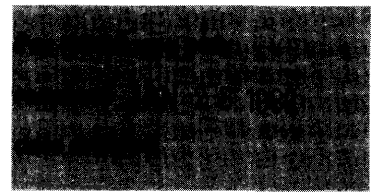


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



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

1. Name

historic Division of St. John Historic District
and/or common Covington Historic District

2. Location

street & number see map U.S. 190 and LA 21 N/A not for publication
city, town Covington N/A vicinity of congressional district 1st--Robert Livingston
state LA code 22 county St. Tammany Parish code 103

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use MULTIPLE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>N/A</u> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<u>N/A</u> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name multiple ownership
street & number _____
city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. St. Tammany Parish Courthouse
street & number P. O. Box 1090 510 E. Boston
city, town Covington state LA 70433

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title La. Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date 1981 federal state county local
depository for survey records La. State Historic Preservation Office
city, town Baton Rouge state LA

7. Description

Condition	N/A	Check one	N/A	Check one	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered			
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed				

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The District of St. John, the original portion of Covington, comprises both residential and commercial structures largely dating from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Founded in 1813 by John Wharton Collins, the original twenty-seven symmetrical blocks were laid out on a grid system oriented to the Bogue Falaya River. The present district boundaries encompass twenty blocks, the remainder of the original planned grid. (Photo 1) (See district map and plat showing boundaries of original planned grid.)

I. Urban Design

Collins employed an unusual urban planning scheme in laying out the district. Each block, measuring 360 feet square, was created with a small central square which connected to the street system by alleyways. These areas of 120 feet square were to be held in common.* They became known as oxlots, undoubtedly because farmers and merchants would tether oxen and livestock within the sites. Today the oxlots constitute more than nine acres of open space within the urban area.

The ox lots continue to play a major role in Covington's historical landscape as a unique urban design. The 20 blocks within the current district boundaries were all planned with ox lots. Of these, only 2 blocks contain large intrusions. The surviving 18 ox lots have varying degrees of encroachment, with nine largely unintruded upon (Photos 2, 3, & 4), and one completely pristine. Therefore, this unusual resource remains over 60% intact.

The mere survival of these urban spaces is remarkable, as they could have been easily eliminated or obliterated. Careful evaluation of the existing encroachments reveals that the ox lots are still essentially open, and have retained their confined, semi-naturalistic character. These spaces are a major component of Covington's cultural and historical assets, which must be recognized in the unifying pattern of architecture and the landscape. (Photo 2)

II. Architectural Heritage

Despite the fact that Covington was founded and laid out in 1813, virtually all extant buildings are post-1880 due to two major fires which destroyed much of the district. Subsequent redevelopment booms in the lumber and "ozone" resort industries precipitated architectural growth in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries.

A. Commercial Business District

The existing structures in the District of St. John integrate residential and commercial usage. The major concentration of business activity developed in the vicinity of the Southern Hotel and the New Orleans-Great Northern Railroad, extending eastward. The buildings are principally one and two story brick structures with recessed storefront entries, fixed awnings, and arched windows remotely derived from the Victorian Renaissance Revival (Photo 5). Limited to a central six block area, these buildings are closely spaced with no setbacks (Photo 6). Many former domestic buildings adjacent to this area have been adapted for commercial use, which provides a diverse streetscape image (Photo 7).

(CONTINUED)

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7. Description (Continued)

The survival of these commercial buildings, with their similar color, scale, materials, and proportion, provides a sense of continuity in downtown Covington. Intrusions are generally of low scale and often masked by trees. Thus they tend to conform to the streetscape. Several new buildings successfully reproduce traditional architectural forms, thereby enhancing the historic environment. The overall image of the business area is characterized by features such as brick pilasters, rectangular double hung windows, arch lintels, molded cornices, and pressed tin facades. (Photos 5, 8, 9, & 12) Commercial Covington presents the typical flavor of a small town central business district of the early part of this century.

B. Residential Buildings

The district's residential sections presently tend to be located on the periphery of the commercial area, reflecting c. 1910 growth patterns. These buildings consist largely of one and two story wooden structures, the majority having front porches. An intimate streetscape scale is established with average lawn setbacks of 10-15 feet and porch spaces. The spacing between houses is often less than the average facade width, although several homes maintain expansive lawns. This rhythm of voids and solids is enframed by many mature native trees, most notably majestic live oaks. (Photos 10 & 11)

Residential architecture in the district reflects housing types rather than styles. Most of the dwellings were constructed without architects; therefore interpretations of favorite local house types were prevalent. Builders generally copied basic forms, with selected embellishments used to express individual preferences and current fashion.

Local house types include:

1. The shotgun style house, which is usually one room wide, at least three rooms deep, with a front gabled roof. (Photo 13)
2. The raised cottage, which is a story and a half house consisting of two or more rooms with a pitched roof. They were entered on the long side, and usually did not have a central hall. These houses in Covington represent later examples of traditional forms, with their piers, and front and rear galleries. The shotgun and the raised cottage, both prevalent in much of South Louisiana, often feature Victorian ornamentation.
3. The North Shore house is indigenous to the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain. These are shotgun houses with rooms added on the rear to make a "T" shaped floor plan. Galleries extend on two or three sides, reflecting functional responsiveness to local climactic conditions and to use. (Photos 17 & 18)
4. The bungalow style dwellings, which have tapered porch posts, exposed structural members, and battered porch piers, are evident in the district. (Photo 19)

(CONTINUED)

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7. Description (Continued)

The existing domestic architecture in Covington consists of frame buildings influenced by popular late-nineteenth century styles. The Queen Anne Revival appears with projecting bays, shingle patterns, and multi-gabled roofs. Eastlake ornamentation is seen, characterized by complex and stylized porches and balustrades.

The majority of domestic structures have retained their original facades and detailing. Residents have become aware of the restoration and preservation movement, resulting in the retention of characteristic ornamental and architectural forms. The few intrusive dwellings are in harmony with the streetscape scale. The comprehensive image of the residential neighborhood reflects its late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century heritage.

BREAKDOWN BY PERIODS:

pre-1880	6 structures	2.5%
1881-1930	163 structures	66.2%
1931-present	77 structures	31.3%
<u>Total 246 structures</u>		

INTRUSIONS:

The district has some 77 intrusions. All but a few of these are one-story high, resulting in only a local effect upon the building stock. These low-scale intrusions are disbursed throughout the district; therefore, there are no gaps in the basic historic character. (See map.) Given this, there is no reason to adjust the historic boundaries to exclude intrusions, since the intrusions and contributing elements are in a fairly constant mix throughout the district.

NB: Each colored square on the attached map stands for a given property and does not indicate the size or shape of the building and shows the approximate location only. In addition, dependencies such as sheds, trailers, etc. for a given property are not shown on the map.

*Collins' intent is the subject of litigation at the present time. According to the city of Covington, Collins' dedication should be interpreted to mean that the oxlots were to be held in common by the public at large. According to the Division of St. John Protective Association, Inc., Collins intended to reserve these inner squares for the common use of the owners adjoining them. In either case, each oxlot is considered land held in common.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates N/A Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) Criteria A and C

I. Urban Design

American settlement patterns in the pioneer era generally developed on a grid system. Very few plans made provision for open, public green spaces within the urban fabric, such as the northeastern village common. Despite exceptions like Savannah, most southern towns adopted the grid pattern. The only acknowledgement of public space was generally seen in the courthouse square. But even this was the exception rather than the rule.

Against this background, Covington takes on national importance as a unique solution to the problem of providing collective urban space. According to one of America's leading urban planning historians, John Reys, not only is the ox lot scheme unique and unprecedented in this country, but does not appear to have any European derivation. Despite the lack of documentation concerning Collins' purpose or intended use for the ox lot plan, its configuration is significant in the history of open space design. Covington takes its place among a small, select group of innovative and experimental urban planning schemes in pioneer America.

II. Architectural Heritage

In addition to urban planning, Covington is significant on the local level in the area of architecture.

A. Central Business District

The Covington central business district represents the best and largest example of a turn-of-the-century commercial district in St. Tammany Parish. It presents a locally outstanding historic environment, containing many fine surviving structures. The architectural significance of the district is reflected in the buildings' character and early-twentieth century image. The low and intimate streetscape scale is established by a predominance of one and two story structures, local landmarks such as the Southern Hotel, and the unifying element of existing trees. Incidents of typical architectural features, including shaped parapets, false fronts, brick pilasters, and ornamental cornices, further enhance the ambient image.

B. Residential

Covington's residential architecture represents a locally outstanding example of a turn-of-the-century neighborhood. The area contains a high incidence of intact structures in sufficient quantity to characterize the district with variety and richness. The intimate streetscape scale is complemented by many live oaks. A number of North

(CONTINUED)

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approx. 100 acres

Quadrangle name Covington, La.

Quadrangle scale 1=62500

UMT References

A	1 5	7 7 8	8 6 0	3 3	7 5	5 5 0
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

B	1 5	7 7 9	6 5 0	3 3	7 5	1 0 0
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

C	1 5	7 7 9	1 7 5	3 3	7 4	3 0 0
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

D	1 5	7 7 8	3 7 5	3 3	7 4	7 5 0
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

E						
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

F						
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

G						
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

H						
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

Verbal boundary description and justification

See map and continuation sheet for Item 10. See also Items 7 and 8.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Covington Historic District Committee
c/o Mary Lynn LeGardeur

organization

date June-September 1981

street & number 238 S. Vermont Street

telephone 504-796-5773

city or town Covington

state LA 70433

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Robert B. Delieux

Robert B. Delieux

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date January 25, 1982

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Beth Griswold

date 12/6/82

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: *Patrick Andrus*

date 12/6/82

Chief of Registration

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8. Statement of Significance (Continued)

Shore houses occur, which comprise one of a few concentrations in the parish of this unique regional style. The comprehensive image is that of a late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century residential area.

ORIGINS OF COVINGTON: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Covington was founded in 1813 by John Wharton Collins, a New Orleans merchant of English descent who had emigrated from Philadelphia soon after the Louisiana Purchase. In May 1813, Collins purchased some 1600 acres lying in the fork between the Bogue Falaya and Tchefuncte Rivers from Jacques Drieux, a New Orleans Creole who had acquired the land by grant from the Spanish government in 1803. Prior to this transaction Collins had staked a claim with the Spanish government to all land lying between the Tchefuncte River and the Drieux tract. Taken together these two parcels of land constitute the major portion of present-day Covington. In July 1813, Collins laid out the squares, streets, and lots in what he called the Division of St. John and dedicated the town, which he named Wharton, to Thomas Jefferson. In 1816, Collins was awarded a charter by the legislature, but the name was changed to Covington over his protest. This name was given to honor General Leonard Covington of Natchez, a hero of the War of 1812.

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9. Bibliography

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(Covington Historic District)

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Page 2

10. Boundary Description and Justification:

Boundaries are set forth on the enclosed oxlot map. It will be noticed that the pattern of oxlots and blocks terminates abruptly in the eastern corner. This is the end of the developed area and is defined by the Collins Line. Originally the grid for the town plan was somewhat larger, but the Collins Line was as far as streets and oxlots were ever laid out and as far as development ever took place. Beyond the Collins Line is open woodland. The origins of the Collins Line are obscure; however, it has been a legally recognized line of demarcation for the District of St. John for over 100 years.

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10. Boundary Justification (RESUBMISSION--ADDENDUM TO ORIGINAL)

The present late-nineteenth/early-twentieth century mixed commercial-residential district does not extend beyond the historic boundaries of the Division of St. John. Indeed, it will be noticed on the map that the concentration of period buildings begins to get thin even within the historic boundaries. Nothing of consequence exists immediately outside the boundaries. Beyond the Bogue Falaya River is open woodland. Southwest of 21st Street is a modern residential area and a mid-twentieth century high school complex. Northwest of Theard Street is an area of lumberyards, pine trees, and railroad spurs. East of the district is a large shopping center and open woodland. In short, the historic boundaries of the district correspond with the concentration of historic buildings in Covington.

COVINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT (DIVISION OF ST. JOHN) INVENTORY

1. 120 New Hampshire. Christ Episcopal Church Complex. c.1970 intrusion. Large, modern two-story brick church with vaguely Gothic windows.
2. 120 New Hampshire. Christ Episcopal Church. c. 1846, remodeled c.1890. National Register of Historic Places. Queen Anne Revival church with octagonal front tower and Gothic windows.
3. 120 New Hampshire. Christ Episcopal Church Complex. c.1970 intrusion. Modern brick one-story rectory building.
4. 129 New Hampshire. c.1905 large two-story raised clapboard residence. Front and side curved galleries have French windows. Now used as an art association headquarters.
5. 129 New Hampshire. Rear building. c. 1905 small two-story dependency with side gallery.
6. 520 21st St. c. 1980 intrusion. Low scale one-story wooden ranch style residence.
7. 107 Jahncke. 1920's one-story frame raised cottage. Front gallery now enclosed.
8. 113 Jahncke. c.1965 sympathetic intrusion. Nondescript one-story raised Creole style double house with front gallery.
9. 424 21st St. c. 1895 Queen Anne one-story raised residence with imbricated shingles and oculus window on front gable, and front and side galleries with Colonial Revival columns.
10. 122 Massachusetts. St. Scholastica. 1950's intrusion. Large modern two-story educational building.
11. 122 Massachusetts. St. Scholastic. 1950's intrusion. Large modern two-story brick educational building.
12. 218 Boston. 1970's sympathetic intrusion. Modern one-story brick bank building with hip roof and floor-to-ceiling windows.
13. 217 Massachusetts. c.1920 one-and-half story frame raised cottage with large Colonial Revival columns on front gallery and imbricated shingles on front gable.
14. 214 Gibson. c.1920 frame bungalow with front porch and imbricated shingles on front gable.
15. 218 Gibson. c.1925 frame bungalow presently used for commercial purposes.
16. 316 Theard. c.1925 frame bungalow with tin roof and asbestos siding.
17. 324 Theard. c.1925 frame bungalow with tin roof and a front entry portico. Presently being used for commercial purposes.
18. 400 Vermont. 1970's intrusion. Low scale one-story commercial brick building with pitched roof.
19. 421 Vermont. c.1910 one-story frame raised cottage with slim square columns and a tin roof.

20. 415 Vermont. c.1915 late Queen Anne frame one-story multi-gabled raised cottage with front semioctagonal bay.
21. 504 New Hampshire. 1921. One-story brick railroad depot with brackets and framing angles. Completely restored as a restaurant and offices.
22. 414 Theard. Covington Waterworks. Circa 1930. One-story stucco Mission Style municipal building with crude Baroque style shaped gable parapets and a Spanish tile roof. Contemporaneous water tower.
23. 406 Theard. Old Covington Fire Station. Circa 1930. Nondescript two-story frame municipal building.
24. 226A Lockwood. c.1910 one-story frame lumber shed with tin roof.
25. 226 Lockwood. Alexius Hardware Store. Circa 1910. Large two-story frame commercial building with fixed awning, tin roof, and glass display windows with transoms. Pressed tin on side facades.
26. 606 Columbia. City Hall. 1960's intrusion. Low scale one-story brick building with plate glass entry.
27. 200 Kirkland. Red Cross. 1950's intrusion. Small one-story nondescript frame building.
28. 10 Park Drive. c.1925 frame bungalow with modern wood shingles and enclosed front porch.
29. 120 New Hampshire. c.1980 sympathetic intrusion. 1 1/2 story frame residence with hip roof and dormers.
30. 131 New Hampshire. Old Parish House. Circa 1910. Frame one-story raised shotgun with Queen Anne gablette roof and rounded Italianate arches. Presently used as a ballet studio.
31. 135 New Hampshire. c.1925 frame bungalow.
32. 141 New Hampshire. c.1925 frame bungalow with enclosed front porch.
33. 149 New Hampshire. c.1905 Queen Anne two-story frame raised residence with front and side galleries. Fish scale shingles on multi-gabled roof and pairs of turned columns on porch.
34. 157 New Hampshire. c.1910 Queen Anne 1 1/2 story frame raised residence with front dormers, matching semioctagonal side bays, and front gallery with square columns.
35. 517 Rutland. c.1890 Queen Anne residence. One-story frame raised cottage with front semioctagonal bays, fish scale shingles and 3 oculus windows on multi-gabled roof, front gallery with turned colonnettes, and ornate scrollsawn ornamentation. Presently used as a law office.
36. 505 Rutland. c.1920 frame bungalow with shed dormer, side gables, and stickwork on front porch.
37. 107A Vermont. c.1965 intrusion. One-story nondescript frame raised cottage with front gallery.

38. 107B Vermont. Intrusion. Matches #37.
39. 604 Independence. c.1925 frame bungalow.
40. 614-616 Independence. c.1895 three-bay frame raised Creole cottage with turned wooden columns and hip roof.
41. 426 Rutland. c.1925 frame bungalow raised a full story on arcade. Porches on three sides with decorative pierced bands resembling a Japanese screen. Double front bay entries with transoms and side lights.
42. 215 Vermont. c.1920 frame bungalow with square wooden columns. Presently used as a law office.
43. 213 & 223 Vermont. c.1910 frame raised Queen Anne double house with side dormers, front gallery partially enclosed, and imbricated shingles on front gable.
44. 229 Vermont. c.1910. Matches building #43.
45. 335 Boston. c.1930 low scale one-story brick Georgian style commercial building with entrance portico. Presently used as a law office.
46. 325 Boston. c.1910 frame raised Victorian cottage. Presently used as an art gallery.
47. 112 Massachusetts. South Central Bell. c.1965 intrusion. Three-story brick veneer commercial building with plain, undistinguished facades.
48. 416 Rutland. Bogue Falaya Apts. c.1970 intrusion. Two-story wood and brick apartment complex.
49. 105 Columbia. Poole Lumber. c.1965 intrusion. One-story tin warehouse.
50. 107 Columbia. Intrusion. Matches #49.
51. 621 Rutland. c.1930 one-story tin industrial building.
52. 150 New Hampshire. Galatis House. c.1920 frame bungalow with shed dormer, square porch columns, French doors with transoms, and dentils on front porch.
53. 710 New Hampshire. Mackie House. c.1880 1 1/2 story frame residence which was extensively reworked c.1900 in the Colonial Revival style.
54. 532 Rutland and 201,203,205,207 New Hampshire. c.1960 intrusion. One-story brick and concrete block commercial building with a partial false front.
55. 209 New Hampshire. c.1930 low scale one-story brick commercial building with nondescript facade.
56. 217 New Hampshire. Kentzels. c.1920 one-story brick commercial building with store front windows, multi-paned transoms, exposed rafters, and matching doors on each end of front facade.
57. 221 New Hampshire. First National Bank. 1960's intrusion. Originally c.1910 Majestic Theatre, but extensively altered in 1960's. Stucco and glass two-story commercial building with stone veneer and metal columned front facade.

58. 423 Boston. First Bank. c.1970 intrusion. Low scale one-story commercial brick building with wood shutters, iron brackets, and entrance fanlight over double glass doors.
59. 401 Boston. Circa 1930 two-story stucco and glass commercial building with Art Deco styling, rounded corners, painted belt course, and glass display windows.
60. 506 Rutland. c.1910 1 1/2 story frame Queen Anne residence with ornate imbricated shingles and oculus window on multi-gabled front, scrollsawn ornamentation and stickwork on front gallery, and front entrance with transom and side lights. Sympathetic rear addition dates from c.1970.
61. 516 Rutland. c.1900 two-story frame Queen Anne residence with semioctagonal front bay, scrollsawn ornamentation on front gallery, ornate imbricated shingles on the multi-gabled front, and stained glass. Presently in use as art studio.
62. 522 Rutland. c.1925 frame bungalow with enclosed front porch.
63. 524 & 526 Rutland. c.1930 plain two-story frame commercial building with partial front gallery. Presently used as law office.
64. 336 Boston. c.1965 intrusion. One-story brick gas station.
65. 305 Vermont. c.1930 one-story concrete commercial building with Art Deco styling, rounded corners, and large plate glass windows.
66. 315 Vermont. The Vermont Apartments. c.1910. Plain two-story frame residence adapted for use as a small apartment building c.1970. Classically inspired pedimented entry and pilasters.
67. 321 Vermont. c.1910. Late Queen Anne cottage with scrollsawn ornamentation on front gallery, imbricated shingles on front gable, and entrance with transom and side lights.
68. 325 Vermont. Old A&P. c.1938 intrusion. Plain 1 1/2 story painted brick commercial building with fixed awning and small false front.
69. 215 & 217 Gibson. c.1925. Frame double bungalow with piers removed and square wooden columns added.
70. 207 & 209 Gibson. c.1925. Frame double bungalow with stuccoed brick piers and pairs of slender wooden porch posts.
71. 201 & 203 Gibson. c.1925. Double frame bungalow. Presently used as law office.
72. 222 Massachusetts. c.1910. One-story frame Queen Anne cottage with imbricated shingles on front gable.
73. 214 Massachusetts. 1960's intrusion. Plain one-story brick veneer commercial building with flat roof.
74. 304 Boston. c.1910. One-story frame raised Creole cottage with scrollsawn ornamentation on front gallery and front door with side lights and transom. Presently used as flower shop.
75. 310 Boston. c.1960 intrusion. Plain one-story brick residence with detached side building.

76. 318 Boston. c.1920. Two-story frame residence with screened second story porch. Presently in use as office.
77. 324-328 Boston. 1960's intrusion. Plain one-story painted brick commercial building with flat roof.
78. 729 Rutland. Seiler House. c.1920. Frame bungalow.
79. 717 Rutland. c.1920. 1 1/2 story frame bungalow with shed dormers, porte-cochere, Colonial Revival columns, segmental arches on front porch, and entry with side lights and fanlight.
80. 110 Columbia. Masonic Temple. 1924. Two-story brick building with fixed wooden awning over an arched entry, decorative brickwork bands, and an elaborate cornice treatment with inset cast concrete medallions.
81. 116 Columbia. c.1925. Frame bungalow.
82. 221 Columbia. c.1930. One-story masonry commercial building.
83. 225 & 229 Columbia. c.1925. Plain one-story brick commercial building.
84. 531 & 529 Boston. c.1900. Two-story brick commercial building with recessed corner entry, fixed awning and wood framed glass storefront windows with elaborately panelled bottoms. Details include a bracketed entablature with inset medallions and alternating beveled wooden squares, a metal bracketed cornice, brick quoining, and masonry pilasters with medallions. Most of these details appear on the Columbia Street facade.
85. 519, 521, 523, 525 Boston. The Lyon Building. c.1895. One-story brick and frame commercial building with false front, recessed storefront entries, double beveled glass doors with side lights and transoms, and fixed awnings. Details on the shaped parapet include an elaborate shell motif bracketed "Lyon" sign with medallions, a bracketed entablature with inset medallions and alternating beveled wooden squares, and masonry pilasters with medallions. Noteworthy pressed tin ceiling.
86. 515 & 517 Boston. Old Sears Building. c.1958 intrusion. One-story concrete block commercial building with recessed storefront entry and fixed awning.
87. 507, 509, 511, 513 Boston. Hebert's Drugs. c.1920. One-story commercial building of rusticated concrete block with a neo-Richardson rough hewn finish. Details include a corner recessed entry with metal columns and a front gable.
88. 220 New Hampshire. Citizens Bank. c.1958 intrusion. One-story brick commercial building with marble and plate glass recessed entry facade and original neon sign.
89. 210 New Hampshire. c.1920. One-story frame bungalow converted to office use by enclosing front porch.
90. 208 New Hampshire. c.1940 intrusion. One-story frame bungalow converted to office use.
91. 604 Rutland. c.1930. One-story brick commercial building with hip roof, wooden shutters, and arch lintels.
92. 618 Rutland. c.1895. 1 1/2 story frame raised Creole cottage with double front dormers, floor to ceiling gallery windows, slim square columns, and entry with

side lights and transom. Completely restored.

93. 622 Rutland. c.1940 intrusion. One-story wood and stucco commercial warehouse building.
94. 305,307,313,315,317 New Hampshire 426,428,430,434 Boston. Old Southern Hotel. 1911. Two-story brick commercial building with modern shopfronts on the ground floor. The building is being restored to its original appearance, including the shops. The building has two corner projecting pavilions, matching balconies on the wings, fixed awnings with overhead transoms, arched windows with arched lintels, and elaborate brackets.
95. 321 & 323 New Hampshire. c.1920. One-story brick commercial building with false front, fixed awning, and modern windows.
96. 325,327,329 New Hampshire. c.1920. Same as #95 except for modern overhanging shingled roof.
97. 331 & 335 New Hampshire. c.1920. Same as #96.
98. 315 Gibson. c.1925. Frame bungalow with lattice work on front gable, partial front porch, and unusual exposed chimney on front facade.
99. 311 Gibson. c.1915. Frame raised Northshore style residence with square tapered columns, front transom, and partially enclosed side gallery.
100. 334 & 336 Vermont. Western Auto. c.1950 intrusion. One-story brick veneer and siding commercial building with modern awning, glass front, and flat roof.
101. 332 Vermont. c.1925. Frame bungalow with shed dormer.
102. 406 Boston. Old Post Office. 1937 intrusion. One-story brick building with cupola and double door arched entry. Inside are WPA murals. Presently used by the school board.
103. 125 Lee Road. c.1850. 1 1/2 story frame residence. Remodeled in late-nineteenth century with the following features: scrollsawn ornamentation, turned balustrades, a pair of large domers with attached walkout porches, and Eastlake stickwork.
104. 131 Lee Road. c.1870. 1 1/2 story frame raised Creole cottage with square wooden columns on front gallery. Completely restored, and in use as a law office.
105. 813 Rutland. c.1910. 1 1/2 story frame Queen Anne style residence with fish scale shingles on front gables. Front porch enclosed c.1970.
106. 805 Rutland. c.1920. Frame bungalow with front and side gables and front entry with multi-paned side lights and transom.
107. 734 Rutland. c.1925. Frame bungalow with triple windows on front gable, porte-cochere, segmental arches on front porch, and tapered porch posts.
108. 219 Florida. c.1920. Frame double bungalow with shed dormer.
109. 627 Boston. c.1965 intrusion. One-story modern service station.
110. 625 Boston. c.1965 intrusion. Plain low scale one-story brick commercial building.

111. 623 Boston. c.1900. 2 1/2 story brick commercial building with recessed storefront entry, fixed awning, and rectangular windows with round medallions at each corner. Details include decorative brick pilasters with stone capitals and round medallions, decorative brick course immediately below the cornice, and a projecting molded stone cornice with dentils. The first floor facade was somewhat altered c.1960 with a tile facing.
112. 228 Columbia. c.1900. One-story frame and brick commercial building with recessed storefront entry and false front. c.1960 alterations include plate glass windows and ferrazo floor.
113. 222 Columbia. c.1910. One-story brick and masonry commercial building with false front, recessed storefront entry, shaped parapet with decorative plaster, and projecting corner details.
114. 220 Columbia. c.1970 intrusion. One-story concrete block and metal office building with slate steps.
115. 714 Rutland. c.1915. One-story frame raised cottage with square columns on the front gallery, gabled dormer with 2 pairs of windows, and a beveled glass front door. Presently in use as an antique shop.
116. 720 Rutland. c.1965 intrusion. One-story tin storage shed.
117. 726 Rutland. c.1915. One-story frame Queen Anne cottage with square columns on the front gallery and front gable with fish scale shingles and an oculus window.
118. 305 Columbia. c.1910. Two-story brick commercial building with recessed storefront entry, transoms above the fixed awning, and decorative projecting brick courses. Details include arch lintels and arched windows remotely derived from Victorian Renaissance Revival, endwall chimneys, decorative medallions on the cornice, and pilasters.
119. 307 Columbia. c.1920. One-story masonry commercial building with false front, shaped parapet, recessed storefront entry, and small multi-paned transoms. c.1930 details include two-tone colored glass on the storefront facade and a neon sign.
120. 330 Columbia. c.1920. One-story brick and stucco commercial building with false front, shaped parapet, recessed storefront entries, fixed awnings, and the original clock which overhangs the sidewalk. A c.1930 colored glass facade was added to the lower brick storefront.
121. 319,321,323 Columbia. c.1915. One-story brick commercial building with false front, transoms above the fixed awning, decorative medallions on the cornice, and shaped parapet. Modern plate glass door and windows were added c.1970.
122. 325 Columbia. c.1890. One-story frame and brick commercial building with front gablette, decorative bands of turned spindles on the front gallery with Doric columns, and decorative tin chimney tops.
123. 423 Gibson. c.1900. Two-story brick commercial building with fixed awning, front gablette with louvered double arched windows, Italianate cornice brackets, and second floor gallery with floor to ceiling windows. The first floor has been renovated c.1970 into a cafe with etched glass windows.
124. 421 Gibson. c.1920. One-story brick commercial building with fixed awning, false front, and decorative brickwork outlining the shaped parapet.

125. 310 New Hampshire. c.1930. Two-story brick and stucco movie theatre with terrazo entrance. c.1978 modifications include an aggregate paneled front facade and fixed metal awning. Adjacent trailer dependency. INTRUSION (because of alterations)
126. 330 New Hampshire. c.1915. One-story frame bungalow altered c.1925 into commercial building with false front, shaped parapet, fixed awning, and decorative cornice medallions.
127. 510 Boston. St. Tammany Parish Courthouse. c.1960 intrusion. Plain three-story brick and concrete building with plate glass entry.
128. 512 Boston. c.1910. Two-story masonry commercial building with recessed storefront entry, fixed awning and molded cornice details. In c.1965 modern plate glass windows were installed.
129. 528,530,532 Boston. c.1910. Two-story brick commercial building with transoms over the fixed awning and decorative brick course on the cornice.
130. 401 New Hampshire. c.1960 intrusion. One-story brick and metal commercial building with metal awning and plate glass windows.
131. 407 New Hampshire. c.1930. Two-story frame commercial building with false front, shaped parapet, decorative cornice brickwork, recessed storefront entry, and fixed awning.
132. 411 & 413 New Hampshire. c.1960 intrusion. One-story brick veneer office building with flat roof and plate glass windows.
133. 213 Lockwood. c.1960 intrusion. Low scale one-story brick commercial building.
134. 203 & 205 Lockwood. c.1890. 1 1/2 story frame Queen Anne double residence with square columns on the front gallery and front gable with imbricated shingles.
135. 420 Vermont. c.1920. Two-story frame residence with front gablette, side porches on second story, and overhanging tin roof.
136. 416 Vermont. c.1920 frame bungalow.
137. 316 Gibson. Marsolan Feed & Seed. c.1910. Two-story frame commercial building with tin roof, fixed awning, and original wooden folding entry doors with transoms.
138. 830 Rutland. c.1930. Frame double bungalow. Presently in use as clothing store.
139. 211 Lee Road. c.1960 sympathetic intrusion. One-story frame residence with front gallery and front gable.
140. 221 Lee Road. c.1890. One-story frame raised double Creole cottage with square columns on the front gallery and paneled double doors with transoms.
141. 227 Lee Road. c.1900. One-story frame Queen Anne double shotgun with shuttered windows, paneled front door with side lights and transom, square posts on the front gallery, and front gablette with fish scale shingles.
142. 735 Boston. c.1975 sympathetic intrusion. Two-story brick and wood commercial building with gable parapet.

143. 729 Boston. c.1910. One-story frame Northshore house with semioctagonal front bay with imbricated shingles, semicircular fan brackets, turned wooden posts on the front gallery, floor to ceiling windows, and beveled glass front door with transom.
144. 715 Boston. c.1975 intrusion. One-story metal commercial building with plate glass windows.
145. 709 Boston. c.1970 intrusion. One-story metal garage.
146. 705 Boston. c.1950 intrusion. One-story brick and stucco service station.
147. 216 Florida. c.1915. Two-story frame and masonry raised house.
148. 220-222 Florida. c.1930 frame bungalow.
149. 210 Florida. c.1900. 1 1/2 story frame Queen Anne cottage with fish scale shingles on the front gable, pedimented windows with fan medallions. Front gallery enclosed in 1960's.
150. 202 Florida. c.1900. One-story frame Queen Anne raised cottage with fish scale shingles on the front gable. The front gallery was altered c.1930 in the bungalow style.
151. 812 Rutland. c.1960 intrusion. Low scale one-story brick residence with carport.
152. 826-28 Rutland. c.1930. Matches #138 which is next door.
153. 634 Boston. c.1960 intrusion. One-story concrete block commercial building with flat roof and plate glass facade.
154. 319A Florida. c.1900. One-story tin storage shed.
155. 317A Florida. c.1915. One-story tin storage shed.
156. 319B Florida. c.1925. One-story tin storage shed.
157. 317B Florida. c.1895. One-story tin storage shed.
158. 321 Florida. 1981 intrusion. Two-story brick office building with hip roof and two dormers.
159. 509 Gibson. c.1920. One-story rusticated concrete block commercial building with decorative stone cornice, ornate brackets, and Spanish tile roof. Modern plate glass windows added c.1970.
160. 328 Columbia. Old Bank Building. c.1885. Two-story brick commercial building with decorative brick cornice below architrave, brick belt coursing and molded brick below windows, and arched windows and lintels. Plate glass added c.1980 to first floor.
161. 324 Columbia. c.1910. 1 1/2 story brick and stucco commercial building with fixed awning. Plate glass windows added c.1970.
162. 312 Columbia. c.1975 sympathetic intrusion. One-story frame commercial building with board and batten facing. Copy of false front stores.

163. 306 Columbia. Smith Hardware. c.1895. One-story frame commercial building with front gallery over sidewalk, twin projecting glass display windows with brackets, transoms, and original double wooden plank doors with iron hinges.
164. 616 Boston. c.1895. Traditional Louisiana frame raised cottage. Raised a full story on brick piers with side wooden stairs, a West Indian style hip roof, square posts and floor to ceiling windows on the front gallery, paneled front door with side lights and transom, and railing details remotely derived from Greek Revival.
165. 614 Boston. c.1970 intrusion. One-story brick commercial building with flat roof and plate glass windows.
166. 628 Boston. c.1910. Eastlake raised cottage with decorative bands of turned spindles and fanlight brackets on front gallery, gable with imbricated shingles, and unusual 1/2 round transoms. A side portion of the building was once used as a store. Presently used as an office.
167. 401,403,405 Columbia. Maison Nez. c.1895. Two-story brick commercial building with cast-iron Doric column at recessed corner entrance, fixed awning, projecting brick coursing on cornice and below windows.
168. 413-415 Columbia. c.1970's sympathetic intrusion. One-story frame and masonry commercial building with fixed awning, board and batten facing, and Spanish tile trim on false front.
169. 421 Columbia. c.1960 intrusion. One-story masonry and metal commercial building with false front, metal, awning, and plate glass.
170. 427 Columbia. Old Champagne Grocery. c.1915. One-story frame commercial building with beautiful pressed tin facades, beaded board inset panels below a pair of original wood frame triple windows, recessed storefront entry with unusual side lights, and decorative tin chimney vents. Completely restored as an antique shop.
171. 433 Columbia. c.1900. 1 1/2 story stucco over brick commercial building with arched windows. Completely restored c.1980 with very sympathetic alterations to include recessed entry, courtyard, and rear dependency. Presently in use as offices.
172. 430 New Hampshire. c.1940 intrusion. One-story brick and stucco commercial building with shaped parapet, recessed entry, fixed awning, and original neon sign. Also attached rear tin storage shed.
173. 414 New Hampshire. c.1960 intrusion. One-story frame commercial building with fixed awning and neon sign.
174. 410 Gibson. c.1960 intrusion. Plain one-story concrete block commercial building.
175. 419 Gibson. c.1905. One-story frame Queen Anne cottage with fish scale shingles on front gable. Circa 1970 alterations include removal of piers so that building rests on a slab and modern awning.
176. 422 Gibson. Hebert's Cleaners. c.1895. Two-story frame residence with lower storefront. Details include a second story front gallery with wood siding cut and beveled to resemble rusticated stone, and bargeboard on the gable with the motif repeated on the eaves. Recessed storefront entry has been somewhat modernized.

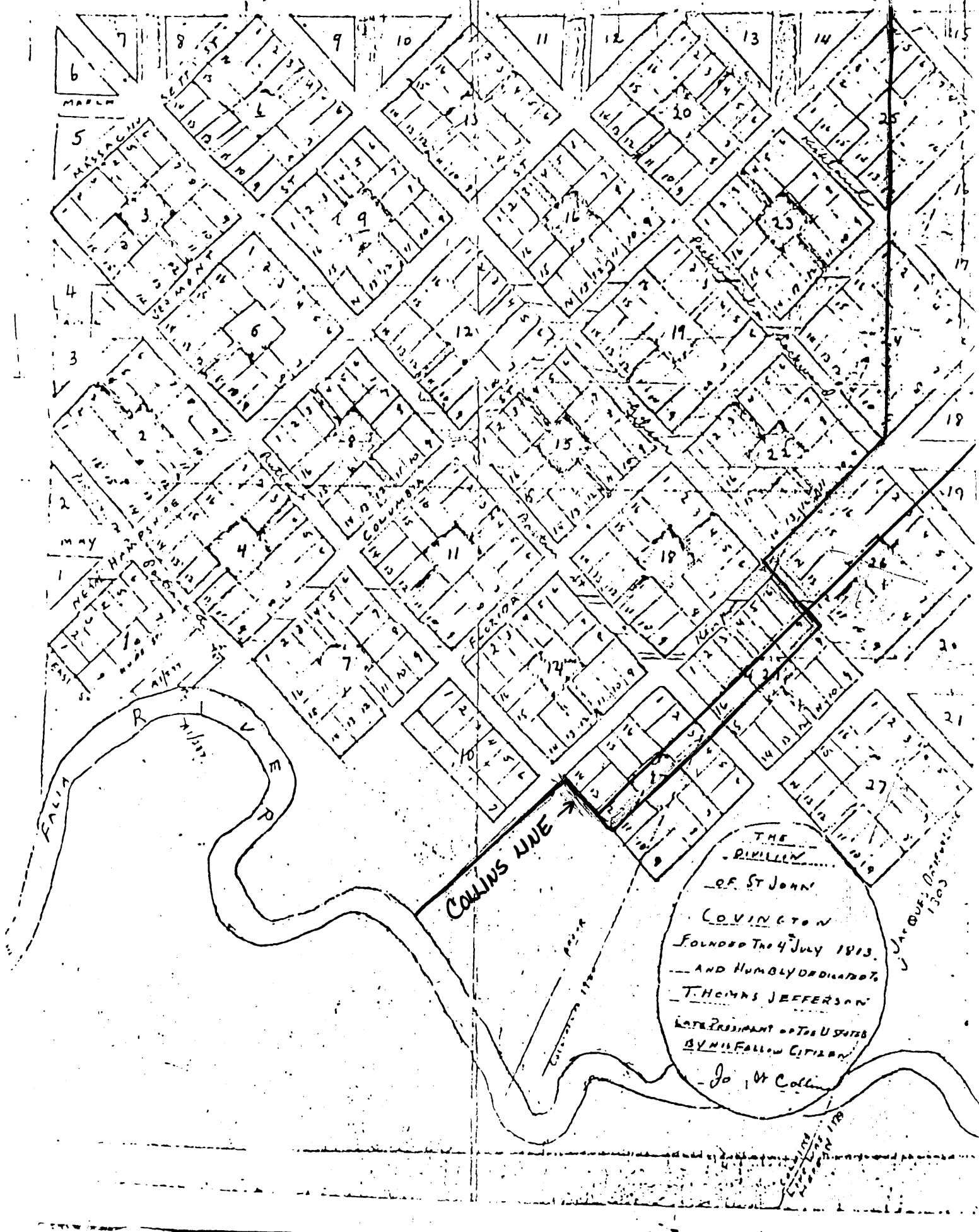
177. 208 Lee Road. c.1900. Raised one-story frame Creole cottage with square columns on front gallery and a pair of double doors with transoms. Presently in use as a gift shop.
178. 214 Lee Road. c.1910. One-story raised frame shotgun with square columns on the galleries, board and batten on the front gable, and railings remotely derived from the Greek Revival. Presently in use as a gift shop.
179. 218 Lee Road. c.1910. One-story frame Victorian raised shotgun with board and batten on the side facades and front gable, square columns on the front gallery, and paneled door with transom. Presently in use as a clothing shop.
180. 222 Lee Road. c.1910. Matches #179 except a portion of the front gallery was enclosed c.1970. Presently in use as an art gallery.
181. 228 Lee Road. c.1980 sympathetic intrusion. 1 1/2 story frame copy of a large raised Creole cottage. Used as a gift shop.
182. 736 Boston. c.1930. One-story masonry commercial building with c.1970 plate glass windows.
183. 311 Lee Road. c.1920. One-story frame raised cottage with front gallery, turned railings, dormer with French door, and tin roof. Sympathetic 1981 side addition. Presently in use as a specialty shop.
184. 309 Lee Road. 1981 intrusion. Two-story brick commercial building with vaguely Spanish styling.
185. 307 Lee Road. c.1915. One-story frame double raised cottage with square columns on front gallery.
186. 609 Gibson. c.1925. Low scale one-story tin warehouse.
187. 607 Gibson. c.1950 intrusion. One-story concrete block warehouse.
188. 324 Florida. c.1925. One-story Art Deco styled brick and stucco commercial building with brick cornice details.
189. 320 Florida. c.1950 intrusion. One-story brick storage shed.
190. 702 Boston. c.1960 intrusion. One-story brick service station, now a laundromat.
191. 708-10 Boston. c.1910. Two-story frame raised residence with front gable, square columns on front gallery, and paneled entry with side lights. Based was bricked-in c.1980. Presently in use as a gift shop.
192. 724-26 Boston. c.1900. One-story frame Queen Anne raised cottage with fish scale shingles and a pair of windows on the front gable and entry with side lights and transom. Front facade altered c.1980 to glass-in the front gallery. Presently used as a clothing store.
193. 728 Boston. c.1960 intrusion. One-story nondescript commercial building of stucco and brick.
194. 520 Gibson. A&P. c.1970 intrusion. 1 1/2 story brick commercial building with front gable and cupola.

195. 415 Lockwood. c.1920. Frame bungalow.
196. 934 Lockwood. c.1900. Two-story masonry commercial building with sidewalk gallery, recessed corner entry, arch lintels, molded parapet, and decorative brick course on cornice.
197. 432 Columbia. c.1960 intrusion. Nondescript one-story concrete block commercial building with attached metal storage shed. Building has brick front.
198. 416,422,424 Columbia. c.1910. One-story brick commercial building with false front, brick pilasters, recessed entry with paneled bays, projecting brick course on cornice, and modern awning.
199. 324 Lockwood. c.1970 sympathetic intrusion. One-story brick commercial building with arched windows and lintels and cornice details.
200. 501 & 503 Columbia. c.1910. One-story brick commercial building with recessed entry, arch lintels, and decorative brickwork on cornice.
201. 507 Columbia. c.1910. Brick bungalow with triple windows on shed dormer, twin projecting bays on side facades, unusually decorative exposed rafters on front porch, and decorative wood details on porch posts.
202. 517 Columbia. c.1905. 1 1/2 story Queen Anne raised cottage with fish scale shingles on front and two side gables, large front gable with arched screened porch, and floor to ceiling gallery windows. Details include a paneled cornice, paneled door with side lights and transom, and entry portico.
203. 529 Columbia. c.1890. Two-story Eastlake raised frame residence with unusual interconnected arched brick piers, decorative chimney brickwork, and small front galleries on both floors.
204. 221 Kirkland. c.1930. Frame bungalow.
205. 215 Kirkland. c.1970 intrusion. Low scale one-story metal and brick commercial building.
206. 540 New Hampshire. c.1920. Plain one-story brick commercial building with false front.
207. 530 New Hampshire. c.1915. One-story brick commercial building with fixed awning, double doors with transoms, and stone sills and lintels.
208. 306 Lockwood. Covington Motors. c.1970 intrusion. One-story cinder block storage building.
- 209 and 210. 306 Lockwood. Covington Motors. c.1940 intrusions. Pair of one-story Art Moderne masonry commercial buildings with false front, molded parapet, glass cornice course, and rounded corners.
211. 318 Lockwood. c.1880. One-story brick commercial building with recessed entry, fixed awning, and brick cornice detailing.
212. 320 Lockwood. c.1900. Unornamented one-story brick commercial building with canvas awning.

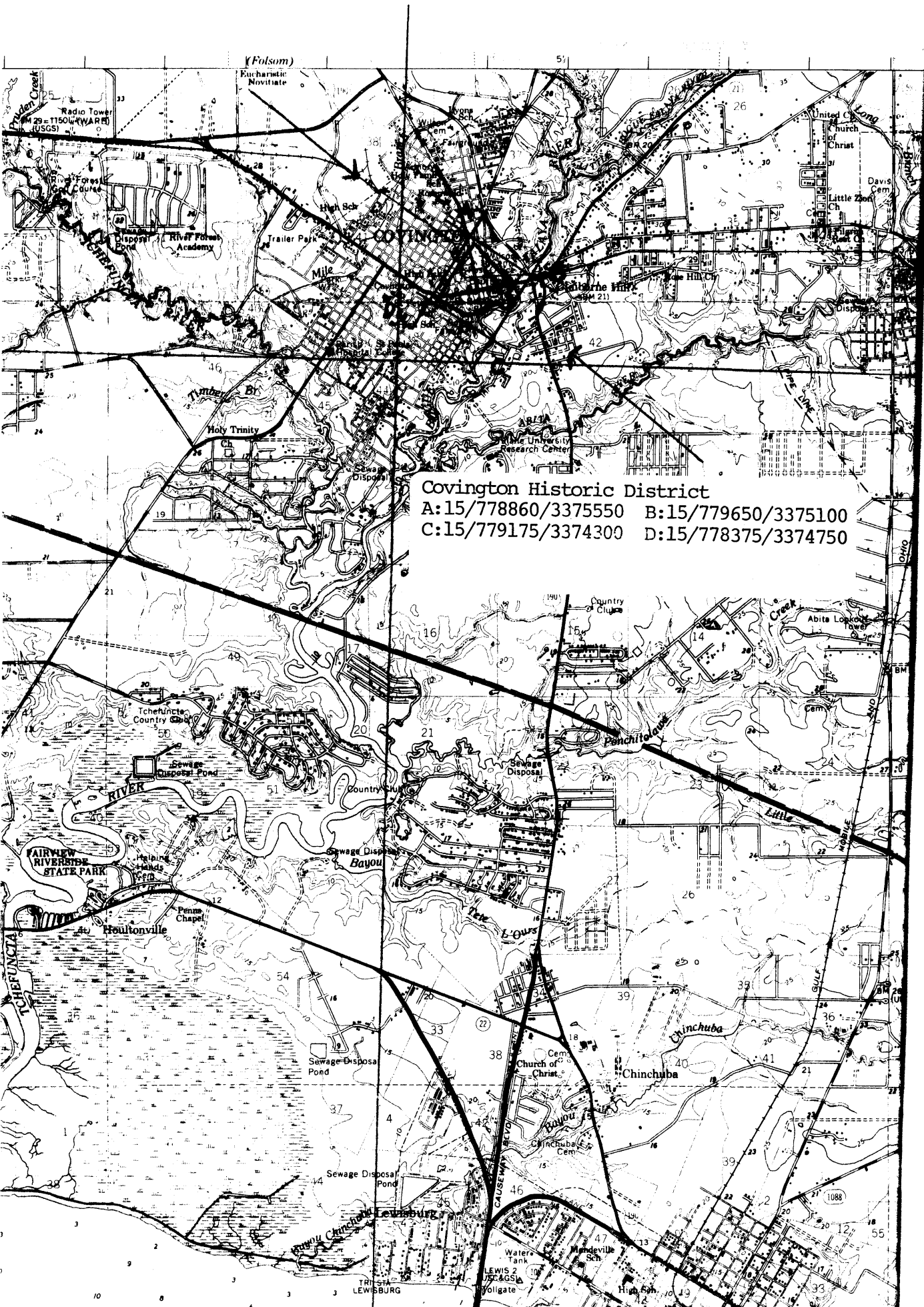
213. 806 Boston. Chamber of Commerce. c.1910. Large frame two-story raised cottage, raised a full story, with front bay, front and side galleries, and delicately turned colonnettes and bands of spindles. Presently in municipal use.
214. 316 Lee Road. c.1920. Frame bungalow with stucco piers.
215. 310 Lee Road. c.1920. Frame bungalow with front domer. Presently in use as a clothing shop.
216. 216 Bogue Falaya Plaza. c.1965 intrusion. Two-story aggregate-finished commercial building.
217. 621-23 Plaza Drive. c.1970 intrusion. One-story brick and metal commercial building.
218. 625 Plaza Drive. Same as building #217. Intrusion.
219. 430 Florida. c.1920. Frame bungalow.
220. 428 Florida. c.1920. Frame bungalow. Now in commercial use.
221. 406 Florida. U.S. Post Office. c.1970 intrusion. Nondescript 1 1/2 story brick veneer building.
222. 602 Gibson. c.1970 intrusion. One-story low scale brick building with flat roof.
223. 434 Lockwood. Bulloch House. c.1915. One-story frame Queen Anne cottage with stained glass on projecting front bay, entry with side lights and transom, and multiple gables.
224. 515 Florida. c.1910. One-story frame shotgun.
225. 521 Florida. c.1870. One-story frame Northshore style residence with simple scrollsawn ornamentation and stickwork.
226. 529 Florida. c.1895. One-story frame shotgun with Eastlake stickwork on front gallery.
227. 533-35 Florida. c.1910. One-story frame double shotgun with square columns on front gallery.
228. 323 Kirkland. c.1960 intrusion. Small one-story pre-fab residence with siding.
229. 321 Kirkland. c.1920. One-story frame shotgun.
230. 317 Kirkland. c.1920. One-story frame shotgun.
231. 313 Kirkland. c.1920. One-story frame shotgun with front gable, front gallery, and board and batten facade.
232. 536 Columbia. c.1950 intrusion. One-story concrete block commercial building with false front, recessed entry, and modern fixed awning.
233. 520 Columbia. c.1915. One-story frame Northshore residence with front gable and Eastlake detailing on front gallery.
234. 518 Columbia. Covington Police Department. c.1960 intrusion. A brick bungalow style residence now in municipal use.

235. 516 Columbia. c.1920. Large frame bungalow with a gabled dormer with lattice-work and triple window, full front porch, and unusual porch posts.
236. 508 Columbia. c.1920. Large frame bungalow with a louvered shed dormer, partial front porch, decorative wooden bands, and paneled entry with side lights.
237. 502 Columbia. c.1920. 1 1/2 story stucco over brick commercial building with false front, molded parapet, and decorative cornice course.
238. 410 Lockwood. c.1915. One-story raised frame shotgun with Queen Anne details.
239. 416-418 Lockwood. c.1915. One-story frame double shotgun with entry transom.
240. 422 Lockwood. c.1915. One-story frame Northshore residence with simple square wooden columns on gallery.
241. 318-20 Lockwood. c.1920. One-story frame double shotgun.
242. 522 Florida. c.1905. One-story frame Northshore residence with imbricated shingles on front gable and Eastlake stickwork on gallery.
243. 516 Florida. c.1905. One-story frame double shotgun with fish scale shingles on the front gable and front gallery with elaborate scrollsawn ornamentation.
244. 502 Florida. c. 1920. Frame bungalow with double front gables and arched glass double entry doors.
245. Cemetery. c.1850.
246. Intrusion. c.1970 small brick commercial building.

COMMERCE & VIRTUE



Plat Showing Original Boundaries of Planned Grid
of Division of St. John - With Collins
Line Noted



Covington Historic District

A:15/778860/3375550 B:15/779650/3375100

C:15/779175/3374300 D:15/778375/3374750