

PH 113301

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED MAY 12 1975
DATE ENTERED JUN 11 1975

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

John Logan House

AND/OR COMMON

Same

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

E of Stanford at jct.

Intersection of ^{US} Hwy 150 and Goshen Road

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Stanford UIC.

VICINITY OF

05

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Kentucky

CODE

021

COUNTY

Lincoln

CODE

137

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Calvin White

STREET & NUMBER

Oakwood Estates

CITY, TOWN

Stanford

VICINITY OF

STATE

Kentucky

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Lincoln County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Stanford

STATE

Kentucky

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky

DATE

1971

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Kentucky Heritage Commission

CITY, TOWN

Frankfort

STATE

Kentucky

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The John Logan House is located on Logan's Creek at the mouth of St. Asaph's Branch. The house is situated a mile east of the center of Stanford on the old east-west road between Stanford and Rowland on U.S. Highway 150, known as the Old Wilderness Road. (The Old Wilderness Road was the major land route used by the first settlers coming into Kentucky. It extended from the Cumberland Gap to the Falls of the Ohio.) It faces south and the L & N Railroad runs along the front yard between the house and U.S. 150.

The Logan house is a two-story stone structure built circa 1789. A sign of the structure's early age is the asymmetrical floor plan and elevation. One end has a larger stone chimney set in a thicker end wall. The main entrance is off center and does not align with the approximately centralized window above. The corners receive no special attention. The carefully trimmed voussoirs of the jack arches over all the openings project slightly (see photo 1).

The structure is in poor repair except for the walls which are 24 inches thick and in good condition, except for one small crack in the west wall. An open stairway of 15 steps leads to the upper floor, and a closed winding stair leads from the east bedroom to the attic (see photo 4). The floor in the attic is made of wide boards, and there are two small lookout windows in the gabled end. There are no partition walls in the attic.

All inner doors are four feet wide, another sign of the early date of construction. There are fireplaces in each room except the dining room. The original woodwork and some mantels remain, and are of a very simple style. (The mantel in photo 3 presumably dates from a later period.)

An ell to the rear of the house now contains two rooms, one of them a structure with logs still intact, which was the kitchen (see photo 6), with a breezeway enclosed for a dining room. There is a bathroom now on the first floor at the end of the hall. A cellar under the west room has only an outside entrance. A small stone building stands near the log kitchen on the east side of the house. Two small wood structures stand in the east yard a few feet from the kitchen.

Between the Logan house and the town of Stanford several subdivisions have recently sprung up and the current owner is said to have plans to develop much of the remaining open wooded land around the house. A four-lane highway interchange also crosses the Old Wilderness Road between the house and the town. However, the area around the building retains enough land to allow integrity of the site.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES c. 1789

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This plain but sturdy house, believed to have been one of the earliest of its kind constructed in the south central section of Kentucky, was built by John Logan circa 1789. The Logan house is similar to numerous stone houses built in Kentucky mostly by Scotch-Irish settlers between 1780 and 1820. John Logan (1747-1807), brother of the more famous explorer Benjamin Logan, was an important military and political figure in Lincoln County, Kentucky, and in the early development of the State. Logan served in the Paint Creek expedition (1778), Bowman's expedition (1779), and Clark's expedition on the Wabash (1786). He was also a member of the first court organized in Kentucky and represented Kentucky County (before it became a state) in the Virginia General Assembly. Logan was also present at the State constitutional convention in Danville in 1789 and was appointed as the first Treasurer of Kentucky by Governor Isaac Shelby.

T. M. Green in his book Historic Families of Kentucky (1889, pp. 184-185) provides a sketch of Logan's life in Kentucky: "Scarcely less active and prominent than his elder brother in all the stirring events of the early settlement of Kentucky was the second (or he may have been the third) of the four Logan brothers who came to the district--John Logan. He was a private soldier in the Bouquet expedition, in the company of which the elder brother was sergeant. When Benjamin left their mother on a farm in the forks of the James River, in the care of another brother, John went with him to the Holston, and was one of the earliest of the pioneers of that region, as he afterward became of Kentucky. He was a non-commissioned officer in his brother's company on Dunmore's campaign. To Kentucky he came in 1776, settling in Lincoln County.

"In August, 1778, he was with Boone, Kenton, Holder, and sixteen others, in the Paint Creek expedition to surprise an Indian town; helped to rout a band of Indians of double their own number; and finding the town evacuated, and ascertaining that a large force had gone to attack the Kentucky settlements, made a rapid march homeward, passing the Indian army undiscovered, and got back in time to aid in the defense of Boonesboro against the siege of Duquesne. When his brother's company was first formally organized at St. Asaphs [Logan's Fort], he was its lieutenant, and had a conspicuous part in all its enterprises. In Bowman's expedition, in 1779, he commanded that company (which rendezvoused at Lexington, with Levi Todd's and John Holder's), and had a part in fighting at its head, at the Indian town, and on the retreat. Later he was in Clarke's [sic] expedition [a march against Indians on the Wabash] as well as in that of General Logan in 1786.

(continued)

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John Logan House

"It was in 1781 that he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the first regiment of militia ever organized in Lincoln County. Stephen Trigg succeeded Ben Logan as the colonel. Afterward, John Logan was colonel of the same regiment, and reported its number to the governor of Virginia as over eight hundred soldiers. He hurried to join Todd and Trigg at the Blue Licks, but the disaster had occurred before his men could reach the field. Nor was he less prominent in civil than in military affairs. The record shows that he was a member of the first court ever organized in Kentucky, at Harrodsburg, in 1781.

"He was three times sent to the Virginia General Assembly from Lincoln County before Kentucky became a state. In the discussions that molded public sentiment in the rising commonwealth, and in the deliberative bodies that led to its establishment, he had an influential voice. With his elder brother and Shelby, he represented Lincoln County in the Danville convention of 1787; and was the associate of Harry Innes, from Franklin County, in the convention of 1799, that framed the second state constitution. One of the fourteen members from Kentucky in the Virginia convention that had under consideration the adoption of the federal constitution, he felt it his duty to vote with ten others against its adoption. It was fortunate, indeed, that the much villified Humphrey Marshall was there, too, as one of the members from Fayette. From 1792 to 1795, John Logan was the senator from Lincoln. This fact did not prevent his appointment by Governor Shelby as the first treasurer of Kentucky, which office he continued to hold through successive administrations for more than sixteen years. In 1792, he was one of the electors of the senate from Lincoln, his associates being his elder brother, Isaac Shelby and Thomas Todd. It need not be added that he was a man of strong intellect, an active and fearless soldier, of the most incorruptible integrity, sincerely religious, of unblemished life, simple tastes, and unassuming manners. Residing at Frankfort from the time the seat of government was removed from Lexington to that place, his official position brought him in constant contact, while his strong personal qualities promoted intimate association, with the best and foremost men in the state."

John Logan died in 1807, soon after entering his sixteenth year as serving as State Treasurer.

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Wooley, Caroline Murray. "Kentucky's Early Stone Houses." Antiques in Kentucky,
(March 1974).