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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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

MAR 14 2000
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
& EDUCATION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1. Name of Property

historic name Covington Mills and Mill Village Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Wheat, Collins, and Lott streets and, to the north, the Covington Mills pond and creek.
city, town Covington () vicinity of
county Newton **code** 217
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 30014
() not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property:

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

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing

Noncontributing

buildings	102	11
sites	3	0
structures	3	0
objects	0	0
total	108	11

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of previous listing: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Richard Coates
Signature of certifying official

3-1-00
Date

W. Ray Luce
Director, Historic Preservation Division,
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

Edson H. Beall 4.14.00

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

for

Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

Industry/Processing/Extraction: manufacturing facility, industrial storage, water works

Domestic: single dwelling, multiple dwelling

Commerce: department store

Religion: religious facility

Education: school

Funerary: cemetery

Recreation and Culture: sports facility

Current Functions:

Domestic: single dwelling

Commerce: department store

Religion: religious facility

Funerary: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

Other: saddlebag house

Other: gabled-ell house

Other: pyramidal house

Other: central-hall house

Other: shotgun house

Materials:

foundation Concrete

walls Wood: weatherboard

roof Asphalt

other Stone, Brick

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Covington Mills and Mill Village Historic District consists of the residential mill village and the site of the mill building (since demolished) established by Covington Mills in 1900. The district is located within the city limits of Covington, Georgia, approximately one mile northeast of downtown Covington. The historic district is located on approximately 60 acres on nearly level land. The historic district includes the site of the mill north of the Seaboard rail line and the mill village south of the rail line. The village includes dwellings, a church, church/school, one cemetery, and one commercial building.

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Section 7--Description

The street plan of the Covington Mills Village is an irregular pattern of curvilinear streets that is a marked contrast to the grid-iron patterns of most late-19th-century mill villages (photo 14). Although Wheat Street, the southernmost street in the village, trends in a straight line east and west, Mill and Collins streets comprise two arcs forming a half-circle that "encloses" the majority of the district north of Wheat Street. While most of the streets within the district are straight, they are all short in length and none continue beyond the boundary formed by Wheat, Mill and Collins streets. West of Mill Street is the Covington Mills Cemetery (photo 2), and beyond the cemetery is Lott Street, which contains several historic houses formerly occupied by black mill workers.

Although the mill building is no longer standing, its former location is still quite evident on the north side of the rail line along Mill Street, directly opposite mill store (photo 24). A concrete slab remains where the mill stood. It was a long, two-story brick building that featured windows along the upper level. The mill pond, water tower, and several secondary mill warehouses survive (photos 25-27).

The Covington Mills church and school (photo 23), built by the mill in 1920, served both Methodist and Baptist denominations. Located on Collins Street opposite the mill site, the church and school is a two-story, brick building designed in the Colonial Revival style with a symmetrical front facade distinguished by an elaborate, arched entrance. The building is covered with a standing-seam hip roof and includes stained-glass windows and bands of large ribbon windows.

The mill store is located adjacent to the church/school on Mill Street, opposite the mill site (photo 20). It is a symmetrical, front-gabled brick building with a recessed central entrance flanked by plain iron columns and large display windows with transoms. The two side elevations feature three small fixed-pane windows. Two, large windows on the rear facade have been filled with brick. To the rear (south) of the store is a small house that once served as a barber shop. It was built as a one-room building and has had a rear shed addition.

The second church in the historic district is the Calvary Baptist Church, constructed in 1949 at the corner of North Mill and Wheat streets (photo 3). It is a Colonial Revival-style gable-end brick church building with a center Doric portico on the west front facade. A steeple is located just behind the front gable.

Covington Mills Cemetery is located on level land at the west end of the district (photo 2). It is a small burial ground that remains active. The cemetery is identified by a marble sign that reads "Covington Mill Cemetery." Nearly all of the grave markers are standing granite monuments. A few family plots are marked through the use of squares indicated with granite blocks.

The residential buildings in the historic district are composed of primarily three house types common in Georgia, the saddlebag which was most often a duplex (photo 4-5), gabled-ell cottage (photo 13), and pyramidal cottage (photo 6 and 8). Some of these houses were originally constructed as

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Section 7--Description

duplexes but nearly all are now single-family residences. There is a New South cottage on Mill Street that was originally built as a house for one of the mill overseers. The remaining dwellings, the gabled-ell cottages and saddlebags, are probably the oldest buildings in the district, and most of them are located toward the northeastern portion of the village nearest the mill site. One of the gabled ells was also built for a mill overseer. All but a few of the pyramidal cottages are located on Wheat Street at the southern end of the historic district. These were probably built later than the dwellings closer to the mill. There are also several shotgun houses located on Lott Street at the far west end of the district (photo 1). These houses were constructed for black employees of the mill.

Many of the dwellings in the historic have been altered as the mill sold the houses to mill workers in the late 1950s. Duplexes were converted to single-family houses and indoor plumbing was installed in the mill houses. However, collectively the mill village retains a high level of historic integrity and most houses retain their original design, materials, and craftsmanship.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

Architecture
Industry
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance:

1900-1949

Significant Dates:

1900 - Covington Mills established.
1920 - Methodist Baptist church and school built.
1949 - Calvary Baptist Church built.

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

N/A

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Covington Mill and Mill Village Historic District consists of the historic early 20th century mill community developed for employees of Covington Mills and also includes the site of the former mill complex. The mill is no longer standing because it was damaged by fire in 1986 and later demolished. The slab foundation of the mill building as well as the mill pond, water tower, and several secondary mill buildings survive. The mill village is intact and includes a variety of historic dwelling types as well as a church and church/school, a mill store, and a cemetery.

In the area of architecture, the Covington Mills and Mill Village Historic District is significant in the area of architecture because the architectural styles and building types are representative of buildings found in mill communities during the first half of the 20th century in Georgia. The village includes house types well known in Georgia, including saddlebag houses, gabled-ell houses, central-hall houses, and pyramidal cottages. These house types are found in mill villages throughout Georgia but especially in the Georgia Piedmont. In 1919, the mill purchased materials for a joint Methodist and Baptist church and school building which was designed in the Colonial Revival style. A second Colonial Revival-style church was built in 1949 by the Baptist congregation when it left the mill church and school.

In the area of industry, the Covington Mills and Mill Village Historic District is significant for the role played by Covington Mills in the industrial development of Covington and Newton County. The rise of the textile industry during the second half of the 19th century was critical in the transformation of the South from solely an agricultural-based economy to one that included industrial production. Mills, such as Covington Mills, were once common throughout towns and cities in the Piedmont but many have not survived as the center of the textile industry has shifted from the United States to overseas operations. During its peak, Covington Mills employed 500 workers, making it second only to Porterdale Mills as the largest employer in Newton County.

In the area of community planning and development, the Covington Mills and Mill Village Historic District is significant as an intact example of a planned mill village that was developed by the mill company. The mill village was characterized by a U. S. Labor Department study as a "contour of the site" plan. The 1920 study examined 44 mills and found that 16 were "contour" plans and that 28 reflected "checkerboard" or gridiron plans. The mill built houses, mostly duplexes, that it rented to mill workers. Every four families shared an outhouse. In 1903, the mill constructed a church and school building, which burned two years later. In 1919, the mill purchased materials for a joint Methodist and Baptist church and school building, which is located opposite the mill site on the south side of the rail line. In 1949, the Baptists left the mill church and built a second church in the mill village. In addition, the mill provided land for a cemetery, a baseball field (which has since been reforested), and vegetable garden. Like other mill villages, the Covington mill village was an integral

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component of mill operations. Its contour-type plan includes streets laid out in response to the topography of the area and community landmark buildings sited in prominent locations.

National Register Criteria

Covington Mills and mill village is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A under the themes of industry and community planning and development because the extant mill resources and mill village represent mill operations and mill village life in the Georgia Piedmont. The mill village is also significant under Criterion C under in the area of architecture because the houses associated with the mill village are representative of house types built in mill villages throughout the state.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1900 with the establishment of Covington Mills and ends in 1949, when the Baptist church, the last building constructed in the historic district during the historic period, was constructed.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The site of the Covington Mills, the mill village plan, and the cemetery are each counted as a contributing site. The water tower and mill pond are each counted as a contributing structure. The rail line as it passes through the historic district between the mill and mill village is counted as a contributing structure. The remaining contributing buildings are houses, a church and church/school, and a store. Noncontributing buildings are houses and modern cotton warehouse.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

Covington Mills was established in 1900 as an outgrowth of a small yarn factory operated in Covington by Oliver Safford Porter and Thomas Chalmers Swann. Porter and Swann were two of the six original investors in Covington Mills; the others were William C. Clark, John T. Henderson, Tyler A. Starr, and Nathaniel S. Turner. The company received its charter on April 21, 1900 and began operations on May 13, 1901. (Covington Mills comprised a single mill building even as it as used the plural Covington Mills as its name.) Swann and Turner were the primary individuals who led the new company, and they and members of their families, managed Covington Mills until it was sold to M. Lowenstein & Sons, Incorporated, on June 14, 1956. Lowenstein made significant changes at

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Covington Mills but the company proved unprofitable under the new management, and on December 10, 1963 it was announced that the plant would close in early 1964.

At its peak, Covington Mills employed approximately 500 workers, making it the second-largest employer behind Porterdale Mills in Newton County. Most of the early employees of Covington Mills came either from other mills in Georgia and surrounding states or from tenant farms, and most were personal acquaintances of the mill supervisors and department heads. N. S. Turner apparently required that the hiring of new workers be done in a very selective manner, and throughout Turner's association with the mill it was considered a desirable place to work. Turner engendered strong loyalty from his employees.

The Mill and its Employees

As was typical of cotton mills in the southeast, there was an important hierarchy among the employees of Covington Mills. The mill owner was at the head of the operation and possessed the highest social standing in the company. N. S. Turner, who was president of Covington Mills until his death in 1933, was a very visible owner and was extremely well liked by his employees. He was at work in his mill office nearly every day and former workers claim that he knew virtually every employee by name. This sort of personal treatment was taken by employees as sign that Turner was genuinely concerned for their welfare and as a result mill workers developed a fondness for him.

Born in Gaffney, South Carolina on September 10, 1863, Nathaniel Snead Turner began his career as a cotton buyer in South Carolina before moving to Milledgeville around 1890 and settling in Covington in 1894. He became one of Georgia's most successful cotton buyers, purchasing cotton from area farmers and selling it to manufacturers, and had an office in downtown Covington as well as a warehouse across from the Georgia Railroad Depot in North Covington (formerly known as Midway). Turner married Louly Rochelle Trippe in 1895 and the couple had seven children, although three died in infancy. Turner's wife died in 1910, and in 1914 N. S. Turner married Julia Floyd Trippe, his deceased wife's younger sister. Besides his cotton-buying business and work at Covington Mills, Turner was involved with several other important endeavors in the community, including the Bank of Covington (of which he was a director) and the local public school system. He was admired by many in the town as a man of great ability who contributed to the lives of those less fortunate than himself and worked to better the local community.

Working directly below Turner at Covington Mills was the mill superintendent, who had a considerable degree of authority concerning certain aspects of the mill operation. The superintendent was in effect the company's personnel director, for he made decisions concerning hiring and firing of employees and also was responsible for mill workers' housing arrangements. Originally, the mill superintendent lived in a large house that still stands at the north end of Collins Street (No. 6137). The house first stood on the site that would eventually be occupied by the

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Covington Mills Church and School and was moved to make room for construction of that building in 1920. In the mid 1920s, the superintendent vacated the house in the mill village for a house in Covington, adding to the social divide between the superintendent and the mill workers.

Between the superintendent and the mill workers was a group of men who occupied middle management positions overseeing the mill's four departments: card room, cloth shop, spinning room, and weave shop. The company also constructed large houses for the overseers, two of which remain. These are located at 6145 Collins Street and 5170 Mill Street.

Constituting the great majority of the employees at Covington Mills were employees generally classified as millhands, the people who did most of the physical labor at the mill. As was probably common in communities located close to mill villages, many residents of Covington viewed the millhands as people in a lower social class. For example, only one clothing store in Covington (Cohen's) would permit employees of Covington Mills to make purchases on credit.

The Covington Mills plant consisted of four distinct rooms in which the different steps in the production of cloth were carried out by the various millhands. In all, a minimum of 18 different types of workers had to be employed at the mill in order to complete the cloth-making process.

First was the card room, in which the cotton fibers were cleaned, separated, arranged into parallel lines, and drawn into even strands for spinning. There were six primary types of employees in the card room, and their titles were: (1) picker tender, responsible for placing sheets of cotton called "laps" into the picker machine to be cleaned and then removing them; (2) card tender, responsible for operating the card machine which combed the laps and delivered them into rope-like parallel strands called slivers; (3) card grinder, responsible for sharpening the teeth of the card machines; (4) drawing frame tender, responsible for operating the drawing frames which pulled the sliver into finer yarn; (5) slubber tender, responsible for operating the slubber machines which wound sliver onto bobbins; and (6) speeder tender, responsible for operating speeder machines which were similar to slubber machines but used smaller, lighter bobbins.

After the sliver had been drawn onto bobbins it was taken to the spinning room, in which yarn was prepared for being woven into cloth. There were four primary types of employees in the spinning room, and their titles were: (1) frame spinner, responsible for operating the spinning frames which twisted strands of cotton into yarn; (2) doffer, responsible for removing full bobbins from spinning frames and replacing them with empty bobbins; (3) creelers, responsible for changing spools in the creel machine, which drew several threads from spools and wound them on a beam in a sheet (a process known as warping); (4) warper tender, responsible for tying together strings within the warp and also cutting the warp when a beam was full; and (5) slasher tender, responsible for operating the slashing machine that coated the threads of warp with a starchy substance called size.

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At this point the yarn was ready to be woven into cloth, a process that took place in the weave room. There were six primary types of employees in the cloth room, and their titles were: (1) drawer-in, responsible for drawing threads of warp into the weaving harnesses in the warp tying machine; (2) spooler tender, responsible for keeping full bobbins feeding into the spooler, a machine that wound yarn from several bobbins onto one spool; (3) warp tying machine tender, responsible for positioning warp on the warp tying machine, where it was prepared for the loom; (4) loom fixer, responsible for maintenance and repair of the looms; (5) weaver, responsible for watching cloth being woven, being sure that the two groups of yarn ("filling" and "warp") interlaced properly, and taking up woven cloth; and (6) smash hand, responsible for repairing broken ends in the warp.

The final step in the mill was the inspection of woven cloth in the cloth room. Here the cloth was checked for flaws and prepared for shipping.

Constituting another small group of mill employees were several black men who worked primarily in the mill yard, loading and unloading trucks. Most of the wives of these black men provided child care and also cooked for other families in the mill village. The few black families who were associated with Covington Mills lived west of the village, on the far side of the Covington Mills cemetery in shotgun houses on Lott Street.

Housing and Domestic Life in the Mill Village

All of the dwellings in the Covington Mills village were constructed by the company for use by mill employees. As was typical with mill communities throughout the southeast, the company retained ownership of the houses and provided them to workers at relatively low cost. Rent was initially set at \$0.25 per room per week, and houses, which were primarily duplexes, ranged in size from four to nine rooms. One outhouse was provided for every four families in the village and there were two wells in the community, used for obtaining bathing and cooking water. The weekly rental rate remained at \$0.25 per room through the 1920s, although when houses were provided with electricity and plumbing in the 1920s a \$.05 charge was added for each electrical light in each dwelling unit. Over the subsequent three decades the weekly rate gradually increased until it stood at \$1.00 per room when the mill was sold to Lowenstein in 1956. Changes in house occupancy were relatively frequent. When a baby was born a family would typically apply to move into a larger unit. There was a waiting list, and it would take the death of a resident or someone moving away from the village to free up a housing space.

The layout of the Covington Mills village follows what a 1920 U.S. Department of Labor study of southern mill villages characterized as a "contour of the site" plan. This study, which looked at 48 mill villages, determined that 16 were of the "contour" variety, while the remaining 28 were of the more common "checkerboard" type with straight streets running the length and breadth of the community in a grid-iron plan.

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The few Covington Mills residents who had enough yard space planted gardens, and some even raised livestock (most often hogs). But, most members of the village benefitted from the community garden that was established by the company behind the mill building and became known as the "Poor Farm." Black mill employees planted peas and beans each year for others to pick, but in fact few in the village had time to spend in the community garden so much of the work was done for them by the black employees.

Beyond work at the mill, the two most important aspects of life for most residents of Covington Mills were education and religion. The original Covington Mills church and school was a small frame building located at what is now 608 East Baxter Street. Materials were provided by Covington Mills and mill residents Charlie Cousins and Bud Hopkins were hired to construct the building. It was completed in 1903 and served residents of the mill village for only two years because the building was destroyed by fire in 1905. For several months following the fire church services were held in homes of mill residents, but soon Covington Mills constructed a large ell-shaped frame building on the west side of Mill Street, directly opposite Calvary Baptist Church. This second mill church no longer survives.

In 1920, the second mill church and school was replaced by the current Methodist church on Mill Street opposite the mill site. This building was constructed by Covington Mills as a joint Baptist and Methodist church and as a schoolhouse for children of the village. Church services were alternated, with a Baptist minister preaching one Sunday and a Methodist minister preaching the next. Many residents of the village attended services every week regardless of which type of service was being held. In 1944, a small group separated from Covington Mills Church to establish Wesleyan Church on the south side of what is now U.S. Highway 278, opposite the mill village. Joint Baptist and Methodist use of the mill church continued until 1949, when the Baptist congregation split from the church and established Calvary Baptist Church, also within the mill village, at the northeast corner of the intersection of Mill Street and U.S. Highway 278. After the Baptists left the church it was known until the mill closed as Covington Mills Methodist Church. After Lowenstein purchased the mill in 1956 the property was given to the Methodists. When the mill closed in 1964, the name of the church was changed to Trinity United Methodist Church

The Covington Mills School included grades one through seven, and classes were typically grouped so that there were two grade levels and one teacher in each classroom. Children who went beyond the seventh grade attended the Covington public school, although there were also quite a few younger mill children who were sent by their parents to attend elementary school in Covington. There apparently was wide-spread belief that children received a superior education in Covington, and the department heads at the mill typically sent their children to the "town school" for elementary and well as secondary grades. There were other mill employees who sent their children to school in Covington, and it was apparently a mark of social superiority to have ones children attending the

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town school. The Covington Mills School was closed in 1955 and children from the mill village began attending Newton County schools.

Another important aspect of life for many mill employees and their families was recreation, especially baseball. The Covington Mills baseball team was actually sponsored by Covington merchants, although the company provided the playing field and occasionally granted players time off from work to participate in games. The mill team was followed closely by many in the village, and large crowds would turn out Sunday afternoon games. The baseball field was located east of Collins Street at the east end of the mill village. The baseball field, which has not been maintained and has become a wooded area, is not included within the bounds of the historic district.

The mill store, located on Mill Street, was built and owned by Covington Mills and rented to a proprietor. The store sold a variety of merchandise in addition to groceries, including shoes and some items of clothing. South of the store was a barber shop, located in a small building that is still standing and has been converted into a house.

Ownership Change and the End of Mill Operations

On June 14, 1956, M. Lowenstein and Sons, Incorporated purchased Covington Mills, an event that brought many subsequent changes for the company and its employees. One of Lowenstein's first actions was to make improvements to most of the houses in the village, including the addition of updated plumbing as well as bathtubs. Apparently no exterior alterations were made at the time. Soon after completing this work Lowenstein announced that the company would begin selling off houses in the village. Current occupants were given the first opportunity to purchase their houses.

The closing of Covington Mills was announced to employees in December of 1963, though the actual closing date was not until the spring of 1964 when materials ran out and operations ended. This event was a surprise to employees as well as to leaders in Covington and Newton County. Many mill workers suddenly, and for the first time in their lives, were faced the prospect of having to seek employment somewhere other than at Covington Mills. City and County officials and leaders immediately began searching for a buyer for the facility, but these efforts failed.

Since Covington Mills closed the community has undergone gradual change. Some former mill employees left the mill village soon after the closing, in search of employment elsewhere. Others remained, either having found work in or near Covington or having retired. During the subsequent three decades fewer and fewer of the original community residents remained in the village, and today most residents have no direct family ties to the mill. Trinity Methodist Church continues to hold regular services which has helped to hold the community together. An annual Covington Mills village reunion is held on the second Saturday in September and is another way for former and current members of the community to stay in touch with one another.

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The mill building was seriously damaged by fire in 1986 and later completely demolished. It had functioned as a warehouse between the time it closed and the fire. Today, all that remains of the mill is the concrete slab on which it formerly stood. Secondary structures and buildings survive including the mill pond, water tower, and several warehouses.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Brantley, Sarah Jane McNeil. "Covington Mills: Perceptions of Life in a Southern Mill Village." M. A. Thesis. Athens, Ga.: University of Georgia, 1995.

Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings. Atlanta: Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 1991.

Kissane, John A. Historic Property Information Form. September 1997. On file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Atlanta, Georgia.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): () N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested**
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued
date issued: June 27, 1995**
- previously listed in the National Register**
- previously determined eligible by the National Register**
- designated a National Historic Landmark**
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #**
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #**

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office**
- Other State Agency**
- Federal agency**
- Local government**
- University**
- Other, Specify Repository:**

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 60 acres

UTM References

A)	Zone 17	Easting 235320	Northing 3721860
B)	Zone 17	Easting 236100	Northing 3722320
C)	Zone 17	Easting 236250	Northing 3721590
D)	Zone 17	Easting 235690	Northing 3721570
E)	Zone 17	Easting 235550	Northing 3721580
F)	Zone 17	Easting 235300	Northing 3721650

Verbal Boundary Description

The property boundary is indicated by a heavy black line on the attached map, drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary includes all resources associated with the historic mill village that retain a high level of historic integrity and the site and extant resources associated with Covington Mills on the north side of the Seaboard rail line. The historic district is bordered by the mill site and the rail line on the north, properties along Wheat Street to the south, properties on Lott Street to the west, and properties on Collins Street to the east. Houses on Haynes Court are excluded from the district because they were built after the period of significance. The houses on nearby Lott Street, however, are included because they represent the African-American dwellings constructed by the mill.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Steven H. Moffson, Architectural Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 500 The Healey Building, 57 Forsyth Street
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** January 15, 2000

Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable) () not applicable

name/title John A. Kissane, Historic Preservation Consultant
street & number 682 Ridgewood Avenue
city or town Gainesville **state** Georgia **zip code** 30501

(HPD form version 02-24-97)

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Photographs

Name of Property: Covington Mills and Mill Village Historic District
City or Vicinity: Covington
County: Newton
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: July 1998

Description of Photograph(s):

1. Lott Street, photographer facing northwest.
2. Covington Mills Cemetery, Wheat Street, photographer facing northwest.
3. Calvary Baptist Church, Mill Street, photographer facing east.
4. Wheat Street, photographer facing northwest.
5. Baxter Street, photographer facing southwest.
6. Wheat Street, photographer facing southwest.
7. Worsham Street, photographer facing northwest.
8. Worsham Street, photographer facing northeast.
9. Wheat Street, photographer facing west.
10. Wheat Street, photographer facing west.
11. Whear Street, photographer facing southwest.
12. Collins Street, photographer facing northeast.
13. Collins Street, photographer facing south.
14. Collins Street, photographer facing southeast.
15. Baxter Street, photographer facing northwest.

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Photographs

16. Baxter Street, photographer facing west.
17. Blair Street, photographer facing north.
18. Blair Street, photographer facing south.
19. Blair Street, photographer facing south.
20. Covington Mills store, Mill Street at Blair Street, photographer facing south.
21. Hopkins Street, photographer facing west.
22. Sorrell Street, Collins Street, photographer facing northeast.
23. Covington Mills church and school, Collins Street, photographer facing southwest.
24. Covington Mills site, photographer facing northwest.
25. Covington Mills site with water tower, photographer facing northeast.
26. Covington Mills site with warehouse, photographer facing northeast.
27. Covington Mills site with warehouses, photographer facing southwest.

COVINGTON MILLS HISTORIC DISTRICT

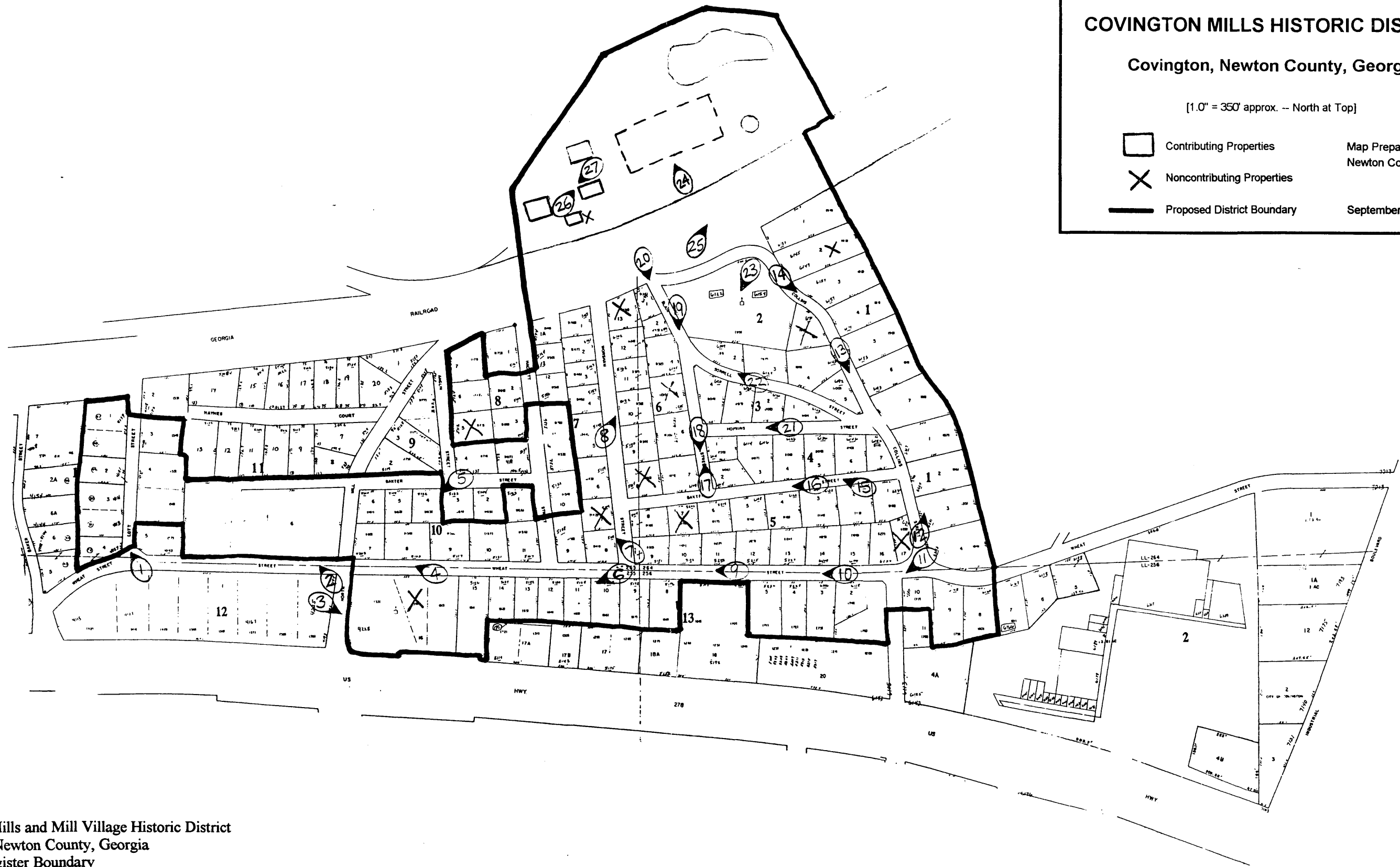
Covington, Newton County, Georgia

[1.0" = 350' approx. -- North at Top]

-  Contributing Properties
-  Noncontributing Properties
-  Proposed District Boundary

Map Prepared from
Newton Co. Tax Maps

September 1997



Covington Mills and Mill Village Historic District
Covington, Newton County, Georgia
National Register Boundary
Contributing Resource
Noncontributing Resource
Approximate Scale: 1"=350'
North: ↑