

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations 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 Covell, Lucien Boneparte, House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 5805 Broadway not for publication
city, town Richmond vicinity
state Illinois code IL county McHenry code 111 zip code 60071

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u> objects
			<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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] December 16, 1988
Signature of certifying official Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling (Residence)

Domestic/Secondary Structure (Coach House)

Domestic/Secondary Structure (Chicken Coop)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Domestic/Secondary Structure

Domestic/Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian/Queen Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone/Granite

walls Wood/Weatherboard

Wood/Shingles

roof Asphalt

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH:

The L.B. Covell house is an example of Late Victorian Queen Anne residential architecture. Typical of this style of house, it has a steeply pitched multi-planed roof with seven gables where the main ridge runs parallel with the side of the house. There are several lower cross gables with a dominant front-facing gable. There is a full-width veranda extending along both side-walls with a off-center front entrance. There are also several bay windows on the side facades that accentuate vertical lines. Patterned shingles and diagonal boards on the bays and patterned shingles in the gables are used to heighten surface texturing. An octagonal tower, or cupola, finishes the total appearance of this Queen Anne house. Although the massing and floor-plan are consistent with Queen Anne forms, the decorative detailing has some Colonial Revival elements. These include overall symmetry, classical columns on stone pedestals, cut-out convex balusters rather than turned spindles, a psuedo-Palladian window, recessed gable arches, cornice dentils and window molding dentils.

TYPE OF STRUCTURE:

The L.B. Covell house is a dwelling. It was Lucien Bonaparte Covell and Anna Moore Covell's primary residence for approximately 20 years until their deaths (1923 & 1926, respectively). Starting in the early 1930's the house was used as a funeral parlor in addition to being a single family dwelling. In the 1960's the house again became a single family residence without the additional business use of the funeral parlor. It is now still a single family residence.

BUILDING PLACEMENT:

Although the house is detached from other residences, there are other Victorian homes on the same street. However, this house is the last house on the edge of town. The house is central to the lot and faces north (Broadway Street). The driveway is accessed from the side street (William Street) which is on the east side of the house.

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L.B. Covell House

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS:

Overall Plan:

The house is basically (excluding porches, bays and alcoves) rectangular in shape. (See attached floor plan.) The house has three stories. However, only the first two are finished living spaces. There is also a stairway to the tower which is on the fourth level. The height of each floor (exclusive of construction material) is 9 feet 10 inches. The overall dimension (exclusive of bays and porches) is 28 feet by 58 feet.

Construction materials:

The foundation is entirely stone (granite). The basement is 12 feet deep with solid granite walls which are two feet thick. The exposed exterior granite foundation is all hand-cut and jointed in an uncoursed web wall pattern. However, along the sides of the stairways and on the column pedestals, a random broken coursed ashlar pattern was used. There is also a star formed out of five stones in the front right corner (north-east) of the house. (This is the upside-down five-pointed star that is the Eastern Star emblem for which Anna Moore Covell was an active member.)

Exterior walls are covered with clapboard with the exception of the front section on the second story where patterned shingles were used. On each of the bays under the second story window is a section of patterned shingles and under the first story window is either a section of patterned shingles or a section of diagonally applied double-bead tongue and groove boards. In each of the front and side gables, the recessed area is covered with clapboard and the non-recessed area is covered with patterned shingles. The shingles used are alternating rows of octagonal and half-cove (forming semi-circles) shingles. The original wood shake shingle roof is still in place. However, currently there is an asphalt tile roof on top of the shingle roof.

Roof Shape:

The roof is multi-planed with seven gables. The front gable and the two gables on each side (total of 5) all have semi-circle recessed arches with decorative windows and spindle railings. There is also an octagonal tower, or cupola, with a tent roof near the front center of the house. There is a wood finial on the top of the tower and several lightning rods along the roof ridges that have glass balls on them.

Structural System:

The house is balloon frame construction.

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L.B. Covell House

SPECIFIC FEATURES:

Porches:

There is a large curving veranda encircling the front and one-third of each side of the house. The foundation stone extends up to form a pedestal for each column. The nine columns are in Doric order. The balustrade is a Colonial Revival element with the curved convex cut-out balusters and the railing curves up to the posts in a serpentine manner.

There is also a small spindle porch on the back of the house that was enclosed by the original owners with full-cut (unplaned) double-bead tongue and groove boards identical to those used in the rest of the house. However, the enclosure was done just inside the spindles, so the upper spindle-work along the porch frieze has survived.

Bays:

There are two polygonal two-story cut-away bays with corner bracket detailing. Each is in the center of either side of the house. There is a two-story rectangular corner bay on the front left corner of the house. The front right corner of the house is truncated by a corner angular wall, thus forming small bays on both floors. Both of these two front corners also have the corner bracket detailing. In total, there are eight rooms with bays.

Windows:

There are in total 69 windows of which 29 are bevelled, leaded, etched and/or cut-glass. All of the windows excepting those with transoms and those in the side gables are sash-type windows with one over one lights. In each set of large windows, there is a transom window above the large window. In each set the large window is also bevelled. On the first floor, the transom windows are bevelled with cut-glass designs. On the second story, the transom windows are bevelled and have leaded glass designs.

The front gable window is a pseudo-Palladian window. Both of the gables on each side toward the front have semi-circle windows. The gable windows on each side toward the back both have diagonal muntins to form several lights. There is also a diamond shaped bevelled cut-glass window in the upper front entry hall that faces west.

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Doors:

There are three entrances to the house on the first floor. One is in the front, just offset from center, one is on the east side at the end of the veranda, and one is at the rear of the house at the back porch. The front and side doors are full glass and the rear door is half wood and half glass. The glass in both the front and side doors is bevelled. The glass in the front door has a cut-glass design including an etched design within the cut-glass with the initial, "C", for the original owner.

There is also a bulkhead entrance to the basement from the outside located at the rear of the house.

Chimneys:

Although there are currently two chimneys on the house, the historic photographs indicate that only the central chimney was original and that the back chimney was added. The back chimney was added in the 1920's for a cookstove in the kitchen. Both chimneys are constructed of red brick.

SIGNIFICANT INTERIOR FEATURES:

Floor-Plan:

Starting on the first floor front entrance, there is the front entry hall on the right and the front parlor on the left. Immediately behind these rooms on the right is the library and on the left is the back parlor. As you continue to the back, on the right is the kitchen and on the left is the dining room. The library and kitchen are separated by the bathroom and back stairs. Behind the kitchen at the back of the house is the pantry, laundry room and the back porch.

On the second floor, there is a hallway running from the front all the way to the back of the house that is just off-center. There are three bedrooms on the left and on the right there is a sitting area at the top of the stairs, a bedroom, the full bathroom, the back stairs, the stairs to the third level and the servant's bedroom.

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Other features:

Significant interior features include the woven wood lattice arches between rooms (three arches), the decorative column screens between the front and back parlors, the ornate fireplace and the massive front staircase. Located on the south wall of the dining room there is a four foot by six foot bevelled mirror under a leaded and bevelled transom window. There is a three foot by five foot bevelled mirror in the front hall on the west wall of the first staircase landing. The chandelier in the kitchen and the lighted statue on the newel post in the front hall are both original gas fixtures, that were later wired for electricity. There are four brass chandeliers that are original to the house when it was converted to electricity. There are also four simple one bulb brass fixtures that are again original to the electrical conversion.

Although they are not nearly as ornate or decorative as the aforementioned elements the pantry/kitchen cupboards should be mentioned. The original pantry is intact, complete with tilt-out bins. The construction of both the pantry and kitchen cupboards is double-bead tongue and groove boards with each built-in cupboard continuing up to the ceiling. This same double-bead board is used for a built-in cupboard in the laundry room and as a wainscoted surface for the lower four feet of laundry room, pantry and kitchen. The cupboard that is in the kitchen has curved sides, so there are no corners to obstruct traffic patterns.

Another interesting feature is the upstairs hallway. It curves at the beginning where it starts at the front staircase. Then it curves in the middle around the chimney and narrows at the rear of the house. Also upstairs, the bathroom has a double-bead board wainscoted surface for the lower six feet of the walls and has the original pedestal sink and claw foot bath tub. Both sink and tub have the original brass and porcelain fixtures.

Additional features still intact include the two water systems. Although neither is now in use, the components of each are still existing. The first is the laundry water system. All of the gutters on the house drain down to a single point which then fed into the cistern located directly under the laundry room. It is approximately the size of the laundry room. The hand-pump in the laundry room was used to obtain the rain water for washing. The other system was for the house water. Well water was pumped by the windmill up to a holding tank in the attic. Then all of the house plumbing was gravity fed. Although all cisterns, dry-wells, holding tanks, hand-pump and connecting pipes are still intact, the windmill no longer exists.

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OUTBUILDINGS:

COACH HOUSE:

This building is original to the construction of the house (1905). The overall dimensions are approximately 28 feet by 40 feet. The coach house is adjacent to the west lot line and is situated such that the large carriage door faces east opening out into the driveway (see Plat of Survey). The coach house mirrors the overall design of the house including four symmetrical cross-gables, an octagonal tower, or cupola, with a tent roof, gable embellishment with bargeboards and patterned shingles, and a protruding rectangular bay on the west side of the coach house.

Gables:

In the front gable and each of the side gables is a Palladian window complementing the pseudo-Palladian window in the front of the house. The affect of the bargeboard detailing also complements the recessed arches of the house. The back gable has the haymow doors.

Exterior materials:

The exterior surface is covered with clapboard excepting the front and side gables which are covered with patterned shingles. The shingles used are octagonal, half-cove (forming semi-circles) and diamond patterns. There is the original shake shingle roof with an asphalt tile roof on top of it.

Foundation and Flooring:

The foundation is concrete with a poured concrete floor in the carriage room. The grain bin and harness rooms both have wood floors constructed of one-by-six tongue and groove floor boards. The large south room that was used for the horses has a wood floor that is constructed of two-by-twelve planking set into a dirt base.

Doors:

Other than the two large carriage doors on the east side of the building, there are three doors each four feet wide. One is on the east side to provide access to the horse area without going through the carriage room. Another is on the north side as an alternative access to the carriage room without having to use the large carriage doors. The other door is for access to the pasture area from the horse room. This door is a two-part door so that the top two feet of the door could be open while keeping the lower portion of the door closed.

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Windows:

There are seven one over one windows in the tower, or cupola. The south facade of the tower has a louvered vent in place of the window. This also complements the tower in the house in that there are only seven windows in the house tower with the south facade being covered with clapboard. There is a pair of four light windows on the north side adjacent to either side of the door to the carriage room. The top of these windows is even with the top of the door. On the east side there is another four light window to the left of the doors that opens into the stairwell. On the south side there are two small one light windows symmetrically placed under the haymow doors. On the west side there are three more of these small one light windows over each of the horse stalls. There are two sash-type windows in the bay that have one over one glazing.

Interior:

In the interior of the Coach House is a large open room on the north end for the carriages. On the entire west side on this room excluding the bay are built-in double-bead board tongue and groove cupboards. The south room had three horse stalls on the west wall. Also in this area is the grain bin and the harness room. (See floor plan.) There is a stairway to the second floor which was used as a haymow.

CHICKEN COOP/WOOD SHED/PRIVY:

This building is unique in that it is a multi-function outbuilding. The overall dimension is approximately 12 feet by 20 feet. This building is also original to the construction of the house (1905). There are three doors, each leading into three separate rooms: chicken coop, woodshed and outhouse. (See floor plan.) The design of even this small building is in accordance with the main buildings in that it also has a cupola. However, this is a small rectangular cupola with a gabled roof and louvered side panels.

This building is located directly south of the Coach House (see Plat of Survey). The exterior surface is covered with clapboard. The roof is a gable roof with asphalt shingles covering the sheathing. The foundation is concrete with a poured concrete floor in the chicken coop room. The wood shed room has a dirt floor and there is a wood floor in the outhouse room constructed of one-by-four tongue and groove boards.

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L.B. Covell House

There is a small one light window on the south side in the outhouse room. Note that instead of clear pane glass this window is glazed with amber pressed stained glass. On the east side there is a one over one sash-type window into the chicken coop. On the south side there are three one light windows into the chicken coop. Note however that these three windows open up into the wall to provide additional wall space for roosts. There is also on the south side the small door into the chicken yard for the chickens

ALTERATIONS:

The back porch was enclosed during the 1920's. However, this was done when matching materials to the house were still readily available (full-cut lumber, rather than planed-down sizing). Thus it is still in accordance with the house and does not give a modernization look to the back facade. Along with this change, the railing on the back stairs was removed. Another change is that the iron cresting on the coach house roof was removed presumably when the asphalt shingles were added.

DETERIORATION:

The railing around the tower and the cresting railing on the upper outside edge of the veranda roof were removed due to deterioration rather than being repaired. Both will be reproduced and replaced as part of the exterior renovation. As part of the exterior renovation, the current all-white paint scheme will be restored to a historic poly chromatic scheme, using the historic photographs as shade placement guides. Also, there is only one leaded glass window in the tower that has survived through the years (instead of the original seven windows). However, when each fell out due to disrepair, the previous owners gathered the pieces and have passed them down with the house. Fortunately, the lead came is what broke and not the actual bevelled pieces of glass, so they can and will be re-assembled.

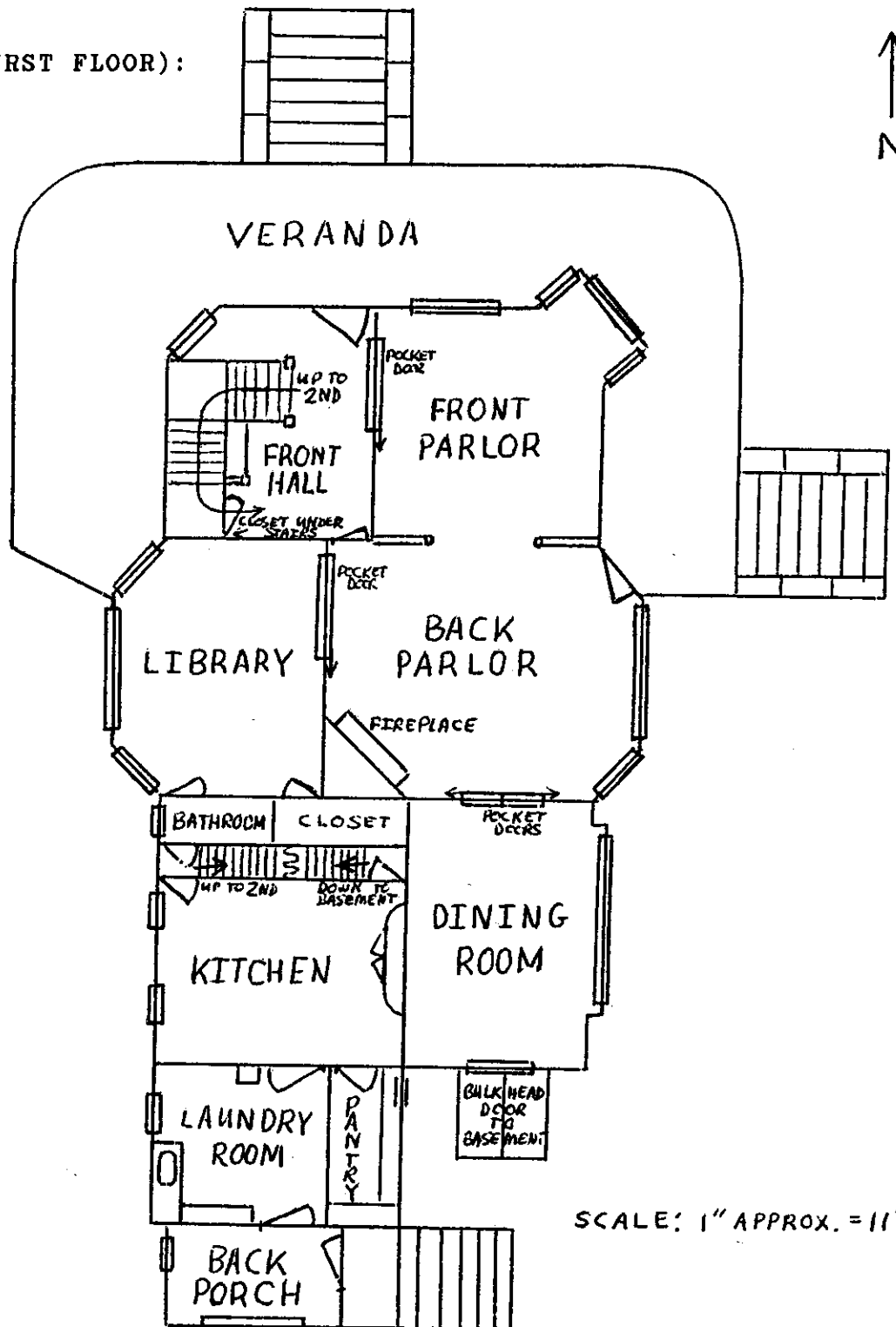
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L.B. Covell House

FLOOR PLAN
(Residence - FIRST FLOOR):



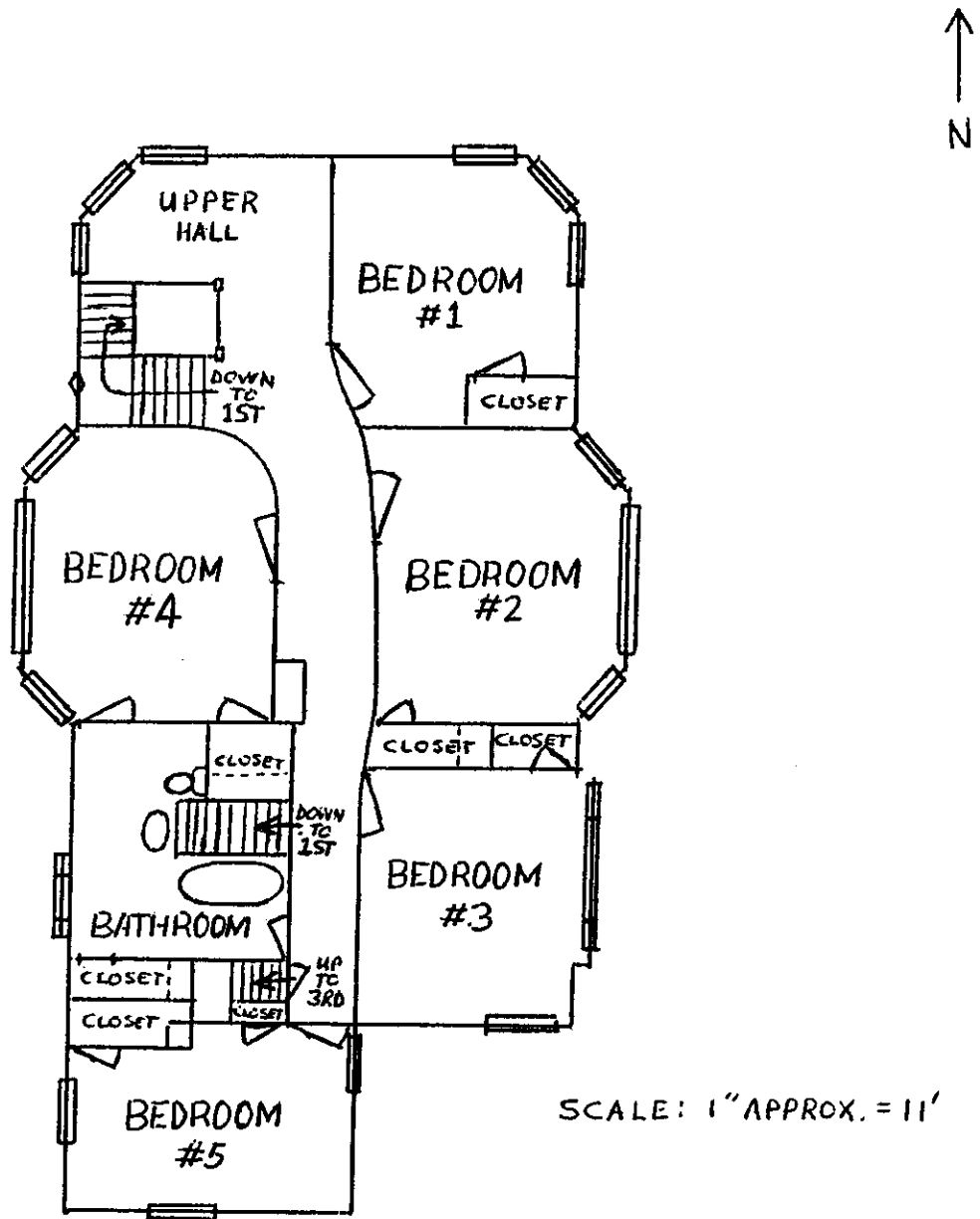
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FLOOR PLAN (Residence - SECOND FLOOR):



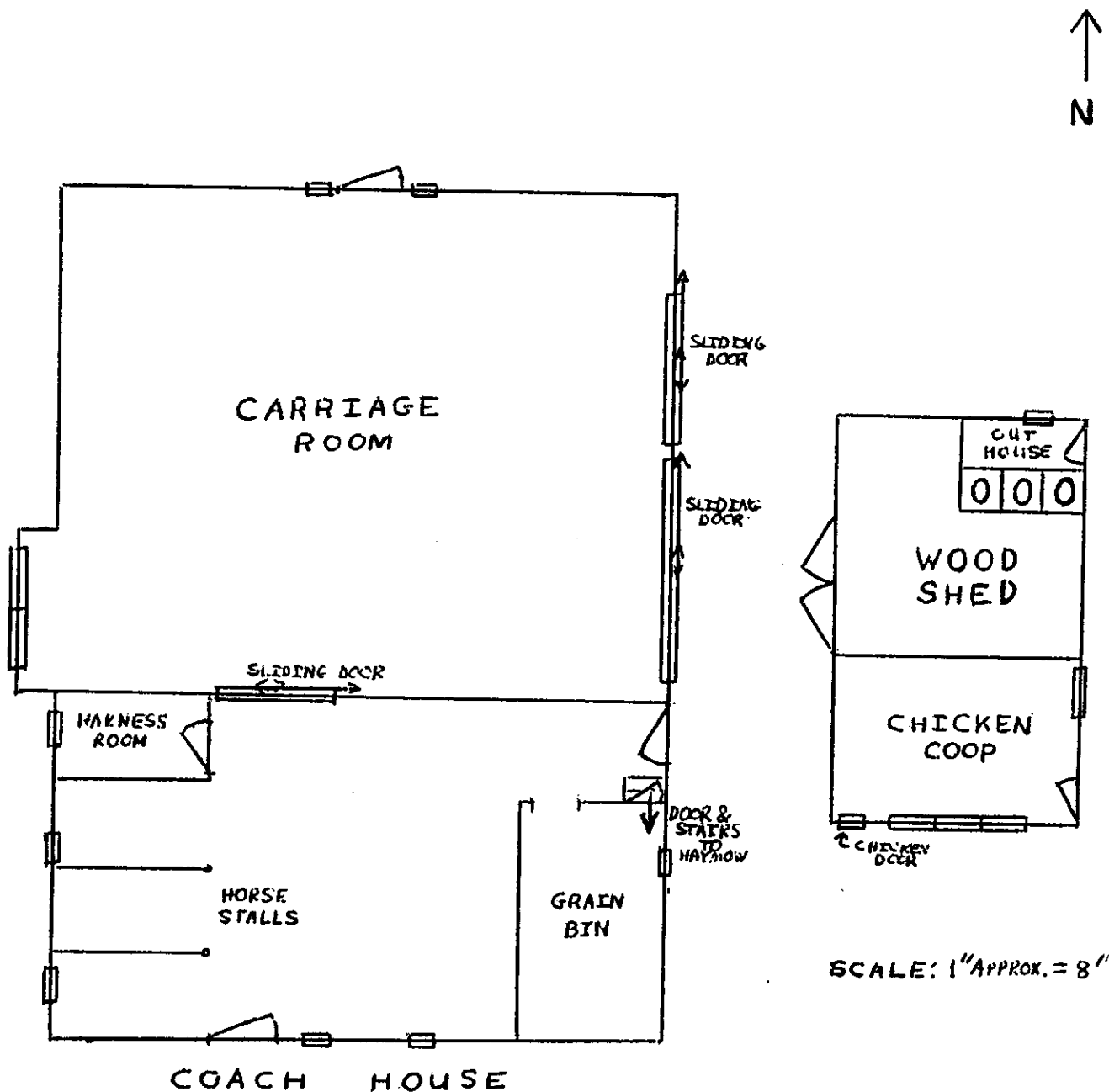
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FLOOR PLAN (Coach House & Chicken Coop):



8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1905

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH:

The L.B. Covell house satisfies Criterion C as a locally significant and distinctive representative of Late Victorian Queen Anne architecture embodying the major elements of the style. Significant not only to Queen Anne architecture, but the house also includes several transitional Colonial Revival detailing elements. This compounded with the excellent interior detailing and the complete complex of original outbuildings, constitutes the L.B. Covell house as a significant Queen Anne house.

Richmond history:

Although settlers came to this area starting in 1837, the village of Richmond was not laid out until 1844. From the mid-1840's through the 1860's most of the original buildings were erected. Rural farmhouses were primarily Greek Revival. The business district of Richmond was also built during that period. Residential houses in the village were also Greek Revival with newer houses of prominent citizens (circa 1870's and 1880's) being Italianate and even a few Second Empire. Unfortunately the majority of the business district was destroyed by fire on Christmas Eve of 1902. In total 20 buildings were destroyed.*1 Since most were only partially insured if insured at all, this was a tremendous set-back in the economic growth of Richmond. Several businesses did not even attempt to rebuild. Between 1903 and 1905, Richmond did once again go through a period of substantial building. It was during this time that the L.B. Covell house was built.

See continuation sheet

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L.B. Covell House

Covell History:

Lucien Boneparte Covell was the eldest son (of children surviving to maturity of Charles and Phebe (Persons) Covell. The Charles Covell family came from New York in the late-1850's and settled on a farm just north-west of Richmond in Hebron township. He married Anna Moore, daughter of William and Eliza (Gawne) Moore of Solon Mills which is just south-east of Richmond. L.B. and Anna did not have any children. By 1900 L.B. and Anna had a 200 acre farm of their own on the west side of Richmond. Both L.B. and his brother Emmett gained prominence in the Richmond area in that L.B. was the Richmond Township supervisor for 22 years from 1897-1920 and Emmett was the Richmond Village President for 22 years from 1902-1924. L.B. was also Director of the Richmond School Board for 46 years.*2

In 1902 and 1904 land was purchased and plans were made by both L.B. and Emmett to build grand houses. In 1905 while the houses were in construction both of their parents, Charles and Phebe, died leaving them with even more capital to work with in their building pursuits. L.B. situated his house near the school due to his school board efforts. He also continued to manage his farm just west of town from his new house in the village. Both L.B. and Anna lived in the house till their deaths (his in 1923 and hers in 1926). Possibly influencing the massive scale of the house is that besides being a farmer, L.B.'s father, Charles, was also a builder of large churches and public buildings.

Architectural Context:

The elements of Late Victorian Queen Anne architecture are embodied in the L.B. Covell residence. However, additionally there are several detailing elements that are transitional to Colonial Revival houses.

The Queen Anne roof shape is generally a steeply pitched roof that is multi-planed with one or more cross-gables. This house has a central ridge with seven gables. The Coach House also has multiple gables (four intersecting gables).

Most Queen Anne houses have a frontal porch that is either partial or full width that extends around one or both sides. This house has the full width porch, or veranda, that extends around both sides.

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L.B. Covell House

Although not all Queen Anne houses have towers, towers and turrets are frequently found on Queen Anne Houses. This house has a tower, but the placement of the tower is central to the front of the house. The placement is more in accordance to the symmetry of Colonial Revival houses.

Another typical Queen Anne element is the use of multiple bays. As previously described, the eight bays of varying types in this house satisfy this element. There is also a bay in the Coach House.

A very significant element of Queen Anne architecture is the use of exterior surface texturing. This is most commonly achieved by the use of different wood materials and the addition of masonry elements. The house has several areas of patterned shingles and some panels of diagonal boards. The granite foundation also heightens the textual appearance. Patterned shingles are also used on the Coach House surface.

The other major element that needs to be mentioned is decorative detailing. The decorative detailing in this house not only enhances the exterior, but also continues into the interior. On the exterior, these include the carved corner brackets with a spindle rail, spindle railings in several of the gables, a spindle railing surrounding the tower, and a spindle railing on the top of the veranda. There are also Colonial Revival elements such as the window and cornice dentils and classical columns on masonry pedestals. The convex cut-out balusters are also a Colonial Revival element.

The interior detailing includes the use of woven wood lattice arches, a massive front staircase with carved newel posts, an intricate fireplace, large bevelled mirrors set into walls and surface embellishment with the use of double-bead board.

Compare/contrast to other properties:

In order to assess the importance of the architectural style of the L.B. Covell house, the following is a comparison with other Queen Anne residences in Richmond.

The obvious comparison of the L.B. Covell house is to the Emmett Covell house that is situated one block closer to the business district and across the street (5802 Broadway). Although both houses were built at the same time, the Emmett Covell house is asymmetrical with the tower on the front right corner and does not have the Colonial Revival detailing.

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L.B. Covell House

The house at 10317 Covell Street that is across from the Emmett Covell house is much smaller in scale than either the L.B. Covell house or the Emmett Covell house. This house mirrors the Emmett Covell house in both style and detailing and not the L.B. Covell house.

The George McConnell house (5709 George Street) is similiar in scale to both the L.B. and Emmett Covell houses. However, since this house was built in 1883, twenty years prior, it has different detailing features. Although the porches were at some point rebuilt without the spindles, the interior detailing is more typical of High Victorian rather than Late Victorian. The tower is again on the front corner and is rectangular rather than octogonal.

Although the house at 10201 Main Street has some clasical elements, a tower and decorative detailing, it has been aluminum sided in non-clapboard width siding.

The house at 5308 Kenosha Road has Colonial Revival elements in the use of columns instead of turned porch posts and a front gable Palladian window, however it lacks the decorative detailing as compared to any of the previously mentioned houses.

The house at 10310 East Street has a conical roofed turret on the porch. This house is much smaller in scale than either of the Covell houses.

In summary the L.B. Covell house is distinctive from other Queen Anne houses in Richmond for its Colonial Revival detailing intricacy, its Colonial Revival massing (more symmetrical), its tower placement (fourth story and central to front facade) and its overall massive quality. These features set it apart from other Queen Anne houses in Richmond and the surrounding area.

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L.B. Covell House

Qualities of historic integrity:

The integrity of the house has remained intact greatly due to it's being a funeral parlor for approximately 30 years. The house needed to stay in good repair for this purpose. However, due to its size and situation of multiple pocket-doors, no alterations were necessary. As poly-chromatic color schemes gave way to basic white, the house lost its original colors. Other changes were that the railing around the tower and at the top of the veranda were removed due to decay instead of repaired. The iron cresting on the intersecting ridges of the coach house were also removed. The other alteration was that the back spindle porch was enclosed with double-bead tongue and groove boards in the 1920's. The summation of these changes have left the L.B. Covell house in a suprisingly close to original state.

ENDNOTES:

- *1 Nye, Lowell Albert, McHenry County Illinois 1832-1968. Dixon, IL: Rogers Printing Co., 1968, p. 834-836.
- *2 History of McHenry County Illinois. Chicago: Munsell Publishing Co., 1922, p. 532-533.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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- Everts, Baskin and Stewart, Combination Atlas Map of McHenry County. Chicago: Illinois, 1872.
- Gillian & Lancaster, Victorian House - A Treasury of Lesser-Known Examples. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1973.
- History of McHenry County Illinois. Chicago: Inter-State Publishing Co., 1885.
- History of McHenry County Illinois. Chicago: Munsell Publishing Co., 1922.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property .7 acre

UTM References

A 16 392180 4703280
 Zone Easting Northing

C _____

B _____
 Zone Easting Northing

D _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The property occupies Lots #38 and #41 of the Southwest quarter of Section 9, Township 46 North, Range 8 East of the third principal meridian as recorded in Book 9 of Plats on page 105 in the McHenry County Recorder's Office.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the village lot historically associated with the L.B. Covell property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gail A. Drabant, Current Owner

organization N/A date 8/8/88

street & number 5805 Broadway telephone 815-678-4577

city or town Richmond state IL zip code 60071

ILLINOIS

McHenry County

Covell, Lucien Boneparte, House

5805 Broadway

Richmond 1/26/89 88003246

INDIANA

Fountain County

Milford, Marshall M., House

414 E. Main St.

Attica 1/26/89 88003037

KENTUCKY

Johnson County

Akers, Thomas, House

Johnson County MRA

374 Fifth

Paintsville 1/26/89 88003151

Archer House

Johnson County MRA

170 Euclid St.

Paintsville 1/26/89 88003162

Bond, Jeff, House

Johnson County MRA

Rt. 172

Red Bush 1/26/89 88003174

Davis, John, House

Johnson County MRA

Off Davis Branch Rd.

Oil Springs vicinity 1/26/89 88003176

First Baptist Church

Johnson County MRA

College St.

Paintsville 1/26/89 88003165

First Methodist Church

Johnson County MRA

Main and Church Sts.

Paintsville 1/26/89 88003155

First National Bank Building

Johnson County MRA

Main and College Sts.

Paintsville 1/26/89 88003154

Flat Gap School

Johnson County MRA

KY 689 near jct. with KY 1092

Flat Gap 1/26/89 88003187

Foster Hardware

Johnson County MRA

Main and Court Sts.

Paintsville 1/26/89 88003156