



**Project #25-049
Historic District Boundary
Overlay Zone Amendment**

REPORT SUMMARY...

Project Name: Historic District Overlay Zone Amendment
Proponent/Owner: Logan City Community Development / NA
Project Address: Multiple
Request: Expand Overlay Zone Boundaries
Current Zoning: Varies
Date of Hearing: September 11, 2025
Type of Action: Legislative
Submitted By: Russ Holley, Senior Planner

RECOMMENDATION

The Historic Preservation Committee forwards a recommendation of **approval** to the Planning Commission and Municipal Council for a overlay zone amendment expanding the Historic District.

PROJECT

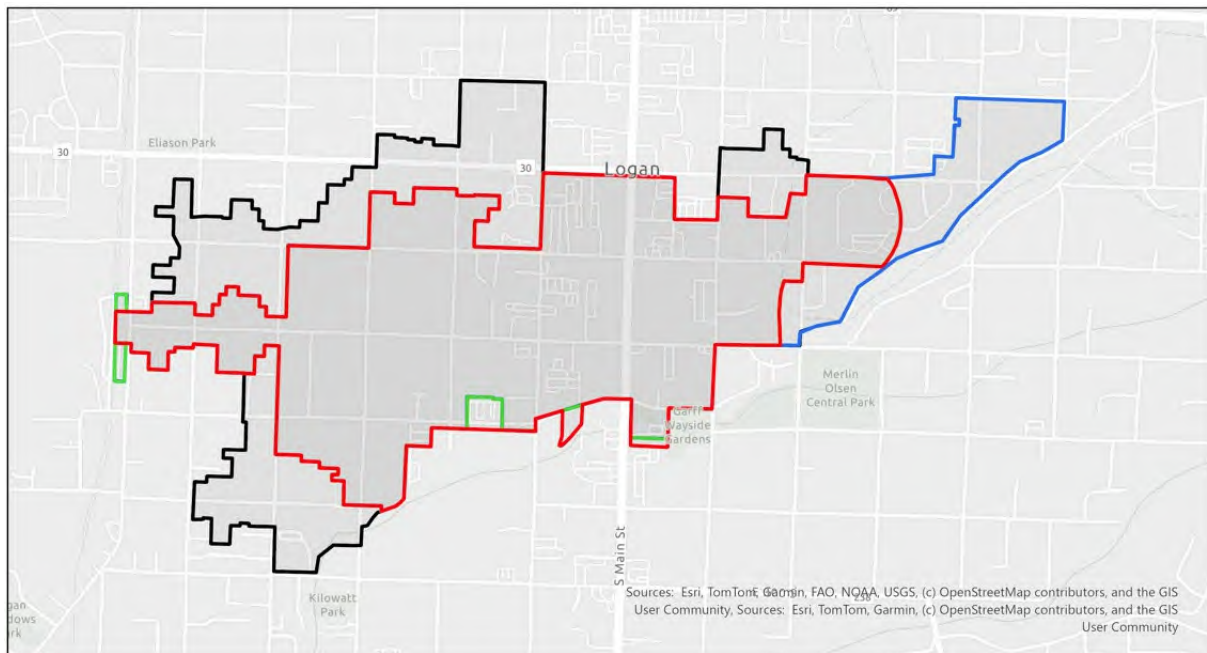
The Community Development Department received a matching grant from the Utah State Preservation Office (SHPO) to complete a new Reconnaissance Level Survey (RLS) for the Logan City Center Street Historic District (CSHD). After awarding the project to IO Landarch (Consultant) and determining the project budget and scope, it was recommended to also survey select adjacent properties outside of the current CSHD boundary to determine eligibility for historic preservation.

The new 2025 RLS itself is simply a new tool used by city staff as a reference in historic preservation projects and does not require public hearings or formal adoption. An RLS is also a required step if a property wishes to be listed on the National Registry. After completing the RLS for the existing district and adjacent properties, it was recommended by the consultant that the Center Street Historic District boundary be expanded. This boundary change would require a zoning map amendment by the Land Use Authority. There are three expansion options listed below in figure #2. The Historic Preservation Committee recommended the full expansion (black lines).

The Planning Commission will need to review the attached documents and form a recommendation for the zoning map boundary change that will then go forward to the City Council in the coming months.



Figure 1: Shows the existing Historic District Overlay Zone.



- ▭ Historic District Boundary
- ▭ Recommendation 1 - Boundary Corrections
- ▭ Recommendation 2 - Partial Expansion Around the Logan Temple
- ▭ Recommendation 3 - Full Expansion

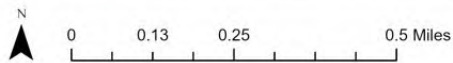


Figure 2: Shows the three proposed overlay zone expansions.

AGENCY AND CITY DEPARTMENT COMMENTS

No agency or department comments have been received.

PUBLIC COMMENTS

Notices were mailed to property owners within 300 feet of the subject property. As of the time of this report, multiple comments, phone calls, written, and HPC public statements, have been received. They are attached for review and consideration.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

Legal notices were published in the Herald Journal on 8/30/25 and the Utah Public Meeting website on 9/1/25. Public notices were mailed to all property owners within 300 feet of the project site on 8/25/25.

RECOMMENDED FINDINGS OF APPROVAL

The Planning Commission bases its decision on the following findings supported in the administrative record for this project:

1. The report recommends and expansion of the overlay zone based on the quality of historic structures.
2. The Historic Preservation Committee recommended the full expansion of the district overlay zone.
3. The Logan City General Plan and Land Development Code recognize and support historic preservation in the City.
4. The Center Street Historic District Design Standards ensure quality and compatible development and building additions that enhance the character of the district.

This staff report is an analysis of the application based on adopted city documents, standard city development practices, and available information. The report is to be used to review and consider the merits of the application prior to and during the course of the Planning Commission meeting. Additional information may be revealed by participants at the Planning Commission meeting which may modify the staff report and become the Certificate of Decision. The Director of Community Development reserves the right to supplement the material in the report with additional information at the Planning Commission meeting.



APPLICATION FOR PROJECT REVIEW

For Staff Only					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planning Commission		<input type="checkbox"/> Land Use Appeal Board		<input type="checkbox"/> Administrative Review	
Date Received <i>8/4/25</i>	Zone/Neighborhood		Scheduled Meeting Date <i>Sept. 11</i>	Application Number <i>25-049</i>	
Type of Application (Check all that apply):					
<input type="checkbox"/> Design Review		<input type="checkbox"/> Conditional Use		<input type="checkbox"/> Subdivision	
<input type="checkbox"/> Code Amendment		<input type="checkbox"/> Appeal		<input type="checkbox"/> Administrative Design Review	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Zone Change		<input type="checkbox"/> Other	
PROJECT NAME (Do not use an address)					
PROJECT ADDRESS				COUNTY PLAT TAX ID #	
AUTHORIZED PROJECT REPRESENTATIVE FOR OWNER				PHONE #	
MAILING ADDRESS		CITY		STATE	
				ZIP	
EMAIL ADDRESS					
PROPERTY OWNER OF RECORD				PHONE #	
MAILING ADDRESS		CITY		STATE	
				ZIP	
EMAIL ADDRESS					
DESCRIBE THE PROPOSED PROJECT AS IT SHOULD BE NOTICED AND PRESENTED (Include as much detail as possible - attach a separate sheet if needed)				Total Lot Size (acres)	
				Size of Proposed New Building (square feet)	
				Number of Proposed New Units/Lots	
I certify that the information contained in this application and all supporting plans are correct and accurate. I also certify that I am authorized to sign all further legal documents and permit on behalf of the property owner.				Signature of Property Owner's Authorized Project Representative	
I certify that I am the property owner on record of the subject property and that I consent to the submittal of this project. I understand that all further legal documents and permits will be sent to my authorized agent listed above.				Signature of Property Owner	

APPLICATION MUST BE ACCURATE AND COMPLETE
NO SITE ACTIVITY MAY OCCUR UNTIL AFTER APPROPRIATE COMMITTEE APPROVAL

City Council Workshop 10/7/25 Hearing 10/21/25



Historic District Information

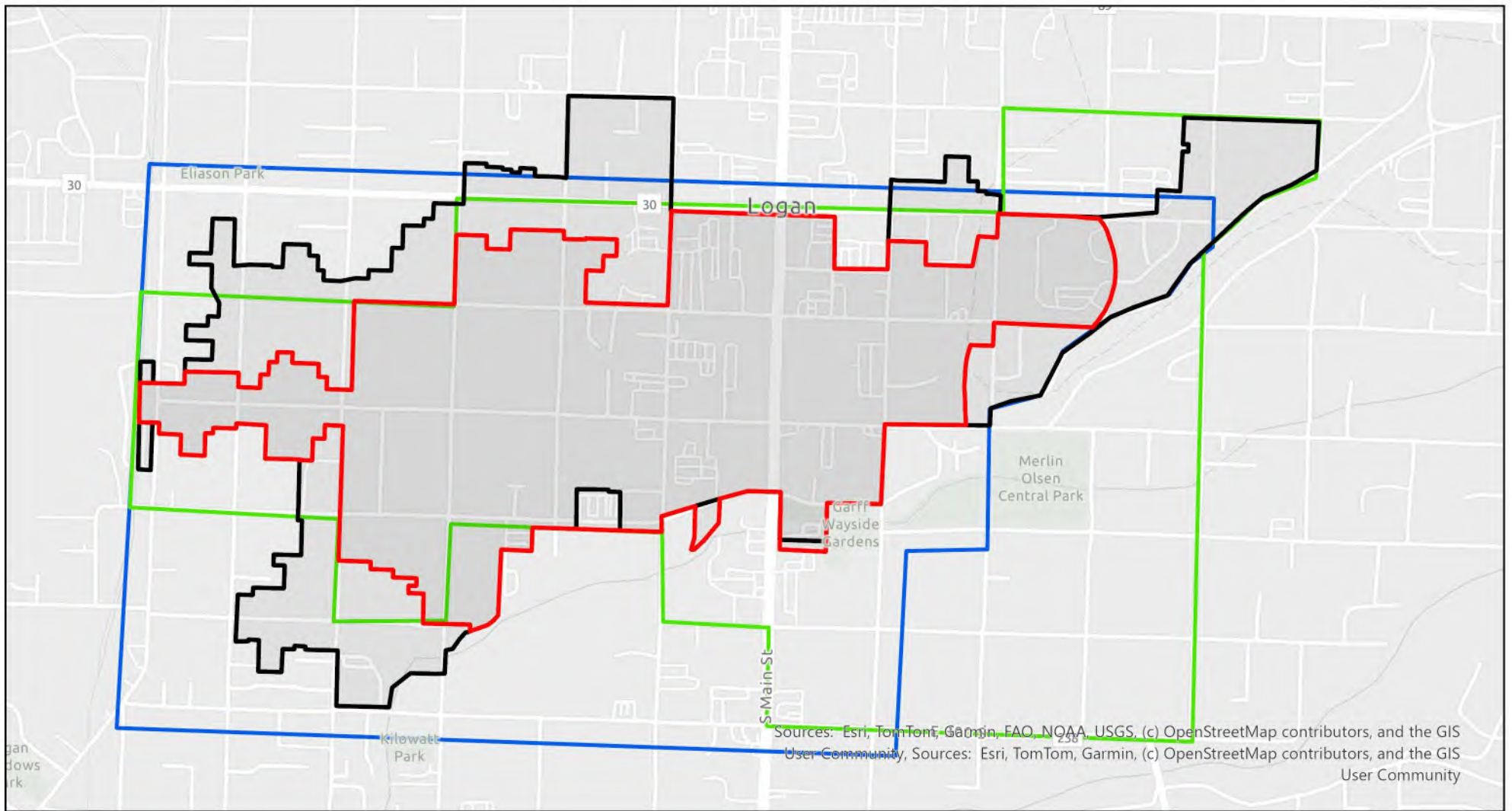
- An area or neighborhood that has a concentration of historic buildings (typically 50 years or older) which retain their architectural integrity represent an important aspect of the city's history (periods of growth, historic architectural styles, etc.) and can potentially become a historic district.
- There are two levels of historic districts--Local Register and National Register of Historic Places. A district may be listed on either the Local or National Registers or both.
- What is required for designation as a historic district? A "Reconnaissance level survey" (RLS) is required for all proposed districts. This involves photographing and mapping all buildings in the district, recording their basic characteristics (such as style, materials, plan, and estimated age), and assessing whether they contribute to the historic character of the district. Historical research is recommended, but not required, for each of the "contributing" buildings in the district.
- A historic overview of the entire district is also necessary. This overview should be based on the architectural survey of the district (RLS), the individual house histories (ILS) and other local history information. The purpose of the historic overview is twofold: (1) to provide a basic background history of the area, and (2) to justify the significance of the district. It must prove that this neighborhood is a significant representative of the community's past to qualify it for listing on the National Register.
- A map of the district should show the boundaries of the district and each building in the district, with the contributing buildings shaded or somehow distinguished from the non-contributing buildings.

PROS

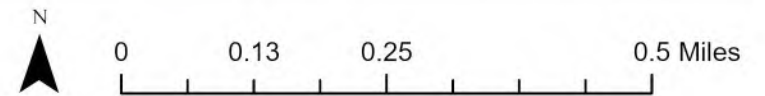
- One of the primary benefits of Historic District designation is simply the increase of neighborhood pride. Financial benefits include 20% state tax credits for owners who rehabilitate residential buildings that are listed on the National Register. Rehabilitation costs must exceed \$10,000 and all work must be approved in advance by the State Historic Preservation Office.
- Historic district designation typically helps stabilize a neighborhood and increases home ownership. Preserving history can be very rewarding to homeowners and in some instances, it may be one of the few remaining physical examples of a certain architectural type, style, or place where a significant person lived or an event occurred.

CONS

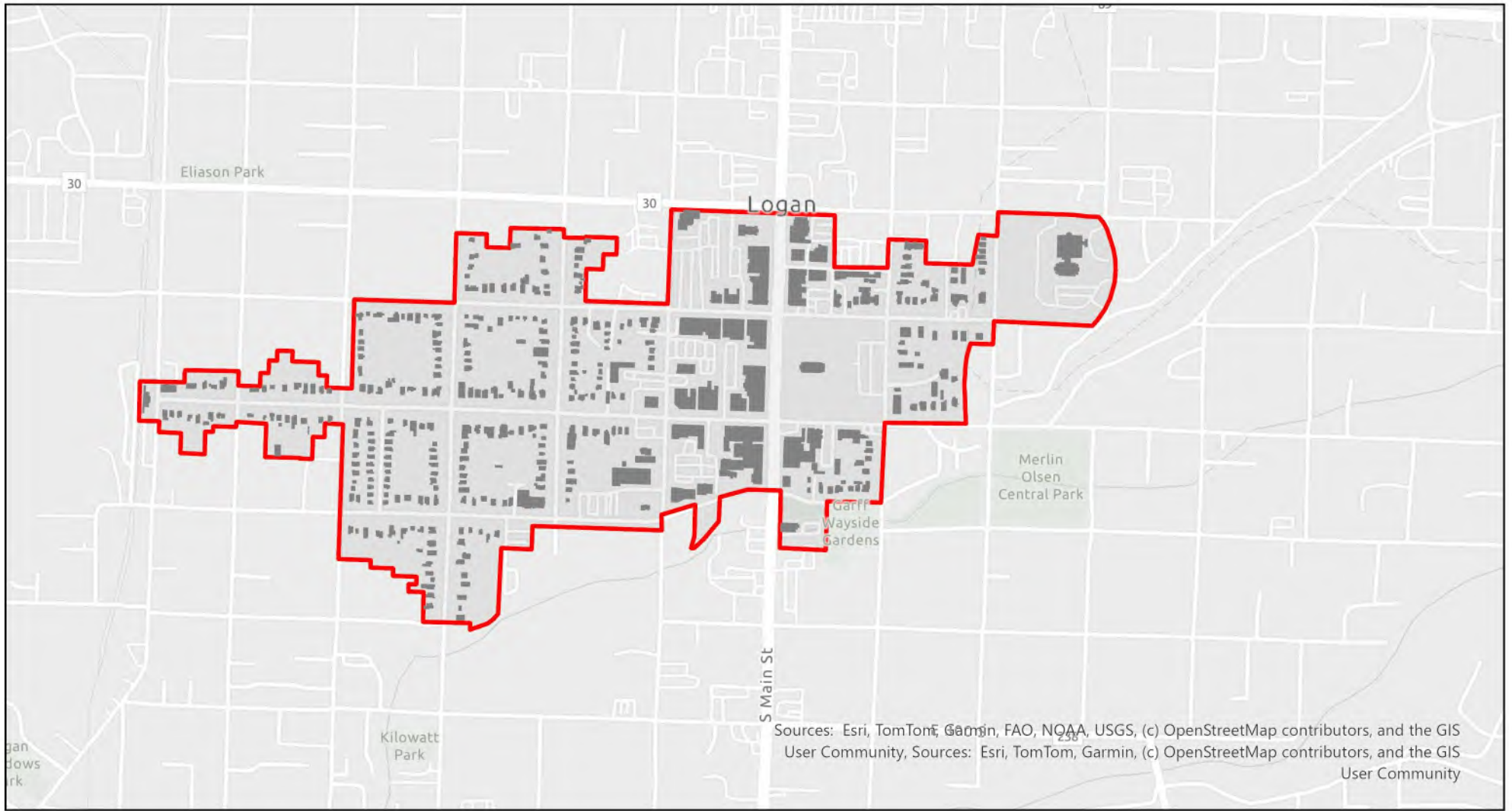
- Home renovations and remodels tend to be more costly because of unique architectural designs and delicate detailing required for renovation. The use of appropriate materials, which may be more difficult to acquire or more expensive, are required for tax credit eligibility and local Historic Preservation Committee approvals. The use of inappropriate materials negatively impacts the historic character and could compromise contributing status.
- Being in a historic district includes additional regulations & oversight by a Historic Preservation Committee which can add additional time and expense for certain projects.



- ▭ Historic District Boundary
- ▭ 2025 Survey Boundary
- ▭ 2011 Survey Boundary
- ▭ 1999 Survey Boundary



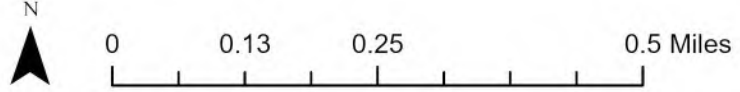
Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

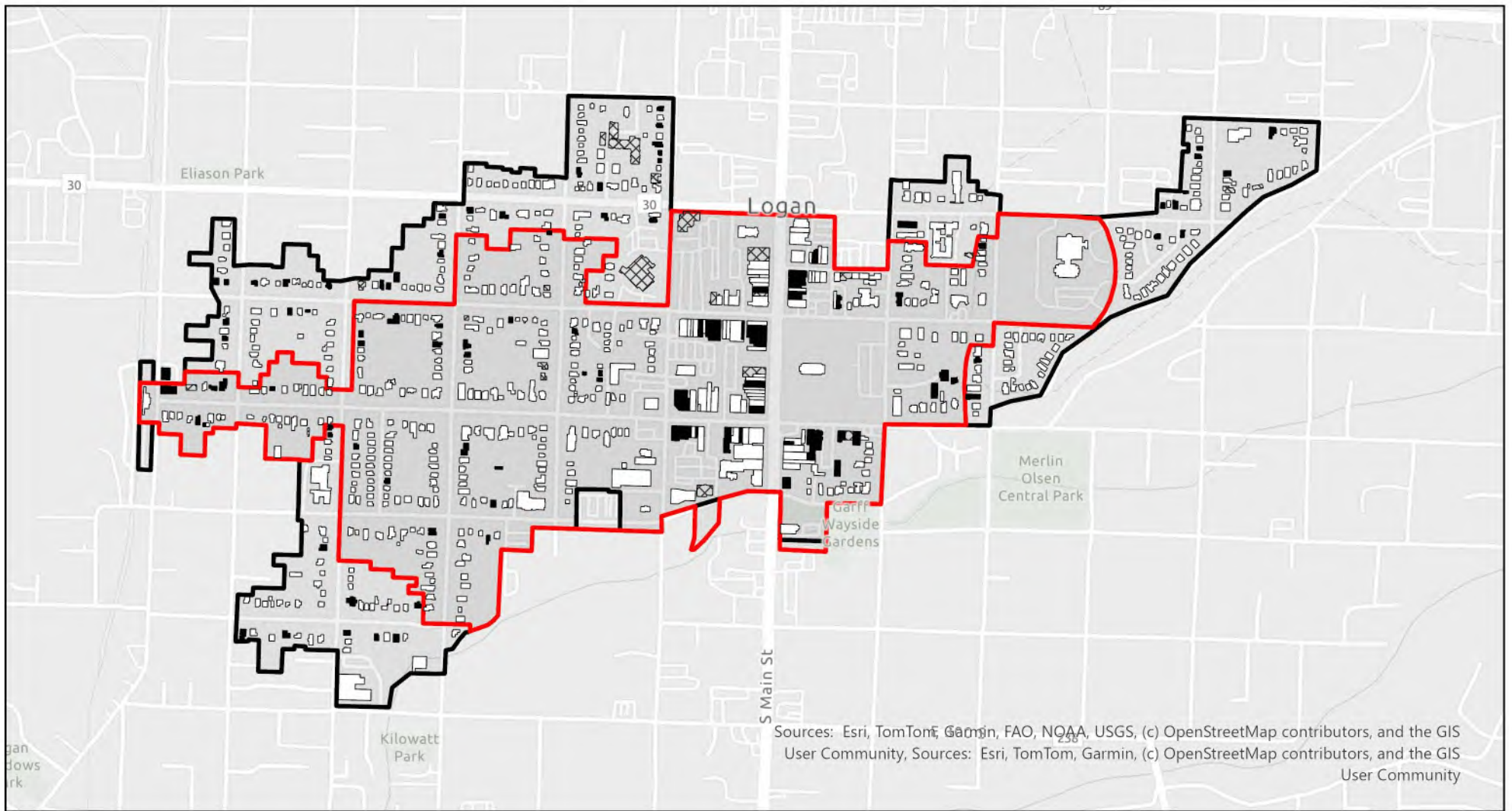


Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Logan Historic District Building Footprints

- Logan Historic District Building Footprints
- Historic District Boundary

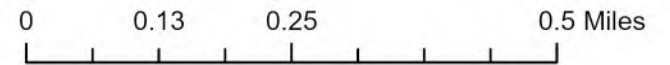


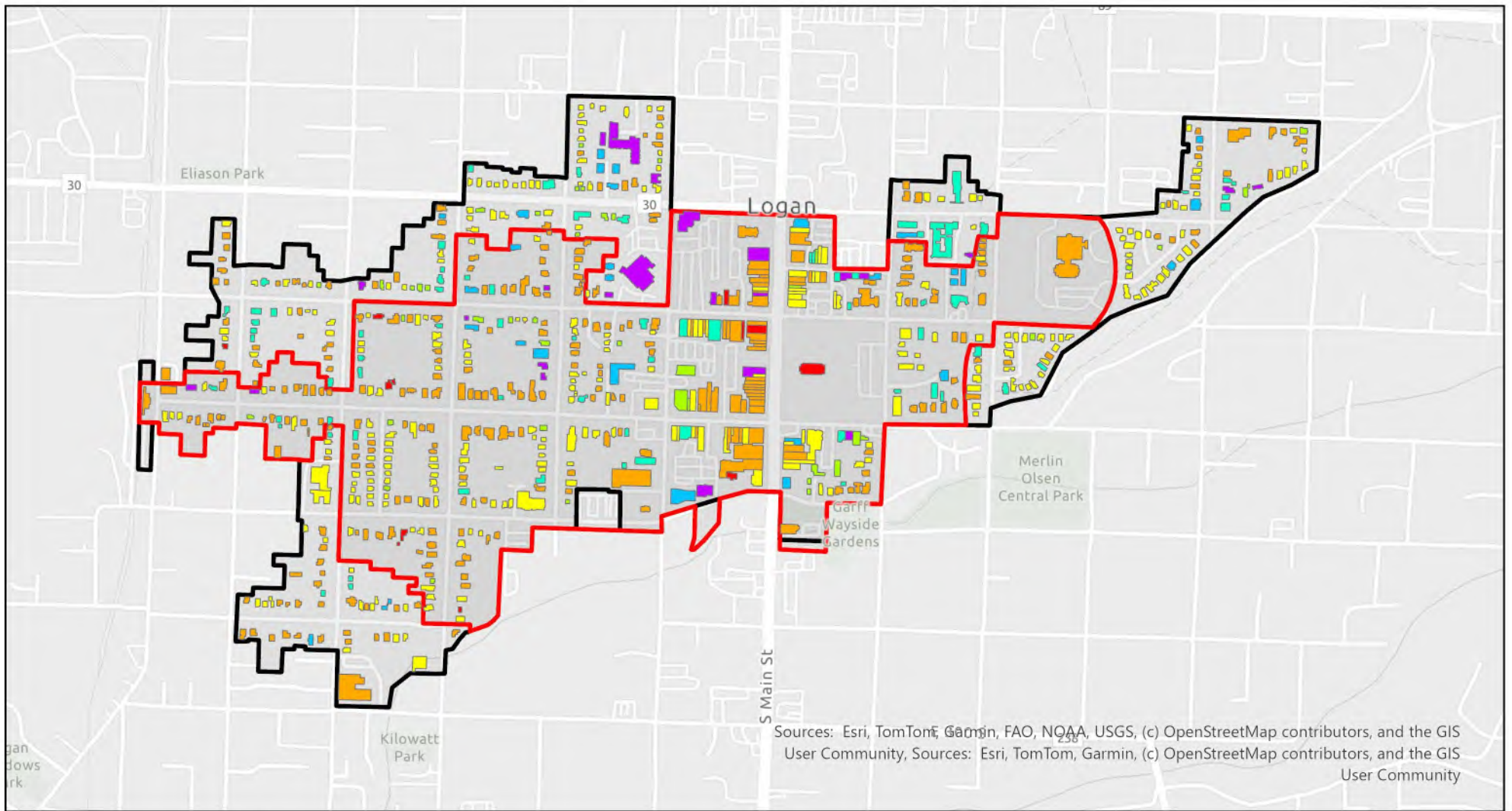


Logan RLS Eligibility

Evaluation

- ELIGIBLE/CONTRIBUTING
- INELIG./NON-CONTRIBUTING
- OUT-OF-PERIOD
- Historic District Boundary
- 2025 Survey Boundary



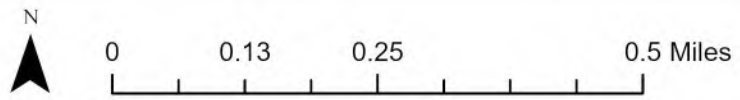


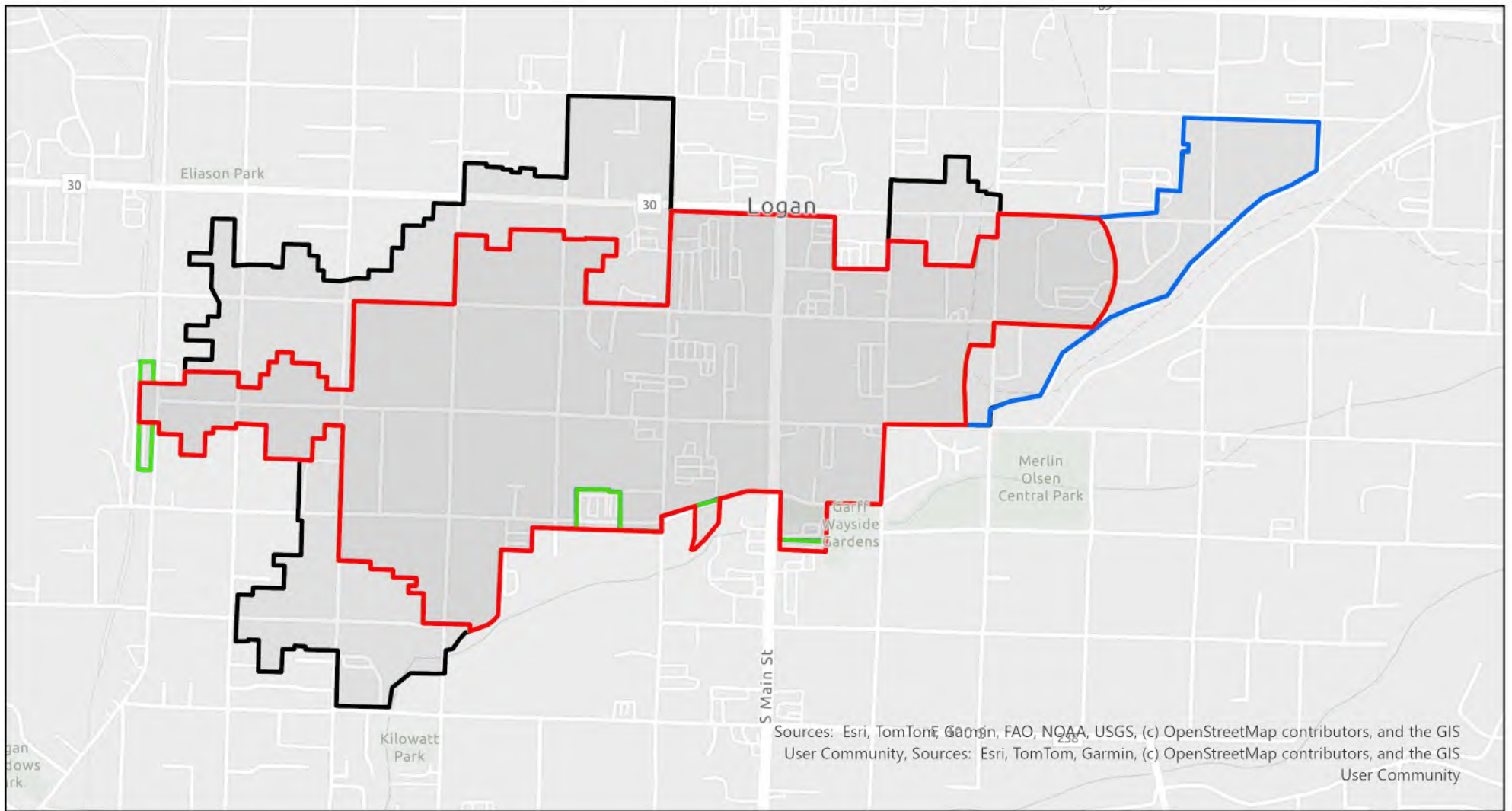
Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Logan RLS Periods of Significance

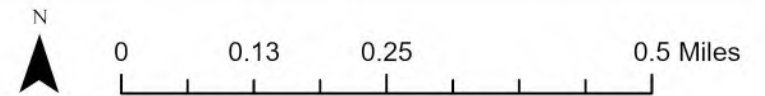
Period of Significance

- 1859-1879 Early Settlement & the Beginning of an Agrarian Economy
- 1880-1915 Early Urbanization, Mercantilism & the Growth of Commercial Agriculture
- 1916-1939 War & Depression, Community Development, & Specialized Agriculture
- 1940-1946 World War II Economic Boom
- 1947-1966 Original (2011) Post-War Stability & Diversification of Logan's Economy
- 1967-1979 (2025) Continuation of Post-War Stability & Diversification of Logan's Economy
- 1980-Present Civic & Cultural Development Period
- Historic District Boundary
- 2025 Survey Boundary





- Historic District Boundary
- Recommendation 1 - Boundary Corrections
- Recommendation 2 - Partial Expansion Around the Logan Temple
- Recommendation 3 - Full Expansion





HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES August 18, 2025

City Hall Council Chambers * 290 North 100 West Logan, UT 84321 * www.loganutah.gov

Committee Members Present: Bronwyn O'Hara, Joe Needham, Darcy Pumphrey, Andrea McCulloch, Russ Price

Committee Members Excused: Jason Pond, Gary Olsen

Staff Members Present: Russ Holley, Aimee Egbert, Ben Anderson, Debra Geller, Mike DeSimone, Mayor Daines

The Logan City Historic Preservation Committee meeting convened in regular session on Monday, August 18, 2025. Russ Price, Chair, called the meeting to order at 12:02 p.m.

Darcy Pumphrey moved to approve the minutes from the July 7, 2025 meeting. Joe Needham seconded the motion. The motion was approved unanimously.

PUBLIC HEARING:

HPC 25-009 2025 Reconnaissance Level Survey and Historic District Overlay Zone Boundary Adjustment. The Logan City Historic Preservation Committee has received an application requesting the Committee's review of the results of the newly completed 2025 Reconnaissance Level Survey (RLS), which includes all properties within the current Historic District boundary as well as eligible adjacent properties. The Committee will also consider changes to the Historic District Overlay boundary to potentially expand the district to include additional contributing historic structures.

STAFF:

Russ Holley explained that this item is a legislative action, meaning the committee makes a recommendation rather than a final decision. Last fall, the City received a \$15,000 SHPO grant to conduct a new Reconnaissance Level Survey (RSL), the first full update since 2011. The consultant reviewed 513 structures across 194 acres using current SHPO and National Park Service standards.

The report recommends boundary changes, updates classifications (significant, contributing, eligible), and now recognizes buildings from 1975 as eligible under the 50-year rule. The survey identified 622 "B" graded properties, mostly residential, and included examples of how the current survey reporting differs from older surveys.

Russ noted that local districts are established under zoning ordinances and reviewed by this committee for appropriateness, while National Register listings function separately. He also highlighted preservation tax credits available to property owners. Survey results showed that 82% of the properties within the existing Historic District boundary area, 85% of the properties in the East Temple survey area, and 81% of the properties in the proposed combined area were identified as "B" graded. He reviewed the zoning map, legislative process, and clarified discrepancies in the consultant's mapping.

Bronwyn asked why the Café Sabor parking lot was left out of the district. Russ explained that boundaries sometimes follow property lines and may not have been updated when the use changed, because in 1978, the property was not being used as a restaurant.

Joe asked about the benefits of being in the district. Russ said positives include higher owner occupancy, curb appeal, and pride in ownership, while challenges are additional permitting, higher renovation costs, and material limitations. Historic District requirements apply only to the exterior of structures, and primarily just the front façades. The National Register listing offers tax credit opportunities provided at least \$10,000 is spent on renovation. Joe also asked if the “X” overlay zone would be expanded. Russ said it is an independent zoning action and will need to be reviewed at a later date.

Questions were raised about programs and historic grading. Russ Price asked if “A” and “B” grades declined since 2011. Russ Holley believed they were similar but did not have exact numbers. Russ Price also asked about the new use of “significant” for “A” properties, and Russ Holley showed where it is recorded on the survey document.

The committee discussed overlay districts and related questions. Russ Price asked Russ Holley to explain their function. Russ Price noted that the overlay district does not alter the underlying zoning. Russ Holley added that base regulations, such as setbacks, land use, and parking, remain the same, and that the overlay provides only an additional layer of review for exterior renovations. Darcy asked about zoning flexibility mentioned by the consultant. Russ Holley explained that any changes would require a future legislative decision tied to the overlay boundary. Russ Price asked whether structures behind primary buildings are included. Bronwyn asked if only buildings visible from the street are subject to Historic Preservation Committee review. Russ Holley confirmed that all buildings, including outbuildings and accessory structures, were surveyed, and clarified that the level of review varies based on a structure’s location and visibility.

Bronwyn also asked about demolition delays and whether the Commission can deny building demolitions. Russ explained that the committee cannot prohibit demolition but can delay it and require documentation about the building, the property, or any significant history of the site. She asked about tax credits for past work and Russ clarified they are not retroactive. Joe noted that overlay protections also help prevent additional buildings or apartments in neighborhoods.

Russ Holley stated that most letters and calls received were opposed to any expansion of the district.

The Commission asked why this RSL only covered the area shown, and did not include other areas or neighborhoods that appear to be historically significant. Mike stated that the total amount of funding for the project was \$30,000, of which the CLG was only \$15,000, and that amount of funding was sufficient only to resurvey within the existing boundary and the areas shown in the proposed expansion. He explained that consultants evaluated the additional areas because they contained a high concentration of historic structures and were contiguous to the existing Historic District.

PUBLIC:

Leo Hargreaves asked if the survey area matched the proposed expansion. He reiterated concerns from his letter, noting his empty lot has no historic value and he hopes the district will not be expanded to include his barn. Leo also asked whether the boundary is all-or-nothing or if changes could be made, specifically regarding his property. He also asked if a building on his lot, not visible from the street, would be affected. Mike explained that the boundary functions similar to a zoning line and the committee would not want to split a property. He also clarified that the “X” overlay, created in the early 1990s to preserve pioneer block layouts, could theoretically allow subdivision of Leo’s property, but there is currently no clear answer on whether that would apply.

Bronwyn asked if a building was to be put back there, and it was not visible from the street, would the committee be consulted? Mike responded that the standard of review is lower if it is not visible from the street.

Tristan Wardle asked if the presentation would be available online. He shared his address and stated he is not in favor of the expansion.

John Shivik expressed concern that pre-1970s buildings could be considered historic and asked about permitting and the definition of “minimal” work. He discussed that there is a modern home in the historic district. He asked about a condemned home. Russ Holley explained these are defined in the standards, and Mike noted that even condemned structures must be reviewed. Bronwyn clarified that the committee only reviews renovation applicants, and Mike described the Track 1 and Track 2 processes, adding that the 50-year standard follows national guidelines and focuses on Logan’s broader historic fabric, not just 1800s homes. John expressed hesitation about expansion. Russ Holley clarified that the new home referenced is not in the district, though Bronwyn noted it could be in the future. Russ Price emphasized that the committee issues Certificates of Appropriateness, applies the standards, and considers historicity in context.

Aaron Weekes stated he has worked for years to save money for renovations and worries that expansion would increase costs and red tape. He opposed the expansion.

David Lewis, a longtime committee member and district resident, said he has repeatedly used the 20% state tax credit for renovations, even on interior work. He emphasized that being in the district is both a responsibility and a financial benefit and strongly supports expansion.

Keith Mott, a longtime resident and former committee member, said he received tax credits for major renovations and found the review process straightforward and helpful. He has seen the district improve over 33 years and views it as a benefit with few drawbacks.

Scott Kirby, who owns a buildable lot that is within the proposed area of expansion, asked how the standards would affect his plans to build a new home, including the use of vinyl siding. Russ Price said the committee would consider the overall design but likely object to vinyl siding. Joe noted alternatives like hardy board are acceptable.

The committee explained that Certificates of Appropriateness follow design standards and should be consistent with neighboring properties. Russ Price noted that complaints usually arise when approvals occur that people wish the committee wouldn’t allow, rather than restricting choices. Joe and Mike clarified that the committee does not dictate design but follows standards adopted within the last five years.

Scott also asked when the expansion would be approved. The timeline for review and adoption was reiterated.

Jaynan Chancellor asked about the black line boundary and properties outside it, particularly houses in the Hillcrest area. Mike responded that properties outside the black line will not be included, as they were not surveyed and properties elsewhere in the City would need to be evaluated under a new Historic District created independently of this current district

COMMITTEE:

The committee discussed funding, process, and potential district changes. Andrea asked about the project budget. Mike said the project budget was \$30,000, \$15,000 from a state grant and the rest from the City. Andrea suggested surveying a larger area if more funding were available to include additional properties.

Darcy asked what the Planning Commission looks for in making a decision on the proposed district boundary change. Russ Holley explained that they are also a recommending body, with the City Council making the final decision.

Russ Price suggested creating rolling guidelines so all buildings over 50 years could be considered, and recommended clearer guidance for façade remodeling within specific periods. He also suggested correcting the current district boundaries. Mike noted that the 50-year standard is a national standard, and because these most recent design standards are approximately 6 years old, revising the historic design guidelines is not in the current 5–10-year work program. Joe asked if other committees could draw boundaries. Mike clarified that the review and approval of any district boundary change is a legislative and political process, and the Historic Preservation Committee’s input is considered. Mike emphasized that boundaries should follow logical edges, but that has not always been the case. Andrea asked about recommending expansion beyond what is shown under this proposed expansion. Russ explained additional areas have not been surveyed, they have not been noticed, and action cannot be taken outside the noticing process. Andrea noted a corridor of houses she would include, but Mike reiterated that it is a separate process and excluded from this boundary review.

Bronwyn thanked the public for their input and said she is torn but supports keeping the district as is. Bronwyn noted SHPO guidance allows homes or rentals but not short-term rentals; Mike clarified that zoning regulates Airbnb use, and not the historic district design guidelines.

MOTION:

Bronwyn O’Hara moved that the Historic Preservation Committee recommend Option One (Boundary Corrections). The motion failed for a lack of a second.

Darcy Pumphrey moved that the Historic Preservation Committee recommend Options One and Two (Boundary Corrections and Partial Expansion around the Logan Temple). The motion failed for a lack of a second.

Joe Needham moved that the Historic Preservation Committee recommend Option Three (Full Expansion, which includes all three options) to the Planning Commission and City Council with the purview that they make adjustments as they see fit. Andrea McCulloch seconded the motion.

The committee had further discussion about the full expansion and about citizens supporting the expansion and the process of moving on to the Planning Commission and Council.

Moved: J. Needham **Seconded:** A. McCulloch **Approved:** 4-1

Yea: Needham, Pumphrey, Price, McCulloch **Nay:** O’Hara **Abstain:**

Meeting adjourned at 1:24



Debra Geller <debra.geller@loganutah.gov>

Historic Preservation Project - comment

1 message

Kristeen Christensen <kristeen_c@hotmail.com>

Sat, Aug 2, 2025 at 4:19 PM

To: "debra.geller@loganutah.gov" <debra.geller@loganutah.gov>

Cc: "aaron.smith@loganutah.gov" <aaron.smith@loganutah.gov>

Hello and thank you for taking time to consider comments regarding this proposed change to the size of the historic district. We have a home, and a rental home, and a business that is currently affected by the Historic District's rules and regulations. Though the Notice does a minimal job at listing cons, I don't think it was adequate. When we remodeled our house years ago, we not only had to change architectural plans, but wait for approvals, and change materials to meet the board's recommendations, and we are considered a secondary home. Now every time we consider re-painting, we opt to stay the same colors because we don't worry about compliance. Our business on Main street had cracking stucco and peeling paint. When we removed the paint and stucco and were considering making a change, we were again told we would need to submit architectural plans and would need to wait for the next meeting for approval, and if not approved then we would have to resubmit and wait for the next meeting. We opted to call it a 'repair' - and use the same materials to avoid extra expense and delays.

Honestly, If we could opt out we would, the Historic District Board are in effect an HOA board that isn't voted in by the homeowners.

I think people should be given a choice to opt in to the historic district, if they desire. At the very least your Notice should give some real life examples of remodels pricing, requirements and timelines between in the historic zone and without.

Again thank you for providing notice and inviting comments.

Sincerely,

Kristeen Christensen
Craig Christensen



Debra Geller <debra.geller@loganutah.gov>

Concern Regarding Proposed Inclusion of Our Property in the Historic District

1 message

Paige Pagnucco <paige@utahavalanchecenter.org>
To: "debra.geller@loganutah.gov" <debra.geller@loganutah.gov>

Mon, Aug 4, 2025 at 1:33 PM

To: Logan City Historic Preservation Committee

Dear Committee Members,

I am writing to express my strong concerns about the proposal to include our home—currently outside of the Logan Historic District—within its boundaries.

We purchased this home intentionally because it was not in the Historic District. We value the ability to make decisions about our property without the added cost, delay, and restrictions that come with historic designation. Changing those terms now, after our investment has been made, feels unfair and contrary to the principles of personal property rights.

One argument we've heard in support of expansion is the idea of building "pride" in the neighborhood. With respect, we believe this reasoning is misplaced. Our neighborhood already reflects pride of ownership. We and our neighbors on the west side care deeply about our homes and community—we don't need a designation to reinforce what already exists.

Expanding the Historic District would also place additional financial and regulatory burdens on homeowners at a time when the cost of living in Cache Valley has increased substantially. While housing prices and taxes continue to rise, wages have not kept pace. For many of us, our home is our primary financial asset, and we should not be forced into a designation that could limit our options, reduce our flexibility, or deter future buyers.

We believe the city's attention could be better directed toward pressing concerns such as traffic, road conditions, and the diminishing open space in our community—issues that affect a far broader portion of the population and directly impact quality of life.

We respectfully ask that our property be removed from consideration for Historic District inclusion. We appreciate the importance of preserving Logan's heritage, but we believe that should be done with homeowner support and consent—not by expanding regulations to those who never sought them. **Again, we do not support Recommendation 3 - Full Expansion.**

Can you please confirm receipt of this email?

Sincerely,

Paige Pagnucco and Charles Toby Weed
55 N 400 W
Logan, UT 84321
435-757-2794



Debra Geller <debra.geller@loganutah.gov>

HPC 25-009

zgs 501 <andreasleidolf@msn.com>

Mon, Aug 4, 2025 at 5:13 PM

To: "debra.geller@loganutah.gov" <debra.geller@loganutah.gov>

Dear Ms. Geller,

We write to express in the strongest terms possible our opposition to the proposed Historic Preservation Project HPC 25-009, specifically recommendation 2 "Partial Expansion Around the Logan Temple." Unfortunately, we will be out of the country on the date of the hearing, which Logan City, in its usual and customary manner of making decisions behind closed doors and giving lip service to true public comment and involvement, has chosen to announce a mere two weeks in advance.

We have no desire or interest for our property to be included in an expanded Historic District. Our home was built in 1958, was formerly of the mid-century modern style, but retains few of the features of that style, having been extensively updated and remodeled by us. We fail to see what this "greatly expanded" historic district has to gain from including our property in it, and consider being presented, for the first time, and on such an incredibly short timeline, with the prospect of a change of this magnitude being foisted on us, to be incredibly condescending and heavy-handed (and again, so VERY much in line with how Logan's city government likes to do business, so bravo!).

Sincerely,

Shawn Aucoin and Andreas Leidolf

75 N 200 E

Logan UT 84321

Debra Geller <debra.geller@loganutah.gov>

Re: HPC 25-009

Daniel Carolan <dmcarolan@gmail.com>
To: debra.geller@loganutah.gov

Mon, Aug 11, 2025 at 11:46 AM

To Whom it May Concern,

I write to express my opposition to including my home in the Historic District boundary adjustment. I very much doubt any perceived benefit to be listed as a historic home would outweigh the cost and red tape with regard to maintenance and improvement of my property. My wife and I purchased our home in December of 2019 and have made numerous upgrades to the interior and exterior that would likely not be allowed or made more cumbersome and costly under historic home guidelines, and would render our property ineligible anyway.

We have made all modifications within the Logan City permitting process and have found that process to be sufficient. I have no doubt that we have enhanced our own investment, my family's quality of life, and the feel of our corner to the community with what we have put into our property and would appreciate the freedom (within current guidelines) to continue to do so in the future.

Thank you for taking my comments into consideration.

Daniel Carolan
dmcarolan@gmail.com
195 W 200 N
Logan, UT 84321
408-768-1497

Reconnaissance Level Survey

Final Report for Logan, Cache County, Utah
Center Street Historic District (Southwest & Northeast Vicinity) 2025

Prepared for:
City of Logan, Utah

Prepared by:
IO LandArch
Loom Planning + Design

Date:
June 9, 2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS..... i

FINAL REPORT..... 1

 Introduction..... 1

 Survey Objectives..... 3

 Survey Boundaries..... 4

 Survey Methodology & Fieldwork Techniques..... 5

 Outline History of the Survey Area & Anticipated Resources..... 7

 Survey Results..... 16

 Recommendations..... 21

 Bibliography..... 27

APPENDIX..... 30

FINAL REPORT

Introduction

In 2024, the City of Logan initiated a request for a new Reconnaissance Level Survey (RLS) of the Logan Center Street Historic District (CSHD) and selected adjacent areas to examine for possible expansion as part of its ongoing commitment to historic preservation and effective planning. This survey builds upon earlier surveys completed in 1978, 1999, and 2011, and reflects the City's goal to maintain an up-to-date and comprehensive inventory of historic resources. The 2025 RLS was funded through the Certified Local Government (CLG) grant program with matching funds provided by Logan City. See Appendix A, Figure A-1, for a map comparing previous survey boundaries to the 2025 survey area.

The CSHD includes approximately 513 primary structures within a 194-acre boundary and has served as a cornerstone of Logan's preservation efforts since its designation in 1978 (see Appendix A, Figure A-2, for a map of the CSHD boundary). The current survey was conducted to evaluate all properties within the existing district boundary and a limited number of surrounding properties, in anticipation of a potential future expansion. This work supports the City's design review process by providing an updated basis for evaluating Certificates of Appropriateness and other planning decisions within the district.

The survey and final report were completed by IO LandArch and Loom Planning + Design (Consultant), following the guidelines established by the Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the National Park Service. Fieldwork included architectural evaluations, digital photography, GIS mapping, and data entry into SHPO's statewide inventory system. Each property was assessed for its architectural integrity, historic significance, and eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), with attention to identifying both contributing and non-contributing structures.

Key objectives of this project included:

- Updating and standardizing documentation for all structures within the CSHD.
- Evaluating properties in adjacent areas to assess their potential for inclusion in a boundary expansion.
- Supporting Logan's planning and preservation programs with accurate, accessible, and current data.
- Enhancing public understanding of Logan's architectural and cultural history.

This Final Report presents the findings of the 2025 RLS, including evaluation summaries, updated historic contexts, and recommendations for future planning, preservation, and education efforts.

Survey Objectives

The primary purpose of this survey is to assist in the review and approval of Certificates of Appropriateness for modifications to properties within the boundary of the Logan CSHD by updating the data regarding buildings currently within the district, and correct minor boundary issues that have resulted from the demolition of previously surveyed properties. An additional outcome of this survey is to identify concentrations of historic buildings that might warrant an expansion of the district to provide additional recognition of and opportunities for tax credit incentives for those properties.

In order to achieve the primary purpose, the following objectives will be completed:

- Update the current database by reevaluating the characteristics of previously surveyed properties including contributing/non-contributing status and noting any changes that have occurred to the property since the 2011 survey.
- Provide digital photographs of all surveyed properties.
- Provide maps that support the findings of the report including a map of the survey area designating contributing and non-contributing resources.
- Provide contextual periods which accurately represent the history and physical and architectural development of the surveyed area.
- Provide information that would help facilitate a future potential expansion of the historic district.

Survey Boundaries

The survey boundaries include the existing historic district boundary and the proposed expansion boundary. The RFP brief provided by the city of Logan stated that, “In addition, RLS will be performed for a limited number of surrounding properties for the potential of expanding the CSHD in the future.” Exhibit E of the RFP suggested a possible expansion boundary as an offset of the current boundary of approximately one city block in all directions. The proposed expansion boundary within this report was determined by the consultants with Exhibit E as a baseline combined with information gathered on a visual assessment of the surrounding areas of the CSHD conducted on November 7, 2024 with the core members of the consultant team and the representative of Logan City participating.

The neighborhood known as the Island was discussed as a possible addition to the expansion boundary but was ultimately not included to allow for potential investigation into said neighborhood becoming a separate historic district. See Appendix A, Figure A-3, for a map of the full survey area and eligible resources.

Survey Methodology & Fieldwork Techniques

The City of Logan provided GIS data for use by the surveyor. GIS data was also acquired from SHPO's HUB database. The final RLS map was created in ArcGIS. Historic properties that have been surveyed are designated by an address and either a filled, hatched, or open footprint depending on evaluation. The survey map includes the boundaries of the current historic district for reference.

Photographs were taken on an iPhone 14 and a Samsung Galaxy S23. The images were then renamed with the appropriate property address. The majority of properties have more than one image and have been labeled with the appropriate numerical suffix. Efforts were made to photograph the properties while deciduous trees were bare and when there was little to no snow. In some cases an ideally clear photograph was not possible due to mature vegetation, fences, or other physical barriers. In such cases the best possible photograph was taken and the database information was recorded as accurately as possible.

Contact sheets are organized by street, direction, and house number showing 12 photographs per sheet. Each street and direction are a separate file. As an example (East) 200 North is a separate file from (West) 200 North. The photos are labeled with the property address, the appropriate numerical suffix, and the evaluation code. When property addresses were not available the approximate address was extrapolated using surrounding addresses and is designated with a question mark. The contact sheets are organized in the same order as the information presented in the accompanying Property Data File containing the rest of the surveyed data. Both SHPO and the City of Logan will receive PDF files of the contact sheets and the Property Data File. Photographs will be provided in both .JPG and .TIF file formats.

Each resource (or property) has been evaluated for age, type, style, materials, height, outbuildings, and NRHP eligibility. The resources (building, site, structure or object) will be evaluated for their eligibility for the NRHP based on criteria for age, integrity, and significance. The NRHP website provides the following guidelines for eligibility:

- Age and Integrity. Is the property old enough to be considered historic (generally at least 50 years old) and does it still look much the way it did in the past?
- Significance. Is the property associated with events, activities, or developments that were important in the past? With the lives of people who were important in the past? With significant architectural history, landscape history, or engineering achievements? Does it have the potential to yield information through archeological investigation about our past?

The fifty-year cut-off means that some resources surveyed as ineligible in 2011 were reevaluated as eligible by age alone. Following SHPO standard procedures, the cut-off date for eligibility has been extended to 1980 in order to extend the usefulness of this survey. Modified or altered resources will be evaluated and may be determined still eligible if the modifications

occurred within the historic period. In general, the resources in the survey area will be evaluated according to the aspects of integrity required for NRHP listing: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Much of the local significance for resources in the survey area has been documented in the NRHP nomination for the Logan Center Street Historic District, the Final Report of the 1999 survey, and the Final Report of the 2011 survey; however, it is acknowledged that additional information on the significance of the survey area is included in the Final Report of the current survey. The evaluation of archeological resources is beyond the scope of this survey.

The SHPO currently uses the following rating system based upon the degree to which individual resources retain historical and architectural integrity:

- B eligible/contributing
- C ineligible/non-contributing
- D out-of-period
- U undetermined
- X demolished

Previous surveys used SHPO's former rating system, which included an "A" category—now discontinued under current standards. Per the City of Logan's request and as discussed with SHPO staff, resources that previously held an A rating have been marked by adding the word "significant" to the comment section of the applicable properties. This has been done to aid the city in decision-making regarding particularly remarkable historic resources.

Outline History of the Survey Area & Anticipated Resources

Introduction

Logan's commitment to historic preservation began with an initial survey conducted in 1978. The most significant result of the original survey was the designation of the Center Street Historic District (CSHD) on the National Register of Historic Places in December, 1978. Decades later, this effort was followed by the 1999 Reconnaissance Level Survey (RLS), which reevaluated the historic resources of the district and its vicinity and provided a more comprehensive analysis. The most recent 2011 RLS further refined the historic contexts and periods of significance, setting the stage for the current 2025 update. Each survey has built upon the previous, reflecting the evolving understanding and appreciation of Logan's rich architectural and cultural heritage. Figure A-1 in Appendix A, compares previous survey boundaries with the 2025 survey area.

Historic Survey Lineage

- 1978 RLS – The inaugural survey led directly to the December 1978 listing of the Center Street Historic District on the National Register of Historic Places.
 - 1999 RLS – Expanded the geographic scope to include adjacent neighborhoods and provided a more comprehensive architectural and contextual inventory.
 - 2011 RLS – Introduced formal Periods of Significance (pre-1859 through 1967–Present) and defined interpretive themes to guide preservation efforts.
 - 2025 RLS – Builds upon these earlier studies by incorporating resources newly meeting the fifty-year threshold, refining historical contexts, and identifying additional properties eligible for inclusion.
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Summary of the 2011 Outline History of Survey Area

The 2011 Reconnaissance Level Survey (RLS) provided a detailed historic context for the Logan Center Street Historic District and surrounding neighborhoods. It identified key periods of development and architectural significance spanning from settlement in 1859 through the mid-20th century. The survey emphasized the importance of the area's evolution from an agrarian settlement into a diverse economic and institutional center.

Established Periods of Significance:

1. Pre-Settlement Period
2. Early Settlement & the Beginning of an Agrarian Economy (1859–1879)
 - Characterized by initial land division and establishment of irrigation infrastructure.
3. Early Urbanization, Mercantilism & the Growth of Commercial Agriculture (1880–1915)
 - Emergence of mercantile centers, rail connectivity, and early civic buildings.
4. War & Depression, Community Development, & Specialized Agriculture (1916–1939)
 - Expansion of civic infrastructure; adaptation to wartime economies.
5. World War II Economic Boom (1940–1946)
 - Short but intense period of defense-related growth and construction.
6. Post-War Stability & Diversification of Logan's Economy (1947–1966)
 - Rapid housing construction, emergence of institutional architecture, and expansion of Utah State University.
7. Civic & Cultural Development Period (1967-Present) – While buildings from this period were considered “out-of-period” during the 2011 survey due to the 50-year National Register threshold, the survey still acknowledged the era as a relevant contextual framework—especially for understanding zoning changes and post-war urban planning. This 2025 update revisits that era to reassess potential eligibility for properties built through 1980.

Predominant Architectural Styles:

- Victorian Eclectic, Bungalow, and Arts & Crafts in the early periods
- Period Revival styles and Minimal Traditional in the interwar and post-war years

- Increasing presence of ranch-style homes and early mid-century modern influences in civic and commercial buildings by the 1950s and 1960s

Major Historical Trends:

- Transition from an agricultural to a service-oriented and educational economy, particularly with the growth of Utah State University after 1957
- Shifts in housing forms from clustered, walkable urban homes to automobile-oriented subdivisions
- Institutional and civic investment, including schools, churches, and municipal infrastructure, reflecting a maturing community

The 2011 RLS recognized approximately 1,430 resources, with nearly 75% evaluated as contributing or significant, emphasizing the historical integrity of the district¹. However, buildings constructed after 1966 were largely categorized as “out of period,” a framework that this current update seeks to expand upon.²

Expanded Historic Context (1967–1980)

This section expands upon the 2011 Reconnaissance Level Survey by making adjustments with the years **1967–1980**. While buildings from this period were previously categorized as “out-of-period,” they now meet the 50-year threshold for potential National Register eligibility. This update reevaluates those resources within the historical, architectural, and planning contexts of the late 20th century. There were approximately 21 buildings constructed between 1967-1980 within the current district boundary that are now eligible (or approaching eligibility) with this update³.

Refining the Periods of Significance

As part of this update, the following adjustments are made to the previously established periods:

¹ Historic Building Report Counts from 2011 Reconnaissance Level Survey. Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) data.

² For complete historical context, see *Logan, Cache County, Utah: Reconnaissance Level Survey Research Design* (2011, revised April 28, 2011). Key contextual and architectural data referenced throughout this section are drawn from pages 1–15 of that report.

³ Of the 21 buildings constructed during this time period (1967-1980), 19 buildings were constructed in 1979 or earlier, and 2 buildings were constructed in 1980.

- **Post-War Stability & Diversification of Logan's Economy** was extended from 1947–1966 to **1947–1979**.
- The **Civic & Cultural Development Period** now begins in **1980**, continuing through the present day.

These adjustments allow for the incorporation of significant mid-century trends that shaped Logan's built environment and community development prior to 1980. See Appendix A, Figure A-4 for a map showing all surveyed properties and their associated periods of significance.

Extending the Post-War Stability & Diversification Period (1947–1979)

As part of this survey update, the period of significance for the CSHD was extended from its original end date of 1966 through 1979. This adjustment recognizes the full maturation of post-World War II development patterns in Logan, reflecting ongoing residential expansion, institutional investment, and civic planning that directly continued the trends established in the immediate postwar years.

The decision to expand the period is grounded in the understanding that buildings constructed between 1967 and 1979, though previously categorized as "out of period," now (or soon will) meet the 50-year threshold for consideration under the National Register criteria. Reevaluation of these resources reveals that they are consistent in character, form, and intent with the earlier Post-War Stability and Diversification period. No major architectural, social, or cultural shifts distinguish the late 1960s and 1970s developments from the trends already underway.

Throughout this extended period, Logan experienced sustained economic diversification, a steady increase in suburban residential development, and continued investment in public infrastructure. These trends culminated in the 1976 Zoning Map Amendment (see Appendix C, Exhibit C-1), which serves as a key marker of the close of the Post-War Stability and Diversification period. The amendment formalized a shift already underway, reinforcing the preservation of established single-family neighborhoods like West Center Street through downzoning, while encouraging higher-density residential growth in newly developing areas outside the district. At the same time, the continued expansion of Utah State University and other institutions reshaped surrounding land uses, influencing housing demand and setting the stage for the district's next phase of evolution—one characterized less by residential infill and more by civic, cultural, and commercial development.⁴

⁴ Information in this section is drawn primarily from the 1962 Logan Comprehensive Master Plan, accessed via the Logan City Planning & Zoning Department. *Available for review at the Logan City Planning & Zoning Department.*

Architectural Evolution in the Late Post-War Years

The 19 buildings constructed within the district between 1967 and 1979 illustrate the architectural evolution of Logan during this period. These buildings—primarily single-family residences, with some commercial and institutional structures—exhibit stylistic continuity with earlier postwar forms while incorporating modernized interpretations reflective of national trends.

Dominant styles and influences include:

- **Late Ranch and Split-Level Homes:** Evolving from earlier ranch forms, these homes often feature integrated garages, broader footprints, and open-plan interiors.
- **Mid-Century Modern (MCM) Design Principles:** Evident in residential and small commercial buildings through the use of concrete, brick, steel building materials, horizontal massing, deep eaves, large window expanses and aluminum framed windows, and an emphasis on indoor-outdoor connections.
- **Institutional Modernism and Brutalism:** Reflected in civic and educational architecture with strong geometric forms, concrete construction, and minimal ornamentation.
- **Hybrid and Regional Transitional Forms:** Adaptations of national styles, incorporating local materials and responses to Utah's climate and culture.

Although stylistically distinct from the early postwar Bungalows and Minimal Traditional homes, these buildings emerge from the same logic of postwar community-building and suburban expansion. Their inclusion strengthens the historical narrative of the Center Street Historic District and provides a fuller, more continuous picture of Logan's built environment evolution through the late twentieth century.

Community Planning, Infrastructure, & University Impact

During this post-war era, Logan had been changing from a small city to a more concentrated urban center. The city's planning philosophy during this time emphasized the stabilization of established neighborhoods and the enhancement of public infrastructure. In 1960, 18,731 people lived in Logan and occupied 5,438 housing units (3.23 persons/household)⁵. This was an increase of 11.3% from 1950. In comparison to the state's population increase over the same decade (29.3%), the city was seeing slow but steady growth.

⁵ Data sourced from the *1962 Logan City Master Plan*, citing U.S. Census data for 1950 and 1960. Original census source not independently verified.

The impact of Utah State University (USU) on housing in Logan has been a key factor for community planning and zoning throughout the latter half of the 20th century to present day. There were 1,177 people (6.3%) living in group quarters in 1960, accounting for the relatively low number of 3.23 persons per household which left an assumption of 3.8 persons per household for planning purposes at the time. In the 1960s, roughly 42% of housing units were renter-occupied and were widely distributed throughout the city, rather than having a more concentrated pattern. This resulted in careful planning and regulation of rental housing and a commitment to established single family homes. Projections of student enrollment patterns at USU reflected at least doubling by the year 1985 which resulted in expansion of campus and housing facilities, but also expansion of municipal facilities to accommodate activity.

Planning efforts at this time showed a commitment to the Central Business District, generally located between 200 North and 100 South and between 200 West and Main Street. This spurred traffic circulation, infrastructure changes, expansion of off-street parking, and the investment in remodeling rear entrances to commercial buildings. Planning strategies also resulted in a joint civic center for Logan City and Cache County at 200 North in an effort to maintain a business, cultural, and governmental center for Northern Utah and Southern Idaho.⁶

Zoning resulted in medium-density multi-family residential developments in areas directly adjacent to the downtown commercial district. The neighborhood near the LDS Temple, bounded by the Boulevard and Main Street between Center Street and 400 North, saw an increase in higher residential densities and construction of apartment buildings⁷. The eastern portion of this neighborhood, located at the top of the Boulevard, had consistent low-density or single-family zoning throughout this period (see Appendix C, Exhibit C-2 for the 1968 Zoning Map).

The city invested in approximately 100 Capital Improvement projects during this period (See Appendix B, Table B-1). These projects included, but are not limited to:

- **Utility upgrades**
- **Traffic modifications**
- **Right-of-Way Improvements**
- **Parks and Recreational facilities** These changes were guided by both resident input and evolving professional planning standards.

Local Significance and Design Professionals

⁶ Information on this page is drawn primarily from the *1962 Logan City Master Plan. Available for review at the Logan City Planning & Zoning Department.*

⁷ A substantial portion of what is now the historic district was designated for “High Residential Density Apartments” in the *1962 Logan City General Plan* (Figure 10, p. 46).

Although comprehensive architectural attribution for buildings constructed during this period is limited, preliminary review suggests involvement by both local builders and regionally active architects. As part of this update, further coordination with the Cache Valley Historical Society and longtime residents may yield additional insight into notable designers or builder-led projects of the era.

This context may support eligibility for individual properties or as contributors to an expanded historic district, especially where cohesive development patterns or architectural integrity are present.

Conclusion (Extending Post-War Stability & Diversification Period)

The 1967–1979 period represents an important transitional chapter in Logan’s urban, architectural, and civic history. It marks the culmination of post-war residential expansion and economic diversification, while signaling the community’s shift toward a more regulated and preservation-focused planning approach. The 1976 Zoning Map Amendment formalized these changes, reinforcing the historic character of established neighborhoods and redirecting new residential growth outward. Buildings constructed during this period—once considered “too new”—now reflect a mature phase of post-war development and contribute to the district’s evolving historical and architectural narrative, warranting renewed consideration for preservation.

Civic & Cultural Development Period (1980–Present)

The Civic & Cultural Development Period was originally defined in the 2011 RLS as beginning in 1967, capturing themes of economic diversification, institutional growth, and evolving community identity. However, in this update, the period is reframed to begin in 1980, aligning with the National Register’s 50-year guidance and separating late post-war architectural and planning trends (now covered under the 1947–1979 Post War Stability & Diversification period). This revised period captures Logan’s transition into a more intentional phase of community building—fueled by preservation planning, cultural investment, and sustained population growth. While buildings from this era are not yet eligible for the National Register, documenting the context supports future evaluations and reflects the city’s maturing civic identity.

Economic Diversification and Institutional Anchors

By 1980, Logan’s population was 26,844 and the city’s economy had largely moved beyond its agricultural and industrial roots. While Cache County agriculture continued to specialize in livestock production, local employment shifted heavily toward education, research, retail, and government services. Utah State University, which had grown steadily since its renaming in

1957, remained Logan’s largest employer and a key driver of urban form and development pressure.⁸

The region also supported a growing number of high-tech, manufacturing, and scientific firms—many connected to USU research initiatives. Commercial services and retail diversified alongside this shift, with nearly 200 retail businesses recorded by the end of the 1990s.⁹

Planning Culture and Preservation Awareness

The 1980s through early 2000s marked the rise of a more deliberate planning and preservation culture in Logan. Key moments included:

- The city’s reaffirmation of neighborhood-scale zoning, especially following the 1976 downzoning of West Center Street (see Appendix C, Exhibit C-1).
- Adoption of the 1995 General Plan, emphasizing community character, infill compatibility, and walkability.
- Aligning local priorities with Certified Local Government (CLG) frameworks, especially following the 1978 designation of the Center Street National Historic District and creation of Logan’s Historic Preservation Committee.
- The city officially became a CLG on May 20, 1986.¹⁰
- Beginning of façade restoration trends in downtown Logan, including high-visibility projects like the Cache County Courthouse and compatible infill such as the county’s modern office complex.
- Adoption of the 2007 General Plan, shifting long-range planning inward—focusing on reinvestment in established neighborhoods, compact development, and infrastructure-efficient growth as a strategy to combat sprawl and maintain livability amid growing regional constraints.

Continued Planning and Preservation efforts in the 2000s have taken on a more area-specific focus. Applicable examples include the adoption of the following plans:

- Cache Valley South Corridor Plan (2011)
- Downtown Specific Plan (2013)
- Neighborhood-Specific Plans: Adams (2013), Hillcrest (2016), Woodruff (2021), Wilson (2025)
- 4th North Corridor Plan (2015)
- Center Street Historic District Design Standards (2018)

This cultural shift reflects a growing awareness of historic preservation not just as protection, but as a tool for identity, tourism, and long-term sustainability.

⁸ Korral Broschinsky, *Reconnaissance Level Survey: Logan, Utah*, prepared for Logan City, October 15, 1999. Available via Logan City’s Historic Preservation website

⁹ For complete historical context, see *Logan, Cache County, Utah: Reconnaissance Level Survey Research Design* (2011, revised April 28, 2011).

¹⁰ Confirmation of Logan’s Certified Local Government (CLG) status and designation date provided by Alena Franco, CLG Coordinator, Utah State Historic Preservation Office, via email to the project team, April 21, 2025.

Architectural and Urban Development Characteristics

While not formally part of a cohesive architectural movement, development from this period exhibits several themes:

- Civic and institutional buildings emphasizing function, access, and compatibility with the surrounding streetscape.
- Neo-eclectic residential architecture in infill projects and subdivisions—mixing traditional forms with contemporary materials and layouts.
- Commercial and office infill in the downtown and near-campus areas, often with modest design referencing traditional forms (e.g., gabled parapets, brick veneers).
- Public infrastructure improvements including park expansions, streetscape upgrades, and accessibility enhancements, reflecting ADA and community design standards.

Although some buildings from the 1980s and 1990s have been noted as incompatible with the surrounding historic district, many reflect transitional development logic and will become eligible for consideration in future survey updates.

Conclusion (Civic & Cultural Development Period)

The Civic & Cultural Development Period (1980–Present) represents a shift in both policy and cultural values—from reactive growth to managed preservation and community-building. While few resources from this era currently qualify for National Register designation, this context ensures that the city’s more recent civic evolution is understood, documented, and ready for reevaluation as eligibility thresholds advance.

Outline History Conclusion

This 2025 Reconnaissance Level Survey continues Logan’s longstanding commitment to historic preservation, building directly upon surveys conducted in 1978, 1999, and 2011. By extending the Post-War Stability & Diversification Period to 1979 and redefining the Civic & Cultural Development Period to start in 1980, this update ensures newly eligible resources are appropriately recognized and evaluated. This expanded historical context will guide future preservation planning, reinforce community identity, and support ongoing revitalization efforts. Ultimately, this survey not only documents the evolution of Logan’s built environment but also highlights the importance of continued stewardship in preserving the city’s architectural and cultural heritage for future generations.

Survey Results

The following charts present a breakdown of key survey data, including building eligibility, construction decade, original use, plan type, architectural style, primary building materials, presence of outbuildings, and building height. Where relevant, the data is organized both alphabetically or chronologically, and by frequency to highlight the most common categories. This 2025 RLS evaluated a total of **790 properties**, with **622 determined to be eligible/contributing** (assigned a “B” rating). Data visualizations for construction decade, original use, plan type, architectural style, and materials are limited to those properties rated as eligible/contributing to provide a more meaningful analysis of the historic resource pool.

Evaluation Code	Quantity	Percentage	
(B) ELIGIBLE/ CONTRIBUTING	622	79%	*One B-rated entry is a historic marker, not a building.
(C) INELIGIBLE/ NON-CONTRIBUTING	113	14%	
(D) OUT-OF-PERIOD	21	3%	*One D-rated entry is a historic marker, not a building.
(U) UNDETERMINED	0	0%	
(X) DEMOLISHED	35	4%	
Total:	791		

Decade of Construction (B rated buildings only)

Decade	Quantity	Percentage
1860s	1	0%
1870s	9	1%
1880s	21	3%
1890s	48	8%
1900s	106	17%
1910s	135	22%
1920s	81	13%
1930s	102	16%
1940s	43	7%
1950s	30	5%
1960s	21	3%
1970s	25	4%
Total:	622	

Decade (Ranked)	Quantity	Percentage
1910s	135	22%
1900s	106	17%
1930s	102	16%
1920s	81	13%
1890s	48	8%
1940s	43	7%
1950s	30	5%
1970s	25	4%
1880s	21	3%
1960s	21	3%
1870s	9	1%
1860s	1	0%
Total:	622	

Building Height (All Structures)

Story(s):	Quantity	Percentage
1 story	403	53%
1.5 stories	186	25%
2 stories	140	19%
2.5 stories	9	1%
3 stories	14	2%
4 stories	2	0%
Total*:	754	buildings

Contributing Outbuildings

	Total
500 Properties with 0 outbuildings =	0
238 Properties with 1 outbuildings =	238
14 Properties with 2 outbuildings =	28
4 Properties with 3 outbuildings =	12
Grand Total # of	
Contributing Outbuildings*:	278

*Excludes demolished buildings and historic markers

Non-Contributing Outbuildings

	Total
582 Properties with 0 outbuildings =	0
163 Properties with 1 outbuildings =	163
10 Properties with 2 outbuildings =	20
1 Properties with 3 outbuildings =	3
Grand Total # of	
Contributing Outbuildings*:	186

Original Use (B rated buildings only)	Quantity	Percentage
AGRICULTURAL	4	1%
COMMERCIAL/TRADE	70	11%
EDUCATION	2	0%
GOVERNMENT	2	0%
HEALTHCARE	3	0%
INDUSTRIAL/MINING	5	1%
RELIGION	9	1%
OTHER	1	0%
RECREATION & CULTURE	8	1%
RESIDENTIAL	513	82%
SOCIAL	1	0%
TRANSPORTATION	2	0%
UNKOWN	2	0%
Total:	622	

Original Use (Ranked) (B rated buildings only)	Quantity	Percentage
R1 - SINGLE DWELLING	464	75%
R2 - MULTIPLE DWELLING	43	7%
C4 - SPECIALTY STORE	30	5%
C1 - BUSINESS/OFFICE	22	4%
J1 - RELIGIOUS FACILITY	8	1%
C8 - SERVICE STATION	5	1%
P1 - THEATER	5	1%
R4 - HOTEL/MOTEL	5	1%
C6 - RESTAURANT	3	0%
C7 - WAREHOUSE	3	0%
I1 - MANUFACTURING	3	0%
A4 - ANIMAL FACILITY	2	0%
C0 - COMMERCIAL (GEN.)	2	0%
C3 - FINANCIAL INST.	2	0%
C5 - DEPARTMENT STORE	2	0%
H2 - CLINIC	2	0%
I7 - MILL/PROCESSING	2	0%
UN - UNKNOWN	2	0%
A0 - AGRICULTURAL (GEN.)	1	0%
A1 - AGRIC. PROCESSING	1	0%
C9 - MIXED COMM./RESID.	1	0%
E1 - SCHOOL	1	0%
E3 - LIBRARY	1	0%
G4 - GOVERNMENT OFFICE	1	0%
G7 - COURTHOUSE	1	0%
H1 - HOSPITAL	1	0%
J0 - MILL/PROCESSING	1	0%
OT - OTHER	1	0%
P2 - AUDITORIUM	1	0%
P4 - MUSIC/DANCE FACILITY	1	0%
P8 - MONUMENT/MARKER	1	0%
R0 - RESIDENTIAL (GEN.)	1	0%
S1 - MEETING HALL	1	0%
T0 - TRANSPORTATION (GEN.)	1	0%
T1 - RAIL TRANSP. RELATED	1	0%
Total:	622	

Plan Type	Quantity	
(B rated buildings only)		
RESIDENCES	414	67%
COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC BUILDINGS	89	14%
RESIDENCES - LATE 20TH CENTURY	65	10%
RESIDENCES - MULTI-FAMILY	28	5%
RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS	8	1%
OTHER TYPES	10	2%
AGRICULTURAL - BARNs	4	1%
RECREATION STRUCTURES	2	0%
RESIDENCES - EARLY 20TH CENTURY	1	0%
SCHOOL BUILDINGS	1	0%
Total:	622	

Plan Type Subgroups (Ranked)
(B rated buildings only)

	Quantity			Quantity	
RU - BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	141	23%	HB - WWII-ERA COTTAGE W/GAR.	2	0%
RI - PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	82	13%	HH - CAPE COD (c.1930s-1950s)	2	0%
RX - CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	48	8%	RO - HOMESTEAD TEMPLE-HOUSE (c.1895-1915)	2	0%
RJ - CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	46	7%	RS - SINGLE CELL (1847-1910)	2	0%
C2 - 2-PART BLOCK	34	5%	RW - CROSSWING - DOUBLE (1880-1910)	2	0%
HA - WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early 1950s)	29	5%	ZZ - OTHER/UNDEFINED	2	0%
RZ - OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	25	4%	BD - INTERMOUNTAIN BARN (1880-1940)	1	0%
CZ - OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	24	4%	CG - SERVICE BAY/BUSINESS (c.1915-1950s+)	1	0%
RF - FOURSQUARE (BOX) (1900-1920)	20	3%	CH - RESTAURANT	1	0%
RH - HALL-PARLOR (1847-1910)	18	3%	CP - SERVICE STATION	1	0%
C1 - 1-PART BLOCK	17	3%	HE - RANCH (1950s+)	1	0%
HC - EARLY RANCH / RAMBLER	12	2%	HK - CONTEMPORARY (1960+)	1	0%
RE - SIDE PASSAGE/ENTRY (1847-1920)	12	2%	HR - BOX RANCH (c.1955+, very basic ranch)	1	0%
AZ - OTHER APT./HOTEL PLAN	10	2%	HZ - OTHER LATE 20TH C. TYPE	1	0%
HD - EARLY RANCH W/GARAGE	9	1%	JZ - OTHER EARLY 21ST C. TYPE (2000+)	1	0%
AA - DOUBLE HOUSE	8	1%	RB - RECTANGULAR BLOCK (1885-1915)	1	0%
HF - RANCH WITH GARAGE (1950s+)	7	1%	RD - DOUBLE CELL (1847-1890)	1	0%
AK - WALK-UP APT. (primarily 1902-c.1917)	6	1%	RG - SHOTGUN (1875-1910)	1	0%
XA - CHURCH/MEETINGHOUSE	6	1%	RM - BOX BUNGALOW (1910+, no porch)	1	0%
ZB - WAREHOUSE	6	1%	RR - DOUBLE PILE (1847-1880)	1	0%
RC - CENTRAL PASSAGE (1847-1900)	5	1%	RT - TEMPLE FORM (1847-1875)	1	0%
RQ - CLIPPED-GABLE COTTAGE (1920+)	5	1%	TD - DANCE HALL	1	0%
AX - BOXCAR APT. (1945+)	4	1%	TS - SOCIAL/AMUSEMENT HALL	1	0%
BZ - BARN-OTHER	3	0%	XB - TEMPLE (LDS)	1	0%
CX - 2-PART VERTICAL BLOCK	3	0%	XC - TABERNACLE (LDS) (1860-1930)	1	0%
C3 - 3-PART BLOCK	2	0%	YB - SCHOOL BLOCK (c.1890-1915)	1	0%
CB - COMM./INDUSTRIAL BLOCK (c.1930s+)	2	0%	ZD - GARAGE	1	0%
CC - CENTRAL BLOCK WITH WINGS	2	0%	ZK - MONUMENT	1	0%
CE - ENFRAMED BLOCK	2	0%	Total:	622	

Style (chronological) (B rated buildings only)	Quantity	
CLASSICAL (1847-1890)	31	3%
PICTURESQUE (1865-1880)	18	2%
VICTORIAN (1880-1910)	191	22%
EARLY 20TH CENTURY (1900-1935)	307	35%
PERIOD REVIVAL (1915-1935)	150	17%
WWII/POST-WAR (1940-1960)	110	12%
MODERN (1930-1950s)	42	5%
NEO-ECLECTIC (1960+)	8	1%
LATE TWENTIETH CENTURY (1960+)	9	1%
OTHER	22	2%
Total:*	888	

Style Subgroups (Ranked)
(B rated buildings only)

	Quantity			Quantity	
TB - BUNGALOW	158	18%	LZ - LATE 20TH CENTURY OTHER	7	1%
VE - VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	105	12%	VQ - QUEEN ANNE	6	1%
RG - ENGLISH COTTAGE	67	8%	RF - FRENCH NORMAN	5	1%
TA - ARTS & CRAFTS	62	7%	CN - GEORGIAN	4	0%
VZ - VICTORIAN: OTHER	56	6%	RC - COLONIAL REVIVAL	4	0%
TC - 20TH C. COMMERCIAL	41	5%	MA - ART DECO	3	0%
WW - MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	41	5%	MC - POST-WAR MODERN	3	0%
RZ - PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	38	4%	NM - MANSARD	3	0%
WZ - POST-WWII: OTHER	34	4%	RJ - JACOBETHAN REVIVAL	3	0%
MZ - MODERN: OTHER	33	4%	MN - INTERNATIONAL	2	0%
WE - EARLY RANCH (GEN.)	24	3%	NS - NEO-SPANISH/MEDITER.	2	0%
OT - OTHER/UNCLEAR STYLE	21	2%	NZ - NEO-ECLECT.: OTHER	2	0%
TZ - EARLY 20TH C.: OTHER	19	2%	RD - DUTCH COLONIAL REV.	2	0%
CZ - CLASSICAL: OTHER	16	2%	RM - MISSION	2	0%
RN - NEOCLASSICAL	16	2%	VB - BEAUX ARTS	2	0%
TP - PRAIRIE SCHOOL	16	2%	WB - BOX RANCH	2	0%
RT - ENGLISH TUDOR	13	1%	CF - FEDERAL	1	0%
TG - CLIPPED-GABLE COTTAGE	11	1%	LC - CONTEMPORARY	1	0%
CG - GREEK REVIVAL	10	1%	LL - SPLIT LEVEL (GEN.)	1	0%
VG - VICTORIAN GOTHIC	10	1%	MM - ART MODERNE	1	0%
VL - EASTLAKE	10	1%	NN - NEO-CLASSICAL REV.	1	0%
PG - GOTHIC REVIVAL	9	1%	OV - VERNACULAR	1	0%
WR - RANCH/RAMBLER (GEN.)	9	1%	PZ - PICTURESQUE: OTHER	1	0%
PI - ITALIANATE	8	1%	VC - CHATEAUESQUE	1	0%
			VS - SHINGLE STYLE	1	0%
			Total*: 888		

**Note: Total is greater than the number of buildings surveyed since a single structure may have up to two applicable Styles. All 621 B-rated buildings had a dominant style; 267 buildings also had a secondary style. Refer to the Property Spreadsheet for Dominant Styles and to SHPO HUB data for secondary styles.*

Materials (B rated buildings only)	Quantity	Percentage
BRICK	469	48%
VENEER	225	23%
WOOD	211	22%
CONCRETE	33	3%
STONE	24	2%
METAL (STRUCTURAL)	6	1%
LOG	3	0%
Total*:	971	

Material Subgroups (Ranked)
(B rated buildings only)

	Quantity		Quantity	
CA - REGULAR BRICK	236	24%	BF - PLANK SIDING	7 1%
CD - STRIATED BRICK	141	15%	CF - OVERSIZED BRICK (Atlas)	6 1%
EA - STUCCO/PLASTER	119	12%	MZ - METAL: UNDEF./OTHER	6 1%
EI - ALUMINUM SIDING (1950s+)	69	7%	CR - ROMAN BRICK	5 1%
BA - SHINGLE SIDING	67	7%	FZ - CONCRETE: OTHER	5 1%
CE - MULTI-COLOR BRICK	63	6%	DF - FLAGSTONE	4 0%
BD - DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	57	6%	FF - CAST CONCRETE	4 0%
BE - CLAPBOARD SIDING	37	4%	BB - BOARD & BATTEN SIDING	3 0%
BZ - WOOD:OTHER/UNDEF.	31	3%	DD - COBBLESTONE	2 0%
EH - ASBESTOS SIDING (1950s)	22	2%	ET - CERAMIC TILE	2 0%
FB - CONCRETE BLOCK (c.1900+, huge use in 1950s)	21	2%	FP - CONCRETE PANEL WALL (c.1970+)	2 0%
EZ - VENEER: OTHER	11	1%	AA - SAWED LOGS	1 0%
BC - SHIP-LAP SIDING	9	1%	AB - HEWN LOGS	1 0%
CC - ROCK-FACED BRICK	9	1%	AE - ROUND LOGS	1 0%
CZ - BRICK:OTHER/UNDEF.	9	1%	DB - SANDSTONE	1 0%
DV - STONE VENEER	9	1%	ED - TERRA COTTA (c.1870+)	1 0%
DZ - STONE:OTHER/UNDEF.	8	1%	ES - IMITATION STONE	1 0%
			FD - FORMED CONCRETE	1 0%
			Total*:	971

**Note: Total is greater than the number of structures surveyed since a single structure may have up to two applicable Materials. All 622 B-rated structures (including one historic marker) had a dominant material; 349 structures also had a secondary Material. Refer to the Property Spreadsheet for Dominant Materials and to SHPO HUB data for secondary Materials.*

Recommendations

A. Evaluate and Implement Boundary Options

Based on the eligibility findings in this RLS, the City of Logan should consider one of the following three recommendations for amending the boundaries of the Center Street Historic District. Following the explanation of each option, Table B-2 (see Appendix B) provides a comparative breakdown of B, C, and D properties across all three recommendations. Figure A-5 (see Appendix A) illustrates the proposed boundary options on a map.

- **Recommendation 1 – Boundary Corrections:**

Adjust the existing CSHD boundary to better align with parcel lines, changes to buildings or other historic structures, address minor inconsistencies in boundary definition, and improve administrative clarity and consistency. A visual summary of the survey data for the existing CSHD boundary is provided below (see also Appendix B, Figure B-3 for complete version).

- **Recommendation 2 – Partial Expansion Around the Logan Temple (*Recommended Minimum Action*):**

Expand the Center Street Historic District (CSHD) boundary to incorporate the historically significant Temple Neighborhood, including the Temple Barn, late 19th- and early 20th-century residences, and associated religious structures. This area exhibits strong architectural integrity and a cohesive narrative connection to Logan’s civic, religious, and residential development. Approximately 90 additional resources fall within this expansion area, including 77 eligible/contributing (86%), 11 ineligible/non-contributing (12%), and 2 out-of-period (2%).

This boundary expansion—encompassing both the local and National Register designations—is strongly recommended to activate key preservation tools and financial incentives. At the federal and state levels, inclusion in the National Register district enables eligible property owners to access historic rehabilitation tax credits, which can offset up to 20% of qualifying improvements. Locally, the expanded boundary would extend design review standards, demolition delay protocols, and other elements of Logan’s preservation program to the area, helping protect neighborhood character, promote reinvestment, and ensure consistent, informed planning decisions. A visual summary of the survey data for the Temple Neighborhood expansion area is provided below (see also Appendix B, Figure B-4 for complete version).

Historic Context of the Temple Neighborhood

In May 1877, ground was broken for the Logan Temple, initiating a seven-year construction project completed in May 1884. The temple, designed by architect Truman O. Angell, was constructed primarily from locally sourced materials and measured 171 feet in length, 95 feet in width, and 86 feet high, with towers extending to 165 and 170 feet. It contained forty-five rooms distributed across five stories. To support the project, six specialized industries were established, including a sawmill, wood camp, lime kiln, and multiple rock quarries¹¹.

Located at 369 E 200 N, the Temple Barn remains a significant reminder of its historical role supporting the nearby Logan Temple. Completed in 1897, the barn provided essential accommodations for carriages and horses belonging to Church members visiting the temple from northern Utah and southern Idaho. Notably, it is one of only two stone barns identified in Cache Valley, and one of just two structures (statewide) built explicitly to accommodate temple visitors. By 1915, the barn, corrals, and sheds had fallen into disuse due to the rising popularity of automobiles. As a result, the Church sold much of the three-acre property for residential building lots, leading to the construction of many homes that still stand today.¹²

The majority of the homes built east of the Logan Temple were built during two periods of significance: Early Urbanization, Mercantilism & Growth of Commercial Agriculture (1880-1915) and War & Depression, Community Development, & Specialized Agriculture (1916-1939). These late 19th/early 20th-century buildings significantly contribute to the area's historical character and provide a compelling case for its inclusion within the expanded historic district boundary.

By prioritizing at least Recommendation 2, Logan can meaningfully extend the district boundary to include one of the city's most historically cohesive and architecturally significant areas. This action honors the integrity of the Temple neighborhood, builds upon earlier survey efforts, and positions the city to pursue future preservation goals at a manageable scale. Whether through targeted boundary changes, local designation tools, or treatment programs, these recommendations offer a flexible framework for honoring Logan's past while guiding thoughtful stewardship of its built environment in the years ahead.

- **Recommendation 3 – Full Expansion:**

Expand the boundaries of the Center Street Historic District (CSHD) to encompass **all**

¹¹ Angell, while overseeing the temple's construction, also designed notable Cache Valley buildings such as the Fifth Ward School, the two-story school in Hyrum, the Cache County Courthouse, and the Logan City Fire Department building. He further contributed to the community by leading the Logan Amateur Brass Band.

¹² Roger Roper, *National Register of Historic Places Nomination: Logan Temple Barn* (See Exhibit C-3) (Logan, Utah: Prepared for the National Park Service, October 1985).

eligible properties identified in the 2025 Reconnaissance Level Survey, including historic residential, commercial, and civic buildings constructed between **1860 and 1979**. This full expansion would incorporate 289 total resources, of which 235 are eligible/contributing (81%), 47 are ineligible/non-contributing (16%), and 7 are out-of-period (2%). A visual summary of the survey data for the full expansion area is provided below (See also Appendix B, Figure B-5 for complete version).

This comprehensive approach offers the greatest preservation benefit by extending protection and recognition to a wide range of historically and architecturally significant properties across Logan’s older neighborhoods. It would enable more property owners to pursue state and federal tax credits, increase eligibility for preservation grants, and allow for broader application of local preservation tools—such as design review, demolition delay, and zoning flexibility. In doing so, Logan would signal a strong commitment to the long-term stewardship of its historic core while proactively integrating preservation into future planning, reinvestment, and growth strategies.

	B	C	D	Total
Existing Area Count	377	66	13	456
Percentage	83%	14%	3%	100%
Temple Area Count	77	11	2	90
Percentage	86%	12%	2%	100%
Proposed (Minus Temple) Count	158	36	5	199
Percentage	79%	18%	3%	100%
Whole Proposed Count	235	47	7	289
Percentage	81%	16%	2%	100%

Table B-2: Logan 2025 RLS Eligibility Table

Existing Area = 456

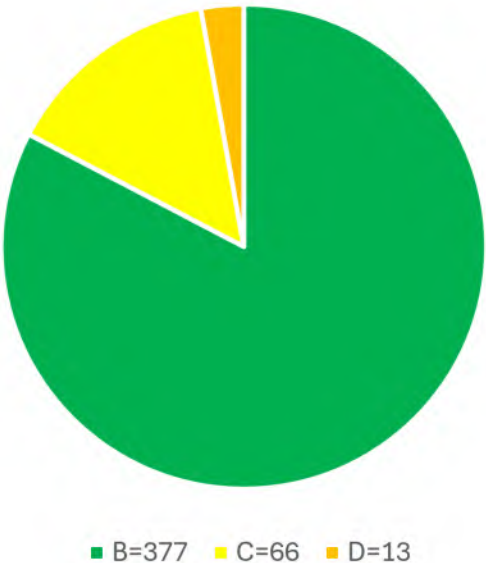


Figure B-3: Existing CSHD Eligibility Summary

East Temple Area = 90

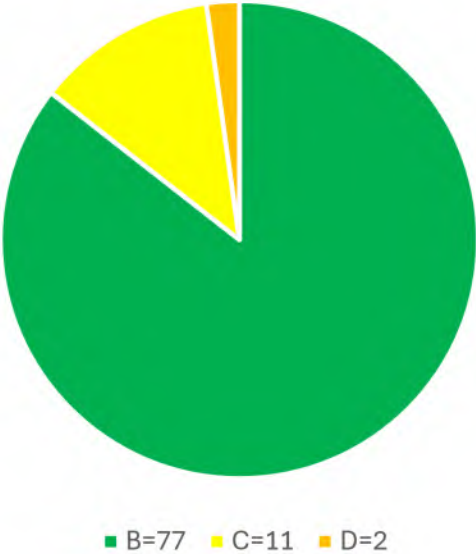


Figure B-4: Temple Area Eligibility Summary (Logan 2025 RLS)

Whole Proposed Area = 289

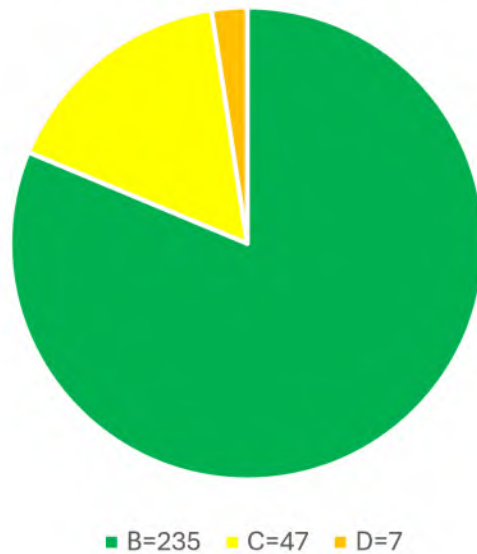


Figure B-5: Full Expansion Area Eligibility Summary (Logan 2025 RLS)

B. Pursue Thematic NRHP Nominations

Where district expansion is not feasible or appropriate, thematic NRHP nominations should be explored for specific property types (e.g., religious buildings, mid-century civic architecture, agricultural support structures) as part of a Multiple Property Submission (MPS)¹³.

C. Future Survey Work

Previous RLS efforts—including the 1999 and 2011 surveys—identified the Island Neighborhood as a potential candidate for designation as a separate historic district, citing its cohesive development patterns, early 20th-century residential architecture, and strong neighborhood identity. This 2025 update echoes that recommendation and encourages the City of Logan to pursue a dedicated Reconnaissance Level Survey of the Island Neighborhood as a next step in evaluating its eligibility and defining its character-defining features.

More broadly, Logan should follow best practices for maintaining survey data, including:

¹³ The Utah SHPO regularly reviews National Register nominations submitted under existing Multiple Property Submissions (MPS). Once the National Park Service approves an MPS and its initial nominations, additional properties meeting the same thematic and contextual criteria may be individually nominated under the approved framework.

- **Periodic updates** to previously surveyed areas every 10–15 years to reflect changes in building conditions, integrity, and eligibility thresholds.
- **Intensive-Level Surveys (ILS)** for high-priority clusters of eligible or architecturally significant buildings, particularly where redevelopment pressure or demolition risk is high.
- Submission of new or updated survey data in formats compatible with **Utah SHPO’s GIS and electronic database standards** to ensure data continuity and accessibility.

By continuing to invest in systematic, incremental survey efforts, Logan can ensure its preservation planning remains proactive, well-informed, and aligned with state and federal standards.

Bibliography

(Note: Entries retained from the 2011 Reconnaissance Level Survey are listed first, followed by new references added for the 2025 update.)

Reconnaissance Level Surveys & NRHP Forms (2011 retained)

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- Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. *Utah's Historic Architecture: A Guide, 1847-1940*. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1988.
- Godfrey, Audrey M. "Logan." In *Utah History Encyclopedia*, edited by Allen Kent Powell, 336-337. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1994.
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- Ricks, Joel E. *The History of a Valley, Cache Valley Utah-Idaho*. Salt Lake City: Deseret News Publishing, 1960.
- Somers, Ray. *History of Logan*. 2 vols. Logan, Utah: Somers Historic Press, 1993.

City Planning Documents & Standards (2011 retained)

- City of Logan. *Center Street National Historic District: Design Standards*. Approved March 5, 2003.
- City of Logan. *Land Development Code, Chapter 17.27: 99-103*. Approved September 23, 2004.

Federal & SHPO Guidelines (2011 retained)

- National Register Bulletin 15: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. Washington D.C.: National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1989.
- National Register Bulletin 24: *Guidelines for Local Surveys, a Basis for Preservation Planning*. Washington D.C.: Preservation Assistance Division, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1985.

Maps & Historical Data (2011 retained)

- *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps*, Logan, Utah, editions from 1885, 1890, 1900, 1911, 1930, 1948, and 1955.
-

Additional Sources Consulted (2025 Update) (*new references*)

Local Histories & Cultural Context

- Larkin, Melvin A. "The History of the L.D.S. Temple in Logan, Utah." pp. 156-157, as taken from "Logan Temple Association" Minutes, pp. 196, 198; Merrill, p. 161.
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Reconnaissance Level Surveys & NRHP Forms

- Logan City Historic Preservation Office. *Reconnaissance Level Survey Research Design (2011, revised April 28, 2011)*. Logan, Utah.
- Roper, Roger. *National Register of Historic Places Inventory--Nomination Form: Logan Temple Barn*. Logan, Utah: Prepared for the National Park Service, October 1985.

Planning & Zoning Documents

- *Logan City Master Plan*. Prepared by R. Clay Allred & Associates. Logan, Utah: Logan City Planning Department, 1962. *Available for review at the Logan City Planning & Zoning Department*.
- Logan City. *Zoning Map Amendment*. Logan, Utah: Logan City Planning Department, 1976.

- Logan City Planning Department. *General Plan*, 1995. Logan, Utah.

Technical Reports & Studies

- Preservation Utah. *Profits Through Preservation: Technical and Summary Reports*, 2013. Salt Lake City, Utah. (See Appendix C, Exhibit C-8: Public Engagement Statistical Summary.)
- Utah State Historic Preservation Office. *National Register Benefits & Restrictions*, 2023. Utah SHPO. (See Appendix C, Exhibit C-6.)

Online Resources

- Logan City. *Center Street Historic District Design Standards*. Retrieved from https://www.loganutah.gov/government/departments/community_development/historic_preservation_committee/index.php.
- Logan City. *Logan City Code, Chapter 2.32 (Historic Preservation Committee)*. Retrieved from https://codelibrary.amlegal.com/codes/loganut/latest/logan_ut/0-0-0-652.
- Utah State Historic Preservation Office. *Certified Local Government (CLG) Program Information*. Retrieved from <https://ushpo.utah.gov/shpo/certified-local-governments-clgs/>.

APPENDIX ITEMS

Appendix A: Survey Area Maps

- Figure A-1: 1999, 2011, 2025 Survey Boundary Map
- Figure A-2: Center Street Historic District Boundary (*National Register of Historic Places*)
- Figure A-3: 2025 Survey Area & Eligibility Map
- Figure A-4: Logan 2025 RLS Periods of Significance Map
- Figure A-5: Logan 2025 RLS Boundary Recommendations Map

Appendix B: Property Data

- Table B-1: Capital Improvement Projects Summary, 1966–1981 (Prepared by Logan City Staff)
- Table B-2: Logan 2025 RLS Eligibility Table
- Figure B-3: Existing CSHD Eligibility Summary
(*Pie chart showing B, C, and D property evaluations within the existing CSHD*)
- Figure B-4: Temple Area Eligibility Summary (Logan 2025 RLS)
(*Pie chart showing B, C, and D property evaluations within the existing CSHD*)
- Figure B-5: Full Expansion Area Eligibility Summary (Logan 2025 RLS)
(*Pie chart showing B, C, and D property evaluations within the full expansion boundary*)

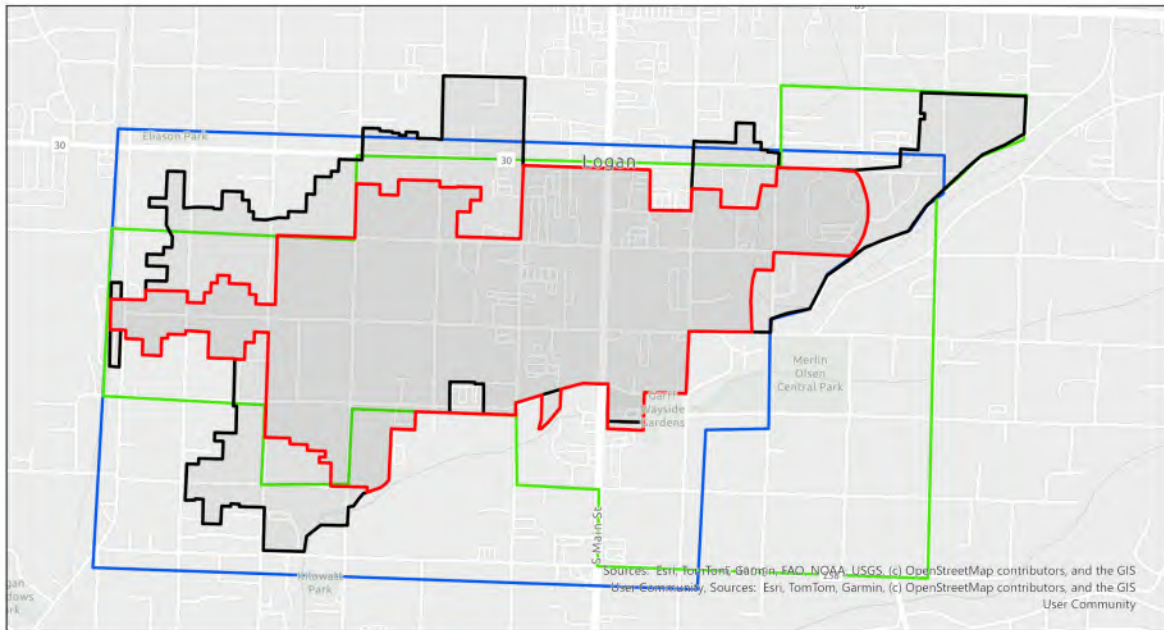
Appendix C: Historical Documentation & Preservation Resources

- Exhibit C-1: 1976 Zoning Map – Logan City Planning & Zoning Department
- Exhibit C-2: 1968 Zoning Map – Logan City Planning & Zoning Department
- Exhibit C-3: National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form – Temple Barn – U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service
- Exhibit C-4: Utah Historic Preservation Tax Credit Fact Sheet – Utah SHPO, 2022
- Exhibit C-5: Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit Fact Sheet – Utah SHPO, 2022
- Exhibit C-6: National Register Benefits & Restrictions – Utah SHPO, May 2023
- Exhibit C-7: Historic District Fact Sheet – Utah SHPO, March 2022
- Exhibit C-8: Public Engagement Statistical Summary – Prepared by Consultant Team as part of the 2025 RLS Update

Appendix A Survey Area Maps

(Includes Figures A-1 through A-5)

Figure A-1: 1999, 2011, 2025 Survey Boundary Map



- ▭ Historic District Boundary
- ▭ 2025 Survey Boundary
- ▭ 2011 Survey Boundary
- ▭ 1999 Survey Boundary

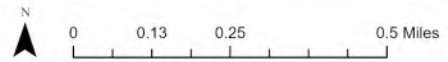
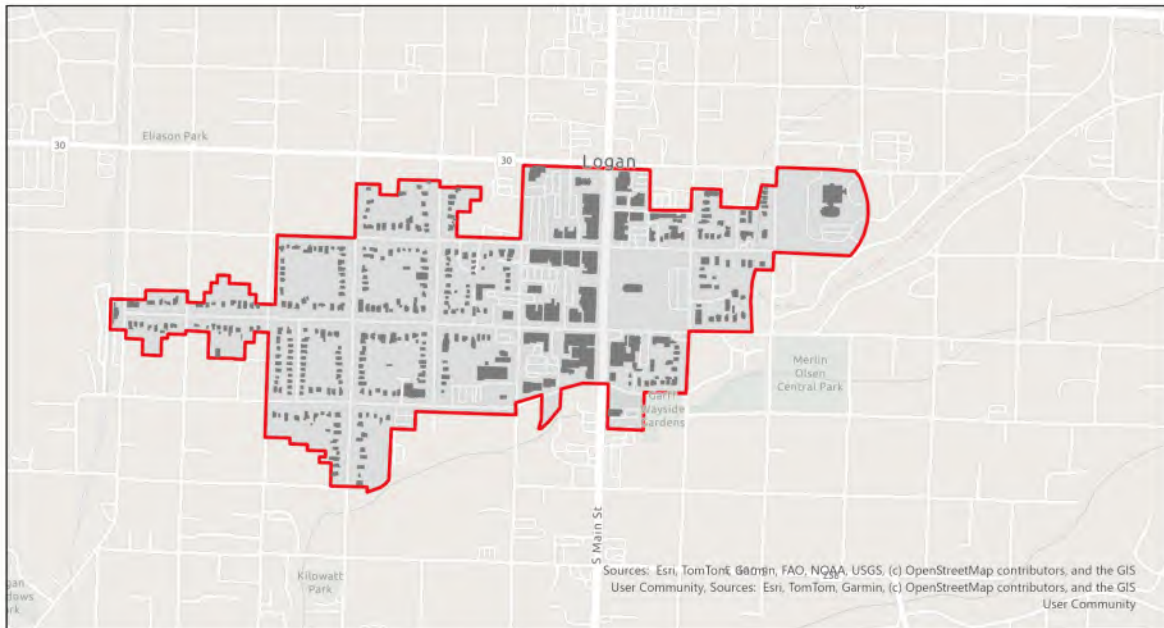


Figure A-2: Center Street Historic District Boundary



Logan Historic District Building Footprints

- Logan Historic District Building Footprints
- Historic District Boundary

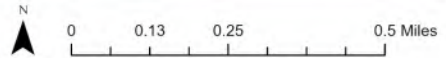
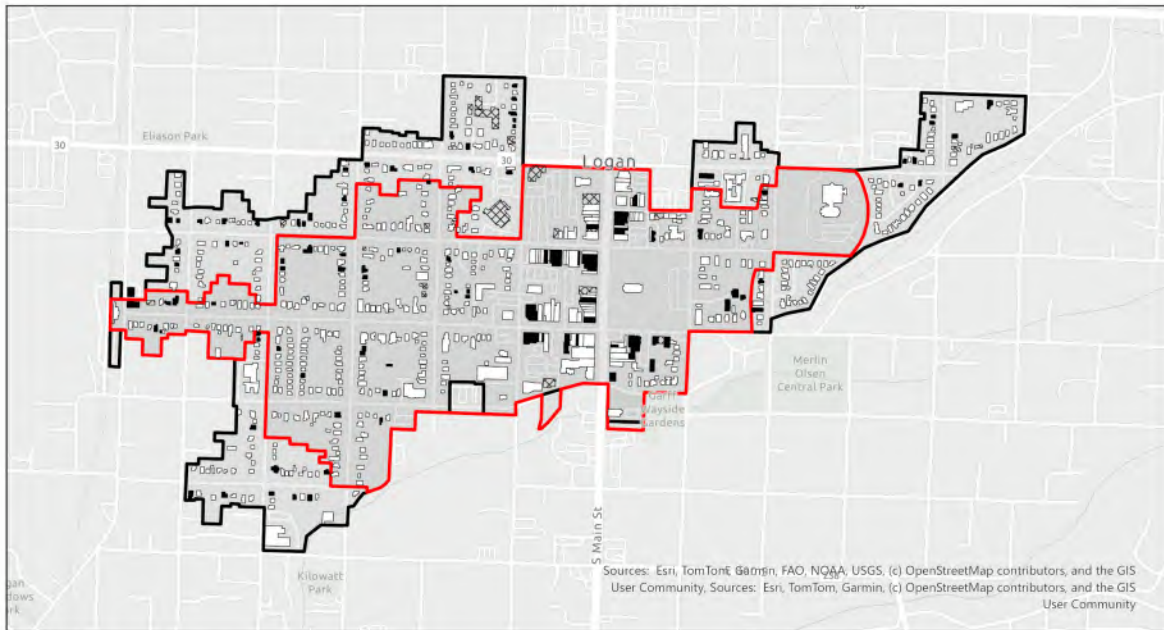


Figure A-3: 2025 Survey Area & Eligibility Map



Logan RLS Eligibility

Evaluation

- ELIGIBLE/CONTRIBUTING
- INELIG./NON-CONTRIBUTING
- OUT-OF-PERIOD
- Historic District Boundary
- 2025 Survey Boundary

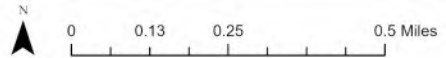
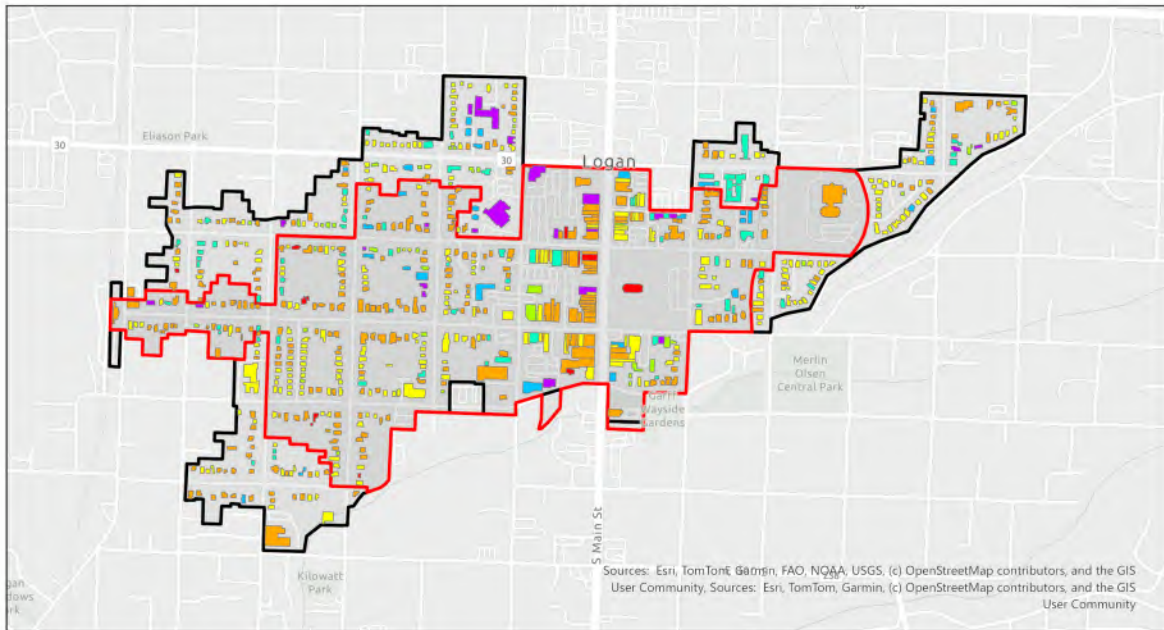


Figure A-4: Logan 2025 RLS Periods of Significance Map



Logan RLS Periods of Significance

Period of Significance

- 1859-1879 Early Settlement & the Beginning of an Agrarian Economy
- 1880-1915 Early Urbanization, Mercantilism & the Growth of Commercial Agriculture
- 1916-1939 War & Depression, Community Development, & Specialized Agriculture
- 1940-1946 World War II Economic Boom
- 1947-1966 Original (2011) Post-War Stability & Diversification of Logan's Economy
- 1967-1979 (2025) Continuation of Post-War Stability & Diversification of Logan's Economy
- 1980-Present Civic & Cultural Development Period
- Historic District Boundary
- 2025 Survey Boundary

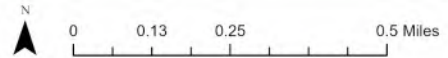
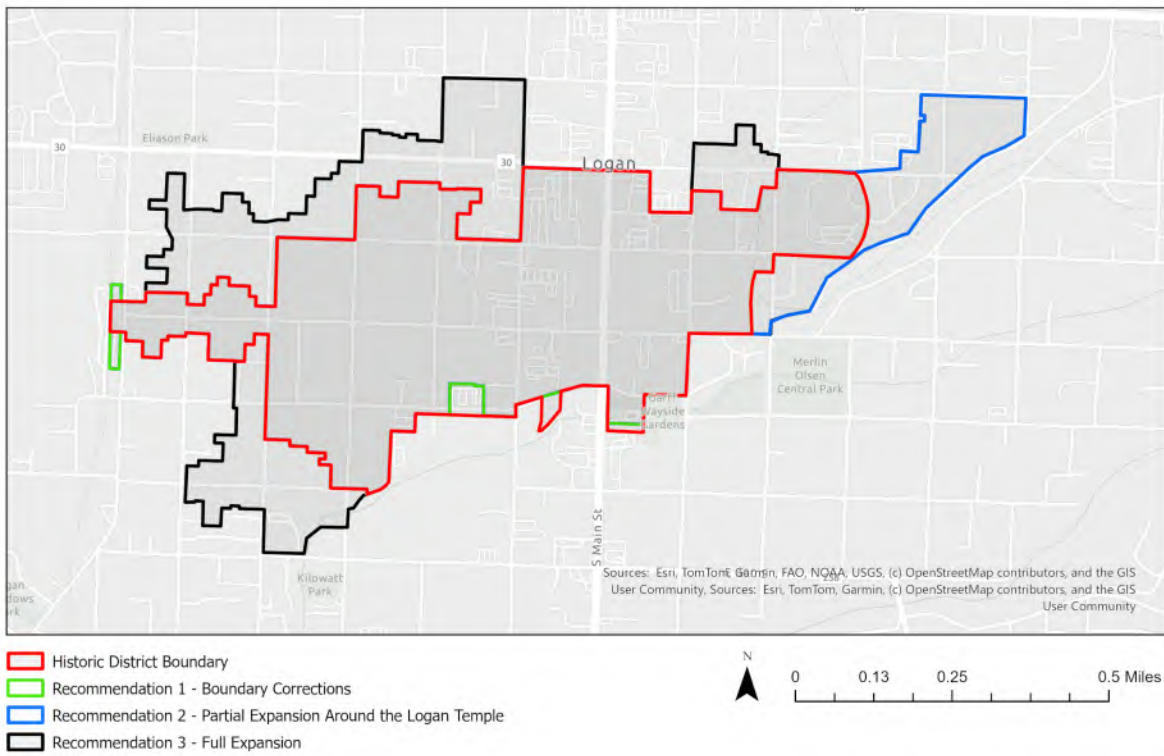


Figure A-5: Logan 2025 RLS Boundary Recommendations Map



Appendix B
Survey Data & Visual Summaries

(Includes Tables B-1 through B-2 and Figures B-3 through B-5)

Table B-1: Capital Improvement Projects Summary, 1966–1981
 (Prepared by Logan City Staff)

Engineering Project Tracking			
Eng# (Edit Link)	Name	Description	Project Manager
66-001	900 N 800 N, MAIN AND 100 EAST	ROAD SURVEY	
66-002	WILLOW PARK & CENTRAL Park	RESTROOMS, CENTRAL AND WILLOW PARKS	
71-001		SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT #15	
71-002		SOUTHEAST BENCH WATER SURVEY PROJECT	
72-001		AUTO CONTROL OF BOOSTER PUMP TO HIGH RES.	
72-002		MISC. SURVEYS	
72-003		RIVER HEIGHTS CITY LIMITS	
72-004	550 W 1000 S	BOARD	
72-005		POWER PLANT	
72-006		PALATIAL LIVING WATER & SEWER	
72-007		ADDITION TO PROFESSIONAL PLAZA	
73-001	1400 N	BRIDGE	
73-002	300 W 900 SOUTH	SEWER SPECIFICATIONS	
73-003		NORTH CITY LIMITS	
73-004	200 S - 600 S MAIN	STATE ROAD PROJECT	
74-001	100 E	COLLECTOR ROAD	
74-002	LOGAN CANYON	FOOT BRIDGE -- SEE 80-005	
74-003	400 WEST CENTER	BRIDGE	
74-004	ISLAND	ISLAND SEWER PROJECT	
74-005		COUNTY PACKING DISTRICT	
75-001	SOUTH MAIN TO RIVER HEIGHTS	SEWER EXTENSION	
75-002		FOOT BRIDGE	
76-001	350 W 300 S	BRIDGE	
76-002		BOTANICAL GARDEN	
76-003		NORTH SEWER SYSTEM	
76-004	CANYON	CANYON RD WATER LINE	
76-005		14 " WATER LINE FROM RESERVOIR	
76-006	100 N THRUSHWOOD	TO MT. LOGAN	
76-007		RESERVOIR CONNECTION	
77-001	600 W	600 W WATER PROJECT	
77-002	1000 W	1000 W WATER PROJECT	
77-003		GRAVEL PIT TRADE /CLAIR BERNSTON	
77-004	400 W 300 S	BRIDGE 400 W 300 S	

77-005		RIVER PARK SUBDIVISION LOT # 8 SURVEY
77-006		STEWART NATURE PARK SURVEY
77-007		FAIR GROUNDS EXISTING SURVEY
77-008	412 W 700 S	WILLOW PARK SURVEY
77-009		SOUTH EAST BENCH CITY LIMITS SURVEY
77-010	600 E - 800 E 1000 N	STORM DRAIN
78-001	US HWY 91	WATER LINE
78-002		SIGNING PROJECT SOS FUNDS
78-003	440 S 100 E	BRIDGE - RIVER HEIGHTS
78-004	800 S - 200 N 1000 W	RIGHT-OF-WAY
78-005	150 W 900 N	BRIDGES -- CROCKET AVE. & 150 W 900 N
78-006		WEEKLY TRAFFIC VOLUMES RECORD
78-007	195 S 100 W	TENNIS COURT - NEXT TO RECREATION CENTER
78-008		KIRKLAND ADDITION ALLEYS
78-009	600 E 1400 N	STREET PROFILE
78-010	SOUTH MAIN	SEWER EXTENSION TO COUNTRY MANOR
79-001	200 N 1100 W	ANNEXATION (PARSON)
79-002	SOUTH MAIN	ANNEXATION (JARDINE)
79-003		
79-004		
79-005	CITY WIDE	TELEMETERING CONTROLS WATER
79-006	1600 E	COLLECTOR ROAD
79-007		CLIFFSIDE STORM DRAIN
79-008		NEW BOOSTER PUMP TO HIGH RESERVOIR
79-011		DAVID CHUGG SURVEY
79-012	950 W 600 N	SERVICE CENTER
79-013	412 W 700 S	WILLOW PARK WELLS
79-014		LAGOONS
79-015		SOUTH EAST BENCH WATER PROJECT
79-016		PARK AVE.
79-017	200 W	200 W RIGHT-OF-WAY DESCRIPTIONS
79-020		WELL APPLICATIONS
79-021	CITY WIDE	MISC. SURVEYS
79-022	CITY WIDE	MISC. SURVEYS
79-023	CITY WIDE	AERIAL CONTROL SURVEY
79-024	1000 N - 1400 N 1000 W	WATER EXTENSION
79-025	1400 N	STORM DRAIN

79-026	SUMAC DR	WATER LINE EASEMENT
79-027	412 W 700 S	WILLOW PARK SURVEY BY WILLIAM HANSEN
79-028	CITY WIDE	MISC. SURVEYS
79-029	1000 W	WATER & SEWER TIE DOWNS ON 1000 W
79-030	CENTER ST	C & G PROFILE
80-001	500-600 N 200 W	BRIDGE DESIGN
80-002		WATER NETWORK MODEL COMPUTER
80-003	300 S 400 E TO RIVER HEIGHTS	STORM DRAIN
80-004		FIRE DEPARTMENT / DRAFTING PIT
80-005	LOGAN CANYON	FOOT BRIDGE AND PARKING AREA AT MOUTH OF CANYON
80-006	300 E 900 N	BID ON CANAL RELOCATION /MORTENSEN
80-007	AVE	C&G IMPROVEMENT DIST
80-008		SEWER LIFT STATION
80-009		POWER LINE EASEMENT @ ORCHARD SUBSTATION
80-010		LOT 3 AND 4 EAST OF RIVER -- Malon Rice Property
80-011	800 W 1000 S	ALTON DAHLE SURVEY
80-012		WILLOW PARK SOUTH SURVEY
80-013		INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT QUESTIONNAIRE FOR LAGOONS
80-014		600 S IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
80-015	WILLOW PARK SOUTH	JS CONSTRUCTION / BERT HARRIS
80-016	300 S - 1000 S US 89/91	WATER MAIN EXTENSION
80-017	ST	WATER MAIN EXTENSION
80-018	CENTER ST	CENTER ST BRIDGE ESTIMATE
80-019	950 W 600 N	SERVICE CENTER IRRIGATION BID
80-021	1000 S 1000 W	C&G PROFILE
80-022	600 S 100 W	C&G PROFILE
80-20	USU	USU PRESSURE IRRIGATION LINE
81-001		ANNEXATION RESOLUTIONS
81-002	950 W 600 N	SERVICE CENTER SPRINKLER SYSTEM
81-003	400 E 1400 N - 1500 N	UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS
81-004		NORTH LOGAN SEWER LINE
81-005	1200 E - 1400 E 1400 N	WATER MAIN EXTENSION
81-006	CENTER ST	CENTER ST BRIDGE ESTIMATE
81-007		SOUTH EAST BENCH RESERVOIR ORIGINAL BEFORE CHANGES
81-008	SOUTH HWY 89/91	ZOLLINGERS ANNEXATION SOUTH STATE HWY
81-009		HUNTER EDUCATION TRAINING FACILITY

Table B-2: Logan 2025 RLS Eligibility Table

	B	C	D	Total
Existing Area Count	377	66	13	456
Percentage	83%	14%	3%	100%
Temple Area Count	77	11	2	90
Percentage	86%	12%	2%	100%
Proposed (Minus Temple) Count	158	36	5	199
Percentage	79%	18%	3%	100%
Whole Proposed Count	235	47	7	289
Percentage	81%	16%	2%	100%

Figure B-3: Existing CSHD Eligibility Summary

Existing Area = 456

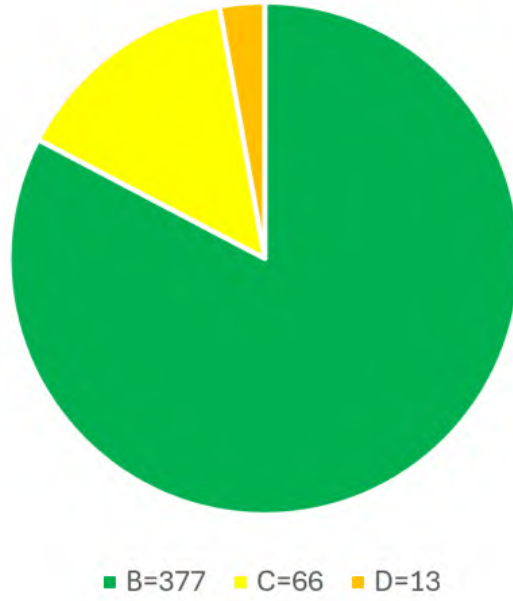
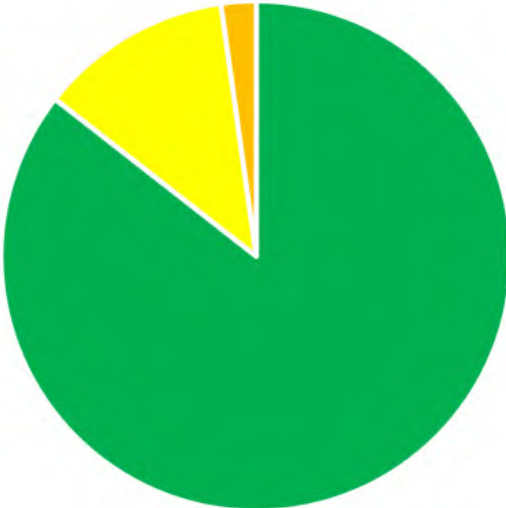


Figure B-4: Temple Area Eligibility Summary

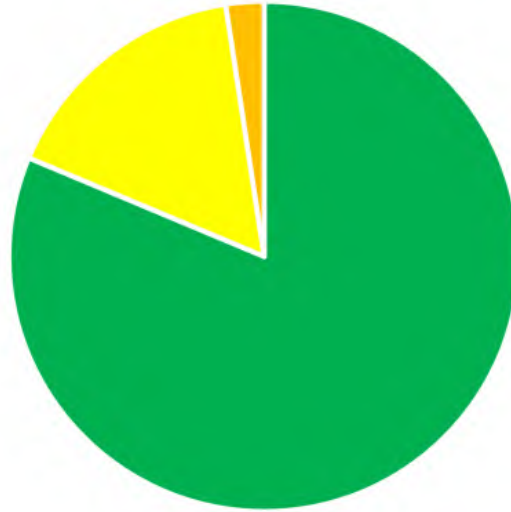
East Temple Area = 90



■ B=77 ■ C=11 ■ D=2

Figure B-5: Full Expansion Area Eligibility Summary

Whole Proposed Area = 289

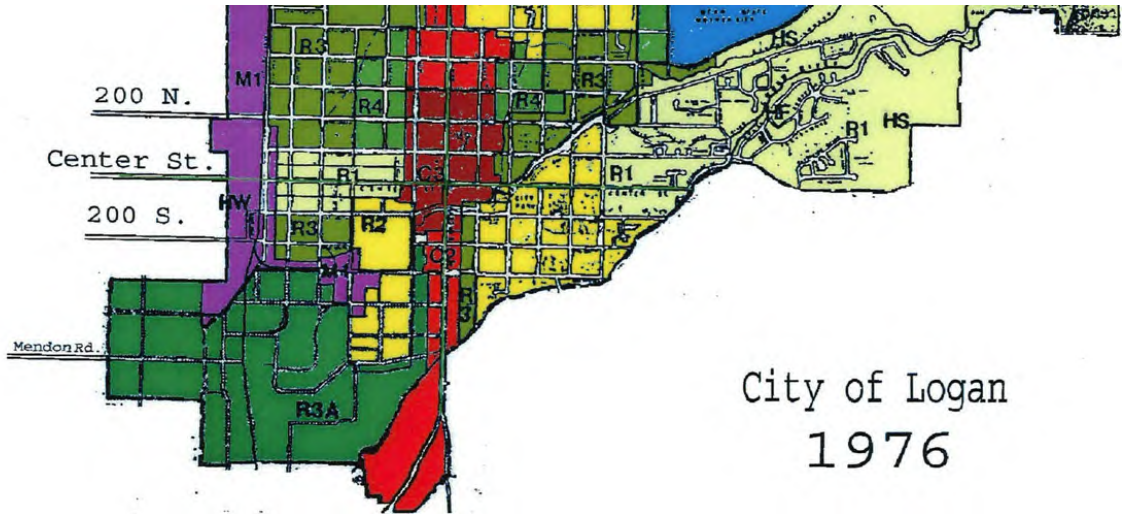


■ B=235 ■ C=47 ■ D=7

Appendix C
Historical Documentation & Preservation Resources

(Includes Exhibits C-1 through C-8)

Exhibit C-1: 1976 Zoning Map



City of Logan
1976

Exhibit C-2: 1968 Zoning Map

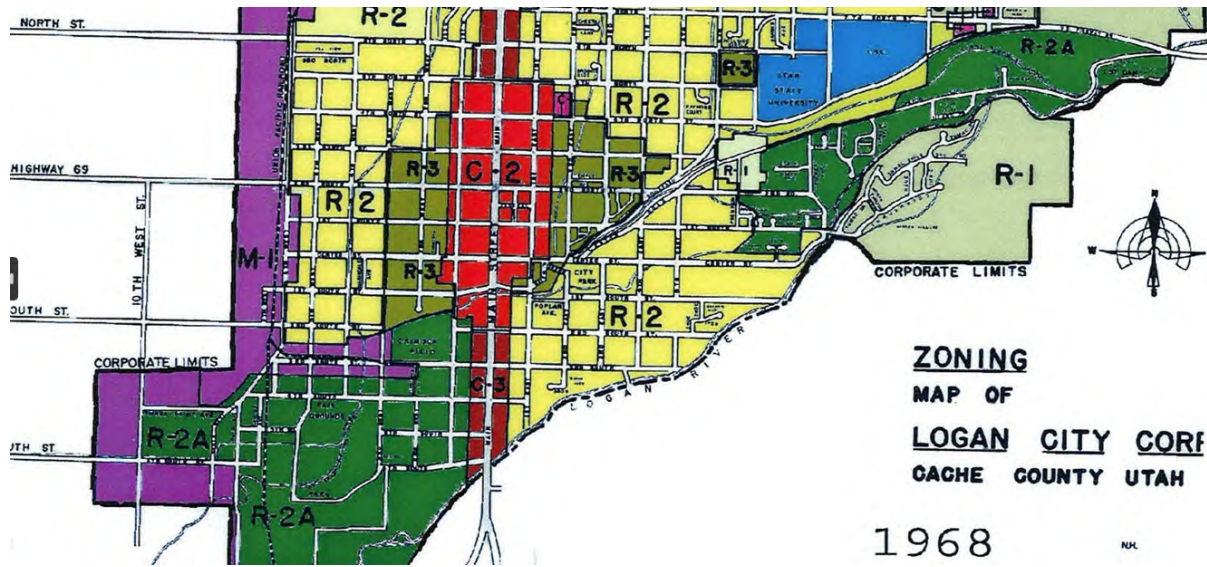


Exhibit C-3: National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form
– Temple Barn – U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park
Service

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received NOV 21 1985

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

NOV 19 1985

1. Name

historic Logan Temple Barn

and or common

2. Location

street & number 368 E. 200 North not for publication

city, town Logan vicinity of

state Utah code 049 county Cache code 005

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A <input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: storage

4. Owner of Property

name Erwin U. Moser

street & number 975 N. 300 East

city, town Logan vicinity of state Utah 84321

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cache County Courthouse

street & number 179 N. Main

city, town Logan state Utah

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Utah Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1971 federal state county local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

city, town Salt Lake City state Utah

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Logan Temple Barn, completed in 1897, is a two-story, square, stone building with a pyramid roof topped with a cupola. The building retains its historical integrity despite alterations on both the exterior and interior. Most, if not all, of those changes were made by about 1925. They include the addition of new windows and doorways in the exterior walls, the addition of the cupola (c.1925), and the alteration of the interior from a barn/carriage house into an automobile garage (c.1919).

The exterior of the building is uniformly shaped with a 36'x36' square plan and a pyramidal roof, but the fenestration varies from wall to wall. Both the north (front) and south (rear) facades have two sets of double wood doors on the first story. The easternmost doorway on the north facade and the westernmost doorway on the south facade are original to the building, as indicated by the stone segmental arches over the openings. The other two doorways were added c.1919, when the building was converted into an automobile garage. Both of those later doorways have concrete lintels. Other openings which also appear to be later additions are the horizontal window on the east facade, the cellar window just below it, and a small opening, now boarded up, on the upper story of the south facade. The west facade is almost residential in appearance with its symmetrical fenestration consisting of a central door flanked by two windows on the main floor. The hayloft door on the upper floor is centered over the door below. The east facade, excluding the later horizontal window, is also virtually symmetrical. It has a central window on the first floor with a hayloft door directly above it on the second floor. A cellar doorway at the southern end of that wall protrudes slightly up into the wall area.

The interior of the building is in poor structural condition and is currently in a general state of disarray. A leaky roof for several years resulted in substantial water damage to many of the floor joists, wall supports, and the stairway. The central bearing wall, which runs north/south, has been weakened by the removal of some of the supports in order to make connecting doorways between the east and west halves. The log joists supporting the main floor are also in poor condition.

Though currently vacant, the building is in the beginning stages of being remodeled into two apartments. A new roof was placed on the building in 1983 in order to protect it from further water damage. At that time two skylights were placed in the south or rear roof slope in order to provide additional light to the upper story. Also at about that same time, the mortar joints on the exterior walls were repointed. The only other work actually completed on the building has been the removal from the interior of some of the water damaged material and some of the accumulated junk that had been stored there for years. The owner intends for the rehab work to comply with the Secretary of Interior Standards in order to take advantage of the tax credits.

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 checked="" 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/		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)		

Specific dates 1897-c.1915 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Completed in 1897, the Logan Temple Barn is historically significant for its role as a support facility for the nearby Logan Temple of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Four regional temples were constructed in Utah during the nineteenth century to provide a place in which the most sacred ordinances of the religion could be performed. The importance of temples to the predominant Mormon population is symbolized in the sacrifice and effort that went into their construction and in the buildings themselves, which rank as some of the most impressive examples of nineteenth century architecture in Utah. Church members attending the temples from outlying communities needed accommodations for both themselves and their animals. This barn is one of only two remaining buildings identified in Utah that were constructed specifically to serve those needs. The Temple Boarding House in Manti provided overnight lodging for temple-goers in central Utah, while the Logan Temple Barn accommodated the carriages and horses of those attending the temple from northern Utah and southern Idaho. The Logan Temple Barn is also architecturally significant as one of only two stone barns identified in Cache Valley, which, as a prominent agricultural region, has a number of large frame barns.

In 1853, six years after settling in the Utah Territory, members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons) began the construction of a temple in Salt Lake City. Although that building was not completed until 1892, three others were built in the territory during the 1870s and '80s. Located in St. George, Manti, and Logan, these temples provided generally complete coverage of the population regions in the state. As consecrated locations for performing the religion's most sacred ordinances, the temples were, and still are, of pre-eminent importance to members of the Mormon Church.

Temple attendance in the first decade after the 1884 dedication of the Logan Temple was restricted because there were no facilities to care for the horses and buggies of those attending the temple. There were hitching posts in front of the temple, but these proved inadequate. On February 2, 1887, the Temple Association applied to the city for the purchase of three acres of land across the street to the east to serve as a stable and wagon yard. The property was surveyed and the city offered to sell it to the church for \$400 per acre. Church officials refused the offer because they felt it was too high. On February 18, 1890, the church offered to buy the land from the city for \$800 per acre, but this time the city refused because it had already offered the land to J.Z. Stewart. In 1893 the church finally obtained title to the land from Stewart for \$4000.

A call went out from church leaders in February 1893 to have 450 perch of rock hauled to the site "to build a barn for the Temple use."¹ On January 11, 1897, a stone barn was completed on the property at a cost of \$1450.² The following summer, corrals and sheds were built to house the animals of those

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Larkin, Melvin A. "The History of the L.D.S. Temple in Logan, Utah. Unpublished thesis, Utah State Agricultural College, 1954.
- Merrill, Melvin C. Utah Pioneer and Apostle Marriner Wood Merrill and His Family. Salt Lake City: Deseret News, 1937.
- Smith, Gerald L. Personal interview with Betsy Finch, Logan, Utah, March 6, 1979.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Logan

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	2	4	3	1	4	5	0	4	6	2	0	4	6	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification Beginning at the NE corner of Lot 21, Block 3, Plat C Logan City Survey; thence W 48 feet, S 54 feet, W 4 feet, S 90 feet, NE'ly along alley to a point S of beginning, N 86.88 feet to beginning.
(tax no. 06-065-0026)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
state		code	county		code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Roger Roper/Historian

organization Utah State Historical Society

date October 1985

street & number 300 Rio Grande

telephone 801-533-6017

city or town Salt Lake City

state Utah 84101

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Kent Powell

title A. Kent Powell, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date November 1, 1985

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

John Andrew Bryan
Keeper of the National Register

date 12-19-85

Attest:

Chief of Registration

date

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Logan Temple Barn
Cache County, Utah

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

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date entered

who came to do ordinance work at the temple.³ The expenses for the barn, sheds, and corrals were apportioned among the stakes of the temple district, which included much of northern Utah and southern Idaho. Patrons were allowed to put up their own hay in the temple barn, which they fed to their animals when they attended the temple.

By 1915, the barn, corrals and shed fell into disuse because of the increased popularity of the automobile, so the church decided to sell much of the three-acre parcel for building lots. The barn, surrounded by approximately one-third acre of land, was retained until 1919, at which time it was sold to Dr. Thomas B. Budge. Budge remodeled the building into a mechanics garage to service the automobiles of doctors working at the nearby Utah-Idaho Hospital, later known as the William Budge Memorial Hospital.⁴ The remodeling included inserting an additional garage door on both the north and south facades of the barn. The interior was also modified to accommodate the new use. Probably at about that same time, a one-story frame, garage-like structure was built on the west half of the south wall.⁵ Only the concrete foundation of that addition remains today. The pigeon house cupola that sits atop the barn was also added by Budge c. 1925.⁶

The effect of these alterations on the integrity of the barn is mitigated by their age, at least 60 years old, and their overall minor impact on the building's appearance. All of the new openings are in keeping with the scale of the original openings, though they do create considerably different facades than what were originally on the building. Unaltered elements of the building are its basic form (with the minor exception of the cupola), the original window and door openings, and the stone on the exterior walls. Despite the alterations, the building maintains its historical integrity.

The original openings on the building indicate that it may have been divided into three major sections: a hay loft in the upper story, a carriage shed and/or horse barn on the east half of the main floor, and a residence or office on the west half of the main floor. The original double doorways on the north and south sides both open into the eastern half of the building, indicating its use as a carriage shed. A central bearing wall divides that section from the supposed residential or office section on the west. The house-like facade of the west wall gives rise to the assumption that that part of the building served a purpose other than animal care and hay storage. Perhaps it was used as an office or living quarters for the caretaker of the three-acre facility, which included the barn and the now demolished animal sheds and corrals.

Remodeling plans, currently underway, call for the creation of a pair of two-story apartments in the building. The central bearing wall will serve as the divider between the two units. The plans are arranged in such a way that no new window or door openings will be cut into the walls. Neither will there be a need for any additions to the exterior.

Though there are numerous large frame barns in Cache Valley, the Logan Temple Barn is one of only two stone barns identified in the area. The other stone

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
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Continuation sheet Logan Temple Barn
Cache County, Utah

Item number 8

Page 3

barn, a smaller, gable roof building, is located in Wellsville.⁷ A thorough study of stone barns in Utah has not yet been conducted, but it is known that there are relatively few stone barns in the state. There are numerous examples of stone granaries in Utah, but those differ from the barns in terms of both their size and their use.

The Logan Temple Barn was documented by the Historical American Building Survey in the early 1970s.

Notes

¹Melvin C. Merrill, ed., Utah Pioneer and Apostle Marriner Wood Merrill and His Family, p. 161. A perch is a unit of measure in stonework equal to 24.75 cubic feet, or 1'x1.5'x16.5'.

²Melvin A. Larkin, "The History of the L.D.S. Temple in Logan, Utah," pp. 156-157, as taken from "Logan Temple Association" Minutes, pp. 196, 198; Merrill, p. 161.

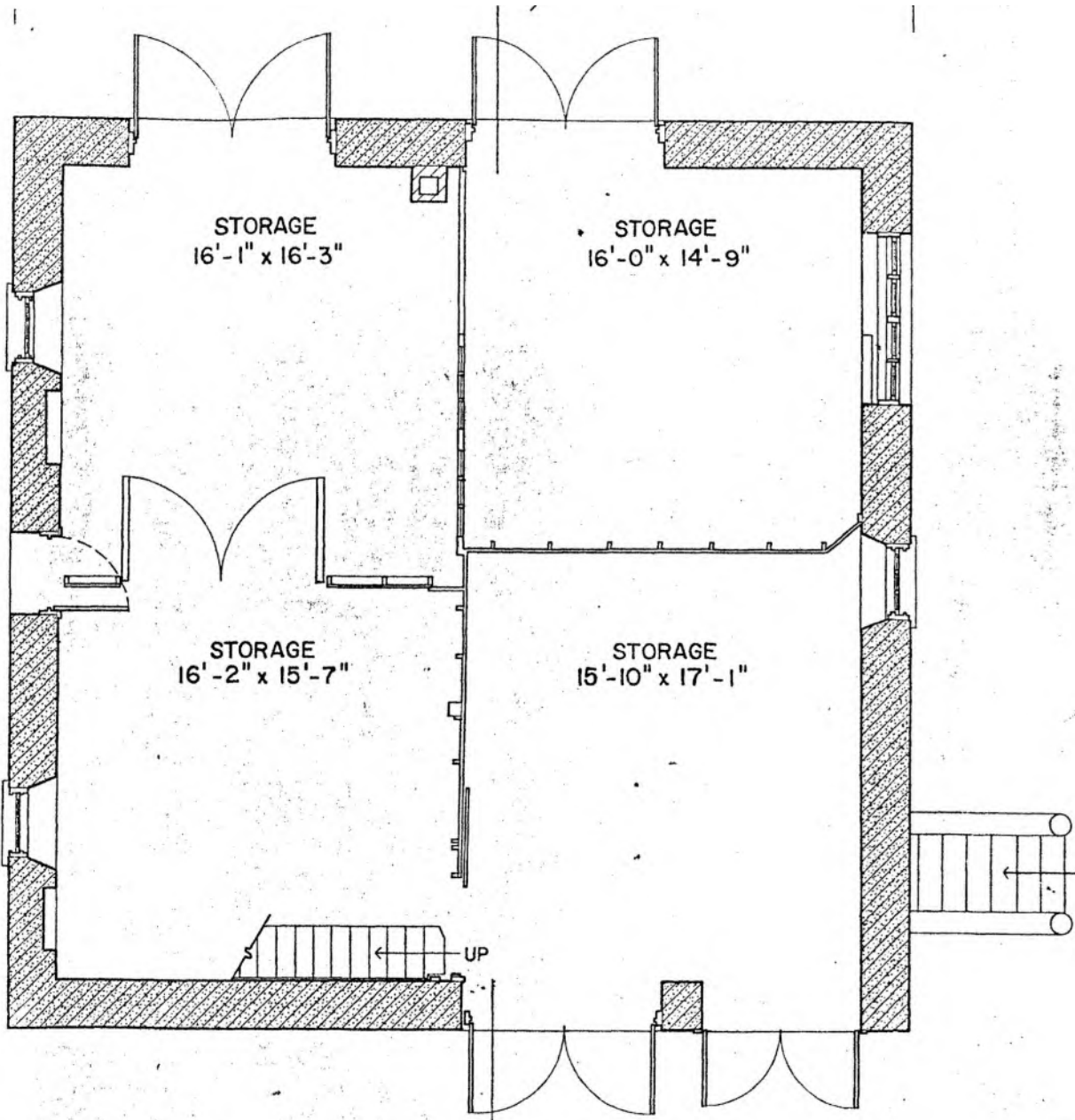
³Merrill, p. 219.

⁴Gerald L. Smith, personal interview with Betsy Finch, March 6, 1979.

⁵Sanborn Insurance Maps, Logan, Utah, 1930. Sanborn Maps first covered this block in 1930, so it certain that the addition was built by at least then.

⁶Gerald L. Smith.

⁷That barn is located behind the house at 73 S. Center in Wellsville.

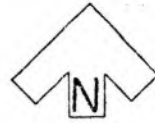


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

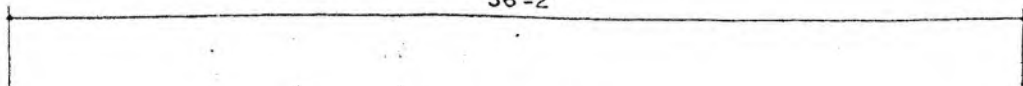
SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"

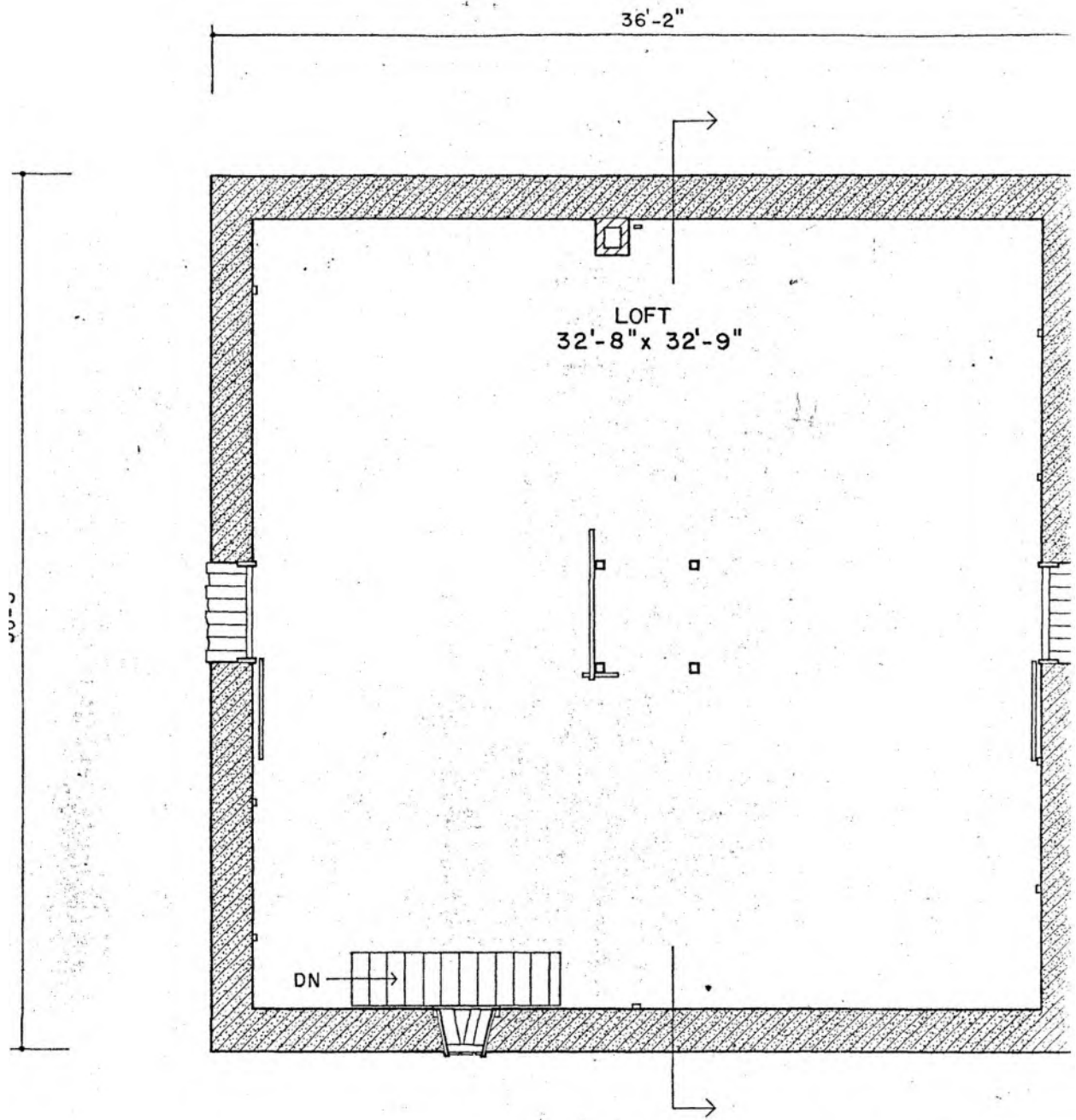
Logan Temple Barn
Logan, Cache County, Utah

HABS drawings
1974



36'-2"





SECOND FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE : 3/16" = 1' - 0"

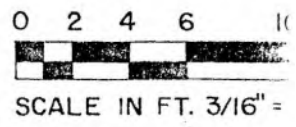


Exhibit C-4: Utah Historic Preservation Tax Credit Fact Sheet –
Utah SHPO, 2022



The Utah Historic Preservation Tax Credit

<http://ushpo.utah.gov/shpo/financial-incentives/>

What is the Utah Historic Preservation Tax Credit?

A 20 % non-refundable state income tax credit for the rehabilitation of historic buildings that are used as owner-occupied residences or residential rentals. Twenty percent of all* qualified rehabilitation costs may be subtracted from taxes owed on your Utah income or corporate franchise tax.

Example: \$22,000 in qualified rehabilitation costs = \$4,400 state income tax credit

Does my building qualify?

Buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places, which, after rehabilitation, are used as a residence(s) qualify. The credit is not available for any property used for commercial purposes including hotels or bed-and-breakfasts. (If the historic B&B is also owner-occupied, this portion of the rehabilitation may qualify.) The building does not need to be listed in the National Register at the beginning of the project, but a complete National Register nomination must be submitted when the project is finished. The property must be officially listed in the National Register within three years of the approval of the completed project. Staff of the Historic Preservation Office can evaluate the eligibility of your building and provide instructions on nomination requirements.

*What rehabilitation work qualifies?

The work may include interior and/or exterior repair, rehabilitation or restoration, including historic, decorative, and structural elements as well as mechanical systems. All of the proposed, on-going or completed work must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (Standards) and be approved by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Depending on the historic conditions and the specifics of the proposed rehab work, some examples of eligible work items include:



before

after

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repairing/upgrading windows • Repointing masonry • Repairing or replacing roofs • New floor and wall coverings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pointing walls, trim, etc. • Refinishing floors, handrails, etc. • Electrical updates • New furnace, A/C, boiler, etc. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plumbing repairs and fixtures • Reconstructing historic porches • Compatible new kitchens & baths • Architectural, engineering, and permit fees |
|---|---|--|

What work does not qualify?

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase price of building • New additions • Work on outbuildings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase and installation of moveable furnishings (window coverings, rugs, furniture, etc.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site work (landscaping, sidewalks, fences, driveways, etc.) |
|---|---|---|

All of the work must meet the *Standards*, or the tax credit cannot be taken on any portion of the work. A complete application should be submitted to the SHPO as early as possible. The state law requires application and approval by the SHPO prior to completion of the project.

Photographs showing all areas of work (interior and exterior) prior to the beginning of the rehabilitation and any construction drawings or other technical information necessary to completely understand the proposed project are also required as part of the application.

It is strongly recommended that the application be submitted before starting work to ensure that it meets the *Standards*. Any work begun without prior SHPO approval is done at the owner's own risk. Once work is underway, changes to bring the project into conformance with the *Standards* can be difficult, expensive, or occasionally impossible to make.

How much money must I spend to qualify?

Total rehabilitation expenditures must exceed \$10,000. The purchase price of the building and any donated labor cannot be included. The project must be completed within 36 months of your project preapproval. (There is no limit to subsequent \$10,000+ projects; separate applications are required.)

When can I claim the credit?

The credit may be taken for the tax year in final approval is given by the SHPO. A unique certification number will be issued to the owner at that time. Credit amounts greater than the amount of tax due in that year may be carried forward up to five years.

Are there any restrictions placed on my building?

All work done to the building during the rehabilitation project, and for three years following the certification of the project, must meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. Please consult with the State Historic Preservation Office if you have any questions.

What if I already have approval from my local Landmarks Commission?

The local review process will be helpful to tax credit application process but state law requires application to the State Historic Preservation Office. Local preservation commissions sometimes have different requirements and other considerations than the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. To qualify for the state tax credit, all of the work must meet the *Standards* and receive state approval.

How do I claim the tax credit?

After the work is completed and certified, the SHPO will provide you with a TC-40H tax form with instructions for calculating your credit. Do not submit this form with your tax return; keep it and all related documents with your tax records. If you carryforward any excess tax credit, you must attach a copy of the original TC-40H form, with the new carryforward amount, to your subsequent tax return(s). Carryforward amounts must be applied against tax due before the application of any historic preservation tax credits earned in the current year and on a first-earned, first-used basis. Please consult with the State Tax Commission (801/297-2200) if you have any questions. Original records supporting the credit claimed must be maintained for three years following the date the return was filed claiming the credit.

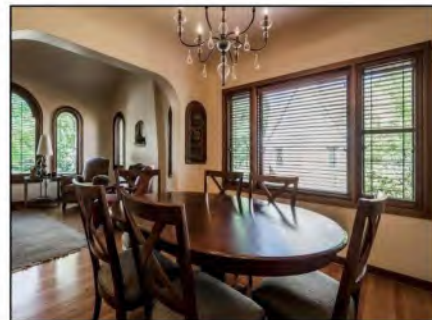
For more information or a state tax credit application contact:

Amber Anderson (amberanderson@utah.gov or 801/245-7277)
Utah State Historic Preservation Office
3760 S. Highland Drive
Millcreek, UT 84106

Additional local preservation requirements may also apply.
Contact your city or county government for more information:

Salt Lake City Landmark Commission 801/535-6189 or
www.slcgov.com/ced/hlc
Park City Planning Department 435/615-5060
Ogden Planning Department 801/629-8930

For a list of preservation contractors see Preservation Utah's Directory:
<https://preservationutah.org/resources/tools-for-property-owners/ut-preservation-directory>



For tax-related questions contact:
Utah State Tax Commission
Technical Research Unit at 801/297-2200

Exhibit C-5: Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit Fact Sheet –
Utah SHPO, 2022

Federal Historic Building Rehabilitation Tax Credit

<https://ushpo.utah.gov/shpo/financial-incentives>
<https://www.nps.gov/tps/tax-incentives.htm>



What is the Federal Historic Building Rehabilitation Tax Credit?

A 20% non-refundable federal income tax credit for the rehabilitation of historic buildings that are used as income-producing properties, including commercial or residential rental use. Twenty percent of all qualified rehabilitation costs may be subtracted from taxes owed on your federal income or corporate franchise tax.

Example: \$75,000 in qualified rehabilitation costs = \$15,000 federal income tax *credit* (not just a deduction)

Does my building qualify?

Buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places, which, after rehabilitation, are used as a business or other income-producing purpose qualify. The building does not need to be listed in the National Register at the beginning of the project, but a *preliminary determination of significance* must be issued by the National Park Service (NPS) prior to project approval and a complete National Register nomination must be submitted in a timely manner. Staff of the State Historic Preservation Office can evaluate the eligibility of your building and provide instructions on nomination requirements.



before (top) and after (bottom)

What rehabilitation work qualifies?

The work may include interior and/or exterior repair, rehabilitation or restoration, including historic, decorative, and structural elements as well as mechanical systems. All of the proposed, on-going or completed work must meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (Standards) and be approved by the National Park Service (NPS). Depending on the historic conditions and the specifics of the proposed rehab work, some examples of eligible work items include:

- Repairing/upgrading windows
- Repointing masonry
- Repairing or replacing roofs
- New floor and wall coverings
- Painting walls, trim, etc.
- Refinishing floors, handrails, etc.
- Electrical updates
- New furnace A/C boiler, etc.
- Plumbing repairs and fixtures
- Reconstructing historic porches
- Compatible new kitchens & baths
- Architectural, engineering & permit fees

What work does not qualify?

- Purchase price of building
- New Additions
- Purchase and installation of moveable furnishings or equipment (window coverings, refrigerators, etc.)
- Site work (landscaping, sidewalks, fences, driveways, etc.)
- Other items as determined by the IRS

The National Park Service requires that you work through us (the State Historic Preservation Office, or SHPO) on your application. You should submit the first two sections of the NPS's three-part application to us as early as possible.

Photographs showing all areas of work (interior and exterior) prior to the beginning of the rehabilitation and any construction drawings or other technical information necessary to completely understand the proposed project are also required as part of the application.

It is strongly recommended that the application be submitted before starting work to ensure that it meets the *Standards*. Any work begun without prior NPS approval is done at the owner's own risk. Once work is underway, changes to bring the project into conformance with the *Standards* can be difficult, expensive, or occasionally impossible to make.

How much money must I spend to qualify?

The Federal program requires your project to meet the "Substantial Rehabilitation Test." This requires you to be re-spending the greater of your building's "adjusted basis" or \$5,000, typically within a 24 month measuring period of your choosing. A 60 month measuring period may be available if your project meets certain requirements (consult with SHPO early if you think you might need this). The formula for calculating "adjusted basis" is A - B - C + D, where A = purchase price of the property, B = the cost of the land at the time of purchase, C = depreciation taken for an income-producing property, and D = cost of any capital improvements made since purchase.

<p>Example 1 (a recent purchase):</p> <p>\$130,000 (purchase price) - \$33,000 (land) = \$97,000 (adjusted basis)</p> <p>Rehabilitation expenses must exceed the adjusted basis (\$97,000).</p>	<p>Example 2 (long-time ownership):</p> <p>\$130,000 (purchase price) - \$70,000 (depreciation) - \$33,000 (land) + \$15,000 (capital improvements) = \$42,000 (adjusted basis)</p> <p>Rehabilitation expenses must exceed the adjusted basis (\$42,000).</p>
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As long as your project meets the Substantial Rehabilitation Test, you can claim costs prior to your selected measuring period and up through the end of the year in which your measuring period ends. Your project does not have to be finished within the 24 or 60 month window, but the building does have to be placed "back in service" before you can claim the credit. Fees are charged by the NPS to process parts of the federal historic rehabilitation tax credit application, except for projects under \$80,000. For more information on the fee structure, see: <https://www.nps.gov/tps/tax-incentives/app-process/fees.htm>

Are there any restrictions placed on my building?

All work done to the building during the rehabilitation project, and for five years following the certification of the project, must meet the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation*. Unapproved changes within that five year post-project period could result in recapture of the tax credit by the IRS.

Similarly, you must keep the building for at least five years from the date you complete the project. The tax credit recapture amount ranges from 100% if the building is sold within the first year, to 20% if it is sold within the fifth year.

For more information or application instructions contact:
 Amber Anderson (amberanderson@utah.gov or 801/245-7277)
 Utah State Historic Preservation Office
 3760 S. Highland Drive
 Millcreek, UT 84106

Additional local preservation requirements may also apply. Contact your city or county government for more information.

For tax-related questions, see:
 *<https://www.irs.gov/businesses/small-businesses-self-employed/tax-aspects-of-the-historic-preservation-tax-incentives-faqs>
 *<https://www.nps.gov/tps/tax-incentives/before-apply/qualified-expenses.htm>

For a list of preservation contractors see Preservation Utah's Directory:
 *<https://preservationutah.org/resources/tools-for-property-owners/ut-preservation-directory>



before (top) and after (bottom)

Exhibit C-6: National Register Benefits & Restrictions – Utah
SHPO, May 2023

National Register Benefits and Restrictions

UTAH STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE



The National Register of Historic Places is the official federal list of properties that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, and engineering. This is primarily an honorific designation intended to recognize important buildings, structures, and sites and to encourage their preservation. The following benefits and "restrictions" apply to National Register-listed properties.

Benefits

- **Recognition:** Owners may purchase, through the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), an official plaque that can be placed on the building. (See SHPO contact information below.)
- **Rehabilitation Tax Credits:** The State Historic Preservation Office administers tax credit programs that can save building owners 20 percent of the cost of rehabilitating their National Register-listed buildings. There is a state income tax credit for residential buildings and a federal income tax credit for "income-producing" buildings (commercial or residential rental). Requirements include submitting a short application form and performing only work that meets appropriate rehab standards. Visit the SHPO tax credit website: <https://history.utah.gov/shpo/financial-incentives/>, or contact the SHPO directly for details about these programs.
- **Grants:** The very limited grants that might be available are usually channeled through local historic preservation commissions. Contact your local commission or the SHPO for information about what might be available. Keep in mind, however, that in most instances, grants are not readily available, or if they are the grant amounts are quite small (usually less than \$5,000).
- **Loans:** The Preservation Utah, a statewide non-profit organization, administers loan programs for historic buildings. Contact them for details: <https://preservationutah.org> or (801) 533-0858.
- **Building Code Leniency:** Officially designated historic buildings may not have to comply with all building code requirements. Chapter 34 of both the *Uniform Building Code* and the *International Building Code* and chapters 4-6 of the *Uniform Code for Building Conservation* provide direction for local building officials in accommodating some of the non-code-complying features of older buildings.
- **Local Zoning Variance:** Most communities have provisions that allow designated historic buildings to be used for purposes other than what the zone otherwise requires (e.g. a bed-and-breakfast in a historic home in a residential neighborhood). The choice of alternative uses is usually limited in order to protect the neighbors from radically incompatible uses, but several reasonable options are allowed.
- **Rehabilitation Advice:** The SHPO has an experienced staff of preservation specialists who can answer questions about historic building restoration: basic dos and don'ts, rehab techniques, products, qualified contractors, and so forth. Much of this information is available on the SHPO website: <https://history.utah.gov/shpo/preservation/>

Restrictions

Contrary to some rumors, there are **no restrictions** associated with National Register listing. Owners do not have to open their buildings to the public, nor do they need anyone's approval for anything they do to their buildings. National Register listing does not affect the property taxes or how the buildings may be used.

Local preservation ordinances, where present, may have some implication for buildings listed on **local** registers, but the local register process is entirely separate from the National Register process. Most cities in Utah do not impose restrictions on historic building owners; those that do usually limit their control to the exterior. Contact your local planning department to see what, if any, rules may apply to local historic register designation.

Additional information

Cory Jensen
Utah State Historic Preservation Office
3760 South Highland Drive
Salt Lake City, UT 84106
coryjensen@utah.gov
Or Visit Our Web Site: <https://ushpo.utah.gov/shpo/national-register/>
National Register website: <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/index.htm>

(05/2023)

Exhibit C-7: Historic District Fact Sheet – Utah SHPO, March
2022

Historic District Fact Sheet

UTAH STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE



What is a historic district?

- An area or neighborhood that has a concentration of historic buildings (typically 50 years or older) which retain their architectural integrity and represent an important aspect of the city's history (periods of growth, historic architectural styles, etc.).
- There are two levels of historic districts--local register and National Register of Historic Places. A district may be listed on either the National or local registers or both.

What is required for designating a historic district?

- "Reconnaissance level survey" (RLS) documentation is required for all proposed districts. This involves photographing and mapping all buildings in the district, recording their basic characteristics (such as style, materials, plan, and estimated age), and assessing whether or not they contribute to the historic character of the district. This information is all entered in our computerized data base. Professional architectural historians must conduct these surveys.
- Historical research is recommended, but not required, for each of the "contributing" buildings in the district. We recommend following our "intensive level survey" (ILS) guidelines, which require completion of the state historic site form. If it is impractical to research all of the contributing buildings, then at least a reasonable sample of buildings in the district should be researched. The sample should include buildings that represent the various periods of construction, architectural styles, and historic themes embodied by the district.
- An historical overview of the entire district is also needed. This should be based on the architectural survey of the district (RLS), the individual house histories (ILS) and other local history information. The purpose of the overview is twofold: (1) to provide a basic background history of the area; and (2) to justify the significance of the district. You must prove that this neighborhood is a significant representative of the community's past in order to qualify it for listing on the National Register. For National Register districts, you must complete the National Register form. We recommend the same form or something similar for local register districts.
- A map of the district should be provided. The map should show the boundaries of the district and each building in the district, with the contributing buildings shaded in or somehow distinguished from the non-contributing buildings. The reconnaissance survey will generate this type of map. Having the map completed early in the process will often help in determining district boundaries, since you can see at a glance where the concentrations of contributing buildings are.

03/2022

What are the implications of historic district designation?

- National Register--One of the primary benefits of National Register designation is simply the increase of neighborhood pride. There may also be financial benefits. Foremost is the 20 percent state tax credit for owners who rehabilitate residential buildings. Rehabilitation costs must exceed \$10,000 and all work must be approved in advance by the State Historic Preservation Office. Twenty percent of the rehab costs can be taken as a tax credit applied to the building owner's state income taxes. For example, a building owner who spends \$20,000 on a historic house rehab could claim a \$4,000 tax credit.

Contrary to popular belief, there are no restrictions that come with National Register listing. Property owners retain all of their rights to alter, demolish, or preserve their buildings as they see fit. Developers are not prohibited by National Register designation either. The only restrictions and controls in a historic district are those imposed by the city.

- Local Register--Most smaller cities have few if any restrictions or regulations regarding their historic districts. Some cities (Salt Lake, Ogden, Provo and Park City for example) require pre-approval by their historic preservation commissions (landmark committees) of changes made to the exterior of any buildings in the district. They often have printed design guidelines to help building owners understand in advance what types of exterior work are approvable. These cities may also have the power to delay or even prevent the demolition of historic properties.

Sites designated to a local register can be given more leniency in complying with certain building code requirements and can often qualify more easily for conditional use permits. Contact your city planning department to find out the details regarding your city register.

- In summary, historic district designation is usually a positive step for an area. It tends to help stabilize a neighborhood, stimulate increased owner-occupancy by making it a more distinct and desirable place to live, and generate increased property values as buildings are rehabilitated through use of historic preservation tax credits. These beneficial effects vary, of course, depending on the area and the economy at the time. Overall, however, historic district designation has produced positive results both in Utah and throughout the country.

Additional Information

Cory Jensen
National Register Coordinator
Utah State Historic Preservation Office
coryjensen@utah.gov
(801) 245-7242
Or Visit Our Website: <https://ushpo.utah.gov/>
National Register Website: <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/index.htm>

03/2022

Exhibit C-8: Public Engagement Statistical Summary – Prepared
by Consultant Team as part of the 2025 RLS Update

HISTORIC DISTRICT INCLUSION

STATISTICAL DATA SUMMARY

Profits Through Preservation

(Technical Report Parts 1-2 and Summary Report)

These reports quantify the economic impact of historic preservation in Utah, with robust statistical support.

Key Statistics and Data

- **\$717.8 million** in annual spending from visitors to Utah heritage sites/events
Summary Report, p. 5, 27
- In the last 20 years, over **1,100 historic residential properties** have been rehabilitated while using the 20% Historic Tax Credit Program. This represents a private-sector investment of nearly **\$120 million**.
Summary Report, p. 23
- **\$198.4 million** in wages generated through preservation projects using tax credits
Summary Report, p. 3, 27
- **\$177.3 million** invested via the Federal Historic Tax Credit
Summary Report, p. 2, 27
- **\$119.3 million** invested through Utah's State Historic Tax Credit
Summary Report, p. 2, 27
- **7.3 million** visitors annually to Utah heritage sites
Summary Report, p. 5
- **7,313 jobs** supported by heritage tourism
Summary Report, p. 6, 27
- **4,969 jobs** from tax credit-supported rehabilitation projects
Summary Report, p. 3, 27
- **2,470 housing units** rehabilitated through the Utah tax credit
Summary Report, p. 27

- **33% increase in downtown sales** in Mt. Pleasant after Main Street designation
Summary Report, p. 21, 27
- **100% of Utah historic districts** studied had **lower foreclosure rates** than other neighborhoods during economic downturns
Summary Report, p. 13, 27
- **Rehabilitation vs. Demolition Waste**: 50 tons vs. 350 tons of waste per average home
Summary Report, p. 16, 27
- **Energy Efficiency Comparison**: Commercial buildings constructed before 1920 consume roughly the **same energy per square foot** as those built after 2000, due to inherent design advantages (thermal mass, daylighting, natural ventilation)
Summary Report, p. 15

National Register Benefits & Restrictions (SHPO)

This document outlines the practical implications—benefits and minimal obligations—of National Register (NR) listing.

Key Points and Benefits

- **20% Federal Tax Credit** for rehabilitation of income-producing properties
- **State Tax Credit** for 20% of eligible expenses on residential properties
- **Preservation Utah loans** available for registered historic buildings
- **Relaxed building codes**: Designated properties may not have to comply with all building code requirements --Chapter 34 of *Uniform Building Code* and *International Building Code* / Chapters 4-6 *Uniform Code for Building Conservation*.
- **Zoning flexibility/Incentives**: NR properties may qualify for use variances (e.g., B&Bs), etc. depending on the particular city and preservation/zoning codes. *See Logan City Planning & Zoning Staff for specific zoning exceptions or incentives.*
- **Access to SHPO consulting and design assistance** for free

Source: *National Register Benefits & Restrictions, Utah SHPO*

Architectural Survey Data for LOGAN CENTER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Property Address		Street Name	OutBuilding			Yr. Built	Plan Type	Original Use	Dominant Style	Dominant Material	Comments
House No.	Dir.		Eval Code	C	NC						
28 1/2	N	100 EAST	C	0	0	1966	OTHER APT./HOTEL PLAN	MULTIPLE DWELLING	NEO-COLONIAL	REGULAR BRICK	ADDRESS: 28 1/2 N; RECENTLY UPDATED; IN HD
30	N	100 EAST	B	1	0	1953	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	BUSINESS/OFFICE	POST-WWII: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	LOOKS RESIDENTIAL, BUT COMMERCIAL ON 1955 SANBORN,
38 1/2	N	100 EAST	C	0	1	1975	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	MULTIPLE DWELLING	POST-WAR COLONIAL REV. (Primarily	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	ADDRESS: 38 1/2 N; NEW WINDOWS
52	N	100 EAST	B	0	0	1928	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	HOSPITAL	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	TABERNACLE SQUARE APTS IN 2011
52 1/2	N	100 EAST	B	0	0	1932	OTHER APT./HOTEL PLAN	MULTIPLE DWELLING	EARLY 20TH C.: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	ADDRESS 52 1/2 N; IN HD
78	N	100 EAST	B	0	0	1919	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #238
80	N	100 EAST	B	1	0	1928	DOUBLE HOUSE	MULTIPLE DWELLING	ARTS & CRAFTS	STRIATED BRICK	ADDRESS: 78 1/2 N; BRICK VENEER, RAISED BSMT; NICE GARAGE
88	N	100 EAST	B	0	0	1931	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	ORIGINAL WINDOWS
90	N	100 EAST	B	0	0	1930	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	LIBRARY	NEOCLASSICAL	STRIATED BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #240, CLINIC, CHINESE BAPTIST CHURCH
110	N	100 EAST	C	0	0	1925	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	MULTIPLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STRIATED BRICK	NOW LAW OFFICE; SITE #179; ALTERED; BUILT OR REMODEL 1953?
129	N	100 EAST	B	0	0	1904	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	BUILT 1901-1904; SITE #173; LE NONNE RESTAURANT IN 2025
130	N	100 EAST	B	0	0	1897	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	SITE #180; NOW COFFEE SHOP
132	N	100 EAST	B	0	0	1921	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STUCCO/PLASTER	ADDRESS: 130 1/2 N; TWO UNITS
138	N	100 EAST	B	0	0	1897	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	ALTERED TO SUNRISE CYCLERY; METAL ROOF & ADDITION; SITE #181
145	N	100 EAST	B	0	0	1975	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	SPECIALTY STORE	CLASSICAL: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #172; CONNECTED TO 70 E FEDERAL AVE; NOT ON 1955 SANBORN
146	N	100 EAST	B	0	0	1897	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	LEILANI SALON & SPA; METAL ROOF; SITE #182; GARAGE DEMO'D?
154	N	100 EAST	B	0	0	1894	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	WOOD:OTHER/UN DEF.	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #183; GARAGE
168	N	100 EAST	B	0	0	1899	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #184; RECEPTION CTR ADDITION IN REAR NOT VISIBLE
182	N	100 EAST	B	0	0	1971	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	BUSINESS/OFFICE	POST-WAR MODERN	CONCRETE BLOCK (c.1900+,	ONE-STORY IN REAR; PARCEL ADDRESS: 180; ALSO 182 & 184 N
202	N	100 EAST	B	0	0	1900	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SIDE ADDITION, NOW APTS 202-208 N

EVALUATION CODES: B ELIGIBLE/CONTRIBUTING
D OUT-OF-PERIOD. C INELIG./NON-CONTRIBUTING
U UNDETERMINED. X DEMOLISHED

Architectural Survey Data for LOGAN CENTER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Property Address			OutBuilding				Yr. Built	Plan Type	Original Use	Dominant Style	Dominant Material	Comments
House No.	Dir.	Street Name	Eval Code	C	NC							
220	N	100 EAST	B	1	0	1909	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	SHINGLE SIDING	GARAGE; MORNINGSIDE SCHOOL IN 2025	
9	S	100 EAST	B	0	0	1937	DOUBLE HOUSE	MULTIPLE DWELLING	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	STRIATED BRICK	NOW DUPLEX; SITE #585	
11	S	100 EAST	B	0	1	1899	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #586; BUNGALOW PORCH c. 1920	
19	S	100 EAST	B	0	0	1939	DOUBLE HOUSE	MULTIPLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #587	
21	S	100 EAST	B	1	0	1939	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #588 GARAGE	
27	S	100 EAST	B	0	1	1902	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #589; BASEMENT ACCESS?	
53	E	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1935	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	SPECIALTY STORE	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	MAJOR ALTERATIONS; SITE #178B; REAR ADDITION: 106 N CHURCH ST; YEAR	
55	E	100 NORTH	C	0	0	1920	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	BUSINESS/OFFICE	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #168; MAJOR ALTS C. 1975; FORMER UNDERTAKER; OFFICE SUITES 1990	
67	E	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1952	1-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #177	
69	E	100 NORTH	B	1	0	1904	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #176; 2011 EPISCOPAL CHURCH OFFICES; 2025 LOGAN PRIDE OFFICE	
85	E	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1909	CHURCH/MEETINGHO USE	RELIGIOUS FACILITY	VICTORIAN GOTHIC	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #174-#175; ORIG FILE MISSING 12/05; MAJOR ADD'N 2003; STATE REGISTER	
89	E	100 NORTH	X	0	0	1910	1-PART BLOCK	CHURCH-RELATED RESID	OTHER/UNCLEAR STYLE	REGULAR BRICK	RECTORY	
107	E	100 NORTH	B	1	0	1909	FOURSQUARE (BOX) (1900-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	NEOCLASSICAL	BRICK:OTHER/UN DEF.	SITE #206; GARAGE	
109	E	100 NORTH	B	1	0	1914	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #205	
112	E	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1964	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	CLINIC	MODERN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #241; ON SLOPE; NICE EXAMPLE OF MODERN	
131	E	100 NORTH	B	1	0	1949	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	POST-WWII: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #204	
139	E	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1894	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	SHINGLE SIDING	SITE #203	
146	E	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1926	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STRIATED BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #242; BRICK VENEER	
156	E	100 NORTH	X	1	0	1912	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #243 GARAGE	
163	E	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1973	OTHER APT./HOTEL PLAN	MULTIPLE DWELLING	MODERN: OTHER	WOOD:OTHER/UN DEF.	SITE #200, 201, 202; ALSO 169 E, 165E, 167 E; TWIN PINES CONDOS	

EVALUATION CODES: B ELIGIBLE/CONTRIBUTING
D OUT-OF-PERIOD. C INELIG./NON-CONTRIBUTING
U UNDETERMINED. X DEMOLISHED

Architectural Survey Data for LOGAN CENTER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Property House No.	Address Dir.	Street Name	OutBuilding			Yr. Built	Plan Type	Original Use	Dominant Style	Dominant Material	Comments
			Eval Code	C	NC						
165	E	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1972	OTHER APT./HOTEL PLAN	MULTIPLE DWELLING	MODERN: OTHER	WOOD:OTHER/UN DEF.	SITE #200, 201, 202; ALSO 163 E, 165 E, 167 E; TWIN PINES CONDOS
169	E	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1972	OTHER APT./HOTEL PLAN	MULTIPLE DWELLING	MODERN: OTHER	WOOD:OTHER/UN DEF.	SITE #200, 201, 202; ALSO 163 E, 165 E, 167 E; TWIN PINES CONDOS
172	E	100 NORTH	B	0	1	1915	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	ARTS & CRAFTS	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #244; CONTRIBUTING GARAGE DEMOD; NEW BARN
175	E	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1951	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	POST-WWII: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #199; EATING DISORDER CLINIC
178	E	100 NORTH	B	0	1	1912	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	ARTS & CRAFTS	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #245; GARAGE NOW ATTACHED
191	E	100 NORTH	B	1	0	1902	FOURSQUARE (BOX) (1900-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #198A AND 198C; NEWER PORCH?
192	E	100 NORTH	B	1	0	1916	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	PRAIRIE SCHOOL	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #246; GARAGE
210	E	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1937	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	STRIATED BRICK	CLIPPED GABLE; BELOW GRADE GARAGE; SIDE PORCH FACES 200 EAST;
220	E	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1939	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	STRIATED BRICK	ATTACHED GARAGE IN REAR
234	E	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1936	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	STACKED-BASKETWEAVE BOND; ADDITIONS
242	E	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1941	EARLY RANCH WITH GARAGE (Late 1940s -	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY RANCH (GEN.)	STRIATED BRICK	NICE CORNER WINDOW; ATTACHED GARAGE IN REAR
250	E	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1935	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH TUDOR	STRIATED BRICK	ATTACHED GARAGE IN REAR; BASEMENT APT
258	E	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1927	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	ATTACHED GARAGE
264	E	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1929	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	BORDERLINE C; ATTACHED GARAGE IN REAR; GABLE WINDOW ALTERED;
24	W	100 NORTH	C	0	0	1873	1-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #266F; ALTS TO FACADE C. 1970S; SUPERIOR CLEANERS
28	W	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1902	1-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #266E; C. 1970S FACADE ALTS
29	W	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1886	2-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #148A; FOUR STOREFRONTS 29-37 W
31	W	100 NORTH	X	0	0	1980	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	BUSINESS/OFFICE	MODERN: OTHER	CONCRETE BLOCK (c.1900+,	REAR OF CACHE VALLEY ART CENTER; DEMOLISHED PRE 2014
32	W	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1900	1-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #266D; EXTENSION OF 28 W IN 2025
39	W	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1879	2-PART BLOCK	BUSINESS/OFFICE	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #148B; SOMEBODY'S ATTIC; 3 STORIES IN REAR; MURAL WEST SIDE

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Architectural Survey Data for LOGAN CENTER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Property Address		OutBuilding					Yr. Built	Plan Type	Original Use	Dominant Style	Dominant Material	Comments
House No.	Dir.	Street Name	Eval Code	C	NC							
44	W	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1881	2-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #266B; U & I ANNEX	
46	W	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1887	2-PART BLOCK	OTHER	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	ORIGINAL LIVERY STABLE; SITE #265C; AL'S TROPHIES	
51	W	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1915	2-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	ART DECO	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #149A; ART DECO FACING C.1930; YEAR BUILT 1890?	
60	W	100 NORTH	C	0	0	1964	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	OTHER	MODERN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #266A; YOGA STUDIO EAST; BLISS DRESSES WEST; 1964 OR 1985 FAÇADE;	
64	W	100 NORTH	C	0	0	1928	1-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	OTHER/UNCLEAR STYLE	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #265B; FACAQADE ALTS; PETALS & PROMISES BRIDAL SHOP	
65	W	100 NORTH	D	0	0	2008	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	BUSINESS/OFFICE	NEO-ECLECT.: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	IN HD; VISUALLY SAME BUILDING AS 61 W	
68	W	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1913	2-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #265A; C.2000 RESTORATION; C. 66-68; THE DEPOT SALON	
74	W	100 NORTH	C	0	0	1919	1-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	NEO-VICTORIAN	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #264B; NEW FACADE TWO STOREFRONTS; REAR ADDITION 74-76	
82	W	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1910	2-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	BRICK:OTHER/UNDEF.	SITE #264A; SIMILAR TO 84 W; PETALS & PROMISES	
84	W	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1918	2-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	VICTORIAN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #264; SIMILAR TO 82 W	
96	W	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1956	WAREHOUSE	WAREHOUSE	POST-WAR MODERN	OVERSIZED BRICK (Atlas)	LA RANCHERA MARKET; IN HD	
102	W	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1900	2-PART BLOCK	MIXED COMM./RESID.	VICTORIAN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #294	
118	W	100 NORTH	B	0	1	1950	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	MEETING HALL	JACOBETHAN REVIVAL	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #293, MASONIC CENTER	
125	W	100 NORTH	X	1	0	1950	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	PICTURESQUE: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	GARAGE	
136	W	100 NORTH	B	0	1	1914	FOURSQUARE (BOX) (1900-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; RECEPTION CENTER, SITE #292; POSSIBLE SEARS HOUSE	
140	W	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1895	HALL-PARLOR (1847-1910)	SINGLE DWELLING	CLASSICAL: OTHER	BRICK:OTHER/UNDEF.	SITE #291; c. 1930's PORCH	
145	W	100 NORTH	X	0	0	1965	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	OTHER/UNCLEAR STYLE	REGULAR BRICK		
146	W	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1941	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY 20TH C.: OTHER	SHIP-LAP SIDING	146 1/2 REAR IN LAW COURT; SITE #290	
156	W	100 NORTH	B	0	1	1904	FOURSQUARE (BOX) (1900-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	ARTS & CRAFTS	SHINGLE SIDING	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #288	
157	W	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1978	OTHER APT./HOTEL PLAN	MULTIPLE DWELLING	POST-WWII: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	FOUR-PLEX; BEHIND 161 W	

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Architectural Survey Data for LOGAN CENTER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Property House No.	Address Dir.	Street Name	OutBuilding			Yr. Built	Plan Type	Original Use	Dominant Style	Dominant Material	Comments
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159	W	100 NORTH	B	0	1	1978	OTHER APT./HOTEL PLAN	MULTIPLE DWELLING	POST-WWII: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	CARPORT IN FRONT; FOUR-PLEX; BEHIND 161 W
161	W	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1980	OTHER APT./HOTEL PLAN	MULTIPLE DWELLING	POST-WWII: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	ONE OF 3 APTS BUILDINGS; 2 BEHIND 161 W; FOUR-PLEX
164	W	100 NORTH	B	1	0	1899	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	QUEEN ANNE	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #287; GARAGE NR
171	W	100 NORTH	B	0	1	1912	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	EASTLAKE	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	DECORATION INTACT; HIP ROOFED BARN/STORAGE/GARAGE; REAR
175	W	100 NORTH	B	1	0	1939	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	MATCHING DETACHED GARAGE; STACKED-BASKETWEAVE BOND
180	W	100 NORTH	B	1	0	1906	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #286; GARAGE; c. 1955 PORCH
193	W	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1888	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	BRICK:OTHER/UN DEF.	SIGNIFICANT; AKA SCOTT HOUSE; SITE #134
198	W	100 NORTH	B	1	0	1934	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #285; GARAGE; ALTERED c. 1960
205	W	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1909	FOURSQUARE (BOX) (1900-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY 20TH C.: OTHER	BRICK:OTHER/UN DEF.	SITE #101; SHED
220	W	100 NORTH	B	0	1	1941	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	SITE #326; ORIGINAL WINDOWS; NEWER SIDING; NEW FRONT WINDOWS
221	W	100 NORTH	B	0	1	1914	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #102; BUNGALOW PORCH ADDED
227	W	100 NORTH	B	0	1	1910	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #103; APTS ADDITION IN REAR
230	W	100 NORTH	B	1	0	1935	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	STUCCO/PLASTER	SITE #325; UNUSUAL TYPE & STYLE; DETACHED UNIT IN BACK
248	W	100 NORTH	B	1	0	1938	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	SHINGLE SIDING	SITE #324; PURPLE PAINT; COOP
250	W	100 NORTH	C	1	0	1945	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	POST-WWII: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	SITE #323; GARAGE
253	W	100 NORTH	B	3	0	1904	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	BRICK:OTHER/UN DEF.	SITE #104; GARAGE
254	W	100 NORTH	B	0	1	1965	BOXCAR APT. (1945+) perpendicular to street	MULTIPLE DWELLING	POST-WWII: OTHER	OVERSIZED BRICK (Atlas)	SITE #322; 4 PLEX
257	W	100 NORTH	B	1	0	1909	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #105; GARAGE; BACK ADDITION
261	W	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1960	BOXCAR APT. (1945+) perpendicular to street	MULTIPLE DWELLING	POST-WWII: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #106; 4 PLEX
266	W	100 NORTH	B	2	1	1889	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	WOOD:OTHER/UN DEF.	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #321; GARAGE, COOP

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Architectural Survey Data for LOGAN CENTER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Property Address House No.	Dir.	Street Name	OutBuilding			Yr. Built	Plan Type	Original Use	Dominant Style	Dominant Material	Comments
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275	W	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1914	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	ARTS & CRAFTS	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #107; BACK ADDITION
285	W	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1973	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	MULTIPLE DWELLING	MANSARD	OVERSIZED BRICK (Atlas)	SITE #108; 4 PLEX
290	W	100 NORTH	B	0	1	1946	EARLY RANCH WITH GARAGE (Late 1940s -	SINGLE DWELLING	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #320; PRESCHOOL IN SIDE YARD; TWO-STORY GARAGE; CONVERTED TO
307	W	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1951	EARLY RANCH WITH GARAGE (Late 1940s -	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY RANCH (GEN.)	STRIATED BRICK	FRONT ADA RAMP
319	W	100 NORTH	B	1	0	1946	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	SHINGLE SIDING	GARAGE; CARPORT
320	W	100 NORTH	B	1	0	1936	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #353; WINDOW ALTERATION; STACKED BASKETWEAVE BRICK;
330	W	100 NORTH	B	2	0	1917	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	ARTS & CRAFTS	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #352 GARAGE, COOP OR BARN IN REAR, ADDITION IN BACK
333	W	100 NORTH	B	0	1	1940	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	MULTI-COLOR BRICK	GARAGE
338	W	100 NORTH	B	0	1	1907	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	WOOD:OTHER/UN DEF.	SITE #351; NEWER SIDING; BORDERLINE C; COOP / GARAGE IN BACK
339	W	100 NORTH	B	0	1	1940	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early	SINGLE DWELLING	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	DETACHED CARPORT
345	W	100 NORTH	B	1	0	1938	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early	SINGLE DWELLING	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	ASBESTOS SIDING (1950s)	BORDERLINE C; GARAGE
346	W	100 NORTH	B	1	0	1940	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	SITE #350; BORDERLINE C; GARAGE
353	W	100 NORTH	C	0	1	1909	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	GARAGE; SIDING & REAR ADDITION; YEAR BUILT 1885?
354	W	100 NORTH	C	0	0	1908	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	SITE #349; MAJOR REAR/GARAGE ADDITION; WOOD SCALLOP SHINGLES
363	W	100 NORTH	C	0	0	1924	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	FILLED IN PORCH
372	W	100 NORTH	B	0	1	1870	HALL-PARLOR (1847-1910)	SINGLE DWELLING	GREEK REVIVAL	STONE:OTHER/UN DEF.	SIGNIFICANT; GREAT STONE BLDG; SITE #348; TWO SIDE ADDITIONS;
377	W	100 NORTH	C	0	0	1946	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early	SINGLE DWELLING	POST-WWII: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	SIDING & LARGE REAR ADDITION
381	W	100 NORTH	B	1	1	1913	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; GARAGE; TREE HOUSE; BACK ADDITION
388	W	100 NORTH	B	1	0	1930	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #347
392	W	100 NORTH	B	0	1	1895	CENTRAL PASSAGE (1847-1900)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN GOTHIC	ASBESTOS SIDING (1950s)	SITE #346; C.2000 ADDITION WITH GARAGE

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Architectural Survey Data for LOGAN CENTER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Property House No.	Address Dir.	Street Name	OutBuilding			Yr. Built	Plan Type	Original Use	Dominant Style	Dominant Material	Comments
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409	W	100 NORTH	C	0	1	1897	HALL-PARLOR (1847-1910)	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY 20TH C.: OTHER	STUCCO/PLASTER	2 MAJOR ADDITIONS; GARAGE; BUNGALOW PORCH
423	W	100 NORTH	B	1	0	1941	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	ASBESTOS SIDING (1950s)	GARAGE
425	W	100 NORTH	B	1	0	1931	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	GARAGE
426	W	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1939	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	STRIATED BRICK	ATTACHED CARPORT; BACK ADDITION
434	W	100 NORTH	C	0	1	1928	HALL-PARLOR (1847-1910)	SINGLE DWELLING	CLASSICAL: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	SHED; NEW SIDING & WINDOWS
437	W	100 NORTH	B	3	0	1887	HALL-PARLOR (1847-1910)	SINGLE DWELLING	GREEK REVIVAL	STUCCO/PLASTER	PORCH ADDITION; INSIDE-OUT GRANARY IN REAR?
444	W	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1910	INTERMOUNTAIN BARN (1880-1940)	AGRIC. PROCESSING	OTHER/UNCLEAR STYLE	PLANK SIDING	
444	W	100 NORTH	B	1	1	1905	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; ORIGINAL GABLE END WINDOW FILLED IN; GARAGE; BARN
448	W	100 NORTH	C	0	0	1920	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY 20TH C.: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	BACK ADDITION
449	W	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1889	CROSSWING - DOUBLE (1880-1910)	SINGLE DWELLING	EASTLAKE	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; EXCELLENT TRIM; NOW DUPLEX WITH 449 1/2
459	W	100 NORTH	C	0	1	1920	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	5 PANEL BAY WINDOW; LARGE GARAGE
467	W	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1906	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	WOOD:OTHER/UN DEF.	BORDERLINE C; LOG CABIN IN REAR MOVED OR DEMOLISHED BETWEEN
470	W	100 NORTH	B	0	1	1962	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	POST-WWII: OTHER	STRIATED BRICK	ATTACHED CARPORT; ADDITION; SHED
483	W	100 NORTH	B	1	0	1951	EARLY RANCH WITH GARAGE (Late 1940s -	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY RANCH (GEN.)	STRIATED BRICK	WINDOW FILLED IN?
486	W	100 NORTH	B	0	0	1962	OTHER APT./HOTEL PLAN	MULTIPLE DWELLING	RANCH/RAMBLER (GEN.)	STRIATED BRICK	NICE SYMMETRY; FOUR-PLEX
495	W	100 NORTH	C	1	0	1939	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	POST-WWII: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	GARAGE
25	E	100 SOUTH	B	2	0	1940	OTHER APT./HOTEL PLAN	HOTEL/MOTEL	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #595 AND #596; FORMERLY BRIDGERLAND; NOW OLD TRAPPER
43	E	100 SOUTH	B	0	0	1921	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	ARTS & CRAFTS	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #594; PART OF OLD TRAPPER MOTEL; BORDERLINE C
55	E	100 SOUTH	B	1	0	1920	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	ARTS & CRAFTS	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #593; BUNGALOW/PERIOD COTTAGE HYBRID
63	E	100 SOUTH	B	1	0	1910	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #593B; BRICK FRONT ADDITION; APTS; MULTI-CAR GARAGE

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Utah State Historic Preservation Office

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69	E	100 SOUTH	B	0	0	1953	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	MULTIPLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	REGULAR BRICK	APTS; BRICK FACED CONCRETE BLOCK; IN HD	
83	E	100 SOUTH	B	1	0	1912	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #592A; ATTACHED GARAGE	
85	E	100 SOUTH	B	0	1	1912	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #591; C. 1955 PORCH; BORDERLINE C	
93	E	100 SOUTH	B	0	0	1884	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #590; BUNGALOW PORCH	
15	W	100 SOUTH	X	0	0		#N/A	COMMERCIAL (GEN.)	#N/A	#N/A	SITE #572B; 96 NO SUCH #	
35	W	100 SOUTH	B	0	0	1874	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #573; OFFICE	
68	W	100 SOUTH	X	0	0	1860	OTHER/UNDEFINED	AGRIC. PROCESSING	OTHER/UNCLEAR STYLE	STONE:OTHER/UN DEF.		
75	W	100 SOUTH	D	0	0	1983	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	BUSINESS/OFFICE	MODERN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	IN HD	
95	W	100 SOUTH	B	0	0	1978	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	BUSINESS/OFFICE	MODERN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	IN HD	
245	W	100 SOUTH	B	0	1	1924	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STRIATED BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #534	
246	W	100 SOUTH	B	1	0	1906	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #611; GARAGE	
247	W	100 SOUTH	B	1	0	1924	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #535; GARAGE; BORDERLINE C	
255	W	100 SOUTH	C	1	0	1924	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY 20TH C.: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	SITE #536	
256	W	100 SOUTH	C	1	0	1912	HALL-PARLOR (1847-1910)	SINGLE DWELLING	CLASSICAL: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	SITE #610; ALTERED, OB GARAGE	
269	W	100 SOUTH	B	0	1	1891	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #537; PORCH FILLED IN; SIDE ADDITION & GARAGE	
272	W	100 SOUTH	B	1	0	1939	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #609; GARAGE	
279	W	100 SOUTH	B	1	0	1919	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	SITE #538; GARAGE; NEWER SIDING; BORDERLINE C	
288	W	100 SOUTH	B	1	2	1930	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #608; GARAGE	
293	W	100 SOUTH	B	0	0	1902	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #512; NEWER PORCH	
294	W	100 SOUTH	B	1	0	1914	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STUCCO/PLASTER	SITE #607; GARAGE	

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Architectural Survey Data for LOGAN CENTER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Property Address		OutBuilding					Yr. Built	Plan Type	Original Use	Dominant Style	Dominant Material	Comments
House No.	Dir.	Street Name	Eval Code	C	NC							
305	W	100 SOUTH	B	1	1	1922	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #507; GARAGE	
310	W	100 SOUTH	C	0	0	1912	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #623; BACK ADDITION DOESNT MATCH	
315	W	100 SOUTH	B	1	0	1912	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #508	
320	W	100 SOUTH	B	1	0	1927	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #622; GARAGE	
323	W	100 SOUTH	B	1	0	1918	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #509; GARAGE	
326	W	100 SOUTH	B	1	0	1928	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	INTERNATIONAL	ASBESTOS SIDING (1950s)	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #621; INTERNATIONAL STYLE	
335	W	100 SOUTH	B	1	1	1884	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	GOthic REVIVAL	STUCCO/PLASTER	SITE #510; GARAGE	
338	W	100 SOUTH	B	0	0	1870	SINGLE CELL (1847-1910)	SINGLE DWELLING	OTHER/UNCLEAR STYLE	HEWN LOGS	REAR OF 338 W 100 SOUTH; NOW A GARAGE; CONFLICTING HUB RECORDS	
338	W	100 SOUTH	B	0	1	1879	CENTRAL PASSAGE (1847-1900)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	SHIP-LAP SIDING	SITE #620 NR PLAQUE; LOG HOUSE (GARAGE) IN REAR; CONFLICTING HUB	
347	W	100 SOUTH	B	0	1	1913	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #511; SHARES GARAGE WITH 335 W	
350	W	100 SOUTH	B	0	0	1912	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	SITE #619; BUNGALOW PORCH	
351	W	100 SOUTH	B	1	1	1918	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #485; GARAGE	
362	W	100 SOUTH	B	1	1	1885	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	CROSS WING BY ADDITION; SITE #618; PORCH ALTERED	
374	W	100 SOUTH	B	0	1	1904	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	MULTI-COLOR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #617; GARAGE	
385	W	100 SOUTH	B	1	0	1926	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #484; GARAGE	
386	W	100 SOUTH	B	0	0	1890	SIDE PASSAGE/ENTRY (1847-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	SITE #616; 2/3'S HOUSE	
394	W	100 SOUTH	B	1	0	1927	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #615	
397	W	100 SOUTH	B	1	0	1922	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #465	
408	W	100 SOUTH	B	0	1	1894	CROSSWING - DOUBLE (1880-1910)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	STUCCO/PLASTER	GARAGE; BORDERLINE C; AKA 111 S 400 WEST; ORGINAL HALL-PARLOR?	
411	W	100 SOUTH	B	0	0	1930	CHURCH/MEETINGHO USE	RELIGIOUS FACILITY	COLONIAL REVIVAL	STRIATED BRICK	NOW A HEADSTART SCHOOL; ADDITION ADDRESS: 75 S 400 WEST	

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Architectural Survey Data for LOGAN CENTER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Property Address		OutBuilding			Yr. Built	Plan Type	Original Use	Dominant Style	Dominant Material	Comments	
House No.	Dir.	Street Name	Eval Code	C							NC
430	W	100 SOUTH	B	1	0	1937	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	ROMANESQUE ARCH AROUND FRONT DOOR; GARAGE
25	N	100 WEST	B	0	0	1972	WAREHOUSE	WAREHOUSE	OTHER/UNCLEAR STYLE	CONCRETE BLOCK (c.1900+,	STORAGE UNITS; IN HD; 25 1/2 N 100 WEST
43	N	100 WEST	B	3	0	1929	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	POST-WWII: OTHER	SHINGLE SIDING	SITE #299; GARAGE
46	N	100 WEST	B	0	0	1939	COMM./INDUSTRIAL BLOCK (c.1930s+, no	SERVICE STATION	MODERN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #262; PARTS PLUS; ATTACHED TO 48 N; AUTO
48	N	100 WEST	B	0	0	1943	COMM./INDUSTRIAL BLOCK (c.1930s+, no	SPECIALTY STORE	ART DECO	STUCCO/PLASTER	ATTACHED TO 46 N; MOTOR FREIGHT STATION ON 1955 SANBORN; JUMP THE
55	N	100 WEST	B	1	0	1956	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	POST-WWII: OTHER	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #298; DUPLEX IN 2011; SHARED GARAGE
61	N	100 WEST	B	1	0	1880	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	CLASSICAL: OTHER	STUCCO/PLASTER	SITE #297; MAJOR FRONT ADDITION, C. 1965; FOURPLEX IN 2011
73	N	100 WEST	B	1	0	1914	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	STUCCO/PLASTER	SITE #296; GARAGE; YEAR BUILT 1890?
85	N	100 WEST	B	0	0	1939	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #295; TATTOO SHOP IN 2025
121	N	100 WEST	X	0	1	1905	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	WOOD:OTHER/UN DEF.	
129	N	100 WEST	X	0	0	1965	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	POST OFFICE	CLASSICAL: OTHER	CONCRETE BLOCK (c.1900+,	DETENTION CENTER
135	N	100 WEST	D	0	0	2003	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	COURTHOUSE	INTERNATIONAL	REGULAR BRICK	0
155	N	100 WEST	X	0	0	1980	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	#N/A	OTHER/UNCLEAR STYLE	BRICK:OTHER/UN DEF.	
180	N	100 WEST	X	0	0	1965	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	CORRECTIONAL INST.	OTHER/UNCLEAR STYLE	CONCRETE BLOCK (c.1900+,	REMODEL OR DEMOLISHED?
180	N	100 WEST	D	0	0	2007	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	GOVERNMENT (GEN.)	NEO-ECLECT.: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	FACES SOUTHEAST TO PARKING LOT IN INNER BLOCK
189	N	100 WEST	C	0	0	1906	HALL-PARLOR (1847-1910)	SINGLE DWELLING	GEORGIAN	STUCCO/PLASTER	PARTIALLY FILLED IN PORCH; BACK ADDITION; HISTORIC FRONT WING;
199	N	100 WEST	B	0	0	1910	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	BACK GARAGE ADDITION
217	N	100 WEST	D	0	0	1993	DOUBLE HOUSE	MULTIPLE DWELLING	POST-WWII: OTHER	STUCCO/PLASTER	DUPLEX W/ 219
229	N	100 WEST	B	1	0	1937	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	GARAGE; BASEMENT APARTMENT
241	N	100 WEST	C	1	0	1941	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	GARAGE

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Architectural Survey Data for LOGAN CENTER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

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House No.	Dir.	Street Name	Eval Code	C NC						
245	N	100 WEST	C	0 0	1936	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STUCCO/PLASTER	ORIGINAL WINDOWS; BASEMENT APARTMENT
253	N	100 WEST	C	0 2	1908	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	BACK/UPPER ADDITION; GARAGE; SHED
265	N	100 WEST	B	1 0	1902	FOURSQUARE (BOX) (1900-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; GOOD CONTRIBUTING BARN/GARAGE
265	N	100 WEST	B	0 0	1902	BARN-OTHER	AGRICULTURAL (GEN.)	VICTORIAN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	BEHIND HOUSE AT 265 N
275	N	100 WEST	C	0 0	1916	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	SIDE ADA RAMP; BUSINESS USE
285	N	100 WEST	B	0 0	1899	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	0
295	N	100 WEST	C	0 1	1938	CAPE COD (c.1930s-1950s)	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	GARAGE
33	S	100 WEST	B	0 1	1913	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	CLAPBOARD SIDING	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #554; CURRENTLY APTS
43	S	100 WEST	B	0 0	1966	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	BUSINESS/OFFICE	MODERN: OTHER	CONCRETE BLOCK (c.1900+,	SITE #555 AND #556; PHYLA VINTAGE SHOP; 51 1/2 IN BACK;
51 1/2	S	100 WEST	B	0 0	1966	SERVICE BAY/BUSINESS (c.1915-	SERVICE STATION	MODERN: OTHER	CONCRETE BLOCK (c.1900+,	REPAIR SHOP, LOOKS OUT OF BUSINESS; IN HD; 51 1/2
55	S	100 WEST	X	0 0	1915	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	RESIDENTIAL (GEN.)	BUNGALOW	WOOD:OTHER/UN DEF.	
59	S	100 WEST	B	0 0	1920	DANCE HALL	AUDITORIUM	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	BRICK:OTHER/UN DEF.	REC HALL SITE #557; 1997 REHAB-- FACADE ALTERED; Address formerly 59 S.
59	S	100 WEST	B	0 0	1900	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	MANUFACTURING	NEO-CLASSICAL REV.	STUCCO/PLASTER	NOW UTAH FESTIVAL OPERA; CONCRETE BLOCK ADDITION IN 2007;
83	S	100 WEST	X	0 0	1980	OTHER LATE 20TH C. TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	LATE TWENTIETH CETNURY OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	FORMERLY IN DATABASE AS 65 S
95	S	100 WEST	B	1 0	1892	SIDE PASSAGE/ENTRY (1847-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #559; NR PLAQUE
21	N	200 EAST	B	0 1	1918	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	MULTI-COLOR BRICK	CRAFTSMAN? SHARED GARAGE W/197; ENCLOSED PORCH
27	N	200 EAST	C	0 1	1906	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	CLAPBOARD SIDING	MAJOR ADDITIONS; REAR CARPORT
33	N	200 EAST	B	0 0	1916	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	CONCRETE PANEL WALLS COVERING DOOR & WIND. OPEN.
37	N	200 EAST	B	0 0	1920	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	MULTI-COLOR BRICK	FILLED IN PORCH; ENGLISH BOND BRICK ON FAÇADE; 2007 RLS
44	N	200 EAST	B	0 0	1925	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	MULTIPLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	GARAGE; 4 APTS; REAR ADDITION; BASEMENT APT ON SIDE; 2007 RLS;

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Architectural Survey Data for LOGAN CENTER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

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House No.	Dir.	Street Name	Eval Code	C	NC							
47	N	200 EAST	B	0	0	1920	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	ARTS & CRAFTS	MULTI-COLOR BRICK	2007 RLS	
52	N	200 EAST	B	1	0	1911	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	GARAGE	
71	N	200 EAST	C	0	0	1914	SIDE PASSAGE/ENTRY (1847-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	CLIPPED-GABLE COTTAGE (Clipped)	STUCCO/PLASTER	MULTIPLE ADD.	
74	N	200 EAST	B	1	0	1925	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	MULTI-COLOR BRICK	SIDE ADDITION; GARAGE IS LISTED AS 72 N	
75	N	200 EAST	B	0	0	1957	RANCH WITH GARAGE (1950s+)	MULTIPLE DWELLING	RANCH/RAMBLER (GEN.)	ROMAN BRICK (long skinny brick)	NOT IN 2007 RLS; DUPLEX IN 2011	
82	N	200 EAST	B	1	0	1919	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STRIATED BRICK	GARAGE; 2007 RLS	
145	N	200 EAST	B	0	1	1906	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #197; GARAGE; RLS 2007	
155	N	200 EAST	B	0	1	1896	SIDE PASSAGE/ENTRY (1847-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #196; CONVERTED TO APTS IN THE HISTORIC PERIOD; LARGE SHED; RLS	
159	N	200 EAST	B	0	1	1926	CLIPPED-GABLE COTTAGE (1920+, mix)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #195; RLS 2007; SECOND HOUSE IN REAR: 165 1/2; OUTSIDE HD BOUNDARY	
165	N	200 EAST	B	0	1	1910	FOURSQUARE (BOX) (1900-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #194; RLS 2007;	
165 1/2	N	200 EAST	B	0	0	1980	OTHER EARLY 21ST C. TYPE (2000+)	SINGLE DWELLING	OTHER/UNCLEAR STYLE	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	165 1/2; BEHIND 165 N; OUTSIDE HD BOUNDARY	
181	N	200 EAST	C	0	1	1909	FOURSQUARE (BOX) (1900-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #193; PORCH FILLED IN; BORDERLINE C; RLS 2007	
183	N	200 EAST	B	0	0	1909	SIDE PASSAGE/ENTRY (1847-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SHINGLES; SITE #192; RLS 2007	
191	N	200 EAST	B	0	0	1954	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	BUSINESS/OFFICE	MODERN: OTHER	ROMAN BRICK (long skinny brick)	ORTHODONTIST; PARCEL ADDRESS: 191 N; ALSO 187-195	
120	E	200 NORTH	C	0	0	1959	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	BUSINESS/OFFICE	LATE TWENTIETH CETNURY OTHER	STUCCO/PLASTER	ALSO 102-120 E 200 N	
123	E	200 NORTH	B	0	0	1915	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	CRAFSTMAN; BASEMENT APT; PORTE COCHERE	
125	E	200 NORTH	B	1	0	1922	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	MULTI-COLOR BRICK	3 CAR GARAGE; BASEMENT APT	
150	E	200 NORTH	B	2	0	1965	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	CLINIC	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	7 BUILDINGS; 5 IN CENTRAL CLUSTER	
151	E	200 NORTH	B	1	0	1936	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; GARAGE	
167	E	200 NORTH	B	0	0	1960	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	BUSINESS/OFFICE	POST-WAR MODERN	OVERSIZED BRICK (Atlas)	MID-CENT. MODERN; multiple office commercial building	

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Architectural Survey Data for LOGAN CENTER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Property House No.	Address Dir.	Street Name	OutBuilding			Yr. Built	Plan Type	Original Use	Dominant Style	Dominant Material	Comments
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168	E	200 NORTH	X	0	0	1900	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	RESIDENTIAL (GEN.)	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	BRICK:OTHER/UN DEF.	
168	E	200 NORTH	X	0	0	1895	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	PERIOD REVIVAL ENTRANCE; 1984 RLS ALSO
175	E	200 NORTH	B	0	0	1916	BUNGALOW (1905- 1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	REAR DECK; GARAGE; DORMER ALTERED
184	E	200 NORTH	B	0	0	1937	WWII-ERA COTTAGE W/GAR. (Late 1930s -	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	ASBESTOS SIDING (1950s)	1984 RLS ALSO;
189	E	200 NORTH	B	0	1	1930	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	RLS 2007; ORIGINAL WINDOWS; SHED
310	E	200 NORTH	B	0	0	1936	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	BASEMENT UNIT; NICE TRIM; 6 UNITS; AKA 190 N 300 EAST
316	E	200 NORTH	B	0	0	1936	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	MULTIPLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	314 & 316; 5 UNITS; PARCEL ADDRESS: 316; ALSO 314 E, DOUBLE HOUSE
332	E	200 NORTH	B	0	0	1916	BUNGALOW (1905- 1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STUCCO/PLASTER	FILLED IN PORCH; SIDE CARPORT
342	E	200 NORTH	B	1	0	1923	BUNGALOW (1905- 1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STUCCO/PLASTER	SIGNIFICANT; GARAGE
348	E	200 NORTH	B	1	0	1940	BOX RANCH (c.1955+, short, very basic ranch)	SINGLE DWELLING	BOX RANCH (Small, boxy ranch)	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	GARAGE; IN REAR OF 348 E ACCESS FROM TEMPLE HEIGHTS DR
348	E	200 NORTH	C	1	1	1894	CROSSWING (1880- 1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY 20TH C.: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	SECOND HOUSE IN REAR OF 348 E
351	E	200 NORTH	X	0	0	1960	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	MODERN: OTHER	STUCCO/PLASTER	SEPARATE RESIDENCE BEHIND 355 E
363	E	200 NORTH	C	0	3	1916	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	0
365	E	200 NORTH	B	1	0	1914	BUNGALOW (1905- 1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STUCCO/PLASTER	GARAGE
367	E	200 NORTH	C	0	1	1930	BUNGALOW (1905- 1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	LATE TWENTIETH CETNURY OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	GARAGE; ALTERED
368	E	200 NORTH	B	0	0	1897	BARN-OTHER	ANIMAL FACILITY	VICTORIAN: OTHER	STONE:OTHER/UN DEF.	PARCEL ADDRESS: 370 E 200 NORTH; SIGNIFICANT
376	E	200 NORTH	C	1	0	1937	BUNGALOW (1905- 1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	OTHER/UNCLEAR STYLE	REGULAR BRICK	EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS; CONTRIBUTING GARAGE
379	E	200 NORTH	B	1	0	1930	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	MULTIPLE DWELLING	EARLY RANCH (GEN.)	STRIATED BRICK	5 UNITS; ON SLOPE; RAISED ENTRY; ORIGINAL WINDOWS; GARAGE ON
381	E	200 NORTH	C	0	0	1947	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	POST-WWII: OTHER	STONE VENEER (primarily 1930s+)	SEVERAL ALTERATIONS; 379 1/2
405	E	200 NORTH	B	1	0	1966	OTHER LATE 20TH C. TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	RANCH/RAMBLER (GEN.)	STRIATED BRICK	GARAGE W/ ROOM ATTACHED VIA BRICK WALL; ALSO 421 E

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Utah State Historic Preservation Office

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105	W	200 NORTH	B	0	0	1938	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	BASEMENT ACCESS; GARAGE DEMOED
128	W	200 NORTH	X	0	1	1905	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	WOOD:OTHER/UNDEF.	
129	W	200 NORTH	B	1	0	1935	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; GARAGE
131	W	200 NORTH	B	0	0	1901	CENTRAL PASSAGE (1847-1900)	SINGLE DWELLING	CLASSICAL: OTHER	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	SIGNIFICANT; PORCH BALCONY
141	W	200 NORTH	B	1	0	1911	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	GARAGE; BACK ADDITION
142	W	200 NORTH	B	1	0	1950	CONTEMPORARY (1960+)	SINGLE DWELLING	INTERNATIONAL	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; INTERNATIONAL BUT WITH EAVES
154	W	200 NORTH	B	0	1	1942	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early)	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	STRIATED BRICK	ROMANESQUE FRONT DOOR; GARAGE; BASEMENT APPARTMENT
155	W	200 NORTH	B	0	1	1973	EARLY RANCH WITH GARAGE (Late 1940s -	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY RANCH (GEN.)	REGULAR BRICK	CARPORT IN BACK
157	W	200 NORTH	B	0	0	1973	WALK-UP APT. (primarily 1902-c.1917)	MULTIPLE DWELLING	LATE TWENTIETH CETNURY OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	ATTACHED CARPORT
159	W	200 NORTH	B	0	0	1973	WALK-UP APT. (primarily 1902-c.1917)	MULTIPLE DWELLING	LATE TWENTIETH CETNURY OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	ATTACHED CARPORT
159 1/2	W	200 NORTH	B	0	0	1973	WALK-UP APT. (primarily 1902-c.1917)	MULTIPLE DWELLING	LATE TWENTIETH CETNURY OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SAME PLAN AS 159 AND 157
165	W	200 NORTH	C	0	0	1890	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	ODD PLAN; FILLED IN PORCH?; NEW SIDING c. 2007; AGE?
166	W	200 NORTH	C	1	0	1942	CAPE COD (c.1930s-1950s)	SINGLE DWELLING	COLONIAL REVIVAL	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	GARAGE
181	W	200 NORTH	B	0	0	1934	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	FRENCH NORMAN	STRIATED BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; BASEMENT ACCESS; BARN/SHED; ARCHED FRONT DOOR IN
187	W	200 NORTH	B	0	0	1942	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early)	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	STRIATED BRICK	CURRENT CHIMNEY WORK?
195	W	200 NORTH	B	0	0	1942	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early)	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	STRIATED BRICK	0
207	W	200 NORTH	B	0	0	1960	RANCH WITH GARAGE (1950s+)	SINGLE DWELLING	RANCH/RAMBLER (GEN.)	ROMAN BRICK (long skinny brick)	SIGNIFICANT; CURVED BAY WINDOW; ATTACHED GARAGE
221	W	200 NORTH	B	0	1	1929	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STRIATED BRICK	GARAGE; BASEMENT ACCESS
222	W	200 NORTH	B	1	0	1940	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early)	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	REGULAR BRICK	NICE CORNER WINDOW; MATCHING GARAGE; STACKED-BASKETWEAVE
227	W	200 NORTH	B	1	0	1929	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STRIATED BRICK	PERGOLA CARPORT

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Architectural Survey Data for LOGAN CENTER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Property Address		OutBuilding					Yr. Built	Plan Type	Original Use	Dominant Style	Dominant Material	Comments
House No.	Dir.	Street Name	Eval Code	C	NC							
235	W	200 NORTH	B	0	1	1935	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	GARAGE; BASEMENT ENTRANCE	
240	W	200 NORTH	B	0	1	1978	CHURCH/MEETINGHOUSE	RELIGIOUS FACILITY	NEOCLASSICAL	REGULAR BRICK	GABLED PORTICO	
245	W	200 NORTH	B	1	0	1936	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	STACKED RUNNING BOND BRICKWORK; GARAGE	
255	W	200 NORTH	B	1	0	1921	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; GARAGE W/ EXTRA INTERIOR SPACE; BASEMENT ACCESS	
258	W	200 NORTH	C	0	1	1916	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	INCOMPATIBLE GARAGE & SHED ROOF DORMER ADDITIONS; GARAGE; NEWER	
265	W	200 NORTH	B	0	1	1939	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	REGULAR BRICK	ROUND ARCH FRONT DOOR & WINDOW; GARAGE	
268	W	200 NORTH	B	0	1	1925	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	TILE WORK ON PORCH COLUMNS; GARAGE	
273	W	200 NORTH	B	1	0	1931	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; ANGLED FRONT DOOR; GARAGE; TILE ROOF	
283	W	200 NORTH	B	0	1	1939	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	ROMANESQUE FRONT DOOR; GARAGE; BASEMENT ACCESS	
284	W	200 NORTH	B	0	1	1945	RANCH (1950s+)	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY RANCH (GEN.)	ASBESTOS SIDING (1950s)	ATTACHED CARPORT; SHED; BORDERLINE C?	
295	W	200 NORTH	B	0	1	1930	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STRIATED BRICK	GARAGE	
321	W	200 SOUTH	C	0	1	1901	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	CLAPBOARD SIDING	ATTACHED CARPORT; GARAGE	
333	W	200 SOUTH	B	1	0	1928	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STRIATED BRICK	RED AND YELLOW BRICK; GARAGE	
336	W	200 SOUTH	B	0	1	1928	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	BACK ADDITION	
337	W	200 SOUTH	B	1	0	1905	FOURSQUARE (BOX) (1900-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY 20TH C.: OTHER	SHIP-LAP SIDING	ELONGATED HEXAGON GRILLES ON UPPER SASHES OF WINDOWS; COOP,	
342	W	200 SOUTH	C	1	0	1919	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY 20TH C.: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	UPPER ADDITION; OLDER HOUSE IN REAR? NOW GARAGE	
351	W	200 SOUTH	B	0	0	1970	DOUBLE PILE (1847-1880)	MULTIPLE DWELLING	LATE TWENTIETH CENTURY OTHER	STUCCO/PLASTER	2 MAIN STRUCTURES; ALSO 353-355 W	
354	W	200 SOUTH	B	0	1	1909	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SECOND STORY ADDITION IN BACK; NOW APTS. 3 UNITS; GARAGE	
362	W	200 SOUTH	C	0	1	1884	HALL-PARLOR (1847-1910)	SINGLE DWELLING	GEORGIAN	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	GARAGE; BACK ADDITION	
371	W	200 SOUTH	B	1	0	1919	HOMESTEAD TEMPLE-HOUSE (c.1895-1915,	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	GARAGE; SIDE DORMER	

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Architectural Survey Data for LOGAN CENTER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Property House No.	Address Dir.	Street Name	OutBuilding			Yr. Built	Plan Type	Original Use	Dominant Style	Dominant Material	Comments
			Eval Code	C	NC						
373	W	200 SOUTH	B	0	1	1904	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	ORIGINAL WINDOWS; POSSIBLE CROSSWING; SHARED GARAGE W/375;
375	W	200 SOUTH	B	1	1	1917	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	SHARED GARAGE W/373; SHED
377	W	200 SOUTH	C	0	0	1909	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS; ATTACHED GARAGE;
426	W	200 SOUTH	B	1	1	1975	WALK-UP APT. (primarily 1902-c.1917)	MULTIPLE DWELLING	MODERN: OTHER	WOOD:OTHER/UN DEF.	CARPOT FACES STREET; SHED AND GARBAGE ENCLOSURE; FOUR UNITS
434	W	200 SOUTH	B	1	0	1894	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	HIPPED ROOF OUT BUILDING GARAGE
437	W	200 SOUTH	B	0	1	1911	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	SHINGLE SIDING	WING EXTENDED; BORDERLINE C
438	W	200 SOUTH	C	0	0	1912	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	CLAPBOARD SIDING	FILLED IN CARPORT & BACK ADDITIONS
451	W	200 SOUTH	B	0	1	1914	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	0
455	W	200 SOUTH	B	0	2	1897	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	SHED; CARPORT; BACK ADDITION; RECENT PAINT?
456	W	200 SOUTH	B	1	0	1915	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	FILLED IN PORCH; BACK ADDITION; OLD OUT BUILDING; BARN OR
461	W	200 SOUTH	B	0	0	1923	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY 20TH C.: OTHER	CLAPBOARD SIDING	BEHIND 461 W.
463	W	200 SOUTH	B	0	0	1923	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	ORIGINAL UPPER WINDOWS; SECOND HOUSE IN REAR: 461 W
470	W	200 SOUTH	B	0	1	1909	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	UPPER WINDOW FILLED IN; BASEMENT ACCESS; CARPORT; ADDITION
477	W	200 SOUTH	B	1	0	1916	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	SHIP-LAP SIDING	NEWER PAINT
491	W	200 SOUTH	B	0	1	1901	HALL-PARLOR (1847-1910)	SINGLE DWELLING	CLASSICAL: OTHER	STUCCO/PLASTER	BACK CROSSWING ADDITION; SHED
492	W	200 SOUTH	C	0	0	1894	CENTRAL PASSAGE (1847-1900)	SINGLE DWELLING	GEORGIAN	REGULAR BRICK	EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS; NEW PORCH/BALCONY; MISSED IN 1999
24	N	200 WEST	B	1	0	1937	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #277; GARAGE
30	N	200 WEST	B	1	0	1937	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #277; GARAGE
35	N	200 WEST	D	0	0	2015	OTHER EARLY 21ST C. TYPE (2000+)	SINGLE DWELLING	COLONIAL REVIVAL	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	FOURSQUARE-ESQ W/ ATTACHED GARAGE
36	N	200 WEST	B	2	0	1937	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STUCCO/PLASTER	SITE #279B; BUNGALOW PORCH; GARAGE; CURRENTLY APTS

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Architectural Survey Data for LOGAN CENTER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Property Address		OutBuilding			Yr. Built	Plan Type	Original Use	Dominant Style	Dominant Material	Comments	
House No.	Dir.	Street Name	Eval Code	C							NC
38	N	200 WEST	C	0	0	1937	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	IN REAR; 36 1/2 N; IN HD
44	N	200 WEST	B	1	0	1903	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	WOOD:OTHER/UN DEF.	SITE #280; BUNGALOW PORCH; GARAGE
45	N	200 WEST	D	0	0	2015	OTHER EARLY 21ST C. TYPE (2000+)	SINGLE DWELLING	OTHER/UNCLEAR STYLE	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	RECENT INFILL
54	N	200 WEST	B	1	0	1906	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #281; GARAGE
55	N	200 WEST	B	0	1	1969	WAREHOUSE	RELIGIOUS (GEN.)	MODERN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #331; 2011 PARCEL ADDRESS 45 N; MAJOR EX RENOVATION SINCE 2011
64	N	200 WEST	B	1	0	1912	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #282; GARAGE
69	N	200 WEST	B	1	0	1945	DOUBLE HOUSE	MULTIPLE DWELLING	EARLY 20TH C.: OTHER	ASBESTOS SIDING (1950s)	DUPLEX; SITE #329, #330 COOP
69	N	200 WEST	B	0	0	1977	BOXCAR APT. (1945+) perpendicular to street	MULTIPLE DWELLING	NEO-ECLECT.: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	FOUR PLEX; 69 1/2 N; BEHIND 69 N; IN HD
71	N	200 WEST	B	1	0	1913	SIDE PASSAGE/ENTRY (1847-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #328; GARAGE
76	N	200 WEST	B	1	0	1956	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	POST-WWII: OTHER	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #283; GARAGE
82	N	200 WEST	C	0	0	1916	HALL-PARLOR (1847-1910)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	STUCCO/PLASTER	SITE #284; MAJOR FRONT ADDITION
91	N	200 WEST	B	1	0	1894	HALL-PARLOR (1847-1910)	SINGLE DWELLING	GOTHIC REVIVAL	STUCCO/PLASTER	SITE #327. HISTORIC FRONT ADDITION
111	N	200 WEST	X	1	0	1900	DOUBLE CELL (1847-1890)	SINGLE DWELLING	CLASSICAL: OTHER	STONE:OTHER/UN DEF.	ALSO 109 NORTH; SITE #100
111	N	200 WEST	D	0	0	2023	DUPLEX (APT.)	MULTIPLE DWELLING	EARLY 21ST C.: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	BUILT SOMETIME BETWEEN SEPT 22 AND AUG 24; FORM IS REMINISCENT OF
114	N	200 WEST	B	1	0	1907	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #109; GARAGE
115	N	200 WEST	B	1	0	1909	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY 20TH C.: OTHER	STUCCO/PLASTER	SITE #99; GARAGE
120	N	200 WEST	B	1	0	1939	CAPE COD (c.1930s-1950s)	SINGLE DWELLING	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	SITE #110
123	N	200 WEST	B	0	2	1909	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #98; GARAGE; CONSTRUCTION DATE VERIFIED BY
124	N	200 WEST	B	1	0	1911	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #111; GARAGE
155	N	200 WEST	B	0	0	1905	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #97

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Architectural Survey Data for LOGAN CENTER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

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House No.	Dir.	Street Name	Eval Code	C	NC							
158	N	200 WEST	B	1	0	1914	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #112; GARAGE	
159	N	200 WEST	B	0	0	1977	OTHER APT./HOTEL PLAN	MULTIPLE DWELLING	NEO-SPANISH/MEDITER.	REGULAR BRICK	159 1/2; BEHIND 155 N 200 WEST; 6 UNIT APTS	
162	N	200 WEST	B	0	0	1909	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	SITE #113; SEE SITE #112	
165	N	200 WEST	B	0	0	1934	SIDE PASSAGE/ENTRY (1847-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	ITALIANATE	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #96; GARAGE	
170	N	200 WEST	B	0	1	1940	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	REGULAR BRICK	BRICK GARAGE; STACKED-BASKETWEAVE BOND; BASEMENT APT	
175	N	200 WEST	C	1	0	1915	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY 20TH C.: OTHER	WOOD:OTHER/UN DEF.	GARAGE; IN HD	
180	N	200 WEST	B	1	0	1929	CLIPPED-GABLE COTTAGE (1920+, mix	SINGLE DWELLING	CLIPPED-GABLE COTTAGE (Clipped	STRIATED BRICK	OUTBUILDING W/ SHED ROOF	
181	N	200 WEST	B	1	0	1909	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	GARAGE	
195	N	200 WEST	B	0	1	1918	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STRIATED BRICK	GARAGE	
198	N	200 WEST	B	0	1	1959	WALK-UP APT. (primarily 1902-c.1917)	MULTIPLE DWELLING	RANCH/RAMBLER (GEN.)	ROMAN BRICK (long skinny brick)	SIGNIFICANT; MATCHING GARAGE; FOUR-PLEX	
210	N	200 WEST	B	1	0	1919	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	ASBESTOS SIDING (1950s)	BORDERLINE C; GARAGE	
220	N	200 WEST	C	0	0	1948	CAPE COD (c.1930s-1950s)	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	STUCCO/PLASTER	ATTACHED GARAGE	
232	N	200 WEST	B	0	1	1920	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	CLAPBOARD SIDING	GARAGE	
236	N	200 WEST	B	1	1	1899	HALL-PARLOR (1847-1910)	SINGLE DWELLING	GREEK REVIVAL	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	SIGNIFICANT; ADDITION NOT VISIBLE FROM FRONT	
250	N	200 WEST	B	0	1	1940	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	GARAGE; ORIGINAL FEDERAL DOOR SURROUND	
260	N	200 WEST	B	1	0	1921	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STRIATED BRICK	GARAGE	
270	N	200 WEST	B	1	0	1936	HOMESTEAD TEMPLE-HOUSE (c.1895-1915,	SINGLE DWELLING	GREEK REVIVAL	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	BORDERLINE C; GARAGE	
274	N	200 WEST	B	0	0	1922	RECTANGULAR BLOCK (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	CLAPBOARD SIDING		
286	N	200 WEST	B	0	0	1932	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STUCCO/PLASTER	ORIGINAL WINDOWS?	
25	S	200 WEST	B	1	0	1938	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	SITE #526; GARAGE	

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Utah State Historic Preservation Office

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34	S	200 WEST	X	0	0	1925	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	STUCCO/PLASTER	
35	S	200 WEST	B	1	0	1931	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #527; GARAGE
37	S	200 WEST	B	1	0	1937	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #528; GARAGE
46	S	200 WEST	B	1	0	1930	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #543; GARAGE
47	S	200 WEST	B	1	0	1918	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #529; GARAGE; BASEMENT APT
52	S	200 WEST	B	1	1	1915	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #542; HISTORIC PORCH ENCLOSURE; GARAGE
55	S	200 WEST	B	1	0	1917	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	CLAPBOARD SIDING	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #530; GARAGE
58	S	200 WEST	B	0	1	1920	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	PRAIRIE SCHOOL	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #54
65	S	200 WEST	B	0	1	1957	RANCH WITH GARAGE (1950s+)	SINGLE DWELLING	POST-WWII: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #531
74	S	200 WEST	B	1	0	1910	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	SITE #540
75	S	200 WEST	B	0	1	1915	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STUCCO/PLASTER	SITE #532
84	S	200 WEST	B	1	0	1945	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early)	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CLAPBOARD SIDING	SITE #539; GARAGE
89	S	200 WEST	B	0	2	1918	CHURCH/MEETINGHOUSE	RELIGIOUS FACILITY	NEOCLASSICAL	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #533; HISTORIC & NON-HISTORIC REAR ADDITION
144	N	300 EAST	B	0	1	1928	CLIPPED-GABLE COTTAGE (1920+, mix)	SINGLE DWELLING	CLIPPED-GABLE COTTAGE (Clipped)	STRIATED BRICK	INTERESTING PORCH
150	N	300 EAST	B	0	0	1942	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early)	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	STRIATED BRICK	0
164	N	300 EAST	B	1	0	1936	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early)	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	MULTI-COLOR BRICK	GARAGE
172	N	300 EAST	B	1	0	1933	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	MULTI-COLOR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SHED; BASEMENT APT
175	N	300 EAST	B	0	0	1884	TEMPLE (LDS)	RELIGIOUS FACILITY	GOTHIC REVIVAL	STONE:OTHER/UNDEF.	SIGNIFICANT; TEMPLE, ADDRESS 175 N 300 EAST
180	N	300 EAST	B	1	1	1930	CLIPPED-GABLE COTTAGE (1920+, mix)	SINGLE DWELLING	CLIPPED-GABLE COTTAGE (Clipped)	STRIATED BRICK	GARAGE
188	N	300 EAST	B	1	0	1936	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early)	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	MULTI-COLOR BRICK	SIDE ADDITION

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Architectural Survey Data for LOGAN CENTER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Property Address			OutBuilding				Yr. Built	Plan Type	Original Use	Dominant Style	Dominant Material	Comments
House No.	Dir.	Street Name	Eval Code	C	NC							
388	E	300 NORTH	B	1	0	1918	DOUBLE HOUSE	MULTIPLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	SHINGLE SIDING	3 CAR CARPORT; TRI-PLEX	
454	E	300 NORTH	C	3	0	1906	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	DUTCH COLONIAL REV.	REGULAR BRICK	GARAGE	
468	E	300 NORTH	B	1	0	1904	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	MULTIPLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	DUPLEX	
478	E	300 NORTH	B	0	1	1932	EARLY RANCH / RAMBLER (Late 1940s -	SINGLE DWELLING	BOX RANCH (Small, boxy ranch)	CLAPBOARD SIDING	0	
116	W	300 NORTH	B	0	0	1938	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	MULTIPLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	ORIGINAL WINDOWS; FOURPLEX WITH TWO BASEMENT APARTMENTS	
132	W	300 NORTH	D	2	0	1981	OTHER APT./HOTEL PLAN	INSTITUTIONAL HOUSNG	LATE TWENTIETH CETNURY OTHER	STUCCO/PLASTER	2 CARPORTS	
140	W	300 NORTH	B	1	0	1922	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STRIATED BRICK	GARAGE	
168	W	300 NORTH	B	0	0	1926	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	168 1/2 IN REAR	
168	W	300 NORTH	D	0	0	1993	WALK-UP APT. (primarily 1902-c.1917)	MULTIPLE DWELLING	LATE TWENTIETH CETNURY OTHER	ROMAN BRICK (long skinny brick)	AKA 168 1/2 W	
186	W	300 NORTH	B	1	0	1919	FOURSQUARE (BOX) (1900-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY 20TH C.: OTHER	ASBESTOS SIDING (1950s)	GARAGE	
196	W	300 NORTH	B	0	1	1916	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STUCCO/PLASTER	GARAGE	
29	N	300 WEST	B	1	0	1913	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	SITE #361; ADDITIONS & DORMERS; NEWER BAY; BORDERLINE C	
37	N	300 WEST	B	2	0	1930	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #360; c. 1965 GARAGE; BASEMENT APT	
38	N	300 WEST	B	1	0	1901	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	SITE #315; GARAGE; ENCLOSED SIDE PORCH	
44	N	300 WEST	B	1	0	1935	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STUCCO/PLASTER	SITE #316; GARAGE; REAR ADDITION	
47	N	300 WEST	B	1	0	1909	HALL-PARLOR (1847-1910)	SINGLE DWELLING	CLASSICAL: OTHER	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	SITE #359; GARAGE	
54	N	300 WEST	C	0	1	1925	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	RESIDENTIAL (GEN.)	OTHER/UNCLEAR STYLE	BRICK:OTHER/UN DEF.	SITE #317; GARAGE	
55	N	300 WEST	B	0	0	1904	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	SHINGLE SIDING	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #358	
60	N	300 WEST	B	0	0	1870	SINGLE CELL (1847-1910)	SINGLE DWELLING	OTHER/UNCLEAR STYLE	SAWED LOGS	LOG CABIN; BEHIND HOUSE AT 60 N 300 WEST; IN HD	
60	N	300 WEST	C	1	0	1927	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #318; DATE OF UPPER FLOOR UNKNOWN; LOG CABIN IN REAR	

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Architectural Survey Data for LOGAN CENTER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Property Address			OutBuilding				Yr. Built	Plan Type	Original Use	Dominant Style	Dominant Material	Comments
House No.	Dir.	Street Name	Eval Code	C	NC							
65	N	300 WEST	C	0	0	1916	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	SITE #357; ADDITION AT REAR; GARAGE ADDITION	
73	N	300 WEST	B	1	0	1918	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	STUCCO/PLASTER	SITE #356; GARAGE	
82	N	300 WEST	B	0	0	1968	RANCH WITH GARAGE (1950s+)	SINGLE DWELLING	POST-WWII: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #319	
83	N	300 WEST	C	0	0	1950	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	LATE TWENTIETH CETNURY OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	SITE #355; NEW SIDING & OTHER ALTERATIONS	
95	N	300 WEST	B	0	0	1899	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	SITE #354; RECENTLY RESTORED; SIDE ADDITION	
96	N	300 WEST	D	0	0	2023	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	UNKNOWN	LATE TWENTIETH CETNURY OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	BUILT BETWEEN NOV 21 & AUG 24	
115	N	300 WEST	B	1	0	1950	EARLY RANCH WITH GARAGE (Late 1940s -	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY RANCH (GEN.)	STRIATED BRICK		
120	N	300 WEST	B	0	0	1947	DOUBLE HOUSE	MULTIPLE DWELLING	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #80; FOUR-PLEX	
127	N	300 WEST	B	0	1	1951	EARLY RANCH / RAMBLER (Late 1940s -	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY RANCH (GEN.)	STRIATED BRICK	GARAGE	
130	N	300 WEST	B	0	1	1909	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #81; GARAGE	
135	N	300 WEST	B	0	1	1933	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; GARAGE; BASKET ARCH FRONT DOOR	
142	N	300 WEST	B	0	1	1909	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	SITE #82; BORDERLINE C	
145	N	300 WEST	C	0	0	1934	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	GARAGE ADDITION	
153	N	300 WEST	B	1	0	1956	EARLY RANCH WITH GARAGE (Late 1940s -	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY RANCH (GEN.)	STRIATED BRICK	INTERESTING BRICKWORK; DUPLEX	
154	N	300 WEST	B	1	0	1935	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STONE VENEER (primarily 1930s+)	SITE #83; GARAGE	
163	N	300 WEST	B	0	0	1900	HALL-PARLOR (1847-1910)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN GOTHIC	ASBESTOS SIDING (1950s)	3 BACK ADDITIONS	
172	N	300 WEST	B	1	1	1918	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN GOTHIC	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	MANY ADDITIONS NOT VISIBLE FROM FRONT; BARN; LARGE SHED	
175	N	300 WEST	B	0	1	1904	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	MULTIPLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	SHIP-LAP SIDING	1890s STYLE PORCH ROOF; SHED; GARAGE; DUPLEX, ALSO 177 N.	
188	N	300 WEST	B	0	0	1935	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	SHINGLE SIDING	BACK ADDITION	
189	N	300 WEST	C	1	0	1979	RANCH WITH GARAGE (1950s+)	SINGLE DWELLING	RANCH/RAMBLER (GEN.)	PLANK SIDING	0	

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Architectural Survey Data for LOGAN CENTER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Property Address			OutBuilding				Yr. Built	Plan Type	Original Use	Dominant Style	Dominant Material	Comments
House No.	Dir.	Street Name	Eval Code	C	NC							
196	N	300 WEST	C	0	0	1916	TEMPLE FORM (1847-1875)	SINGLE DWELLING	GREEK REVIVAL	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	LIKELY SIDE & BACK ADDITIONS; ATTACHED CARPORT	
197	N	300 WEST	B	1	0	1914	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	MULTIPLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STUCCO/PLASTER	ODD PLAN; GARAGE; BORDERLINE C	
228	N	300 WEST	B	0	0	1955	EARLY RANCH WITH GARAGE (Late 1940s -	SINGLE DWELLING	RANCH/RAMBLER (GEN.)	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; BASEMENT BLOCK WINDOW	
29	S	300 WEST	B	1	0	1913	FOURSQUARE (BOX) (1900-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	BOARD & BATTEN SIDNG	SITE #500; PORCH FILLED IN; ATTACHED GARAGE	
35	S	300 WEST	B	0	0	1905	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	SHINGLE SIDING	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #501	
36	S	300 WEST	C	0	0	1929	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	POST-WWII: OTHER	BOARD & BATTEN SIDNG	SITE #518; ALTERATIONS & ATTACHED GARAGE	
44	S	300 WEST	B	1	0	1922	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #517; GARAGE	
45	S	300 WEST	B	1	0	1916	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	ARTS & CRAFTS	SHINGLE SIDING	SITE #502; GARAGE	
54	S	300 WEST	B	1	0	1929	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #516; GARAGE	
55	S	300 WEST	B	1	0	1934	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #503; GARAGE	
59	S	300 WEST	B	0	1	1916	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #504	
60	S	300 WEST	B	1	1	1914	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #515; GARAGE	
69	S	300 WEST	B	1	0	1934	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #505; BASKET WEAVE BRICK; ATTACHED GARAGE	
70	S	300 WEST	B	1	0	1937	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #514; GARAGE	
79	S	300 WEST	B	1	0	1928	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #506; PORCH ENCLOSURE; GARAGE	
84	S	300 WEST	B	0	0	1964	DOUBLE HOUSE	MULTIPLE DWELLING	MODERN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #513; CARPORT ALTERED	
120	S	300 WEST	B	0	0	1916	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	ARTS & CRAFTS	CLAPBOARD SIDING	SIGNIFICANT; CONFLICTING INFO; SITE #606	
125	S	300 WEST	B	0	0	1903	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	PRAIRIE SCHOOL	STUCCO/PLASTER	SITE #624; ATTACHED GARAGE IN REAR	
131	S	300 WEST	B	0	1	1911	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	SHINGLE SIDING	SITE #625	
132	S	300 WEST	B	0	0	1897	TEMPLE FORM (1847-1875)	SINGLE DWELLING	CLASSICAL: OTHER	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	SITE #605; FAÇADE RESTORED; MATCHING SHED	

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Architectural Survey Data for LOGAN CENTER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Property Address House No.	Dir.	Street Name	OutBuilding			Yr. Built	Plan Type	Original Use	Dominant Style	Dominant Material	Comments
			Eval Code	C	NC						
136	S	300 WEST	B	0	1	1914	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STRIATED BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #604
145	S	300 WEST	B	0	1	1905	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #626; GABLET; PORCH ENCLOSED
154	S	300 WEST	B	0	0	1908	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #603
155	S	300 WEST	B	0	0	1911	SIDE PASSAGE/ENTRY (1847-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	COLONIAL REVIVAL	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #627
163	S	300 WEST	B	1	0	1945	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early)	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY RANCH (GEN.)	STRIATED BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #628; MATCHING GARAGE
164	S	300 WEST	B	0	1	1895	HALL-PARLOR (1847-1910)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #602; BRICK REAR WING
171	S	300 WEST	B	0	0	1919	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #629
179	S	300 WEST	B	1	0	1923	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #630; GARAGE
184	S	300 WEST	B	1	0	1916	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	CLASSICAL: OTHER	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	SITE #601; NEWER DORMER; GARAGE
191	S	300 WEST	B	1	0	1932	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #631; GARAGE
192	S	300 WEST	B	1	0	1875	HALL-PARLOR (1847-1910)	SINGLE DWELLING	CLASSICAL: OTHER	STONE:OTHER/UN DEF.	SIGNIFICANT; STATE REGISTER; BUILT PRIOR TO 1883; SITE #600; GARAGE; CA
198	S	300 WEST	B	1	0	1916	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	ARTS & CRAFTS	CLAPBOARD SIDING	SITE #599; GARAGE; RECENT FRONT DOOR
202	S	300 WEST	B	2	0	1899	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	CLAPBOARD SIDING	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #597 & #598 GARAGE, SUMMER KITCHEN OR PLAYHOUSE?;
255	S	300 WEST	B	0	0	1920	GARAGE	UNKNOWN	EARLY 20TH C.: OTHER	WOOD:OTHER/UN DEF.	OUTBUILDING FOR LUMBER MILL AT 255 S
255	S	300 WEST	B	2	0	1920	WAREHOUSE	MILL/PROCESSING	EARLY 20TH C.: OTHER	CONCRETE BLOCK (c.1900+,	NEED TO VERIFY; MAJOR REHAB 1999 -- DESIGN WEST OFFICES
193	N	400 EAST	B	0	0	1912	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; ORIGINAL WINDOWS
215	N	400 EAST	B	2	0	1968	WALK-UP APT. (primarily 1902-c.1917)	MULTIPLE DWELLING	POST-WWII: OTHER	STRIATED BRICK	4 UNITS; CARPORT
220	N	400 EAST	B	0	1	1950	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early)	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	FLAGSTONE	0
223	N	400 EAST	B	0	0	1920	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	STUCCO/PLASTER	MATCHING ADDITION IN REAR
227	N	400 EAST	B	1	0	1912	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	GARAGE; 2 UNITS

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Utah State Historic Preservation Office

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House No.	Dir.	Street Name	Eval Code	C							NC
228	N	400 EAST	D	0	0	1982	GARAGE DOMINANT (1980+)	SINGLE DWELLING	POST-WWII: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	0
237	N	400 EAST	B	0	1	1917	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	GARAGE
238	N	400 EAST	B	0	1	1947	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	STRIATED BRICK	BASEMENT APARTMENT
244	N	400 EAST	C	1	0	1912	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	MULTIPLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	CLAPBOARD SIDING	CURRENT RENOVATION; BEING CONVERTED TO 4-PLEX; DILAPIDATED
247	N	400 EAST	B	0	1	1926	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STRIATED BRICK	GARAGE
255	N	400 EAST	B	0	1	1939	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CLAPBOARD SIDING	GARAGE
261	N	400 EAST	C	0	1	1914	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STONE VENEER (primarily 1930s+)	NEWER CLADDING
265	N	400 EAST	C	0	0	1909	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	MULTIPLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	ADDITION IN BACK NOT VISIBLE FROM STREET
277	N	400 EAST	B	0	0	1968	RANCH WITH GARAGE (1950s+)	MULTIPLE DWELLING	RANCH/RAMBLER (GEN.)	REGULAR BRICK	3 APARTMENTS
290	N	400 EAST	B	2	1	1908	SCHOOL BLOCK (c.1890-1915)	SCHOOL	PRAIRIE SCHOOL	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; LATER CONTRIBUTING ADDITION; REAR ADDITION BRICK
295	N	400 EAST	B	1	0	1889	CENTRAL PASSAGE (1847-1900)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN GOTHIC	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	TRI-PLEX; SIDE ADDITIONS
21	N	400 WEST	B	0	0	1961	RANCH WITH GARAGE (1950s+)	SINGLE DWELLING	RANCH/RAMBLER (GEN.)	STRIATED BRICK	CORNER WINDOW ON GARAGE SIDE
31	N	400 WEST	B	0	0	1902	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	SIGNIFICANT; BACK ADDITION NOT VISIBLE FROM FRONT
40	N	400 WEST	B	0	0	1947	RANCH WITH GARAGE (1950s+)	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY RANCH (GEN.)	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #341
45	N	400 WEST	B	1	0	1893	HALL-PARLOR (1847-1910)	SINGLE DWELLING	GEORGIAN	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	CUPOLA; GARAGE; BACK ADDITION
46	N	400 WEST	B	0	1	1948	EARLY RANCH / RAMBLER (Late 1940s -	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY RANCH (GEN.)	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #342
55	N	400 WEST	B	0	2	1912	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	GARAGE; SHED; BACK ADDITION
56	N	400 WEST	B	1	0	1931	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY 20TH C.: OTHER	CLAPBOARD SIDING	SITE #343
62	N	400 WEST	C	0	0	1927	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	SITE #344; NEW SIDING IN 2002; NC BACK ADDITION
70	N	400 WEST	C	0	1	1953	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	LATE TWENTIETH CETNURY OTHER	ROCK-FACED BRICK	SITE #345; NEW PORCH & SIDING

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Architectural Survey Data for LOGAN CENTER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

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71	N	400 WEST	B	0	1	1916	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	BASEMENT ACCESS; GARAGE; BACK ADDITION	
83	N	400 WEST	B	0	1	1939	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	MULTI-COLOR BRICK	INTERESTING BRICKWORK, STACKED RUNNING BOND; GARAGE	
112	N	400 WEST	D	0	1	1981	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	POST-WWII: OTHER	STUCCO/PLASTER	GARAGE; YEAR BUILT 1960?	
11	S	400 WEST	C	0	1	1904	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY 20TH C.: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	GARAGE; ORIGINAL WINDOWS	
15	S	400 WEST	C	1	0	1949	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	SHED; BORDERLINE C; CARPORT	
21	S	400 WEST	B	0	1	1929	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	MAJOR NC ADDITION IN REAR WHICH IS NOT VISIBLE FROM STREET; GARAGE	
26	S	400 WEST	B	1	0	1962	DOUBLE HOUSE	MULTIPLE DWELLING	SPLIT LEVEL (GEN.)	ROCK-FACED BRICK	SITE #471; STACKED DUPLEX WITH ATTACHED GARAGE	
34	S	400 WEST	C	0	1	1913	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	SITE #470; PORCH ENCLOSED & EXTENDED 1950s; NEWER SIDING	
39	S	400 WEST	B	1	1	1921	HALL-PARLOR (1847-1910)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	CEDAR SHINGLE ROOF; SIDE ADDITION; SHED; BORDERLINE C; CONVERTED	
45	S	400 WEST	B	0	0	1913	SHOTGUN (1875-1910)	SINGLE DWELLING	OTHER/UNCLEAR STYLE	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	REAR ADDITION; RG OR RZ OR RX (UNFINISHED CROSSWING)	
46	S	400 WEST	B	1	1	1904	CENTRAL PASSAGE (1847-1900)	SINGLE DWELLING	CLASSICAL: OTHER	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	SITE #469; GARAGE; DORMERS ADDED IN THE 1920s, RECENTLY ALTERED	
54	S	400 WEST	B	0	1	1914	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	ARTS & CRAFTS	CLAPBOARD SIDING	SITE #468	
56	S	400 WEST	B	0	1	1916	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	ARTS & CRAFTS	STONE VENEER (primarily 1930s+)	SITE #467; NEWER VENEER	
75	S	400 WEST	B	0	0	1930	CHURCH/MEETINGHOUSE	RELIGIOUS FACILITY	EARLY 20TH C.: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	1930 ADDITION TO 411 W 100 S; BOTH BUILDINGS PART OF CHARTER SCHOOL	
78	S	400 WEST	B	0	0	1936	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	SITE #466	
117	S	400 WEST	B	0	0	1939	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	0	
129	S	400 WEST	C	1	0	1911	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	ASBESTOS SIDING (1950s)	SALTBOX ADDITION IN BACK; GARAGE 1930S?	
143	S	400 WEST	B	0	1	1907	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	CURRENTLY BEING PAINTED; 1920S PORCH; GARAGE (HUB LISTED 3	
152	S	400 WEST	B	1	0	1938	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	GARAGE	
155	S	400 WEST	B	1	0	1902	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	SHED; EXCELLENT CONDITION; BACK ADDITION	

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Architectural Survey Data for LOGAN CENTER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Property Address House No.	Dir.	Street Name	OutBuilding			Yr. Built	Plan Type	Original Use	Dominant Style	Dominant Material	Comments
			Eval Code	C	NC						
157	S	400 WEST	B	0	0	1979	BOXCAR APT. (1945+) perpendicular to street	MULTIPLE DWELLING	POST-WWII: OTHER	WOOD:OTHER/UN DEF.	155 1/2; FOUR-PLEX BEHIND 155 S
164	S	400 WEST	B	1	0	1949	EARLY RANCH / RAMBLER (Late 1940s -	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY RANCH (GEN.)	ASBESTOS SIDING (1950s)	0
168	S	400 WEST	B	0	1	1949	EARLY RANCH / RAMBLER (Late 1940s -	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY RANCH (GEN.)	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	GARAGE
169	S	400 WEST	B	1	0	1902	CROSSWING (1880- 1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	MULTIPLE EARLY ADDITIONS;GARAGE
177	S	400 WEST	B	0	1	1947	EARLY RANCH / RAMBLER (Late 1940s -	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY RANCH (GEN.)	STRIATED BRICK	GARAGE
191	S	400 WEST	B	2	0	1907	CROSSWING (1880- 1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	MANY ADDITIONS; ORIGINAL PLAN DEBATABLE; 2 GARAGES;HISTORIC
201	S	400 WEST	B	0	0	1897	CROSSWING (1880- 1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	GREEK REVIVAL	STUCCO/PLASTER	STUCCO OVER STONE? SIDE ADDITION; HUB SAYS 1 CONTR. OUTBUILDING;
206	S	400 WEST	C	0	1	1904	FOURSQUARE (BOX) (1900-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY 20TH C.: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	GARAGE
216	S	400 WEST	B	1	0	1887	HALL-PARLOR (1847- 1910)	SINGLE DWELLING	GREEK REVIVAL	STUCCO/PLASTER	SIDE ADDITION; GARAGE
224	S	400 WEST	B	1	0	1922	BUNGALOW (1905- 1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STRIATED BRICK	BUNGALOW LIKE BUT PORCH DOESN'T EXTEND ACROSS WHOLE FAÇADE; 224-
290	S	400 WEST	B	0	0	1905	WAREHOUSE	MILL/PROCESSING	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; NEED TO VERIFY; AKA 350 W 300 SOUTH
281	N	500 EAST	B	1	0	1928	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	CLIPPED-GABLE COTTAGE (Clipped	STRIATED BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; Garage converted to room, matches house
287	N	500 EAST	B	0	1	1911	BOX BUNGALOW (1910+, small, simple, no	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; GOOD EXAMPLE OF ARTS & CRAFTS BUNGALOW, ADDITION ON
295	N	500 EAST	B	0	0	1940	WWII-ERA COTTAGE W/GAR. (Late 1930s -	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CLAPBOARD SIDING	0
22	N	500 WEST	B	1	0	1884	HALL-PARLOR (1847- 1910)	SINGLE DWELLING	CLASSICAL: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	GARAGE & SHED
33	N	500 WEST	B	0	0	1900	CROSSWING (1880- 1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	STUCCO/PLASTER	CROSSWING BY BACK AND SIDE ADDITIONS; ATTACHED CARPORT
34	N	500 WEST	B	0	1	1905	BUNGALOW (1905- 1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	MIX OF CROSSWING & BUNGALOW
46	N	500 WEST	B	1	0	1920	BUNGALOW (1905- 1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STRIATED BRICK	GARAGE; ORIGINAL BASEMENT WINDOWS
51	N	500 WEST	B	0	0	1874	CROSSWING (1880- 1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	GREEK REVIVAL	STUCCO/PLASTER	BORDERLINE C; NON-SYMMETRICAL WINDOW; POSSIBLE SIDE ENTRANCE
53	N	500 WEST	C	1	0	1918	FOURSQUARE (BOX) (1900-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	SPANISH COLONIAL REVIVAL	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	1950S PORCH; GARAGE; MULTIPLE ALTERATIONS

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Architectural Survey Data for LOGAN CENTER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Property Address			OutBuilding				Yr. Built	Plan Type	Original Use	Dominant Style	Dominant Material	Comments
House No.	Dir.	Street Name	Eval Code	C	NC							
54	N	500 WEST	B	1	0	1913	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	ATTACHED CARPORT; BARN STYLE SHED	
55	N	500 WEST	B	0	1	1916	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	NO PORCH	
62	N	500 WEST	B	1	0	1952	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	ATTACHED CARPORT; SUMMERHOUSE/WORKSHOP	
70	N	500 WEST	B	0	1	1950	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	STRIATED BRICK	GARAGE; BACK ADDITION	
80	N	500 WEST	B	0	2	1956	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	REGULAR BRICK	SHED; GARAGE; ATTACHED CARPORT	
81	N	500 WEST	C	2	0	1914	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	NEW WINDOWS; LOW WOOD SHED; ROOT CELLAR; ATTACHED CARPORT	
95	N	500 WEST	B	1	0	1947	EARLY RANCH / RAMBLER (Late 1940s -	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY RANCH (GEN.)	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	GARAGE	
105	N	500 WEST	C	0	1	1894	SALT BOX (1847-1870)	SINGLE DWELLING	OTHER/UNCLEAR STYLE	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	NEWER SIDING & WINDOWS	
119	N	500 WEST	B	1	1	1893	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	EASTLAKE	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; DITCH GABLE ROOF; EXCELLENT TRIM; SHED; GARAGE;	
131	N	500 WEST	B	1	0	1894	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	EASTLAKE	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	SIDE DECK; GARAGE	
145	N	500 WEST	B	0	1	1911	FOURSQUARE (BOX) (1900-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	ITALIANATE	REGULAR BRICK	SIDE DECK; ALMOST AN A	
157	N	500 WEST	B	0	1	1911	FOURSQUARE (BOX) (1900-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	ITALIANATE	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; CARPET ON PORCH; GARAGE WORKSHOP IN REAR	
171	N	500 WEST	B	0	1	1917	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SHED; NEWER PORCH COLUMNS	
5	S	600 WEST	B	0	0	1894	OTHER/UNDEFINED	RAIL TRANSP. RELATED	QUEEN ANNE	STONE:OTHER/UNDEF.	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #400; CONT. STARTED AS EARLY AS 1890	
197	E	BOULEVARD	B	0	1	1932	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	MODERN WINDOWS; RLS 2007; ALSO 197 CENTER; SHARED GARAGE WITH 21 N	
203	E	BOULEVARD	B	1	0	1960	EARLY RANCH / RAMBLER (Late 1940s -	SINGLE DWELLING	RANCH/RAMBLER (GEN.)	ROMAN BRICK (long skinny brick)	SHED; ATTACHED GARAGE; RLS 2007; YEAR BUILT 1917?	
215	E	BOULEVARD	B	1	0	1933	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	0	
225	E	BOULEVARD	B	0	0	1935	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	SIGNIFICANT;	
229	E	BOULEVARD	B	0	1	1928	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	BORDERED UP FORMER ENTRANCE?; GARAGE; BASEMENT APT	
239	E	BOULEVARD	B	0	0	1932	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	INTERESTING DOORWAY; ATTACHED GARAGE	

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Architectural Survey Data for LOGAN CENTER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

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			Eval Code	C	NC						
249	E	BOULEVARD	B	1	0	1935	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	ARCH FACADE; ON SLOPE; GARAGE; YEAR BUILT 1950?
257	E	BOULEVARD	B	0	0	1953	EARLY RANCH / RAMBLER (Late 1940s -	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY RANCH (GEN.)	CLAPBOARD SIDING	ATTACHED GARAGE IN REAR
263	E	BOULEVARD	B	0	0	1930	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	CARPORT IN REAR
275	E	BOULEVARD	B	0	0	1912	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	MULTIPLE UNITS
281	E	BOULEVARD	B	0	0	1931	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	#N/A	STRIATED BRICK	NEW WINDOWS; ATTACHED GARAGE
293	E	BOULEVARD	B	0	0	1929	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; NEW WINDOWS
315	E	BOULEVARD	B	1	0	1935	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	OTHER/UNCLEAR STYLE	CLAPBOARD SIDING	SIGNIFICANT; SIDE ADDITION
325	E	BOULEVARD	B	0	1	1930	CLIPPED-GABLE COTTAGE (1920+, mix	SINGLE DWELLING	CLIPPED-GABLE COTTAGE (Clipped	STRIATED BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; GARAGE; MULTI. UNITS
329	E	BOULEVARD	B	1	0	1916	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	GARAGE
341	E	BOULEVARD	B	0	2	1936	CAPE COD (c.1930s-1950s)	SINGLE DWELLING	COLONIAL REVIVAL	STONE VENEER (primarily 1930s+)	UPPER ADDITION? GARAGE & SHED; YEAR BUILT 1961?
357	E	BOULEVARD	B	1	0	1924	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	GARAGE
359	E	BOULEVARD	B	0	2	1922	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	MULTI-COLOR BRICK	MODERN GARAGE; SHED AND/OR FORT
367	E	BOULEVARD	B	0	1	1976	OTHER/UNDEFINED	MULTIPLE DWELLING	ENGLISH TUDOR	MULTI-COLOR BRICK	367, 363, 361 TOGETHER; INTERESTING OCTOGON CHINNEY
369	E	BOULEVARD	B	0	1	1936	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH TUDOR	STRIATED BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; ORIGINAL WINDOWS
379	E	BOULEVARD	B	1	0	1919	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	ROCK-FACED BRICK	SOME ORIGINAL WINDOWS; GARAGE
393	E	BOULEVARD	B	0	0	1914	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SMALL REAR ADD. NOT VIS. FROM STREET; GARAGE DEMOED
429	E	BOULEVARD	B	1	0	1941	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	SHINGLE SIDING	ORIGINAL WINDOWS; ATTACHED GARAGE
435	E	BOULEVARD	X	0	0	1953	RANCH WITH GARAGE (1950s+)	SINGLE DWELLING	RANCH/RAMBLER (GEN.)	STRIATED BRICK	DEMOLISHED 2022
435	E	BOULEVARD	D	0	0	2023	#N/A	SINGLE DWELLING	LATE TWENTIETH CETNURY OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	NEW CONSTRUCTION
447	E	BOULEVARD	B	0	2	1904	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	DUTCH COLONIAL REV.	SHINGLE SIDING	SIGNIFICANT; GARAGE

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Utah State Historic Preservation Office

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467	E	BOULEVARD	B	1	0	1922	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	MULTI-COLOR BRICK	ENCLOSED PORCH; SOME ORIGINAL WINDOWS; CRAFTSMAN
473	E	BOULEVARD	B	0	1	1918	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	ORIGINAL WINDOWS; BASEMENT APARTMENT
483	E	BOULEVARD	B	0	0	1928	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	MULTI-COLOR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; ORIGINAL WINDOWS
493	E	BOULEVARD	B	0	0	1930	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; ATTACHED GARAGE LOOKS ORIGINAL
18	E	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1968	RESTAURANT	RESTAURANT	MODERN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	CENTER STREET GRILL IN 2011; IN HD
22	E	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1936	2-PART BLOCK	BUSINESS/OFFICE	VICTORIAN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #579; WAREHOUSE IN REAR
34	E	CENTER STREET	C	0	0	1925	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	MORTUARYGOVERNMENT	VICTORIAN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #580; REMODELED WITH ADDITIONS c. 1990; REMODELED SINCE
44	E	CENTER STREET	C	0	0	1943	WAREHOUSE	WAREHOUSE	MODERN: OTHER	CONCRETE BLOCK (c.1900+,	CACHE VALLEY MONUMENT; IN REAR 60-64 E; IN HD
60	E	CENTER STREET	X	0	0	1990	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	COMMERCIAL (GEN.)	OTHER/UNCLEAR STYLE	FORMED CONCRETE	RECORD UNCLEAR
60	E	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1953	2-PART BLOCK	BUSINESS/OFFICE	MODERN: OTHER	CONCRETE BLOCK (c.1900+,	SITE #581; 64 E IS SAME BLDG; FAÇADE PAINTED 2024
72	E	CENTER STREET	X	1	0	1927	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	FUNERARY (GEN.)	MODERN: OTHER	PLANK SIDING	SITE #582 ; SHED; LOGAN MEMORIALS; DEMOED C. 2014
72	E	CENTER STREET	D	0	0	2022	2-PART BLOCK	BUSINESS/OFFICE	LATE TWENTIETH CENTURY OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	0
78	E	CENTER STREET	C	0	0	1946	1-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #583; 78- 80 E; STOREFRONT CHANGES C. 2014
96	E	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1945	SERVICE STATION	SERVICE STATION	ART MODERNE	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #584; GOOD RESTORATION
101	E	CENTER STREET	B	1	0	1904	SOCIAL/AMUSEMENT HALL	MUSIC/DANCE FACILITY	EARLY 20TH C.: OTHER	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	SIGNIFICANT; NAT'L GUARD ARMORY IN 1930s; (AKA 20 N 200 E)
103	E	CENTER STREET	X	0	0	1925	SHED	ENERGY FACILITY	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	ROCK-FACED CONC. BLK	HEATING PLANT FOR AMUSEMENT HALL; (AKA 20 N 100 E); IN HD;
131	E	CENTER STREET	D	0	0	2000	MONUMENT	MONUMENT/MARKER	#N/A	STONE VENEER (primarily 1930s+)	IN HD
133	E	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1909	FOURSQUARE (BOX) (1900-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	ARTS & CRAFTS	COBBLESTONE	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #259; ""FIRST FLIGHT"" MARKER IN FRONT
135	E	CENTER STREET	B	0	1	1907	FOURSQUARE (BOX) (1900-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY 20TH C.: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #258; IBIS SCULPTURE IN FRONT
139	E	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1895	SIDE PASSAGE/ENTRY (1847-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	SHINGLE SIDING	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #257; PART OF ANNIVERSARY INNS, LLC

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Utah State Historic Preservation Office

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155	E	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1960	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	RESIDENTIAL (GEN.)	POST-WWII: OTHER	WOOD:OTHER/UN DEF.	GUEST HOUSE BEHIND 159 E; IN HD
159	E	CENTER STREET	B	1	0	1904	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	SHINGLE SIDING	SITE #256; GARAGE; PART OF ANNIVERSARY INNS, LLC
169	E	CENTER STREET	B	0	1	1909	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #255
169	E	CENTER STREET	C	0	0	1909	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	169 1/2; BEHIND 169 E; IN HD
14	W	CENTER STREET	X	0	0	1936	1-PART BLOCK	COMMERCIAL (GEN.)	OTHER/UNCLEAR STYLE	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #569B; 2025 PART OF 5 S MAIN
18	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1937	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	THEATER	ART DECO	CERAMIC TILE	SITE #569A; RENOVATION IN PROGRESS 2011
19	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1893	2-PART BLOCK	BUSINESS/OFFICE	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	19-23 W CENTER, c. 1965 VENEER; 2nd STORY REMOVED
22	W	CENTER STREET	C	0	0	1913	1-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	MODERN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	NEW FAÇADE & SECOND STORY ADDED c. 2005; NOW PART OF LYRIC THEATRE
25	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1900	2-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	25-37 W CENTER; SITE #272B; THREE c. 1950s STOREFRONTS
28	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1880	2-PART BLOCK	THEATER	BEAUX ARTS	STUCCO/PLASTER	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #567A; REMODELED THEATRE c.1913; SERVED AS CITY
32	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1921	1-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	NEO-ECLECT.: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #567C
36	W	CENTER STREET	C	0	0	1907	1-PART BLOCK	COMMERCIAL (GEN.)	OTHER/UNCLEAR STYLE	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #567B; WHITE OWL
38	W	CENTER STREET	C	0	0	1917	1-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #567A; STOREFRONT ALTERATIONS; WHITE OWL
45	W	CENTER STREET	X	0	0	1890	#N/A	COMMERCIAL (GEN.)	#N/A	#N/A	SITE #273;NO SUCH # - 96 DEMOLISHED CA 1985 FOR PARKING ACCESS
55	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1909	2-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #274A; EXTENDED AT REAR c. 1995; POSSIBLY BUILT 1888
67	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1910	2-PART BLOCK	THEATER	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #274B; EARLY MOVIE THEATRE; c. 1950 STOREFRONT; ANDERSON'S SEED
69	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	1	1904	2-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #275; METAL SLIP COVER UPPER FLOOR c.1970--REMOVED & FAÇADE
70	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1931	2-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	GABLE ROOF SHED REAR ADDITION; EARTHQUAKE? DAMAGE; BORDERLINE
71	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1910	2-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; ORNATE CORNICE
72	W	CENTER STREET	C	0	0	1910	1-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	VENEER: OTHER	SITE #565A; NEWER FAÇADE

EVALUATION CODES: B ELIGIBLE/CONTRIBUTING
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Architectural Survey Data for LOGAN CENTER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Property House No.	Address Dir.	Street Name	OutBuilding			Yr. Built	Plan Type	Original Use	Dominant Style	Dominant Material	Comments
			Eval Code	C	NC						
75	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1920	WAREHOUSE	UNKNOWN	OTHER/UNCLEAR STYLE	REGULAR BRICK	BEHIND 75 W. CENTER
75	W	CENTER STREET	B	1	0	1910	2-PART BLOCK	HOTEL/MOTEL	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #276; c. 1965 STOREFRONT (TOP FLOOR REMOVED?)
76	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1933	2-PART BLOCK	BUSINESS/OFFICE	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	STUCCO/PLASTER	SITE #564A; OLDER?; VENEER ON STOREFRONT: GABLE BEHIND FALSE
87	W	CENTER STREET	C	0	0	1945	1-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	FAÇADE CHANGES c. 1990; NO SEPARATE RECORD IN 1999; IN HD
88	W	CENTER STREET	C	0	0	1948	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	BUSINESS/OFFICE	MODERN: OTHER	CONCRETE BLOCK (c.1900+)	MODERN-STYLE STOREFRONT c. 1990
90	W	CENTER STREET	C	0	0	1929	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	SPECIALTY STORE	MODERN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #564; NEW FAÇADE c. 2004; POTENTIAL YEAR BUILT 1888?
98	W	CENTER STREET	C	0	0	1929	1-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	EARLY 20TH C.: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #563; REBUILT IN 1930s AS SERVICE STATION; POTENTIAL YEAR BUILT
99	W	CENTER STREET	C	0	0	1946	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	SPECIALTY STORE	OTHER/UNCLEAR STYLE	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #261; ORIGINALLY AUTO SALES; BRICK VENEER c. 2002
101	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	1	1916	ENFRAMED BLOCK	MANUFACTURING	EARLY 20TH C.: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #302 & 301; BOARD OF ED. LOGAN SCHOOL DISTRICT; PLAQUE ON
121	W	CENTER STREET	X	1	0	1900	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #303; PORCH ENCLOSURE
131	W	CENTER STREET	X	0	0	1910	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	ARTS & CRAFTS	STUCCO/PLASTER	SITE #304
132	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	1	1957	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY 20TH C.: OTHER	STUCCO/PLASTER	SITE #552
139	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1907	FOURSQUARE (BOX) (1900-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #305
142	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	1	1906	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STUCCO/PLASTER	SITE #551; HISTORIC PORCH ENCLOSURE; GARAGE
143	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1892	HALL-PARLOR (1847-1910)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN GOTHIC	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #306
146	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1928	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #550; c. 1960s PORCH
149	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	1	1928	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	GARAGE
152	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	1	1889	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #549
161	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1902	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	POST-WWII: OTHER	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	SITE #311; HISTORIC ADDITIONS; BORDERLINE C
162	W	CENTER STREET	B	1	1	1920	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	ASBESTOS SIDING (1950s)	SITE #548; GARAGE; ALTERED c. 1960 YEAR BUILT C 1890?

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Architectural Survey Data for LOGAN CENTER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Property Address		OutBuilding			Yr. Built	Plan Type	Original Use	Dominant Style	Dominant Material	Comments	
House No.	Dir.	Street Name	Eval Code	C							NC
165	W	CENTER STREET	B	1	0	1913	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #312; GARAGE
178	W	CENTER STREET	B	1	0	1917	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #547; GARAGE; ADA RAMP ON SIDE c. 2005
185	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1948	EARLY RANCH WITH GARAGE (Late 1940s -	SINGLE DWELLING	POST-WWII: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #313; NICE EXAMPLE OF STYLE; BRICK VENEER
186	W	CENTER STREET	X	1	0	1920	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #546 GARAGE; DEMOLISHED?
190	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1917	CHURCH/MEETINGHO USE	RELIGIOUS FACILITY	GOTHIC REVIVAL	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #544 & #545; PARCEL ADDRESS 12 S 200 WEST; c. 1950 AUDITORIUM
191	W	CENTER STREET	B	1	0	1938	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	MULTIPLE DWELLING	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #314; PARCEL ADDRESS 10 N 200 WEST; 191-195 W, NOW TRIPLEX;
203	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1884	SIDE PASSAGE/ENTRY (1847-1920)	MULTIPLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #332; NRHP PLAQUE; PORCH PILLASTERS
209	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1902	BARN-OTHER	ANIMAL FACILITY	VICTORIAN: OTHER	WOOD:OTHER/UN DEF.	BEHIND 209 W; IN HD; 2025 ATTACHED TO MAIN HOUSE
209	W	CENTER STREET	B	1	0	1905	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	NEOCLASSICAL	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #333; HISTORIC BARN CONVERTED TO GARAGE IN
210	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1945	EARLY RANCH / RAMBLER (Late 1940s -	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	SITE #525; POSSIBLE YEAR BUILT 1921
220	W	CENTER STREET	B	1	0	1934	FOURSQUARE (BOX) (1900-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	PRAIRIE SCHOOL	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #524; SIDE ENTRY FOURSQUARE
230	W	CENTER STREET	B	1	0	1907	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #523
235	W	CENTER STREET	B	1	0	1894	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #334; PORCH REHABBED c. 2002; BARN CONVERTED TO GARAGE IN
243	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1909	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	STUCCO/PLASTER	SITE #335; CARPORT IN FRONT
250	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	1	1906	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	NEOCLASSICAL	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; MATCHING CHATEAUESQUE GARAGE BUILT AFTER
255	W	CENTER STREET	B	1	0	1948	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY RANCH (GEN.)	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #336; HISTORIC BASEMENT APT; GARAGE
263	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1899	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	MULTIPLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	ASBESTOS SIDING (1950s)	SITE #337; HISTORIC CONVERSION TO APTS
264	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1903	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	CLAPBOARD SIDING	SITE #521; BORDERLINE C
271	W	CENTER STREET	B	1	0	1906	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #338; GARAGE; SKYLIGHTS REMOVED c. 2004
280	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1896	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	SITE #520; GARAGE ADDITION

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Utah State Historic Preservation Office

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			Eval Code	C	NC						
281	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1907	FOURSQUARE (BOX) (1900-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #339; DORMER ADDED
287	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	1	1909	FOURSQUARE (BOX) (1900-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SHINGLE 2ND STORY; SITE #340
290	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1896	FOURSQUARE (BOX) (1900-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	NEOCLASSICAL	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #519; UNDERTAKER IN 1930s; OFFICE BLDG IN 1950s; BLOCK
295	W	CENTER STREET	X	0	0	1909	2-PART BLOCK	COMMERCIAL (GEN.)	EARLY 20TH C.: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #341A; NO SUCH # CONVERTED TO CONDOS 1979
299	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1910	2-PART BLOCK	BUSINESS/OFFICE	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	CONVERTED TO CONDOS 1979; BPOE HALL IN 1930s; REAR ATTACHED
301	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	1	1914	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #362; POPE & BURTON?; ATTACHED GARAGE IN
308	W	CENTER STREET	B	1	0	1913	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	ARTS & CRAFTS	ROCK-FACED BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #499; GARAGE
309	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1910	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	ROCK-FACED BRICK	SITE #363
324	W	CENTER STREET	B	1	0	1908	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #498; PORCH ENCLOSED; GARAGE; 2025 NEW PORCH
332	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1929	FOURSQUARE (BOX) (1900-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	NEOCLASSICAL	REGULAR BRICK	PORCH ENCLOSED, REAR ALTS c. 1999, REAR COLUMNS NOT ORIGINAL; YEAR
339	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	1	1884	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	ASBESTOS SIDING (1950s)	SITE #364; LARGE SIDE ADDITION; BORDERLINE C
342	W	CENTER STREET	B	1	0	1907	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #497; HISTORIC FRONT ADDITION; GARAGE
347	W	CENTER STREET	B	1	0	1909	SIDE PASSAGE/ENTRY (1847-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	ARTS & CRAFTS	REGULAR BRICK	SHINGLED 2ND STORY; SITE #365-366; GARAGE; BACK ADDITION
359	W	CENTER STREET	B	1	0	1879	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	VENEER: OTHER	SITE #367; NEWER SIDING, WINDOWS; BORDERLINE C; GARAGE
360	W	CENTER STREET	B	1	0	1940	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #495; PART OF MARINDALE DEVELOPMENT; GARAGE
365	W	CENTER STREET	B	1	0	1922	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	CLAPBOARD SIDING	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #368; PORTE COCHERE PERGOLA; GARAGE
375	W	CENTER STREET	B	1	0	1923	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #375; GARAGE
380	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1928	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH TUDOR	STUCCO/PLASTER	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #473
387	W	CENTER STREET	B	1	0	1900	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	SITE #370; GARAGE; HISTORIC ALTERATIONS
394	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	1	1900	SIDE PASSAGE/ENTRY (1847-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	ITALIANATE	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	SIGNIFICANT; LONG BOX; SITE #472

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Utah State Historic Preservation Office

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			Eval Code	C	NC						
402	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1951	EARLY RANCH / RAMBLER (Late 1940s -	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY RANCH (GEN.)	REGULAR BRICK	
403	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1904	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #391; AKA 3 N 400 WEST
415	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1914	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #392
416	W	CENTER STREET	B	1	0	1907	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	ASBESTOS SIDING (1950s)	GARAGE
429	W	CENTER STREET	B	1	0	1906	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #393; SHED
432	W	CENTER STREET	B	1	0	1894	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	ASBESTOS SIDING (1950s)	SITE #454; GARAGE
433	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1899	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	ARTS & CRAFTS	STUCCO/PLASTER	SITE #394; CARPORT
441	W	CENTER STREET	B	1	1	1892	HALL-PARLOR (1847-1910)	SINGLE DWELLING	CLASSICAL: OTHER	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	SITE #395; 2ND RESIDENCE ON EAST SIDE; OUTHOUSE IN REAR c. 1900
444	W	CENTER STREET	B	1	0	1916	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #453; GARAGE
454	W	CENTER STREET	B	1	0	1914	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #451; GARAGE; CONCRETE BLOCK ADDITION
455	W	CENTER STREET	B	2	0	1899	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	STUCCO/PLASTER	SITE #396; NEW WINDOWS; SMALL RESIDENCE & COOP IN REAR 459 W, c.
462	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	1	1959	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	POST-WWII: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	
470	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1901	CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS (1885-1915)	SINGLE DWELLING	QUEEN ANNE	SHINGLE SIDING	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #447
471	W	CENTER STREET	C	1	0	1900	CROSSWING (1880-1910, 1920-30)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	SITE #398; COOP
478	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1901	SIDE PASSAGE/ENTRY (1847-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN GOTHIC	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	SITE #446; HALF CENTRAL PASSAGE
479	W	CENTER STREET	B	1	0	1931	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	STRIATED BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #399; GARAGE
485	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1980	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	SINGLE DWELLING	POST-WWII: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	CARPORT
494	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1940	EARLY RANCH / RAMBLER (Late 1940s -	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY RANCH (GEN.)	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	SITE #445; ATTACHED GARAGE
502	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1892	HALL-PARLOR (1847-1910)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	ALSO 510 W.; SITE 42A/42B; BORDERLINE C
503	W	CENTER STREET	C	0	0	1901	CENTRAL PASSAGE (1847-1900)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	SITE #415; MAJOR ADDITIONS

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510	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1892	HALL-PARLOR (1847-1910)	SINGLE DWELLING	VICTORIAN: OTHER	VENEER: OTHER	ALSO 502 W CNTR; NEW SIDING; BORDERLINE C
519	W	CENTER STREET	C	0	0	1958	EARLY RANCH WITH GARAGE (Late 1940s -	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY RANCH (GEN.)	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	SITE #416; GARAGE
520	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	1	1913	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #427B; PORCH ENCLOSURE; BORDERLINE C
525	W	CENTER STREET	B	1	0	1917	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	SITE #417; GARAGE; NEWER SIDING
528	W	CENTER STREET	C	1	0	1904	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	POST-WWII: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum	SITE #427A; COOP; POP-TOP ADDITION; NEWER SIDING
530	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	0	1914	DOUBLE CELL (1847-1890)	SINGLE DWELLING	CLASSICAL: OTHER	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	SITE #426; SECOND DOOR BLOCKED; POSSIBLE YEAR BUILT c. 1895
545	W	CENTER STREET	D	0	0	1938	OTHER APT./HOTEL PLAN	MULTIPLE DWELLING	POST-WWII: OTHER	MULTI-COLOR BRICK	YEAR BUILT UNCLEAR EITHER 1938 OR 1985
554	W	CENTER STREET	B	0	1	1924	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #425
562	W	CENTER STREET	B	1	0	1924	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #424; GARAGE
570	W	CENTER STREET	B	1	0	1925	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STRIATED BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #422 GARAGE
595	W	CENTER STREET	C	0	0	1910	1-PART BLOCK	BUSINESS/OFFICE	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	BRICK:OTHER/UN DEF.	ALTERED; LARGE SHED IN REAR
155	N	CHURCH STREET	B	0	1	1918	2-PART BLOCK	WAREHOUSE	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #163; AKA CHURCH AVENUE
21	E	FEDERAL AVENUE	B	0	0	1949	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	SPECIALTY STORE	POST-WWII: OTHER	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #166; BRICK VENEER
25	E	FEDERAL AVENUE	C	0	0	1949	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	BUSINESS/OFFICE	MODERN: OTHER	STUCCO/PLASTER	SITE #165A; SAME BUISINESS IN 31 E
28	E	FEDERAL AVENUE	B	0	0	1913	1-PART BLOCK	BUSINESS/OFFICE	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #155
30	E	FEDERAL AVENUE	B	0	0	1919	1-PART BLOCK	SERVICE STATION	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #157; 30-34 E, NOW THREE STOREFRONTS
31	E	FEDERAL AVENUE	C	0	0	1945	2-PART BLOCK	BUSINESS/OFFICE	MODERN: OTHER	STUCCO/PLASTER	SITE #165B; SAME BUISINESS IN 25 E
33	E	FEDERAL AVENUE	B	0	0	1918	1-PART BLOCK	SERVICE STATION	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #164B
48	E	FEDERAL AVENUE	B	0	0	1905	1-PART BLOCK	BUSINESS/OFFICE	MISSION	STUCCO/PLASTER	SITE #158; AGE 1930?
52	E	FEDERAL AVENUE	B	0	0	1948	1-PART BLOCK	BUSINESS/OFFICE	MODERN: OTHER	STRIATED BRICK	FILED UNDER 54-56; SITE #169; REAR ADDITION IS 132 N CHURCH ST

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64	E	FEDERAL AVENUE	D	0	0	1990	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	SPECIALTY STORE	MODERN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	BRICK VENEER; COMMERCIAL INFILL; IN HD; ORIGINAL BUILT 1922?
68	E	FEDERAL AVENUE	B	0	0	1950	1-PART BLOCK	BUSINESS/OFFICE	MODERN: OTHER	CONCRETE BLOCK (c.1900+)	WEST ADDITION TO COLD STORAGE COMPLEX; IN HD
72	E	FEDERAL AVENUE	B	0	0	1920	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	BUSINESS/OFFICE	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #170 AND #171; 76-78 E ADDITIONS TO EAST
33	N	FONNESBECK AVE	C	0	0	1920	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #308; NEWER SIDING; FORMERLY FONNESBECK AVE
37	N	FONNESBECK AVE	C	1	0	1915	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STUCCO/PLASTER	SITE #309; FORMERLY FONNSEBECK AVE; GARAGE
45	N	FONNESBECK AVE	B	0	0	1915	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #310; FORMERLY FONNESBECK AVE
73	N	LAW COURT (150 W)	B	1	1	1922	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	CLAPBOARD SIDING	SITE #289A; FORMERLY LOGAN CT
75	N	LAW COURT (150 W)	B	0	0	1922	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	CLAPBOARD SIDING	SITE #289B; METAL ROOF; FORMERLY LOGAN CT
77	N	LAW COURT (150 W)	B	1	0	1925	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	WOOD:OTHER/UNDEF.	SITE #289C; GARAGE (BRICK); FORMERLY LOGAN CT
1	N	MAIN STREET	C	0	0	1892	2-PART VERTICAL BLOCK	BUSINESS/OFFICE	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #271B; AKA 7-11 N MAIN & 7-13 W CENTER; RICKS BLOCK; STUCCO
11	N	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1900	1-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	MODERN: OTHER	STUCCO/PLASTER	SITE #271A; ROSKELLEY'S IN 1950s; NOW 11-15 N
17	N	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1895	2-PART BLOCK	RESTAURANT	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	ALSO AOUW LODGE; PARCEL ADDRESS 17 1/2; SITE #270E
19	N	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1884	3-PART BLOCK	RESTAURANT	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #270D; FRONT REBUILT & FACED 1922
21	N	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1900	1-PART BLOCK	THEATER	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	RESTORED c. 2005
27	N	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1900	1-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #270C; RESTORED c. 2005
31	N	MAIN STREET	C	0	0	1905	1-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	MODERN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	FURNITURE/COFFIN ST-SITE #270B YEAR BUILT 1889?
33	N	MAIN STREET	C	0	0	1907	2-PART BLOCK	GROCERY	MODERN: OTHER	STONE:OTHER/UNDEF.	SITE #270B; c. 1990s FAÇADE; YEAR BUILT 1885?
37	N	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1894	2-PART VERTICAL BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #269E
40	N	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1950	MONUMENT	MONUMENT/MARKER	#N/A	STONE VENEER (primarily 1930s+)	DUP MARKER # 174 WITH MILLSTONES; IN HD
41	N	MAIN STREET	X	0	0	1919	2-PART VERTICAL BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #269D

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Architectural Survey Data for LOGAN CENTER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Property Address		OutBuilding				Yr. Built	Plan Type	Original Use	Dominant Style	Dominant Material	Comments
House No.	Dir.	Street Name	Eval Code	C	NC						
45	N	MAIN STREET	X	0	0	1881	2-PART BLOCK	COMMERCIAL (GEN.)	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #269C; RECONSTRUCTED 1997, NO LONGER CONTRIBUTING
47	N	MAIN STREET	X	0	0	1898	2-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	VICTORIAN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #269A; STUCCO 1984
50	N	MAIN STREET	B	0	1	1864	TABERNACLE (LDS) (1860-1930)	RELIGIOUS FACILITY	VICTORIAN: OTHER	STONE:OTHER/UNDEF.	SIGNIFICANT; 1878; RECENT INTERIOR RENOVATION/RESTORATION
55	N	MAIN STREET	D	0	0	1995	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	SPECIALTY STORE	MODERN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #269B DEMOLISHED NOW A PLAZA
67	N	MAIN STREET	X	0	0	1889	2-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #268F
69	N	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1892	2-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #268E; SEE SITE #270E
73	N	MAIN STREET	X	0	0	1900	1-PART BLOCK	BUSINESS/OFFICE	VERNACULAR (use only with another style)	REGULAR BRICK	FIRST SOUTHERN UTAH DODGE DEALERSHIP, BUILT AROUND 1928; PICS
73	N	MAIN STREET	C	0	0	1892	2-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	NEO-VICTORIAN	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #268D; ALTERED FRONT
75	N	MAIN STREET	C	0	0	1892	2-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	MANSARD	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #268C; ALTERED FRONT; 2025 BEING REMODELED
77	N	MAIN STREET	C	0	0	1904	2-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	MODERN: OTHER	WOOD:OTHER/UNDEF.	SITE #268B; 77-79; 2025 VACANT
79	N	MAIN STREET	C	0	0	1904	1-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	MODERN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #268A; 79-81; NEW FAÇADE; 2025 BEING REMODELED
87	N	MAIN STREET	C	0	0	1872	2-PART BLOCK	DEPARTMENT STORE	MODERN: OTHER	STONE:OTHER/UNDEF.	SITE #267B; c. 1960s FAÇADE; FAÇADE REDONE 2021
99	N	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1902	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	BUSINESS/OFFICE	MODERN: OTHER	VENEER: OTHER	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #267A; BRICK ADDITION IN THE REAR; 2025 REMODEL
101	N	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1913	2-PART VERTICAL BLOCK	DEPARTMENT STORE	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #146C; DRY GOODS, CENTRAL HOTEL; YEAR BUILT 1880?
102	N	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1928	2-PART BLOCK	FINANCIAL INST.	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #151; 108 N IN REAR
112	N	MAIN STREET	C	0	0	1928	1-PART BLOCK	BUSINESS/OFFICE	MODERN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	ASSOCIATED WITH 114-116; ALTERED; IN HD; NEW SIGN
113	N	MAIN STREET	X	0	0	1894	1-PART BLOCK	COMMERCIAL (GEN.)	OTHER/UNCLEAR STYLE	STUCCO/PLASTER	SITE #146A
113	N	MAIN STREET	D	0	0	2002	2-PART BLOCK	BUSINESS/OFFICE	VICTORIAN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	REPLACED ONE STORY BUILDING AT 113 N c. 2002; IN HD
114	N	MAIN STREET	C	0	0	1905	1-PART BLOCK	BUSINESS/OFFICE	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #152A & 152B; ASSOCIATED WITH 112 N (ALTERED)
115	N	MAIN STREET	C	0	0	1910	1-PART BLOCK	BUSINESS/OFFICE	LATE TWENTIETH CENTURY OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	RESTORED STOREFRONT c. 2007

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Architectural Survey Data for LOGAN CENTER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Property Address		OutBuilding			Yr. Built	Plan Type	Original Use	Dominant Style	Dominant Material	Comments	
House No.	Dir.	Street Name	Eval Code	C							NC
116	N	MAIN STREET	C	0	0	1928	1-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	LATE TWENTIETH CETNURY OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #152C; ALTERED FAÇADE c. 1985
117	N	MAIN STREET	C	0	0	1920	1-PART BLOCK	BUSINESS/OFFICE	MODERN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #146B; RESTORED FAÇADE c. 2007; RECENT FAÇADE CHANGE
118	N	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1934	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	SPECIALTY STORE	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #152D; AWNING COVERS ALTERATIONS; YEAR BUILT 1911?
123	N	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1895	2-PART VERTICAL BLOCK	HOTEL/MOTEL	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #145; 129 N APPEARS TO BE AN ADDITION
124	N	MAIN STREET	C	0	0	1946	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	BUSINESS/OFFICE	EARLY 20TH C.: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #153B; MODERN STONE VENEER; YEAR BUILT 1905?
128	N	MAIN STREET	C	0	0	1905	1-PART BLOCK	BUSINESS/OFFICE	NEO-VICTORIAN	REGULAR BRICK	NEW BRICK VENEER c. 1990; YEAR BUILT 1930?
129	N	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1895	2-PART BLOCK	HOTEL/MOTEL	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	ADDITION TO 123 N; SHARED STOREFRONTS; IN HD
130	N	MAIN STREET	C	0	0	1905	1-PART BLOCK	GROCERY	POST-WWII: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #153A; ALSO 132 N; STOREFRONTS REHABBED c. 2005
131	N	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1904	2-PART BLOCK	BUSINESS/OFFICE	VICTORIAN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #144B; STOREFRONT ALTERED; NRHP PLAQUE
135	N	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1910	2-PART BLOCK	BUSINESS/OFFICE	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #144A; FAÇADE ALTERED 1984; BORDERLINE C
138	N	MAIN STREET	C	0	0	1937	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	BUSINESS/OFFICE	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #154; FAÇADE REHAB c. 2004; COMPATIBLE, BORERLINE C; B NRHP
141	N	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1904	2-PART BLOCK	DEPARTMENT STORE	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #143C;147 N; STOREFRONT ALTERED 1980s; REAR ENTRANCE
147	N	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1904	2-PART BLOCK	BUSINESS/OFFICE	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #143B; ALSO 141 N MAIN; STOREFRONT ALTERED c. 1980s
149	N	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1904	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	COMMERCIAL (GEN.)	OTHER/UNCLEAR STYLE	VENEER: OTHER	SITE #143A; ALSO 141 & 147 N MAIN
160	N	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1911	ENFRAMED BLOCK	GOVERNMENT OFFICE	NEOCLASSICAL	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #160;NRHP PLAQUE; YEAR BUILT 1950?
170	N	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1913	2-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	VICTORIAN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	FILED UNDER 176 N MAIN; 170-178 N; STOREFRONT ALTERATIONS; NRHP
179	N	MAIN STREET	D	0	0	2002	2-PART BLOCK	GOVERNMENT OFFICE	NEO-VICTORIAN	REGULAR BRICK	REPLACED STOREFRONT AT 149 N; HISTORIC COURTHOUSE COMPATIBLE
180	N	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1919	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	COMMERCIAL (GEN.)	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #161; 180-186; SAME BUILDING AS 170-176; FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION
198	N	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1976	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	FINANCIAL INST.	MODERN: OTHER	FORMED CONCRETE	SITE #162
199	N	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1883	CENTRAL BLOCK WITH WINGS	COURTHOUSE	NEOCLASSICAL	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; FORMERLY 179; SITE #142 NRHP PLAQUE; REAR ADDN 1905,

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Architectural Survey Data for LOGAN CENTER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Property House No.	Address Dir.	Street Name	OutBuilding			Yr. Built	Plan Type	Original Use	Dominant Style	Dominant Material	Comments
			Eval Code	C	NC						
5	S	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1913	3-PART BLOCK	HOTEL/MOTEL	NEOCLASSICAL	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #570; 1913-1915; PARCEL ADDRESS 15 S MAIN
24	S	MAIN STREET	C	0	0	1917	1-PART BLOCK	BUSINESS/OFFICE	MODERN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #577; FAÇADE ALTERED c. 1985
26	S	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1909	2-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	MODERN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #577B; FAÇADE SLIPCOVER c. 1950s; NRHP PLAQUE; ASSOCIATED WITH 30 S
29	S	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1904	2-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	NEOCLASSICAL	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #571A, 571 B; 29-35 N; NRHP PLAQUE
30	S	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1905	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	BUSINESS/OFFICE	MODERN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #577A; 30-32; ASSOCIATED WITH 26 S
36	S	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1938	1-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #576B; 36-40 S; TWO STOREFRONTS ALTERED; YEAR BUILT 1915?
42	S	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1938	1-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	STOREFRONT ALTERED; BORDERLINE C; YEAR BUILT 1980?
43	S	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1913	CENTRAL BLOCK WITH WINGS	THEATER	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #572A; 37-43 N; ENTRANCE CANOPY SOUTH
51	S	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1938	1-PART BLOCK	SPECIALTY STORE	VICTORIAN: OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	CONTINUOUS STOREFRONTS WITH 57-75 S; YEAR BUILT 1900?
57	S	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1932	1-PART BLOCK	TRANSPORTATION (GEN.)	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #572B; 57-75 S; RR PASSENGER STATION; NRHP PLAQUE
94	S	MAIN STREET	C	0	0	1976	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	FINANCIAL INST.	MODERN: OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #575
130	S	MAIN STREET	B	0	0	1911	OTHER COMMERCIAL/PUBLIC	MANUFACTURING	20TH C. COMMERCIAL	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #633; ORIGINALLY FOUNDRY; NEW WINDOW c. 2007
22	S	MARINDALE AVENUE	B	0	0	1939	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early	SINGLE DWELLING	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	CLAPBOARD SIDING	SITE #494; LATER ATTACHED GARAGE
25	S	MARINDALE AVENUE	B	1	0	1925	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #474; GARAGE
32	S	MARINDALE AVENUE	B	1	0	1926	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #493; GARAGE
33	S	MARINDALE AVENUE	B	1	0	1914	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #475; SHARES GARAGE WITH 41 S
40	S	MARINDALE AVENUE	B	1	0	1917	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	ARTS & CRAFTS	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #492; GARAGE
41	S	MARINDALE AVENUE	B	0	0	1915	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #476; SHARES GARAGE WITH 33 S
48	S	MARINDALE AVENUE	B	0	1	1925	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STUCCO/PLASTER	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #491; SHARES GARAGE WITH 56 S
49	S	MARINDALE AVENUE	B	1	0	1916	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STUCCO/PLASTER	SITE #477; SHARES GARAGE WITH 57 S

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Architectural Survey Data for LOGAN CENTER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Property Address House No.	Dir.	Street Name	OutBuilding			Yr. Built	Plan Type	Original Use	Dominant Style	Dominant Material	Comments
			Eval Code	C	NC						
56	S	MARINDALE AVENUE	B	0	1	1918	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	SITE #490; SHARES GARAGE WITH 48 S; BORDERLINE C
57	S	MARINDALE AVENUE	B	1	0	1914	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	ALUMINUM SIDING (aluminum)	SITE #478. LATER SIDING; SHARES GARAGE WITH 49 S
62	S	MARINDALE AVENUE	B	1	0	1939	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	CLAPBOARD SIDING	SITE #489; GARAGE
65	S	MARINDALE AVENUE	B	1	0	1916	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	PRAIRIE SCHOOL	REGULAR BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #479; SHARES GARAGE WITH 71 S
70	S	MARINDALE AVENUE	C	0	1	1939	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early	SINGLE DWELLING	POST-WWII: OTHER	WOOD:OTHER/UN DEF.	SITE #488; BAY WINDOW ADDED
71	S	MARINDALE AVENUE	B	1	0	1926	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STRIATED BRICK	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #480; SHARES GARAGE WITH 65 S
80	S	MARINDALE AVENUE	B	1	0	1941	WWII-ERA COTTAGE (Late 1930s - early	SINGLE DWELLING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	REGULAR BRICK	SITE #487; GARAGE; SIDE ADDITION
81	S	MARINDALE AVENUE	B	1	0	1919	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	ARTS & CRAFTS	CLAPBOARD SIDING	SIGNIFICANT; SITE #481; SHARES GARAGE WITH 89 S; 2025 GARAGE
89	S	MARINDALE AVENUE	B	0	0	1918	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	SHINGLE SIDING	SITE #482; 2001 RESTORATION; SHARES GARAGE WITH 81 S; 2025 GARAGE
90	S	MARINDALE AVENUE	B	1	0	1939	PERIOD COTTAGE (1910-1935)	SINGLE DWELLING	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	CLAPBOARD SIDING	SITE #486; GARAGE
97	S	MARINDALE AVENUE	B	1	0	1917	BUNGALOW (1905-1920)	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	STRIATED BRICK	SITE #483; NEW WINDOWS; GARAGE

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PROFITS THROUGH PRESERVATION

The Economic Impact of Historic Preservation in Utah

SUMMARY REPORT

Jobs and Income

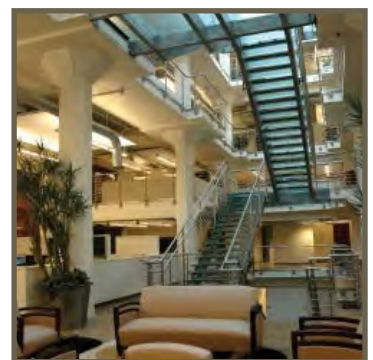
Heritage Tourism

Property Values

Sustainability

Downtown Revitalization

Fiscal Responsibility



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Property Values

Sustainability

Downtown Revitalization

Fiscal Responsibility

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction 1

Jobs and Income 2

Heritage Tourism 5

Property Values 9

Sustainability 15

Downtown Revitalization..... 18

Fiscal Responsibility 23

Conclusions..... 25

INTRODUCTION



Salt Lake City & County Building

Utah is well known for having one of the strongest, most stable economies in the country. There are multiple reasons for this: a well-educated workforce, economic diversity, fiscally responsible state and local governments, and substantial year-in, year-out production from the agriculture, natural resources, high-tech, and tourism sectors.

Utahns are rightfully proud of their state's economy.

They are also proud of the depth and breadth of the heritage resources found throughout the state's 29 counties. Temple Square in Salt Lake City, the vibrant business district on 25th Street in Ogden, the Stagecoach Inn at Camp Floyd, and the Jens Nielson House in Bluff may not seem to have much in common. Some are owned by an institution, some by the private sector, and some by government. Some are grand in scale; some are modest. But they have one thing in common – each is a physical representation of the history of Utah.

But “economy” and “historic preservation” do not often appear in the same sentence. The citizens of Utah have been good stewards of historic buildings for their cultural, aesthetic, social, symbolic, religious, and educational values. And that is as it should be. Those “values” of the built heritage may well be beyond measure.

However some of the values of historic preservation can be measured and those are the economic ones. This report looks at the quantitative impact of historic preservation in six areas: jobs and income, sustainability, downtown revitalization, heritage tourism, property values, and fiscal responsibility. As the data on the following pages demonstrates, Utahns can also be proud of the contributions of historic preservation makes to the state's economy.

JOBS AND INCOME

Ask anyone who is in the business of economic development what ultimately is the most important measure, and the answer will be the same – jobs. It is no accident that Utah gauges its economic success in part by having one of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation.

Every day Utah citizens, governments, and institutions are assuring a future for their historic buildings by investing in, maintaining, and rehabilitating them today. While not all of this economic activity can be reliably tracked, a sizable amount can be measured. Specifically, a substantial amount of data exists on the investment in historic buildings by property owners who use the Federal Investment Tax Credit and the Utah Historic Preservation Tax Credit. Over the 23- year period between 1990 and 2012, nearly \$300 million in private capital has been invested in historic buildings using one of these two programs.

PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN HISTORIC BUILDINGS USING TAX CREDITS 1990 – 2012			
	Federal	State	Total
Projects	109	1,128	1,237*
Investment	\$177,276,310	\$119,273,302	\$296,549,642

* A few projects used both credits

The Federal Investment Tax Credit for the rehabilitation of historic homes is equal to 20 percent of the amount invested and applies to rehabilitation expenditures, but not acquisition. It is available for commercial and income-producing properties, but not one’s personal residence.

PRESERVATION PAYS FOR THE PRIVATE SECTOR: THE LAPORTE GROUP

When developer Ben Logue moved to Utah from New York in the 1990s, he thought that he could build houses. But he soon found that houses weren’t a good fit: “I built one.” Historic buildings felt more rewarding. In 1999, Logue started The LaPorte Group to develop affordable housing by rehabilitating historic apartment buildings in downtown Salt Lake City. The LaPorte Group has since completed more than 20 historic rehabilitation projects in Utah.



During that time, Logue has learned the art of creative financing by assembling a variety of tax credits, including state and federal rehabilitation tax credits. This approach is uncommon in the development industry. “Most developers don’t want the challenge [of packaging multiple sources of financing],” Logue says. “It’s just too difficult. I like the challenge.” The economic success of The LaPorte Group supports Logue’s approach. LaPorte’s properties are all at 96 percent occupancy, and the company employs 60 people. Its projects also support good urbanism by retaining downtown density. But the social impacts of historic rehabilitation are perhaps most important to Logue. To him, historic buildings are “the backbone of the city”—and a place that residents can truly call home.

The Utah Historic Preservation Tax Credit is also equal to 20 percent but can be used for an individual home and for residential rental property. Appropriate rehabilitation standards are required for both tax credit programs.

Because the Federal Investment Tax Credit is an offset against income tax that is owed, every time \$100 is spent using the credit, \$20 stays in Utah that otherwise would have been sent to the general fund in Washington.



Avenues Historic District, Salt Lake City

While a large number, the \$300 million represents only a fraction of the historic preservation work that is taking place in Utah. Since the tax credits are only useful to tax-paying entities, investment made by state and local governments, and institutions such as the LDS Church and the University of Utah, are not reflected in these expenditures. Nor are the millions spent annually by individual property owners who either cannot or do not choose to use the tax credits.

Even so, the economic impact of tax credit investment is impressive.

JOBS FROM HISTORIC REHABILITATION PROJECTS USING TAX CREDITS 1990 - 2012			
	Federal	State	Combined
Direct	2,114	737	2,851
Indirect/Induced	1,539	580	2,118
Total	3,653	1,317	4,969

Historic preservation creates jobs. And those jobs also generate paychecks.

INCOME FROM HISTORIC REHABILITATION PROJECTS USING TAX CREDITS 1990 - 2012			
	Federal	State	Combined
Direct	\$93,039,882	\$32,303,365	\$125,343,247
Indirect/Induced	\$52,835,258	\$19,200,767	\$73,036,025
Total	\$146,875,140	\$51,504,132	\$198,379,272

Nearly 5,000 jobs and \$200 million in income sounds like a lot, but a skeptic might say, “Sure, but those are numbers over 23 years, on an annual basis it’s just not that much.” And it is true that since 1990 these projects generated an average of just over 200 jobs and \$8,500,000 in paychecks each year. **But if that were a single business it would be larger than 98.9 percent of all Utah firms.**

Of course no economy could exist where the only economic activity was fixing up old buildings. The strength of the Utah economy is the diversity of economic activities in

the state. But it is useful to see the kind of impact historic rehabilitation has on the state’s economy as compared with other sectors.

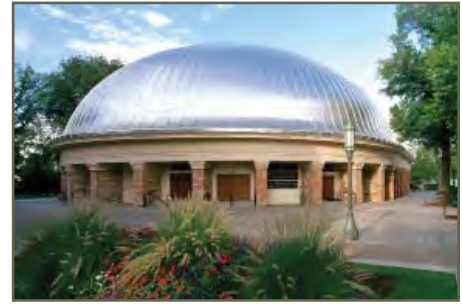
INDUSTRY COMPARISONS IN UTAH JOBS AND INCOME PER \$1,000,000 IN PRODUCTION			
Industry	Jobs	Income	Income/Job
Gas & Oil Extraction	7.5	\$358,859	\$47,956
Computer Manufacturing	3.4	\$181,593	\$54,157
Gasoline Station	16.7	\$612,350	\$36,752
Data Processing, Web Hosting	8.9	\$435,748	\$49,108
Legal Services	13.6	\$731,663	\$53,831
Home Health Care Services	26.3	\$985,310	\$37,451
Restaurants & Bars	25.6	\$621,447	\$24,300
New Construction	16.8	\$809,808	\$48,203
Historic Building Rehabilitation	17.6	\$847,555	\$48,026
Average of 434 Industries	11.28	\$456,804	\$40,497

The table above demonstrates that historic rehabilitation is a relatively labor intensive activity that provides good wages, particularly for those without advanced formal education. **Historic preservation creates more jobs per \$1 million of output than 84 percent of Utah industries and more income per \$1 million of output than 90 percent of Utah Industries.**

Both the U.S. Congress and the Utah Legislature enacted historic tax credits as a means of encouraging the private sector to invest in historic buildings. But legislation that was intended to encourage good stewardship has turned out to be an effective economic development tool.

HERITAGE TOURISM

Utah is known internationally for its incredible natural environment, its ski slopes, and as the worldwide center of the LDS Church. Each year some 22 million people come to Utah -- including between 750,000 and 1 million international visitors. But Utah also possesses an abundance of heritage resources that are treasured by local residents and visitors alike.



Salt Lake Tabernacle

It is a challenge, however, to quantify the impact of “heritage tourism” as a portion of all tourism expenditures.

While this is an issue in every state, it is particularly difficult in Utah. The 4 million visitors to Temple Square each year may go there for religious reasons, for genealogical research, or simply to sightsee while they were in Salt Lake City for a convention. But Temple Square is also a National Historic Landmark. The 50,000 movie-goers who annually attend the Sundance Film Festival are visiting one of the great historic towns in the West — Park City. Nearly 5.5 million visitors travel to Bryce Canyon and Zion national parks for their incredible scenery and unique geology, but they get there by traveling through the Mormon Pioneer Heritage Area, one of 49 National Heritage Areas in the country. And Utah’s tremendous wealth of evidence of previous cultures — rock art, structures, settlement patterns — help build the cultural landscape into a layered, world-class attraction of scenery, geology, and history.

For the purposes of this study only visitation to the 62 sites listed below was measured. These sites attracted 7.3 million visits and generated approximately \$ 384.6 million in direct visitor spending and an additional \$333 million in indirect and induced expenditures.

2012 HERITAGE VISITATION	
Parks	953,181
Historic Sites	5,753,372
Museums	346,268
Festivals & Events	209,917

WHERE HERITAGE TOURISM DOLLARS GO	
Lodging	\$186,624,780
Transportation Related	\$242,677,848
Entertainment	\$54,161,927
Restaurants	\$115,477,252
Groceries	\$53,104,318
Retail & Other	\$65,764,820
TOTAL	\$717,810,944

Even though heritage visitors are estimated at only 15 percent of Utah tourism, the impact is considerable.

IMPACT OF HERITAGE TOURISM IN UTAH		
Industry	# of Jobs	Salary & Wages
Lodging	1,702	\$80,299,286
Transportation Related	1,780	\$117,856,904
Entertainment	655	\$18,162,999
Restaurants	1,566	\$38,045,107
Groceries	691	\$22,662,249
Retail & Other	919	\$25,459,698
TOTAL	7,313	\$302,406,243

HERITAGE SITES AND ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN THIS ANALYSIS

National Parks

Golden Spike National Historic Site

State Parks

Edge of the Cedars State Park Museum, San Juan Co.

Anasazi State Park Museum, Garfield Co.

Frontier Homestead State Park Museum, Cedar City
Camp Floyd-Stagecoach Inn State Park and Museum,
Utah Co.

Territorial Statehouse State Park Museum, Fillmore
Wasatch Mountain State Park, John Huber House and
Creamery, Wasatch Co.

Fremont Indian State Park and Museum, Sevier Co.

Antelope Island State Park, Fielding Garr Ranch, Davis Co.

Utah Field House of Natural History State Park Museum,
Vernal

Sites of Historical Interest

Bluff Fort Historic Site

John Jarvie Ranch, Daggett Co.

Cove Fort Historic Site, Millard Co.

Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area

Wolverton Mill, Wayne Co.

Logan Utah Temple

Logan Tabernacle, Family History Center

Historic Downtown Logan

Swett Ranch, Daggett Co.

Maynard Dixon Living History Museum, Mt. Carmel

Parowan Historic Cemetery

Dr. Meeks Pioneer Farmstead and Urban Fishery, Iron Co.

Historic Temple Square, the Beehive House, Church History
Museum, Family History Museum, and other historic
buildings established by the LDS Church

Brigham Young Winter Home, St. George LDS Tabernacle,
and Jacob Hamblin Home
Historic Benson Grist Mill, Tooele Co.

Museums

Cedar City Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Museum

Great Basin Museum, Delta

Hyrum City Museum

Museum of Anthropology, Cache Co.

Museum of Moab

Goulding's Museum and Trading Post, San Juan Co.

Union Station, Ogden

Paradise Daughters of Utah Pioneers Museum

Park City Museum

Parowan Historic Cemetery

Rock Church Museum, Parowan

Richmond Daughters of Utah Pioneers Museum

Roy Historical Museum

Zion Human History Museum

American West Heritage Center and Festivals, Cache Co.

Heritage Events

Old Ephraim's Mountain Man Rendezvous

Boulder Heritage Festival

Brigham City Heritage Arts Festival

Clarkston Pony Express Days

Golden Spike National Historic Site Railroaders' Festival

Echoing Traditional Ways Pow Wow, Cache Co.

Logan Pioneer Day Celebration

Mormon Miracle Pageant at the Manti Utah Temple

Pioneer Day, Salt Lake City

Living Traditions Festival, Salt Lake City

Spring City Heritage Days

Heritage sites and events across Utah offer visitors the opportunity to learn about diverse parts of the state’s history. From historical to contemporary Native American cultures, early explorers to Mormon pioneers to newer immigrants, traditional occupations like ranching to the modern ski industry, the Pony Express to the Transcontinental Railroad, Utah’s heritage has something for most travelers.

This is reflected in higher visitation levels to state and national parks, historic sites, and museums compared to national averages. In Utah and surrounding western states, 16 percent of travelers visit state and national parks, compared to only 8 percent in the larger U.S. historic sites and museums are visited by 12 percent of travelers to the region, compared to 8 percent nationwide. When it comes to convention travel, 8 percent of visitors also go to historic sites, churches, and museums.

Among the larger pool of tourists, heritage visitors have certain things in common. They are typically:

- High-spending. These visitor parties tend to spend more than average travelers on accommodations, food, outdoor recreation, art, and handicrafts. A 2008 study in Colorado found that heritage tourists spent \$114 more per trip than other tourists, \$62 of which was on recreational activities.
- Older. Between the ages of 45 and 65, people have more time, are typically at the height of their careers, and have more discretionary income to engage in heritage activities.
- Well-traveled. Heritage tourists not only travel to more places, but they travel more often.
- Longer-staying than other visitors. On average, heritage tourists stay 5.8 nights, whereas other tourists stay 5.2 nights.

WHAT WE DID NOT COUNT

Although the following fall within the definition of “heritage visitors,” their economic impact is not included in the analysis:

- Sundance Film Festival attendees
- Festivals and events
- 5.4 million visitors to Bryce and Zion
- Crossroads of the West Historic District, Ogden



Spring City Historic District

Too often a heritage site is dismissed because it “doesn’t pay its own way” — that is the entrance fees collected do not cover all the operating

“Many tourists are more interested in recreation and sightseeing, but the tourist that is interested in heritage tourism typically spends more money in the local community. They tend to stay longer to explore every aspect of the culture and history. They invest in art from the area and spend more generously because they want to keep the history alive. These individuals also tend to feel more invested in a community when connecting through heritage tourism.”

Travis Schenck, Director, Museum of Moab

costs. But that greatly misses the point. Less than 7 percent of a visitor's expenditures are at the historic site, even though that site was the magnet that attracted her to the area. The remaining 93 percent of her expenditures are in the restaurants, hotels, gas stations, and shops surrounding the historic site. So historic sites more than "pay their own way"... they just aren't the beneficiaries of the money they generate.

Whether or not they are counted as "heritage visitors" the historic character, sites, and events in Utah are central to nearly every visitor's experience. Visitors may come to Utah for a convention, to ski, to hike in the majestic canyons or to see a cutting-edge film, but they leave with an appreciation for Utah's heritage.

RURAL ATTRACTIONS; MAJOR IMPACTS

The city of Boulder might not appear to be a prime example of the impact of heritage. After all, the year-round population in this Garfield County community is only 225. But located in Boulder is the Anasazi State Park Museum. Each year from April through October this museum welcomes more than 4,000 visitors per month. Even in the winter off-season some 500 visitors each month explore the remnants of over 100 structures of this once thriving village of Ancestral Puebloan culture. This legacy of a thousand years ago is paying dividends yet today.

The museum is the magnet that attracts the visitors, but the museum is not the primary beneficiary of their expenditures. In fact less than 10 percent of those 35,000 visitors' daily expenditures go for admission to the museum. Each day during the season, visitors to the Anasazi State Park Museum will spend \$1,750 on motel rooms, \$1,650 in restaurants and grocery stores, \$1,450 in gas stations, nearly all in Boulder and other rural Utah communities. Additionally, the park's employees constitute a stable employment base for this small rural community.

While Utah certainly benefits from its heritage attractions that draw millions of visitors each year, it is also blessed with historic resources of a smaller scale, benefiting those who choose to work, live, and visit the state's beautiful rural areas.



PROPERTY VALUES

The 19th century American humorist wrote, “It ain’t ignorance causes so much trouble – it’s folks knowing so much that ain’t so.” Too often that is the case with historic districts. Here are some of the adamantly held beliefs that “just ain’t so”:

“Historic districts hurt property values.”

“Those preservation commissions just exist so they can tell their neighbors ‘no.’”

“Historic districts might be ok, but they’re all just rich peoples’ neighborhoods.”

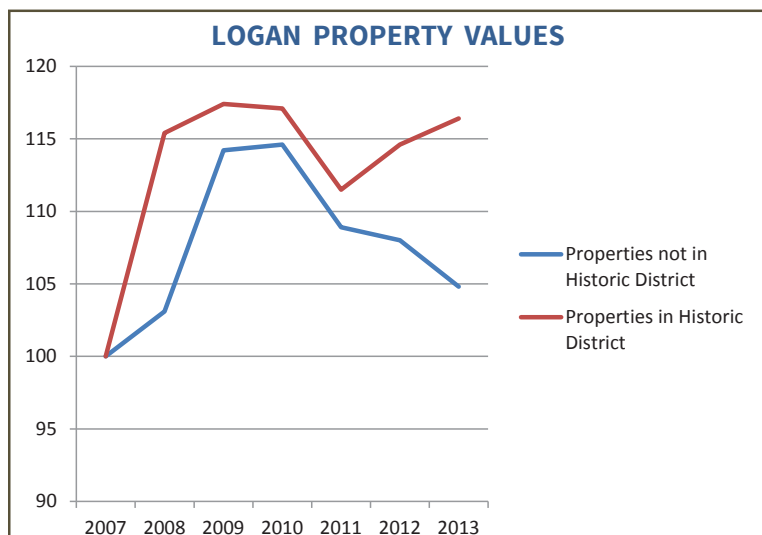


Avenues Historic District, Salt Lake City

Each of these issues was examined in depth, using over one million data points on assessed values of residential properties in five Utah cities: Logan, Ogden, Park City, Provo, and Salt Lake City.

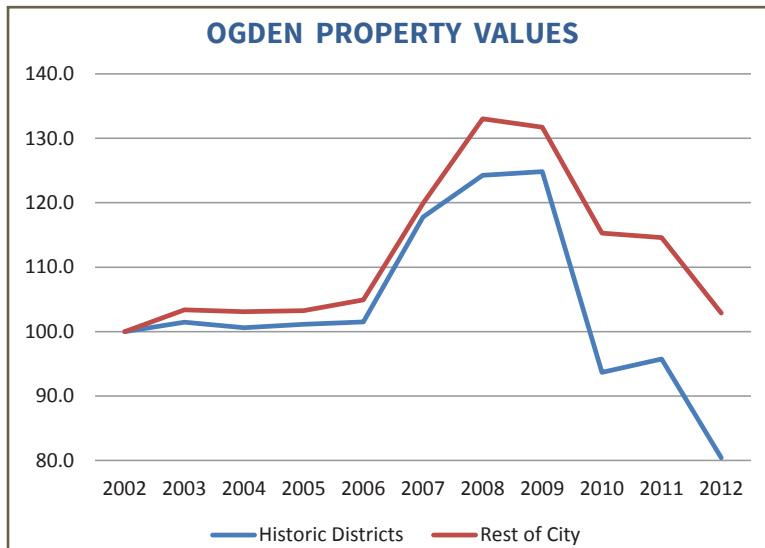
To understand historic districts’ impact on property values multiple years of assessment data were evaluated. Average values were calculated for single-family houses within historic districts and those were compared with average values of single-family homes not in historic districts. The average value in each category was assigned an index number of 100. Then annual changes in value were measured against the base year of available data. The results were clear.

Using 2007 as base, properties in **Logan**’s historic district appreciated at a faster rate than the rest of the city. Like properties all over Utah, the second half of the decade saw a decline in values, a pattern that has continued for most houses in Logan. Beginning in 2011, however, property values in the historic district began to recover. By 2013 the average values had nearly reached their pre-crash peak.

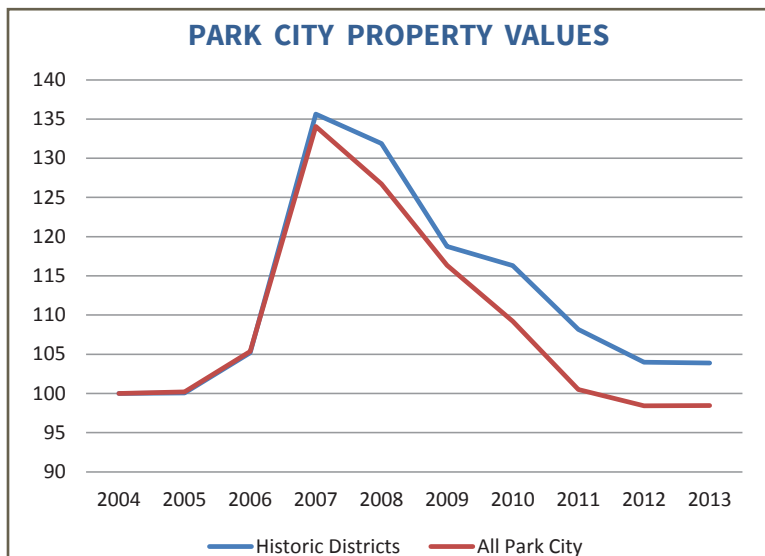


— Property Values —

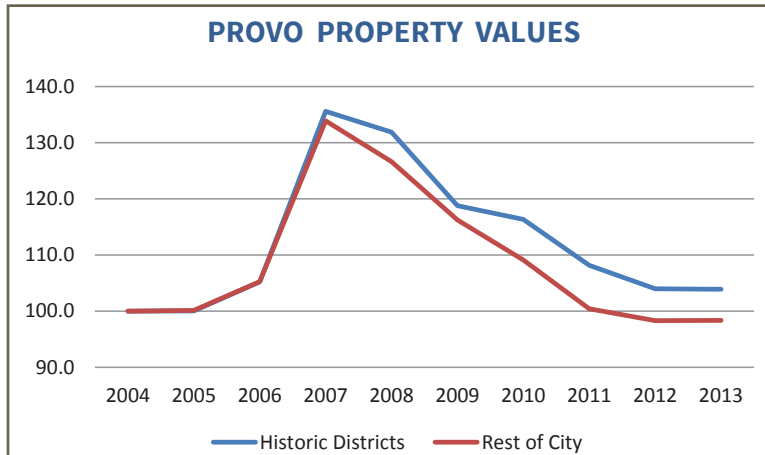
Ogden was the one city that did not follow the pattern of the other four. For the first six years of available data (2002-2007) the value change of properties within historic districts paralleled the rest of the city. However, when the real estate crisis hit, the decline in the assessed value of homes in historic districts was steeper than other houses. Local experts named several possible reasons for this: 1) the very large size of the historic district; 2) a much lower rate of home ownership than in other parts of the city; and 3) under-valuation of historic houses for taxation purposes.



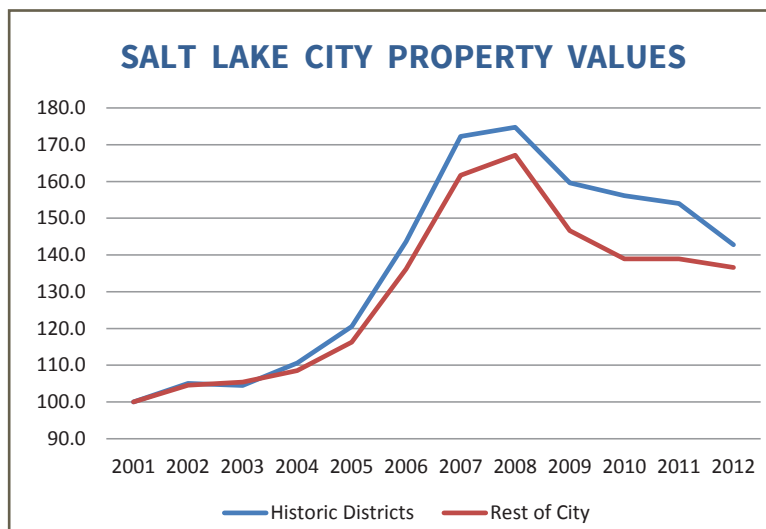
Park City includes some of the state’s most expensive real estate. During the boom years between 2004 and 2007, property values rose rapidly, with the rate of appreciation of houses in historic districts slightly greater than other housing stock. Both historic and non-historic houses have declined significantly from the peak, but houses in historic districts measurably less so.

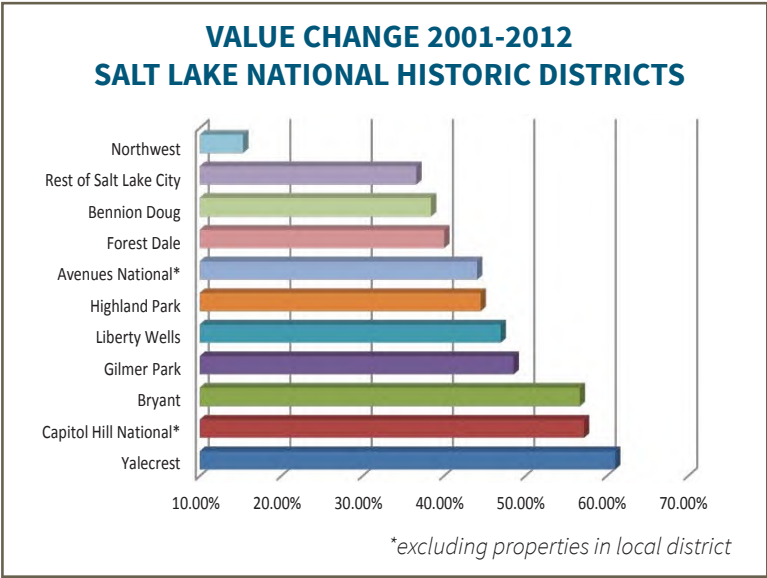
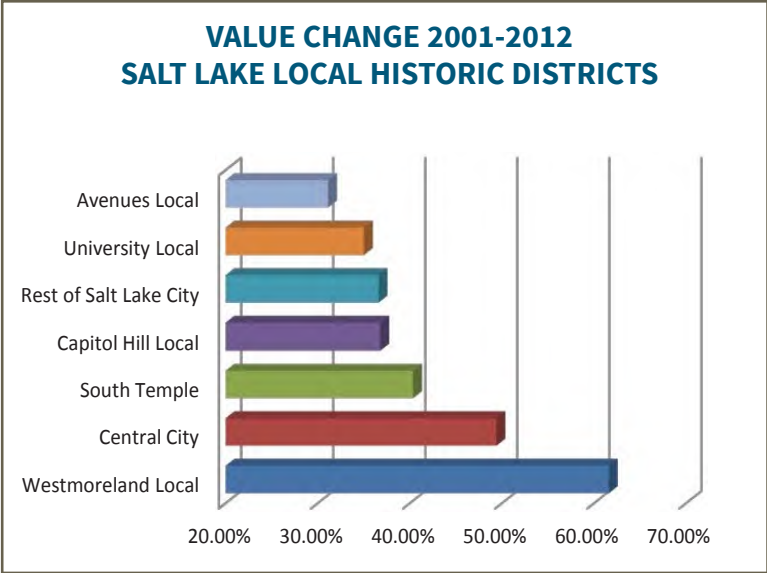


In a pattern strikingly similar to Park City, houses in **Provo**'s historic districts slightly outpaced the rest of the city in appreciation between 2004 and 2007. In the decline of values from their peak, houses in historic districts have fared better. The average value today of a house in a historic district is about 4 percent greater than it was a decade ago, while the other houses are still below their 2004 values.



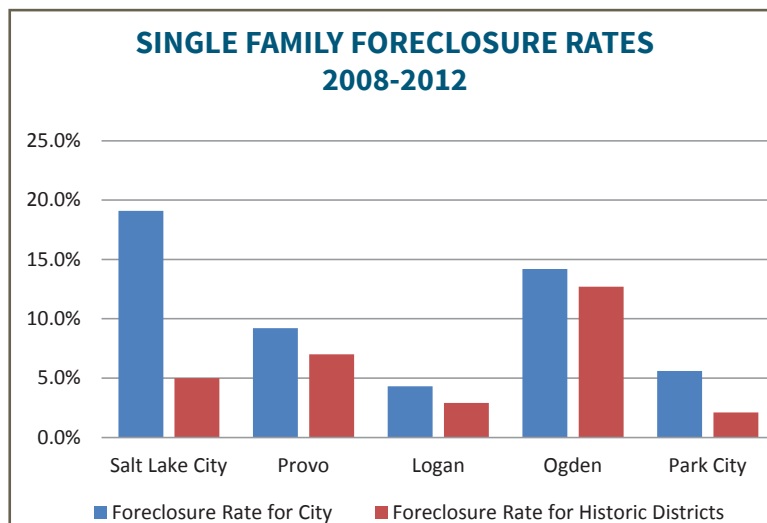
Salt Lake City has several National Register historic districts and locally designated historic districts. The change in value from 2001 to 2012 was calculated for each of these districts and compared to the average change in value for all single-family houses in Salt Lake City that were not located in either a local or National Register historic district. In that decade the average value of a single family house in Salt Lake City increased 36.6%. Four of the six local historic districts and nine of the ten National Register districts had rates of appreciation higher than that of the city as a whole. There was no evidence whatsoever that being in either a local or a National Register historic district had a negative impact on the value.





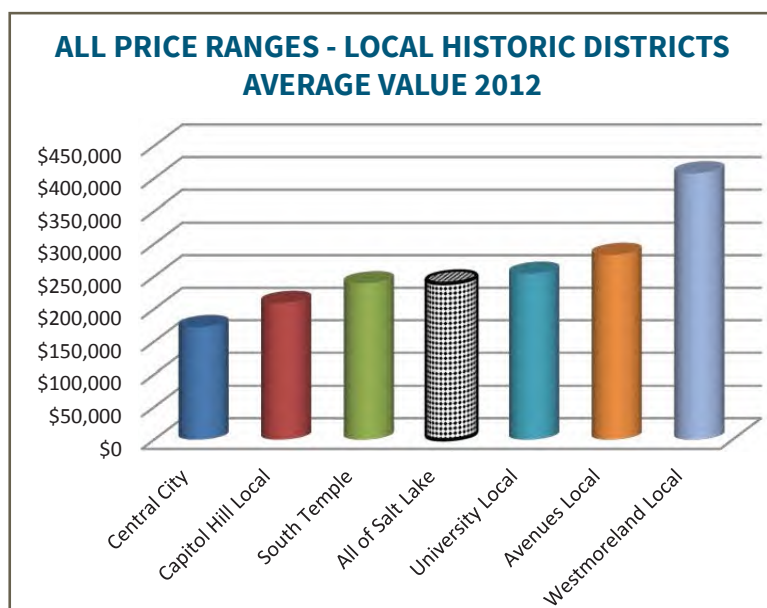
For a decade or more bankers, real estate brokers and home owners were focused on — sometimes obsessed with — the annual appreciation rates of houses. The data above demonstrates that houses in historic districts were a good bet for higher than average rates appreciation. But then came the nationwide real estate crash and subsequent foreclosure crisis in 2007, from which the country is still recovering. How have houses in Utah historic districts weathered that storm?

Over the last five years, in every one of the five cities studied, the rate of foreclosure of single family homes within historic districts was less than the rate in the rest of the community – often substantially so. The fundamental value of historic houses and the greater stability of historic district properties meant that fewer homeowners lost their houses and fewer banks were saddled with foreclosed properties than elsewhere in the same city.



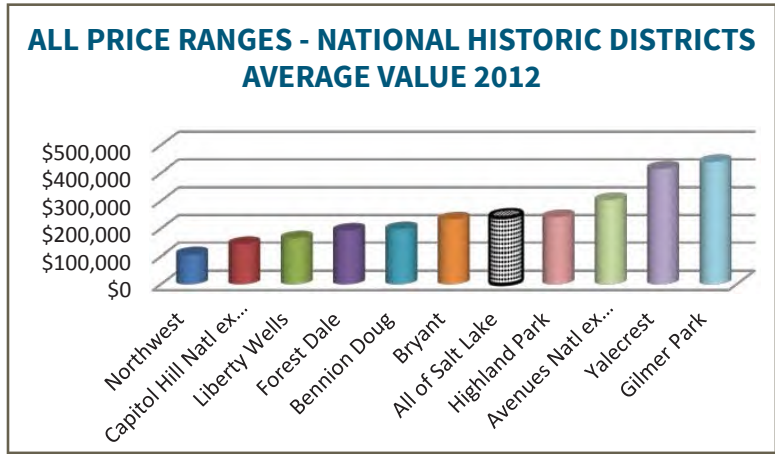
A skeptic might say, “OK, but that’s just because those historic districts are where wealthy people live and the houses all have high property values; of course there were fewer foreclosures.” This would be one more instance of “knowing so much that just ain’t so.” While some historic districts certainly have very expensive homes, In fact the values of houses in historic districts provide a wide range of price options.

In 2012, the average value for a single-family house in Salt Lake City that was not in a historic district was \$239,257. Of Salt Lake City’s six local historic districts, the average home value was higher than the citywide average in three, and lower in three.

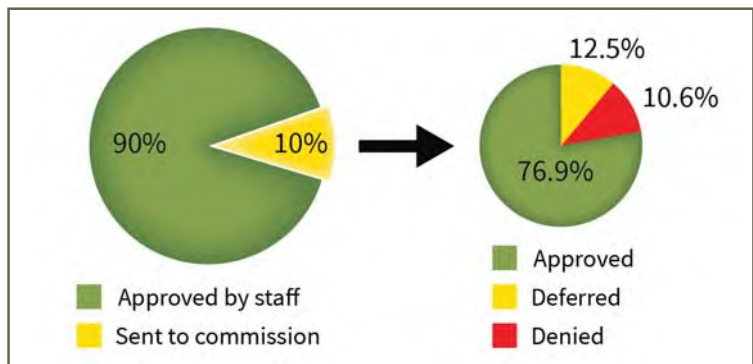


For properties located within National Register historic districts, but not in a local district the same pattern holds true. Of the ten National Register districts in Salt Lake City, four have average values greater than the citywide average, and six have

averages below that of the city. This is solid evidence that historic districts are providing quality housing for Utah households at nearly every income level.



Then what of the claim that local preservation commissions make it exceedingly difficult to make changes to one’s home? Again, the reality and the claim are far apart. For this study, the records of the Salt Lake City Historic Preservation Commission from 2004 through 2012 were examined. Of the applications that were presented, over 90 percent were approved at the staff level with no need for the applicant to appear before the commission at all. Of the ten percent forwarded to the commission, nearly 77 percent were approved and another 12 percent deferred, most of which were ultimately approved when requested modifications in the plans were made. Only 10 percent of all cases heard by the commission — roughly 1 percent of all applications — were denied. This is hardly a pattern that supports a “they’re just in business to say no” claim.



What do we know about historic districts now? 1) In good times properties in most historic districts outperform the rest of the market. 2) In tough times the decline in value is usually less. 3) The quality and relative value stability of homes in historic districts reduces the likelihood of foreclosure. 4) There are homes in historic districts that are affordable for household in a wide range of income brackets. 5) The overwhelming percentage of proposed changes to houses in historic districts are quickly approved.

Josh Billings would likely be pleased.

SUSTAINABILITY

A building’s sustainability is often measured by how much energy it uses, but the definition should not stop there. Embodied energy and avoided impacts, material flow, land conservation, and public health are other important measures of how buildings impact the environment. While many older buildings are energy efficient, historic buildings’ high performance under other indicators makes them outstanding contributors to sustainability. Indeed, stewardship of the built environment can ensure the long-term availability of the natural environment for cultural, recreational, and economic uses.

Historic buildings are naturally energy-efficient. In particular, older commercial buildings were constructed with heavier masonry materials for thermal mass, natural ventilation strategies for cooling, and strategically placed openings for daylighting. These passive approaches provided basic thermal and lighting comfort.

However, 20th-century technologies transformed the design of commercial buildings. Fluorescent lamps and double-paned windows were introduced in the 1930s, and air conditioning became widely used after World War II. Aluminum curtain walls became a common element beginning in the 1950s. These products resulted in thermal deficiencies, which were “solved” by increasingly larger and more complex heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems powered by cheap electricity.

Though energy-sensitive designs have gained in popularity in recent decades, older commercial buildings still have inherent advantages that allow them to perform comparably. Buildings constructed before 1920 consume the same amount of energy per square foot as buildings constructed after 2000.

Some older houses may be less energy-efficient compared to contemporary homes, but increasing efficiency through retrofits is not difficult. Weatherization improves the energy performance of the building envelope, and mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems can be upgraded. Adding a storm window to an original wood window has a comparable performance and much shorter payback time than what are known as “low-emissivity” double-pane windows—just 4 years compared to 34 years. And many options for upgrading systems exist, from replacing individual components with more efficient components to enhancing air circulation and daylighting to adding low-flow plumbing fixtures or solar panels.



Avenues home before rehabilitation, Salt Lake City



Avenues home after rehabilitation, Salt Lake City

AVERAGE ENERGY CONSUMPTION (KBTU/SF) COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

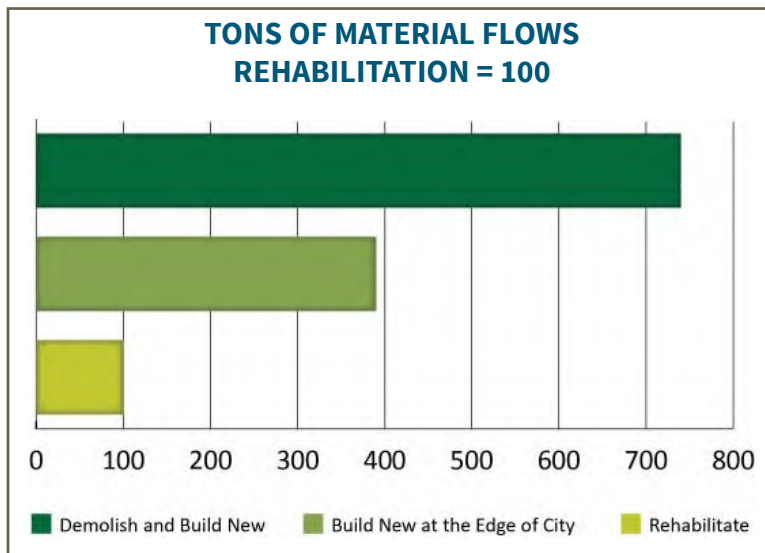
Before 1920	-----	80.2
1920 – 1945	-----	90.3
1946 – 1959	-----	80.3
1960 – 1969	-----	90.9
1970 – 1979	-----	95.0
1980 – 1989	-----	100.1
1990 – 1999	-----	88.8
2000 – 2003	-----	79.7

All historic buildings have the advantage of embodied energy—the energy used to construct the building, including sourcing and transporting materials—and avoided impacts. The concept of avoided impacts recognizes that the energy used to construct a new building must be “recovered” before the new building saves net energy. Even a new energy-efficient house can take 12 to 15 years to recover that energy. Demolishing an older house to replace it with a similar but more energy-efficient house will nearly double the recovery period. For a new office building, the recovery period for construction is 40 years, while it is closer to 65 years if demolition of an existing building is involved. In fact, **for most buildings being built today, the full recovery period exceeds the expected useful life of the buildings.**

Embodied energy is the energy consumed by all of the processes associated with the production of a building, from the mining and processing of natural resources to manufacturing, transport, and product delivery.

Demolishing one modest sized historic home in Utah is the equivalent of throwing away 12,338 gallons of gasoline. The impact on the land fill of that one demolition is equal to the waste it would take one person 139 years to generate.

Rehabilitation of historic buildings also reduces the “material flow,” or the path of materials from extraction to utilization to landfill. When rehabilitation is compared to the construction of a similar house at the edge of the city or the demolition of an older house and construction of a similar house, it generates the lowest material flows by far. New construction at the edge of the city generated a material stream 4 times greater than rehabilitation, while the material stream of demolition and reconstruction was 7.4 times greater.



On a larger scale, communities that preserve and reuse buildings can offset growth pressures on open lands. A study funded by the EPA estimated that redeveloping one acre of brownfields—vacant or underutilized urban land, including older buildings—is equivalent to preserving 4.5 acres of open space. Brownfields redevelopment is particularly relevant to urban areas, but it can also be applied in smaller communities and rural towns. In fact, it helps ease growth pressures so that open

lands in rural areas can be preserved for agricultural and recreational uses.

In helping to conserve open lands, preservation of buildings helps to improve public health. As an alternative to suburban sprawl, preservation helps reduce driving, along with its associated environmental and health costs. The Utah Department of Environmental Quality estimates that 57 percent of greenhouse gas emissions in the state come from mobile sources such as automobiles and trucks, and is measured in part by vehicle miles traveled (VMT). So reducing VMT can have a direct positive impact on public health conditions. For example, in early 2013, prolonged thermal inversions in Utah’s northern valley posed a significant threat to public health due to reduced air quality. Reducing VMT—and the pollutants that make up the smog associated with these inversions—can reduce the occurrences of asthma and other respiratory problems.



Spring City home before rehabilitation



Spring City home after rehabilitation

Conversely, creating an urban environment in which walking is a pleasant and efficient experience has significant public health benefits. More intensive use of existing built areas leads to a greater concentration of activities. This encourages both residents and visitors to get out of their vehicles and walk to multiple destinations. A relatively recent tool has been developed by WalkScore.com. Using multiple variables, the WalkScore system calculates a score for any address in over 10,000 communities across the country. Addresses (and neighborhoods) are then given a “walkability” rating that ranges from “car dependent” to “walker’s paradise”.

To understand the walkability of historic neighborhoods the WalkScore was determined for more than 900 houses in Salt Lake City that used the Utah Historic Preservation Tax Credit. These scores were then compared to the neighborhood scores for the entire city. The results are in the table below.

WALKABILITY IN SALT LAKE CITY’S HISTORIC DISTRICTS			
Score	Category	Tax Credit Projects	City of Salt Lake
90-100	Walker’s Paradise	3.1%	
70-89	Very Walkable	41.6%	21.4%
50-69	Somewhat Walkable	51.4%	48.6%
25-49	Car Dependent	3.9%	30.0%
0-24	Car Dependent	0.0%	

Walkability is important on the regional environmental level by reducing VMT and the corresponding effect on air quality. On the individual level here is what the *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* has reported: “Neighborhoods built a half-century or

more ago were designed with “walkability” in mind. And living in them reduces an individual’s risk of becoming overweight or obese.”

The Doctrine and Covenants directs LDS Church members to “be diligent in preserving what thou hast, that thou mayest be a wise steward” (D&C 136:27) “And the benefits shall be consecrated unto the inhabitants of Zion and unto their generations.” (D&C 70:8) When written that stewardship probably referred to the land and water and the production of the early pioneers. But today Utahns are being wise stewards of their historic built environment in addition to the land and water, preserving those benefits for future generations, and practicing sustainable development at the same time.

DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION

Downtown revitalization—and particularly preservation-based revitalization—is increasingly recognized as a viable, cost-effective approach to local economic development. Communities that have restored their downtown’s historic character as part of revitalization efforts have not only achieved substantial economic growth: they have established a strong identity that has led to further economic opportunities.



Main Street, Cedar City

Why reinvest in downtown?

- Downtown is an incubator for local entrepreneurs. Local businesses create a stable foundation for economic growth because they do not rely on economic interests based elsewhere. In addition, the multiplier of local businesses—that is, the percent of business income returned to the local economy—is much higher than that of national corporations. A 2012 study in Salt Lake City concluded that local businesses returned over 50 percent of their income to the local economy, while national chains returned less than 15 percent.
- Historic buildings and public places tell the story of the community and give a sense of its current direction. A clear sense of community identity has very real economic impacts. In marketing terms, it creates differentiation by establishing a clear brand for downtown and the broader community. This brand increases a community’s ability to compete economically.
- Focusing on downtown helps to manage growth in the entire community. Communities throughout Utah—even those that would have recently been considered remote—are experiencing the pressures of population growth. Concentrating development a central business district allows for more cost-effective allocation of public resources like infrastructure and preserves open land for productive long-term alternatives. In other

words, communities are economically healthier when they grow from the inside out.

- Local economies work better when they are based on a density of activity. When economic activity is concentrated in a smaller area like downtown, consumer activity intensifies and businesses can “feed” one another more effectively.

Several Utah communities have used a preservation-based downtown revitalization approach and their results reconfirm the wisdom of those efforts. Many smaller communities were involved in the Utah Main Street program. *Main Street* is downtown economic development in the context of historic buildings.

From 1996 through 2005 — the first ten years of the Main Street Program’s existence — sales at Panguitch’s motels and bed-and-breakfast inns increased by nearly 60 percent. By contrast, transient room tax revenues for Garfield County increased by only 18 percent during this period, while, for the state as a whole, those revenues increased by only 35 percent.

At the same time that **Panguitch**’s economy was capturing more visitor dollars, it was also diversifying. For the same ten-year period (1996-2005), sales in Miscellaneous Retail increased by over 300 percent, even as large-scale retail development intensified in nearby Cedar City and Richfield.



Gem Theatre, Panguitch

CROSSROADS OF THE WEST, OGDEN

When Congress authorized the creation of the Crossroads of the West Historic District in 2000, two purposes were spelled out: 1) to use the historic district to educate and inspire the public, and 2) to enhance cultural and compatible economic redevelopment. Combining historic preservation and economic development may have been a new concept to some, but it was well understood by property owners, preservation advocates, and Ogden City when the district was established.

A little over a decade later the 10-square-block mixed-use neighborhood anchored by the Union Station has become a national model of excellent historic rehabilitation, high quality infill construction, and an eclectic array of shops and eateries. Dozens of annual events draw visitors from throughout Utah and beyond.

Since 2006 34 buildings in the district have undergone rehabilitation, matching \$466,000 in grant money with \$762,000 in private capital.

Today the Utah Transit Authority provides 21st century transportation from the same Union Station that truly made Ogden the Crossroads of the West.



Over the past 35 years, the collective assessed value of downtown property in **Brigham City** has increased by over 300 percent and downtown businesses – in only a nine square-block area – have generated \$13 million in sales taxes.

In order to assess the impacts of historically appropriate rehabilitations in Utah, the Utah Department of Community and Economic Development conducted an analysis in 2003 of 67 rehabilitation projects from around the state. That analysis concluded that every dollar invested generated \$11.84 in economic impacts, including payroll, property values, and spending that, in turn, generated \$1.53 in public revenues. These impacts may seem modest, until it is understood that the average cost of a project was slightly less than \$12,000 and the average population of the communities in which the rehabilitations took place was just over \$14,000.

According to the responses to a survey of property owners who had rehabilitated their buildings according to historic standards, those projects reduced the overall vacancy rate from 27 percent before rehabilitation to 10 percent after.

These modest rehabilitation projects have had a major impact on property owners' income.

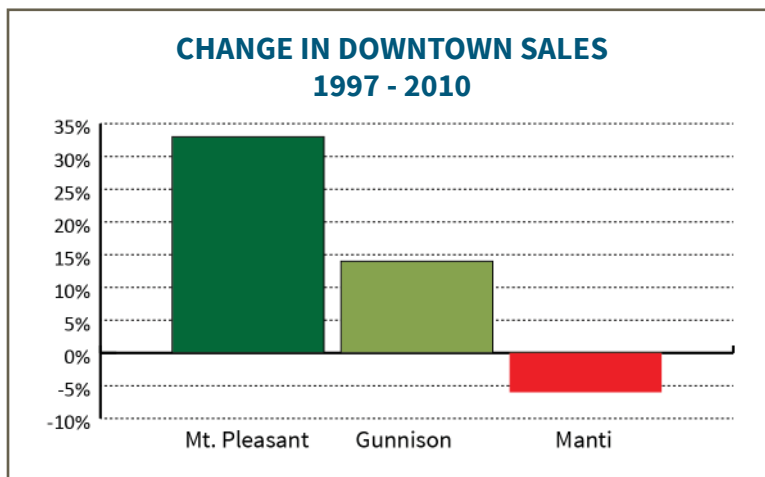
- Crystal Drug in **Tooele** saw rents increase by 40 percent following rehabilitation.
- At the Warenski Home in **Murray** rent went from \$0 in prior to rehabilitation in 1997 to \$2,000 today. The current tenant has been in property for over 10 years.
- 47 South Main in **Payson** had been vacant for several years. Following rehabilitation, the building generated \$1,700 in rents from ground and upper floor leases.
- Gary's Shoes in **Richfield** doubled sales in eight-year period following rehabilitation.
- The former Continental Bank in **Salt Lake City** was vacant and threatened with demolition. There might have been a vacant lot. Instead there is an impressive structure on the tax rolls for \$22 million. Following redevelopment into the Hotel Monaco, the facility pays an estimated \$1 million per year in lodging, restaurant, and sales taxes, while property taxes exceed \$350,000.
- The Casino Star Theatre in **Gunnison** was acquired in 2004 by a foundation which rehabilitated the historic structure. The project has not only reclaimed its role as cultural center of the community, but it has served as a catalyst for downtown businesses. Between 2003 and 2010, gross sales in restaurants, apparel



Casino Star Theatre, Gunnison

and accessories, and general retail stores increased by nearly 25 percent – even as per capita income in Gunnison was declining. For the two sectors for which detailed data are available – restaurants and miscellaneous retail – the contrast is striking: In the six years before the theater’s rehabilitation, sales in these categories increased by approximately \$60,000. In the two years immediately following completion of the rehabilitation, sales in these two categories increased by over \$350,000.

Another way to measure the relative effects of heritage based revitalization efforts is by comparing the experience of Mt. Pleasant which has used that approach with that of Manti and Gunnison, two other Sanpete County communities of the same size as Mt. Pleasant that had not undertaken downtown revitalization. In the five years after Wal Mart’s opening in Ephraim, Manti and Gunnison saw their downtown sales decrease by 24 percent and 23 percent, respectively. Downtown sales in Mt. Pleasant outperformed those in Manti and Gunnison, even though Manti – as the county seat – and Gunnison – as the site of the Utah State Prison – had significant market advantages. Taking a longer comparative view, between 1997 (the first year for which detailed data are available) and 2010, downtown sales in Mt. Pleasant increased by 33 percent, while those in Gunnison increased by 14 percent and those in Manti actually decreased by six percent.



CASE STUDY OF PRESERVATION-BASED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: ST. GEORGE

In the 1970s, St. George began to transform from a quiet desert community into a haven for retirees. From 1970 to 2010, its population grew by nearly 900 percent. This dramatic increase naturally generated increased commercial demand which, in turn, generated significant large-scale commercial growth expanding commercial activity away from the community’s historic center.

As a result, the center of St. George faced increased economic pressure. However, rather than ignoring downtown, the community focused on it as an important economic and cultural resource. The first step was the designation in 1980 of a downtown historic district and the establishment of a façade grants program to encourage property owners to restore the historic character of their buildings. Over the past 20 years, more than two dozen *continued >>*

continued >>

façade rehabilitations have been completed in downtown and more than \$10 million of private investment has gone into both historic rehabilitation and compatible new construction.

The City of St. George has been an active partner. To date, its investment in downtown totals well over \$10 million and includes both historic renovations as well as architecturally compatible new buildings. The city's investments have been complemented by other government entities, with the Washington County School District and the State of Utah constructing new architecturally compatible buildings in downtown at a total cost of over \$15 million.



These various projects reflect the diversity and intensity of use in downtown St. George. Perhaps more than any other community in Utah, St. George has successfully integrated commercial, civic, and cultural – all

of which complement downtown's historic character. This diversity and intensity is both a reflection of and a catalyst in downtown's economic vitality.

That vitality continues to intensify, as downtown businesses expand. Even more telling, however, is the fact that local businesses are relocating to downtown. A recent headline in the Spectrum proclaimed that "Downtown continues to attract new businesses." Those move-ins include a technology company, medical offices, and an ophthalmology practice. As ophthalmologist Dr. Sharon Richens explains regarding her move to downtown, "St. George has such a sense of character and I wanted our new building to have a sense of place, to be within walking distance of the downtown."

But perhaps the strongest evidence of the impacts of historic preservation on downtown is found in Ancestor Square, a shopping center at the intersection of Main Street and St. George Boulevard that its developers characterize as "an example of architecture, entrepreneurship and history nicely interwoven." Ancestor Square comprises 12 buildings, half of which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and half of which are new. Ancestor Square is now over 30 years old and now houses over 15 businesses – retail, personal and professional services, and restaurants – as well as serving as the site for the Downtown Farmers Market.

This economic growth is the direct outcome of the "sense of place" which, in turn, is the direct result of the priority that the business community and local government have placed on sustaining the historic character of downtown.

FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY

There are many good causes in the world. But the reality is, particularly in times of shrinking public budgets, economic challenges, and a cloudy financial future fiscal responsibility should be a priority for both taxpayers and elected officials across the political spectrum. Not every cause that might deserve public-sector support will receive it.

How does historic preservation rate on the fiscal responsibility scale? The most direct public financial support for private-sector investment in historic properties comes through the Utah Historic Preservation Tax Credit, so it merits a special look.



*Fuller Paint Warehouse / Big-D Construction
Headquarters, Salt Lake City*

The Utah Historic Preservation Tax Credit

In 1992, the Utah Legislature enacted a 20 percent Historic Preservation Tax Credit to encourage private investment in historic residential properties, both rental and owner-occupied. The goal of the Legislature was to leverage \$4 of private investment for every \$1 of state tax credit. But as with any tax incentive, it is appropriate to ask three questions: 1) Does it work? 2) Does it advance the public purpose for which it was enacted? and 3) Is it cost-effective for Utah taxpayers?

The answer to all three questions is a resounding Yes.

In the last 20 years, over 1,100 historic residential properties have been rehabilitated under this program, representing private-sector investment of nearly \$120 million.

The Utah Historic Preservation Tax Credit program was designed by the Legislature to encourage substantial investment—there is a \$10,000 project minimum—and requires that only projects that are consistent with good preservation practice receive the credit. These two provisions mean that the program has long-term benefits for Utah citizens.

When the State of Utah provides \$200,000 in tax credits for rehabilitation:

- A minimum of \$1,000,000 is invested by the private sector;
- That investment spurs an additional \$674,481 of economic activity in the state's economy;
- This results in the creation of 5.9 jobs directly and another 5.2 jobs indirectly;
- Those workers receive paychecks totaling \$550,095;
- Business owners receive \$177,495 in proprietors' income and \$107,958 in profits;

- Local governments receive \$16,762 in sales tax and \$15,000 each year in additional property taxes; and
- The State receives \$40,940 in income taxes, \$39,390 in sales taxes, and \$10,127 in indirect business taxes.

So when the additional economic activity is included, and the money returned to the State Treasury is considered, over \$15 of economic activity is generated in the private sector for every \$1 provided by the state tax credit. The Utah Historic Preservation Tax Credit was enacted to save historic buildings, not as an economic development tool. But its effectiveness in leveraging private-sector investment is a model for economic development professionals around the country.

But it is not just the Utah Historic Preservation Tax Credit that meets the fiscal responsibility test.

- 100 percent of the Federal Investment Tax Credit stays in Utah rather than being sent to Washington, D.C. Since 1990, that means that more than \$35 million remained in Utah instead of in the coffers of the U.S. government.
- Local governments receive more than \$4 million each year in additional property tax revenue from projects that used the Federal or State Historic Tax Credits. That amount is enough to pay for 121 new teachers or 150 new police officers.
- In Salt Lake City, if properties in historic districts had declined as much as houses outside historic districts, there would be \$175 million less in property value in the city.
- Occasionally, historic preservation is accused of being excessively expensive. But data shows that simply isn't the case. The average investment under the Utah Historic Preservation Tax Credit is \$23.03 per square foot.
- Projects done using the Federal Investment Tax Credit tend to be larger, are generally commercial rather than residential, and are more frequently complete renovations. Even so, the rehabilitation costs for these projects ranged from \$44.89 to \$273.31 per square foot, with an average of \$133.12 per square foot.
- On average, each homeowner in a local historic district in Salt Lake City saved \$11,646 in property value decline between the recession years of 2008 and 2012.

Fiscal responsibility certainly means that governments spend taxpayers' money judiciously. It also means recognizing that we are beneficiaries today of investments that others made in the past. That understanding brings with it the responsibility of making decisions today that benefit citizens not just through the next election, but the next generation.

For the citizens of Utah, historic preservation meets both definitions.

CONCLUSIONS

An historic building is more than just one more piece of real estate. Brent Roberts, Director of Headquarter Facilities for the LDS Church put it this way: “Our historic buildings are the physical symbols of the Church. Our membership views these buildings as the direct connection to the pioneer era of the Church.” For all Utahns the stewardship of the built heritage is a way of respecting the past but also the way to be a good steward for the future.

In the long run, these symbolic, social, cultural, and educational values of historic preservation are more important than its economic value. But as the great British economist John Maynard Keynes said, “In the long run we’re all dead.”

In the short run many of those who make decisions about historic buildings – property owners, developers, state and local government officials, institutions, bankers, real estate brokers – are legitimately concerned with the short term and that includes the economic value of preservation. The results of this analysis demonstrate that good stewardship of long term assets provides significant short term dividends.

- Historic preservation creates jobs, more jobs per \$1 million of output than the vast majority of industries in Utah.
- Historic preservation generates income, more income per \$1 million of output than the vast majority of industries in Utah.
- Historic preservation is an effective tool for downtown revitalization as measured by new businesses, increased sales, reduced vacancies, increased tax revenues, and increased property values.
- Historic preservation not only draws visitors to the state but is part of almost every visitor’s experience in Utah. Even though heritage visitors are a relatively small share of total tourism in Utah their economic impact is immense.
- Historic districts enhance property values in times of appreciation and stabilize property values in weak real estate markets.
- The stability of historic neighborhoods mitigates the risk for foreclosure.
- The good stewardship of historic buildings is automatically good stewardship of the environment. Sustaining historic buildings is sustainable development.



A preservation workshop in Cache County on building traditional barn doors.

- For anyone who is a strong advocate for fiscal responsibility, historic preservation should be a top priority. The demolition of historic buildings is more often an act of fiscal irresponsibility.

Future generations of Utahns will be thankful for the good stewardship of historic buildings. But the profits through preservation accrue to property owners, state and local governments, downtown business owners, neighborhood residents, and taxpayers today.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION BY THE NUMBERS

- \$717,811,000** Direct and indirect spending by visitors to Utah heritage sites & special events. *
- \$198,379,272** Salaries and wages paid as a result of historic preservation projects using Federal or State historic rehabilitation tax credits. ☒
- \$177,276,340** Amount of private investment in historic buildings using the Federal Investment Tax Credit. ☒
- \$119,273,302** Amount of private investment in historic buildings using the Utah State Historic Preservation Tax Credit. #
- \$35,455,268** Investment that stayed in Utah rather than sent to Washington because of the Federal Investment Tax Credit. ☒
- 7,300,000** Number of visitors to Utah heritage sites and special events each year. *
- \$4,374,000** Additional statewide annual property tax revenues from investment in historic preservation projects. *
- 7,313** Direct and indirect jobs generated by the heritage portion of Utah’s tourism industry. *
- 4,969** Jobs from historic preservation projects using Federal or State historic rehabilitation tax credits. ☒
- 2,470** Housing units rehabilitated using the Utah Historic Preservation Tax Credit. #
- 1,128** Number of projects using the Utah Historic Preservation Tax Credit. #
- 350** Tons of raw and waste materials generated when an older house is demolished and replaced with a new one. Rehabilitating the same older house generates *only 50 tons* of materials.
- 100%** Cities where foreclosure rate was lower in historic districts than the rest of the city.
- 68** Average “Walk Score” for historic preservation projects in Salt Lake City, as compared to an overall city score of 58.
- 33%** Increase in downtown sales volume in Mt. Pleasant in the decade after it became a Main Street community. ^
- 15%** Tourists in Utah who visited a historic site during their stay. *

* Annual ☒ Aggregate 1990-2012 # Aggregate 1993-2012 ^ Aggregate 1997-2012

The activity that is the subject of this report has been financed in part with federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior, and administered by the State Historic Preservation Office of Utah. The contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or the Utah State Historic Preservation Office, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of Interior or the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

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ABOUT UTAH HERITAGE FOUNDATION



Utah Heritage Foundation commissioned this study.

Established in 1966, Utah Heritage Foundation was the first statewide historic preservation organization in the western United States. Utah Heritage Foundation's mission is to preserve, protect, and promote Utah's historic built environment through public awareness, advocacy, active preservation, and stewardship.

www.utahheritagefoundation.org

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www.placeeconomics.com

ABOUT OUR PARTNERS

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The report was designed by Stefanie Borys, Utah State Parks.

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