

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Aug 2 8 2005

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name Logan, Leonard M., House

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 531 Summit not for publication N/A
city or town Tahlequah vicinity N/A
state Oklahoma code OK county Cherokee code 021 zip code 74464

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally statewide ___ locally. (N/A See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official

7-25-05
Date

Oklahoma Historical Society, SHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

___ See continuation sheet.

___ determined eligible for the

National Register

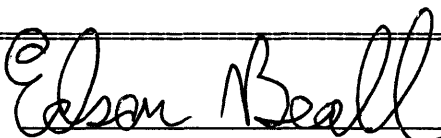
___ See continuation sheet.


___ determined not eligible for the

National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain): _____

 10.12.05


Signature of Keeper Date
 of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 2 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	objects
<u> 2 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single Dwelling
HEALTH CARE Hospital

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne: Free Classic

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

roof ASPHALT

walls WOOD: Weatherboard

other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

Period of Significance 1909-1936

8. Statement of Significance (Continued)

Significant Dates 1909

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Logan, Leonard M.

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Tahlequah City Library

10. Geographical Data

Acree of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>15</u>	<u>321910</u>	<u>3</u>	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

N/A See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jennifer Jones, Owner

organization Jones' Historic Preservation date June 30, 2004

street & number PO Box 5156 telephone (580) 231-0577

city or town Enid state OK zip code 73702-5156

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form
Logan, Leonard M., Home
Cherokee County, Oklahoma

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Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name James Leslie Bond

street & number 531 Summit telephone

city or town Tahlequah state OK zip code 74464

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 9

Logan, L. M., House
name of property
Cherokee County, OK
county and State

Summary

The Leonard M. Logan House, a two-story wood frame home, belongs to the Queen Anne Free Classic school. Built in 1909, the house is clad in white false bevel drop wood siding which contrasts well with the gray composite shingles on the roof. All of the windows are one-over-one with maroon shutters that were added sometime after 1973. The front façade is dominated by a full-width porch that wraps slightly around the southeast corner. The porch roof is supported by composite posts with square molded concrete bottoms and round unadorned wooden columns. The porch roof also features a hipped portion that cuts across the southeast corner and partial-width balcony accessible from the second floor. The front façade is highly symmetrical with the first and second floors nearly mirroring one another. A gable-on-hip has been added to the northeast corner of the roof just over the balcony. At its peak is a large attic fan. Both the south and north facades have a three-sided, bay window-type extension at their mid-point. There is a narrow pent roof at the top which leads to a hipped gable on each side. A porté cochere extends from the north side just behind this extension. The back façade has a one-story extension that leads onto a wooden deck. The kitchen and a back hallway are part of this extension. Since the lot is fairly level, the concrete block foundation is revealed equally around the home. A unique set of wave-shaped concrete stairs leads from the porch to the ground level. At the far northwest corner of the lot is a small side gabled building constructed of corrugated tin.

Description

The Leonard M. Logan House is an outstanding example of Queen Anne Free Classic architecture. The house was built in 1909 and remains largely unchanged to this day.

The foundation is constructed of concrete block and has been painted white to blend visually with the siding. As the lot is mostly level, a uniform amount of foundation is revealed around the house. The area from the front porch to ground level is covered with diagonal wooden lattice also painted to blend with the siding. A set of molded concrete stairs with waved sides leads from the ground level to the porch.

The first floor of the front façade is dominated by a full-width porch that wraps around the southeast corner of the home. It is supported by five composite posts spaced at equal intervals. The square bottoms, which extend from ground level upwards, are made of concrete which has been molded to appear as bricks. The tops are made of round unadorned wooden columns. Vertical railing runs between the supports. The front façade of the first floor features two large one-over-one windows with maroon wooden shutters. Between these balanced windows is a slightly off-center entrance. Although the entrance is not centered, the façade remains balanced due to the balcony and its accoutrements. The house is entered through a wooden door protected by a metal screen door.

The porch wraps around the southeast corner of the home ending at the three-sided extension. A hipped roof extension cuts across the corner blunting its angularity. A wooden porch swing is suspended from chains at its back edge.

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The second floor of the front faced is also balanced. The south side has two balanced window identical to those described above. Two-thirds of the second floor is occupied by a balcony which is supported by the porch roof. Vertical railing with small square supports runs along the edge of the balcony. It is accessed through a door at the midpoint. To the north of this door is a window. Above this door and window, a gable has been added to the roof. At the peak of the gable is a large attic vent.

As mentioned before, the south façade has a portion of the wrap-around porch at its southeast corner. Abutting the edge of this porch is a three-sided, bay window-type extension. Each side has a one-over-one windows. These are the only windows on the home that do not have shutters as there is no room. The façade is balanced as there is a window to each side of this extension. At the southwest corner is a large two-story brick chimney that is painted to blend with the siding.

The north elevation is very similar to the south elevation. There is a three-sided extension at the midpoint. These windows do not have shutters either as there is no room. Instead of a chimney, this elevation has a porté cochere extending to the north. The porté cochere has a flat roof and is supported by round supports.

The back elevation has a flat-roofed, one-story extension. Part of the kitchen and back hallway take up this space. A door leads from the kitchen onto a large wooden deck. A wooden staircase leads to the ground level. As the deck is several feet above ground level, there is a sheltered area under the deck for storage.

The gray composite shingled roof is of the Hipped Roof, with Lower Cross Gables subset of the Free Classic school. The house is clad in false bevel drop wooden siding. It is painted a clean white that contrasts with both the gray shingles and the maroon wooden shutters at each window.

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Logan, L. M., House
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Cherokee County, OK
county and State

Summary

The Leonard M. Logan House in Tahlequah is a beautiful example of Queen Anne Free Classic architecture. It's owner, Leonard M. Logan, played a prominent role in the development of Tahlequah's educational system. This home is being nominated under both Criterion B for Logan's contributions to education in Cherokee County. Logan was the Superintendent at the Cherokee Male Seminary, where his wife was also taught, for many years. The Seminary closed after Oklahoma became a state in 1907. The fledgling state government purchased the Cherokee Female Seminary building where they founded what is now Northeastern Oklahoma State University. Logan was a member of the inaugural staff and remained a professor at Northeastern until his retirement. He is one of only two men to have a University building named after him.

Historical Background:

The settlement of Tahlequah began in the 1830's with removal of the Cherokee from their traditional homelands in the southeastern United States. The largest portion of Tahlequah's settlers came on the now infamous Trail of Tears. Many stories abound concerning the reasons for Tahlequah's name and why its particular site was chosen, but a quote from Dr. T. L. Ballenger, a historian at Northeastern State College best encompasses all of those stories. Ballenger once said, "Tahlequah is not simply a town, a place to buy and sell goods, a municipality; Tahlequah has a spirit, an individuality, a distinctive personality, a social and cultural uniqueness all her own."¹ The town was officially designated as the capital of the Cherokee Nation in 1839. While prosperous at first, Tahlequah suffered greatly through the Civil War years. Though there were participants on the side of the Union, many Cherokees either fought with or sympathized with the Confederacy bringing punishment from the Union. However, the town recovered quickly following the war's end becoming once again quite prosperous.

Education was of prime importance to the Cherokee. As one of the most assimilated tribes, they felt that a full education was the best way for their children to succeed in the new national society. Therefore, the nation formed a network of schools which included the two jewels of the Cherokee educational system: the Cherokee National Male Seminary and the Cherokee National Female Seminary. These schools, which correspond to today's high schools, were very advanced and taught not only traditional school subjects but technical skills useful in life as well. Construction of the seminaries began in 1847 at Park Hill, a small community south of Tahlequah. On April 10, 1887, the female seminary was completely destroyed by fire necessitating the construction of a new building. As Tahlequah had become far more prosperous than Park Hill, due to its being the Nation's capital, the Cherokee

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governing council decided the new female seminary building would be located in Tahlequah. On April 18, 1889, the new female seminary, a state-of-the-art, three-story building with a steam heating system and hot and cold running water, opened its doors to students.

The Cherokee Nation and its educational system became part of the new state system following Oklahoma's statehood in 1907. Not wishing to be left behind on the national educational scene, Oklahoma looked to quickly build a higher education system of agricultural and mechanical schools as well as schools where teachers could be trained in order to improve the Oklahoma public education system. Tahlequah's role began on January 11, 1909, when Gov. Charles N. Haskell informed the Oklahoma State Legislature that the Department of the Interior had valued the Cherokee National Female Seminary building at \$40,000, and its 40-acre tract of land at an additional \$5,000. The governor felt the building would be the ideal location for the newly formed Northeastern Normal School and recommended that the building be purchased from the Cherokee Nation. Haskell felt it would be an excellent way to "recognize and commemorate the history of such commendable educational effort as was put forth by the Cherokee Nation when they were such an important part of the small lamp of enlightenment surrounded by a wilderness of darkness."² On March 6, 1909, the legislature responded to Haskell's request by appropriating not only the requested funds for the purchase but also an additional \$70,000 for the school's first two years of operation. Northeastern Normal School welcomed its first students on September 14, 1909.

L. M. Logan Family and Educational Significance

The Logans are an institution of Tahlequah history. Leonard M. Logan was a much revered educator not only in Cherokee County but also in Tennessee and Texas. His wife was a member of the faculty of the Cherokee Female Seminary. His three sons were all successful as well. Clifford became a doctor and settled in Hominy, OK. Dave, who settled in Okmulgee, OK, served as an Oklahoma State Senator. Leonard, Jr. was an influential professor at the University of Oklahoma during his thirty-eight year career and served on the first State Planning Board in the 1930s.

Leonard M. Logan, Sr. began his education at Palmeto Academy in Palmeto, Tennessee, and moved on to Cumberland University in Lebanon, Tennessee, where he earned an AB in 1873. Upon graduation, he was named principal of the Farmington Academy in Farmington, TN. In 1875, he moved to Tyler, TX, after being named President of the Charnwood Academy. It was here in Tyler that Logan was admitted to the bar and began his legal career. He then moved to Vernon, TX, where he was Postmaster until being offered two jobs: one as the chair of Latin and Greek at Vernon College and one as the superintendent of schools at Wynnewood, Indian Territory. Accepting the second, he began his storied association with Oklahoma education.

In 1889, he arrived in Indian Territory. While at Wynnewood, Logan and his wife organized the first free public school in Indian Territory. As superintendent, Logan also participated in the organization of the first teachers

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association in Indian Territory in May, 1899.³ A year later, in 1900, he was named superintendent of the Cherokee National Male Seminary. In May, 1900, Logan and his wife were founding instructors in the first federally-sponsored "summer normal," or teachers training institute in the Chickasaw Nation. In that first "normal," 140 white and Indian teachers and 22 African American teachers received any one of three certificates offered. This "normal" served as the basis for continuing education and professionalism in teaching in Indian Territory.⁴ He served as superintendent until 1904, the longest tenure of any superintendent of the school. He then returned to Texas where served as President of the Texas Female Seminary in Weatherford, TX, until 1909 when he returned once again to Oklahoma.

In 1907, Oklahoma became a state and began organizing a higher education system. The state purchased the Cherokee National Female Seminary building (the Male Seminary had been destroyed by a fire) in order to house Northeastern State Normal School. Logan was named Chair of Foreign Languages and taught Latin, economics, and occasionally, English. He remained in this position until his retirement in 1930. He was the first Professor Emeritus at Northeastern.

Logan, Sr. also served Oklahoma in other ways. In 1920, he was appointed to be one of the three federal census takers in the area. He was president of the trustees of the First Methodist Church in 1916 and was a charter member of American Legion Post #50 serving as Post Adjutant in 1919 and 1920. In 1932, the Oklahoma Educational Association awarded him a medal of honor and a lifetime membership to commemorate his contributions to education in Oklahoma. He died four years later on December 16, 1936. At his funeral, which was well attended, he was remembered as "an elegant Christian gentleman" and "a teacher who was scholarly and efficient in the classroom or out of it."⁵ Among his pallbearers was D. R. Bedwell, a biology professor and fellow Methodist, who also had a long and storied career at Northeastern.

Logan's wife, Annie Kuykendall Logan was educated at Sam Houston State Normal School. She married Leonard, Sr. in 1890 in Vernon, TX, while she was working as a teacher and Logan a lawyer and county judge of Hardeman County. She served alongside him at the Cherokee National Male Seminary where she taught the primary grades and held the title of Fifth Assistant. She died on March 3, 1951.

Of Leonard and Annie's three sons, Leonard, Jr. had the most profound impact on Oklahoma. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Oklahoma in 1914. He later received his Masters degree from Columbia and his Doctorate from the University of Wisconsin. As a professor at OU, Logan, Jr. founded the first master's level curriculum in regional and city planning west of the Mississippi. He also served as a special faculty member in English during the 1917 Summer session at Northeastern. Throughout his thirty-eight year career at OU, Logan, Jr. taught economics, criminology, and sociology in addition to the regional and city planning program.

Logan, Jr., much like his father, also had a wider impact on the society of Oklahoma. He was named Executive Vice President of the first Planning and

3 Davidson, Oscar W. "Early History of the Oklahoma Education Association." *Chronicles of Oklahoma*. Vol. XXIX, No.1 (Spring 1951). Page 45.

4 Jackson, Joe C. "Summer Normals in Indian Territory After 1898." *Chronicles of Oklahoma*. Vol. XXXVII, No. 3 (Autumn 1959). Pages 307-310.

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Resources Board in Oklahoma. In 1966, he was named a Goodwill Ambassador by the Cherokee Nation. He was honored for his years of work with the nation which began under his father's tutelage at the Cherokee National Male Seminary. His son, Leonard, Jr., was also a faculty member at OU. Logan, Jr.'s son J. Duke, is a past president of the Oklahoma Bar Association and a past board member of the Oklahoma Historical Society. Leonard Logan IV, a lawyer, has been a board member of OHS and in 2005 was elected board president.

As seen in the above, the Logan family played an important role in the history of Tahlequah and Oklahoma. Their contribution was further memorialized by the construction of Logan Hall on the Northeastern campus in September of 1967.

Leonard M. Logan played a very prominent role in the history of both Tahlequah and the state of Oklahoma. Logan and his wife helped bring education for all children to Indian Territory by setting up a network of free public schools for those who were not members of the Chickasaw Nation around Wynnewood in 1899. A year later, he was named the Principal Teacher, a position which corresponds to today's principal, of the Cherokee Male Seminary. The Seminary was the prestigious secondary academy of the Cherokee Nation. He remained at the Seminary in the head position until 1904 when he accepted the presidency of a Texas college. Logan was the longest serving superintendent in the Seminary's history. He returned to Cherokee County in 1909 when the governor appointed him to be one of the first faculty members of Northeastern. Logan was named Chair of the Foreign Languages department. He taught Latin and economics for many years. He was one of eighteen named to the original faculty, each member of which was responsible for two subjects. Logan was also the first professor in Northeastern history to earn the title of Professor Emeritus. He is also one of only two men to have a building named after him on the campus. The other was the famous Cherokee chief John Ross.

Logan also played a prominent role in the local society of Tahlequah. He was an ardent Methodist throughout his life. In 1916, he was the president of the Trustees of the Methodist Church and participated in its dedication on September 20, 1916. Leonard Logan, Jr. was a charter member of American Legion Rhodes-Pritchett Post No. 50. The local post was dedicated on September 19, 1919, not long after the end of World War I. Not only a charter member, Logan also served as the adjutant for the first two years of the post's existence. He also participated in the post's fiftieth anniversary celebration.

As seen above, the Logans, most notably Leonard, Sr., played a seminal role in the development of education in the Tahlequah area. These efforts were rewarded not only by the honors bestowed upon him but also by the powerful and fond memories that students, parents, and colleagues held of him. The Cherokee Seminaries laid the foundations for higher education in the new state of Oklahoma, and Logan was a large part of that grand tradition. He definitely deserves both local and state recognition.

The Leonard M Logan Home is the best extant representative of Logan's career as an educator and influential member of Tahlequah society. It was his primary residence upon his return to the city after his appointment to a professorship at Northeastern State normal School. The house retains excellent integrity and is eligible under Criterion B, for its direct association with Leonard M. Logan, Sr.

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Logan, L. M., House
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List of Resources

Logan files. Northeastern State University Archives. Tahlequah, OK.

Davidson, Oscar W. "Early History of the Oklahoma Education Association." *Chronicles of Oklahoma*. Vol. XXIX, No.1 (Spring 1951).

Faulk, Odie B. and Billy M. Jones. Tahlequah, NSU, and the Cherokees. Tahlequah, OK: Northeastern State University. 1984.

Jackson, Joe C. "Summer Normals in Indian Territory After 1898." *Chronicles of Oklahoma*. Vol. XXXVII, No. 3 (Autumn 1959).

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf 1998.

Tahlequah Chamber of Commerce. Tahlequah: Community, Cultural, Commerce. Spokane, WA: Lawton Press, Inc. 2002.

Verbal Boundary Description

All of lots 5 & 6, Block 4, Academy Addition to the City of Tahlequah.

Boundary Justification

Encompasses the entirety of the Logan property during his period of significance.