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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Covington Residential Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Pearl, Liberty, Fourth, and Seventh Streets ☐ not for publication

city or town Covington ☐ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Fountain code 45 zip code 47932

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Indiana DNR-Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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.)

- [x] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [ ] building(s)
- [x] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
109	43	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
109	43	**Total**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

3

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
RELIGION: religious facility
EDUCATION: library

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
RELIGION: religious facility
EDUCATION: library
COMMERCE/TRADE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal
MID-19TH CENTURY: Gothic Revival
MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: BRICK
walls: BRICK
WOOD: Weatherboard
roof: SYNTHETICS: Fiberglass
other: STONE: Limestone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Covington Residential Historic District comprises approximately twenty-one blocks on the city's near north and east sides, north and east of the historic commercial district. The area is composed almost entirely of residences with a few churches, the Covington Library, and a few non-contributing commercial buildings constructed after the period of significance. The district has tree-lined streets and concrete sidewalks. A few locations have modern parking lots constructed in place of historic buildings that were razed. Areas surrounding the district are largely residential in nature except for the courthouse square historic district. The residential areas outside of this district generally do not have high enough concentrations of contributing residential buildings to be considered for inclusion in the district.

The resource count includes only buildings. Three properties are listed on the National Register of Historic Places: the Covington Library at 622 5th Street, Fountain County Clerk's Building at 516 4th Street, and the Sewell House located at 602 Washington Street. The resources considered non-contributing fall into two categories. The resources whose construction dates fall after the period of significance are considered non-contributing. Resources in the district that have been significantly altered but are within the period of significance are also considered non-contributing. Alterations that substantially change the historical appearance of the buildings include removal of historic details, new siding that covers historic details, or the change in window and door locations and sizes. Buildings that have retained integrity of design and materials, as well as form, massing, and fenestration, have been classified as contributing.

Narrative Description

The following is complete list of resources in the district with selective, representational descriptions.

North Fourth Street, west side, beginning at Jefferson Street

503 Fourth. Senator Voorhees House, Central-passage, c. 1880. Contributing
Photo 0001
The house belonged to United States Senator Daniel Voorhees (1827-1897). Voorhees was known as the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash" and was an early Covington attorney.

509 Fourth. Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing

515 Fourth. Central-passage, c. 1890. Contributing

517 Fourth. Gable-front and wing, c. 1890. Contributing

521 Fourth. Ward House, central-passage, c. 1890. Contributing
The house is one-and-a-half stories with side gables. The walls are covered with vinyl siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The roof has wide overhanging eaves. The house has 1/1 wood windows. A porch is located across the full-width of the front façade. Its walls are composed of molded concrete blocks. Concrete Doric columns that are fluted support the hipped porch roof. The porch steps are centered in the front wall. Centered in the front facade of the house is a wood door and side-lites with full windows. Two windows are located in the front facade to each side of the door. A dormer is centered in the front slope of the roof. It has a shed roof and two wide 4/4 wood windows in its front wall.

603 Fourth. Kid & Mary DeHaven House, Queen Anne, 1880. Contributing
The house is two stories with a front gable and lower cross gables. The walls are covered with vinyl siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows in the house are wood and are mostly 1/1. The house has a porch on its southeast corner. The porch has wide arched openings between posts with solid scrolled brackets. Wood lattice fills the wall above the arches between the posts. A wood balustrade is located in the bottom of the porch walls. The porch has a

low-sloped shed roof and a tall gabled roof on its corner. The gable faces south and has wavy half-timbering in its wall. Entrances to the porch are located in the north end of its east wall and in the center of its south wall.

The front gabled facade has a wide window centered in its first floor. The window has a transom composed of art glass. A wood door with a window in its upper half is located in the south end of the front facade; it is located in a cut-away corner of the front facade and is sheltered beneath the porch roof. The second floor has three 1/1 windows on its front facade. The gable wall has short sections of eaves that return on its lower corners. A large wood fan-lite window is centered in the attic on the gable wall. The south facade of the house has a lower cross gable on its west side. The cross gable has cut-away corners and a hipped roof. A wood door with a window in its upper half is located on the east façade of the cross gable's first floor. A 1/1 window with a transom is located in the narrow cut-away walls of the cross gable's first and second floors. A wide window with a transom is located in the south wall of the cross gable's first floor.

609 Fourth. American Foursquare, 1915. Contributing
The house is two stories with a low-sloped hipped roof. The house has a foundation composed of stone and its walls are covered with stucco. The house has 6/6 wood windows with wide wood trim boards. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade of the house has a porch on its south end. The porch has a wide set of concrete steps. The porch roof is hipped and is supported by two columns that are covered with stucco. The entry is composed of a wood door, side-lites, and transom. The door has a short window in its top. A row of three 6/6 windows is centered in the first floor north of the porch. The second floor has two 6/6 windows. A cornice board is located at the top of the second story. The house has a one-story sun porch on the east end of its south facade. The sun porch has a flat roof and rows of large 6/6 windows with wood trim boards.

617 Fourth. Herzog House, Queen Anne, 1888. Contributing
The house is two stories with a hipped roof and lower cross gables. The foundation is composed of molded concrete block. The walls are covered with vinyl siding. The windows are mostly 1/1 vinyl. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A porch is located across the full-width of the front facade. The porch has simple wood posts and a balustrade. The porch roof is a low-sloped gabled roof. Vinyl shingles cover the porch's gable wall. The house has a front gable with its corners cut-away on its first floor. The corner walls have 1/1 windows. A large window is located in the first floor's front facade. A pair of metal doors with windows in their upper halves is located in the facade north of the front gable. It has a transom window. The front gable's second floor wall contains a centered wide window. An oval window is located in the second floor wall above the entry doors. The front gable's wall is covered with vinyl shingles.

The house was constructed for Morris Herzog in 1888. Herzog owned a large dry goods store known as "The Leader"; it was located in the Knights of Pythias building on the east side of the public square. The front entry door of this house came from a home in Goshen, Indiana, that Herzog was familiar with. Later Charles Frey, owner of the Frey Hardware, lived in the home during the 1930s and 1940s.

701 Fourth. I-house, c. 1910. Contributing

709 Fourth. Bisland House, American Foursquare, 1910. Contributing
The house is two-and-a-half stories with a hipped roof. The house has a foundation composed of molded concrete blocks. Its walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house has large 1/1 wood windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front facade of the house has a porch across its full width. The porch's walls are composed of rusticated concrete blocks and piers composed of smooth concrete blocks. The porch piers have wood Doric columns that support the roof. The porch roof is hipped. A wide set of concrete steps is centered in the front wall of the porch. The entry is located on the north end of the front facade. The door is wood with a large oval window in its top half. A short window divided into three panes of glass is located in the north end of the wall. A 1/1 window is located south of the door. The second floor has two 1/1 windows. A cornice board is located at the top of the second floor. A dormer with a hipped roof and two small windows is centered on the front facade. A three-sided bay is located on the west end of the home's south facade. It has 2/2 wood windows in each of its walls. The home was constructed for John and Kate Belle (Knapper) Bisland. They lived here from 1910 until the 1950s.

715 Fourth. Gabled-ell, c. 1890. Contributing

721 Fourth. Gothic Revival/central gable, c. 1880. Contributing

801 Fourth. Spinning House, Queen Anne/cross plan, c. 1898. Contributing

The house is two stories with a front gable off-set from the middle to the north end of the front facade. The walls are covered with vinyl siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows are mostly 1/1 vinyl. The front facade of the house has a porch across its full width. The porch has a wood floor and steps on the south end. The porch has turned columns with lace-like brackets and spindlework in its frieze. The porch has a shed roof except over the steps where a low-sloped gabled roof is located. The gable has wood trim. A pair of tall wood entry doors is located in the front facade south of the front gabled wall. The doors have tall windows with a short panel in their lower halves. The front gabled wall's corners are cut away on the first floor. The corners have 1/1 windows. A wide 1/1 window is located in the first floor's front wall. The second floor has a 1/1 window centered in it. A small wood window is centered in the peak of the front gable. The front gable has wood trim composing a fan pattern.

The Spinning family lived in a brick house that sat on this lot during the second half of the 19th century. The family replaced it when they constructed this home in 1898. The first coal furnace in Covington was installed in this home.

817 Fourth. St. Joseph Catholic Church Hall, 1980. Non-contributing

821 Fourth. Gable-front, c. 1885. Contributing

North Fourth Street, east side beginning at Jefferson Street

516 Fourth. Fountain County Clerk's Office, Federal/central-passage, 1842. Contributing.
National Register of Historic Places
Right side of photo 0019
The building is one-story with side gables. Its foundation is composed of cut stone and its walls are composed of brick. The building has 6/6 wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The roof is covered with metal. Interior chimneys are centered on each gable. The building has a front porch with a wood floor and is supported by piers composed of cut stone. The porch has simple wood posts and a balustrade with square pickets. A wide set of wood steps is centered on the porch's front wall. The porch posts have jigsawn brackets that support a decorative wood frieze. The entry is centered on the front facade. It is a wood door with a transom divided into three panes of glass. A 6/6 window is located in the wall to each side of the entry. Two 6/6 windows are located in each side wall.

In 1842, the Fountain County Commissioners ordered the construction of a building to be used by the county clerk, recorder, and auditor on the public square. The building's specifications required it to be 35 feet long by 25 feet wide. While the building was used primarily by the county, one county officer, Samuel Miller, permitted a new attorney in the city to use part of his office in 1861. The attorney was Lew Wallace, who went on to be an accomplished military man and author. The building was later moved to this location from the public square.

522 Fourth. Mayer House, Renaissance Revival, 1907. Contributing
Second from right side of photo 0019
The house is two stories with a low-sloped pyramidal roof. The foundation is composed of rusticated stones. The walls are composed of bricks. The roof has wide-overhanging, open, eaves supported by jigsawn wood brackets. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade has a portico across the full width of the first floor. The portico is composed of three arches on its front wall and one arch on each of its side walls. The arches have stone trim and a keystone and sit on short brick piers with stone caps. A wide set of stone steps is located in the center arched opening.

The entry is centered on the front façade and is composed of a wood door with a full window, side-lites, and three transom windows. A pair of wood casement windows with stone sills and lintels is centered to each side of the entry. Each window is divided into four small panes of glass at the top of the sash and two tall, narrow panes of glass below the four squares. The second floor has a pair of 9/1 wood windows with stone sills and lintels centered to each side of a recessed porch. The porch's front wall is composed of three arched openings. The arches have stone trim and sit on stone pilasters. The porch wall has a stone cap. A dormer with a shed roof is centered on the front slope of the roof. The dormer walls are covered with clapboards. The front wall has a pair of small wood windows each divided into four panes of glass. The front eave of the dormer roof is supported by wood brackets.

The house was constructed for Michael Mayer, Jr. in 1907. Mayer inherited his father's hardware business that was located on the north side of the courthouse square. The hardware was later known as the Faust and Frey Hardware.

602 Fourth. T-plan, 1915. Contributing

610 Fourth. Dr. Samuel Weldon/Savage House, gable-front, c. 1833-34. Contributing
Photo 0020
The house is one-and-a-half stories with a front gable. The walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house has 1/1 wood windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A porch is located across the full-width of the front facade and wraps around to the south façade of the house. The porch has a wood floor that is supported by cut stones. The porch has thin Doric columns and wood cushion blocks that support the shed roof. The porch has a simple wood balustrade. A set of wood steps is located on the southwest corner of the porch. The southwest corner of the front wall is cut-away and features the entry door which is wood with two panels in its lower half and a window in its upper half. Two 1/1 windows are located in the first floor. A window composed of a 1/1 window with a narrow 1/1 window on each side is centered in the gable wall. The window is framed by wood trim boards with a pointed top. A dormer with a shed roof that contains two short windows is located on the south slope of the roof.

The house belonged to Dr. Samuel Weldon, who had been born in England in 1801 and died in 1882. Weldon was an early doctor and druggist in Covington. His grandson, Eugene Savage, was born in the home in 1883. Savage became a nationally-known artist during the first half of the 20th century. The house is considered the first two-story home in town and also had the first telephone installed.

616 Fourth. Gable-front, c. 1900. Non-contributing

620 Fourth. Gable-front, Free-classic, c. 1860/c. 1910. Contributing
The house is two-and-a-half stories with a front gable. The foundation is composed of bricks and the walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house has 1/1 wood windows with metal shutters. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A stone stoop is located on the south side of the front facade. The entry is composed of a new door and side-lite and transom windows. The door's window, the side-lite, and the transoms have art glass. Two windows are located in the first floor north of the entry. The second floor also has two windows. The gable wall has a centered window composed of three wood windows; the middle one is a 1/1 window that is taller than the other two.

714 Fourth. Ranch, c. 1975. Non-contributing

716 Fourth. Newton & Sarah Boord House, Queen Anne, T-plan, c. 1888. Contributing

722 Fourth. Free Classic, c. 1903. Contributing

802 Fourth. Dr. C. V. Jones House, Greek Revival, c. 1855. Contributing
Right side of photo 0021
The house is two stories with a front gable. The walls are composed of brick and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The roof has a low pitch and has cornice returns on the front gable. The windows are 1/1 vinyl with stone sills and brick lintels. The house has a porch that is on the full width of the front facade and wraps around onto the south facade. The porch has a concrete floor and a shed roof. The roof is supported by Doric columns on piers composed of rusticated bricks. The porch dates to c. 1910. A short gable is located in the porch roof on the south end of the front facade. Clapboards cover the gable wall. The entry is located on the south end of the front façade and is composed of a wood door, side-lites, and a transom window divided into four panes of glass. The door has a window in its upper half. Two windows are located north of the entry. The second floor has three windows. The house has a one-story garage addition on its east (back) façade. The c. 1965 addition walls are covered with wood clapboards and it has a low-pitched gabled roof. Because of the change in use of materials and its scale it does not diminish the architectural integrity of the historic residence.

The house was constructed for Dr. C. V. Jones in about 1855. Jones was one of Covington's earliest doctors.

810 Fourth. Dice House, American Foursquare, c. 1903. Contributing
Second from right side of photo 0021
The house is two-and-a-half stories with a hipped roof. The foundation and porch piers are composed of rusticated bricks. The first story walls are covered with clapboards and the second story walls are covered with wood shingles. The roof has flared eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a porch across the full width of the first floor facade. The porch has Doric columns on piers that support a hipped roof. The porch has a simple wood balustrade and a wide set of steps on the south half of its front wall. The front facade has two 12/12 vinyl windows and a centered wood door with a

window in its upper half. The second floor has two 1/1 wood windows. A dormer with a hipped roof and two small wood windows is located on the front façade.

816 Fourth. Bell House, American Small House, c. 1965. Non-contributing
The house is one story with side gables. It has a lower cross gable wing that extends off the north side of the front of the house. The walls are composed of brick and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. An enclosed porch is located on the front façade south of the cross gable. The porch walls are covered with vinyl siding and a metal storm door on its north end and five 1/1 vinyl windows south of the door. Centered in the front wall of the cross gable is an 8/8 wood window with a sill composed of bricks. A jigsawn rake board is at the top of the cross gable wall. A chimney is located on the house's south gable. Because the enclosed porch is a dominant feature of the house and not original to its construction, the house is considered non-contributing.

820 Fourth. Gable-front, c. 1900. Contributing

North Fifth Street, west side beginning at Pearl Street

821 Fifth. John Schwin House, Gabled-ell, c. 1891. Contributing
Schwin was the owner of the *Covington Friend* newspaper.

813 Fifth. Ranch, c. 1960. Non-contributing

721 Fifth. Gothic Revival/central gable, c. 1870. Contributing
Photo 0026
The house is one-and-a-half stories with side gables and a wide central gable. The home's foundation and walls are composed of brick. The house has 4/4 wood windows with stone sills and segmental arches composed of brick. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front facade is symmetrical and has a small porch centered on it. The porch has a concrete floor and wood posts that support a flat roof. The entry is centered on the front façade and is composed of a wood door with a full window and a wood transom with a segmental arch. Two windows are located in the front facade to each side of the entry. The windows have wood flower boxes. The gable wall has a centered balcony door with stone sill and segmental arch. The door is wood and has two panels in its lower half and two narrow windows that are arched in its upper half. A metal storm door is located on the outside of the balcony door.

715 Fifth. Frey House, Gabled-ell, c. 1915. Contributing

619 Fifth. Greek Revival/gable-front, c. 1860. Contributing

615 Fifth. First Church of Christ, Gothic Revival, 1901. Contributing
Third from left side of photo 0002
The church is constructed in a cruciform plan with gables facing each direction. A bell and entry tower is located on the southeast corner of the building. The building's foundation is composed of dark red-colored, rusticated brick and a stone water table. The walls are composed of red-colored, rusticated brick. The windows are composed of wood tracery with art glass and have stone sills. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The tower has buttresses with stone caps on its corners. The southeast corner buttress has a cornerstone. The entry is located on the front wall of the tower. It is composed of a wide door with a window in its upper half and a side-lite. The entryway has a pointed arch; it has dark red-colored brick trim with stone label lintels at the top of the arch. A three-part window composed of art glass with stone trim is located in the tower wall above the entry. The sides of the window curve slightly outward. A belfry is at the top of the tower. The belfry wall is composed of three louvered openings with a stone sill course. The louvers have Gothic arches and dark red brick trim. Stone trim is at the top of the arches. The tower has a gabled roof with the gable wall facing east.

The front facade of the building has four two-pane windows with stone sills in the basement level. The main level has three windows. The center window is large and has a Gothic arch and stone sill. The window is trimmed in dark red brick with a stone label lintel. The window is composed of wood tracery and art glass. The other two windows are composed of art glass and have stone sills. A course of stone trim forms a drip mold above the windows; it is separated from the top of the window by three courses of brick. A Gothic arch composed of dark red bricks forms a louvered opening in the top of the front gable. The louver has a stone sill and dark red brick trim.

The church was organized as the Fifth Street Church of Christ in about 1853, though some records place the date as late as 1875. J. N. Spinning was a leader in the early church when the first house of worship was constructed in about 1851. E. A. Hannegan donated the lot for the building. The congregation constructed a new church in 1901 for $6000. It was dedicated on January 26, 1902. The parsonage located at 619 Fifth Street was purchased in 1946 and the education building was constructed off the back of the church in 1966. The church bell was used on an Erie Canal Packet prior to 1870.

521 Fifth. Gothic Revival/Italianate/central gable, c. 1870. Contributing
Second from left side of photo 0002

515 Fifth. Lura Ward House, Craftsman bungalow, c. 1935. Contributing
Left side of photo 0002
The house is one-and-a-half stories with side gables. The walls are composed of brick. The roof has wide overhanging eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. The front facade is symmetrical. A porch with a low-pitched gable roof with exposed rafters is centered on the front wall. The porch has a concrete floor and a simple wood balustrade. Six wood posts support the porch roof. Clapboards cover the porch's gable wall; a jigsawn trim board is at the bottom of the gable wall and forms a frieze board at the top of the posts. The entry is composed of a wood door and side-lites. The door and side-lites have windows composed of multiple panes of glass. A lintel composed of bricks and square stones is above the entry. A 5/1 Craftsman window is centered in the wall to each side of the porch. The windows have stone sills and lintels composed of bricks and stone end blocks. A chimney is located on the east end of the north wall.

505 Fifth. Dollar General Store, c. 2000. Non-contributing

No Address/Fifth. Old National Bank Drive-Thru, c. 1985. Non-contributing

No Address/Fifth. ATT commercial building, c. 2000. Non-contributing

313 Fifth. American Foursquare, 1915. Contributing

North Fifth Street, east side beginning at Pearl Street

820 Fifth. Ranch, c. 1960. Non-contributing

802 Fifth. Mont Boord House, Free-Classic, 1908. Contributing
The house is two stories with a hipped roof and lower cross gables. One gable extends to the west and the other extends to the south to form an ell. A porch is located inside the ell. The foundation is composed of brick. The walls are covered with clapboards; the second story clapboards are narrower than those on the first story. The bottom of the second story walls also flare out. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has cornice returns on the gable walls. The house has 1/1 replacement windows. The porch has clapboards on its walls. Doric columns support the porch roof which is hipped. A pair of columns with a pediment is located on the north end of the porch's front wall. The porch is enclosed with screens. The porch entry has a wood and screen door with spindles.

A bay with two windows in its front wall is centered on the first floor of the front gable. The bay is supported by large wood brackets. The south wall of the bay is connected to the porch's north wall. The main entry door is located on the south wall of the front gable. A large 1/1 wood window is centered in the west wall of the south gable. The front gable's second floor has a group of three 1/1 wood windows centered on it. A small window divided into nine panes of glass is located on the south wall of the front gable's second floor. The south gable's second floor has two 1/1 windows in its west wall.

Fremont (Mont) Boord owned a large furniture store and funeral home on the east side of the courthouse square. Boord was born in 1857 and came to Covington in 1866. A home that had previously been located on this lot was relocated to 513 Pearl Street. The home at 802 Fifth Street was later owned by Guy and Daisy Faust.

720 Fifth. Gable-front, c. 1870. Contributing

714 Fifth. Gabled-ell, c. 1890. Non-contributing

622 Fifth. Covington Carnegie Library, Neoclassical, 1912-1913. Contributing

Liese and Ludwig, architect. National Register of Historic Places
Photo 0022
The building is one story on a raised basement. The building's foundation is composed of cut limestone and the walls are composed of dark brown colored brick. The low-pitched hipped roof is covered with red-colored clay tiles. The building has a base composed of the top of the stone foundation, brick, and a stone water table at the bottom of the first floor. One-over-one wood windows for the basement level are located in this base. A course of soldiers is above the water table. A wood cornice is at top of the main level's walls. Rows of dentils are at the top of the cornice just below the eaves. The main level has large 1/1 wood windows with stone surrounds. The surrounds have keystones.

The front façade has a centered wide pedimented portico. It has a wide set of stone steps that lead to a recessed entry. The entry has a stone surround and is composed of a pair of wide wood doors which have windows in their top halves and a transom divided into five panes of glass. The portico is formed by a pair of stone pilasters on its outside corners and large Doric columns. The pilasters and columns support a stone entablature carved with "19 Covington Library 13". The pediment has rows of dentils on its cornice. The gable wall of the pediment has a wood oculus window with a stone surround. The gable wall is composed of brick. The north and south ends of the front wall each have two windows on their basement and main levels.

A local women's club wrote to the Andrew Carnegie Foundation requesting funds to construct a library in the community. The foundation responded with a gift of $10,000 for construction of the building. The architecture firm of Liese and Ludwig from Danville, Illinois, was selected for the design and Charles Brown constructed the building. The library's long-serving librarian was Katie Diffenderfer, who served from 1914-1948. The basement of the building was used for public meetings and the Coffeenian Kindergarten, named for a local teacher.

614 Fifth. Gable-front, c. 1900. Non-contributing

518 Fifth. First Baptist Church, Mid-century modern, 1958. Contributing
Right side of photo 0023
The building is one story on a raised basement. The walls are composed of tan-colored brick. The metal windows are deeply recessed into the walls. The low-pitched hipped roof has a tall band of metal fascia. The building fronts the northwest corner of 5th and Harrison Streets. Both of its street facades are divided by pilasters with short, wide window openings between the pilasters at the top of the walls. The entry is composed of a pair of wide wood doors with three small windows in each door and is angled toward the intersection. It has a wide set of concrete steps that radiates from the entry. A metal canopy cantilevers out above the entry to cover the top of the steps. A large window fills the angled wall between the canopy and the roof. The window is divided into four panes of glass. An open bell tower is located on the north end of the west wall near the entry. The tower is composed of a pair of T-shaped columns that support a bell between them at their tops. The columns are composed of bricks and have a stone cap. Two-story additions were placed on the east and south sides of the original building.

The first Baptist congregation was organized in June, 1840, at this location. In 1860, a second Baptist church was established in town. The congregations consolidated in 1870, and the name Fifth Street Baptist Church was adopted. The first building was a one-room structure that was used until 1886. It was removed in 1890. In 1955 the congregation began construction on their new building which was completed after the sale of bonds in 1958. The Sunday School portion of the building was completed in 1968 and a second floor added to it in 1970.

422 Fifth. Gabled-ell, c. 1885. Non-contributing

416 Fifth. William Layton House, Craftsman bungalow, c. 1907. Contributing
The house is one-and-a-half stories with a hipped roof. Its walls are composed of dark brown-colored brick. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front facade has a portico across the full width of the first floor. The front wall of the portico is composed of three wide arches with keystones and has low walls composed of brick with stone caps. A stone water table is located at the bottom of the first floor of the house. Stone steps are centered on the front facade; the porch entry is located in the middle arched opening. The front façade of the house has two large wood windows bounded by small panes of glass. A wood entry door with a window in its upper half is centered on the front wall. A dormer is centered on the front slope of the roof. It has a hipped roof and its walls are covered with vinyl. The dormer's front wall has two 1/1 wood windows. The top sash is divided into multiple diamond-shaped panes of glass. A three-sided bay is located on the west end of the south wall of the house. The bay has a 1/1 window in each of its walls. The windows have stone sills and lintel course. William Layton was a local banker.

320 Fifth. Gothic Revival/central gable, c. 1875. Non-contributing

318 Fifth. Mayor T. H. McGeorge House (1912-1917), Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing

312 Fifth. Gothic Revival/double-pen with central gable, c. 1860. Contributing

302 Fifth. Harden House, Craftsman, c. 1915. Contributing
Photo 0025
The house is one-and-a-half stories with side gables and a jerkin head roof. The walls are composed of reddish-brown colored brick. A belt course of light brown colored brick is located at the bottom of the first floor. The same colored bricks are used to compose window lintels on the side facades of the house. The house has 9/1 and 1/1 wood windows with stone sills. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front facade has a wide porch with a shed roof. The porch walls are composed of dark brown-colored brick and stone caps. The porch has wide corner piers and two central piers each with stone caps on the front wall to support the roof. The central piers flank a wide set of stone steps. Broad stone arches are located between the piers. The front facade of the house has a pair of 9/1 windows to each side of the entry. A wide entry door is centered on the front facade. It has a full window that is divided into eight panes of glass. A very wide shed dormer is located on the front slope of the roof. The dormer's walls are covered with stucco. A group of three small 6/1 wood windows is located in the north and south ends of the dormer. A chimney composed of dark brown-colored brick is located on the east end of the south facade.

The house belonged to Frost and Cecil Harden. Frost was a barber, postmaster, and owned the Ford Garage in Covington. His wife, Cecil (1894-1984), served in the United States Congress from 1949-1959 under the Republican Party. The couple maintained a home in Washington D.C. while she served in Congress.

222 Fifth. Zimmerman Boarding House, Queen Anne, c. 1895. Contributing

220 Fifth. Gabled-ell, c. 1880. Non-contributing

216 Fifth. Ferguson House, Gothic Revival/Central-gable, c. 1860. Relocated to this lot in c. 1870. Contributing

North Sixth Street, west side beginning at Liberty Street

417 Sixth. Luke House, contemporary, c. 1960. Non-contributing
The house is one story with a hipped roof. Its walls are covered with vinyl siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A breezeway and garage wing extend off the south side of the house. An incised porch is located in the northeast corner of the front wall. The house falls outside of the period of significance and therefore is considered non-contributing.

615 Sixth. English Cottage, c. 1940. Contributing
The house is one-and-a-half stories with side gables. A vestibule with a steeply-pitched gable is centered on the front facade. The walls are composed of brown-colored brick and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has 1/1 wood windows with sills composed of brick. The front façade has a window centered in its north and south ends to each side of the vestibule; the south side of the wall is shorter than the north side. The entry door is north of center on the vestibule's front wall. The door is wood and is divided into multiple rectangular panels with small windows in the top half of the door. A small window is located at the top of the vestibule's front wall. A concrete stoop is located in front of the vestibule wall.

621 Sixth. Gabled-ell, c. 1895. Contributing

701 Sixth. McMannomy-Coffing House, Italianate, 1886. Contributing
Photo 0005
The house is two stories and has a complex hipped roof. The foundation is composed of brick and the walls are covered with vinyl siding. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A tall frieze board is at the top of the walls. The frieze has small windows and rows of dentils between paired brackets. The house has large 1/1 wood windows. The front façade of the house is dominated by a wide two-story, three-sided bay. It has windows in each of its walls on both floors. The windows have a narrow band of art glass divided into small squares at the top of their upper sashes. A pair of wood entry doors is located in the front facade north of the bay. The doors have a wood panel in their lower third and a tall window

bounded by small panes of art glass in their upper two-thirds. A 1/1 window is centered in the second story's front wall north of the bay.

The front facade has a porch that extends across the full width of the first floor and wraps around the southeast corner. The porch has a foundation composed of brick and a concrete floor. Turned spindle posts with jigsawn brackets support the hipped porch roof. Frieze panels with spindlework are located between the posts. A low-pitched gable covered with wood shingles is located above the porch steps on the north end of the porch.

The home was constructed in about 1886 by Col. James McMannomy for his daughter, Emma, and son-in-law William Coffing. Coffing was a prominent farmer northeast of Covington who moved to town in 1899. He married Emma McMannomy in 1887. Col. McMannomy enlisted troops during the Civil War.

715 Sixth. Central-passage, c. 1880. Contributing
Second from left side of photo 0004

721 Sixth. Contemporary, c. 1960. Non-contributing

805 Sixth. Johnson House, Bungalow, c. 1915. Contributing
The house is one-and-a-half stories with side gables and an incised front porch. The walls are composed of brick. A course of soldier bricks is located at the bottom of the first floor walls. The windows are mostly 4/1 Craftsman wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The roof has wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails and is covered with asphalt shingles. The porch has low walls composed of brick with a stone cap. The porch has two brick piers that support the roof. Shorter piers with stone caps are located on the front corners of the porch, and two short piers flank the porch steps in the center of the front facade. A porte cochere with a side gable extends off the south side of the house; the east slope of its roof is a continuation of the porch roof. The porte cochere roof is supported by two brick piers on its south wall.

The front facade of the house has a 4/1 Craftsman wood window to each side of the central entry which features a wood door. A dormer with a gabled roof is centered on the front of the house. The dormer walls are covered with wood clapboards. Three short 4/1 Craftsman windows are centered in the dormer. A large wood bracket is located on the outside corners of the dormer to support the roof.

Harrell and Lois Johnson, who were local teachers, lived in the home during the early and middle part of the 20th century. Harrell's father was Dr. Earl Johnson.

North Sixth Street, east side beginning at Liberty Street

416 Sixth. Frances Evans House, Federal/I-house, c. 1860. Non-contributing

422 Sixth. House, c. 1890. Non-contributing

512 Sixth. First Baptist Church Parsonage, contemporary, c. 1950. Non-contributing

622 Sixth. Ranch, c. 1975. Non-contributing

702 Sixth. Ristine-Savage House, Greek Revival/Italianate, 1852. Contributing
Photo 0012
The house is two stories with a low-pitched hipped roof. The walls are composed of brick and the roof is covered with standing seam metal. The house has tall 2/2 wood windows with wood crowns and sills and wood shutters. A tall frieze is located at the top of the second story. It has decorative brackets and rows of dentils. The frieze contains a band of short windows. A brick stoop and entry are located on the south end of the front facade. It is composed of a pair of wood doors with windows in their top halves and a wide transom window. The entry has a curved frieze board with a hood above it. Two windows are located in the first floor front facade north of the entry. The second floor front facade has three windows. A window is located in the frieze above each of the second floor windows. A small porch with a low-pitched shed roof was added to the southeast corner of the house in c. 1965.

The house was constructed in 1852 by Joseph Ristine, a bricklayer who moved to Covington in about the same year. Ristine later became a lawyer and Fountain County judge. He sold the home to Anne Savage, the mother of Eugene

Savage, in 1883. Eugene Savage became a nationally-known artist during the first half of the 20th century. Savage painted several murals in the Fountain County Courthouse after it was constructed in 1936. The home was sold in 1906 to another Fountain County judge named Schoonover who added two upstairs bedrooms.

716 Sixth. Pyramidal roof, c. 1915. Contributing

718 Sixth. Gabled-ell, c. 1900. Contributing

720 Sixth. Gable-front, c. 1900. Contributing

722 Sixth. Gable-front, c. 1900. Contributing

North Seventh Street

411 Seventh. Ranch, c. 1960. Non-contributing

513 Seventh. Gable-front, c. 1860. Non-contributing

617 Seventh. Ranch, c. 1965. Non-contributing

621 Seventh. Gabled-ell, c. 1900. Contributing

Liberty Street, north side beginning at Eighth Street

719 Liberty. J. D. Fine Boggs House, Colonial Revival, 1923-1924. Contributing
Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures. Right side of photo 0006
The house is one-and-a-half stories with side gables. The walls are composed of brick and the roof is covered with French cut shingles. A belt course of soldiers is located at the bottom of the first floor walls. The house has a vestibule extension centered on the front facade. It has a pent roof and a pedimented entry surround. The surround has thin Doric columns, cornice returns, and a fan-lite in the pediment wall. A brick stoop is located in front of the vestibule. A group of three windows is centered in the front facade on the east and west sides of the vestibule. The group is composed of a 12/12 wood window centered between 6/1 wood windows. The 6/1 windows have a short upper sash. The windows have sills composed of bricks. A wide dormer is located on the front roof slope. It has a pent roof and its walls are covered with plaster. Two small 6/6 wood windows are centered in the dormer's front wall. A 12/12 wood window is located on the east and west ends of the dormer front wall.

A chimney is centered on each side gable wall. A one-story wing with a flat roof is located on each the east and west sides of the house. The east wing is a sun porch. The front facade of the east wing has two pairs of wood casement windows. Each sash is divided into ten panes of glass. The top of the wall is covered with clapboards. Jigsawn rafter tails extend out from the top of the east wing wall to form a valance around the sun porch. The front facade of the west wing has a group of three windows. The middle one is a 6/6 wood window; the other two are 4/4 wood windows. The top of the west wing walls is covered with clapboards.

715 Liberty. Livengood House, Bungalow, c. 1930. Contributing
Second from right side of photo 0006
The house is one-and-a-half stories with side gables and an incised front porch. The walls are covered with vinyl and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The porch is enclosed with screens and its piers are covered with vinyl. The entry to the porch is located on its east end. The front façade of the house has a wood entry door on its east end. The door has a window in its top. A group of three wood Craftsman windows is centered in the facade west of the entry door. The middle window is 4/1 and the other two windows are 3/1. A gabled dormer is centered on the front of the house. The dormer has three 1/1 wood windows centered on its front wall.

713 Liberty. Dr. Hamilton House, Hall-and-parlor, c. 1830. Contributing
Third from right side of photo 0006
The house is one story with side gables. The walls are composed of brick with a stone foundation. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front façade has two 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and metal shutters in its west end. The

east end of the front façade has a slightly wider 1/1 wood window with a stone sill and metal shutters. The entry is located east of center on the front facade. It has a brick stoop and a pair of engaged fluted Doric columns flank the door. The tops of the columns have a scroll bracket which supports a short pent roof that extends over the stoop. The wide wood entry door has a transom. The door has six panels and a window in its top. A short chimney is centered near the top of the roof. A chimney is also centered on the east gable wall. A brick addition with a low-pitched gabled roof is located on the back of the house.

The house is considered the oldest home in Covington. It was constructed by Dr. Hamilton who moved to Covington in 1827. He was the first doctor in the community and at that time the house was considered to be “out in the hazelbush”, or far removed into the country.

701/703 Liberty. Colonial Revival, duplex, c. 1945. Contributing

621 Liberty. Allen House, Colonial Revival, c. 1915. Contributing
Right side of photo 0007
The house is one-and-a-half stories with side gables and an incised front porch. The foundation is composed of bricks. The walls are covered with stucco and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front slope of the porch roof has a long, sweeping flare. The porch has a foundation composed of bricks and a concrete floor. Four wide stuccoed columns with thin capitals support the porch roof. A wood balustrade is located between the columns. A wide set of steps is centered on the front wall of the porch. The front facade of the house has a centered wide wood entry door. A 6/1 wood window with a wood sill and hood and wood shutters is centered in the east and west sides of the front wall. The front slope of the roof has two dormers with gabled roofs. The dormers have 6/1 wood windows with pediments on their front walls. The dormer walls are covered with clapboards.

615 Liberty. Russell C. Allen House, American Foursquare, c. 1917. Contributing
Second from right side of photo 0007
The house is two stories with a hipped roof. The foundation is composed of brick and the walls are covered with stucco. The house has 4/1 wood windows with short upper sashes. The windows have wood trim boards and sills. A freize board is located at the top of the walls. The asphalt-shingled roof has wide overhanging eaves that are flared. The house has a porch on the full-width of the front facade. The porch floor is wood and is supported by brick piers. Four Doric columns on the front wall of the porch support the roof. A wood balustrade is located between the columns. The easternmost two columns are closer together than the others. A set of concrete steps is located between these columns. The porch roof is hipped and has flared eaves.

The entry is located on the east end of the front facade of the house. It is composed of a wood door with a full window divided into ten panes of glass. The entry has side-lites with a panel at the bottom and a window divided into four panes of glass. A group of four wood windows is centered in the wall west of the entry. The windows are 4/1 with short top sashes. The second story has four pairs of casement windows. The windows are wood and are 4/1 with short top sashes.

Russell Allen constructed this home between 1916 and 1918 on the lot previously owned by his father, James Allen. James Allen died in 1908 after which time his home and lot went to Grace Adkins, a daughter. In 1915 it went to siblings Russell and James Allen Jr. The former house was razed and Russell built this home.

603 Liberty. Enos H. Nebecker House, Free-Classic, 1894. Contributing
The house is two-and-a-half stories with a wide front gable. The foundation is composed of rusticated red-colored stone. The walls are covered with clapboards except in the gables where the walls are covered with wood shingles. A frieze board and drip ledge is at the top of the foundation. The bottom of the second story walls flare out slightly. A porch is located on the western two-thirds of the front facade and wraps around to the west facade. The porch has a wood floor that is supported by rusticated stone piers. Groups of three Doric columns support the porch roof on the corners. A single Doric column is located on the front wall between the groups of columns. The porch has a wood balustrade between the columns. The porch roof is hipped. A gable is located on the east end of the front porch’s roof. It is located above a set of wood steps that are centered on the front of the house. A group of columns is located on each side of the steps. The gable above the steps has wood shingles covering its wall.

The western two-thirds of the front façade are recessed on the first and second floors. The front gable jetties out above this part of the wall. The gable overhang is then supported by a large bracket under its lower west corner. A large wood window is centered in the eastern third of the first floor. A 1/1 wood window is also centered in the eastern third of the second floor. The entry door is centered on the front of the house, located in the recessed area of the front facade. It is a

wood door with a window in its upper half. A large wood window is centered in the wall west of the entry. A pair of small wood windows is centered in the second floor in the recessed area. A 1/1 wood window is centered in the second west of the pair of windows. A wood trim board is located between the second floor windows near their tops. Five courses of wood shingles cover the top of the second floor walls above the trim board. The front gable has a pair of deeply recessed centered windows. Shingles that cover the gable wall curve into the recessed windows. The windows are wood and are divided into multiple square panes. A wood trim board is at the top of the recessed area; it extends across the full width of the gable wall.

The house was constructed by Enos Nebeker in 1894. Nebeker served as United States Treasurer under President Benjamin Harrison. He married Mary Sewell, a native of Covington. Nebeker had an African-American coachman named Tom Evans who lived in an apartment above the carriage house located next to the home.

521 Liberty. Gable-front, c. 1900. Contributing

515 Liberty. Dr. Wert House, American Foursquare, c. 1915. Contributing
Dr. Charles Wert constructed this home in about 1915. Wert graduated from the Indiana Normal School in Covington in 1893. He taught school for six years before he enrolled in the medical department at Indiana University in 1899. He graduated in 1903 and returned to Covington. He married Ethel McCann in 1906. They had one child, Mary, who died as a child in 1917.

417 Liberty. Hetfield House, I-House/Federal/Greek-Revival, 1832-1837. Contributing
Photo 0008
The house is two stories with side gabled parapet walls. The foundation is composed of stone and the walls are covered with stucco. The side parapet walls have stone caps and centered chimneys. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front facade is symmetrically arranged. Two windows are located in the east and west ends of the first and second floors. The windows are 9/9 vinyl with stone sills. A portico with pairs of fluted Doric columns on each corner of its front wall is centered on the front of the house. The columns support an entablature that forms the base of a balcony. The entry is composed of a wood door with a full window divided into 15 lights, side-lites, and transoms. The entry has pilasters between the door and side-lites and transoms broken by scroll brackets. A balcony located above the entry has a decorative iron balustrade. The wooden balcony door has a full window divided into 15 lights, side-lites, and transoms. A row of brick corbels is located at the top of the facade.

The lot for this home was purchased in 1831 for $25.00 by Robert Hetfield. Hetfield constructed this home sometime after 1832 but before 1837. Hetfield was the second sheriff of Fountain County. In 1886 the property sold to J. L. Townsley who conducted a large lumber business behind the home. The American Legion purchased the house in 1945 and used it as a meeting hall until 1978.

Liberty Street, south side beginning at Fifth Street

514 Liberty. John J. Franklin House, Gabled-ell, c. 1890. Contributing
Second from left side of photo 0017

522 Liberty. Luke House, Free-Classic, c. 1896. Contributing
Left side of photo 0017
The house is two stories with a hipped roof and lower cross gables. The foundation is composed of brick and the walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house has 1/1 vinyl windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a front porch on the east half of its front facade. The porch forms an octagonal bay on the northeast corner of the house and wraps around to the east facade of the house. The porch has thin Doric columns that support the low-pitched, hipped roof. A wood balustrade with spindles is located between the columns. The entry to the porch is on the west end of the front facade. The house has a lower cross gable on the west half of the front facade. The front gable has a large window centered in its first and second floors. The gable wall has a row of three wood panels each carved with a fan design. A short wood window is above the middle fan. Wood shingles cover the top of the front gable wall. A three-sided bay is located on the northeast corner of the first floor. A 1/1 window is located in each of the bay walls. The entry door is centered between the bay and the front cross gable. The door is a six-panel wood door. A 1/1 window is centered in the second floor front facade, east of the front cross gable. A short front-facing gable is located at the top of the hipped roof. Its wall is covered with wood shingles.

600 Liberty. Ranch, c. 1965. Non-contributing

608 Liberty. Sprague House, Cottage, c. 1940. Contributing
The house is one-story with side gables. A shorter gable extends off the east end of the front facade. The walls are composed of brick and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has mostly 4/4 wood windows with sills and lintels composed of brick. A vestibule with a gabled roof and an arched entry is centered on the front facade. The door has a full-round top and a full window. A small wood four-pane window is located in the vestibule's front wall, west of the door. The front gable located on the east end of the front wall has a pair of 4/4 windows. The gable wall is covered with vinyl shingles. A row of windows is located in the west end of the front facade.

620 Liberty. Hamilton-Reed House, Italianate/Greek Revival, c. 1835/1886. Contributing
Photo 0018
The brick house is two stories with a low-pitched hipped roof. A two-story wing is located near the south end of the west façade; a porte cochere extends from the wing to the west. The house has 1/1 wood windows with stone sills and wood shutters. The top of the walls have a tall frieze board and cornice. The frieze has decorative brackets with alternating panels and windows between the brackets. The roof is covered with rubber. Two interior chimneys are located on the west wall of the house. One chimney is centered on the east wall of the house.

The front façade of the house has a porch on the full-width of the first floor. The porch has a concrete floor and a wide set of steps centered on its front wall. Four large Doric columns support the roof and a balcony located in the center of the porch roof. The entry is centered on the front facade. It is composed of a wide wood door with a full window and side-lites. An elliptical fanlight transom is in the top of the entry. Two windows are located in the east and west sides of the first and second floors. A balcony door is centered on the second floor. The door is wood with a full window and shutters. The balcony has a short balustrade composed of corner piers and turned balusters.

The original part of the house was constructed by Dr. Hamilton in 1833. Hamilton was the first doctor in Covington and had previously constructed a home at 713 Liberty Street. This house sold to Sampson Reed in 1886. Reed remodeled the home to its current appearance. Reed was the president and manager of Citizens Bank which was located on the public square. His son, Worth, succeeded his father at the bank and also lived in the home with his wife until their deaths.

708 Liberty. Douglass House, c. 1890. Contributing

710 Liberty. Julia Wood-Dunlap-Cates House, 1878. Contributing

800 Liberty. Brooks House, Contemporary Colonial Revival, c. 1970. Non-contributing
The house is two stories and has a hipped roof. It has an attached garage on the southwest corner of the west facade. The walls are composed of brick and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has 8/8 vinyl windows with sills and lintels composed of brick. The front facade has a window in the east and west ends of both floors. The entry is centered on the front facade. It has a wood surround with a broken pediment and fluted pilasters. The door is wood with a full window. The second floor front facade has a window centered in it.

<u>Washington Street, north side beginning on the west side of Fifth Street</u>

419 Washington. Covington Methodist Church, Gothic Revival, 1889. Contributing
Photo 0003
The church has a cruciform plan with gables facing each direction. Its foundation is composed of rusticated stone and a drip ledge. The walls are composed of orange-colored brick and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The building has buttressing with stone caps on its corners. The windows are mostly composed of art glass and have stone sills and Gothic arches. The arches are composed of dark orange-colored bricks. A two-story tower with a third level belfry is located on the southeast corner of the building. The tower has brick pilasters on each corner with buttressing on the first floor. The entry is located on the east wall of the tower. The entry is composed of a metal door and side-lite with a transom composed of art glass. A Gothic-arched window is above the transom. It is divided by wood tracery and is composed of art glass. The arch is trimmed by dark orange-colored brick. A cornerstone is located in the buttress on the north side of the door. An arched window was once located on the south wall of the tower, but is has been filled in with bricks. Four courses of dark orange-colored brick form a band between the pilasters and separate the first and second floors of the tower. A pair of Gothic-arched, 1/1 windows are located in the tower's south and east walls of the second floor. The arches are trimmed with dark orange brick. The belfry has been enclosed with metal. A screened opening is

centered in each of the belfry's walls. The top of the belfry has pinnacles on each of its corners. A spire, covered in metal, is centered on top of the belfry roof.

The front gable (facing east) has three windows with Gothic arches on the main level and one window in the top of the gable wall. The windows are composed of art glass. The middle window is large and is composed of tracery that divides the window into three narrow windows with pointed arches. The other two windows are 1/1 and are composed of art glass. Four courses of dark orange-colored brick form a band near the top of the gable wall. The art glass window in the top of the gable has three sides; each side is slightly curved.

Lucas Nebeker assisted in organizing the first Methodist congregation in 1826. The first building, constructed out of brick, was built in 1842 and was partly destroyed by a storm. In 1852 another small building was constructed for the congregation. A parsonage was constructed in 1874; it was later sold and moved to a site on 9th Street. In 1888 the congregation made the decision to construct the current building which was finished in 1889. The building is located on a lot donated by the founder of Covington, Isaac Coleman. A new addition was created on the west side of the building in 1962. In 1968 the church combined with the First Presbyterian Church which had been located on the southwest corner of 5th and Jefferson Streets. After this union the church became known as the Covington United Methodist Church. The stained glass windows in the building were donated by family members in memory of Rev. Lucas Nebeker, Jr. and Dr. C. V. Jones and his wife, Phoebe.

501 Washington. Captain Duncan House, I-house, c. 1849. Contributing
Left side of photo 0024
The house is two stories with side gables. The foundation is covered with cement and the walls are covered with vinyl siding. The house has 1/1 vinyl windows. The roof has wide overhanging eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a full-width first floor porch and a second floor balcony. The porch has a wide entry centered on the front facade. It has a concrete floor and simple wood posts topped by wood cushion blocks. A wood balustrade composed of simple pickets is located between the posts. The balcony railing matches the balustrade. The front facade is divided into five bays with a window located in each bay on the first and second floors. The center bay has an entry on the first floor and balcony door on the second floor. The entry is composed of a wood door with side-lites. The side-lites have panels in their lower halves and full-round arched windows in their upper halves. The balcony door is wood and has a panel in its lower half and a window in its upper half.

The house belonged to Captain John Duncan who operated a hotel in the building during the early 1850s. An advertisement in the *Covington People's Friend* in January, 1850, identifies the house as "Duncan's Hotel" which had recently been renovated to provide rooms, a tavern, and stables. This would seem to indicate the house was constructed at least a few years prior to 1850. Mr. Duncan's brother-in-law was Edward Hannegan, a United States Senator from Indiana. During Duncan's sister's wedding in 1852, Hannegan became intoxicated and got into an argument with Duncan. He fatally stabbed Duncan on the staircase of the home with a saber cane. Though murder charges against Hannegan were dismissed, his potential candidacy for United States President ended. Hannegan left Covington in 1857 and died in St. Louis in 1859. The house was referred to as the "Colonial Hotel" in 1901 and later became the office of Dr. Suzuki in the middle and later part of the 20th century.

511 Washington. T-plan, c. 1885. Contributing
Second from left side of photo 0024; third from right side of photo 0009

515 Washington. Colonial Revival, c. 1903. Contributing
Second from right side of photo 0009

521 Washington. House, c. 1907. Contributing
Right side of photo 0009

603 Washington. Lucas Nebeker House, Queen Anne, 1895. Contributing
Left side of photo 0010
The house is two stories with a hipped roof and lower cross gables. The walls are covered with vinyl siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has 1/1 vinyl windows. The house has a porch across the full-width of its front facade. The porch walls and piers are composed of dark brown-colored brick and have stone caps. Three piers support the porch roof. The porch entry is located at the west end of the front facade. It is enclosed with a new door and side-lites. The remaining porch is enclosed with screen. The porch has a shed roof. The second floor front facade has two

windows. A lower cross gable is located on the east end of the front facade. The bottom of the gable wall forms a slight pent roof. The wall is covered with wood shingles. A louvered vent is centered in the gable wall.

Lucas Nebeker was born four miles north of Covington in 1845. He attended college at Northwestern University, served in the army, and then became a school teacher. Nebeker practiced law in Covington from 1870 through 1887, after which time he moved to Kansas. In 1893 he returned to Covington and constructed this home in 1895. He lived here until his death in 1935.

611 Washington. Queen Anne Cottage, c. 1890. Contributing
Second from left side of photo 0010

615 Washington. Bungalow, Gable-front, c. 1915. Contributing

621 Washington. Gabled-ell, c. 1880. Contributing

701 Washington. Federal/I-house, c. 1855. Non-contributing

709 Washington. Lewsader House, Queen Anne, c. 1895. Contributing

715 Washington. Ranch, c. 1975. Non-contributing

721 Washington. Allen & Ola Noble House, Italianate, c. 1885. Contributing

Washington Street, south side beginning at Eighth Street

722 Washington. I-house, c. 1860. Contributing

714 Washington. Judge Philpot House, Italianate, c. 1870. Contributing
Left side of photo 0015
The house is two stories and has a low-pitched hipped roof. The walls are covered with vinyl siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has 2/2 wood windows with wood shutters. The house features a cornice with decorative scroll brackets and rows of dentils on its frieze. The front facade is divided into three bays with a window in the two westernmost bays on the first and second floors. The east bay has a porch and entry on the first floor and a balcony and door on the second floor. The porch has wide wood posts on its outside corners that support the balcony floor. Wide fluted pilasters are on the porch's inside corners, against the front wall. The entry is composed of a wood door with side-lites and transom windows divided by posts. The side-lites and outside transom windows have been covered with wood. The transom window above the door is divided into four panes of glass. The balcony has wood corner posts and a balustrade composed of iron pickets. The balcony door is wood and has a window in its upper half. The perimeter of the property has an iron picket fence.

The house was constructed for Fountain County Judge Claude Philpot and his wife Opha "Offie" in about 1870. They lived in the home into the 1930s.

710 Washington. Gabled-ell, c. 1890. Contributing
Second from left side of photo 0015

702 Washington. George McComas House/Cape Cod, c. 1878. Contributing
The home was constructed by George McComas in about 1878. McComas was a businessman and part owner of the Sullivan-McComas Building once located on the northeast corner of the public square. The house originally faced 7th Street, but a remodel of the house in the 1930s/40s changed the front door to Washington Street.

622 Washington. Gable-front, c. 1860. Non-contributing

616 Washington. I-house, c. 1860. Contributing

602 Washington. William Sewell House, Italianate/Greek Revival, 1867. Contributing
National Register of Historic Places

Photo 0016
The house is two-and-a-half stories with a front gable. The foundation is composed of stone and the walls are composed of brick. Most of the house has 6/6 wood windows with stone sills and lintels and wood shutters. The roof has pairs of decorative brackets supporting its eaves. The gables have cornice returns with a pair of brackets under each return. A long one-story wing is located on the southeast corner of the house; the wing is period to the home's construction. The house has a porch across the full-width of the front facade. The porch has thin columns with side brackets that join between the posts to form a flattened arch. Pairs of small brackets support the eaves of the porch roof. Decorative iron railings form a balcony wall on top of the porch roof.

The front façade is divided into three bays. The west bay has the entry on the first floor and a balcony door on the second floor. The entry is composed of a wood door and full-round arch side-lites separated from the door by pilasters. The entry has elliptical transom windows divided by scrolled brackets. The balcony door is wood and has side-lites and a transom. The side-lites and transom are divided into four panes of glass. The middle and east bays have 6/9 windows on the first floor and 6/6 windows are the second floor. The front gable wall has a 6/6 full-round arched window centered in it. The perimeter of the property has an iron picket fence.

The house was constructed for William Sewell in 1867 upon his move to Covington. Sewell was an early money lender in the area. Sewell's son, David and his wife, Lena Mayer, later lived in the home. David Sewell was also a money lender and abstractor. The house remained in the family until 1972.

522 Washington. Gable-front, 1894. Contributing

516 Washington. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

512 Washington. Bungalow, c. 1920. Contributing

418 Washington. Mayer House, Italianate/Greek Revival, 1870. Contributing
The house is two stories and has a low-pitched hipped roof. The foundation is composed of stone and the walls are composed of brick. The house has 2/2 wood windows with stone sills and stone hoods with keystones. The house features a tall freize board with decorative scroll brackets that divide windows and panels that alternate around the top of the building. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. An addition was constructed on the west and south sides of the house c. 2000, but the original house is identifiable and its front facade has been left unaltered.

The front facade is divided into five bays. The center bay has a porch and entry on its first floor and a balcony door on its second floor. The porch has a concrete stoop and wide wood posts on its outside corners. The posts support the porch roof which functions as a balcony on the second floor. The balcony has a short decorative iron railing that forms the balcony wall. The balcony door is wood and has a window in its upper half. The outer two bays on each side of the center have a window on the first and second floors.

The house was constructed for Michael Mayer, Sr., who was born in Wurtemburg, Germany in 1825. Mayer came to the United States in 1847, and to Covington in 1856. At first, Mayer conducted a bakery and confectionary business until 1880. In 1882, he partnered with George Meitzger and opened a hardware business on the north side of the public square. Mayer died in 1904. The house was later used as a funeral home by C. C. Crumley, the Hegg family, and then the DeVerter family.

Jefferson Street, north side beginning at Eighth Street

721 Jefferson. Hall-and-parlor, c. 1900. Contributing

715 Jefferson. American Small House, c. 1960. Non-contributing

709 Jefferson. Hall-and-parlor, c. 1860. Non-contributing

703 Jefferson. Italianate/I-house, c. 1870. Contributing

621 Jefferson. Hall-and-parlor, c. 1870. Contributing

615 Jefferson. Ranch/contemporary, c. 1990. Non-contributing

609 Jefferson. Queen Anne, c. 1895. Non-contributing

603 Jefferson. Free-Classic, 1889. Contributing

521 Jefferson. Clark House, Federal/I-house-5 bay, c. 1865. Contributing
The house is two stories and has side gables. The walls are covered with vinyl siding and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has 1/1 vinyl windows. The front facade is divided into five bays. The center bay has an entry door on the first floor and a window on the second floor. The entry door is wood and has a window divided into six panes of glass in its top over two tall narrow panels. A low-pitched gabled roof shelters the door and a concrete stoop. The gabled roof is supported by wood knee braces. The other bays have a 1/1 window on their first and second floors.

515 Jefferson. House/Bungalow, c. 1860/c. 1920. Contributing

501 Jefferson. Valentine Livengood House, Free-Classic, 1900. Contributing
Photo 0011
The house is two stories and has a high-pitched hipped roof with lower cross gables. The foundation is composed of dark red-colored rusticated brick and a stone water table. The walls are composed of red-colored rusticated brick. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows are mostly 1/1 vinyl with stone sills and lintels. The house has a porch that is the full-width of the front facade and wraps around to the west facade. The east end of the porch roof extends to the east to form a porte cochere with a low-pitched gable roof supported by two Doric columns. Red-colored rusticated brick composes tapered piers that extend up through the porch floor to support columns. The piers have stone caps and a wood balustrade between them. The porch has Doric columns, a wood floor and a shed roof. The stone entry steps are located at the southwest corner of the porch. The top step is carved with “V. E. Livengood 1900”. A short gable that forms a pediment is above the steps and contains a carved wood panel. Dentils support the bottom of the pediment.

The east end of the front façade has a lower, projecting cross gable. The first and second floors of that section each have a pair of centered 1/1 windows with stone sills and the gable is covered with vinyl siding. The entry door is located in the recessed portion of the façade. It is wood with a window in its upper half. A short wood window with a stone sill is located west of the door. A wide, short wood window with a stone sill and lintel is centered in the second floor of the recessed portion of the front façade. The top of the hipped roof features a short gable covered with vinyl siding. Another projecting cross gable, which terminates the wrap-around porch, is located on the west side of the house. The sides of this section are angled and contain 1/1 windows on both floors. A large chimney is centered on the front of the projecting gable. The gable is covered with vinyl siding and is enclosed at the bottom with a pent roof. Valentine Livengood was a teacher and later an attorney in Covington.

<u>Jefferson Street, south side beginning at Eighth Street</u>

514 Jefferson. I-house, c. 1870. Contributing

518 Jefferson. Central-passage, c. 1900. Non-contributing

614 Jefferson. Central gable, c. 1870. Non-contributing

620 Jefferson. Prather House, Queen Anne, c. 1890. Contributing
Photo 0014
The house is two stories in a gabled-ell plan. The front gable is located on the west end of the front façade and a porch is located in the ell. The house has a foundation composed of molded concrete block. The walls are covered with clapboards. The house has 1/1 wood windows. A frieze board with rows of modillions supports the eaves. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The porch has a wood floor and square columns with chamfered edges. The front wall of the porch has a wide set of steps. The west half of the porch is a vestibule. It has a window on its front wall and a door on its east wall. The door is wood with a window in its upper half. A large half-round arched window divided into multiple small square panes of art glass is centered in the back wall of the porch. Three courses of wood shingles form a band at the top of the porch walls. The porch has a hipped roof.

The northwest corner of the first floor is cut away, and corner brackets support the wall above. A keyhole window is located in the corner wall. A wide window is centered in the first floor wall. Eight courses of wood shingles form a band at the top of the first floor. A wide window is centered in the second floor of the front gable. The gable has a pent roof that encloses the bottom of the gable and is supported by a row of modillions. The pent roof and the gabled wall are covered with wood shingles. A window banded by small panes of glass is centered in the gable wall. A fan pattern composed of trim boards is above the window in the peak of the gable. The east-facing ell has its corners cut away on the first and second floors. One-over-one windows are located in each of the corner walls and front wall on both floors of the ell. A band of shingles divides the first and second floors. The gable is enclosed by a pent roof. The pent roof and gabled wall are covered with shingles.

The home was constructed for Henry and Alice Prather in about 1890. It later became home to the Jesse Smith family in about 1917. Smith ran a grocery store on the south side of the public square. They lost the home during the Great Depression.

702 Jefferson. Brown House, Italianate, c. 1890. Contributing

708 Jefferson. Ranch, c. 1960. Non-contributing

712 Jefferson. Gable-front, c. 1890. Contributing

716 Jefferson. Central-passage, c. 1870. Contributing

722 Jefferson. Hall-and-parlor, c. 1870. Contributing

Harrison Street (north side)

501 Harrison. Federal, c. 1840. Contributing
Left side of photo 0023

521 Harrison. Allen-Cates House, Italianate/I-house, c. 1870. Contributing
Photo 0013
The house is two stories and has a low-pitched hipped roof with flared eaves. The foundation is composed of cut stone. The walls are covered with clapboards and wide corner boards. The house has 1/1 wood windows with flat window hoods. The house features a tall frieze board with decorative brackets and panels. A panel and pair of brackets align with each window on the second floor. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front facade is divided into three bays. The center bay has the entry door on the first floor and a window on the second floor. The door has two panels in its lower half and a window in its upper half. The other two bays have two windows in the first and second floors. The house has a front porch that is located across the entry and the inside windows of the first floor. The porch has a concrete floor and clapboards on its walls. It has four turned posts with elaborately carved side and front brackets that support the low-pitched shed roof. A tall freize board is located between the posts at the top of the porch walls. The porch may have been constructed at a later period, c. 1885. A section of this house was constructed in 1843 with later additions made in 1870 and 1929. It was home to Covington's first mayor, James Allen.

601 Harrison. I-house, c. 1890. Non-contributing

617 Harrison. Gabled-ell, c. 1890. Contributing

621 Harrison. Gable-front, c. 1880. Non-contributing

Harrison Street (south side)

608 Harrison. Ranch, c. 1960. Non-contributing

620 Harrison. John Allen House, I-house, 1864. Contributing

Crockett Street (north side with resources only)

401 Crockett. Central-gable, c. 1870. Non-contributing

409 Crockett. T-plan, c. 1890. Contributing

415 Crockett. Bungalow, c. 1925. Contributing

501 Crockett. Queen Anne, T-plan, c. 1890. Non-contributing

513 Crockett. Hall-and-parlor, c. 1890. Non-contributing

615 Crockett. T-plan, c. 1890. Contributing

621 Crockett. Hall-and-parlor, c. 1860. Contributing

Johnson Street

421 Johnson (north side). House/Cape Cod, c. 1865/c. 1925. Non-contributing
The house is one-and-a-half stories with side gables. The walls are covered with clapboards and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has 6/6 wood windows. A one-story wing with a gabled roof is located on the northwest corner of the west side of the house. The entry is centered on the front wall. It has a concrete stoop with vinyl railings. The entry has a wood surround with a broken pediment. The door is a six-panel wood door. Two tall windows are centered in the east and west sides of the front wall. Small dormers with gabled roofs are located in the east and west sides of the front of the house. The dormers have a 6/6 window on their front wall. A chimney is centered at the top of the roof. The front wall of the wing has a 6/6 window centered in it.

The house was constructed prior to 1867 by an early doctor in the city named Jones. The Marvin Cook family also lived in the house. Cook was a manager of the Fountain Trust Company. Later it was known as the Seth Harmon house. Harmon was a Fountain County Commissioner. Due to late 20th century renovations, the house no longer is considered contributing.

416 Johnson (south side). Ranch, c. 1960. Non-contributing

516 Johnson (south side). Greek Revival/Gable-front, c. 1860. Contributing

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.
- [x] 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.)

Property is:

- [ ] 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1830 – 1958

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Liese and Ludwig

Brown, Charles

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1830, the estimated year for construction of the oldest extant building in the district at 713 Liberty Street (Dr. Hamilton House, third from right side of photo 0006). The period ends in 1958 when construction was completed on First Baptist Church at 518 Fifth Street (right side of photo 0023); it is the last contributing building constructed in the district. Several homes, mostly ranch houses, were constructed in the district after the period of significance; these are considered non-contributing to the historical importance of the district specifically as it relates to architecture.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Covington Residential Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for Architecture. The district has an impressive collection of early 19th century to early 20th century homes and a few public buildings that represent a broad range of styles popular during the period of significance. Due to the city's early settlement and prosperity, many of the early homes constructed in the district are large with impressive architectural design. These include excellent examples of the Federal style, Greek and Gothic Revival styles, and Italianate style. Good examples of the Queen Anne, Free Classic, and Colonial Revival styles also are located in the district. The city's leading merchants and professionals lived in the district which often led to the homes' scale and embellishments. Several of the houses also have connections to national figures in politics, literature, and art. This is discussed in the developmental history after this section.

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

ARCHITECTURE

Vernacular Architecture

The Covington Residential Historic District has several types of vernacular architectural design, particularly related to the early founding of the city. These examples include variations of the gable-front, hall-and-parlor, central-passage, central-gable, and I-house types. While a few of the vernacular types have elements of architectural styles popular during the period, many are simple examples of the type.

The earliest extant house in the district was constructed as a simple hall-and-parlor design in about 1830 by Dr. Hamilton at 713 Liberty Street (third from right side of photo 0006). There are seven examples of this house type in the district; most were constructed between about 1860 and 1870. The hall-and-parlor house-type is one or one-and-a-half stories with two rooms side by side without a corridor to separate them. The type has side gables and its front façade is typically asymmetrical due to the placement of the entry door centered in one of the rooms. The house type traces its roots to medieval England and had popularity in the colonies around the Chesapeake Bay area in the United States. As the house type moved westward with pioneers it was often constructed with logs. The simple construction of the type made it popular into the later part of the 1800s.

The other house type closely related to the hall-and-parlor house is the central-passage type. As the name implies, the central-passage has a room on each side of a central hallway that extends from the front to the back of the house. There are seven examples of this type in the district ranging in construction dates from 1842 through c. 1900. The earliest example is located at 516 Fourth Street (right side of photo 0019). The building was constructed by Fountain County in 1842 for use by the county clerk, auditor, and recorder. It was originally located on the public square in the downtown district, but was relocated to this site early in its history.

A house type related to the central-passage type is the central-gable house. The main floor plan is organized around a central passage, and typically includes a stairway in the central hall for a second floor. The house has a high-pitched roof with side gables and a high-pitched central gable on the front, and sometimes back, of the house. The type was almost always associated with the Gothic Revival style because of its steeply-pitched roof. There are eight examples of this house type in the district; they were constructed between c. 1860 and 1875. Good examples of this type are located at 721 and 521 Fifth Street. They were constructed in about 1870 and have minor features of the Gothic Revival style (see photo 0026 for the house at 721 Fifth Street; 521 Fifth Street is seen second from the left in photo 0002).

The I-House became widely used throughout the Midwestern United States. It is identified by its side gables, single-pile construction, and full two-story height. While the hall-and-parlor and central-passage types probably represent some of

the earliest residential types in Covington, the I-House is best identified with the early gentry class in the city. Houses of this form were constructed between the 17th and into the 20th centuries in the United States. As a folk tradition of American architecture, the form began to fall out of fashion in the late 19th century, particularly in cities where building lots were typically arranged with their narrow sides fronting the street. Fortunately, in Covington many of its lots were not subdivided and the broader houses were able to be maintained as originally constructed. The I-House was often constructed in the styles popular during the time it was built, most commonly the Federal and Greek Revival styles. The Covington Residential Historic District has thirteen examples of I-House construction. These were constructed between about 1833 through c. 1910; however, most were constructed prior to 1880. The oldest example is the Hetfield House, located at 417 Liberty Street (photo 0008). It was built between 1832 and 1837 with elements of both the Federal and Greek Revival styles. Other good examples of the type are located at 501 Washington Street (Duncan House, c. 1849, left side of photo 0024) and 521 Harrison Street (Allen-Cates House, c. 1870, photo 0013). The latter has features of the Italianate style.

Another early house type associated with the growing prosperity of a community is double-pile construction. A double-pile house has two rooms in front and two rooms in back, usually to each side of a central hall, and is typically two stories. The homes usually have a low-pitched hipped roof. The best examples of this type of house in the district include the Mayer House located at 418 Washington Street; it was constructed in 1870. The Hamilton-Reed House is also a good example of the type. It is located at 620 Liberty Street (photo 0018) and was built between c. 1835 and 1886. Both houses have elements of the Italianate and Greek Revival styles.

Variations of gable-front construction are also prevalent in the district, but not as common as what may be typically found in residential districts of the same period. There are eighteen examples of simple gable-front house types in the district. These were constructed between about 1833 through c. 1900. The earliest example is the Dr. Weldon-Savage House located at 610 Fourth Street (photo 0020). It was built between 1833 and 1834 and has a broad front gable. Other good examples of gable-front construction are located at 602 Washington (Sewell House, 1867, photo 0016) and 802 Fourth Street (Dr. Jones House, c. 1855, right side of photo 0021). The Sewell House has elements of both the Italianate and Greek Revival styles and the Jones House was constructed in the Greek Revival style. The district also has a few examples of the T-plan, gabled-ell and gable-front-and-wing house types. These were constructed later during the 1880s-1900s. As the density of residential areas increased over time, lots were often split or platted smaller to accommodate a growing population that was still connected to its central business district. Smaller lots often restricted house construction to narrower front walls. Variations of gable-front design became a logical choice for more densely platted neighborhoods.

Architectural Styles

The Covington Residential Historic District has several excellent examples of architectural styles popular during the period of significance. These include some early styles like the Federal style, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italianate style. The district also includes examples of later styles and types like the Queen Anne and Free Classic styles, American Foursquare, Bungalow, and Colonial Revival style.

The Federal style is one of the earliest architectural styles in the district. The Hetfield House (photo 0008), located at 417 Liberty Street, is a fairly typical example of the style and is the earliest example of the style in the district. It was constructed between 1832 and 1837. The house is two stories with side-gabled parapet walls with central chimneys in each wall. It has a symmetrical front facade, formal entry portico, and 6/6 windows. The Fountain County Clerk's office at 516 Fourth Street is a simple example of the style. It was constructed in 1842 and is one story. Another early example of the style is located at 501 Harrison Street (left side of photo 0023). It is two stories with two gabled dormers in its front facade. There are six examples of the Federal style in the district; they were constructed between 1832 and 1865. The Federal style was popular after the American Revolution and during the first decades of the 19th century. Features of the style included a formal, usually symmetrical, arrangement of its front facade, 6/6 windows, and a formal entry portico.

Another early style in the district is the Greek Revival style. Greek Revival was the dominant style of American domestic architecture between about 1830-1850 during which its popularity led it to be called the "National Style". The style was particularly common in areas of rapid development during the 1830s-1850s. There was increasing interest in classical buildings in the United States at the close of the 18th century based on Roman and earlier Greek examples found through archaeological investigations. Two factors enhanced the Greek influence in the United States: the War of Greek Independence during the 1820s and 1830s and the War of 1812. The Grecian war found sympathetic citizens in the

United States and the American war with the British in 1812 lessened the interest in British architecture. The Greek Revival style seemed only appropriate for a nation undergoing a new experiment in governing, democracy, that had philosophical roots based on Grecian models of governing. There are eight examples of this style in the district, though some have a blending of more than one style. The Dr. Jones House, located at 802 Fourth Street, is a fairly typical example of the style used on a gable-front house type (right side of photo 0021). It was constructed in about 1855. The house is two stories and has a broad front gable with cornice returns. The front façade has a formal arrangement with its entryway in the south side end. The entryway is composed of side-lites and transoms typical of the style. Two other important examples of the style in the district are located at 702 Sixth Street (Ristine-Savage House, 1852, photo 0012) and 620 Liberty Street (Hamilton-Reed House, c. 1835/1886, photo 0018). The two homes are examples of the style on the double-pile house type. One of the most character-defining features of these homes is the tall frieze boards that form a cornice at the tops of their walls and the frieze-band windows located in it. The Hamilton-Reed House has a particularly formal front façade with a wide central entryway composed of side-lites and a fan-lite transom.

There are two periods of the Gothic Revival style present in the district. The earlier period of the style is represented by seven examples of side-gabled homes with steeply-pitched central gables. Though none of these have strong features of the style, like pointed-arch windows, the prevalence of this house type during the period of the style's popularity is important to note. The best examples of these were constructed in about 1865 and are located at 721 and 216 Fifth Street. The example at 721 Fifth Street has walls composed of brick, a portico, 4/4 wood windows, and a balcony door in its central gable (photo 0026). The example at 216 Fifth Street is similar, except that its walls are covered with stucco and its porch has carpentry work more typical of the style. The Gothic Revival style was popular during the middle part of the 19th century, but faded as the popularity of the Italianate style grew. Characteristic details of the Gothic Revival style include high-pitched roofs, windows with pointed arches or drip moldings, and shaped trim on the gables. The most typical arrangements of the style on houses were side gable walls with a centered wall gable and front-gabled houses.

A later revival of the Gothic style occurred in the late 1800s and remained popular well into the first half of the 20th century. It was most commonly used for religious buildings and collegiate academic buildings. Two of the three churches located in the district used the Late Gothic Revival style when they constructed their buildings. The Covington United Methodist Church at 419 Washington Street was constructed in 1889 (photo 0003). It was constructed with a cross plan with steeply-pitched cross gables. It has a corner entry and bell tower, buttresses, and large pointed-arched lancet windows composed of art glass. The Covington Church of Christ at 615 Fifth Street was constructed in 1901 (third from left side of photo 0002). The building was also constructed in a cross plan with cross gables. The church has a corner entry and bell tower and buttresses. While still pointed, the arched windows are broader with less steeply-pointed arches. The windows are composed of lancet windows with art glass.

The Italianate style was another popular style used in the district. The Italianate style was popular 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. 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. Excellent examples of the Italianate style include the McMannomy-Coffing House at 701 Sixth Street (photo 0005). It was constructed in 1886 and has wide-overhanging eaves supported by rows of scrolled brackets. It has a wide two-story bay on the front of the house. Another example of the style is the Allen-Cates House located at 521 Harrison Street (photo 0013). It was constructed in about 1870 and has a simple, but formal, arrangement of windows and doors on its front facade. Its walls are covered with clapboards and it has a cornice with scroll brackets under its eaves. Another good example of the Italianate style is the Judge Philpot House located at 714 Washington Street (left side of photo 0015). It is an example of an Italianate cube with a low-pitched hipped roof. It was built in c. 1870 and has a cornice with decorative brackets and rows of dentils.

Features of the Italianate style were often blended with other architectural styles in the district including Federal and Greek Revival. This general blending of styles in Covington is most evident on the Sewell House located at 602 Washington Street (photo 0016). It was built in 1867 using elements of the Greek Revival style, such as cornice returns on the front gable, and Italianate style, such as the paired brackets supporting the eaves. The front porch has flattened arches at the top of its walls between its columns, a feature more typical of the Gothic Revival style. The house also has 6/6 windows

and entry and balcony doorways composed of side-lites and transoms. Other examples of the Italianate style blended with popular 19th century styles include the Hamilton-Reed House (620 Liberty, c. 1835/1886, photo 0018), Ristine-Savage House (702 Sixth Street, 1852, photo 0012), and the Mayer House (418 Washington, 1870). All three homes have tall frieze boards and freize-band windows, but include pairs of brackets on their cornices that flank the windows in the freize board.

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 proceeding Elizabethan and Jacobean era. Half-timbering and patterned brickwork found in the Queen Anne style in the United States most closely follow the work of Shaw and his colleagues in England. The spindlework and free classic subtypes are American interpretations and became the most dominant form of the style in the United States. The pre-cut designs and architectural details were made available by the increased use of railroads that transported the products to growing towns. As free classic adaptations were made to the Queen Anne style, they increased in popularity and the transition to Classical Revival and other competing styles occurred with ease. There are thirteen examples of the Queen Anne style in the district. A few good examples are located at 603 Fourth Street and 603 Washington Street. The DeHaven House, located at 603 Fourth Street, was constructed in 1880. Its most impressive features include a large fanlite in its front gable and an impressive porch with wide arched openings with lattice work. Another example of the Queen Anne style is located at 620 Jefferson Street (photo 0014). It was constructed in about 1890 for the Prather family. It has a gabled-ell plan with a lower front cross gable. The cross gable has a cut-away corner with a keyhole window on the first floor. The house has a band of wood shingles between its first and second floors and in its gable walls.

The Free Classic style was more formal than the Queen Anne style and typically used simple columns and Classical features rather than turned spindlework found in the Queen Anne style. There are seven examples of the Free Classic style in the district. The most impressive example is the Valentine Livengood House, located at 501 Jefferson Street (photo 0011). It was built in 1900 and its walls are composed of two tones of rusticated bricks. It has asymmetrical massing with a steeply-pitched hipped roof and lower cross gables. The house has a porch that wraps around its southwest corner and extends to its east end to cover a porte cochere. The entry to the porch is located on its southwest corner. The porch has simple columns and balusters.

The American Foursquare, sometimes called a cube house or a Cornbelt cube, became a popular house type in the Midwest by the end of the 1890s and grew to significant use during the first few decades of the 19th century. The house is characterized as a basic two-story box with an arrangement of three or four rooms on each level, and a low-pitched hipped or pyramidal roof. Frequently the roof has at a minimum an attic dormer in its front side, if not multiple sides. The house type was used both in rural areas and in new developments in cities and towns. It may be related to the western bungalow form, generally, but was further developed for increased spatial needs. The district has six examples of the American Foursquare; they were constructed between about 1903 and 1917. One of the best examples of the style is located at 810 Fourth Street (second from right side in photo 0021). It was built in about 1903. Wood clapboards cover its first floor and shingles cover its second floor. It has a full-width front porch with columns on brick piers. The roof has flared eaves and a dormer with a hipped roof centered on its front slope. A large example of the style is located at 615 Liberty Street (second from right side of photo 0007). Russell Allen built the house in about 1917. Its walls are covered with stucco and its roof also has flared eaves.

There are nine examples of the Bungalow/Craftsman style in the district. They were built between about 1907 and 1935. The best example of the Craftsman style is located at 302 Fifth Street. The Harden House (photo 0025) was constructed in about 1915. Its walls are composed of brick and it has low-pitched jerkin head roofs. The front façade has a wide porch and dormer. A late example of a Craftsman bungalow is located at 515 Fifth Street (left side of photo 0002). It was built in 1935 for Lura Ward. Its walls are composed of brick. It has Craftsman style windows and side gables with wide overhanging eaves. The Johnson House, located at 805 Sixth Street, is a fairly typical example of a bungalow. It has an incised front porch and a large gabled dormer on its front wall. The roof has exposed rafters under its eaves and the porch roof extends to the south to cover a porte cochere. The Craftsman Style was inspired primarily by the work of brothers Charles and Henry Greene in California. Their work spanned from 1893 to 1914; in 1903 they began applying Craftsman details to simple bungalows that quickly became popularized by several home magazines of the period. The term bungalow originates in India where it refers to a low house surrounded by porches. The American form of the bungalow began in California and spread quickly through the country as an acceptable and desirable style for the growing middle class in quickly developing suburbs. These homes were popularized in pattern books and other home magazines, again

through the work of the Greene brothers of California. The bungalow and Craftsman style were popular from about 1905-1935.

There are only five examples of the Colonial Revival style in the district; one is a contemporary example located at 800 Liberty Street. The best example is located at 719 Liberty Street (right side of photo 0006). It was constructed between 1923 and 1924 by the Boggs family. It has a steeply-pitched roof with side gables. The house has one-story wings on each side of its front wall, an entryway with columns and a fanlite transom, and a wide dormer across the full-width of the front wall and two quarter fanlites on each of its side gables. The Colonial Revival style gained popularity after the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 where it was heralded as an expression of the American identity. The style became increasingly popular in the early 1900's and remained a desired style through the first half of the twentieth century. This revival of the style borrowed from Colonial America in form and ornamentation.

There are a few other architectural styles that were popular during the period that are represented by single examples in the district. One is the Renaissance Revival style that was used when Michael Mayer, Jr. had his home constructed in 1907 at 522 Fourth Street (second from right side of photo 0019). The house has features typical of the style that include a full-width front porch with three large arches that form the front wall of the porch. The second floor extends out over the front porch and has a small porch centered on its front facade. That porch has a row of three arches supported by stone columns composing its front wall. The walls are composed of brick and the roof has wide overhanging eaves. The Covington Carnegie Library was constructed between 1912 and 1913 at 622 Fifth Street in the Neoclassical style (photo 0022). The library has an impressive front portico with wide stone pilasters and columns that support a full pediment centered on the building. There are also a few smaller cottages in the district constructed toward the end of the period of significance. The best example is located at 615 Sixth Street. It was built in about 1940 and has features of the English Cottage style. The house has side gables with a steeply-pitched roof. An entry is centered on the house in a small gabled extension. It has a small, narrow window in the top of its gable wall.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

While the Covington Residential Historic District derives its historical importance primarily based on architecture, many of the district's residents were prominent local merchants and professionals, political figures, and other nationally-known individuals. Leading Covington merchants who constructed their homes in the district include Michael Mayer, Sr. and Michael Mayer, Jr., who lived at 418 Washington Street (1870) and 522 Fourth Street (1907, second from right side of photo 0019), respectively. The Mayers owned a large hardware business on the north side of the downtown district's public square. Morris Herzog, owner the "The Leader", a large dry goods establishment on the east side of the square, constructed his home in 1888 at 617 Fourth Street. Fremont (Mont) Boord, who came to Covington in 1866, built his home in 1908 at 802 Fifth Street. Boord had a large furniture store on the east side of the square. Colonel McMannomy, who was responsible for enlisting soldiers during the Civil War, had a home constructed for his daughter, Emma Coffing, at 701 Sixth Street in 1886 (photo 0005).

Other professionals constructed their homes in the district. These included several doctors and attorneys. Dr. Hamilton constructed his first house at 713 Washington Street in about 1830 (third house from right in photo 0006). A few years later he built a new home at 620 Liberty Street (photo 0018). That home became the residence of a prominent Covington banker, Sampson Reed, in 1886. Reed was the president of the Citizens Bank. Dr. C. V. Jones built a home in about 1855 at 802 Fourth Street (right side of photo 0021) and Dr. Weldon constructed the first two-story home in Covington at 610 Fourth Street (photo 0020). Valentine Livengood, a prominent attorney, constructed a large home in 1900 at 501 Jefferson Street (photo 0011) and Lucas Nebeker, also an attorney, built his home at 603 Washington Street (left side of photo 0010). A few of Fountain County's judges also lived in the district. These included Judge Philpot, who built his home in about 1870 at 714 Washington Street (left side of photo 0015), and Joseph Ristine who built his home in 1852 at 702 Sixth Street (0012). Judge Schoonover later lived in the same home. William Sewell, who came to Covington in 1867, constructed his home at 602 Washington Street (photo 0016); Sewell and his son David, who also lived in the home, were involved in financing. William Layton, a banker, constructed a home at 416 Fifth Street in 1907.

The first mayor of Covington built his home c. 1870 at 521 Harrison Street (photo 0013). James Allen became Covington's mayor when the town incorporated as a city in 1888. T. H. McGeorge, mayor from 1912-1917, lived at 318 Fifth Street. A few other more nationally-known politicians also called the district home. Senator Daniel Voorhees, known in Washington

D.C. as the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash" lived at 503 Fourth Street (photo 0001) and Congresswoman Cecil Harden lived at 302 Fifth Street (photo 0025) while she served in Congress from 1949-1959. Enos Nebeker returned to Covington to build his home in 1894 at 603 Liberty Street (third from right side of photo 0007). Nebeker served as the United States Treasurer during President Benjamin Harrison's administration. In 1852, Senator Edward Hannegan attended a wedding at his brother-in-law, Capt. John Duncan's home at 501 Washington Street (seen on left side of photo 0024). During an altercation Hannegan stabbed and mortally wounded Duncan, which ended a planned presidential bid by Hannegan.

A nationally-known author, General Lew Wallace, was a resident of Covington during his early years practicing law. While Wallace's house is outside of the district, the attorney who later wrote *Ben Hur* used a room in the Fountain County Clerk's building at 516 Fourth Street (right side of photo 0019) as his office during his time in Covington. Eugene Savage, who became a nationally-known artist of the Midwestern Regional style during the early 1900s, was born at his grandfather's (Dr. Weldon) physician's office at 610 Fourth Street in 1883 (photo 0020). His mother, Ann Savage, purchased the Ristine House at 702 Sixth Street (photo 0012) in 1883 where the artist grew to adulthood. Eugene Savage was later commissioned to return to Covington and paint several large murals in the courthouse when it was constructed during the 1930s.

Covington's location near the Wabash River drove the town's early development from the time it was platted in 1826 into the 1840s. The population reached between 150 and 200 by 1830. The Wabash & Erie Canal reached Covington in 1846, and then was completed to Evansville in 1853. This, along with the construction of a drawbridge over the Wabash River in 1851, provided further development of the community. The town incorporated in 1852 and the first railroad reached the community in 1861. Sidewalks were first introduced around the public square in 1860 and the first streetlights were placed around the square and on public building lots, including the church lots, in 1876. Covington incorporated as a city in 1888. Liberty Street was designated as State Highway 136 through Covington, but when I-74 was constructed around the south side of the city in 1970, through traffic to Danville, Illinois was greatly reduced.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Architectural and Historical Tour of Covington, 1990

Architectural Styles of Fountain County, Indiana. Historic Landmarks of Fountain County, 2004

Beckwith, H. W. History of Fountain County. Chicago: H. H. Hill & N. Iddings, 1881.

Covington Historical Homes Tour, May 1, 1976

Federal Census for Covington, Indiana: 1880, 1900, 1910, and 1920

History of Fountain County, Indiana. Dallas: Taylor Publishing Company, 1983.

Jakle, John A. *Common Houses in America's Small Towns*. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1989.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2006.

Royal, Josephine, *Fountain County 1826-1976*.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Covington, Indiana: 1887, 1892, 1899, 1905, and 1910

Troy Township Historical Homes Tour, October 20, 1963

Welcome to Covington, Volume 1, 2007. Fountain County Genealogy Society, publisher

Welcome to Covington, Volume 2, 2008. Fountain County Genealogy Society, publisher

Covington Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Fountain County, IN
County and State

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): 045-137-32001-104, 045-137-33022-0026, 045-137-33040-042, 045-137-33044-045

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 30 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	466671	4443596
2	16	466654	4442977
3	16	466041	4442977
4	16	466038	4443590

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

Beginning at the southeast corner of the intersection of Pearl Street with the alley separating Third and Fourth Streets, face southeast and follow a line with the south edge of Pearl Street to the east property line of 722 Sixth Street. Turn south and follow a line to the south side of the alley immediately north of Crocket Street. Turn east and follow a line with the south side of the alley to the west side of Seventh Street. Turn south and follow a line with the west edge of Seventh Street to its intersection with the alley between Jefferson and Harrison Streets. Turn east and follow a line with the south edge of the alley to the west edge of Eighth Street. Turn south and follow a line with the west edge of Eighth Street to a line extended east from the north side of the alley south of Liberty Street. Turn west and continue in a line with the north side of the alley, including the lots of 708, 710, and 800 Liberty Street, to the east side of Fifth Street. Turn north and follow a line with the east edge of Fifth Street to the north side of Liberty Street. Turn west and follow a line to the east edge of the alley between Fifth and Fourth Streets. Turn north and follow the east edge of the alley to the north side of Jefferson Street. Turn west and follow a line with the north side of Jefferson Street to the east edge of the alley between Third and Fourth Streets. Turn north and follow a line to the south side of Pearl Street, or the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries were selected based on the architectural significance and integrity of the homes within the district. While the areas to the north, east, and west are also residential in nature, generally the scale, age, and historical integrity of the homes change to the extent of rendering many non-contributing. Within the district boundaries are the best examples of historic residential architecture and many of the community's most historic homes due to their association with individuals who have contributed to the history of Covington.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kurt West Garner

organization Landmarks of Fountain County/PIP date September 10, 2013

street & number 12954 6th Road telephone 574-936-0613

city or town Plymouth state IN zip code 46563

e-mail kwgarner@kwgarner.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Covington Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Covington

County: Fountain State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 29, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Senator Voorhees House, 503 Fourth Street, looking west

1 of 26.

Name of Property: Covington Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Covington

County: Fountain State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 29, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Fifth Street looking north from Jefferson Street

2 of 26.

Name of Property: Covington Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Covington

County: Fountain State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 29, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Covington United Methodist Church, looking west

3 of 26.

Name of Property: Covington Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Covington

County: Fountain State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 29, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Sixth Street looking north from Crockett Street

4 of 26.

Name of Property: Covington Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Covington

County: Fountain State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 29, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: McMannomy-Coffing House, looking west

5 of 26.

Name of Property: Covington Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Covington

County: Fountain State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 29, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Liberty Street looking northwest from Eighth Street

6 of 26.

Name of Property: Covington Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Covington

County: Fountain State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 29, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Liberty Street looking northwest from Seventh Street

7 of 26.

Name of Property: Covington Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Covington

County: Fountain State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 29, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Hetfield House, 417 Liberty Street, looking northwest

8 of 26.

Name of Property: Covington Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Covington

County: Fountain State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 29, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Washington Street looking northwest from Sixth Street

9 of 26.

Name of Property: Covington Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Covington

County: Fountain State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 29, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Washington Street looking northeast from Sixth Street

10 of 26.

Name of Property: Covington Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Covington

County: Fountain State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 29, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Valentine Livengood House, 501 Jefferson Street, looking north

11 of 26.

Name of Property: Covington Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Covington

County: Fountain State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 29, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Ristine-Savage House, 702 Sixth Street, looking northeast

12 of 26.

Name of Property: Covington Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Covington

County: Fountain State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 29, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Allen-Cates House, 521 Harrison Street, looking north

13 of 26.

Name of Property: Covington Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Covington

County: Fountain State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 29, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Prather House, 620 Jefferson Street, looking southwest

14 of 26.

Name of Property: Covington Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Covington

County: Fountain State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 29, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Washington Street looking southwest from Eighth Street

15 of 26.

Name of Property: Covington Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Covington

County: Fountain State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 29, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Sewell House, 602 Washington Street, looking southwest

16 of 26.

Name of Property: Covington Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Covington

County: Fountain State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 29, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Liberty Street looking southwest from Sixth Street

17 of 26.

Name of Property: Covington Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Covington

County: Fountain State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 29, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Hamilton-Reed House, 620 Liberty Street, looking south

18 of 26.

Name of Property: Covington Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Covington

County: Fountain State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 29, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Fourth Street looking northwest from Jefferson Street

19 of 26.

Name of Property: Covington Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Covington

County: Fountain State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 29, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Weldon-Savage House, 610 Fourth Street, looking east

20 of 26.

Name of Property: Covington Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Covington

County: Fountain State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 29, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Fourth Street looking northeast from Johnson Street

21 of 26.

Name of Property: Covington Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Covington

County: Fountain State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 29, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Covington Carnegie Library, looking east

22 of 26.

Name of Property: Covington Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Covington

County: Fountain State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 29, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Harrison Street looking northeast from Fifth Street

23 of 26.

Name of Property: Covington Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Covington

County: Fountain State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 29, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Washington Street looking northeast from Fifth Street

24 of 26.

Name of Property: Covington Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Covington

County: Fountain State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Covington Residential Historic District — Fountain County, IN
Name of Property — County and State

Date Photographed: April 29, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Harden House, 302 Fifth Street, looking northeast

25 of 26.

Name of Property: Covington Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Covington

County: Fountain State: IN

Photographer: Kurt West Garner

Date Photographed: April 29, 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number: Fifth and Johnson Streets, looking southwest

26 of 26.

Property Owner:

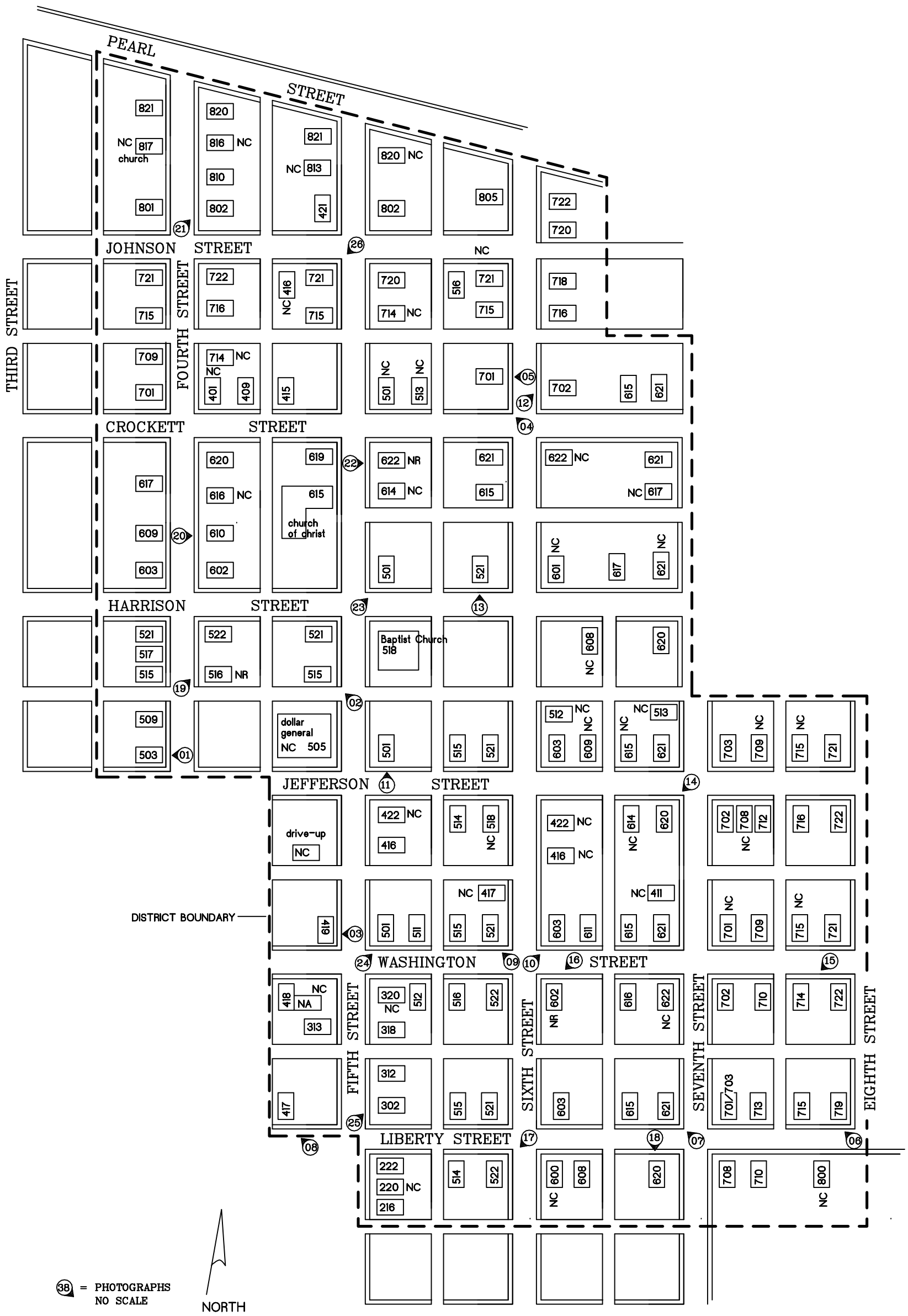
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

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 18 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.



COVINGTON RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
FOUNTAIN COUNTY, INDIANA
110 contributing resources, 3 listed on the National Register (NR), and 42 non-contributing resources (NC)

Covington Residential Historic District, Fountain County, IN #0002

Covington Residential Historic District, Fountain County, IN #0005

Covington Residential Historic District, Fountain County, IN #0006

Covington Residential Historic District, Fountain County, IN #0010

Covington Residential Historic District, Fountain County, IN #0015

Covington Residential Historic District, Fountain County, IN #0019

Covington Residential Historic District, Fountain County, IN #0021

Covington Residential Historic District, Fountain County, IN #0026