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**Logan Historic District
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Overview

The Logan Historic District is a mixed-use 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 Logan Historic District contains approximately 62 acres and is generally bounded by Second Street on the south, High Street on the west, Hill Street and Jennison Avenue on the north, and Culver Street on the east. The district's 275 contributing resources include commercial buildings, residential buildings, carriage houses or garages, civic or religious buildings, 1 structure, 2 historic sites, and a historic monument. There are a total of 28 non-contributing resources (12 are garages), including buildings or structures of recent construction or significant alteration. Two district properties were previously listed on the National Register: the Charles Worth James House at 75 Hill Street, listed 1980 (including the house and 2 outbuildings), and the McCarthy-Blosser-Dillon Building at 4 W. Main Street, listed 1984. Just outside the district boundaries are two other individually-listed National Register resources in downtown Logan, the Logan City Hall on East Main Street (listed 1980) and St. John the Evangelist Catholic Church Complex on North Market Street (listed 1997).

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 Spring, Market, Mulberry, Walnut, Orchard and Culver, and the east-west streets (from south to north) of 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 Court House and Worthington Park. Both Market and Main Streets are 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 several sidewalks and alleys, as well as entire blocks of streets, such as the 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 (Photo 46), 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 (see Photos 4, 40, 41, 46, 53, 71, 72, 74, 86, and 95).

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Historic commercial buildings in the Logan Historic District are concentrated in the two blocks of Main Street to the east and west of Market Street, the Logan town center (Photos 1-18). 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 parapet facades, one-story early-mid 20th century buildings including one with a Classical Revival stone façade, and a mid-20th century Art Deco bank building. In addition to commercial uses, the downtown core contains the historic buildings constructed to house Logan's Masonic Temple (Photo 2) with its large theater space and the Odd Fellows Hall (Photo 4).

The district contains a fine collection of institutional buildings, including the significant Hocking County Courthouse (Photo 9) and Logan Post Office (Photo 54), both of which have preliminary determinations of National Register eligibility from the National Park Service. In addition, seven distinctive churches from the late 19th and early 20th centuries are 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, Photos 45-46), First Methodist Church (Late Gothic Revival, 1909, Photos 52 and 57), Trinity United Methodist Church (Late Gothic Revival, 1910, Photo 37), Old Nazarene Church (Craftsman, 1914, Photo 69), and St. Matthew Lutheran Church (Late Gothic Revival, 1925, Photo 63). In addition Trinity Lutheran Church is a distinctive rock-faced sandstone Gothic Revival building on North Mulberry Street from 1881 (Photo 94), and St. Paul's Episcopal Church (Late Gothic Revival, 1912, Photo 81) 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 can be found throughout the district, with particular concentrations on East and West Hunter, North Mulberry, North Market, East Main, East Second, 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 contributing sites and a contributing structure: Worthington Park downtown and Old Logan Cemetery on the north hill overlooking the town. Worthington Park (Photos 15-16) is located where the original public square was platted and donated to the town by Thomas Worthington in 1816. The park has always been open and undeveloped space. It contains a non-contributing gazebo and a contributing monument. Old Logan Cemetery (Photos 114-115) has a steep hilltop location between Market and Mulberry Streets above the town, with commanding views of the Hocking River valley. The brick portions of Orchard and Culver Streets are collectively being counted as one structure (Photo 119).

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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 massing and form along with such features as slate roofs, window and door trim, porches, bay windows, upper facades and storefronts. Large numbers of district buildings 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 also 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
(Photos 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, Photo 3) 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

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building with two storefronts, built in 1905. A stone façade is at the west corner storefront, which functioned historically as a bank (Photo 11).

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 8). 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-story vernacular Hansel Building from 1930 (75 E. Main, Photo 8) and a narrow c. 1920s building at the mid-block alley (51 E. Main, Photo 8).

At the western end of the block is the Hocking County Court House, built of smooth limestone in a Neo-Classical Revival style (5 E. Main, Photos 9-10). 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 supporting 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
(Photos 11-13, 15-19)

The north side of Main Street to the west of Market contains three contributing and one non-contributing commercial buildings. At the northwest corner is the McCarthy-Blosser-Dillon Building (4 W. Main, Photo 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, Photo 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. The one-story c. 1950 building next door (38-42 W. Main, Photo 12) is non-contributing because of the wood panels covering the façade. Before the alley is a two-story brick building (44-48 W. Main, Photos 12-13) 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 non-contributing buildings and is excluded from the district.

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. The statue was

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fabricated by the W. H. Mullins Co. of Salem, Ohio. Beyond the park are a non-contributing modern bank (11 W. Main, Photo 17) and then five 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 century storefront (61-65 W. Main, Photo 18), and the Elberfeld Building, a large general merchandise store built in two sections in 1927 and 1953 (79-97 W. Main, Photo 18). To the rear of this building along the alley are two vernacular commercial structures at 30 (c. 1950) and 42 S. Spring Street (c. 1910) that are also contributing (Photo 19).

WEST SECOND STREET: from Spring to Market Street
(Photos 20-23)

This block of West Second includes a large early 1900s auto-related building on the north side of the street (58 W. Second, Photo 20) and six contributing residential buildings clustered at South Market Street. On the west side of Market north of Second Street are two early buildings (Photo 21): 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 22) and a Colonial Revival at 133 S. Market, built in 1909. On Second Street are a frame Bungalow and American Four Square from the early 1900s (21 and 27 W. Second) that are good examples of these building types (Photo 23).

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), 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. At the southeast corner is the Wright House (9 E. Second, Photo 25), 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 brick flat-roofed office building with front porch (54 S. Market, c. 1920, Photos 10) that was used as the county jail.

Continuing to the east on the south side of Second Street in this block are five contributing houses and two buildings that are non-contributing because of age. These include two frame two-story Italianate houses at 43 and 53-55 E. Second (c. 1880s, Photos 26-27), a turn-of-the-century frame American Foursquare (59 E. Second, c. 1910, Photo 28), an 1896 brick Queen Anne with angled bays and intact porch (109 S. Mulberry, Photo 31) and a frame Gabled Ell (137 S. Mulberry, Photo 31). On the north side of Second Street in this block is the Telephone Exchange Building (44 E. Second) which is a contributing vernacular one-story brick structure from the 1940s, then a non-contributing one-story block building (52 E. Second, Photo 29). At the east end of the block is a transitional Colonial Revival two-story frame dwelling with slate roof (70 E. Second, Photo 30), and a small

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hipped-roof frame cottage with round-arched entry hood (95 S. Mulberry, c. 1915). 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, visible in Photo 7).

East Side of SOUTH MULBERRY STREET: from Second to Front Street
(Photo 32)

At its south end, the district includes three buildings on the east side of S. Mulberry Street. One is a significant 19th century two-story brick Italianate commercial building from 1886, noteworthy for its bracketed cornices at the roof and storefront (160 S. Mulberry, Photo 32). To its north are a pair of frame two-story vernacular late Victorian houses (148 S. Mulberry and 111 E. Second, Photo 32).

EAST SECOND STREET: from Mulberry to Walnut Street
(Photo #s 33- 36)

At the northeast corner of Second and Mulberry is a recent non-contributing motel. To its east are four contributing homes, including a pair of brick Italianate residences, including one with a two-story projecting bay with brackets (128 and 148 E. Second, Photos 33-34), and a pair of frame cottages that retain their imbricated slate roofs (156 and 172 E. Second, Photo 34). Facing Walnut Street is another frame cottage at 57 S. Walnut (Photo 35). Across Walnut Street are a contributing vernacular frame 2½ story residence and a one-story brick 19th century commercial building (Photo 36).

WEST HUNTER STREET: from High to Spring Street
(Photo #s 37-38)

On the south side of the block is Trinity United Methodist Church (105 W. Hunter, Photo 37), a Late Gothic Revival brick church built in 1910, with prominent entry bell tower at its northeast corner. The north side of Hunter Street in this block is residential, with five houses that are all contributing (Photo 38). 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 (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.

WEST HUNTER STREET: from Spring to Market Street
(Photos 39-49)

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 39) 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 39). The next two houses were built separately but have since been linked for the funeral home use (60 W. Hunter). The west building is a brick,

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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 (Photo 40). To the rear is a frame carriage house (Photo 42). At 54 W. Hunter is a good example of an American Foursquare house (Photo 41), 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 a frame Queen Anne (42 W. Hunter, Photos 43-44) 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 c. 1915 Mediterranean Revival brick house with matching garage at 30 W. Hunter (Photo 44-45). 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 45-46). Designed in an elaborate Late Gothic Revival 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 (Photo 46).

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). There are three commercial buildings, including a brick c. 1920s one-story industrial-type structure with stepped parapet façade (57 W. Hunter, Photo 48 - rear view), a modernistic one-story flat-roofed building constructed c. 1960 (93 W. Hunter, Photo 47), and Century National Bank with its marble Art Deco façade fronting on Market Street (61 N. Market, Photo 49).

EAST HUNTER STREET: from Market to Mulberry Street
(Photos 50- 57, 83)

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 c. 1910 (4 E. Hunter, Photo 51) 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, Photo 51). A third significant house is the substantial brick American Foursquare with attached garage located at 60 E. Hunter (c. 1910, Photo 52-53). This house served as the parsonage for the Methodist Church next door. Finally, at the northwest corner of Mulberry and Hunter is the First Methodist Church. Built in 1909, the First Methodist Church (66 and 80 E. Hunter, Photo 52 and 57) 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 83).

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On the south side of this block, the Logan Post Office (80 N. Market, Photos 50 and 54) is a significant presence on 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, Photo 55) and three gabled two-story residential buildings from the late 19th century (37, 61-63 and 73 E. Hunter, Photo 55). The final building in the block is the Acker House at 85 N. Mulberry (Photo 56), 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
(Photos 57-62)

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 at 100 E. Hunter, with an associated carriage house/garage at 128 E. Hunter (Photo 57). The buildings at 168 and 176 E. Hunter (Photo 58) are vernacular frame Queen Anne houses that are also contributing.

On the south side of this block, the district includes seven residential buildings, including a vernacular frame residence at 101 E. Hunter (Photo 59), two vernacular houses (119 and 137 E. Hunter, Photo 59) and an 1874 Italianate frame cottage house at 163 E. Hunter (Photo 60). Also in this block are three homes facing Walnut Street (Photo 61). These include a hipped roof frame Queen Anne at 91 N. Walnut, a brick and frame Dutch Colonial Revival with brick porch at 63 N. Walnut (Photo 62), and a one-story vernacular frame cottage with porch recessed below the front gable at 55 N. Walnut.

EAST HUNTER STREET: from Walnut to Orchard Street
(Photos 58- 67)

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 58). Among its features is a decorative Palladian window in the front dormer. Next door at 230 E. Hunter is a Bungalow and then St. Matthew Lutheran Church, built in 1925 using buff-colored brick in a Late Gothic Revival style at 258 E Hunter (Photo 63). 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 and a 1½ story cottage at 257 Hunter (Photo 65). A vernacular frame two-story Queen Anne is at 56 N. Walnut (Photo 64). Two significant brick Italianate homes face Orchard Street within this block. The corner house at 87 N. Orchard (Photos 65-66) was built in 1872 and features two elevations with entry porches, paired

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brackets at the eaves and segmental arched windows. Next to it stands the Italianate brick at 61 N. Orchard (Photo 67), 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 68-75)

The south side of this block of Hunter is included in the district, while the north side is excluded because of alterations (Photo 68). At the west end of the block, at the corner of Orchard Street, is the Old Nazarene Church (321 E. Hunter, Photo 69). 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. South of the church, at 56 N. Orchard (Photo 70), is a brick Italianate house from c. 1880 with intact features; a hairpin wrought iron fence is at the street. East of the church is a pair of hip-roofed cottages at 325 and 359 E. Hunter (Photos 71-72). 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. At 65 N. Culver is a gable-front 1½-story frame cottage (Photo 73) and 59 N. Culver is a classic brick and frame gabled Bungalow with knee-brace bracketed eaves from 1915 (Photo 74). This property has a tile block retaining wall at the alley (paved in brick, Photo 74). 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 75-76). 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 also owns the next two buildings on the east side of Culver (Photo 76). 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 77). 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 77). Finally, east of the Schempp house at 425 E. Hunter is a gable-front 1½-story three-bay cottage with imbricated slate roof (Photo 75).

EAST MAIN STREET: from Orchard to Culver Street
(Photos 78-82)

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 78). The house at 316 is red brick, with a boxy shape, steep slate roof and massive wrap-around brick porch. 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 79). Continuing to the east of this house is a row of three frame two-story houses, all with

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slate roofs and front porches (Photo 80). 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. Behind these houses facing Culver is another frame American Foursquare at 49 N. Culver (Photo 80).

On the south side of the block are two frame American Foursquares from about 1900 (335 and 345 E. Main, Photo 81) and a Half I House (or Side Hallway) painted-brick Italianate dwelling (359 E. Main, 81) 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 81-82), 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 82), 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
(Photos 83-98)

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 83-84) 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 85) 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 86).

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, and a gable front two-story at 267-269 N. Mulberry (Photo 88). This is followed by a one-story gable-front cottage at 291 N. Mulberry, a good example of a hipped roof cottage with cross-gabled façade at 309 N. Mulberry, and two more American Foursquares at 325 and 345 N. Mulberry (Photo 90). Just before the Old Logan Cemetery is a gambrel-roofed bungalow with recessed porch at 349 N. Mulberry (Photo 91). North of the Cemetery on the west side are a vernacular gable front two-story house at 507 N. Mulberry and a 1½ story hip-roofed cottage at 511 N. Mulberry (Photo 98). 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 87). Continuing to the north is a row of vernacular one- or 1½-story cottages at 246, 260, and 284 N. Mulberry, followed by an intact row of frame two-story vernacular homes at 362, 374 and 388 N. Mulberry (Photo 93). Trinity Lutheran Church occupies a raised site with steps leading to the tower entry door (Photo 94). Built in 1881, the church's Gothic

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Revival features include rock-faced sandstone construction, buttresses, lancet windows, ornate finials at the central bell tower. To its north is a row of frame houses with enhanced stylistic features at 432, 494, 498, and 500 (Photos 95-96). The frame bungalow at 494 Mulberry is a noteworthy example of the type, with its broad front porch, Doric columns, and shed dormer with porch at the roofline. 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 97). Non-contributing buildings on Mulberry are few, but include the apartment house at 220-238 N. Mulberry (Photo 87) and more recent ranch houses at 340 (Photo 92) and 530 N. Mulberry.

MIDLAND PLACE: from Hunter to Old Logan Cemetery
(Photos 99-106)

Midland Place was platted in 1916 as a new street through the rear lots of earlier 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 Revival, 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 four classic Bungalows at 137 (Photo 99), 175 (Photo 101), 295 (Photo 103) and 310 Midland (Photo 104), as well as other house types with Craftsman design elements. An English Cottage influence is seen on Midland in the houses at 175 and 197 (Photo 100), 265 (Photo 103), 298 (Photo 104) and 321 (Photo 106). Of these, the houses at 197 and 265 are noteworthy for the rustic stone facing on their façades. An American Foursquare example is located at 273 Midland (Photo 103). The frame cottage at 311 Midland has a unique Palladian entry to a recessed porch in the front gable (Photo 105).

NORTH MARKET STREET: from Alley north of Hunter to Hill Street on west side and north line of Old Logan Cemetery on east side
(Photos 107-115)

The district includes the block of Market Street ending at Hill Street on the west side and including the Old Logan Cemetery 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 at 183 N. Market, built c. 1886. The next two buildings are large frame Queen Anne style homes with original siding and trim (Photo 107). 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 (Photo 108) 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.

The east side of Market Street contains prominent homes on spacious lots; all are contributing. The southernmost house is called Rock House (150 N. Market, built 1892, Photo 109), 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.

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To its north is the Bowen House (196 N. Market, Photos 110), 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. 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 (Photo 111). Although 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 111-112). Finally, the two houses before the Old Logan Cemetery are vernacular frame, one is an American Foursquare (324 N. Market, Photo 112) while the other is a Gabled Ell with recessed front porch (360 N. Market, Photo 113).

OLD LOGAN CEMETERY
(Photos 114-115)

Occupying a tract of 4.5 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 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 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
(Photos 116-118)

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 118) and the homes at 75 and 77 Hill Street. The house at 75 Hill is a significant Greek Revival I House (NR 1980, Photo 117) 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. The remaining buildings in the block occupy smaller lots oriented to Hill Street (Photo 116). 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).