith family home of Adsmore (National Register, 1978), Princeton's most distinguished residence.

Several significant structures in the downtown area were built early in the first half of the twentieth century, including the Classical Revival library (entry 45) named for George Coon, whose estate donated \$25,000 toward the construction cost. In 1939-1940, Caldwell County's fourth courthouse was built on the court square. This construction was sponsored by the Works Progress Administration as one of the many projects promoted to provide employment during the Depression. The stone courthouse is a superb example of the Art Deco style and is one of the finest examples in western Kentucky of Art Deco used for a monumental building. Other significant twentieth-century buildings in the district are the Art Deco Capitol Theatre (entry 13), a 1930s movie theater with a tile front and elaborate neon marquee, and the Princeton Post Office (entry 46), a Classical Revival structure.

In recent years, attention has been devoted to the original source of the community, the Big Spring. After suffering neglect and abuse, the site was purchased by a local garden club which reclaimed the area as Big Spring Park and a centerpiece for downtown beautification. The movement to reclaim the Big Spring is typical of a new attitude of appreciation and awareness of Princeton's historic resources.

The Princeton Downtown Commercial District represents a town that for 180 years has met the trade needs of a local population and the continuing flow of travelers. The community is fortunate to have historic resources that date from the creation of the community in 1817 through each of its significant periods of development. One factor that will always make Princeton unique is the existence of the Big Spring. With this historic site, the citizens of Princeton truly are able to point out the origin of their community.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Barker, Clancine. First History of Caldwell County. Commercial Printers, Madisonville, 1936.

Steger, Sam. Caldwell County History. Turner Publishing Company, Paducah, 1987.

See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Approximately 21 acres

UTM References

A

1	6
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4	2	1	6	8	0
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4	1	0	7	1	4	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

1	6
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4	2	1	7	4	0
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4	1	0	6	9	0	5
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E 1 6 4 2 1 4 6 0 4 1 0 7 1 8 0

F 1 6 4 2 1 5 9 5 4 1 0 7 2 4 0

B

1	6
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4	2	1	8	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	1	0	6	9	8	0
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Zone Easting Northing

D

1	6
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4	2	1	4	1	0
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4	1	0	7	0	4	0
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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See Continuation Sheet

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See Continuation Sheet

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Richard Holland
organization Paducah Growth, Inc. date December 1987
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city or town Paducah state Kentucky zip code 42001

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Section number 10 Page 2Verbal Boundary Description

The Princeton Downtown Commercial District is situated within the corporate limits of the town of Princeton. Most resources are located along East and West Main Street, East and West Court Square Streets, and adjacent buildings on West Market Street, South Harrison, West Washington, and South Jefferson, plus the Big Spring Park. District boundaries follow property lines and streets. The boundary begins on the north side of Market Street at the southwest corner of the lot containing the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and proceeds along the west, north, and east sides of that lot to its southeast corner and crosses Market Street in a line to the southeast to the northwest corner of the Courthouse Square and proceeds east along the north side of the square and down its east side to a point due west of the northwest corner of 112 East Court Square. Then it crosses East Court Square to the northwest corner of 112 and proceeds to the east along its north side to the northeast corner and then south along the east side of the lots for 112, 110 and 108 East Court Square. At the southeast corner of the lot for 108 East Court Square, the boundary turns east and runs along the north and then east sides of the lot for 115 & 117 East Main Street. At the southeast corner of this lot, the boundary runs south across East Main Street. Here the boundary turns east and runs along the south side of East Main Street until it reaches the northeast corner of the lot for the Globe Tavern at 212 East Main. Here it turns south and runs along the east side of 212 East Main and Big Spring Park until it reaches East Washington Street, where it turns west and runs along the south side of Big Spring Park to its southwest corner. Then the boundary turns north until it reaches the southeast corner of the lot for 100 East Main, where it turns west and runs along the south side of this lot and then north along its west side until a point opposite the southeast corner of the lot for 110-112 South Jefferson Street. The boundary crosses South Jefferson to the southeast corner of 110-112 South Jefferson and follows its south and west sides. It continues north across the alley to the southwest corner of 103 West Main Street. Then it turns west and follows the south side of the lots of the buildings in the 100 block of West Main Street until it reaches South Harrison. Here it crosses South Harrison and turns south, runs along the east side of the public library lot, crosses West Washington Street, runs along the east, south, and west sides of 201 West Washington, and then runs north along the west side of the library lot. At the northwest corner of the library lot, it continues north across an alley and turns west to run along the south, west and north sides of 203 West Main Street. Then it runs east along the south side of West Main Street to the southeast corner of the intersection of Harrison Street and West Main Street. Here it turns north and runs along the east side of Harrison Street to the northwest corner of 126 West Main Street, where it turns east and runs along the north side of buildings in the 100 block of West Main Street until it reaches the northwest corner of 110 West Main Street, where it turns north and runs along the west side of the lots for 105, 107, and 115 West Court Square and crosses West Market Street to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses a cohesive collection of nineteenth and twentieth century resources that form the heart of Princeton's commercial district. The boundary was drawn to include the main blocks of commercial buildings, plus adjacent landmarks, and to exclude peripheral buildings that do not contribute to the district's historic character. Overall, the district retains a high degree of architectural and historical integrity.

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For all Photos:

Group Nomination: Princeton Downtown Commercial District
Photographer: Richard Holland
Negative Location: Paducah-McCracken County Growth, Inc.
Date Taken: October, 1987

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>View or Elevation</u>
1	100 block of West Main Street, south side, looking southeast
2	100 block of West Main Street, south side, looking south (entries 1 & 2)
3	South side of West Main, showing entries 3-5, 107-111 West Main Street
4	113 West Main Street (entry 6)
5	121 West Main Street (entry 9)
6	123-125 West Main Street (entry 10)
7	South side of 100 block of West Main Street, (entry 11 to right)
8	201 and 203 West Main Street (entries 12 & 13)
9	Looking east along West Main Street
10	203 West Main Street (entry 13)
11	108-110 (right) and 112-114 West Main Street (entries 14 & 15)
12	Northeast corner of West Main and Harrison Street (entry 18 in foreground)
13	South side of 100 block of West Main Street, looking southeast (entries 19 & 20 in center ground)
14	100 East Main (to right) and 102-104 East Main (left) (entries 19 & 20)
15	106-108 East Main Street (entry 21)
16	110-112 East Main Street (entry 22)
17	114-116 East Main Street (entry 23)
18	118 (right), 120 (center), and 122 (left) East Main Street (entries 24 - 26)
19	128 (right) and 130-132-134 (left) East Main Street (entries 27 & 28)
20	208 East Main Street (entry 31)
21	210-212 East Main Street (entry 32)
22	Big Spring Park, looking east along stream (entry 33)
23	Big Spring Park, looking west at spring mouth (entry 33)
24	North side of East Main Street, with Champion-Shepherdson House (115 East Main) in center (entry 34 in center, 35 to right)
25	Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Market Street (entry 36)
26	East side of East Court Square with, right to left, 100-102, 104-106, 108 and 110 East Court Square (entries 37 - 40)
27	East side of East Court Square, with, right to left, 108, 110 and 112 East Court Square (entries 39 - 41)
28	North elevation of Caldwell County Courthouse (entry 42)
29	Southern elevation of Caldwell County Courthouse (entry 42)
30	West side of West Court Square (105, 107, 115 (right)), looking in a south-west direction (entries 43 - 45)
31	Front elevation of George Coon Public Library (entry 46)
32	110-112 South Jefferson Street (entry 48)