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Overview

The Logan Historic District is a mixed-used district consisting of the historic commercial core and surrounding residential and institutional neighborhoods of this Hocking River valley town. The district contains a collection of historic resources that reflects the community's development from its founding in 1816 to the mid-20th century. The district's ___ contributing resources include ___ commercial buildings, ___ residential buildings, ___ civic or religious buildings, a historic monument and Old Logan Cemetery. The district is generally bounded by Front Street on the south, High Street on the west, Hill Street and Keynes Drive on the north, and Culver Street on the east.

The city of Logan is located on the north bank of the Hocking River in the coal and clay producing region of Ohio's Hocking Hills. The town developed on a traditional grid to the north of the Ohio and Erie Canal and Hocking Valley Railroad, both of which followed the river valley to its south. The overall orientation of the grid is east-west, as the north-south streets are more constrained by hilly terrain to the north. The district includes the north-south streets (from west to east) of High, Spring, Market, Mulberry, Walnut, Orchard and Culver, and the east-west streets (from south to north) of Front, Second, Main, Hunter, and Hill.

A distinctive feature of the Logan town grid is the long rectangular blocks that exist to either side of Market Street, compared with the square blocks that were platted elsewhere. These blocks form the historic commercial and institutional core of the community today. The intersection of Market and Main Streets is where the original public square was platted by Thomas Worthington, today occupied by the historic Hocking County Courthouse and Worthington Park. Both Market and Main Streets are ___ feet wider than other streets in the grid. In addition to Market Street, the other primary north-south street in Logan is Mulberry, which runs parallel to Market one block to the east. Mulberry Street extended historically to the south where it bridged canal, railroad and river; it continues to provide access to Logan today from an interchange at U.S. Route 33 at Logan's southern edge.

The Historic District setting is enhanced by Logan's significant clay-producing industry which provided brick used as a paving and building material. Brick paving blocks are seen on many sidewalks and alleys, as well as entire blocks of streets, such as sections of Culver and Orchard in the district. Logan brick is used for foundations and entire buildings, many of which display distinctive glazing, colors or patterns. One of the outstanding examples of elaborate brickwork is the First Presbyterian Church, which uses a distinctive glazed rock-faced brick throughout its design. In addition, many houses received new brick porches in the early 1900s, often with detailed brick columns and capitals. The use of Logan brick, often glazed or appearing in different colors and patterns, helps create a rich texture in the district.

Historic commercial buildings in the Logan Historic District are concentrated in the 2½ blocks of Main Street to the east and west of Market Street, the Logan town center. These blocks contain an intact collection of one- to three-story predominantly masonry commercial structures from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Included are two- and three-story late 19th century Italianate buildings (both brick and frame examples), two- and three-story turn-of-the-century brick commercial buildings with distinctive parapet facades, one-story early 20th century buildings including one with a Classical Revival stone façade, and a mid-20th century Art Moderne bank building. In addition to

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commercial uses, the downtown core contains the historic buildings constructed to house Logan's Masonic Temple, with its large theater space, and the Odd Fellows Hall.

The district contains a fine collection of institutional buildings, including the significant Hocking County Courthouse and Logan Post Office, both of which have preliminary determination of National Register eligibility from the National Park Service. In addition, a total of seven distinctive churches from the late 19th and early 20th centuries is located within the district boundaries. From an early date, residential Hunter Street emerged as the prime location for religious construction in Logan, with five of the seven churches located on this street. The churches range in date from 1881 to 1925 and are constructed of masonry in mostly the Late Gothic Revival style. They include the Hunter Street churches of First Presbyterian Church (High Victorian Gothic, 1897), First Methodist Church (Late Gothic Revival, 1909), Trinity United Methodist Church (Late Gothic Revival, 1910), Old Nazarene Church (Craftsman, 1914), and St. Matthew Lutheran Church (Late Gothic Revival, 1925). In addition Trinity Lutheran Church is a distinctive rock-faced sandstone Gothic Revival building on North Mulberry Street from 1881, and St. Paul's Episcopal Church (Late Gothic Revival, 1912) is located on East Main Street.

Residential buildings in the district are located on streets that extend in all directions from the downtown core. Older 19th and early 20th century residential building stock of both brick and frame can be found on every street in the district, with particular concentrations on East and West Hunter, North Mulberry, North Market, East Main, and sections of Orchard and Culver Streets. The homes range in date from the early 1800s to the mid-20th century, with characteristics that cover the gamut of 19th and early 20th century architectural styles and building types. These include mid-late 19th century I House, Four-over-Four, Gabled Ell, and Side Hallway house types, along with American Foursquare and Bungalow house types from the turn of the 20th century and later. Architectural styles include Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Craftsman and Mediterranean Revival, along with many buildings of vernacular design. The large number of Italianate, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles illustrate Logan's growth and prosperity during the period from 1870 to 1930.

In addition to buildings, the Logan Historic District includes two sites: Worthington Park downtown and Old Logan Cemetery on the north hill overlooking the town. Worthington Park is located where the original public square had been platted and donated to the town by Thomas Worthington in 1816. The park has always remained open and undeveloped space. Old Logan Cemetery has a steep hilltop location between Market and Mulberry Streets above the town, with commanding views of the Hocking River valley.

Integrity Discussion

The character of the Logan Historic District is illustrative of a small county seat town that experienced industrial and commercial prosperity during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It contains a historic commercial core surrounded by residential neighborhoods and institutions that serve as symbols of the community. Boundaries are drawn to exclude areas where change has been significant, areas where historic character has been compromised or is not in evidence, or areas that have a different context or period of development. Contributing buildings in the district retain sufficient historic integrity to convey their place in the development of the community, including their historic

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massing and form along with such features as slate roofs, window and door trim, porches, bay windows, upper facades and storefronts. More than half of the district buildings in this clay-producing town are constructed of brick, and these retain a high degree of integrity. Frame buildings may have artificial siding or window replacements, but are counted as contributing if their overall character is still intact. The district includes a number of contributing garages and carriage houses that were built during the period of significance and retain integrity.

BLOCK BY BLOCK DESCRIPTION

The following block-by-block description begins at the commercial core of the district and continues in an orderly fashion around the district. The narrative references building addresses, which are included on the district map. Please note that these descriptions are of the entire block (both sides of the street to the rear alleys) and may include property addresses on side streets as well.

EAST MAIN STREET: from Mulberry to Market Street
(Photo #s 1 - 8)

This central block of Main Street has an intact row of late 19th and early 20th century commercial buildings on both north and south sides. At the northwest corner of Main and Mulberry is Logan's Masonic Temple (84-96 E. Main, Photo 2) a large three-story brick building with four storefronts and a central main entrance with canopy. Both building and storefronts have projecting cornices with modillions. To its west is a pair of early 20th century buildings, including the one-story home of the Logan Daily News (72 E. Main, Photos 3, 4) with a smooth limestone façade that displays Classical Revival details such as embedded pilasters and a dentilled cornice. Next to it is an intact Italianate two-story brick building with bracketed cornice, paneled frieze and segmental hoodmolds at second story windows (62-66 E. Main, Photos 3, 4). At the alley is the three-story Odd Fellows Building (54-58 E. Main, Photos 3, 4), built in 1893 with a stepped parapet façade rendered in glazed rock-faced Logan brown brick. The alley side of the building is faced with a decorative tile block.

Matching the Odd Fellows Building in height across the alley to the west is the Rempel Block (44-48 E. Main, Photos 1, 5), a 1909 building faced with buff-colored brick with three large segmental windows, projecting cornice with paired brackets, and decorative parapet with central name/date plate. To its west are three vernacular one-story buildings, one built in 1942 and two in 1958 (Photo 5). At the end of the block is a two-story vernacular brick building with two storefronts, built in 1905. A stone façade is at the west corner storefront, which functioned historically as a bank.

On the south side of this block of Main Street, the corner is anchored by the Rochester Block, a large two-story tan brick building with stepped parapet façade that dates from 1910 (93-97 E. Main, Photo 6) To its west is a contiguous row of four buildings, three of which are intact two-story Italianate buildings from the late 19th century (81, 69 and 63-65 E. Main, Photo 7). The last building in the row is noteworthy for its elaborate projecting pressed metal cornice and also for its combined commercial and residential use. The other commercial buildings in the block are the two-

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story vernacular Hansel Building from 1930 (75 E. Main, Photo 7) and a narrow c. 1920s building at the mid-block alley (51 E. Main, Photo 7).

At the western end of the block is the Hocking County Courthouse, built of smooth limestone in a Neo-Classical Revival style (5 E. Main, Photo 8). Designed by noted Columbus architect Frank Packard, the courthouse is an imposing presence in the streetscape. It has a rectangular mass with a parapet roofline set off by a projecting cornice that wraps the building. A projecting central pavilion at the façade features monumental two-story Corinthian columns supported a classical entablature. The frieze contains an inscribed "Hocking County Court House" and an inscription at the parapet above pledges "To None Will We Sell ~ To None Will We Delay ~ To None Will We Deny Right or Justice." The interior of the building features the original three-story central atrium with skylight, with the surrounding floors visible from the atrium through arcaded openings. Neo-Classical Revival interior details include moldings, corbelled brackets, fluted pilasters and roundels.

WEST MAIN STREET: from Market to Spring Street
(Photo #s 9 – 20)

The north side of Main Street to the west of Market contains six buildings, five of which are contributing. At the northwest corner is the McCarthy-Blosser-Dillon Building (2-4 W. Main, Photos 10, 11, NR 1984) a significant three-story Italianate brick and stone building constructed in 1883. The narrow façade is defined by rusticated stone piers between bays and at corners. A bracketed cornice is on the front and side elevations. To its west is the brick two-story Wasson-Rempel Building from 1914 (24-34 W. Main, Photos 10, 12) with pair of storefronts and intact upper façade with stepped gable parapet, stone belt coursing and diamond-shaped inset trim. The architect was H. Charles Jones of Columbus. Next is a one-story c. 1950 building (38-42 W. Main, Photo 13) that has its black and white tile façade covered by wood panels but is still contributing because of age. Before the alley is a two-story brick building (44-48 W. Main, Photos 9, 13) that dates from about 1870, with the large two-story front porch added between 1900 and 1907.

To the west of the alley, the remainder of this block is occupied by a non-contributing building of recent construction (54-58 W. Main, Photo 13) and the former Opera House (78-98 W. Main, Photo 14) originally built in 1871 but damaged by a fire in _____. The upper two stories of the building were removed, leaving the first floor still standing; its façade is covered by metal panels. Details of the original building are still evident at front and rear (C/NC status in question).

On the south side of Main Street, the corner with Market is occupied by Worthington Park, historically part of Logan's 1816 public square (Photo 15). In addition to a frame gazebo from 1992, it contains a granite monument with a bronze statue of a Union soldier with the inscription "In Memory of the Boys in Blue of Hocking County 1861-1865" (Photo 16). The monument was dedicated on Memorial Day 1921 by the G.A.R. Beyond the park is a non-contributing modern bank (11 W. Main, Photo 17) and then four contributing commercial structures. These include the Cook Building (c. 1942, 45-47 W. Main, Photo 17) with a glazed-brick two-story stepped parapet façade, a c. 1875 two-story brick Italianate (53-57 W. Main, Photo 18), a one-story brick building with intact early 20th

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century storefront (61-65 W. Main, Photo 19), and the Elberfield Building, a large general merchandise store built in two sections in 1927 and 1953 (79-97 W. Main, Photo 19). To the rear of this building along the alley are two vernacular commercial structures (Photo 20) at 30 (c. 1950) and 42 S. Spring Street (c. 1910) that are also contributing.

WEST MAIN STREET: from Spring to High Street (*Please note: this block is questionable to include – several buildings are less than 50 years old or have had significant alterations*)
(Photo #s 21 - 22)

The block of West Main between Spring and High Streets is a short block marking the west end of the historic district. On the north side, there are two bank buildings that are non-contributing due to age: the US Bank at the corner (108 W. Main, c. 1980) and the Citizens Bank (188 W. Main, built 1969, Photo 21). Contributing to the district is the Logan Monument Building at 156 W. Main, a two-story brick Italianate constructed in 1883 (photo needed). The south side of the street contains a grouping of four buildings, including three that are contributing (Photo 22). The Sandstone Restaurant (117 W. Main) is an older building constructed in 1930 but is non-contributing because of exterior alterations. Next to it is a unique gable-fronted residential building with original slate roof, three windows on the second floor, and storefront at ground level (119 W. Main, c. 1890). Next to it are a one-story early 20th century commercial building (123 W. Main) and a two-story building built in 1966 (145 W. Main).

WEST SECOND STREET: from Spring to Market Street
(Photo # 23 – additional photos needed)

This block of West Second includes a large auto-related building on the north side of the street (58 W. Second, need photo) and six contributing residential buildings clustered at South Market Street. These include a frame Bungalow and American Four Square from the early 1900s (21 and 27 W. Second) that front on Second Street (photo 23). On the west side of Market north of Second Street are two early buildings (need photos): a four-bay, hipped-roofed frame Italianate house (53-57 S. Market, c. 1880) and a six-bay mid-19th century two-story frame house with sandstone block foundation (89-91 S. Market). On the west side of Market south of Second Street is a frame I-House at the corner (107 S. Market, pre-1893, Photo 23) and a Colonial Revival at 133 S. Market (built 1909, need photo).

EAST SECOND STREET: from Market to Mulberry Street
(Photo #s 24 - 36)

Two significant brick residences exist on the east side of Market at the intersection with Second. On the northeast corner is the Keynes House (88 S. Market, Photos 24, 26), a large brick Colonial Revival built in 1905. Its distinctive features include a dentilled cornice and a pair of gabled wall dormers with original multi-paned arched sash. A slate-roofed two-car garage also exists on the property (Photo 25). At the southeast corner is the Wright House (9 E. Second, Photo 32), a distinctive brick Queen Anne home with sandstone trim, original frame porch, and front gable with triangular oriel bay among its features. To the north of the Keynes House, also fronting Market, is a vernacular

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brick flat-roofed office building with front porch (54 S. Market, c. 1920, Photos 26, 27), probably built as the county jail.

Continuing to the east on the north side of Second is the Telephone Exchange Building (44 E. Second, Photo 28) which is a contributing vernacular one-story brick structure from the 1940s, then a non-contributing one-story block building (52 E. Second, Photo 28). At the east end of the block is a Colonial Revival two-story frame dwelling with slate roof (70 E. Second, Photo 29) and a small hipped roof frame cottage with round-arched entry hood (95 S. Mulberry, c. 1915, Photo 30). To the north of this house on Mulberry, adjacent to the alley south of Main Street, is a two-story brick commercial building with shaped parapet façade built c. 1920 (51 S. Mulberry, Photo 31). The south side of Second Street in this block contains six contributing houses, including the Wright House mentioned above. These include two frame two-story Italianate houses at 43 and 53-55 E. Second (c. 1880s, Photos 33, 34), a turn-of-the-century frame American Foursquare (59 E. Second, c. 1910, Photo 35), an 1896 brick Queen Anne with angled bays and intact porch (109 S. Mulberry, Photo 36) and a frame Gabled Ell (137 S. Mulberry, Photo 36).

EAST SECOND STREET: from Mulberry to Walnut Street
(Photo #s 37 - 44)

The block to the east of Mulberry Street contains eight 19th and early 20th century residential properties that are contributing, plus a non-contributing ranch house (147 E. Second, Photo 40) and two non-contributing commercial buildings (92 S. Mulberry and 147 E. Second Rear). The contributing houses include frame two-story vernacular late Victorian houses (148 S. Mulberry and 111 E. Second, Photo 45), a pair of brick Italianate residences, including one with a two-story projecting bay with brackets (128 and 148 E. Second, Photos 37 and 38), a pair of frame cottages that retain their imbricated slate roofs (156 and 172 E. Second, Photos 37 and 38), and an Early Italianate Classical I House with central gable and paired brackets at the eaves (183 E. Second, Photo 41).

EAST FRONT STREET: from Mulberry to Walnut Street
(Photo #s 42 - 45)

A small section of this block is included in the district, with the boundary drawn to exclude the fast food restaurant at the northeast corner of Front and Mulberry. Fronting on Mulberry is an intact two-story Italianate commercial building from 1886, noteworthy for its bracketed building and storefront cornices (160 S. Mulberry, Photo 45). In addition, this block includes three houses at the corner of Front and S. Walnut: two one-story cottages (172 E. Front and 199 S. Walnut, Photo 43, 44) and a two-story Pre-Classical I House with rear ell (179 S. Walnut, Photo 42). All three retain their imbricated slate roofs.

WEST HUNTER STREET: from High to Spring Street
(Photo #s 46 - 47) * photos needed for this block

The north side of Hunter Street in this block is residential, with five houses that are all contributing. These include a Side Hallway two-story house at 166 W. Hunter (c. 1901), a small Hall and Parlor frame dwelling at 154 W. Hunter

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(c. 1920), a large Colonial Revival house at 144 W. Hunter (1910), and two Gabled Ell houses at 116 and 104-106 W. Hunter, both built c. 1920. On the south side of the block is Trinity United Methodist Church (105 W. Hunter, Photo 47), a Late Gothic Revival brick church built in 1910, with prominent entry bell tower at its northeast corner.

WEST HUNTER STREET: from Spring to Market Street
(Photo #s 48 - 61)

This next block of Hunter has seven contributing addresses on the north side. At the corner of Spring is a two-story commercial block (96 W. Hunter, Photo 48) with parapet façade of tan brick and ornamental brick patterns above the second floor. To its east is a row of five residential buildings which have a turn-of-the-20th-century historic character. The first house in the row is a frame Gabled Ell (86 W. Hunter, Photo 49). The next two houses were built separately but have since been linked for the funeral home use (60 W. Hunter, Photo 50). The west building is a brick, two-story side-gabled bungalow from c. 1900, and the second is a unique 1914 Craftsman-inspired two-story residence faced with Logan's distinctive rock-faced glazed brick. To the rear is a frame carriage house (photo 51). Next to it is a good example of an American Foursquare house (54 W. Hunter, Photo 52), with square shape, hipped roof with dormers, and broad front porch. The house is faced with light tan brick accented by alternating light and dark soldier brick rows at the eaves, midsection, porch and foundation. The earliest house in this row is the frame Queen Anne (42 W. Hunter, Photos 53 and 54) with patterned wood shingles in the upper façade and an angled corner bay with pyramidal roof. The house has many intact features, including slate roof, windows and window trim. The last house in the group is the large Mediterranean Revival brick house with matching garage at 30 W. Hunter (Photos 54 and 55). Dominant features include the historic clay tile hipped roof with inset shed-roofed dormers, exposed rafters at the eaves, and the flat-roofed front porch with tapered Doric columns.

The First Presbyterian Church, a highly artistic and architecturally significant religious structure, occupies the northwest corner of Hunter and Market Streets (2 W. Hunter, Photos 56 and 57). Designed in an elaborate Victorian Gothic style in 1897, the building features a hipped slate roof topped by a domed cupola encircled by a row of steeply pitched gables containing pointed-arch windows. The corner location is accentuated by the presence of a rounded one-story projecting tower with conical roof and narrow Gothic-arch windows. Other features include gabled parapets and buttresses. The entire building is faced with Logan glazed rock-faced brick, with sandstone accents.

The south side of Hunter Street in this block relates more to the commercial area on West Main Street than to the residential neighborhood on the north side. The block includes just one house, a three-bay, two-story vernacular frame Half I House, which dates from 1831 (79 W. Hunter, Photo 59). There are three commercial buildings, including a brick c. 1950s one-story industrial-type structure with newer façade (57 W. Hunter, Photo 58), a modernistic one-story flat-roofed building constructed in 1963 (93 W. Hunter, Photo 60), and Century National Bank with its mid-20th century marble Art Moderne façade fronting on Market Street (61 N. Market, Photo 61).

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EAST HUNTER STREET: from Market to Mulberry Street
(Photo #s 62 - 73)

The north side of this block continues with a mixture of significant residential and institutional buildings. At the northeast corner of Market is a unique two-story frame residence from about 1910 (4 E. Hunter, Photos 62 and 63) with a Colonial Revival two-story porch and an attached gable-front wing that may have served as an office. To its east is an 1894 brick Queen Anne with three-story corner tower, projecting gables and a broad brick porch (18 E. Hunter, Photos 62 and 64). A third significant house in is a substantial brick American Foursquare with attached garage located at 60 E. Hunter (c. 1910, Photo 65). There is also a simple Colonial Revival house built in 1922 at 48 E. Hunter. Finally, at the northwest corner of Mulberry and Hunter is the First Methodist Church (66 and 80 E. Hunter, Photo 66). Built in 1909, the church is an example of the Late Gothic Revival style and features an ornamental steeple sheathed with copper. To the rear of the church is a large frame American Foursquare with original brick porch that fronts on N. Mulberry Street (143 N. Mulberry, Photo 67).

On the south side, the significant building of the Logan Post Office (80 N. Market, DOE, Photos 69 and 70) occupies the corner of Hunter and Market. Designed in a Renaissance Revival style in 1917, the one-story Post Office features a red clay tile hipped roof, projecting bracketed eaves, and a symmetrical façade with five tall round-arched bays including the central entrance. The side elevation facing Hunter is similarly detailed, with windows that have blind arches. Also on this side of Hunter is an L-shaped vernacular brick commercial building with storefront (47-49 E. Hunter) and three residential buildings that include gabled two-story residential buildings from the late 19th century (37, 61-63 and 73 E. Hunter,). The final building in the block is the Acker House at 85 N. Mulberry (Photo 73), an excellent example of an Early Italianate style. The house displays paired brackets at the eaves, a center gable at the roofline, round-arched and segmental-arched windows and an original entry portico with iron cresting.

EAST HUNTER STREET: from Mulberry to Walnut Street
(Photo #s 74 - 81)

This block of Hunter Street is residential with the exception of a recent non-contributing commercial building that fronts on Mulberry Street. The north side of the street contains three contributing and two non-contributing residential buildings. At the southwest corner is the Cherrington House, a Craftsman American Foursquare built in 1918 (100 E. Hunter, Photo 74). The houses at 168 and 176 E. Hunter (Photo 75) are vernacular frame Queen Anne houses that are also contributing. More recent construction that is not contributing are the houses at 128, 160 and 196 E. Hunter (Photo 75).

On the south side of this block, the district includes seven residential buildings, including a vernacular frame Colonial Revival (101 E. Hunter, Photo 76), two vernacular houses (119 and 137 E. Hunter, Photo 76) and an 1874 Italianate frame cottage house at 163 E. Hunter (Photo 77). Also in this block are three homes facing Walnut Street. These include a hipped roof frame Queen Anne at 91 N. Walnut (Photo 79), a brick and frame Dutch Colonial

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Revival with brick porch (63 N. Walnut, Photos 80 and 81), and a one-story vernacular frame cottage with porch recessed below the front gable (55 N. Walnut, Photo 80).

EAST HUNTER STREET: from Walnut to Orchard Street
(Photo #s 82 - 88)

This block of Hunter includes eight contributing buildings, including houses and a 1925 church. At the northeast corner of Hunter and Walnut is the Huls House, a frame 2½ story Colonial Revival built in 1902 (212 E. Hunter, Photo 82). Among its features is a decorative Palladian window in the front dormer. Next door at 230 E. Hunter is a Bungalow (need photo) and then St. Matthew Lutheran Church, built in 1925 using buff-colored brick in a Late Gothic Revival style (258 E Hunter, Photo 83). The church features a prominent bell/entry tower at the corner.

The south side of this block has five contributing residential buildings. Fronting on Hunter is a large Queen Anne at 211 Hunter (Photo 84) and a 1½ story cottage at 257 Hunter (Photos 84 and 85). A vernacular frame two-story Queen Anne is at 56 N. Walnut (Photo 86). Two significant brick Italianate homes face Orchard Street within this block. The corner house at 87 N. Orchard (Photos 85 and 87) was built in 1872 and features two elevations with entry porches, paired brackets at the eaves and segmental arched windows. Next to it stands the Italianate brick at 61 N. Orchard (Photo 88), a significant house that retains its round-arched windows with brick hoodmold and its central entrance with transom and sidelights.

EAST HUNTER STREET: from Orchard to the alley east of Culver Street
(Photo #s 90 - 102)

The south side of this block of Hunter is included in the district, while the north side is excluded because of alterations. At the west end of the block, at the corner of Orchard Street, is the Old Nazarene Church (321 E. Hunter, Photo 91). The original 1914 portion of the church faces Orchard Street and exhibits a Craftsman influence with its broad gabled brick façade, central arched window and gabled brick entry porch to one side. Attached to the north side is a flat-roofed brick wing added after 1949 (Photo 90). South of the church, at 55 N. Orchard (Photo 92), is a brick Italianate house from c. 1880 with intact features; a wrought iron fence is at the street. East of the church are a pair of hip-roofed cottages at 325 and 359 E. Hunter (Photos 93 and 94). Although built of different materials (325 is frame and 359 is brick) they share common features including large front and side roof dormers and a full-width porch with heavy brick piers. Between the two is a non-contributing building that dates from 1970 (343 E. Hunter).

The west side of Culver in this block includes three contributing homes (Photo 95). At 99 N. Culver is a frame vernacular 2-story from about 1910; at 65 N. Culver is a gable-front 1½-story frame cottage (Photo 96) and at 59 N. Culver is a classic brick and frame gabled Bungalow with knee-brace bracketed eaves (c. 1915, Photo 97). This property has a tile block retaining wall at the alley (paved in brick, Photo 98). Crossing to the east side of Culver, the property at the corner of Culver and Hunter is the Schempp House, a painted-brick three-bay Italianate house built in 1881 (Photos 99 and 100). It features a corner projecting two-story bay with mansard roof. The property is partially enclosed by a wrought iron fence. This house is occupied by the Hocking County Historical Society, which

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also owns the next two buildings on the east side of Culver (Photo 101). One is a non-contributing headquarters of the organization, completed in 1997 at 64 N. Culver. Adjacent to it is a frame carriage house that was originally associated with the Schempp house (Photo 102). One more house to the south on this side of Culver is included: it is a frame American Foursquare located at 50 N. Culver (Photo 102). Finally, east of the Schempp house at 425 E. Hunter is a gable-front 1½-story three-bay cottage with imbricated slate roof (Photo 99).

EAST MAIN STREET: from Orchard to Culver Street
(Photo #s 103 - 111)

This block of East Main Street has a distinctive grouping of late 19th and early 20th century buildings. Two of the district's grandest homes are the c. 1900 brick Queen Anne structures located on large lots on the north side of the street at 316 and 336 East Main (Photo 103). The house at 316 is red brick, with a boxy shape, steep slate roof and massive wrap-around brick porch (Photo 104). The Petit House at 336 is an elaborate Queen Anne with buff-colored Roman brick, spindled front porch with second floor conical-roofed balcony, and varied roofline with gables, dormers and tall chimneys (Photo 105). Continuing to the east of this house is a row of three frame two-story houses, all with slate roofs and front porches (Photo 106). The house at 360 E. Main is Queen Anne in style, while the other two homes are examples of American Foursquare design. The building at 390 has an original one-car frame garage that matches features of the house (Photo 107). Behind these houses facing Culver is another frame American Foursquare at 49 N. Culver.

On the south side of the block are two frame American Foursquares from about 1900 (335 and 345 E. Main, Photo 108) and a Half I House (or Side Hallway) painted-brick Italianate dwelling (359 E. Main Photo 109) built in 1870 with bracketed cornice, segmental arched windows with original sash, and entry door with transom and sidelights. At the corner of Culver is St. Paul's Episcopal Church (375 E. Main, Photo 110), a simple Late Gothic Revival brick church with slate gabled roof and parapet façade, built in 1912. To the south of the church facing Culver Street are two well-maintained Gabled Ell houses (Photo 111), one built of molded concrete block at 37 S. Culver and one built of frame at 45 S. Culver.

NORTH MULBERRY STREET: from Alley north of Hunter to End
(Photo #s 112 - 136)

This section of North Mulberry Street is a residential street that extends from Hunter Street to the north side of the Old Logan Cemetery. It contains many fine examples of Logan's historic architectural styles. Beginning on the west side of the street are two significant brick Italianates that occupy large lots. The house at 171 N. Mulberry (Photo 114) is a richly ornamented two-story brick with prominent two-story projecting bay, decorative carved brackets and its frieze at the cornice, and mansard roof at the entry tower. The house at 207 N. Mulberry (Photo 115) also has hallmark features of the Italianate style, including an original porch, first floor projecting side bay, paired brackets and dentilled cornice, and segmental arched windows. A board and batten carriage house exists at the rear of this property (Photo 116).

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Continuing north on the west side of N. Mulberry is a series of vernacular frame houses, including an American Foursquare at 245 N. Mulberry, an I House at 253-57 N. Mulberry (Photo 119), and a gable front two-story at 267-269 N. Mulberry (Photo 119), a one-story gable-front cottage at 291 N. Mulberry (Photo 119), a good example of a hipped roof cottage with cross-gabled façade at 309 N. Mulberry (Photo 122), two more American Foursquares at 325 and 345 N. Mulberry (Photo 123), a gambrel-roofed bungalow with recessed porch at 349 N. Mulberry (Photo 124), a vernacular gable front two-story house at 507 N. Mulberry (Photo 136) and a 1½ story hip-roofed cottage at 511 N. Mulberry (Photo 136). Although vernacular in character, these houses have many intact features, including a number of original imbricated slate roofs.

The east side of N. Mulberry is also residential, beginning with a rambling American Foursquare with wrap-around porch (and addition to the rear) at 172 N. Mulberry to the north of the first alley (Photo 117). Continuing to the north is a mixture of vernacular one- or 1½-story cottages at 246, 260, 284 (Photo 120), 326 (Photo 126), 502, 506 and 510 N. Mulberry (Photo 133) and two-story American Foursquares or I-Houses at 308-10 (Photo 125), 350 (Photo 126), 500 (Photo 133) and 508 N. Mulberry (Photo 134). Three intact hip-roofed frame two-story houses with cross-gable facades exist at 362, 374 and 388 N. Mulberry (Photo 127). Houses with enhanced stylistic features on the block include a frame Bungalow with broad front porch with Doric columns and a shed dormer with porch at the roofline (494 N. Mulberry, Photo 131). In addition, the two gable-fronted houses at 432 (Photo 130) and 498 N. Mulberry (Photo 132) are nearly identical in form and details. The development dead-ends at the north end of the street with a glazed brick American Foursquare with slate roof with centered dormer, rock-faced stone lintels and front porch with heavy brick piers (520 N. Mulberry, Photo 135). Non-contributing buildings include the apartment house at 220-238 N. Mulberry (Photo 118) and more recent ranch houses at 340 (Photo 126) and 530 N. Mulberry (Photo 134).

MIDLAND PLACE: from Hunter to Old Logan Cemetery
(Photo #s 137 - 146)

Midland Place was platted in 1916 as a new street through the rear lots of houses located on Mulberry Street to the east and Market Street to the west. The narrow street consists of one- and two-story houses on small lots designed with Craftsman, Colonial Revivals, or English Cottage influences, mostly constructed in the late 1910s and 1920s. There is great variety in the architecture, and several of the lots also have small driveways and garages. Examples of the Craftsman influence include the houses four classic Bungalows at 137, 186 (Photo 138), 295 (Photo 142) and 310 Midland (Photo 146), as well as other house types with Craftsman design elements at 198 (Photo 138) and 320 Midland. Houses with Colonial Revival elements include 200 (Dutch Colonial Revival, Photo 139), 250 (Photo 140), 257, 264, 311 (Photo 144) and 324 Midland. The house at 311 Midland has a unique Palladian entry to a recessed porch in the front gable. An American Four-Square with vernacular elements is at 273 Midland (Photo 142). An English Cottage influence is seen on Midland in the houses at 175 (Photo 137), 197 (Photo 137), 265 (Photo 141), 298 (Photo 143) and 321 (Photo 145). Of these, the houses at 197 and 265 are noteworthy for the rustic stone facing on their façades.

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NORTH MARKET STREET: from Alley north of Hunter to Hill Street on west side and Keynes Drive on east side
(Photo #s 147 - 158)

The district includes the block of Market Street ending at Hill Street on the west side and Keynes Drive on the east side. On the west side of N. Market, there are a total five homes and all are contributing. The first is a vernacular gable-fronted frame house with sandstone foundation, gable returns and side entry porch (183 N. Market, c. 1886, Photo 147). The next two buildings are large frame Queen Anne style homes with original siding and trim (Photo 148). The house at 209 N. Market, built c. 1889, is frame with cross gables and projecting bays and original slate roof intact. The house at 229 N. Market, built c. 1907, retains its original columned front porch. The next building at 247 N. Market dates from 1881 and provides a classic example of the Italianate style, with shiplap siding, paired brackets at the eaves, segmental windows with shaped hoodmolds, an original entry porch, and a square projecting bay window to one side (Photo 149). The last building in the block is also frame and exhibits a Colonial Revival side entry porch (271 N. Market, Photo 150). The next block on this side, north of Hill Street, is already listed on the National Register as a historic district and is excluded from the proposed district.

The east side of Market Street has homes that are widely spaced; all are contributing. The southernmost house is called Rock House (150 N. Market, built 1892, Photo 151), a reference to its rock-faced block construction. The house features a broad wrap-around front porch and projecting cross gable bays to front and side. To its north is the Bowen House (196 N. Market, Photos 152 and 153), one of the earliest homes in Logan. The house faces south toward Hunter Street and is set back farther from Market Street than other properties, an indication of its early date. Appearing today as an I House with off-center wall gable and pair of entries at the first floor, the house has had various additions through the years, including one-story wings to the north and east sides. The earliest date for its construction is c. 1839. The large property is surrounded by a hairpin wrought iron fence (Photo 154). Bowen House is used today as a community arts center.

To the north of Bowen House is a five-bay house at 256 N. Market, built c. 1871, and used as the Manse for the Presbyterian Church (Photos 154 and 155). Covered with stucco, it retains several features including exposed purlins, 6-over-1 windows and front entry door with transom and sidelights. The next home is an excellent example of a frame Gabled Ell with original siding and trim intact (286 N. Market, Photos 155 and 156). Finally, the two houses before the Old Logan Cemetery are vernacular frame, one is an American Foursquare (324 N. Market, Photo 157) while the other is a Gabled Ell with recessed front porch (360 N. Market, Photo 158).

OLD LOGAN CEMETERY
(Photo #s 158 – 162)

Occupying a rectangular tract of __ acres, the Old Logan Cemetery occupies a hilltop site overlooking the town of Logan to its south. It extends between N. Market and N. Mulberry Street, from an alley nearly to Keynes Drive. Leading from Market Street is a brick-paved access driveway that cuts between a high concrete-block retaining wall on that side of the cemetery (likely a stone retaining wall originally). There are simple grave markers, granite

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monuments and obelisks of different sizes, generally facing north. The graves are mostly located at the top of the hill due to the steep drop-off to south and east. The cemetery graves date from ____ to ____; it is no longer actively used. There is an Oak tree at the northeast corner of the cemetery that is documented to be over 600 years old.

HILL STREET: from North Market to Spring Street
(Photo #s 163 - 166)

The northwest district boundary is drawn at Hill Street, which includes seven contributing residential buildings on the south side of the street between N. Market and N. Spring. Three of these buildings occupy large lots on the hillside, with a south orientation overlooking Hunter Street. These are the home at 232 N. Spring (Photo 163) and the homes at 75 and 77 Hill Street. The house at 75 Hill is a Greek Revival I House (NR 1980, Photo 164) that was constructed between 1850 and 1853. Next to it is the Snider House, built in 1906 in a transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival style (Photo 165). The remaining buildings in the block occupy smaller lots oriented to Hill Street (Photo 166). Built about 1910, this row includes two American Four Squares (33 and 47 Hill), a Dutch Colonial Revival house (35 Hill) and a Gabled Ell (51 Hill).