

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

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

1. Name of Property

historic name South Main Street Historic District other names/site number N/A

2. Location

Roughly bounded by South Main St., Sherrod Ave., So. Maple St., street & number Sanford & Lauderdale aves. city, town Covington state Tennessee code TN county Tipton code 167 zip code 38019

3. Classification

Table with 3 columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, and Number of Resources within Property. Includes checkboxes for private/public ownership and building/district/site/structure/object categories. Includes a table for contributing vs noncontributing resources.

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission. Date: 5/5/92.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official. Date.

5. 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.

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling  
DOMESTIC: secondary structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling  
DOMESTIC: secondary structure**7. Description**Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)Craftsman  
Queen Anne  
Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick, Concrete  
walls Weatherboard, wood shingle,  
brick, Vinyl  
roof Asphalt, Metal  
other Wood, Brick

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The South Main Street Historic District is located in the city of Covington (1991 estimated population, 8,000) in the Northwestern corner of Tipton County in West Tennessee. Covington lies at the crossroads of State Highway 59 and U.S. Highway 51. Not only is Covington the county seat of Tipton County, but it is also the only large commercial and residential area in the county. Surrounding communities include Garland (population 301,) Burlison (population 386,) Gilt Edge (population 409) and even smaller Munford and Mason communities. Some of these communities in Tipton County are now bedroom communities for Memphis which is forty miles away.

The residential area south of the square is centered on South Main Street and bounded by Sherrod Avenue on the south, East Church on the north, and Maple to the east. The contributing resources consist of properties in portions of the 300 and 400 blocks of South Main Street; the 500 through 700 blocks of South Main Street; portions of the 400 block of Lauderdale Avenue; the 500 block of South Maple Street; portions of the 700 block of South Maple Street; and the 100 block of both East Sanford and Sherrod avenues. The contributing resources are residential, ecclesiastical, and commercial buildings.

South Main Street is the original residential street dating back to the original layout of the town of Covington in 1825. South Main Street remains today the major residential street connecting the residential area with the business district of Covington, which is two blocks north of the edge of the South Main Street Historic District boundary. The Tipton County Courthouse still overlooks the South Main Street residential section as it did in the nineteenth century. A few early residences were built on the south side of Covington prior to the major development which took place in the late nineteenth century. The earliest being the Palmer-Sherrod House (#21), built 1853, at 615 South Main Street. Other early houses include the Shelton-Whitaker House (#34), circa 1873, located at 505 South Maple Street and the residence at 315 South Main Street (#3) can be attributed to the ca. 1895 subdivision of the farm land south of town.

The largely agricultural town of Covington changed with the coming of the Newport News & Mississippi Valley Railroad in 1872. This began the economic and population boom of the late nineteenth century. The

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development of the South Main Street residential area can be attributed to the railroad's arrival, its expansion in the 1880s, and the growth of the downtown commercial district during the same period. With the increased prosperity of Covington, arose the need for a larger downtown residential section. Thus, East Street, now South Maple Street, was lengthened in the late 1890s to extend past present day Lauderdale Avenue. Lauderdale Avenue, Sanford and Sherrod were laid out at this time.

The majority of the buildings in the district were constructed from 1873 to 1941 which is associated with the increase in economic activity during this period after the arrival of the railroad. This district includes the original farmstead, the Palmer-Sherrod House (#21) built in 1853, which was subdivided circa 1895 to form the neighborhood. The wide, tree lined streets, the sidewalks, and the housing setbacks reflect the original subdivision of the area and have changed little since their conception, thus contributing to the historic character of the neighborhood.

Main Street runs north and south forming the major residential axis from Church Street to just past Sherrod Avenue and contains vernacular structures influenced by the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, French Colonial, Greek Revival, Stick Style, and Minimal Traditional. Also included is a Neoclassical church and an Art Moderne commercial building. The other residential streets; South Maple Street, Lauderdale Avenue, and Sherrod Avenue reflect the rising middle class, and contain vernacular adaptations of Craftsman Bungalow, Queen Anne, Central Hall Plan, Wing and Gable, and Minimal Traditional styles.

The residential buildings are primarily one and two stories in height built of various building materials, but are predominantly wood and brick. The houses located in the South Main Street Historic District demonstrate the mainstream architectural styles that were sought by the emerging affluent members of Covington society in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. There are a wide variety of architectural influences demonstrating the broad range of late nineteenth and early twentieth century vernacular resources present.

The Central Hall Plan refers to a house plan based on a center hall with rooms symmetrically arranged on either side. The Wing and Gable refers to the form of the house with a gable front perpendicular to a side gable wing and the Minimal Traditional reflects the form of traditional eclectic houses, but lacks their decorative detailing (McAlester, 478). When the term "vernacular" is used it refers to a local adaptation of a distinctive style of architecture.

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There are many outstanding contributing resources in the district including the French Colonial Lowenhaupt-Simonton House (#19) located at 532 South Main Street built ca. 1879, by Jacob Lowenhaupt, a Louisiana riverboat captain; the Queen Anne Yarbrough House (#18), ca. 1895, which was the first brick house built in town at 529 South Main Street; and the Fisher House (#24) located at 622 South Main Street, a Craftsman Bungalow built ca. 1917 by F. R. Fisher, Sr., featuring a wraparound porch supported by battered clapboard columns. All three of these residences remain in the original owner's family and each are representative of the economic growth that occurred during the period of significance. These three houses also reflect the variety of architectural influences found in the district.

The single religious building found in the district, the First Presbyterian Church (#4) at 403 South Main Street, is a contributing resource. This religious structure, built in 1923, exhibits distinctive Neoclassical characteristics including the monumental columns, symmetrical facade, and heavy entablature.

An excellent example of the Art Moderne style is found in the Elliston Clinic (#32) at 707 South Main Street, built by Dr. L. D. Elliston circa 1940. This the only contributing commercial building in the district is distinguishable by its rounded corners, heavy use of glass block, and Art Deco detailing. This along with the Minimal Traditional houses at 412 and 416 South Main Street (#5 & 6) complete the evolutionary cycle of architectural styles beginning with the Greek Revival Palmer-Sherrod House and ending with these emerging modern twentieth century styles.

The seventy-five contributing resources of the South Main Street Historic District include one commercial building, forty-seven residences, twenty-six outbuildings, and one religious structure. The majority of the commercial and residential buildings retain their integrity and reflect the stages of growth and development of Covington between 1853 and 1941. With a remarkable ninety-six percent of the primary buildings being contributing, there are very few intrusions in the district. These non-contributing resources do not interfere with the district's architectural and aesthetic value that contributes to an overall sense of time and place.

The South Main Street Historic District has twenty-two non-contributing properties which consist of one commercial building, four residences, and seventeen outbuildings. These non-contributing elements, consisting of mostly of secondary buildings, represent only thirty-three percent of the

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total resources. They do not meet the fifty year rule or have undergone major alterations.

Contributing resources (C) are significant to the architectural development of the district, possess compatible design elements, and maintain the scale and use of the district. The South Main Street Historic District creates a cohesive historic fabric which represents the economic development of the period from 1873 to 1941. Non-contributing resources (NC) have little or no architectural significance, have lost their integrity or they do not fall within the period of significance.

The architectural survey of the district was completed by Michael Floyd, David Jutkins, Jane Laub, Leslie Sharp, and Dr. Carroll Van West of Middle Tennessee State University's Center for Historic Preservation, who agreed to conduct this survey with the City of Covington.

INVENTORY

## LAUDERDALE AVENUE

1. 313 Lauderdale Avenue

ca. 1955

Minimal Traditional, one story, weatherboard, asphalt shingle side gable roof, wood and glass door on east end of front facade, three adjacent two-over-two double hung sash windows west of front door, single two-over-two window on west end of front facade, concrete foundation. (NC)

## Outbuilding

ca. 1955

Carport, open sided, flat roof supported by metal posts. (NC)

2. 317 Lauderdale Avenue

ca. 1955

Minimal Traditional, one story, weatherboard, asphalt shingle side gable roof, simple portico over wood door with storm door, two two-over-one windows of different sizes with shutters to the east of front door, concrete foundation. (NC)

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## Outbuilding

ca. 1955

Carport - double, weatherboard with end sheds, gable roof over eastern most portion of carport. (NC)

## SOUTH MAIN STREET

3. 315 South Main Street

ca. 1886

Eastlake/Stick Style, two story, weatherboard, tin sheet truncated roof with center gable, three bay wide front facade, three second story one-over-one double hung sash windows, one-over-one double hung sash windows on first floor, art glass front door, leaded glass transom, one story open portico extends the length of the facade with four Roman Doric columns, brick foundation, attached carport on north facade. (C)

## Outbuilding

ca. 1950

Garage, one story, square, concrete block, hipped roof, two glass and wood doors. (NC)

4. 403 South Main Street

First Presbyterian Church

1923

Neoclassical, two story, brick - stretcher bond, flat roof hidden by brick parapet with heavy entablature below consisting of large dentils and plain frieze, gable end temple front with round stained glass window and dentiled eaves, three-bay recessed center front section with second floor arched stained glass windows and first floor tripartite rectangular stained glass windows, center section flanked by extended single bays with second floor paired stained glass windows and first floor arched stained glass windows, four Doric limestone columns support gable front with coffered ceiling above porch, limestone watertable with raised paired basement windows, brick pilasters at corners and separating all windows with limestone capitals and bases, brick foundation. The ca. 1963-64 addition is a two story, brick - stretcher bond, flat roof, three-bays, full height aluminum storefront windows with center double door, connected to south side of main building with second story enclosed walkway with aluminum storefront windows, first floor open air connector with brick piers, brick foundation. (C)

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5. 412 South Main Street  
ca. 1932

Minimal Traditional, one story, brick, center gabled asphalt shingled roof with lunette in gable, exterior front stepped chimney, eight-over-eight casement windows on either side of chimney, arch entrance on to ground level porch, arch opening with two foot high lattice work on front and full lattice on north side of porch, front door is on the south side of porch, radiating voussoirs over porch entrance and openings, brick foundation. (C)

Outbuilding  
ca. 1940

Shed, wood sided, front gabled, rectangular shed with double wood doors. (C)

6. 416 South Main Street  
ca. 1940

Minimal Traditional, one story, brick, asphalt shingle roof with irregular hipped front gable over ell, exterior north end chimney, shed 3/4 length front porch with two wrought iron open post fronting porch, wood door with eight light glass window, eight-over-eight double sash window on porch and on ell, brick foundation. (C)

Outbuilding  
ca. 1940

Garage, brick, front gable and flared eaves, double opening. (C)

7. 421 South Main Street  
Goodard House

ca. 1893 and 1918

Foursquare, two story, brick, hipped asphalt roof with flared eaves and clipped gable dormer with five-part single glazed windows, two brick interior chimneys, four-bay facade, one-over-one double hung sash windows, leaded glass single leaf door with leaded sidelights and tripartite transom, extended square bay with one-over-one leaded glass sash window to the south of front door, wood porch floor, square brick columns with limestone capitals support wraparound corner porch with shed roof. (C)

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8. 422 South Main Street

Richard B. Shelton House  
ca. 1906

Foursquare with Classical Revival influences, two story, brick, pyramidal asphalt shingled roof with irregularly placed pyramid roof dormers with dentils and lead glass windows in dormers, dentils on roof line and porch roof, one-over-one sash window on north side of second story front facade, second story three sided oriel with one-over-one sash windows on each side, full length brick porch with grouped Ionic columns with brick post, four one-over-one vertical adjacent windows on each side of front entrance, center front wood and glass door with decorative broken pediment relief above glass, leaded glass transom, sidelights, decorative iron security door, brick foundation. (C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1930/1990

Carport/apartment, front gable, wood. Apartment added in 1990, loss of integrity due to alterations. (NC)

9. 428 South Main Street

Presbyterian Manse/Bailey House  
ca. 1880 and 1904-05

Queen Anne, two story, weatherboard, ell wing, irregular asphalt shingle roof with eight light dormer on roof, six light window in front gable over ell, four one-over-one double hung sash windows with shutters on second story, awnings over the windows facing west, shed full length front porch with brick post supporting six fluted round columns, a west and south entrance on to porch, three adjacent one-over-one windows on either side of centrally placed front door, wood and glass door with multi-light transom and side lights, stone foundation. Originally built as the Presbyterian Manse, was moved from next door in 1905 by W. H. Bailey who added the second story. (C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1920

Shed, wood, flat roof, two small windows with shutters, wood door. (C)



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10. 429 South Main Street

McFadden House

ca. 1923

Colonial Revival, two story, hipped asphalt roof, two brick corbelled end chimneys, brick - stretcher bond, four-bay facade, six-over-six paired double hung sash windows on each side of central bay, second floor six-over-six single double hung sash in central bay, louvered shutters, central single leaf wood paneled door, two Doric columns support arched portico with flared eaves over concrete stoop, one story wing on south side with tripartite eight-over-one and four-over-one double hung sash windows, brick foundation. (C)

11. 502 South Main Street

R. B. Shelton House

ca. 1898

Vernacular Queen Anne Cottage, one story, weatherboard, irregular asphalt shingle roof, gable at roof crest with decorative wood working and four light lunette, identical gable over ell wing, interior center chimney, 1/2 length porch that wraps around south side of house with round plain columns, wood shutters on half of porch, square bay with adjacent three light windows and awning on ell, north side bay with one-over-one windows, wood and glass front door with one-over-one double hung sash windows to south side of door, brick foundation. Now has two apartments. (C)

12. 503 South Main Street

ca. 1895

Stick style, two and one-half story, weatherboard with corner posts, fish scale shingles and brick - stretcher bond, irregular clipped gable asphalt roof, wide overhanging eaves, clipped gable front dormer with tripartite single glazed windows, three-bay facade, extended front bay to the north side of front door, one-over-one double hung sash single, paired, and tripartite windows across front facade, single leaf beveled glass front door with sidelights and transom, brick square posts support a wraparound corner porch with wood floor, stuccoed brick foundation. (C)

## Outbuilding

ca. 1925

Shed, weatherboard, front gable, rectangular with double wood doors.  
(C)

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13. 508 South Main Street  
Grant Reid House  
ca. 1907  
Craftsman Bungalow, one story, redwood siding, asphalt shingle, cross gable roof with triangle knee braces, four one-over-one adjacent windows in north facing gable, full length front porch supported by two massive irregular masonry brick posts, east and north entrance to porch, wood and glass door with six lights, multi-light transom and sidelights, four four-over-one adjacent windows to the south of the door, brick foundation, porte cochere on north side of house. (C)
14. 513 South Main Street  
McFadden-Blaydes House  
ca. 1905  
Queen Anne, two story, weatherboard, wood plain and fish scale shingles, irregular asphalt roof, stuccoed interior chimney, double louvered attic vents in front gable, three-bay facade, one-over-one double hung sash windows on second floor, small Doric columns support the overhanging pyramidal roof over the second floor veranda rounded on the north corner of the house, tripartite one-over-one double hung sash window to the south of the central front door, fixed stained glass curved window in the rounded north corner, single light front door with transom, Doric columns support full width wraparound corner porch with turned balusters, pedimented entryway with decorative relief, brick porch floor, steps, sidewalk, and foundation. Walter V. McFadden built the house then sold it to Dr. James Blaydes in 1906. (C)
15. 516 South Main Street  
ca. 1909  
Queen Anne, two story, weatherboard, irregular roof line, two interior chimneys, two center flues, grouped one-over-one double hung sash windows on second story, two one-over-one adjacent small windows also on second story, full length shed porch that wraps around north side of house, dentiled cornice on porch roof, grouped square columns with decorative relief fronting porch, balustrade around porch, multiple one-over-one windows on either side of centrally placed front door, leaded glass transom and sidelights, bay window facing south with one-over-one windows, brick foundation. (C)
- Outbuilding  
ca. 1910  
Garage, weatherboard, double entrance low pitch pyramid roof. (C)

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16. 521 South Main Street

Hendrick House

ca. 1897

Colonial Revival, one story, weatherboard and corner posts, side gable asphalt roof, two brick interior chimneys, three-bay facade, paired one-over-one double hung sash windows, central single light front door with sidelights, elliptical fanlight with sunburst design, eight Doric columns support flat roof over front concrete porch, brick foundation. (C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1940

Garage - double, weatherboard, front gable, no doors. (C)

17. 522 South Main Street

R. W. Sanford House

ca. 1930

Colonial Revival, two story, brick, high pitch asphalt shingle roof, exterior end chimneys, five second story six-over-six double hung sash identical windows with shutters, centrally placed wood and glass front door with small column supported portico flanked by two identical six-over-six double hung sash windows on each side, small porch on south facade, brick foundation. (C)

18. 529 South Main Street

Yarbrough House

ca. 1895

Queen Anne, two and one-half story, brick - stretcher bond and wood shingle, irregular asphalt roof, brick corbelled interior chimney, barge board under overhanging gabled roof ends, brick dentil molding under cornice, Palladian window in overhanging front gable, ornamental eave brackets, six-bay angled facade, one-over-one arched double hung sash windows with radiating voussoirs, front door with transom on angled south corner, brick string course, brick watertable, five-sided brick posts support angled wraparound corner porch with wood shingle mansard roof, brick foundation. John A. Yarbrough, pharmacist, built the house. (C)

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19. 532 South Main Street

Lowenhaupt-Simonton House

ca. 1879

French Colonial, one story, weatherboard, steeply pitched front gable, asphalt shingle roof house, end chimney in rear, interior chimney on north side of front gable, decorative vent and two identical shuttered vertical windows in front gable, down sloping roof over wraparound porch supported by square columns with two slits in each column, decorative mill work balustrade, French screen doors with inverted cross design over centrally placed wood and glass front door, two one by one identical french windows on either side of front door, brick foundation. Jacob Lowenhaupt was the original owner. (C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1920

Garage, wood siding, pyramid asphalt shingle roof, double entrance.  
(C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1880

Shed, wood siding, gable tin roof, wood and glass door. (C)

20. 609 South Main Street

Smith House

ca. 1895

Queen Anne Cottage, one story, weatherboard, irregular hipped and gable asphalt roof, overhanging eaves, two brick chimneys, louvered attic vents in front gable ends, three-bay facade, one-over-one double hung sash windows, single leaf front door with sidelights and tripartite transom, three-sided bay window on north side of front door with projecting gable end above, paired square columns with decorative detailing support the wraparound corner porch mansard roof, hollow core concrete block foundation. (C)

Outbuildings

ca. 1970

Garage (NC)

ca. 1970

Apartment (NC)

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21. 615 South Main Street

Palmer-Sherrod House

1853

Greek Revival, one story, weatherboard, side gable asphalt roof, two exterior brick corbelled chimneys, wide cornice with dentil molding, five-bay facade with central front door, single leaf door with wood trim surround, one-over-one double hung sash windows with tripartite louvered wood shutters, eight square columns support the pedimented portico with encased cornice and dentil molding over the front porch, square baluster railing, wood porch floor, brick foundation. (C)

## Outbuildings

ca. 1820

Log house, one story, tin roof. Moved ca. 1985 from Mississippi River area, renovated and currently used as a bed and breakfast. (NC)

ca. 1900

Shed, weatherboard, hipped asphalt roof, rectangular shed with single wood door. (C)

22. 616 South Main Street

Jennings House

ca. 1905

Queen Anne, two story, weatherboard, irregular shaped asphalt shingle roof with front facing wood shingled gables with sixteen light windows, multi-cutaway bays with brackets, one-over-one double hung windows, wraparound porch supported by wood columns with iron railing, brick foundation. (C)

## Outbuilding

ca. 1950

Garage, one story, concrete block, asphalt shingle gable roof. (NC)

23. 621 South Main Street

Ca. 1915

Craftsman Bungalow, one and one-half story, weatherboard with corner post, side gable asphalt roof, three brick chimneys, overhanging eaves, three-bay facade, central multi-light door with wood screen, tripartite transom with wood screen, paired one-over-one double hung sash windows with wood screens, four brick posts with concrete caps support extended roof with exposed rafters over front porch, brick porch railing with concrete cap, wood porch floor, brick foundation. (C)

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Outbuilding

ca. 1930

Garage, three car, wide board and batten siding, flat roof, no door.  
(C)

24. 622 South Main Street  
F.R. Fisher, Sr. House

ca. 1917

Craftsman Bungalow, one and one-half story, weatherboard, side gable asphalt shingle roof with large gable dormer with three nine-over-one light double hung windows flanked by smaller three light windows, exposed rafter ends, nine-over-one double hung windows, wraparound irregular porch supported by battered weatherboard columns, brick foundation. House remains in the Fisher family. (C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1950

Garage, one story, concrete block, front gable, asphalt shingled. (NC)

25. 627 South Main Street  
Galloway-Roper House

ca. 1921-25

Craftsman Bungalow, one and one-half story, brick - stretcher bond, side gable with cross hipped asphalt roof, two gable front dormers, wide overhanging eaves, decorative eave brackets, two interior end chimneys, three-bay facade, one leaf glazed door with iron security door and single glazed beveled sidelights, tripartite transom, three square brick posts support the shed roof over the full width front porch, decorative brick watertable, stuccoed brick foundation. (C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1925

Garage, two story, weatherboard, pyramidal asphalt roof, hinged barn wood doors. (C)

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26. 630 South Main Street

ca. 1915

Craftsman Bungalow, one and one-half story, weatherboard, side gable asphalt shingle roof supported by brackets, exposed rafter ends, one-over-one double hung windows, partial-width porch supported by square brick columns covering a bay entrance; attached side gable carport, brick foundation. (C)

27. 633 South Main Street

ca. 1915

Craftsman Influenced, one and one-half story, wood shingles, clipped gable asphalt roof, exposed rafters, two chimneys, tripartite 9-over-1 double hung sash windows under overhanging clipped gable eaves, three-bay facade, three wood shingled posts support mansard roof over porch, sixteen-over-one double hung sash windows, shingled porch railing, double leaf multi-light wood doors to the north side of front facade, wood porch floor, shingled flared walls to the foundation level. (C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1915

Apartment, weatherboard, pyramidal roof, one-over-one double hung sash windows. (C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1915

Garage - double, weatherboard, hipped asphalt roof, exposed rafters. (C)

28. 636 South Main Street

Pippen-Oglivie House

ca. 1892

Vernacular Central Hall, one story, aluminum siding, side gable asphalt shingle roof, twelve-over-twelve double hung windows flanked by aluminum shutters, full length porch with dentil molding on entablature supported by square wood columns and wood railing, rusticated concrete block foundation. (C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1960

Carport, one story, asphalt shingle roof, brick foundation, attached flat metal roof supported by metal posts. (NC)

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29. 639 South Main Street  
ca. 1937

Colonial Revival, one and one-half story, combination brick and weatherboard, side gable asphalt roof with two gable front dormers, single multi-light casement windows in each dormer, two corbelled brick chimneys, six-bay facade, two square columns support a high pitched pedimented portico over brick front stoop, single door entry with louvered door, sidelights, and an elliptical fanlight with sunburst design, six-over-six double hung sash windows, weatherboard south side addition (ca. 1940), brick foundation. (C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1940

Garage - double, weatherboard, front gable asphalt roof. (C)

30. 645 South Main Street

L. Slover House

ca. 1940

Craftsman Influenced Bungalow, one story, weatherboard, side gable asphalt roof, interior end brick chimney, center eyebrow dormer with attic vent just below the ridge line, wide overhanging eaves, four-bay facade, single wood paneled door with iron security door, paired six-over-one double hung sash windows, plain wood shutters, four square columns support overhanging porch roof with exposed rafters, wood porch floor, brick foundation. (C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1930

Garage, weatherboard, front gable. (C)

31. 704 South Main Street

Grace Jeter Cobb House

ca. 1897

Queen Anne, one and one-half story, weatherboard, hipped asphalt shingled roof with large intersecting hipped roofed dormers with four one-over-one double hung windows, exposed rafter ends, one-over-one double hung windows, cut away bay with brackets, wraparound porch supported by paired square wooden columns which rest on brick piers and brick railing, brick foundation. (C)



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32. 707 South Main Street

Elliston Clinic

ca. 1940

Art Moderne, one story commercial building, brick - stretcher bond, flat roof, ornamental brick cornice design in contrasting color, decorative brick string courses, thirteen-bay facade, center metal and wood door with wood screen door, fluted metal canopy, concrete Art Deco sunburst design over fluted concrete pilasters flanking entrance, multi-light casement windows with multi-light transoms and concrete sills, protruding center section with full height glass block windows at curved corners, concrete watertable, brick foundation. Dr. L. D. Elliston is original and current owner. (C)

## SOUTH MAPLE STREET

33. 502 South Maple Street

Thomas McCormick House

ca. 1907-9

Queen Anne, two story, vinyl siding, irregular asphalt shingle roof, two adjacent one-over-one shuttered windows on second story, center gable tin porch roof supported by round columns, concrete porch foundation, north and south entrance on to porch, centrally placed front wood and glass front door with security iron door, one-over-one double hung sash window on each side of front door, porte cochere on north side of house, brick foundation. (C)

34. 505 South Maple Street

Shelton-Whitaker House

ca. 1873

Queen Anne, two story, vinyl siding, irregular asphalt shingle pyramid roof, large and small front gables with one-over-one shuttered window in each gable, two interior chimneys, shed 3/4 length front porch that wraps around the south end of the house, dentils on porch roof line, balustrade around porch, five square columns front porch, front wood and glass door on the north end of porch, one-over-one shuttered double hung sash window beside door, one-over-one double hung sash window in dentiled bay under large gable window, concrete foundation. (C)

## Outbuilding

Outbuilding, wood sided board and batten, gable roof. (C)

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South Main Street Historic District

35. 508 South Maple StreetS. Brown Lowenhaupt House  
ca. 1904-06

Queen Anne Cottage, one story, vinyl siding, double front gable irregular asphalt shingled roof, curved wraparound porch fronted by six round columns, off centered front wood and glass door with storm door flanked by one-over-one double hung sash window on each side, concrete foundation. (C)

## Outbuilding

ca. 1920

Garage, wood sided, back sloping asphalt shingle roof, single entrance. (C)

36. 515 South Maple StreetKeathley-Girdner House  
ca. 1900

Central Hall Plan (Multi-family dwelling, originally single dwelling), two story, one story wing addition on the south end, weatherboard, medium pitched asphalt shingle roof, interior end chimneys, two small centered second story six-over-one double hung sash windows with shutters, larger six-over-one window with shutters on each side of small windows, triangular one story portico supported by four paired round columns over central entrance, wood and glass centrally placed door with storm door, single pane sidelights and transom, two six-over-six double hung sash windows with shutters on each side of front door, six-over-six double hung sash window with shutters on wing addition, front sloping roof porch on north side of house, concrete foundation. (C)

## Outbuilding

ca. 1900

Cottage, wood siding, side gable roof with addition, two east facing doors and one six-over-six window. (C)

## Outbuilding

ca. 1920

Shed, wood siding, gable roof. (C)

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South Main Street Historic District

37. 516 South Maple Street

Dickson House

ca. 1904

Craftsman Influenced Bungalow, one story, vinyl siding, front gable asphalt shingle roof with shutter vent in gable, smaller gable on south end of larger gable, exterior end chimney, full length front porch with front sloping roof extending over the south end porte cochere with paired square columns supporting roof, solid wood railing around porch, centrally placed wood and glass door with storm door, three vertical light four-over-one windows on each side of front door, brick foundation. (C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1950

Shed, corrugated metal, tin roof. (NC)

38. 524 South Maple Street

William Lowenhaupt House

ca. 1904

Bungalow, one and one-half story, vinyl siding, jerkin head side gable roof, truncated gable dormer with three one-over-one windows, interior chimney, full length front porch with brick floor and north end entrance, supported by round columns, centrally placed front wood front door with transom and sidelights, two six-over-six double hung windows on each side of front door, brick foundation. (C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1975

Garage, vinyl siding, steeply pitched side gable roof, two front gable dormers with six-over-six windows, wide entrance with garage door. (NC)

39. 525 South Maple Street

McQuiston-Wright House

ca. 1909

Craftsman Influenced Bungalow, one and one-half story, weatherboard, asphalt shingle jerkin head front gable roof, adjacent one-over-one double hung sash windows in gable, full length front porch with exposed rafter ends supported by square columns, solid wood railing around porch, centrally placed wood and glass door with three lighted transom and sidelights, two one-over-one double hung sash windows on east side of front door, brick foundation, metal roof carport addition. (C)

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South Main Street Historic District

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40. 528 South Maple Street

Lowenhaupt House

ca. 1904

Wing and Gable Cottage, one story, weatherboard, asphalt shingle roof, two center metal posts, metal railing around porch, off centered front wood and glass door with storm door, one-over-one double hung sash windows on each side of door, brick foundation. (C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1920

Garage, wood siding, back sloping asphalt shingle roof. (C)

41. 531 South Maple Street

Winston House

ca. 1922-26

Craftsman Influenced Bungalow, one story, combination brick and wood siding, asphalt shingle front gable roof with exposed rafter ends, vent in gable, screened front porch with wrought iron posts and brick foundation, east facing entrance with security door on to porch, wood siding addition on south side of front facade with adjacent one-over-one double hung sash windows, brick foundation. (C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1925

Garage - double, brick with decorative brick work on side, pyramid roof crested with open side gables, asphalt shingled, geometric wrought iron post on each side of entrance. (C)

42. 532 South Maple Street

ca. 1905

Queen Anne Influenced Wing and Gable Cottage, one and one-half story, vinyl siding, double front gable irregular asphalt shingle roof, wood gable ornamentation, two small adjacent one-over-one double hung sash windows in lower gable, two adjacent vertical one-over-one double hung sash window in gable wing, screened porch with brick posts, west facing entrance with screen door onto porch and wood and glass door into house, brick foundation, carport addition on rear. (C)

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South Main Street Historic District

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Outbuilding

ca. 1915

Shed, wood siding, slightly sloped tin roof, exposed rafter ends, wood double door entrance. (C)

43. 603 South Maple Street

ca. 1903

Queen Anne, two story, weatherboard, front gable and wing asphalt shingle roof with decorative vent in gable ends, one-over-one light double hung windows, full length hip roof porch supported by square wood columns, concrete foundation. (C)

44. 611 South Maple Street

ca. 1910

Queen Anne, one story, aluminum siding, hip asphalt shingle roof with gables with decorative barge boards at each corner containing diagonal flat stick work and vents, one-over-one light double hung windows, cut away bay with brackets, wraparound porch supported by paired square wood columns on brick piers and railing, brick foundation. (C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1950

Garage, one story, weatherboard, front gable asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

45. 617 South Maple Street

ca. 1930

Craftsman Bungalow, one and one-half story, aluminum siding, hip on gable multi-gable asphalt shingle roof with three one-over-one windows in gable end, paired one-over-one windows, cutaway bay, wraparound hip roof porch supported by square wood columns, brick foundation. (C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1940

Garage, one story, weatherboard, front gable asphalt shingle roof. (C)

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South Main Street Historic District

46. 625 South Maple Street

F.R. Fisher House

ca. 1908

Queen Anne, one and one-half story, weatherboard, hipped asphalt shingle roof with large central gable end dormer with dentil molding supported by paired Ionic columns and wood railing, contains three multi-light windows, triple one-over-one double hung windows, cutaway bay wraparound hipped roof porch with gable entrance supported by paired Ionic columns resting on brick piers and railing, brick foundation. (C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1910

Garage, two story, weatherboard, hip asphalt shingle roof. (C)

47. 629 South Maple Street

Gracey House

ca. 1909-10

Queen Anne, one and one-half story, weatherboard, flared hipped asphalt shingle roof with double dormer containing squared Palladian windows at each corner separated by large central dormer with flared gable roof supported by paired Ionic columns containing leaded four-over-one light double hung windows, one-over-one light windows, wraparound hip roofed porch with flared gable entrance supported by Ionic columns, brick foundation. (C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1911

Playhouse, one story, weatherboard, side gable asphalt shingle roof, gable at entrance, stone pier foundation. (C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1950

Garage, one story, weatherboard, front gable asphalt shingle roof.  
(NC)

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South Main Street Historic District

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48. 637 South Maple Street

Bringle House

ca. 1890

Queen Anne, one story, aluminum siding with brick, irregular multi-gable asphalt shingle roof, with hipped roof dormer with paired single light windows, one-over-one double hung windows, cutaway bay with brackets, wraparound porch supported by square wood columns, brick foundation. Loss of integrity due to alterations. (NC)

49. 703 South Maple Street

ca. 1896

Vernacular Wing and Gable, one story, weatherboard, asphalt shingle roof, diagonal flat stick work in gable end with vent, paired one-over-one double hung windows, full length porch supported by square wood columns, three doors, concrete block foundation. (C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1950

Garage, one story, wood siding, gable end asphalt shingle roof. (NC)

EAST SANFORD AVENUE

50. 122 East Sanford Avenue

ca. 1960

Minimal Traditional, one story, brick, front gable and wing asphalt shingle roof, three-over-one light double hung windows, full length flat roof porch supported by metal columns, attached flat roof carport, brick foundation. (NC)

SHERROD AVENUE

51. 110 Sherrod Avenue

Ester's Beauty Shop

ca. 1960

Modern, one story, brick veneer, hipped asphalt shingle roof, three plate glass windows, brick foundation. (NC)

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South Main Street Historic District

52. 118 Sherrod Avenue  
ca. 1930

Craftsman Cottage, one story, weatherboard, side gable asphalt shingle roof with two eyebrow vents, small gable with eyebrow vent over shed roof porch supported by iron columns, exposed rafter ends, paired six-over-six double hung windows, central porch with iron railings, brick foundation. (C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1950

Garage, one story, wood siding, front gable asphalt shingle roof.  
(NC)

53. 119 Sherrod Avenue  
ca. 1941

Craftsman Bungalow, one story, asbestos shingle siding, double front gable with vents and asphalt shingle roof with porte cochere, exposed rafter ends, six-over-six double hung windows, recessed concrete porch, concrete foundation. (C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1941

Garage, one story, weatherboard, gable end asphalt shingle roof. (C)

54. 125 Sherrod Avenue  
ca. 1930

Colonial Revival Cottage, one story, weatherboard, side gable asphalt shingle roof with eyebrow vent, four-over-one double hung windows, gable end porch with arched entrance supported by paired square wood columns, flat roofed side porch, brick foundation. (C)

Outbuilding

ca. 1950

Garage, one story side gable asphalt shingle roof, wood siding. (NC)



**8. Statement of Significance**

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

nationally  statewide  locally

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Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

1853, 1870 - 1941

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

various

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

The South Main Street Historic District located in Covington, county seat of Tipton County, Tennessee, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C due to its locally significant examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century architecture in Covington and Tipton County. It is also eligible under Criterion A, because the district reflects community growth and expansion associated with the commercial development of Covington from 1853 to 1941.

Tipton County was established in 1823, and two years later, county commissioners created Covington out of a twenty-nine acre plat in the center of the county. Initially the town contained 106 lots on a seven street grid; Main street was the primary north-south artery. Designated as the county seat, Covington developed into a small agricultural trade center largely because a Hatchie River tributary, which emptied into the Mississippi river, ran through the town. From 1830 to 1860, Tipton County developed like many other Mississippi delta areas into a community of large agricultural properties, a few farmers of smaller landholdings, a very large slave population, and small if not inconsequential towns and villages. Until the late 1800s Covington remained a small agrarian center, with farms and plantations on its outskirts.

Today's appearance of the South Main Street Historic District dates to the period of 1853 to 1941 and is strongly associated with patterns of commercial development during those years. Covington had a solely agricultural based economy until the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Railroad made its first appearance in the small county seat of Covington on July 4, 1873. This modern transportation link started a commercial renaissance in Tipton County and as businessmen, workers, and their families flocked to the new jobs and opportunities, the town's population grew by 6,149 people between 1873 and 1880. At first, economic development was somewhat slow and sporadic, with only seven merchants were operating in Covington between 1870 and 1880. But in the next decade, three significant commercial developments took place: 1) the re-establishment of Randolph,

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

State historic preservation office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Specify repository:  
MTSU, Center for Historic Preservation

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreege of property approximately 25 acres

UTM References

A 

1	6	2	6	0	1	2	0	3	9	3	8	4	6	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C 

1	6	2	6	0	3	6	0	3	9	3	7	8	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B 

1	6	2	6	0	4	0	0	3	9	3	8	4	3	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D 

1	6	2	6	0	0	2	0	3	9	3	7	8	6	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

Covington, TN 414 SW

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Maylene Andrews, Michael Floyd, David Jutkins, Jane Laub, Lisa Mansfield, Leslie Sharp

organization Center for Historic Preservation date January 1992

street & number Box 80, MTSU telephone (615) 898-2947

city or town Murfreesboro state Tennessee zip code 37132

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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South Main Street Historic District

Tennessee, a Mississippi River town west of Covington as an important river port in 1883; 2) linking of the town's railroad to even larger regional and transcontinental systems and; 3) the region's agricultural economy began to show signs of recovery from havoc wrecked by the Civil War as well as the financial panic of 1873. Covington experienced an unparalleled economic boom. The new Randolph port provided Covington merchants and industrial concerns, such as the Covington Milling Company, with improved access to the Mississippi River transportation market while, at the same time, it provided area farmers with better port facilities for shipping cotton and other agricultural commodities. The improved river transportation increased agricultural profits which could be spent on more consumer goods and supplies in the county seat. It also allowed merchants to supply products more cheaply to the local community. The new railroad link further enhanced local commercial growth by lowering the cost of transporting agricultural commodities and by allowing merchants to select their goods from a much broader national marketplace.

By 1886, twenty-seven merchants had thriving businesses in town. Commercial growth in Covington is further evidenced by the opening of the county's first bank, The Farmers & Merchants Bank, in 1887 with a capital stock of \$10,000, followed a year later by the establishment of the Farmer's Union Bank.

Along with the impressive commercial developments, Covington experienced a marked increase in the size of its residential neighborhoods. Streets south of the town square began to emerge as the preferred address for the new professional and commercial class moving into town. The residence at 505 South Maple Street was built in 1873, six years later Jacob Lowenhaupt built his distinctive French Colonial influenced dwelling at 532 South Main. Three residences built during the late 1880s still survive today at 315 South Main, 428 South Main, and 532 South Main. These scattered homes, especially on the 400-500 blocks of South Main and South Maple, pushed the town's residential development to adjacent agricultural properties. The most important was the farmstead at 615 South Main Street. The Palmer-Sherrod House was built in 1853 as part of the original property. In the 1890's the property was subdivided to form residential lots on extended South Main and South Maple streets. The post-1890s dwellings represent the maturing South Main and South Maple streets area into a neighborhood of subdivided plots.

During the years 1890 to 1910 that Covington enjoyed its most sustained period of growth and development. The single most important event in this economic transformation came in July 1896 when the corporate railroad

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South Main Street Historic District

giant, the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, purchased the Chesapeake, Ohio, & Southwestern Railroad, who held controlling interest in the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Railroad. Covington suddenly had become part of one of the country's most important north-south railroad corridors. In 1904, the Covington Milling Company opened a new cotton gin operation which fueled additional growth in the town. Industry based on natural resources such as cotton and lumber continued to be a main contributor to the economy until the mid-1900s. In the South Main Street Historic District, twenty-seven dwellings, one-half of the total, were constructed between the years 1890 and 1910. And in the following decade, 1910 to 1920, the town enjoyed the benefits of a boom on the nation's farms and the cry for more agricultural products during World War I. Another four residences were built in the district during those years.

During the years 1920 to 1941, Covington experienced both good times and bad times. The building of the Jefferson Davis Highway in the late 1920s had the greatest impact on Covington's economy in the twentieth century. This federally funded highway that went almost through the center of town brought major growth and prosperity to the area. It was during this period that many filling stations, restaurants, and hotels were built to service the growing number of automobile tourists. Although Covington's population and financial growth was temporarily halted during the Great Depression, a recovery was being made by the end of the 1930s as seen by the construction of the exquisite Ruffin Theater in 1936 and the continued development of the highway corridor. The neighborhood added another thirteen residences from 1920 to 1941. Covington and Tipton County had enjoyed a steady population increase throughout the twentieth century.

This pattern of residential growth from 1853 to 1941 is well reflected in the distinctive architectural character of the neighborhood. Since half of the residences in the South Main Street Historic District were built between the years 1890 and 1910, it is not surprising that architectural designs popular during those years dominate the district. Queen Anne style, elements of which can be found in thirteen dwellings, clearly dominate the district. Many of these homes represent outstanding examples of this colorful asymmetric style in a small town setting, built both in frame and in brick. The Eastlake influenced Queen Anne style is found at 315 South Main (#3), dating to 1886. The old Presbyterian Manse/Bailey House (#9) at 428 South Main, originally built in 1880 but moved and expanded in the Queen Anne style in 1904-05, is another important property. This house, by its date, not only demonstrates the enduring popularity of Queen Anne in small town West Tennessee, but it also is important evidence of how local builders added to and adapted architectural styles. Another

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South Main Street Historic District

residence which shows the lasting popularity of Queen Anne in Covington is the Conner House (#15), 516 South Main, which was built in 1909.

The second most common architectural statement belongs to the Bungalow style and its derivative, the American Foursquare. Five properties of this style can be found in the district for the years 1900 to 1910, with another six examples of bungalows constructed in the years from 1910 to 1920. The number of bungalows found in the earlier period (1900-1910) is somewhat surprising since the style had just begun its rise to prominence at the national level during these years. In building a number of bungalows and foursquares in the early century, Covington was demonstrating a more up-to-date and fashionable sense of architectural taste. Indeed, it is somewhat jarring to consider that at the same time the "modern" Bungalow style was being built on South Main, others were still constructing Queen Anne houses, a style already a generation old. The Reid House (#13), at 508 South Main, was built in 1907 and is a particularly good example of Covington's early predilection for Craftsman Bungalows. The Fisher House at 622 South Main (#24) is a good representative example of this style built in the next decade. Bungalows continued to be built in the district as late as 1941.

Like most West Tennessee towns, Covington also has its representative examples of the Classical and Colonial Revivals of the early twentieth centuries. The construction of the First Presbyterian Church (#4) at 403 South Main in 1923 can be credited with introducing classicism to the district. This particularly fine example of Classical Revival, with its four Doric columns, facing the street was followed over the next decade by four other Colonial Revival residences.

More clearly defined vernacular styles exist in the district as well for the period 1890 to 1910 with wing and gable configurations found at three properties while two others reflect the characteristics of the central hall plan. The earliest house in the district, the Palmer-Sherrod House (#21) at 615 South Main, was built in 1853 in the central hall plan and features a Greek Revival influenced portico. Clearly the most significant vernacular residence in the district is the unique Lowenhaupt-Simonton House (#19) at 532 South Main. Built in ca. 1879-80, this house is in the French Colonial vernacular with a steeply pitched front gable with a down sloping roof over a wraparound porch supported by square columns. Jacob Lowenhaupt, the original owner, had been involved in the Mississippi River trade and wanted his house in Covington to convey the architectural spirit of the old river front homes in Louisiana.

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South Main Street Historic District

In the post-1920 period, Colonial Revival cottages and Minimal Traditional dwellings comprise the majority of dwellings. While stylistically these homes lack the distinctiveness noted for dwellings of the 1890 to 1910 period, they are representative of these more popular architectural statements of the middle decades of the twentieth century. A particularly striking property is the Elliston Clinic (#32) at 707 South Main Street, which is an exceptional Art Moderne building for a small town residential area.

This mix of formal architectural styles and more regional vernacular statements combines with the common setbacks, the many surviving trees and landscape elements, as well as the sidewalks to create a strongly cohesive residential historic district. Thus, the homes in the proposed South Main Street Historic District exhibit a wide range of architectural styles and represent significant architectural statements within the context of domestic architecture in Covington.

There are other residential areas surrounding the proposed South Main Street Historic District that date to the same period. Unfortunately these areas like North Maple Street and East Liberty have suffered from neglect and incompatible infill. These areas may have individually eligible buildings but as a district they lack integrity due to new construction and alterations. South College Street which runs parallel to South Main Street had an interesting array of Craftsman, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival influenced houses, especially on the 600-800 blocks. Both the northern and southern ends of this artery, however are defined by non-contributing properties. Moreover, the street is connected to the South Main Street Historic District by non-contributing properties. Unquestionably the South Main Street Historic District contains the most outstanding residential architecture with the highest degree of integrity in Covington.

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Continuation SheetSection number 9 Page 2 South Main Street Historic DistrictBIOGRAPHICAL RESOURCES

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National Park Service

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South Main Street Historic District

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### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The South Main Street Historic District boundaries include:

The south side of Lauderdale Avenue from South Main Street east to South Maple Street. The east and west sides of South Maple Street from Lauderdale Avenue south to Sanford Avenue and the west side of South Maple Street from Sanford south to Sherrod Avenue. The north and south sides of Sherrod Avenue from South Main Street east to South Maple Street. The west side of South Main Street from building #8 south to Church Avenue. The east and west sides of South Main Street from Church Street south to Sherrod Avenue. See attached Tipton County Tax Map and South Main Street Historic District Sketch Map.

### BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATIONS

The boundaries include all the historic property lines associated with the South Main Street Historic District. This area is roughly bounded by South Main Street, Sherrod Avenue, Lauderdale Avenue, and South Maple Street. This district includes the most cohesive collection of residential properties. Surrounding the district are other residential areas on the south, east, and west. These areas are not included in the district due to their post 1941 date of construction and/or lack of architectural integrity. These areas lack the cohesiveness associated with the South Main Street Historic District.



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South Main Street Historic District

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South Main Street Historic District  
Covington, Tipton County, Tennessee

Photos by: Center for Historic Preservation  
P. O. Box 80, MTSU  
Murfreesboro, TN 37132  
Date: February 1991  
Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission  
701 Broadway Nashville, TN 37201

403 South Main Street, facing west  
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#2 of 30

429 South Main Street, facing northwest  
#3 of 30

503 South Main Street, facing northwest  
#4 of 30

513 South Main Street, facing west  
#5 of 30

521 South Main Street, facing northwest  
#6 of 30

529 South Main Street, facing northwest  
#7 of 30

609 South Main Street, facing west  
#8 of 30

615 South Main Street, facing northwest  
#9 of 30.

627 South Main Street, facing northwest  
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645 South Main Street, facing west  
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707 South Main Street, facing southeast  
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616 South Main Street, facing east  
#13 of 30

630 South Main Street, facing southeast  
#14 of 30

636 South Main Street, facing east  
#15 of 30

704 South Main Street, facing southeast  
#16 of 30

611 South Maple Street, facing northwest  
#17 of 30

625 South Maple Street, facing west  
#18 of 30

629 South Maple Street, facing southwest  
#19 of 30

703 South Maple Street, facing west  
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South Main streetscape, from Elliston Clinic, facing north  
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South Main streetscape, 600 block, facing northeast  
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South Main streetscape, 516 and 522 South Main street, facing northeast  
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South Main streetscape, 500 block, facing northeast  
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532 South Main Street, facing east  
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502 South Main Street, facing east  
#26 of 30

422 and 428 South Main Street, facing southeast  
#27 of 30

South Main streetscape, facing southwest  
#28 of 30

South Maple streetscape, facing southeast  
#29 of 30

South Maple streetscape, facing southeast  
#30 of 30

South Main Historic District  
Covington, Tipton Co., TN

- Contributing
- ▲ Non Contributing

Approximate Scale 1"=200'+  
Maps 41f and 41c

Boundary Map with  
Photo Key

MAR 26 1992

