

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

For NPS use only
received _____
date entered _____

1. Name

historic George W. Logan House

and/or common Jobe Hill

2. Location

street & number S side SR 1555, 0.7 mi. E of jct w/US 64 N/A not for publication

city, town Rutherfordton X vicinity of ~~Congressional district~~

state North Carolina code 37 county Rutherford code 161

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<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
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Hal and Nancy Hermann

street & number Route 2, Box 65

city, town Rutherfordton N/A vicinity of state North Carolina 28139

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Registry of Deeds

street & number Rutherford County Courthouse

city, town Rutherfordton, state North Carolina 28139

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1979 federal state county local

depository for survey records N.C. Division of Archives and History, 13 Veterans Drive

city, town Asheville, state North Carolina 28805

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The George W. Logan House, commonly known as "Jobe Hill," is a one-story, "Georgian-plan" dwelling built ca. 1842 on a slight rise overlooking the valley of the Second Broad River in north-central Rutherford County, North Carolina. Rutherfordton, the county seat, lies about five miles south and west, via highway US 64. The house is sited at the end of SR 1555, a 0.7 mile gravel spur running southeast off of US 64. The house sits on the south side of the gravel road facing northeast toward the Second Broad River 0.6 mile away. Because the land drops away on three sides (north, east, and south), one is afforded splendid views of the rolling landscape of North Carolina's western piedmont and of the South Mountains about ten miles in the distance.

Jobe Hill has undergone several remodelings since its 1840s construction. During the 1890s several rooms were resheathed with narrow, beaded sheathing, some doors were replaced, and a kitchen shed was added to the rear of the house. Early in this century the present porch was built. Most recently--during 1985--all four chimneys were rebuilt and a combination kitchen/bathroom/sunroom shed was added to the rear to replace the earlier shed. The current owners, Nancy and Hal Herman, are rehabilitating the structure and its outbuildings.

Jobe Hill is a traditional one-story Georgian-plan frame structure with finished attic. The plan type, though common in eastern North Carolina during the Antebellum period, is rare in the western piedmont. The boxy mass sits under a simple gable roof now covered in pressed "tin" shingles. There are two exterior single-shoulder brick chimneys (rebuilt) on either gable end of the house, and the house rests on a continuous brick foundation (also rebuilt). The house is weatherboarded.

The house presents a symmetrical, five-bay facade centering on a broad double-leaf entrance surrounded by sidelights and a tall, sixteen-pane transom. All original windows in the house are double hung, with nine-over-nine sash. A simple, shed porch on four brick piers (twentieth century) carries across the three central bays.

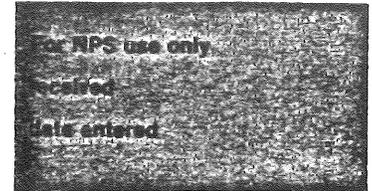
Each gable end displays two nine-over-nine windows at attic height between the chimneys. The west elevation has none in the original structure on the first floor (one in the recent shed), and the east elevation has two.

The building has practically no gable eave and just a simple boxed eave along the front and rear elevations. A curious, vernacular feature is a continuous dentil row that carries completely around the building at roof's edge where one would expect to find a crown or shingle mold. It is unclear when this decorative flourish was added, although it does not appear to be original.

As mentioned above, a ca. 1895 kitchen shed was extended slightly and rebuilt recently to accommodate a modern kitchen, bath, and sunroom. The sunroom is lighted by broadly-glazed modern windows on the west and south elevations. The shed addition gives way to an inset porch at the southeast corner, the small porch acting as a sheltered back entrance.

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One enters Jobe Hill off the front porch through paneled double-leaf doors that appear to be late-nineteenth century replacements. The central hall is broad with high ceiling and gives the small house a grandly spacious feeling. A generous open-stringer stairway rises along the east wall to an intermediate landing at the rear of the hallway. The stair railing is a simple, round handrail atop thin, round balusters. The handrail is continuous through the attic-level landing and forms the stairway's only newel by turning down into the first step in the first-floor hall.

The house was apparently sheathed in flush tongue and groove boards throughout originally. Narrow beaded sheathing was added in both first-floor rooms east of the hallway ca. 1895. The two end rooms on the second floor were sheathed, perhaps for the first time, with this same late nineteenth-century material. The sheathing in the northwest room on the first floor is obscured by modern "paneling." Original pine floors survive throughout.

The northeast room must have functioned as the parlor: The narrow, beaded sheathing is set diagonally beneath a low chairrail forming a simple wainscotting. The sheathing is set vertically above the chairrail.

Most of the doors on the interior of the house appear to date from the construction period: they are four- and six-panel compositions, refined to flat panels on the first floor. Original carpenter-type locks survive on the second-floor doors. Door and window surrounds display a simple bead where original trim survives. The ca. 1895 renovations saw the addition of simple architrave molding.

The recent enlargement and modernization of the shed addition brought few changes to the original core of the house. A large, framed opening was created in the south wall of the southeast room. This wall was also sheetrocked above an introduced chair-rail. A new door to the rear porch was also placed in this wall. Two windows in the south wall of the southwest room were left in place and provide communication with the sunroom.

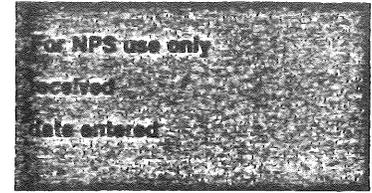
A significant collection of outbuildings survives in association with Jobe Hill. Though most of these are in poor condition, the present owner is attempting to stabilize and, eventually, restore them. Directly behind the house is a small brick well house and dairy. The gable roof on the diminutive (6' x 8') dairy extends toward the main house to shelter the well (which has been covered over).

Lined up west to east farther behind the main house are: a frame "outhouse" of traditional lines, a gable-roofed frame smokehouse, a larger gable-roofed frame granary, a half-dovetailed log double corncrib, and a large log barn. The logs in the barn are said to have been recycled from an abandoned log church.

Jobe Hill survives to display largely intact its 1840s form and materials as well as 1890s and early and late twentieth-century remodelings. Its hilltop setting and vernacular pretensions reflect the stature of its original occupant, Judge G. W.

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Logan. Its collection of outbuildings reflects the operation of a rural, piedmont subsistence farm in the last decade of the nineteenth and early decades of the twentieth centuries. In its successive remodelings are recorded changing style and taste in its rural North Carolina context.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates ca. 1842 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (In one paragraph)

The George W. Logan house, or Jobe Hill, was built ca. 1842 overlooking the Second Broad River in Rutherford County, North Carolina. Its original occupant, George W. Logan, was active in local governmental affairs and was known as an ardent Unionist. Logan moved to Rutherfordton and rented out his country house from the early 1850s until his death in 1889. From 1894 until about 1927 the house was owned by Allens, whose hand can be seen both in its late nineteenth century alterations and in the extensive collection of outbuildings that supported their farming operation. A descendant of the Allens occupies the house today, having rehabilitated it during 1985.

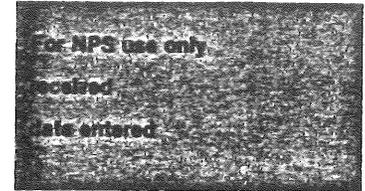
Jobe Hill is a one-story frame Georgian-plan structure with original doors, floors, stairway, and areas of flush sheathing intact. Renovations brought changes to the original structure ca. 1895, early in this century, and in 1985 when a shed addition was enlarged and the four chimneys rebuilt.

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

- B. Judge George W. Logan, who built Jobe Hill was a well-known Rutherfordton attorney, state legislator, and Unionist.
- C. Jobe Hill is of significance architecturally as a rare western piedmont example of an antebellum one-story Georgian-plan structure.
- D. Archaeological resources are surely present on the site in association with its historical structures, and although no investigation has been undertaken to document these resources, they may well be an important component of its significance.

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The George W. Logan House--or "Jobe Hill," as it is now called, after a later owner--is one of the oldest homes in Rutherford County, having been built ca. 1842 by Judge George W. Logan on 325 acres which he purchased in 1840 from James Hill.¹

The Jobe Hill property is located just off Highway 64, on SR 1555, about five miles northeast of Rutherfordton, the county seat of Rutherford County, North Carolina, in Logan Store Township. Nearby are the Second Broad River and the C C & O Railroad. Rutherford County is bounded by Cleveland, Burke, McDowell, Buncombe, Henderson, and Polk counties in North Carolina, and Spartanburg and Cherokee counties in South Carolina.

Rutherford County is in the "southwestern corner of the North Carolina Piedmont on the eastern slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains. In many respects the county represents the broad range of North Carolina's historical development in microcosm, for it harbors aspects of the agricultural, industrial, and resort development that characterize the state as a whole."² "The majority of the first settlers came from Pennsylvania, Virginia and South Carolina."³ Rutherford County remained isolated until the textile industry was introduced in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Hence, the early economy of the county was "based on subsistence farming and home industries."⁴

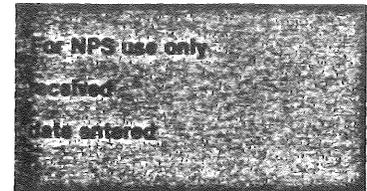
Jobe Hill is a frame dwelling constructed along "traditional central-hall lines and features a denticular cornice."⁵ The four exterior chimneys have been rebuilt. Outbuildings on the property include a smoke-house, a granary, a double corn crib, a brick dairy, and a log barn. The logs used in building the barn were originally used in the Mount Vernon Baptist Church until the log church was torn down and a frame church was constructed.

George Washington Logan (2/22/1815-10/18/1889) acquired both fame and notoriety during his lifetime. He was the son of John and Martha (Harton) Logan, and the grandson of the noted Revolutionary patriot Major Francis Logan (1734-1826). From his legendary and revered grandfather, young George heard of his grandfather's experiences in the establishing of America. As a result, he developed a strong sense of loyalty to the United States. "His devotion to the Union was to continue throughout his manhood, even as North Carolina seceded from the Union, and as many of his relatives and friends fought for the Confederacy during the Civil War in the 1860s. Logan's constancy to the Union point-of-view . . . was to cause him to be subjected, in the middle years of his life, to bitter revilement as a scalawag (a native Southerner who supported post Civil War Federal reconstruction policies). Simultaneously, Logan won acclaim from many others as an energetic opponent of the Ku Klux Klan."⁶

Early in life, George Logan became an active participant in county affairs, serving as Clerk of County Court (1841-1849); County Solicitor (1855-1856); member of the Confederate State Congress (1864-1865); Delegate from Rutherford County to State

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Convention (1865); member of the House of Representatives of North Carolina (1866-1874); Brigadier General of the Division of North Carolina Troops in the forties and fifties, from which position he acquired the title "General."⁷

Judge Logan probably lived in his home on Second Broad River from the time of its construction in 1842 until the early 1850s. The 1850 census of Rutherford County lists him, his wife Dovey Amelia Wilson Logan and six children as residents of Logan Store Township. His son, Robert W. Logan, was born in Logan Store Township on September 13, 1845.⁸

The 1860 census lists George W. Logan as a resident of Rutherfordton Township. He probably moved to Rutherfordton sometime after the death of his first wife, Dovey Amelia, in 1851. In 1852 he was cited as one of the several Rutherfordton attorneys who were to be known across the state.⁹ In 1854 he was married to Mary F. Cabiness.¹⁰ From January 1858 until early 1861, he was editor of the Rutherford Enquirer.¹¹

During the time he lived in his home on the Second Broad River in Logan Store Township, he farmed, and in all probability, continued to study law. The 1850 agricultural schedule lists G. W. Logan as owner of 150 "improved" acres and 350 "unimproved" acres. Crops mentioned included wheat (100 bushels), Indian corn (1,000 bushels).¹² The 1860 slave census lists G. W. Logan of Rutherfordton Township as the owner of eleven slaves, six male and five female.¹³

An interesting legend is associated with an upstairs room in the Jobe Hill house. The room is located between the upstairs bedrooms and just off the balcony. According to the legend, the room was designed without windows to serve as a study for Judge Logan. Later occupants of the house referred to the room as "the dungeon," the connotation of which gave rise to the tradition that the house is haunted.

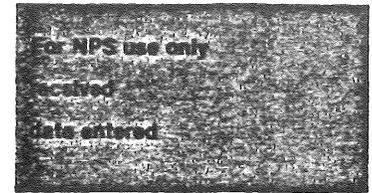
After Judge Logan moved from his house on the Second Broad River, he rented the property to various families until his death. Shortly before his death in 1889, he executed a deed of trust on the property; and in 1894, the property was sold at a trustee's sale to A. J. Richardson, who in turn sold a 344 acre tract to Elijah P. Allen (deed dated July 20, 1894) for the sum of \$2,270.¹⁴ Judge Logan died October 18, 1889, at the age of 74. He is buried in Saint Francis Episcopal Cemetery in Rutherfordton, North Carolina.¹⁵

During the time that Elijah P. Allen and his wife, Sarah Flack Allen, owned the property, they made improvements on the house. Inside walls were sealed, doors and mantels were installed, and a kitchen was added to the south side of the house.

The Allens were thrifty, industrious people. They cleared land and did subsistence farming. They were bee keepers, and Mrs. Sarah Allen "robbed" the bees and stored the honey. She was an excellent seamstress, and she made all of the family's garments. In addition, she quilted intricate designs on quilts which she pieced during long

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winter evenings. Also, she spun and wove both woolen and cotton goods which she used for making clothing and coverlets and other bedding.

The Allens were Methodists and helped to organize Centennial, Pisgah, and Mount Hebron Methodist Churches in Rutherford County.

Elijah P. Allen was a Civil War Veteran having served in Company I, 50th Regiment. He enlisted on October 10, 1862, in Wake County, North Carolina.¹⁶

When Elijah P. Allen died in 1908, ownership of the property passed to his son William Patton Allen. William Patton Allen died in 1917, at which time his mother, Sarah Flack Allen, became the sole owner of the property until her death in 1927. After Mrs. Allen's death, Hattie Allen Jobe inherited the property.¹⁷

In 1897, when Hattie Allen was about five years old, her father became seriously ill, and she was taken from her home in Rutherfordton, North Carolina, to live with her great uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Elijah P. Allen and their son William Patton Allen. She continued to live with them until and after her marriage to Robert L. Jobe (March 1920), who came to North Carolina from Elizabethton, Tennessee ca. 1919. He established the Jobe Sand Company and operated same until he sold it to his brother, E. F. Jobe, after which he farmed the land, growing cotton, corn, wheat and vegetables. During the time that Robert Jobe lived on the property, he cleared land for farming, rotated crops, and planted trees. He also developed a small 3-acre lake which he stocked with bream, crappie, and bass. The lake was also used for swimming and canoeing and provided recreation for the entire family for many years.

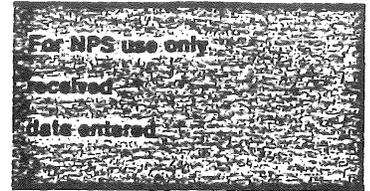
Robert Jobe and his wife Hattie Allen had three children, all of whom were born in the Jobe Hill house: William Patton Allen Jobe (1922-), Lina Anita Jobe (Wilkie) (1924-) and Margaret Dare Jobe (Sprinkle) (1926-). After Hattie Jobe died in 1976 and Robert L. Jobe died in 1978, their children became the joint owners of the property.

In 1985 the property was divided among the three children. Anita Jobe Wilkie and husband H. G. Wilkie became the owners of the house and approximately 64 acres of adjoining land.

In July 1985, Nancy Jobe Wilkie Hermann (daughter of Anita J. and H. G. Wilkie) and her husband, Hal O. Hermann, moved into the house. They have added a kitchen, bathroom, and sunroom to the southwest side of the house. They plan to restore the original structure and improve the existing support buildings. They are now the owners of the house and 13.4 acres of land.¹⁸

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FOOTNOTES

¹Rutherford County Deeds. Deed Book 61, p. 37.

²The Historic Architecture of Rutherford County. (Published by the Rutherford County Arts Council). Asheville, N.C.: The Biltmore Press, 1983, p.3.

³The Historic Architecture of Rutherford County, p. 4.

⁴The Historic Architecture of Rutherford County, p. 4.

⁵The Historic Architecture of Rutherford County, p. 96.

⁶Dr. Ben Fountain, Jr. "Judge George W. Logan" in The Heritage of Rutherford County, vol. 1. (Winston Salem: Genealogical Society of Old Tryon County and Hunter Publishing Co., 1984) pp. 7-8.

⁷Katherine Logan Conley. The Genealogy of Major Francis Logan. (located in the Old Tryon Room, Isothermal Community College, Spindale, North Carolina).

⁸Clarence W. Griffin. The History of Old Tryon and Rutherford Counties. Asheville, N.C.: The Miller Printing Co., p. 355.

⁹Clarence W. Griffin, p. 238.

¹⁰Dr. Ben Fountain, Jr., p. 8.

¹¹Clarence W. Griffin, p. 556.

¹²1850 Census, Agricultural Schedule. (There is some question that the 150 acres farmed was the tract on Second Broad as the Agricultural schedule referred to was headed "Cathies Creek." Also, Hattie Allen Jobe told this writer that when she went to live with the Allens in ca. 1897 "the woods came right up to the house" and that there was very little cleared land.)

¹³Census - 1860, Slave Schedules.

¹⁴Rutherford County Deeds. Book 67, pp. 508-513.

¹⁵Dr. Ben Fountain, Jr., p. 8.

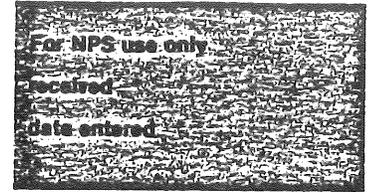
¹⁶Clarence W. Griffin, p. 279.

¹⁷Rutherford County Wills. Book G. H., pp. 290-291.

¹⁸Rutherford County Deeds. Book 472, p. 675.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Page one

Conley, Katherine Logan. The Genealogy of Major Francis Logan. (Located in the Old Tryon Room, Isothermal Community College Library, Spindale, North Carolina.)

Fountain, Dr. Ben, Jr. "Judge George W. Logan," in The Heritage of Rutherford County, vol. 1, Winston-Salem: Genealogical Society of Old Tryon County and Hunter Publishing Co., 1984.

Griffin, Clarence W. The History of Old Tryon and Rutherford Counties. Asheville, N.C.: The Miller Printing Co., 1937.

Historic Architecture of Rutherford County. Asheville, N.C.: Rutherford County Arts Council and the Biltmore Press, 1983.

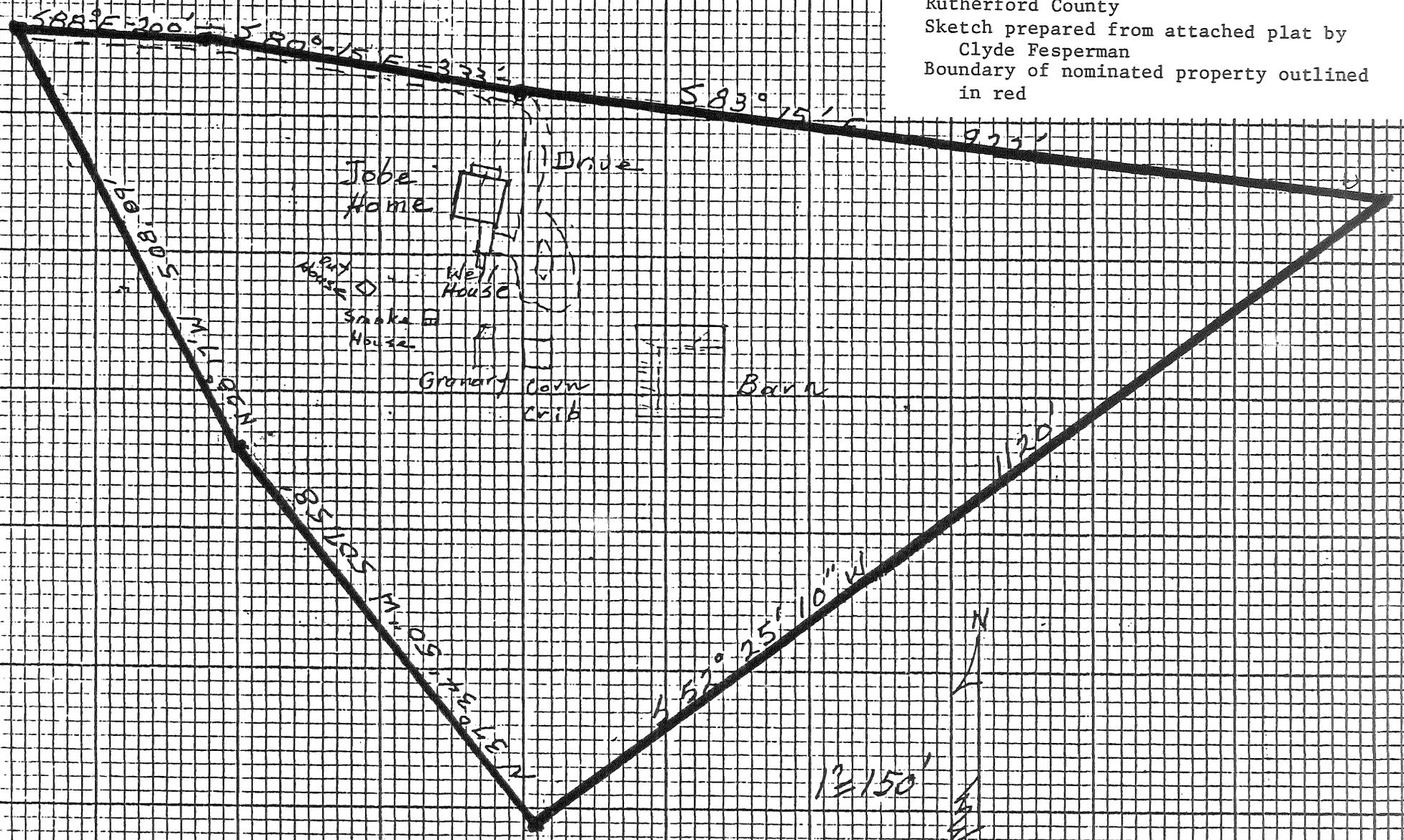
Rutherford County Deeds. Books 61 and 67.

Rutherford County Wills. Book GH.

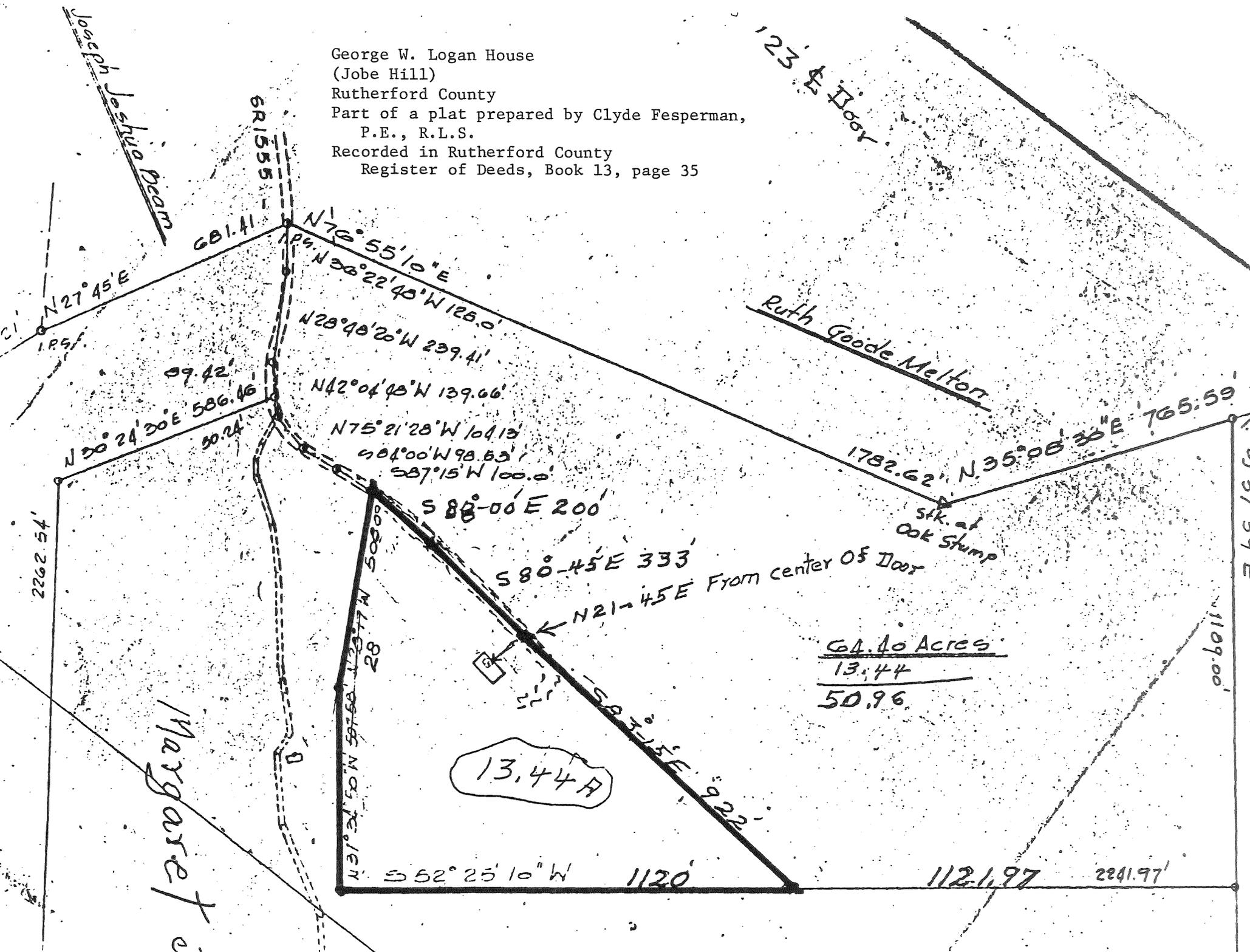
Shotwell, Randolph. The Shotwell Papers. J. G. de Roulhac Hamilton, ed, 3 vols. Raleigh: The North Carolina Historical Commission, 1929.

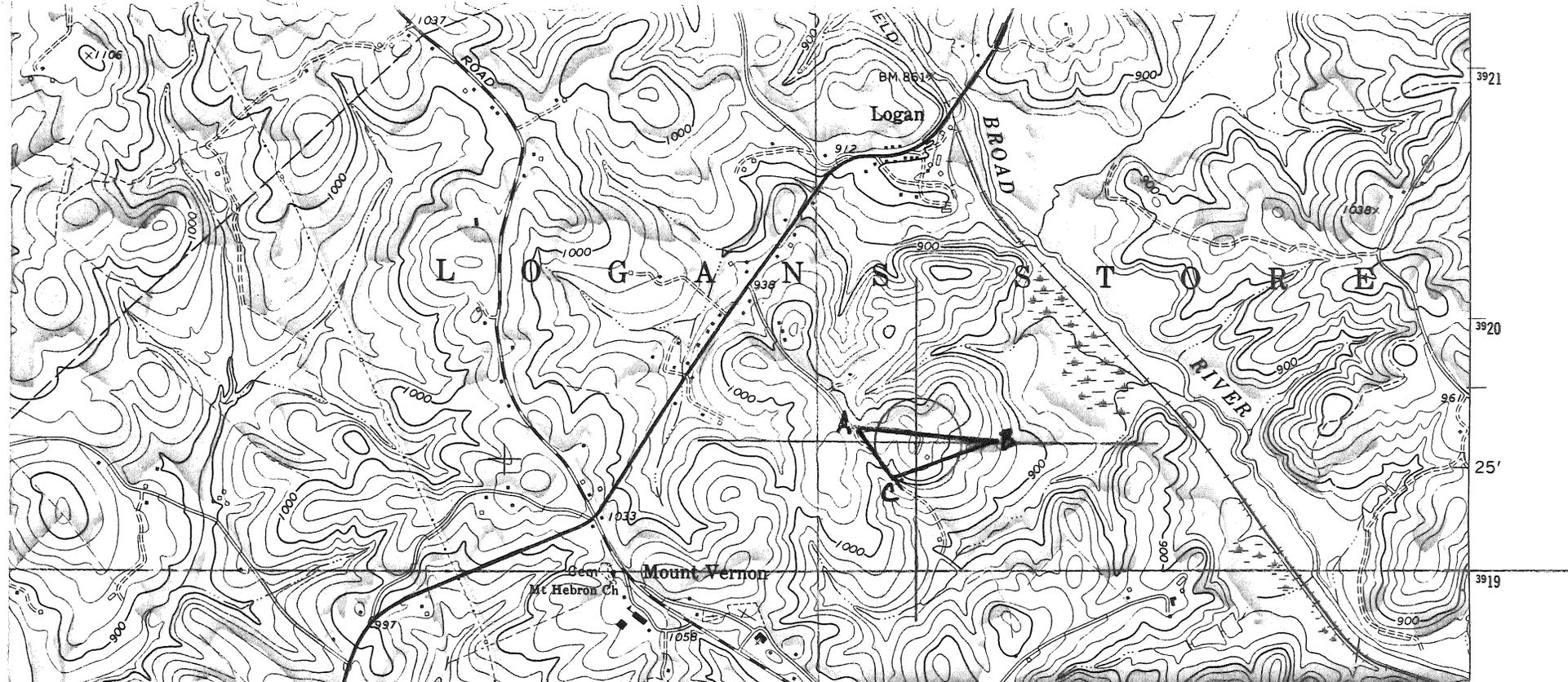
United States Census, 1850 - 1860. Agricultural, Population and Slave Schedules.

George W. Logan House
 (Jobe Hill)
 Rutherford County
 Sketch prepared from attached plat by
 Clyde Fesperman
 Boundary of nominated property outlined
 in red



George W. Logan House
 (Jobe Hill)
 Rutherford County
 Part of a plat prepared by Clyde Fesperman,
 P.E., R.L.S.
 Recorded in Rutherford County
 Register of Deeds, Book 13, page 35





George W. Logan House (Jobe Hill)
 Rutherford County
 Rutherfordton North, N.C.
 Zone 17 Quadrangle scale 1:24,000
 A 17 418150/3919560
 B 17 418700/3919510
 C 17 418290/3919360

1" = 2000 FT.
 1" = 1000 FT.

