

SPENCE CABIN

**Great Smoky Mountains National Park
Elkmont Historic District
Sevier County, TN**

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT



February 17, 2009

For

**Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Southeast Region
National Park Service**

By

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Although Native Americans had settled along the Little River for centuries, the first permanent Euro-American occupation began with the 1785 Treaty of Dumplin Creek, whereupon the Cherokees ceded their lands to the United States. With the opening of the territory, settlers began to farm the mountain valleys and coves.

The heavily forested and rugged mountain terrain initially inhibited extensive settlement or travel through the area. By the later part of the 19th century, however, family-owned companies began to cut and laboriously haul the timber out of the mountains. Larger timber companies soon turned their attention to the Great Smoky Mountains, especially after timberlands in the northeast and Great Lakes area were significantly depleted.

In 1901, one such larger company, the Little River Lumber Company, began purchasing land in Sevier County. The company set up its headquarters and constructed a large band mill in Tuckaleechee Cove, which they named Townsend. To extract the valuable hardwoods from upper elevations, the lumber company created the Little River Railroad Company in 1901. The Little River Railroad connected to the Knoxville & Augusta Railroad and later would be extended to link the mountainous areas with the company headquarters at Townsend. By 1908, the railroad extended to the Little River Valley where a lumber camp was established. This camp was to become a base of operations and a community of workers and their families soon took root and called it Elkmont.

The linking of the railroad to isolated mountainous regions greatly affected the

area. Although constructed for timbering, the railroad allowed the Little River Lumber Company to benefit from the tourist potential inherent in the remote beauty of the Little River Valley. The Company allowed Knoxville sportsmen to use the railroad to reach hunting and fishing locations in the backcountry. Before long, the railroad included an observation car that took travelers from Knoxville to Elkmont every Sunday. As these excursions grew in popularity, they came to be offered several days a week and, by 1909, tourists traveled daily from Knoxville's Southern Station to Elkmont.

As land was cleared, the Lumber Company began to promote the area for development and in 1910, deeded 50 acres to the Appalachian Club while retaining timber and mineral rights. The Appalachian Club was a Knoxville-based sportsmen's club composed primarily of businessmen who sought hunting and fishing opportunities in the mountains. The club would become more social over time and the primary clubhouse was built south of Elkmont. Its members were mostly from Knoxville but also from other cities in the South. Although the Appalachian Club served as both clubhouse and hotel, club members soon constructed cabins around the clubhouse and the area quickly developed into its own community.

In 1911, the Little River Lumber Company made another deed of land, selling acreage just north of the Elkmont Community to C.B. Carter. Carter and his brother founded the Wonderland Park Company and constructed the Wonderland Park Hotel on their new acreage in 1912. Like the Appalachian Club, the Wonderland Hotel

catered to those seeking relaxation and recreation in a mountain landscape. The Wonderland Club was similar to the Appalachian Club with its members' cabins clustered near the hotel.

Meanwhile, the little community of Elkmont that began as a lumber camp in 1908 became a sizable town as the Little River Lumber Company increased its operations in the valley. Elkmont was situated in a relatively flat area created by the junction of the Little River and Jakes Creek. Inhabited mostly by workers and their families, the town had a character distinct from its neighbors at the Appalachian and Wonderland clubs. At its peak, Elkmont town could boast of several dozen dwellings, a few commercial buildings, a school, and two churches. The buildings were often stark and utilitarian, reflecting the town's impermanence and hard working residents. The decline of the early lumber town coincided with the relocation of the Little River Company's operations in 1923, and discontinuation of the Rail Company in 1925. The loss of its primary employer and their designation as part of a national park signaled Elkmont's end as a year-round community. Between 1934 and 1942, the majority of the town was removed with many frame buildings dismantled for their lumber

The loss of transportation also initiated changes for the club members. Fortunately, the loss of the rail line coincided with the rising popularity of the automobile. The Little River Railroad tracks were replaced by a gravel road for automobile traffic. New and improved roads were built in the region as part of the nationwide trend. Rebuilding became a profitable enterprise during the 1920s and reflected the demand for efficiency and enjoyment of auto travel.

The rise in good roads and automobile ownership brought more people to the Elkmont clubs. Visitors spent their time in

rustic, yet comfortable cabins, enjoyed their meals at the club, and enjoyed dances in the ballroom. Outdoor activities were naturally the focus of their stay. The increased membership necessitated an increase in infrastructure. Boardwalks were built, swimming holes created, and amenities extended. In addition to the private cabins, the construction included numerous outbuildings such as guest cottages, servants' quarters, wood sheds, garages and privies. Construction continued at both clubs throughout the 1920s.

The establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park (GSMNP), which was approximately seventeen years in the making, from 1923 to 1940, brought about the demise of the club communities. Unlike previous national parks, with land donated or already in Federal domain, property had to be purchased by the states of North Carolina and Tennessee for transfer to the Federal Government. The property was often purchased from reluctant, property holders. An agreement was eventually reached with Elkmont residents in 1932 whereby land owners would receive lifetime leases in return for sale of their property at half the appraised value.

In 1952, the lease terms were reconstituted as members of both clubs exchanged their lifetime leases for a fixed 20-year lease in exchange for commercial power service. The leases were again extended for another twenty years in 1972 with the majority expiring in 1992. In 1994, the properties associated with the two clubs were listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Elkmont Historic District, and in 2001, the last of the leases finally expired. All properties are now under National Park Service ownership.

The importance of the district rests not only in its architectural integrity, but also in its association with the development of summer

resort communities during the early twentieth century. These communities were the products of a renewed interest in nature and outdoor recreation, and their architecture, landscaping and planning reflect this admiration for a “back-to-nature” lifestyle.

The park’s 1982 General Management Plan (GMP) states in part, “...leases for approximately 50 structures ...will expire in 1992, and four remaining leases will expire in 2001. None of these leases will be extended, and the structures are proposed for removal on termination of the leases. Building sites will be returned to a natural state.”

Subsequent to the preparation of the GMP, the Elkmont Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places and the proscribed GMP actions for this district were determined to constitute adverse effects. Resolution was reached and in late December, 2008 a Memorandum of Agreement was circulated for signing by representatives of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the National Park Service, the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Officer and other parties. The Memorandum of Agreement states in part, “...eighteen contributing and one non-contributing building will be retained....A total of 30 contributing buildings will be removed.”

In anticipation of these actions, the park contracted with contracted in 2008 with Joseph K. Oppermann – Architect, P.A., for the purpose of preparing an historic structure report for the Spence Cabin, one of the buildings to be retained. The study team included Joseph K. Oppermann, FAIA, historical architect, and Mark Kasprzyk, senior technical assistant.

In the preparation of these historic structure reports, Diane Flaugh, Great Smoky

Mountains National Park landscape architect, provided copies of relevant documents from park files. Tommy Jones, architectural historian of the National Park Service’s Southeast Regional Office, provided technical review.

Oppermann and Kasprzyk took field measurements; Kasprzyk prepared digitized drawings of floor plans and specific architectural elements. Kasprzyk reviewed the historical assessments previously compiled by the National Park Service and prepared the historical summaries of this HSR. Oppermann with the assistance of Kasprzyk investigated the building fabric to assess physical condition and to determine the evolutionary history of the building. No invasive methods of investigation were employed. No equipment was tested. Photo-documentation of the buildings and site were prepared.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Locational Data

Building Name: Spence Cabin

Location: Elkmont Historic District
Great Smoky Mountains National Park

County: Sevier County

State: Tennessee

Related Studies

National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior. *Elkmont Historic District. Draft Environmental Impact Statement and General Management Plan Amendment. Vol. 1.* Gatlinburg, TN: National Park Service, 2006.

Thomason and Associates. *The History and Architecture of the Elkmont Community.* Atlanta, GA: Southeast Region National Park Service, 1993.

Thomason, Phillip and Dr. Michael Ann Williams. Revised by Len Brown. *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form; Elkmont Historic District, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, 1994.*

TRC Garrow Associates, Inc. *Archaeological Investigations in the Elkmont Historic District, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Sevier County, Tennessee.* Unpublished draft report submitted to Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Sevier County, TN.

TRC Garrow Associates, Inc. *Cultural Resources of the Elkmont Historic District, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Sevier County, Tennessee.* Unpublished report submitted to Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Sevier County, TN, 2004.

Real Property Information

Acquisition Date:

Numbering Information

LCS #: 266525

Structure Number: EDH-42

FMSS Number: 80216

Size Information

Total Floor Area: 3,950 square feet ± (including crawl space and porch)
First Floor Area: 1,940 square feet ±
Second Floor Area: Not Applicable
Additional Floor Area: 70 square feet ±
Crawl Space Area: 1,833 square feet ±
Finished Basement Area: 107 square feet ±
Unfinished Basement Area: Not Applicable
Roof Area: 2, 330 square feet ±
Perimeter Length: 268 feet ±
Number of Stories: 1 (only partial basement area)
Number of Rooms: 14
Number of Bathrooms: 3 (two on main level one in basement)

Cultural Resource Data

National Register Status: Listed; Contributing Structure
National Register Date: Listed 1994
Period of Significance: 1908 to 1940.

PART I. DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

A. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

The Elkmont Historic District was established in 1994 and is located in Great Smoky Mountains National Park in Sevier County, Tennessee. The district consists mainly of early twentieth-century rustic summer cabins, a social clubhouse, and several outbuildings that were constructed primarily between 1910 and 1930 and organized around two clubs, the Appalachian Club and the Wonderland Club. While the contributing structures maintain much of their historic integrity, the buildings have been mostly vacant since 1992 and are in various states of disrepair. The importance of the district rests not only in its architectural integrity, but also in its association with the development of summer resort communities during the early twentieth century. These communities were the products of a renewed interest in nature and outdoor recreation, and their architecture, landscaping and planning earnestly sought to express this “back-to-nature” approach.

The following summation of the Elkmont Communities’ historical background and context is based primarily on the following sources: 1. Thomason and Associates’ 1993 report for the National Park Service, *The History and Architecture of the Elkmont Community*; 2. Thomason and Associates’ National Register Nomination for “Elkmont Historic District, Great Smoky Mountains National Park”; 3. TRC Garrow Associates, Inc.’s report *Cultural Resources of the Elkmont Historic District*; 4. TRC Garrow Associates, Inc.’s *Archaeological Investigations in the Elkmont Historic District*; and 5. the National Park Service’s report *Elkmont Historic District. Draft Environmental Impact Statement and General Management Plan Amendment*. Unless otherwise indicated, information is

from the sources noted above. Since numerous studies, reports and books adequately document Elkmont’s history, this Historic Structures Report focuses mainly on physical investigation of the building rather than additional archival research.

Environment

Nestled in the Little River valley of the Tennessee portion of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the Elkmont community is ideally situated for a mountain get-a-way. The valley sits approximately 2,000 feet above sea level and is enclosed by steeply sloped forested mountains. Within these mountains one may find a biologically rich environment with a diversity of plants, animals and invertebrates that inhabit the area. Temperate weather and high levels of rainfall have promoted both human settlement and plant growth. The Little River and its tributary, Jakes Creek, form the main spines through the valley with additional branches that originate in the upper elevations of the surrounding mountains. Given the narrowness of the valley, flat areas are restricted to locations adjacent to the waterways which have historically been the areas of settlement.

Early Euro-American Settlement

Although Native Americans settled in the Little River valley for centuries, the first permanent Euro-American occupation occurred after the 1785 Treaty of Dumplin Creek, when the Cherokees ceded their lands to the United States. With the opening of the territory, settlers began to farm the mountain valleys and coves. Two families, Owenby and Trentham, came to own much of the land along Jakes Creek on which they constructed their single and

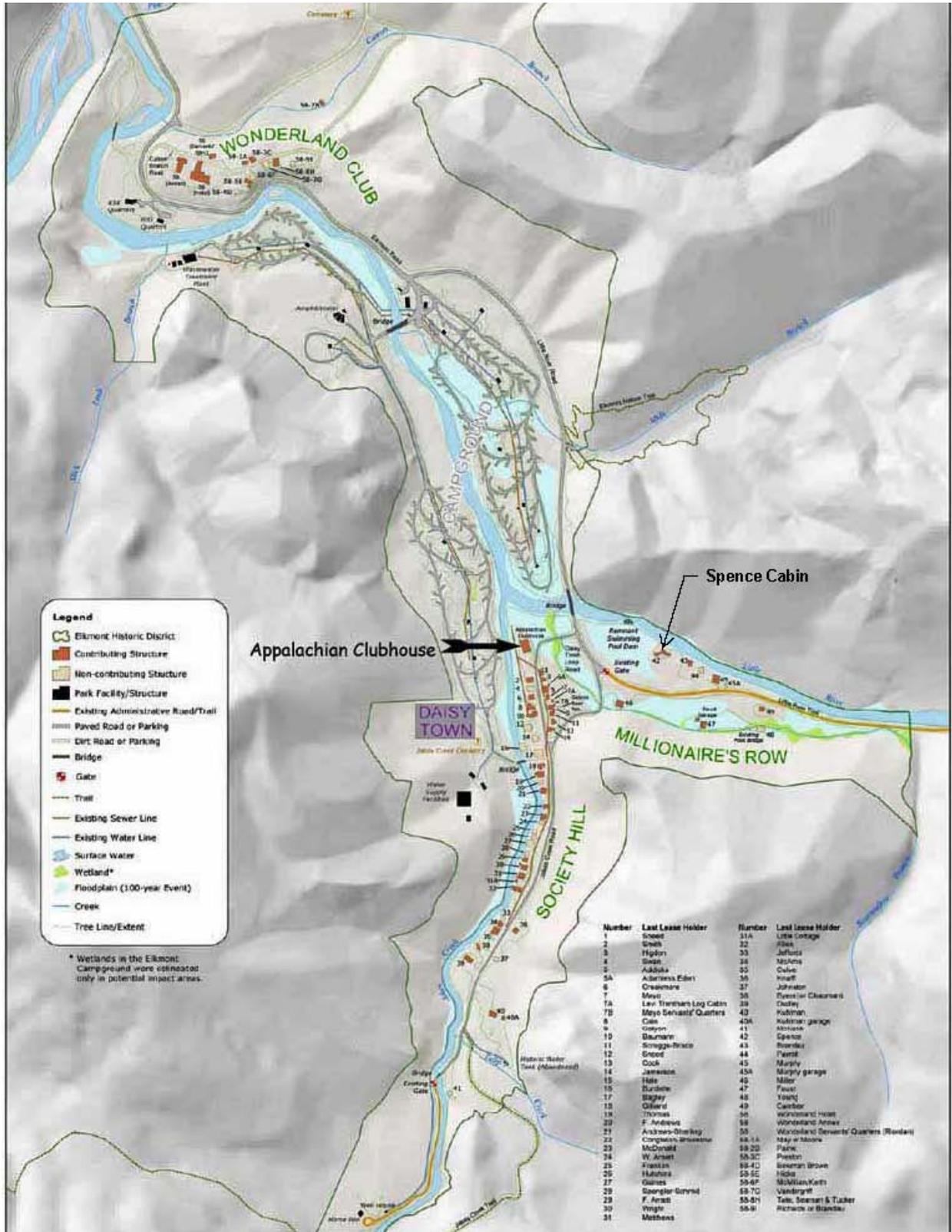


Figure A-1. Map of Elkmont Historic District (National Park Service).

double-pen log dwellings, farm buildings and mills.

The heavily forested and rugged mountain terrain initially inhibited extensive settlement or travel through the area. By the later part of the 19th century, however, family-owned companies, especially the J.L. English Company and Swaggert & Eubanks, began to cut and laboriously haul the timber out of the mountains. Larger timber companies soon saw opportunity in the Great Smoky Mountains, especially after timberlands in the northeast and Great Lakes area were largely depleted. These companies had a substantial impact on the surrounding environment by the early twentieth century, for with their greater capital came more efficient means and methods of extracting the timber and a corresponding destruction of mountain habitat.



Figure A- 2. Avent Cabin, Elkmont, built by Owenby family in 1845.

Arrival of Little River Lumber Company

In 1901, the Little River Lumber Company began purchasing land in Sevier County. The company set up its headquarters and constructed a large band mill in Tuckaleechee Cove, which they named Townsend, after the company founder and general manager, Col. W. B. Townsend. To extract the valuable hardwoods from upper elevations, the lumber company created the Little River Railroad Company in 1901. The Little River Railroad connected to the

Knoxville & Augusta Railroad and later would be extended to link the mountainous areas with the company headquarters at Townsend. By 1908, the railroad extended to the Little River Valley where a lumber camp was established. This camp was to become a base of operations and a community of workers and their families soon took root and called it Elkmont.

The linking of the railroad to isolated mountainous regions greatly affected the area. Although constructed for timbering, the railroad allowed the Lumber Company to benefit from the tourist potential inherent in the remote beauty of the Little River Valley. The Company allowed Knoxville sportsman to use the railroad to reach hunting and fishing locations in the backcountry. Before long, the railroad included an observation car that took travelers from Knoxville to Elkmont every Sunday. As these excursions grew in popularity, they came to be offered several days a week and, by 1909, tourists traveled daily from Knoxville's Southern Station to Elkmont.



Figure A- 3. Undated photograph of Little River Railroad Company observation car near Elkmont. (www.littleriverrailroad.org).

Appalachian Club

As land was cleared, the Lumber Company began to promote the area for development and in 1910, deeded 50 acres to the Appalachian Club while retaining timber

and mineral rights. The Appalachian Club was a Knoxville-based sportsmen’s club composed primarily of businessmen who sought hunting and fishing opportunities in the mountains. The club would become more social over time and the primary clubhouse was built south of Elkmont. Members, mostly from Knoxville but also from other cities in the South, soon constructed cabins around the new clubhouse; the area soon developed into its own community.



Figure A- 4. Exterior of the original Appalachian Clubhouse, circa 1910 (Photo from Images of America: The Great Smoky Mountains National Park by Steve Cotham).

The Appalachian Clubhouse served as both a Clubhouse and hotel. An annex was added onto the Clubhouse early on to provide additional accommodations for its members. Based on early photos, the original Clubhouse was designed in the same rustic style that was prevalent throughout the district. It was a two-story wood frame structure with a large porch that stretched the width of the building. Two masonry chimneys can be seen in an early photograph rising up at the front elevation. One can imagine that the fireplaces for these two chimneys opened into a spacious room used for dining, dancing, and other social events. To keep the Club members from getting dirty as they traveled to-and-from the Clubhouse, a boardwalk was built that connected to the cottages.



Figure A- 5. People socializing on the original Appalachian Clubhouse porch (Photo from Images of America: The Great Smoky Mountains National Park by Steve Cotham).

The building was the Appalachian Club’s principle clubhouse and also functioned as a hotel for overnight guests. Ten hotel rooms were initially constructed, but more were added as membership grew. The Clubhouse offered many modern amenities to its successful and wealthy members. According to a 1914 brochure, the Appalachian Club, “has made extensive improvement on its club house and annex since last year, and is now in position to serve its members better than ever before.”¹ Some of the changes mentioned in the brochure include a complete water and sewerage system and electric lighting.

The Appalachian Club’s members included many of Knoxville’s social elite. Their retreat into the mountains brought with many of the elements of their social standards and formality. The Clubhouse was a place where meals were served by waiters, nurses watched over the children, its members arrived well attired to formal costume parties and performances.² Societal manners and customs were essentially brought to the mountains, despite

¹ Thomason and Associates, *The History and Architecture of the Elkmont Community* (Report for National Park Service Southeast Region, Atlanta Georgia, 1993), pg. 11.

² *Ibid.*, 17.

being camouflaged by the rusticity and ruggedness of the environment. Opportunities for recreation and leisure abounded at the Appalachian Club and were promoted in brochures by the Little River Railroad and Knoxville & Augusta Railroad. The natural surroundings, cozy cottages, and amenities such as water supply, waste disposal, and electricity were advertised to entice newcomers. The Club enabled visitors to enjoy nature at their leisure, without great sacrifice to their comfort.

Wonderland Park Company (Club)

In 1911, the Little River Lumber Company made another deed of land, selling acreage just north of the Elkmont Community to C.B. Carter. Carter and his brother founded the Wonderland Park Company and constructed the Wonderland Park Hotel on their new acreage in 1912. Like the Appalachian Club, the Wonderland Hotel catered to those seeking relaxation and recreation in a mountain landscape, and was conveniently reached by the daily passenger train, the Elkmont Special. The Wonderland Hotel was also advertised by the two rail lines in brochures promising an array of outdoor activities, such as fishing, horseback riding and mountain climbing, as well as social events and formal dances.

Only a year later, the Carter Brothers activities were drawing attention. They were associated with aggressive or deceitful sales tactics and were selling land quickly. A legal dispute in 1913 disrupted any plans the brothers may have had for the property; and the land was sold instead to a group of Knoxville residents who established the Wonderland Club. The Wonderland Club was similar to the Appalachian Club with its members' cabins being near the hotel.



Figure A- 6. Undated photograph of Wonderland Hotel (GSMNP Coll.).

The Town of Elkmont

The little community that began as a lumber camp in 1908 soon became a sizable town as the Little River Lumber Company increased its operations in the valley. Elkmont was situated in a relatively flat area created by the junction of the Little River and Jakes Creek.³ Inhabited mostly by workers and their families, the town had a character distinct from its neighbors at the Appalachian and Wonderland clubs. At its peak, Elkmont town could boast of several dozen dwellings, a few commercial buildings, a school, and two churches. The buildings were often stark and utilitarian, reflecting the town's impermanence and hard working residents. The decline of the early lumber town coincided with the relocation of the Little River Company's operations in 1923, and discontinuation of the Rail Company in 1925. The loss of its primary employer and their designation as part of a national park signaled Elkmont's end as a year-round community. Between 1934 and 1942, the majority of the town was removed with many frame buildings dismantled for their lumber. In the late 1930s, the Civilian Conservation Corps chose the site for their camp which in 1952, was changed into a National Park Service campground.

³ "Elkmont, Tennessee," www.wikipedia.org.



Figure A- 7. Documentary photograph of a log train in Elmont (www.littleriverrailroad.org/)

Retreat of the Lumber Company and Rise in Tourism

The relocation of the Little River Lumber Company and the abandoned railroad severely affected the Elkmont community; but the loss of transportation also initiated changes for the club members. Fortunately, the loss of the rail line coincided with the rising popularity of the automobile. The Little River Railroad tracks were replaced by a gravel road for automobile traffic. New and improved roads were built in the region as part of the nationwide trend. Rebuilding became a profitable enterprise during the 1920s and reflected the demand for efficiency and enjoyment of auto travel. Road improvements were spurred on by businessmen and organizations that sought to increase automobile travel and bring potential business to their communities.

The rise in good roads and automobile ownership brought more people to the Elkmont clubs. Visitors spent their time in rustic, yet comfortable cabins, enjoyed their meals at the club, and enjoyed dances in the ballroom. Outdoor activities were naturally the focus of their stay. Popular activities included swimming, hiking, picnicking or playing games such as badminton. The increased membership necessitated an increase in infrastructure. Additional cabins were constructed, boardwalks built, swimming holes created, and amenities extended. Construction continued at both

clubs throughout the 1920s, but as the region transformed during the early- to mid-1930s into the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, new development was halted.

The “Back-to-Nature” Movement and Craftsman Architectural Style

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the exploitation of natural resources was directly destroying the American rural landscape and indirectly leading to unsightly urban sprawl. In response, Americans took a renewed interest in nature. Cities were increasingly seen as crowded, polluted, immoral places that had lost touch with the simplicity and purity of the country. In contrast, suburban or country living was viewed as more wholesome; outdoor activities such as camping, hiking, and canoeing became steadily more popular. This renewed interest in the outdoors led to the formation of national organizations, such as the Sierra Club (1892), National Audubon Society (1905), Boy Scouts (1910), and the Campfire Girls (1912). These nature-oriented movements sparked enthusiasm for the national park system and the numerous outdoor lodges and summer resorts that sprung up around the country.

Popular at this time was the Craftsman style of architecture, an offspring of the American Arts and Crafts Movement. The Craftsman style sought a return to architectural simplicity, truthfulness in construction, use of natural materials, and harmony with the natural surroundings. It shares many of the values of the back-to-nature movement and, from about 1905, was popular particularly for small suburban or country houses. Due to the propensity of bungalow house designs, the Craftsman style is often referred to as the Bungalow style. The style appealed to the public and was spread in numerous trade and architectural journals and magazines. Mail-order catalogs featured countless variations of Craftsman-style

homes. With its use of natural materials and harmonious design with nature, the Craftsman style became an especially fitting choice for summer houses and mountain retreats.



Figure A- 8. Craftsman style houses Hunt & Eager, Architects. (Photograph from The Craftsman, November 1908)

Architecture in the Elkmont Development

As membership in the two Elkmont club communities grew, so did construction activity. The majority of the buildings, mostly summer cabins, were built between 1910 and 1930. Also built during this period were hotels, clubhouses, and numerous outbuildings such as guest cottages, servants' quarters, wood shed, privies and garages.

Most of Elkmont's buildings have a simple rustic appearance often described as "folk" or "vernacular." How vernacular they actually are is hard to tell, especially due to the popularity of the Craftsman style. Architects may have evoked local architecture rather than simply followed local tradition.

The architectural precepts of the Craftsman style include a reliance on locally available natural materials (*i.e.* river stone), low-pitched roofs, and large porches. Fieldstone was an important element in Craftsman buildings found in chimneys and foundations, as well as retaining walls and other landscape features.

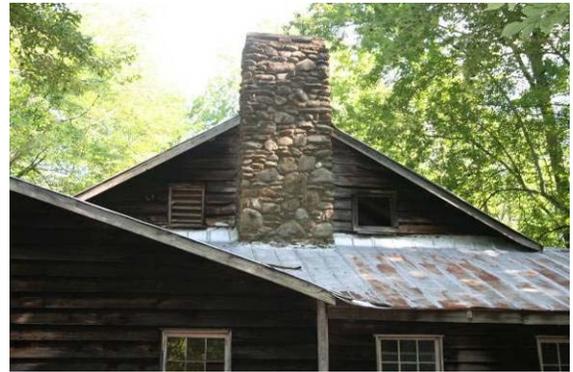


Figure A- 9. The 1934 Appalachian Clubhouse showing uses of natural materials and simple geometric forms.

Whether based on traditional folk designs, the Craftsman style, or a comingling of the two, common features are found in the architecture of Elkmont. According to the Thomason and Associates' report, most buildings are balloon frame construction covered with board-and-batten, weatherboard, or drop siding, and originally had galvanized steel roofs, many later replaced with asphalt shingles. Stone, bricks, and concrete were typically used for chimneys, foundations, and retaining walls, while outdoor living spaces were created with the large porches, found on most Elkmont buildings. Wood paneled doors and variations on the casement window are other common features found in the buildings of both club communities. The rustic elements of the exterior are continued on the interior and are evident in the predominance of exposed wood ceilings, walls, and floors.

Great Smoky Mountains Conservation Association and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park

The establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park (GSMNP) was approximately seventeen years in the making, 1923 to 1940, and brought about the demise of the club communities. The idea to create a national park in the Great Smoky Mountains was initially proposed by Willis and Anne Davis, who were inspired

by the national parks in the west and wondered if the same could be created here. The Davis family, wealthy and influential Knoxville residents, were able to generate interest in the idea among politicians, businessmen, and naturalists.

As the park idea gained momentum, a group of Knoxville businessmen, many of whom were members of the Appalachian Club, created the Great Smoky Mountains Conservation Association in 1923 to promote the creation of a national park. One of the members was Colonel David C. Chapman, a successful Knoxville wholesale druggist, who quickly became a driving force behind the movement. Successful lobbying campaigns, first from citizen groups and then the States of Tennessee and North Carolina, eventually convinced the U.S. government to authorize in 1926 purchase of the land for the park.



Figure A- 10. Photo of Colonel David C. Chapman, one of the founders of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park and member of the Appalachian Club (Photo from Images of America: The Great Smoky Mountains National Park by Steve Cotham).

Although the movement faced many obstacles, primarily from those who feared the park would interfere with their business or property interests, it continued to gain

adherents. Perhaps the most powerful, was John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who made a \$5 million donation with the stipulation that it would be matched.⁴ With matching contributions in hand, organizers began the arduous task of convincing landowners to sell.

Unlike previous national parks, with land donated or already in Federal domain, property had to be purchased by the states of North Carolina and Tennessee for transfer to the Federal Government. The property was often purchased from reluctant, property holders. An agreement was eventually reached with Elkmont residents in 1932 whereby land owners would receive lifetime leases in return for sale of their property at half the appraised value. The national park was officially established in 1934, but it was not until 1940 that the park was formally dedicated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The establishment of Great Smoky Mountains National Park effectively ended both new development and the sale of lots in the Elkmont communities. Although the restrictions were detrimental to expansion of both clubs, they nevertheless, contributed to the overall preservation of the community plan, landscape features, and most of the buildings. Available records do not address changes in the two clubs during the 1930s and 40s. In 1952, the lease terms were reconstituted as members of both clubs exchanged their lifetime leases for a fixed 20-year lease in exchange for commercial power service.⁵ The leases were again extended for another twenty years in 1972 with the majority expiring in 1992. In 1994, the properties associated with the two

⁴ “History of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.” www.gsmnp.com.

⁵ “Elkmont Historic District. Draft Environmental Impact Statement and General Management Plan Amendment.” National Park Service. January 2006.

clubs were listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Elkmont Historic District, and in 2001, the last of the leases finally expired. All properties are now under National Park Service ownership.

B. CHRONOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT AND USE

Although there are related studies identified in the Administrative Data section of this report, the following chronology is based primarily on field investigations of the physical building fabric.

The property that contains the Spence Cabin was part of the Appalachian Club. Located west of the clubhouse on the Little River, the lot is the northernmost of the group. The only known information for the Cabin's Chain of Title comes from the 1993 report *The History and Architecture of the Elkmont Community*. The report indicates that nine cottages, which the Spence Cabin is one, were let to Alice Morier Townsend by the Little River Lumber Company in 1928. It is not entirely clear in the Chain of Title, but it appears that in 1930, the Little River Lumber Company may have sold the properties to Alice Morier and Anna Morier, who each held a half interest. In 1933, Alice and Anna apparently sold the cottages to the State of Tennessee.

Initial Construction

According to *The Cultural Resources of the Elkmont Historic District*, a report by TRC Garrow Associates, Inc.'s, the Spence Cabin is believed to have been constructed in 1928. Additional information about the owners, their time of occupancy and use of the cabin is not provided. Nor are the designer and persons involved with its construction identified. However, it is clear from a review of the cabin's construction that someone involved had a sophisticated understanding of the principles of building design. Further, the work was executed by persons skilled in building construction.

To be sure, the site is dramatic, located along a stretch of the river where there are large boulders and ever-rushing water. The house takes full advantage of the setting, perched part way up the south bank, safely

above the river but set low and close to the river, too.

The landscape and building are also well integrated as one composition, the overall design thoughtfully rustic and picturesque. One approaches the cabin from the south along the river bank running east-west. Pathways, demarcated with river stone set on end, lead down to the house. The scale of the building is small and intimate, with its building composition arranged in several low, one-story segments denoted by changes in building materials and roofing heights. Inside and out, design elements have been carefully woven into one design using materials inherent to the site.



Figure B- 1. Approaching the house from the southwest.

The house plan itself utilizes the ancient device of symbolic open arms. The V-shaped plan opens to the south to welcome those who approach. From this vantage, the cabin appears to be a string of one-story segments set on a low foundation of stacked river stone. The dominant element, a pavilion, is at the center. It is the largest single room in the plan and also the tallest element in the composition. Along its front or east elevation, it is clad in distinctive, bark-covered logs laid horizontally on either side of a massive, curving, river-stone chimney that wraps around the house's main

entrance. The two wings, clad with vertical board-and-batten siding above a low band of lap siding, contain the bedrooms, kitchen, bathrooms, and service rooms.

Behind the pavilion and jutting from the north side of the cabin, is a screened porch giving a view of the creek bank dropping away. A short set of stairs off the east end leads down to a stone-paved patio. A stone walkway at its east end turns north to still another patio at water's edge.

From the west end of the porch, a doorway leads to a short foyer off the kitchen to an extension of the screened porch and down a steep flight of stairs to grade. Below this porch extension is a ground-level dressing room and toilet facilities. A stone path along the north side of the cabin connects the dressing/bath facilities with the patio on the east side of the large screen porch above. Along the east, north and west elevations, the cabin is clad in vertical, board-and-batten siding.

The roofs of all sections of the cabin are covered with composition shingles.

Expansion

At casual glance, the cabin appears to be a homogenous whole. All building sections appear to match and to date from the same construction period.

However, a closer look at the building's materials and assembly methodology reveals two major construction phases. There is the initial cabin as well as an expansion phase.

The original cabin exists today much as it did when initially constructed. It consisted of the center pavilion (Room 101), the screened porch off the north side of the pavilion (Room 106), the east wing (Rooms 102, 103, 104 and 105), and the west wing up to and including the west wall of the first bedroom (Room 111) adjoining the kitchen

(Room 109) and part of the west hall (Room 110). The west wall of bedroom 111 formed the westernmost exterior wall of the house.

In the original house, the bathroom 112, the west end of the west hall (Room 110), bedroom 113 and its walk-in closet (Room 114) did not exist. Nor did the screened porch extension (Room 107) and the ground floor rooms below exist. In place of the screened porch extension there was a small open porch as evidenced by the framing members.



Figure B-2. Screen porch addition.

Confirmation of the initial west end of the house can be seen from the ceiling hatch in bedroom 111. From the attic above, one can see remnants of the painted soffit of the original west exterior wall.



Figure B-3. Painted roof soffit visible through ceiling hatch in Room 111.

The floor seams in the west hall (Room 110) and between the bedroom (111) and its closet as well as the adjoining bathroom (Room 112) are further evidence of this wall termination. Below these rooms, a change

in framing and types of subfloor members are clearly evident.

Still other evidence of the west addition can be found in the doors of bathroom 112, bedroom 113 and walk-in closet 114. These board-and-batten doors, though similar to the board-and-batten doors elsewhere in the house, are constructed with a slight difference; the long dimension of the boards of these doors is beveled, not squared.



Figure B-4. Beveled vertical boards on west wing addition door compared to squared boards at typical interior doors (right).

The Room 113 door hinges likewise, provide evidence for the expansion. Whereas the majority of the butt-hinge in the cabin are painted and have hinge pins with rounded ends, those in this room appear to be brass and have a ball at either end of the pin.

The west wing addition and the screened porch/ground floor addition occurred at the same time, or at least about the same time, using the same board-and-batten siding and lattice work. Though these materials of the additions are very similar to those of the original cabin, they are slightly different in size, suggesting their difference in construction period.

When this expansion phase occurred is not clear. The building materials of the expansion sections exhibit extensive weathering, strongly suggesting the changes

occurred quite a while ago. It is noteworthy that the original west roof soffit now enclosed in the attic of the west wing expansion, also shows weathering, thus suggesting the expansion occurred not soon after the original construction. Given the absence of much construction during the Depression and World War II years, the most likely time for this expansion work is probably the late 1940s or 1950s.

One feature that may have been added after the expansion is the west wall of Room 110. This wall is notched at the top to fit around the north and south wall crown molding, suggesting the west wall was put in after the others. How long after the expansion took place however, is unknown.

Another possible post-expansion feature is the “Ceilheat” air-heater in Room 112. Although the company Ceilheat, Inc. does not appear to be in business anymore, online discussions on various websites indicate that these air heaters were found in houses from the 1950s through the 1970s.

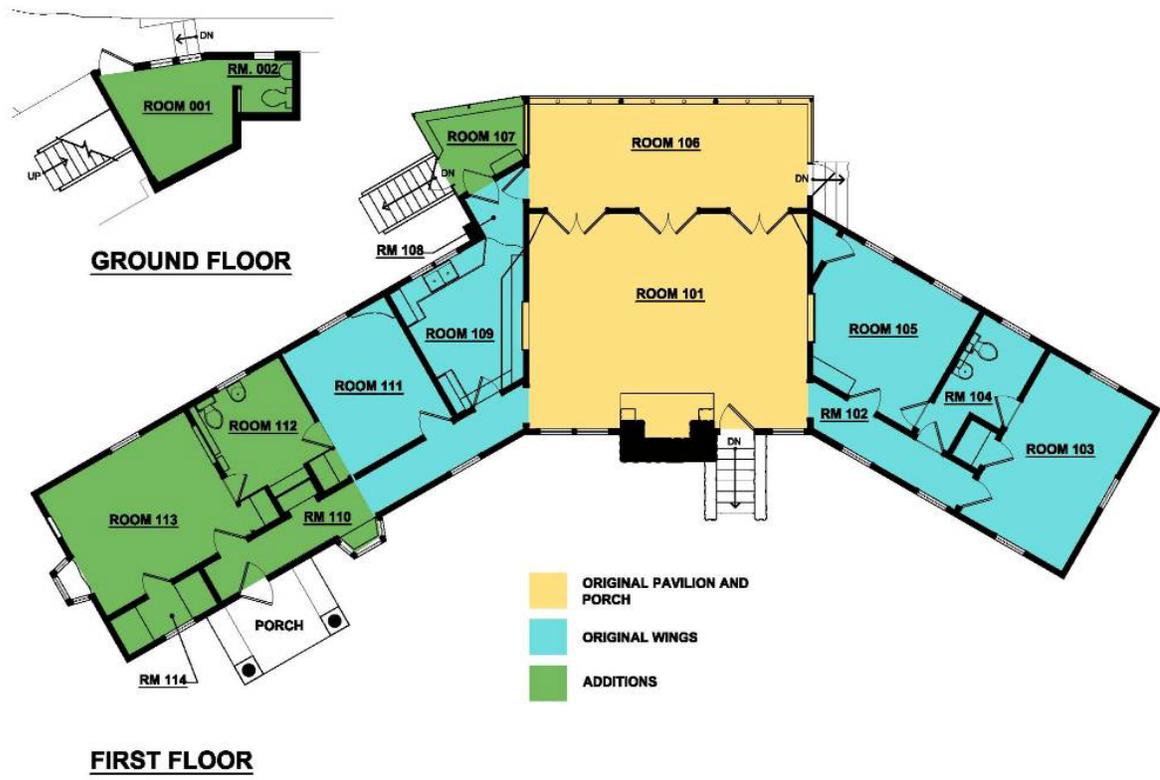


Figure B-5. Plan of Spence Cabin

C. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Photographs in this section were taken in 2008 by the Project Team during investigations for this report.

General Description

The Spence Cabin was reportedly built in 1928 in the Appalachian Club section of Elkmont and is situated between the Little River and the Little River Trail. Although little is known of its history, the cabin is a good example of early twentieth-century summer house architecture and retains much of its historic integrity. Like many summer mountain retreats of the period, the building and its materials blend into the landscape. Local stone, for instance, is consistently used in gateways, stairways, patios, retaining walls, and foundations to suggest that the house grew out of land. Some siding, posts and other framing members are un-milled, even retaining their bark, to reinforce the notion that the building is a product of and in-harmony with the site.



Figure C- 1. Southwest oblique of the Spence Cabin showing the Cabin integrated into the landscape.

The cabin was carefully planned as a vacation house with the majority of space devoted to recreation, relaxation and socializing. Intended for visitors as well as family members, the rooms are organized in a hierarchy of spaces and building forms. The distinction of public versus private is achieved, in part, by the building's V-shaped plan. In this arrangement, the highest rank

in the hierarchy is the public center core consisting of a pavilion and a screened porch. From the core, two wings of private spaces project at angles to the south. The central pavilion and screened porch are the physical and social hub, while the wings contain the private living spaces and ancillary support areas.

The design characteristics of the central pavilion, both on the interior and exterior, reflect exalted social role as the principal public room. At the exterior, it has the highest roof, the only round un-hewn log walls, the cobblestone chimney and arched front doorway. Inside, the central pavilion is distinguished by its spaciousness, the large stone fireplace, varnished wall boards, and the open ceiling exposing log trusses and rafters.

The screened porch north of the pavilion is a public space of secondary importance for socializing and games. The sloped roof is low and the architectural features without distinction. The view and inherent characteristics as an outdoor room are its great appeal.

Of secondary rank in the hierarchy of spaces are the east and west wings. These wings contain the private rooms of the cabin, such as the bedrooms, bathrooms, and kitchen. Accordingly, the rooms are smaller and less architecturally developed.



Figure C- 2. View of south elevation of the center section. Note the differences in construction materials, roof height and level of embellishment which distinguish the center pavilion from the wings.

The distinction between public vs. private is architecturally evident on multiple levels. First of all, there is a clear difference between the pavilion and wings which has already been mentioned. Secondly, the south elevation, or front, takes on a different character than the north or back elevation. The front of the cabin is its public face while the north is its private. A stone chimney and arched entry as well as its stone foundation, both lap and board-and-batten siding, and shutters on many windows give emphasis to the south elevation. The rear (north) elevation however, has only board-and-batten siding and wood lattice covering the crawl space. This same front-rear distinction is carried to the wings. The corridors, which are essentially semi-public rooms, are located along the south wall while the living spaces are to the north.

The western end of the west wing is an addition constructed at an unknown date. Although of a later date, this addition retains the character of the other rooms of the wings with minor exceptions. This addition is evident in its raised roof, changes in construction techniques, and small differences in building materials at both interior and exterior. Although the addition is still in character with the rest of the house, there are some aspects of it that confuse the

original symmetry and hierarchy of the original building. The raised roof for instance, is almost at the same elevation as the center section's roofline, and the new entry porch and door at the south elevation, compete with the main entrance. This confusion however, occurs only at the exterior and the interior layout is similar to the east wing.

Associated with this west extension is a two-level extension at the west end of the screen porch. Apparently added concurrent with the west wing extension, this modification added a small area of screen porch and below it a dressing room and half-bath.



Figure C- 3. View of the south elevation of the west wing addition.

Site Features:

The landscape features play an important role in the overall aesthetic of the Spence Cabin. They link the cabin to its immediate environment and the early twentieth century mountain camp archetype. The landscape features described are the main stone entry, the patios, gateways and miscellaneous pathways.

Main Entrance Path: A pedestrian path links the Little River Trail, to the south, to the main cabin entry walkway. A crescent shaped stone wall with two gateway posts mark the transition from the trail to the

pathway. A similar feature, albeit at a smaller in scale and without the gateway posts, marks the entry to the walkway leading up to the main cabin door. This crescent shaped stone wall is placed invitingly at the pedestrian path and connects to a series of stone steps which lead down and across a short stone walkway to the cobblestone arched entry and chimney. This sequence provides the primary public means of entry into the house as well as an extension of the cabin to the pedestrian path through the consistent use of stone.



Figure C- 4. Main entry sequence at the south elevation.

Patios: The patios function as outdoor rooms which provide a defined area to relax, yet retain close proximity to the cabin’s amenities. The patios are all located to the north of the Spence Cabin, close to the river. There are three patios, one on the north side of each of the two cabin wings and the third further to the north, adjacent to the river.

The east wing patio is accessed from the enclosed porch by stone steps or by pathways that circumnavigate the perimeter. The patio is bordered by a small stone wall which is broken where it connects with a pathway. There are three such entry points, one at the west end of the north wall, one at the south end of the east wall and one, with a stone staircase, at the northeast corner. Stone is the primary building material and becomes a link between patios, pathways, the house, and the landscape itself.



Figure C- 5. Patio behind east wing, looking west toward the entrance to the enclosed porch.



Figure C- 6. Same patio looking east.

The west wing patio has a small stone paved area that is accessible from the enclosed porch extension or by pathways around the building. There are retaining walls at the north edge due to the drop off in grade but

there are no walls that enclose the patio like at the east wing.



Figure C- 7. West wing patio. The wood steps lead to an enclosed porch while the stone step in the foreground takes one to a path at the north side of the cabin.

There is another large patio that abuts the river and is accessed by the pathway along the east side of the cabin. Stone stairs at the northeast corner of the east wing patio also connect to this path. The patio is bordered by a river stone wall with a slab sill. The entrance is marked by two stone gateways. Metal pipe framing atop the gate posts provide support for a light fixture. This patio is perhaps the most impressive of the three given its proximity to the river.



Figure C- 8. View of the riverside patio, looking to the north.

Stone Piers: Stone piers act as gateways and are used to visually mark the entry to paths and passageways.

Perhaps the most prominent are the two stone piers and its associated crescent shaped stone wall, which mark the entry to the pedestrian path from the Little River Trail.



Figure C- 9. Stone gateway and walls marking the entrance to the pedestrian path off the Little River Trail.

To the east of the house, there is another set of large stone piers that provide a gateway along the pedestrian path. These piers are have gabled stone capping. Iron hooks at the inside of the piers, allowed an iron chain to bar passage.



Figure C- 10. Oblique view of the house framed by two stone piers along the south side trail.

Stone piers also mark connection points between paths and all three patios.



Figure C- 11. View of small piers at the east side of east wing patio.

Two stones turned upright mark the stone steps and the pathway at the east side of the house. Although they are the most basic form of demarcation, these two stones in some ways best embody the principle of unobtrusively integrating the modern function into the natural landscape.

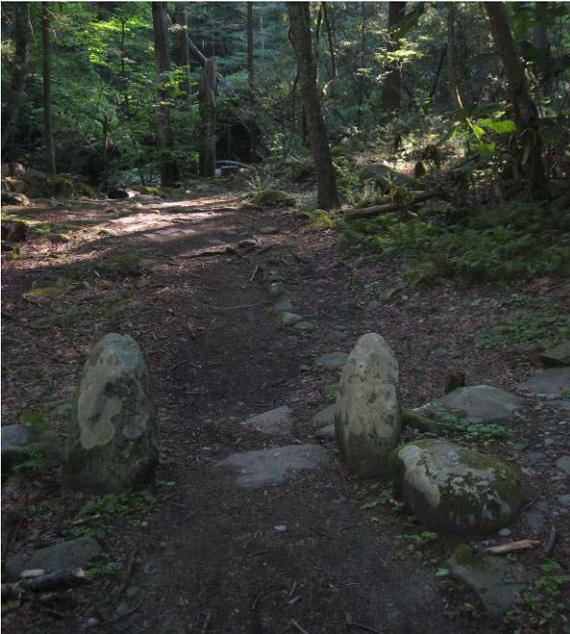


Figure C- 12. Two stones provide a simple demarcation of the path at the east side of the house.

Pathways: Pathways provide the main circulation routes around and to the house and patios. The main pedestrian path extends from the Little River Trail to the south of the cabin and bends around the front of it before continuing to the southeast. Off the main pedestrian pathway is the main entry walkway, which is paved in stone. Other, smaller pathways, the one from the house to the riverside patio, are nothing more than cleared areas in the landscape that have been trampled down with repeated use. The pathway running along the east side of the cabin is flanked by small stones, which help identify its boundaries and direction. Linking the east wing patio to the west wing patio, at the north side of the cabin, there is a concrete sidewalk with stone steps.



Figure C- 13. Concrete sidewalk and stone steps at north side of the cabin.



Figure C- 14. Trail along south side of the house, looking east.



Figure C- 15. Crawl space showing wood posts and perimeter stone foundation wall.

Construction Characteristics: Structural Systems

The cabin is perched on a gentle incline of the south bank of the Little River near the bank ridge. The cabin is one story in height, built of wood-stud frame construction on a platform base resting on a foundation of wood piers combined with a continuous stone foundation wall along three perimeter elevations.

Foundation/Floor Framing:

The original cabin foundation consists of wood posts and beams with a partial perimeter wall of masonry.

Along the west, south, east and the north side of the east wing, the perimeter wall of this system is constructed of stacked and mortared river stone. The wall depth varies from about 1'-6" to about 2'-0". The stone walls are sitting on irregularly formed footings of poured-in-place concrete. The footings appear to have been poured into holes dug into the earth specifically to provide the form for the footing.

At the northwest corner of the west perimeter wall of the west wing, the original foundation wall stonework has been partially rebuilt. The rebuilt stonework is backed with CMUs and all the wall is set on a poured-concrete footing. This repair appears to be fairly recent, probably dating to the last half of the last century. It was probably executed in response to washout of the bank along the north elevation of the west wing.



Figure C- 16. Rebuilt stonework with CMU backup at northwest corner.

Along the north or rear elevation of each section of the cabin, a series of cut but not shaped locust posts with bark, typically about 6" in diameter, sitting on a flat stone on grade, provide the support. Each post has

Y-bracing of 2x4s (dimensionally 1¾" x 3¾") under the sill. All appear to be original.



Figure C- 17. Locust post sitting on a flat stone. Next to it is a later wood support resting on bricks.

Three rows of locust posts, also original, of same characteristics are beneath the east, west and north walls of the pavilion 101.

Milled wood sills along the perimeter walls of the original cabin and beneath the east, west and north wall of pavilion 101 measure 1¾" x 7¾" and are laid on their broad side. Floor joists run approximately north-south for each of the original sections and measure 1¾" x 7¾" at 24" o.c.

At the added west wing extension, the floor joists alternate between two sizes, 2" x 8¼" and 2" x 6", all spaced 24" o.c. This section of the cabin also has a diagonally laid subfloor, the only portion of the house to have a subfloor.

In addition to the rebuilding of the northwest corner of the west wing foundation, there have been other repair campaigns at unknown times to provide additional shoring to the floor joists. Spanning east-west, short sections of beams have been added intermittently along the center line of both the east and west wings. Each beam is supported with a row of locust posts as

described above. These posts and beams were probably added as the floor joists began to slump or exhibited noticeable bounce. At a nominal size of 2" x 8" with spacing of 16" o.c., floor joists typically are used for a maximum span in the vicinity of 10 to 12 feet for residential usage; at the constructed spacing of 24" o.c. and a span of close to 17', the original floor framing certainly was undersized and would have exhibited noticeable deflection.

Additional supplemental support has also been added just inside the north wall of the west wing extension. Two piers made of CMUs each supports a short section of a beam which in turn support a group of joists. These piers were probably added at the same time the northwest corner of the stone foundation wall was rebuilt. Together, the two piers and rebuilt foundation wall counteract the deflection along the north perimeter caused by the washout at grade from rainwater runoff, a threat that still is not completely resolved.



Figure C- 18. Looking northwest in the west wing crawl space at added CMU piers.

Flooring Systems:

Throughout the cabin, the first-generation flooring is in place. In all instances it is tongue-and-groove wood flooring. The specific species of wood could not be identified visually.

Sheet vinyl is in place in the two restrooms and the kitchen.

In the west end extension there is a subfloor. See the *Foundation/Floor Framing* section above for further discussion.



Figure C-19. Bark-on-log boards of the center pavilion. Note deterioration of lower boards.

Exterior Wall Framing and Sheathing:

All the exterior walls are constructed with stud framing and are approximately 5½" deep. The exposed south, east and west walls of the pavilion are covered with its original siding of boards with an exterior surface of bark. Most lower logs show some deterioration, mostly loss of bark and some rot, apparently due to splash from rain.

The south walls of both the east and west wings are covered with a horizontal lap siding along the lower portion with vertical board-and-batten siding above. The end wall of each wing is also covered in this fashion. The north elevation of each wing has only the vertical board-and-batten siding. The screened porch 106 (behind

pavilion 101) has only lap siding. The screened porch extension 107 has both lap siding and board-and-batten siding. Both the lap and board-and-batten siding are generally sound with minor areas of deterioration.



Figure C-20. East end of the east wing showing horizontal lap siding and vertical board-and-batten siding above.

The board-and-batten siding of the original cabin is different from that of the west wing and porch extensions. The original boards and battens are machine cut, meaning they show chatter marks of a modern reciprocating saw; those of the extensions are circular sawn. The boards of both the original cabin and those of the extension measure about 10" in width. However, the boards of the original cabin measure ⅞" in thickness while those of the extensions measure a full 1". The battens of the original cabin measure ¾" x 1⅛" while those of the two extensions measure ¾" x 2".

The lap siding of the original cabin has a ⅞" thickness while that of the two extensions have a full 1" thickness.



Figure C- 21. Lattice work along the north side of the cabin.

The enclosing lattice work at grade along the north side of the cabin also varies according to these construction periods. The dimensions of the lattice for the original construction period is $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $1\frac{7}{8}$ " the same as its batten. The dimensions of the lattice at the extensions is $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 2" the same as its batten.

Roof Framing:

The gable roof of the largest building section, the central Pavilion, is supported by five, bark-covered, king-post trusses spaced equidistant spanning north-to-south to perimeter room walls and exposed to the room below. The bottom chord of the trusses measure about 8" in diameter. The top chords and king posts measure $4\frac{1}{2}$ " – 5" in diameter. The diameter bracing measures 4" in diameter. Deck boards span across the trusses and likewise are visible to the room below.

In the original sections of two wings, the wood rafters measure $1\frac{3}{4}$ " x $5\frac{1}{2}$ " and are set at 24" o.c. The roof framing of the extension was not accessible.

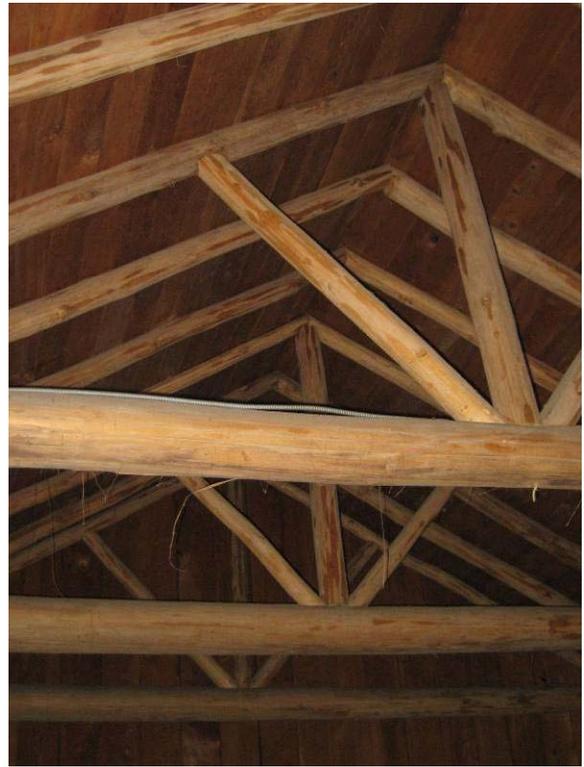


Figure C- 22. Bark-covered log trusses supporting the Pavilion roof.

The shed roof of the Screened Porch is supported with $1\frac{3}{4}$ " x $3\frac{3}{4}$ " rafters set 24" o.c. with board deck. The shed roof of the added Screened Porch Extension is supported with $1\frac{5}{8}$ " x $3\frac{1}{2}$ " rafters set 24" o.c.

Exterior Features (House)

Roof and Rainwater Collection/Dispersal:

The roof does not have gutters. Nor is rainwater collected on site. Erosion from rain runoff is especially pronounced at grade of the north elevation of the west wing.



Figure C- 23. Cobblestone chimney at the south elevation of the center pavilion.

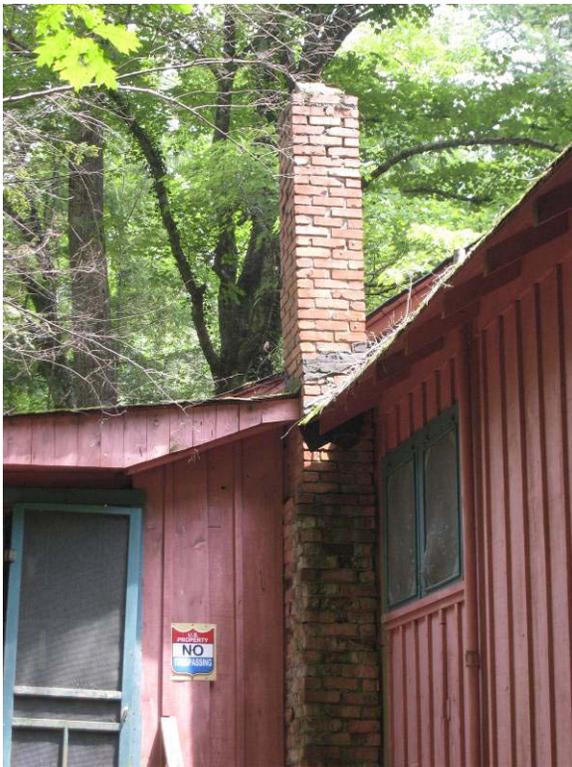


Figure C- 24. Brick chimney at the north side of the cabin.

Chimneys:

There are two chimneys at the Spence Cabin. One is along the south elevation of the center pavilion. The second is at the northwest intersection of Rooms 107 and 108.

The chimney at the south elevation of the center pavilion is constructed of cobblestone

and concrete and meshes with the arched entryway to the east. The chimney serves a stone fireplace in Room 101 and is part of the original construction of the Cabin.

There is a brick chimney to the east of window in Room 109. This chimney was added when the screen porch was extended and the dressing room was constructed at grade. There is no apparent connection to the kitchen. There is a 6" diameter clay flue however, at the west wall of Room 001 which likely served a wood burning stove.

Besides these two existing chimneys, it appears that there may have been a chimney along the west wall of the kitchen, Room 109. A ceiling patch, approximately 1'-6" x 1'-6" is now in place.



Figure C- 25. Room 109 wood ceiling patch in the kitchen.

Doorways:

The screen and exterior doors as well as their respective hardware, and casing will be described in each room's *Door* section. Below is a general description of the different types of screen (Type S-) and exterior doors (Type D-).

There are two basic types of screen doors, Type S-1 & S-2.

Type S-1A and S-1B Doors

The Type S-1 door has a painted wood perimeter frame with two parallel horizontal members that run just below the midsection of the door. Below the horizontal members,

a vertical member subdivides the bottom section into two panels.

The Type S-1 screen door can be further broken down as to whether it has vertical members within the two horizontals, as in Type S-1A, or does not have them, Type S-1B. The Type S-1A screen door is located at the south pavilion entrance while the Type S-1B screen doors are located at the two north side enclosed porches, Rooms 106 and 107.

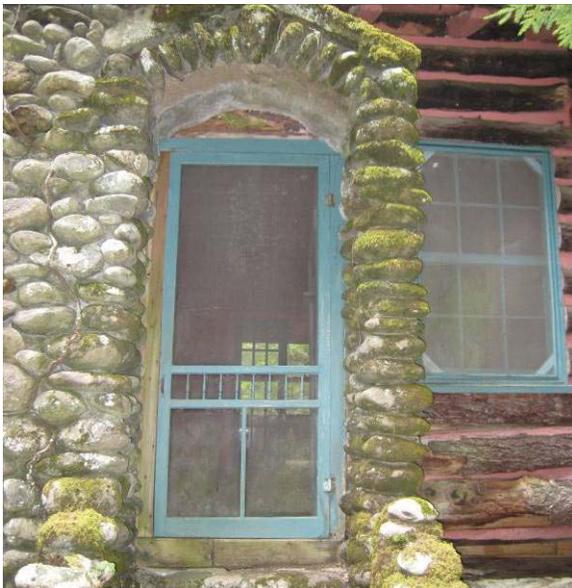


Figure C- 26. Type S-1A Screen door of the main entrance, the pavilion, Room 101.



Figure C- 27. Type S-1B Screen door at east wall of the screened porch, Room 106.

Type S-2

The Type S-2 screen door also has a painted wood frame but has only a top and bottom screen panel, divided by a single horizontal member. In the bottom panel, there are triangular shaped wood corner braces at the top corners and diagonally placed wood braces at the bottom corners. The Type 2 screen door is located at the south elevation entrance to the west wing extension.

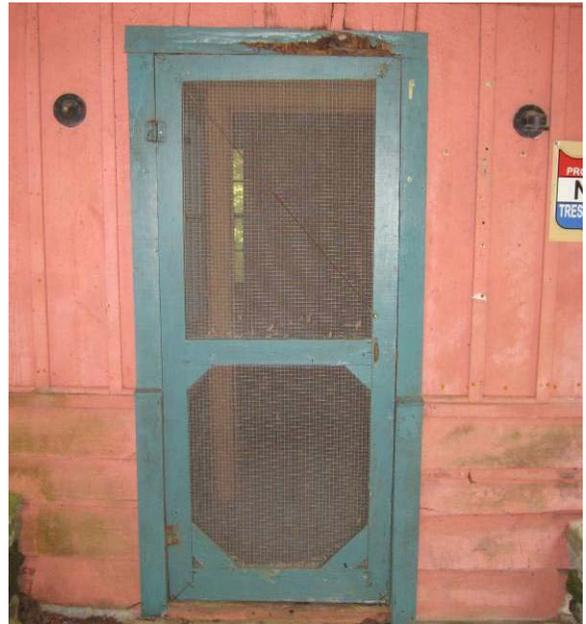


Figure C- 28. Type S- 2 Screen door at the west wing south entrance.

There are three types of exterior doors, Types D-1 through D-3.

Type D-1

Type D-1 has vertical wood boards at the interior face with wood stiles and rail framing at the exterior face. The lock rail subdivides the exterior side into a top and bottom panel with the bottom panel being further subdivided with diagonal cross-bracing. The Type D-1 door is located at the north side entrance to basement room 001.



Figure C- 29. Type D-1 door to Room 001.

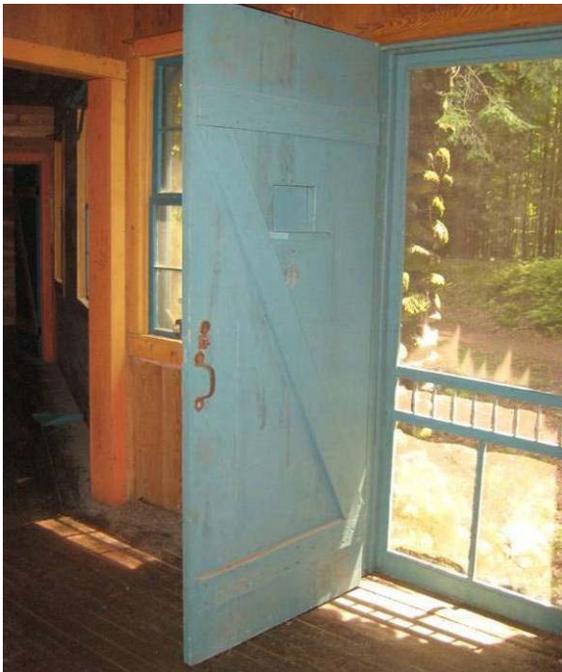


Figure C- 30. Type D-2 door to Room 101.

Type D-2

Type D-2 is a board-and-batten door. It has wood vertical boards at the inside face, two

horizontal battens at the exterior, one near the top and one near the bottom, with a single diagonal batten spanning from one horizontal batten to the other. In addition, the door has a sliding door peep hole. The Type D-2 door is original and located at the south elevation pavilion entrance.

Type D-3

Type D-3 is a sash door. It has three recessed flush horizontal panels with six-light sash. It dates to circa 1950 and is located at the west wing extension's south entrance.

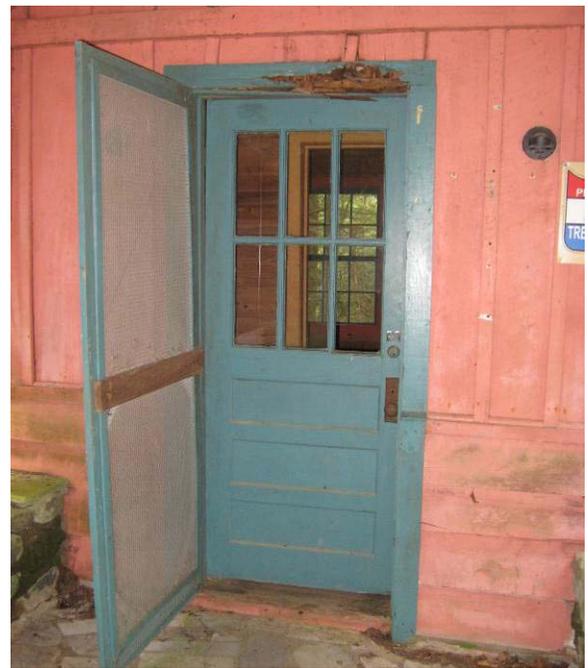


Figure C- 31. Type D-3 exterior door to Room 110.

Windows:

There are five types of windows, Types W-1 through W-5, at the Spence Cabin. Below is a general description of the different types. They will be further described, in regards to their size, hardware, and casing within the respective rooms of the *Window* section.

Type W-1

Type W-1 window is a six-over-six light wood double-hung sash window. This window is the most common and found

throughout the Cabin. At most locations, there is a screen sash as well. Some of these windows have board-and-batten shutters (Type W-1(S)). The shutters are particularly dominant in the east wing, being on all three south and the on the single east elevation windows. The west wing has shutters at Room 113's north window and Room 110's south window.



Figure C- 32. Type W-1(S) windows at south wall of east wing.

Type W-2

Type W-2 is a six-light wood awning window. Six Type W-2 lights total are found at the Cabin, one at each of the bathrooms (Room 104 and 105) and four in the stone foundation of the south elevation. The two Type W-2 lights at the bathrooms both have exterior screen sashes.



Figure C- 33. Type W-2 window (smallest window) at north wall of bathroom 112.

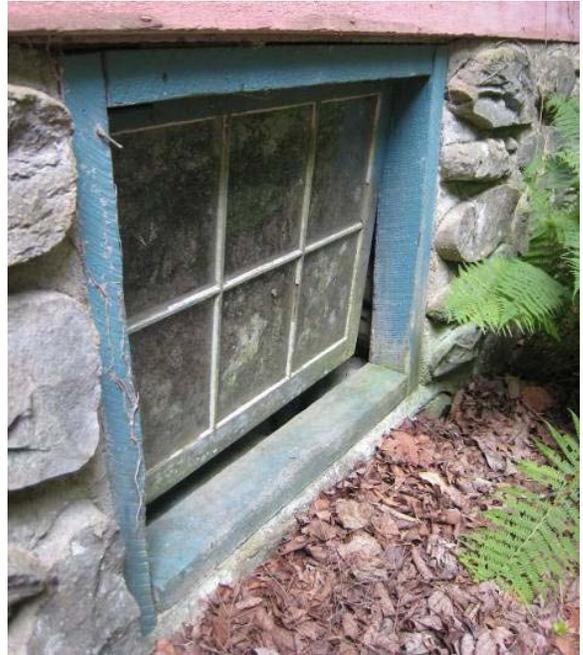


Figure C- 34. Type W-2 light at south foundation wall.

Type W-3

The Type W-3 window is located only at the north wall of Room 109 and consists of two six-light sliding sashes set on interior wooden tracks (See Figure C- 59).



Figure C- 35. Type W-4 bay window at west wall of west wing addition.

Type W-4

Type W-4 designates the two bay windows in the west wing, one on the west wall and one on the south wall. The bay windows consist of a central six over six double hung window with two flanking four over four double hung windows. Both bay windows date to the circa 1950 west wing extension.

Type W-5

Type 5 window is a six-light wood casement window found at the north wall of Room 001, the circa 1950 dressing room addition.

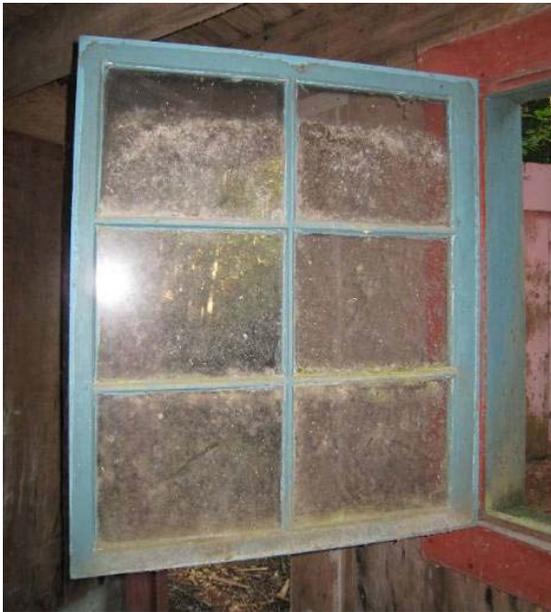


Figure C- 36. Type W-5 casement window in Room 001.

Interior Features

Basement

The basement consists of two rooms under the screen porches, Rooms 107 and part of 106. Room 001 is the larger of the two and is located under Room 107. Rooms 001 and 107 are part of the same expansion believed to have occurred circa 1950. The smaller room, Room 002 under the northwest corner of Room 106, served as a half-bath. Both rooms, 001 and 002, are constructed and finished in a very utilitarian and simplified manner. Given the similar construction and

finishes, it is likely that they were finished at the same time.

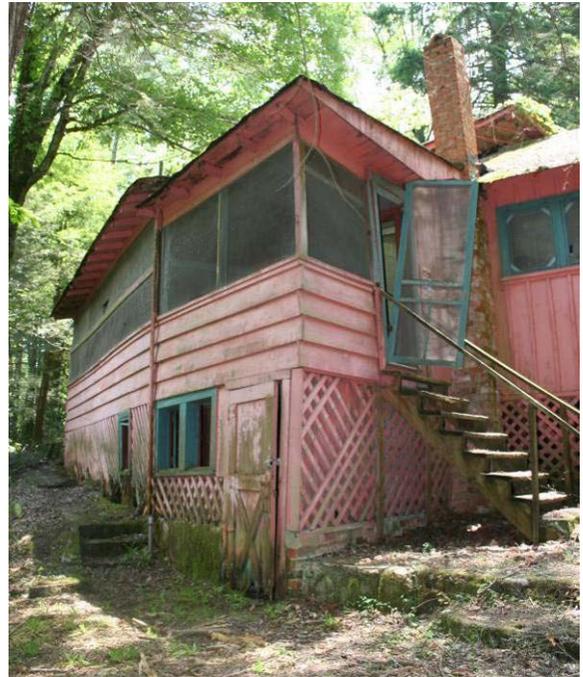


Figure C- 37. Oblique view of the north side enclosed porches with rooms below. The far window, above the steps, is to Room 002 while the wood door and adjacent windows are for Room 001.

Room 001: Room 001 is a rectangular shaped room located under Room 107 and measures approximately 11'-4½" by 8'-1½". It is accessed through an exterior door at the north elevation and may have functioned as a changing room. The room is believed to be an addition which was constructed when the west wing addition was built.

Flooring: The floor is an unpainted concrete floor. At the north wall, below the windows, is a semi-circular curb of unknown purpose that rises approximately 6".

Walls: The bottom two feet of the four perimeter walls are made of brick and parged with a cement stucco. Above, are wood boards of varying widths set vertically. A narrow strip at the south end of the west wall has not been covered with

wood boards and has the remains of a 6" diameter clay flue embedded in the chimney wall.



Figure C- 38. West wall of Room 001.



Figure C- 39. Door to Room 001 at north elevation.

Doors: One Type D-1 door is located at the north wall and measures 2'-11" wide by 6'-0" high by 1¾" thick. The door consists of vertical wood boards that are either 2¼" or 3¼" wide. At the exterior the door has been subdivided into two panels by large 5" x 7/8"

rails and 5½" x 7/8" stiles. The bottom panel has 5" x 7/8" wood cross braces. Both sides of the door have been painted.

Two three-knuckle, 2¾" high, steel, strap hinges remain and are painted.

The exterior-side door casing consists of flat 4½" wide painted wood boards. The casing at the doorway leading to Room 002 has 3¼" painted wood boards.

A variety of locks and pulls have been added to the exterior door over the years. At the exterior side, there is an older pull, back plate, and latch which may all be original. The pull appears to have been removed from the back plate and relocated next to it. Above the latch is a padlock and above the padlock is a later deadbolt. A ghost line of a previous lock can be observed around the keyhole. Above the deadbolt are also patched holes from earlier hardware.

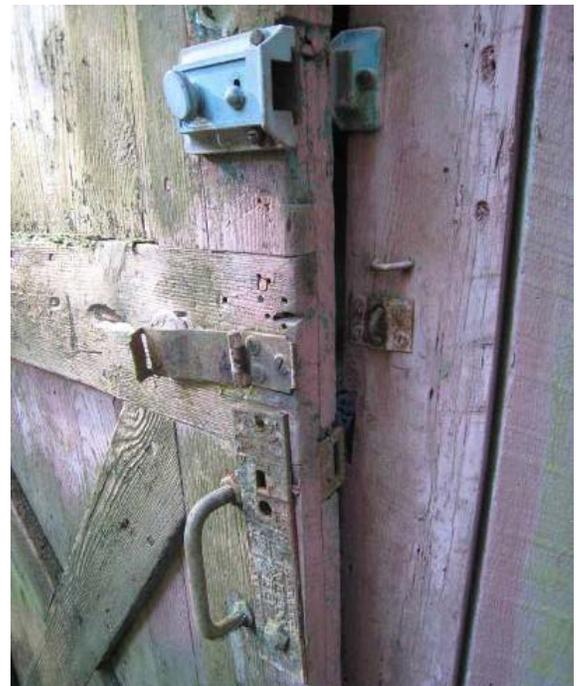


Figure C- 40. Miscellaneous hardware on door to Room 001.

Windows: The windows consist of two Type W-5 six-light painted wood casement windows that are hinged at the outer jambs. Each sash measures 1'-11" x 2'-3".

The hinges differ from window to window. At the westernmost window there is a five-knuckle, 2½" high painted steel butt-hinge. The eastern window likewise has a five knuckle painted metal butt-hinge but is 3" high and has a ball at either end of the pin.

Ceiling: The ceiling is the exposed unfinished wood joists and floor deck and measures approximately 6'-11" from the concrete floor to the underside of the deck. The joists measure 7¾" x 1¾" while the floor deck is constructed of tongue-and-groove wood boards. Miscellaneous pieces of wood have been added on to some of the joists.

Finishes: The door, window sash and their respective casings have all been painted. The rest of the interior space is unfinished.

Mechanical Systems: None are present.

Electrical Systems: There is a 4½" diameter ceramic light socket base with a pull chain attached to the underside of the joist. The socket has a smooth base with a ridge on the socket.

Plumbing Systems: There is a 6" diameter pipe opening at the south end of the west wall.

Room 002

Room 002 is a rectangular shaped room located under the northwest corner of the enclosed porch, Room 106. The room measures approximately 4'-6½" x 4'-4½". Access to the bathroom is through a doorway at the west wall which leads to Room 001. The door is now missing. The room originally was a half-bathroom with a

lavatory and toilet, both of which are now missing.

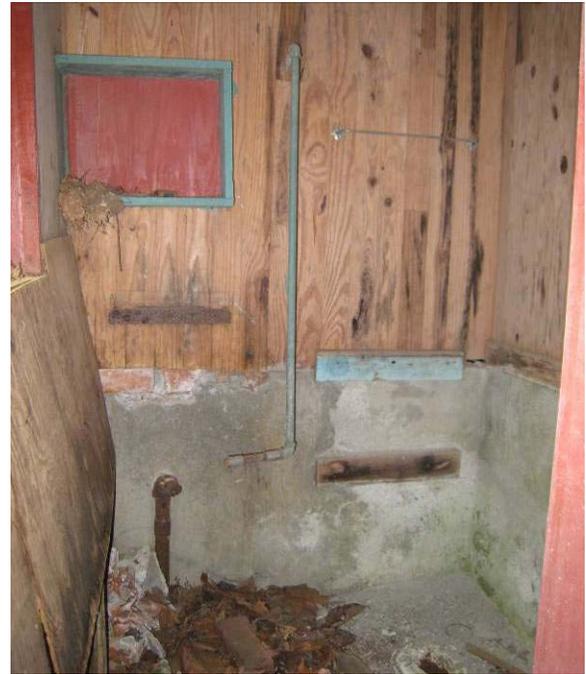


Figure C- 41. View of Room 002 east wall.

Flooring: The floor is an unpainted concrete floor.

Walls: The bottom two feet of four perimeter walls are made of brick and parged with a cement stucco. Above, there are wood boards of varying widths set vertically.

Doors: There is a painted wood doorway opening at the west wall but the door is missing.

Windows: There is a painted wood cased opening for a window that measures 2'-0" wide x 2'-4" high but the window is missing.

Ceiling: The ceiling consists of the exposed unfinished wood joists and floor deck and measures approximately 6'-11" from the concrete floor to the underside of the wood deck. The joists measure 7¾" x 1¾" while

the floor deck is constructed of tongue-and-groove wood boards.

Finishes: The door and window openings are painted. The rest of the interior space has no applied finish.

Mechanical Systems: None are present.

Electrical Systems: There is a 4½" diameter ceramic light socket base with a pull chain attached to a metal junction box at the side of a joist. The socket has a smooth base with a ridge on the socket. The junction box is fed by flexible metal conduit that is run along the side of the joist.

Plumbing Systems: The plumbing systems consist of abandoned waste and supply pipe for the missing lavatory and toilet.

Other Features: At the east wall there is a painted wood cabinet that measures 1'-3¼" high by 1'-6" wide by 6" deep.

A metal paper towel holder, metal bracket for the lavatory, and wood blocking for the toilet are located on the east wall.

First Floor

The first floor can be subdivided into three separate areas, a center core of pavilion and screened porch and two wings that project at an angle towards the southeast and southwest. The wings are both rectangular, in plan as is the center core, but are of different lengths with the west wing being about a third longer. Within the wings, corridors run the entire length along the south walls and the bedrooms, toilet rooms, kitchen and closets are located to the north. The center room, the pavilion, is a spacious rectangular room with exposed trusses. There is a screen porch to the north. The primary entrance is through a cobblestone arched entranceway at the south elevation. There is also a second entrance door with entrance porch added circa 1950 at the far

end of the west wing. The interior is very similar throughout the first floor in its straightforward, utilitarian of construction and use of simple scrollwork and detailing for decorative effect.

As noted above, the west wing is longer than the east wing and has an additional entrance which breaks the symmetry of the plan. This is because both wings were originally of approximately equal size until an addition extended the west wing. This change is confirmed by an abundance of evidence. At the exterior, for example, the gable roof is raised up starting just at the eastern edge of the projecting window bay to the west. This starting point approximately coincides with a change of ceiling height in the corridor as well as changes in the floor and wall board widths. There are further changes occurring in this section of the wing that are found in the crawl space. Framing members for west extension differ from those of the rest of the cabin. In addition, this extension has a subfloor, unlike the remainder of the cabin.

Room 101

Room 101 is the largest room in the house and is rectangular in shape. The room measures approximately 23'-11½" x 18'-5¼". The use of natural materials is explored most fully in this room and is evident in the cobblestone fireplace, wood board walls, and un-hewn log roof trusses and purlins. Built into the east and west walls are scroll-cut and painted wood bookshelves with built-in corner cabinets at the north wall. Along the north wall, there are three pairs of French doors. Overall, the room appears to have retained much of its original integrity.

Flooring: The floor is original consisting of alternating 2¼" and 3¼" varnished tongue-and-groove wood boards that run east-to-west. There is a 2½" wood trim board surrounding a stone hearth. The stone hearth projects 2'-4" out from the fireplace

and is 8'-0" wide. The specie of flooring could not be visually identified.



Figure C- 42. View of Room 101's south wall, showing stone chimney, wood wall paneling and log roof structure.

Walls: The walls are tongue and groove vertically orientated wood boards that are 9¼". The wall boards are not finished and there is no base. The north and south walls also have a simplified painted wood crown board that is 1½" high by 1" deep.

Doors: The doors consist of a single main entrance exterior storm door (Type D-2) and screen door (Type S-1A) at the south elevation and three pairs of French doors at the north elevation.

The main entrance storm door measures 3'-0" x 6'-10" x 1¼". The screen door has the same overall measurements but is 1" thick. Refer to the *Doorways* section under "Exterior Features" for their description.



Figure C- 43. Entry door into Room 101.

The main entrance door has two, five-knuckle, 3½" high, painted steel, butt hinges by Hager. The hinge pins have rounded ends. On the interior side of the door is a deadbolt lock with a sliding bolt lock above. There are ghost lines above the bolt lock indicating that another type of bolt lock was once installed.



Figure C- 44. French doors at north wall of Room 101.

The French door leaves measure 2'-6" x 6'-11" x 1¼" and consists of fifteen lights, or five rows of three lights.

On the French doors, there are two five-knuckle, 3½" high, painted steel, butt-hinges by Hager per leaf. The left leaf (looking from the inside) of each pair also has a newer sliding bolt lock and an early, if not original, floor bolt. The hinge pins have rounded ends. In addition, the French doors also had pull handles but they are now missing.

The screen door hardware consist of a pull and two 3" high, painted metal spring hinges.

The doors have 3½" x ⅞" plank-board casing.

Windows: At the south wall there are two six-over-six double-hung painted wood Type W-1 windows. Each window measures approximately 2'-10" x 4'-6".

The windows are cased with 3½" x ⅞" plank-board casing. There is also a painted wood sill and apron.

Ceiling: There are five exposed un-hewn log trusses, which run north and south, and tongue-and-groove unfinished wood deck boards. From the top of floor to top of underside of pitched roof, measures 15'-10". Refer to the *Roof Framing* section under "Construction Characteristics: Structural Systems".

Finishes: The wood floor boards have been varnished and the wood doors, window sash and their respective casings have been painted. In addition, the built-in bookcases are painted and the corner cabinets are varnished with the interior of the shelving area painted.

Mechanical Systems: None are present.

Electrical Systems: There are two duplex outlet with brass cover plates in Room 101, one at the east and west walls. In addition, there are also two switches with brass cover plate at south end of the east wall. At the bottom chord of the center truss there was a light fixture that is now missing. Power was supplied to the fixture by flexible metal conduit run along the top of the chord.



Figure C- 45. Brass outlet cover plate in Room 101.

Plumbing Systems: None are present.

Other Features:

At the south wall there is a large stone fireplace with a wood mantel shelf (see *Figure C- 42*). The fireplace has an overall height of 5'-3½" and is 8'-0" wide. The firebox opening is 3'-2" from the stone hearth to the underside of the flat arch and is 4'-0" wide. Its wood mantel has notched corners and is 9½" deep by 1½" thick.

Built into the east and west walls are painted wood bookshelves that are approximately 4'-0" x 2'-8". The wood wall boards are cut in a decorative pattern around each bookshelf. All of the walls appear to be original.



Figure C- 46. Room 101 built-in bookshelf.

There are two corner cabinets at the northeast and northwest corners. The cabinets consist of a pair of doors at the bottom and shelving space above. The cabinets appear to have been varnished with the interior shelving space painted.



Figure C- 47. Corner cabinet in of Room 101.

Room 102

Room 102 is a rectangular corridor that runs along the southern wall of the east wing and measures approximately 3'-6½" x 16'-0". The corridor does not appear to have been altered.

Flooring: The floor consists of alternating 2¼" and 3¼" varnished tongue-and-groove wood boards that run parallel to the outer wall in a northwest-to-southeast direction. The flooring appears to be original. The specie of flooring could not be visually identified.

Walls: The walls are unfinished tongue and groove horizontal wood boards. The boards at the north, east and west wall are all 4¼" wide while the south wall is 5¾" wide.

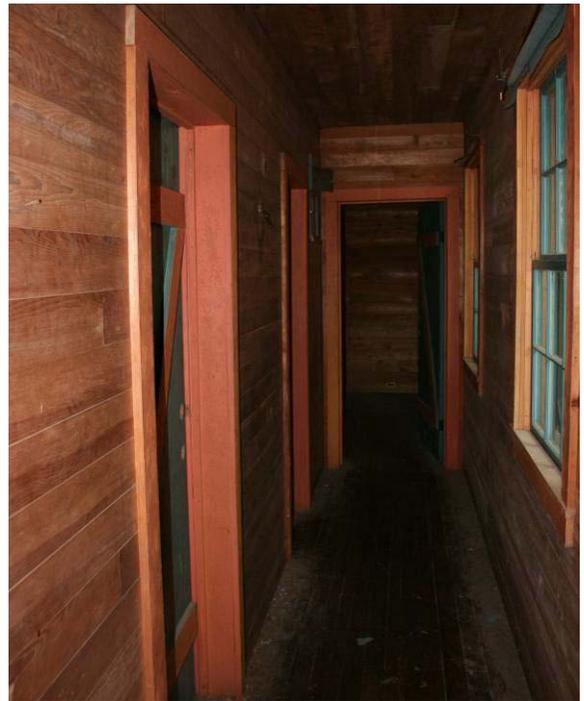


Figure C- 48. Room 102 looking east.

Doors: There are three board-and-batten doors that open into bedrooms or a bathroom. There is also a cased opening at the west wall. All the doors are constructed of vertical boards with two horizontal battens and a diagonal brace. The door

opening into Room 105 measures 2'-7" x 6'-8" x 1¼". The door opening into Room 104 measures 2'-6" x 6'-8" x 1¼". The door opening in to Room 103 measures 2'-8" x 6'-8" x 1¼".

The hardware for all of the doors is essentially the same and consists of two five knuckle, 3½" high, metal, butt hinges. The hinge pins have rounded ends. There are ghost marks for door handles with latches but they are all missing.

The doors have 3½" x 7/8" plank-board casing.

Windows: There are two wood six-over-six double-hung Type W-1 windows at the south wall of the corridor that measure 2'-10½" x 4'-6¼".

The windows have 3½" x 7/8" plank-board casing.

Ceiling: The ceiling is 8'-6" above the finished floor and consists of unfinished tongue and groove wood boards that are 5⅜" wide. The ceiling boards run parallel to the outer wall in a northwest to southeast direction

Finishes: The wood floor boards have been varnished and the wood doors, window sash and their respective casings have been painted.

Mechanical Systems: None present.

Electrical Systems: There is a 100 amp. electrical panel by "Wadsworth" and evidence of a sconce light, now missing, at the north wall.

Plumbing Systems: None present.



Figure C- 49. Fuse panel at north wall.

Room 103

Room 103, rectangular shaped in plan, is located on the east end of the east wing. It was a bedroom with a small closet. The room measures approximately 10'-2" x 15'-10" while the closet measures 2'-6½" x 3'-5½". The bedroom and closet do not appear to have been altered.



Figure C- 50. Room 103 looking southwest.

Flooring: The floor consists of alternating 2¼" and 3¼" varnished tongue-and-groove wood boards that run parallel to the outer wall in a northwest to southeast direction. The flooring appears to be original. The specie of flooring could not be visually identified.

Walls: The walls are unfinished tongue-and-groove horizontal wood boards. The boards at the north, east and south walls are all 5 3/8" wide and the west wall is 4¼" wide.

The closet walls consist of the exposed studs and the backside of the horizontal wood boards.

Doors: There are three doors in Room 103. The door opening into the room from the corridor has already been described in the *Door* section for Room 102. The other two doors are a closet door and a door opening into Room 104. All the doors are constructed of vertical boards with two horizontal battens and a diagonal brace. The closet door and door into Room 104 both measure 2'-6" x 6'-8" x 1¼".

The hardware for each door consists of two five-knuckle, 3½" high, steel, butt hinges by Hager. The hinge pins have rounded ends. An original thumb latch remains at the door to Room 104 and is 8" high overall with a 4" high handle. The closet door also had a handle with latch but it is now missing.

The doors have 3½" x 7/8" plank-board casing.

Windows: There are three wood six-over-six double-hung Type W-1 windows in Room 103, located at the north, east and south wall. Each window measures 2'-10¼" x 4'-6¼".

The windows have 3½" x 7/8" plank-board casing.

Ceiling: The ceiling is 8'-6" above the finished floor and consists of unfinished tongue and groove wood boards that are 5 3/8" wide and run parallel to the outer wall in a northwest-to-southeast direction.

Finishes: The wood floor boards have been varnished and the wood doors, window sash and their respective casings have been painted.

Mechanical Systems: None present.

Electrical Systems: There are two duplex outlets with brass plates, one at the east wall and one at the north wall. At the ceiling, there is a 3½" diameter ceramic light socket base with pull chain, which is probably original.

Plumbing Systems: None present.

Other Features: There is a painted wood built-in book shelf at the east wall which measures 2'-0" wide by 2'-10" high. In the closet, there is a unfinished wood shelf that is 1'-11" deep.



Figure C- 51. Room 103 looking northeast, showing built-in book-case.



Figure C- 52. Room 104, looking at west wall.

Room 104

Room 104, polygon-shaped in plan, is the bathroom for the east wing. It contains a wall-mounted sink and toilet. The room measures approximately 6'-1" x 11'-10". The bathroom can be accessed by bedrooms 103 and 105 as well as from the corridor, Room 102. The room does not appear to have been altered.



Figure C- 53. Sheet vinyl floor and aluminum thresholds in Room 103, the east wing bathroom.

Flooring: The floor is sheet vinyl with a wood shoe mold over the original wood floor. There is an aluminum threshold at each of the door openings.

Walls: The walls are unfinished tongue-and-groove boards laid horizontally. The boards at the west, east and south walls are all 4³/₄" wide and the north wall is 5³/₈" wide.

Doors: There are three doors in Room 104, one leading to Room 102, one to Room 103 and one opening into Room 105. Refer to door descriptions in Rooms 102 and 103 for their respective doors. The door opening into Room 105 is constructed of vertical boards with two horizontal battens and a diagonal brace.

The hardware consists of two five-knuckle, 3" high steel butt hinges by Hager. The hinge pins have rounded ends. The door is missing its handle and latch.

The doors have 3¹/₂" x 7⁸/₈" plank-board casing.

Windows: There is one wood six-over-six Type W-2 awning window at the north wall. The window measures 2'-3¹/₄" x 2'-10".

The windows have 3¹/₂" x 7⁸/₈" plank-board casing.

Ceiling: The ceiling is 8'-6" above the finished floor and consists of unfinished tongue-and groove wood boards that are 5³/₈" wide. The ceiling boards run parallel to the outer wall in a northwest-to-southeast direction.

Finishes: The wood doors, window sash and their respective casings have been painted. In addition, the two shelving units are also painted.

Mechanical Systems: There is a wall heater on the north wall.

Electrical Systems: There is evidence of a sconce light, now missing, at the west wall.

Plumbing Systems: The wall-mount sink and toilet, presumably original, with their respective hardware are along the west wall. There are abandoned copper and pvc supply pipe coming up from the floor that supplied the claw foot bathtub, now missing.

Other Features: There are indentations on the floor to indicate that there was a claw foot bath tub adjacent to the north wall. There are two painted wood shelving units in the bathroom, one at the east and west wall. The shelving unit at the west wall measures approximately 1'-7" high by 2'-4" wide by 6" deep and the one at the east wall measures 1'-4" high by 4'-8" wide by 6" deep. In addition, there is a metal towel hook at the north wall.



Figure C- 54. Room 105 looking to the northwest toward closet.

Room 105

Room 105, polygon-shaped in plan, is located in the east wing and appears to have been a bedroom with a small closet. The room measures approximately 13'-6" x 11'-10". The closet is triangular in shape and measures 4'-5½" x 5'-1½" x 2'-6". The bedroom and closet do not appear to have been altered.

Flooring: The floor consists of alternating 2¼" and 3¼" varnished tongue-and-groove wood boards that run parallel to the outer wall in a northwest-to-southeast direction. The flooring appears to be original. The specie of flooring could not be visually identified.

Walls: The walls are unfinished tongue-and-groove boards laid horizontally. The boards at the south, east and west diagonal wall are 4¼" wide. The boards at the short wall to the closet vary between 4¼" and 5⅜" wide. At the north wall, the boards are 5⅜" wide.

Doors: There are three doors in Room 105. There is a door leading to Room 102, one to Room 104 and one to the closet. Refer to *Door* descriptions in Rooms 102 and 104 for their respective doors. The door to the closet measures 2'-6" x 6'-8" x ¾". The door is constructed of vertical boards with two horizontal battens and a diagonal brace.

The hardware consists of two five-knuckle, 3" high, steel, butt hinges by Hager. The hinge pins have rounded ends. The door is missing its handle and latch.

The doors have 3½" x ⅞" plank-board casing.

Windows: There are two wood six-over-six double-hung Type W-1 windows at the north wall. Both windows measure 2'-10¼" x 4'-6¼"

The windows have 3½" x 7⁄8" plank-board casing.

Ceiling: The ceiling is 8'-6" above the finished floor and consists of unfinished tongue-and-groove boards that are 5¾" wide and run parallel to the outer wall in a northwest to southeast direction. A ceiling hatch has been added, which measures approximately 1'-1½" x 1'-4".

Finishes: The wood floor boards have been varnished while the wood doors, window sash and their respective casings have been painted.

Mechanical Systems: None present.

Electrical Systems: There are two duplex outlets with brass covers, one at the east wall and one at the west wall. At the ceiling, there is a 3½" diameter ceramic light socket base with pull chain.

Plumbing Systems: None present.

Other Features: There is an unpainted wood shelf along the west wall of the closet with a wood hanging bar below. The shelf measures approximately 5'-1½" long and is 7" deep while the square hanging bar is ¾" by ¾". Below the shelf and hanging bar are two wood shoe racks.

There are two unpainted wood shelves with wood bracket supports at the south wall. Each shelf is approximately 1'-4½" deep.

Room 106

Room 106 is a large rectangular screened-in porch to the north of the center pavilion, Room 101. The room measures approximately 23'-11½" x 9'-1¼". The room is accessed through three pairs of French doors along its southern wall and is screened in along the north and east sides. The west wall was also a screened wall like the east but was enclosed when an additional porch

was added (Room 107). A door at the east wall provides access to the east wing patio while the door at the west wall leads to a corridor connecting with the kitchen, Room 108, or porch extension, Room 107.

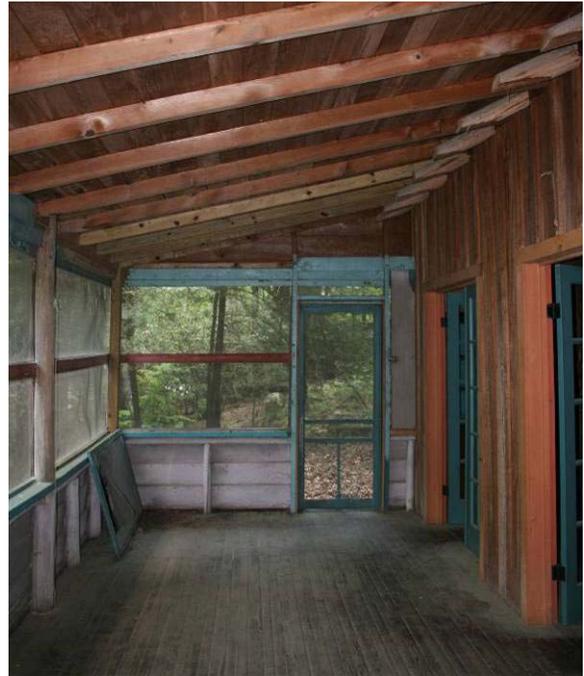


Figure C- 55. Room 106 looking east.

Flooring: The floor consists of alternating 2¼" and 3¼" varnished tongue-and-groove boards that run east-to-west. The flooring appears to be original. There is a wood threshold, measuring 3½" x ¾" at both the east and west doors. The specie of flooring could not be visually identified.

Walls: The south wall is constructed of unfinished boards and battens. The exposed portion of the board is approximately 8" wide with the batten measuring 2" x 7⁄8". Part of the west wall, flanking the door, consists of horizontal unfinished wood boards that alternate in width between 4¼" to 5¾". The remaining walls of the porch are wood knee walls and sill with the screened-in portion above. The knee walls are constructed of 3½" and 5" diameter support posts and the backside of the

exterior siding. The posts, backside of the siding, sill and framing above the screen has been painted. There are tie-offs for shades at second post in from the east along the north wall and at both sides of the east door.

Doors: There are three pairs of French doors along the south wall that have been described in the door section for Room 101. The remaining two single leaf doors are located at the east and west wall.

The door at the west wall is constructed of vertical boards with two horizontal battens and a diagonal brace. The west door measures 2'-8" x 6'-8" x 1¼".

At the east wall there is a Type S-1B wood screen door, in a similar configuration as Room 101 screen door. The screen door measures 2'-8" x 6'-9" x ¾".

The hardware for the west door consists of two five-knuckle, 3½" high, steel, butt hinges. The hinge pins have rounded ends. Both the door handle and latch are missing. The screen door has two 3" high, spring hinges.

The doors have 3½" x ⅞" plank-board casing.

Windows: There are no windows in Room 106 but there are screened openings at the north, east and west walls. The screens are attached at the perimeter of the opening as well to a horizontal unpainted board that bisects the opening and spans from post to post.

Ceiling: The ceiling consists of the exposed wood rafters and tongue-and-groove roof deck of the shed roof above. The underside of the deck at the south wall measures 10'-2½" above finished floor and at the north wall is 8'-2½" above finished floor. The rafters are 2'-0" on center, run north-to-south and measure 3¾" x 1¾". It appears that the

far-east end rafter has a Dutchman repair while the next three to the west are replacements. The deck boards run perpendicular to the rafters and measure 5¼" wide but some have been replaced with 5½" boards.

Finishes: The wood floor boards have been varnished. All of the doors, casings, knee wall posts and siding and framing around the screened openings have been painted.

Mechanical Systems: None present.

Electrical Systems: None present.

Plumbing Systems: None present.

Other Features: Two twig hooks are located at the south wall above the central French door.



Figure C- 56. Twig hooks above center pair of French doors in Room 106, the screened-in porch.

Room 107

Room 107 polygon-shaped screened-in porch located at the northwest intersection

of the west wing and center section. The room measures approximately 9'-8" at its north wall by 8'-1" at its west wall. The room was a circa 1950 addition as evidenced by changes in material sizes, the angle of its north wall compared to Room 106 and the fact that Room 106's west screened opening has been covered with plywood. It was probably added when the west wing addition was built.

Flooring: The floor consists of 3¼" tongue-and-groove boards that run approximately north-to-south. There is a 3½" x ¾" wood threshold at the south doorway and a 5¾" x ¾" wood threshold at the exterior west door. The flooring appears to be original to the addition. The specie of flooring could not be visually identified.



Figure C- 57. Room 107 looking north.

Walls: The south wall, with door to Room 108, and middle section of the east wall

consists of painted wood boards-and-battens that are the same size as in Room 106. The east wall is really a composite of many different wall surfaces, for below the board-and-battens there is also the original exterior horizontal wood siding and at the top of the wall is the exposed framing and plywood sheathing that was used to in-fill the screened opening. The north wall consists of the backside of the exterior siding with a painted wood sill and a screened opening above. The west wall is similar to the north wall except that it also has a screen door that opens to exterior wood steps.

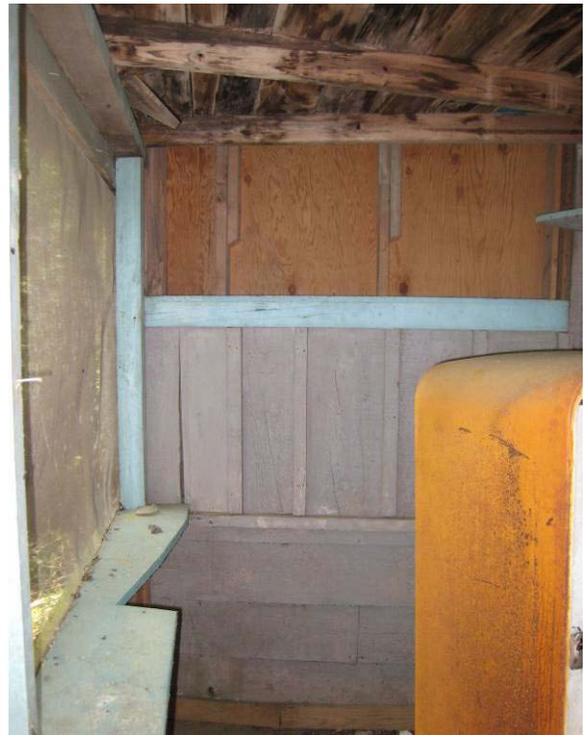


Figure C- 58. Room 107 looking at east wall. Note the backside of the plywood panel and framing used to in-fill the original screened-in opening.

Doors: There are two doors that open out of Room 107, a solid wood door into Room 108 and a screen door to the exterior. Based on hinge ghost marks at the jamb, it appears that there was also a screen door at the south wall, originally an exterior wall.

The wood door opening into 108 is constructed of vertical boards with two horizontal battens and a diagonal brace. The door measures 2'-8" x 6'-8" x 1¼".

The Type S-1B painted wood screen door at the west wall is the same configuration as the one in Room 106 and measures 2'-6" x 6'-5" x 1".

The door to 108 has two five-knuckle, 3½" high, steel, hinges by Hager. The hinge pins have rounded ends. Both the door handle and latch are missing. The screen door has two 3" high spring hinges.

The doors have 3½" x ⅞" plank-board casing.

Windows: There are no windows in Room 107 but there are screened openings at the north and east walls.

Ceiling: The ceiling consists of the exposed unfinished wood rafters and tongue-and-groove roof deck. At the south wall, the underside of deck is 7'-5" above the finished floor. The rafters are 2'-0" on center, run approximately north-to-south and measuring 3½" by 1⅝". There are also rafter tails of the west wing roof projecting out from the south wall. The roof deck boards run at an angle to the rafters and are 7¾" by ⅞".

Finishes: The wood floor boards, doors, door casings, sills, screen framing, board-and-batten walls, horizontal wood siding and rafter tails are all painted.

Mechanical Systems: None present.

Electrical Systems: None present.

Plumbing Systems: None present.

Other Features: A painted wood shelf with chamfered ends is located at the south wall

and measures 2'-11" long by 12" deep by 1" thick.

A refrigerator is located in the porch. The refrigerator was manufactured by "Westinghouse". The model number is M-7; serial number is 6066023; and style number is 05534.

Room 108

Room 108 is in the west wing and is a small polygonal space located off the far northeast corner of Room 109. The approximate size of the room is 5'-10½" at the north wall by 3'-9½" at the west wall. The room's original function was that of an entrance foyer off the back stairs, now relocated off the added screened-in porch, Room 106. Although oddly shaped, there is no evidence to suggest that this room was an addition.

Flooring: The floor consists of alternating 2¼" and 3¼" varnished tongue-and-groove boards that run at an angle from the southwest to northeast, parallel to the north wall. The flooring appears to be original. The specie of flooring could not be visually identified.

Walls: The walls are horizontally orientated painted wood boards that are 4¼" wide. There is no apparent break in the boards between Rooms 108 and 109. There is a faux painted baseboard.

Doors: There are two doors opening into Room 108, one from 106 and one from 107. Both of these doors have been described in their respective room sections.

The doors have 3½" x ⅞" plank-board casing.

Windows: There are no windows in this room.

Ceiling: The ceiling is 7'-5" above the finished floor and is constructed with

tongue-and-groove boards that run at an angle from the southwest to northeast, parallel to the north wall. The board widths are a combination of 4¼" by 5⅜".

Finishes: The wall boards, ceiling boards, and door casing are all painted. The floor boards are varnished.

Mechanical Systems: None present.

Electrical Systems: There is one switch with a plastic cover plate at the north wall.

Plumbing Systems: None present.



Figure C- 59. Room 109 looking at the north wall.

Room 109

The kitchen, Room 109, is a polygonal-shaped in plan and located in the west wing. The room preserves much of its historic integrity, including its early, if not original, wood cabinetry. The room measures

approximately 9'-8" across its north wall by 11'-11½" at its west wall.

Flooring: The original varnished wood floor is covered with linoleum.

Walls: The walls are horizontally orientated painted wood boards that are 4¼" wide. There is a faux painted baseboard along all of the walls. At the west wall, behind the water heater, there is a painted metal patch framed by wood boards that starts approximately 1'-7" off the floor and is 4'-8" wide by 3'-0" high. The framing boards all vary in size. There is no break in the boards along the east wall, between Rooms 108 and 109, indicating that the rooms have long opened into one another.

Doors: There is one door opening into Room 109 from the corridor, Room 110. The door is constructed of vertical boards with two horizontal battens and a diagonal brace and measures 2'-7" x 6'-7" x 1¼".

The door has two five-knuckle, 3½" high, steel, hinges by Hager. The hinge pins have rounded ends. The door is missing its handle and latch.

The doors have 3½" x ⅞" plank-board casing.

Windows: The Type W-3 windows consist of two 2'-4" x 2'-10" six-over-six sliding wood sash and are located on the north wall. The sash slide in opposite direction to each other on painted wood tracks at the top and bottom of the window.

Ceiling: The ceiling is constructed with wood tongue-and-groove boards that run at an angle from the southwest-to-northeast, parallel to the north wall. The board widths are a combination of 4¼" by 5⅜". Above the refrigerator there is a painted wood board with a profiled edge of ovalo and

offset (*Figure C- 25*). The board may cover a hole for a previous flue.

Finishes: The wall boards, ceiling boards, door, window sash and their respective casings, wood sliding tracks, the upper shelving along the west wall and the inside of the upper cabinets at the east wall are all painted. The floor boards and wood cabinetry are varnished.

Mechanical Systems: None present.

Electrical Systems: There is one duplex wall outlet with a plastic cover plate at the east wall and a switch with plastic cover plate at the south wall. In addition, there are two ceramic light sockets mounted to the ceiling, one approximately above the sink and the other centered in the room. The light socket bases are 4½" in diameter and are smooth except for a ridge at the socket. There is no pull chain on either of the light socket bases.

Plumbing Systems: There is a double-bowl enamel sink and supply and waste piping set within the base cabinet at the north wall.

Other Features: The early, if not original, cabinetry remains throughout the room. At the east wall are base and wall cabinets that run the length of the room. These cabinets have what looks like a laminate countertop with a metal edge. The north wall has an "L" shaped varnished wood base cabinet which holds the double-bowl sink. Above the small leg of the base cabinet is an upper cabinet with a painted wood frame and varnished wood doors. At the southwest corner of the room is a varnished wood base cabinet with painted wood shelving above.

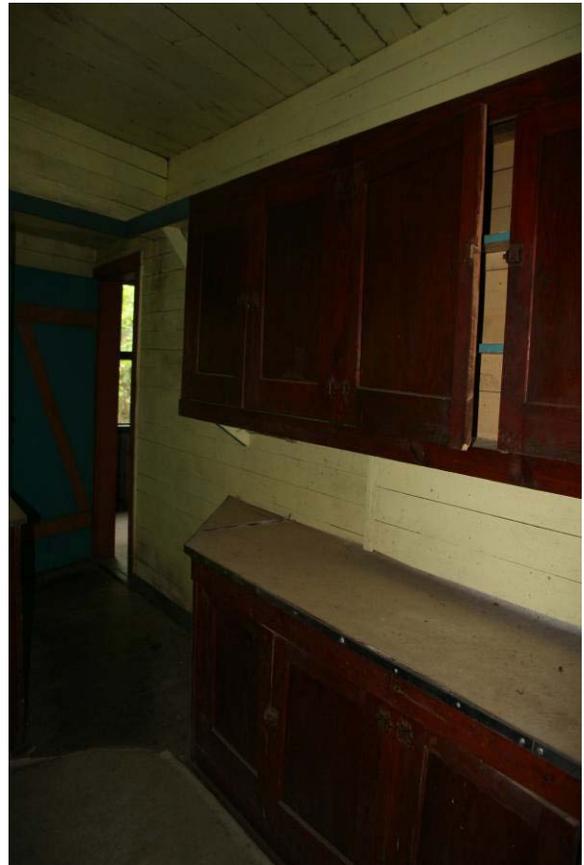


Figure C- 60. View of cabinetry along east wall in Room 109.

The cabinetry hardware typically consists of wood knobs, three knuckle metal butterfly hinges, and metal turn latches at the east wall upper cabinets.



Figure C- 61. Wood pull knob, typical on kitchen cabinet drawers.



Figure C- 62. Metal turn latch (left) and butterfly hinge (right) on kitchen cabinetry.

In addition to the cabinetry and shelving, there is also a circa 1950 range and an older refrigerator at the west wall between the cabinets.

Along the south wall, spanning from upper cabinet to the top of the shelving, is a wood shelf.

A stove is located along the west wall and was manufactured by General Electric. It's model number appears to be J 30 9(or8)00.

A water heater is also located along the south wall, adjacent to the stove. It appears to be a "Standard" model, manufactured by "Rheen". The model number is 87H 408 and serial number is 0174404156.

Room 110

Room 110 is essentially a rectangular-shaped corridor that runs along most of the south wall of the west wing. The room measures approximately 29'-10" x 3'-4½". At the south wall there is a bay window and a doorway to an exterior porch. Located along the north wall, between Rooms 111 and 113, there is a closet with shelf and hanging rod. The closet measures approximately 3'-6" by 1'-1¾" and its ceiling is 6'-4" above the finished floor.



Figure C- 63. Room 110, the west corridor, looking east.

There is a variety of evidence indicating the western portion of the corridor has been added. For instance, there is a clear difference in ceiling heights, wall board widths, and floor board widths that occur between the door to Room 111 and the eastern edge of the bay window at the south wall. These differences, along with additional evidence involving baseboards and crown moldings, will all be discussed in further detail within their respective sections below. These areas of interior surface changes are located where there is a change in roof height above and changes in floor framing and materials below.

Flooring: All of the wood flooring consists of tongue-and-groove boards that run on an angle from the southwest-to-northeast, parallel to the outside wall. The specie of flooring could not be visually identified. There is a clear seam in the floor however, that occurs at the western edge of Room 111's west door jamb casing. To the east of

the seam, the floor boards are the typical alternating 2¼" and 3¼" boards but to the west of the seam they are consistently 3¼".

The closet room has the same 3¼" varnished wood floor boards found in the corridor.

Walls: The walls are covered with tongue-and-groove boards set horizontally. The widths of the boards vary however, depending on which wall as well as where on the wall.

The east wall has 4¼" wide unfinished wood boards and the west wall has 3¼" varnished wood boards. At the north and south walls there is clear split between the two dimensions.

To the east of the south wall bay window's eastern casing, the boards are 4¼" wide and to the west they are 3¼" wide.

At the north wall there is a seam running to the west horizontally approximately 3'-2" from the top of door 111's casing and then up 1'-5½" to the ceiling.

To the west of the seam the boards are 3¼" while to the east they are 4¼". Like the east and west walls, the 4¼" boards are typically unfinished while the 3¼" are varnished.

In addition to the wall boards changing, there is also a clear split as to where base boards and crown molding occur. The unfinished wood base board runs west from door 111's jamb casing on the north wall, and the entire length of the south wall but not on the east or west walls. The base molding appears to be made up of two pieces of 3¼" wall board and is therefore 6½" high by ¾" thick. The base molding is unfinished.

From the east edge of the bay window to the west wall of the corridor, the ceiling height is higher. In this raised areas, there is an

unfinished, wood crown molding at the north, east and south walls. There is no crown molding on the west wall. The crown molding measures 2¼" wide with a ½" bevel and a ⅞" quarter-round ovalo.

The current west wall of this corridor was added at a later period as evidenced by the construction. At the ceiling, this west wall has been notched to fit around the crown molding of the north and south walls. These two crown moldings continue through the west wall into the closet for bedroom 113, a clear indication that the west wall was constructed after the crown molding had been installed.

The closet room has the same 3¼" wide varnished wood wall boards found in the corridor. The closet opening is cased with the typical painted wood boards measuring 3½" x ⅞".

Doors: There are four doorways in Room 110 and one cased opening. At the east wall there is a cased opening to Room 101. The door opening into Room 109 has been described in that room's section.

The doorway into Room 111 has a door constructed of vertical boards with two horizontal battens and a diagonal brace and measures 2'-8" x 6'-8" x 1¼".

The hardware for the door opening into Room 111 consists of two five-knuckle, 3½" high, steel, butt hinges. The hinge pins have rounded ends. The door is missing its handle and latch.

The door to Room 113 is constructed with 6½" wide painted wood vertical boards with a beveled edge and has two horizontal battens and diagonal brace. The horizontal battens measure 4¼" x 1¼" and the diagonal brace is 5½" x ⅞". Its overall measurements are 2'-8" x 6'-5½" x 1½".

The door opening into Room 113 has two five-knuckle, 3½" high, steel, butt-hinges. The hinge pins have a ball at both ends.

Unlike the other doors, the Type D-3 painted wood exterior door is a three paneled sash door with six lights above. This door measures 2'-8" x 6'-5" x 1¼" thick. In addition to the wood storm door, there is also a screen door at the south wall entrance. Like the exterior door, the Type S-2 screen door also has a different configuration compared to the other previously described screen doors. It has a simple stile and rail frame with horizontal support at the midsection which divides the door into two top and bottom screen panels. In the bottom panel, there is triangular shaped wood bracing at the upper corners and diagonally placed wood bracing at the bottom corners. Over the bottom screen panel, rabbit wire has been installed to protect the screen. This screen door is the same width and height as the storm door but is only ¾" thick.

The door to the exterior has two five-knuckle, 3" high, steel, butt hinges, its original knob and a Yale mortise lock. The hinge pins have rounded ends. Above the Yale lock is a later padlock.

The screen door has two 3" high, painted metal, spring hinges as well as an early, if not original, pull at the outside face.

The doors have 3½" x ⅞" plank-board casing.

Windows: There is one Type W-1 double-hung wood window and a Type W-4 bay, consisting of three painted wood double hung windows, along the south wall. The single double-hung sash window has six-over-six lights and measures 2'-10¼" x 4'-6". In the bay, the center double hung window has six-over-six lights and measures 2'-4½" x 3'-10", while the two flanking

windows are four-over-four lights and measure 1'-8½" x 3'-10".

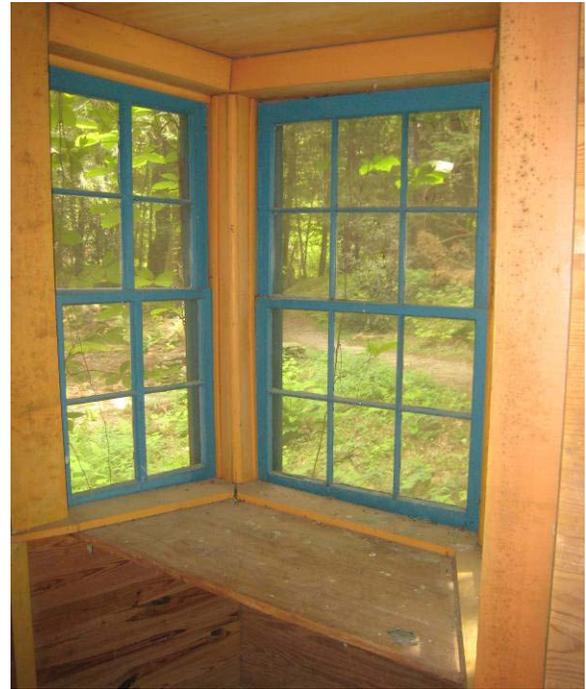


Figure C- 64. Bay window at south wall of Room 110.

The single double-hung window and bay opening have 3½" x ⅞" plank-board casing.

Ceiling: The ceiling is constructed with unfinished 4¼" wide tongue and groove wood boards that run parallel to the outside wall. The ceiling changes in height at the eastern side of the bay window, with the western portion being higher. The lower ceiling is 8'-7" above finished floor and the higher ceiling is 9'-2" above finished floor.

The closet room has the same 4¼" unfinished wood ceiling boards found in the corridor.

Finishes: The floor boards and 3¼" wall boards are varnished while the 4¼" ceiling and wall boards do not have a finish. The wood doors, window sash and their respective casings, with the exception of the bay window, are all painted.

Mechanical Systems: None present.

Electrical Systems: There is one switch with a plastic cover plate to the east of the entry door. There are three ceramic light socket bases at the ceiling. To the east of the ceiling height change, in the older building section, the two socket bases are 4" in diameter and have a ridge on top of the base. To the west of the ceiling height change, the light socket base is 3½" in diameter and has no ridge. All of the light socket bases are operated by a pull chain.

Plumbing Systems: None present.

Other Features: The closet has a painted wood shelf that spans the length of the back wall and is 1'-4½" deep by ¾" thick. Below the shelf is a ¼" diameter wood hanging rod.

The closet opening has the same 3½" x 7/8" plank-board casing that is found at the doors and windows.

Room 111

Room 111 the original bedroom of the west wing, has a rectangular floor plan that measures approximately 10'-0" x 11'-11½". The closet in the west wall added circa 1950 measures 2'-10" x 2'-4".

Flooring: The floor in the bedroom consists of alternating 2¼" and 3¼" varnished tongue-and-groove wood boards that run parallel to the outer wall in a southwest-to-northeast direction. The flooring appears to be original. The specie of flooring could not be visually identified.

There is a seam in the floor at the closet opening as well as at the bathroom doorway, the former west end of the wing. In the closet, the floor boards are all 3¼" wide. There is an aluminum threshold at the entry to Room 112.

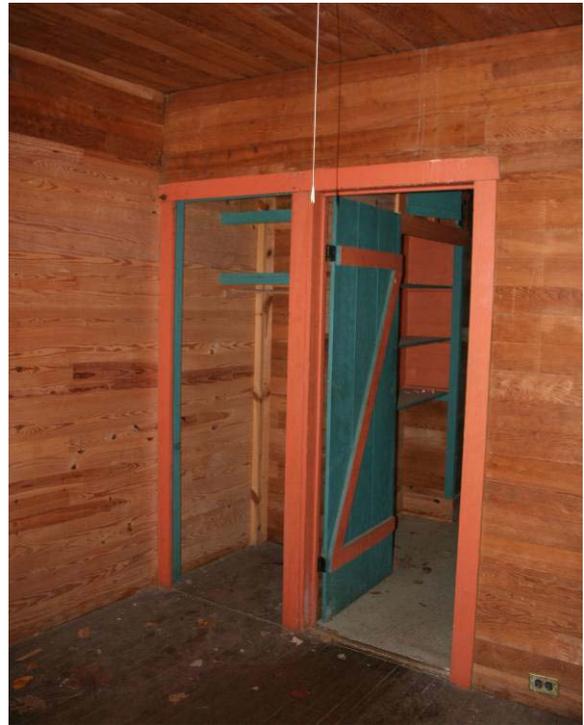


Figure C- 65. Room 111 looking toward southwest corner. Note seam in wood floor by closet and aluminum threshold at door to Room 112, the bathroom.

Walls: The walls in the bedroom and closet are covered with unfinished wood boards set horizontally. At the east, west, north and above the seam at the south wall, the boards are all 4¼" wide. Below the south wall seam, the boards are 3¼" wide.

In the closet, the south and north wall are 3¼" wide while the west wall has 4¼" wide boards.

Doors: There are two doorways in Room 111. One opens into the room from Room 110 and the other opens into Room 112. The door from Room 110 is described under the door section for that room. The doorway into Room 112 is constructed of vertical boards measuring 9¼" x 7/8" with two horizontal battens and a diagonal brace.

The hardware consists of two five-knuckle, 3" high, painted steel, butt hinges that have rounded heads at both ends of the pin.

There appears to have been a knob but it is now missing.

The doors and closet opening have 3½" x ⅞" plank-board casing.

Windows: There is one Type W-1 double-hung six-over-six wood window at the north wall. The window measures 2'-10¼" x 4'-6".

The window has 3½" x ⅞" plank-board casing, a painted wood sill and painted wood apron.

Ceiling: The ceiling for both the bedroom and closet consists of 4¼" wide unfinished boards that run parallel to the outside wall of the room. The bedroom ceiling is 8'-6" above finished floor. There is a hatch opening at the north central portion of the ceiling which exposes the roof framing above.

One can see through the hatch opening the original painted roof soffit that was covered over by the raised roof of the west wing addition.

Finishes: The floor is varnished while the doors, window sash, their respective casings and the shelving at the northeast corner are painted.

Mechanical Systems: None present.

Electrical Systems: There are two duplex wall outlets with brass cover plates, one at the east and west walls. At the ceiling, there is a ceramic light socket base which is 4½" in diameter, has a smooth base and a ridge on the socket.

Plumbing Systems: None present.

Other Features: There is a painted wood shelf at the northeast corner of the bedroom.

In the closet, there are two painted wood shelves that are made with the 3¼" wall board and are 1'-6" deep. Below the shelves is an unfinished wood hanging rod made of ⅞" quarter round molding.

Room 112

Room 112 is a rectangular-shaped bathroom that was added as part of the west wing addition. The room measures approximately 8'-11" x 9'-0".

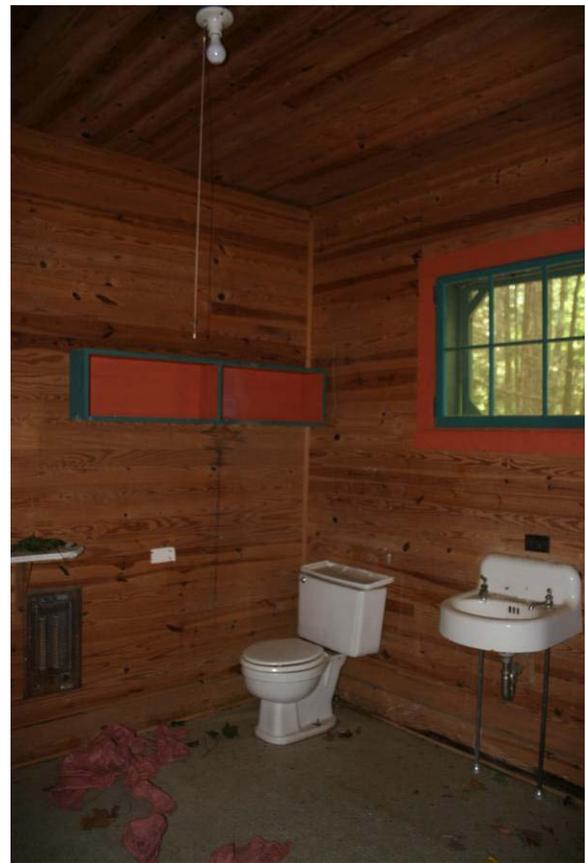


Figure C- 66. Room 112 looking toward northwest corner.

Flooring: The flooring consists of sheet vinyl with aluminum thresholds at the door openings. A wood floor is believed to be under the vinyl.

Walls: The walls are 3¼" wide unfinished wood boards set horizontally. There is the same 6½" high base board that is found in

Room 110 at all of the walls except for the northern portion of the east wall. The crown molding is likewise the same as in Room 110, and wraps all four walls.

At the south wall there is built-in shelving with a built-in cabinet above. The shelving opening is approximately 3'-4" wide by 1'-4" deep and is cased with a wood angle that is 2" x 2½".



Figure C- 67. Built in shelving with cabinet above at south wall of Room 112, the bathroom.

Doors: There are two doors opening into Room 112. The door from Room 111 was already described in that rooms door section. The door from Room 113 is constructed with 6½" x 1½" vertical boards with a beveled edge and has two horizontal battens and diagonal brace. The horizontal battens measure 4¼" x 1¼" and the diagonal 5½" x ⅞".

The door hardware consists of two five-knuckle, 3½" high, brass, butt hinges by Lawrence. The pin has a ball at both ends. The door also has an early, if not original, door knob with deadbolt above by Yale.

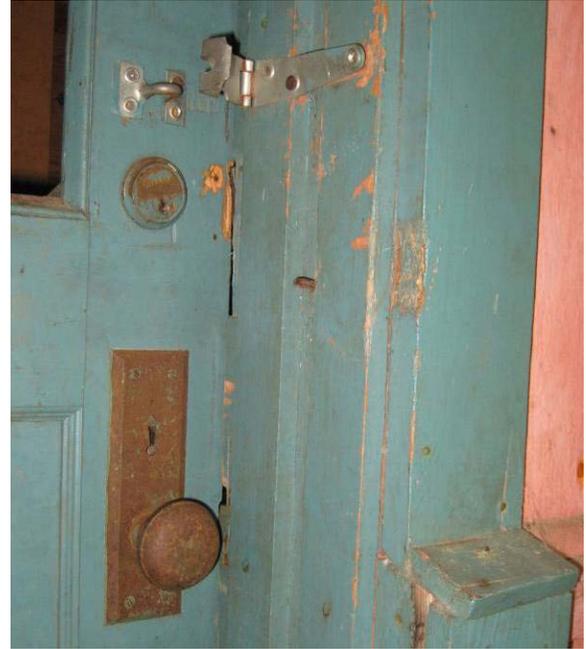


Figure C- 68. Early door knob and Yale deadbolt above at door leading to Room 113.



Figure C- 69. Brass butt hinge by Lawrence at door leading to Room 113.

The door has 3½" x ⅞" plank-board casing.

Windows: There is one Type W-2 six-over-six wood awning window at the north wall. The window measures 2'-4" x 2'-10".

The window has 3½" x 7/8" plank-board casing.

Ceiling: The ceiling is 9'-0" above the finished floor and constructed of 3¼" wide unfinished boards that run parallel to the outside wall of the room.

Finishes: The floor is varnished while the doors, window sash, their respective casings and the shelving at the west wall are painted.

Mechanical Systems: A "Ceilheat" 240 volt (1500 watt) air heater is located under the shelf on the west wall. Ceilheat doesn't appear to be in business anymore but was located in Knoxville, TN. The model number is 21 AB 15.



Figure C- 70. Wall heater in Room 112.

Electrical Systems: Along the north wall, there is a duplex wall outlet with a plastic cover plate. There is a ceramic light socket at the ceiling. The base is 4½" in diameter, has a smooth base and a ridge on the socket.

Plumbing Systems: There is a wall-mount lavatory and a flush tank toilet located along the north wall. The pedestal sink appears to be early, if not original to the addition, and measures 1'-4" from the front to back and 1'-

7" side to side. The original bathtub is missing.

Other Features: At the west wall there is a painted wood shelving unit that measures 4'-7" wide by 12" tall by 6½" deep.

Room 113

Room 113 is large rectangular-shaped bedroom with a closet at the east wall. This room was added as during the west wing expansion and measures approximately 14'-5" x 11'-11½" with the closet being 2'-9" x 2'-6".



Figure C- 71. Room 113 looking toward the southwest.

Flooring: The flooring consists of 3¼" wide pine boards which appears to have a yellowish varnish in the bedroom area only. The floor runs parallel to the outside wall.

Walls: The walls are 3¼" wide unfinished boards set horizontally. At the top and bottom of the all the bedroom walls are the same base and crown molding found in Room 110. There is no base or crown molding in the closet. On the east and west bedroom wall there are built-in shelving units that will be described under "Other Features".

Doors: There are three doors in Room 113. The doors from Rooms 110 and 112 have already been described under their respective room's door section.

The door opening into Room 113 from Room 114 is constructed with vertical wood boards that have beveled edges and has two horizontal battens and diagonal brace. The horizontal battens measure 4¾" x 7/8" and the diagonal is 5" x 7/8".

The door from 114 has two, brass, five-knuckle, 3" high, steel, butt hinges. The pin has a ball at both ends. The door also has an early, if not original, 4" high pull handle and latch above at the bedroom side of the door. A later deadbolt has been installed next to the pull.



Figure C- 72. Early pull handle and latch above on door to Room 114.

The door has 3½" x 7/8" plank-board casing.

Windows: There is one Type W-1 wood six-over-six double-hung window at the north wall. The window measures 2'-10½" x 4'-6¼".

At the west wall, there is a Type W-4 bay which has three wood double-hung windows. The central double-hung window measures 2'-4¾" x 3'-9¾", the north window is 1'-8½" x 3'-9¾" and the south

window is 1'-6¾" x 3'-9¾". The bay window has a curved unfinished wood desk with tacks at the edge indicating it had a fabric skirt.

The north wall window has 3½" x 7/8" plank-board casing. At the bay window, there is a painted wood angle that is used to frame the bay opening and measures 2" x 2½".

Ceiling: The ceiling is 9'-0" above the finished floor and constructed of 3¼" wide unfinished boards that run parallel to the outside wall of the room.

Finishes: The bedroom floor has a yellowish varnish while the doors, window sash, their respective casings and shelving are painted.

Mechanical Systems: None present.

Electrical Systems: There are four duplex wall outlets with plastic cover plates in Room 113, two at the north wall, one at the south and one at the window bay. At the ceiling, there is one ceramic light socket base which is 4½" in diameter and has a single outlet. The light socket is operated by a pull chain.

Plumbing Systems: None present.

Other Features: At the east and west wall there are built-in wood shelving units with a wood frame. The shelving at the west wall measures 2'-0" high by 2'-10" wide and the unit at the east wall measures 2'-0" high by 3'-8" wide.

In the closet, there are two wood shelves that are made with the 3¼" wall board and are 1'-6" deep. Below the shelves is an unfinished wood hanging rod made of 7/8" quarter round molding.

Room 114

Room 114 is a rectangular-shaped storage space that is accessed from Room 113.

The room was added with the west wing addition. The storage space measures 3'-4½" x 8'-9¼".



Figure C- 73. Looking into Room 114.

Flooring: The flooring consists of 3¼" wide unfinished pine boards. The floor runs parallel to the outside wall.

Walls: The walls are 3¼" wide unfinished boards set horizontally. The same crown molding found in Room 110, is located along the north, south and west walls. There are no base boards. As mentioned in Room 110's *Wall* section, the east wall was cut-to-fit around the crown molding and may have been a late construction modification.

Doors: There is one door in Room 114 that was described in Room 113's door section.

The door has 3½" x 7⁄8" plank-board casing.

Windows: There is one Type W-1 wood six-over-six double-hung window at the south wall. The window measures 2'-10½" x 4'-6¼".

Ceiling: The ceiling is constructed of 3¼" wide unfinished wood boards that run parallel to the outside wall of the room.

Finishes: The wood window sash, window casing and door casing are all painted.

Mechanical Systems: None present.

Electrical Systems: There is one 3¾" diameter ceramic light socket at the ceiling which has a smooth base with vertical ridges on the socket.

Plumbing Systems: None present.

Other Features: At the east and west walls there are unfinished wood stacked shelves. The shelves at the east side are 2'-5½" deep and those at the west side are 2'-5" deep.

Utility Systems

Cooling & Heating: As with the other buildings of the Elkmont community, the cool crisp summer climate was the draw to this mountain vacation community. Natural ventilation was a key element to maximizing the effect. Therefore, the choice of a shady location was critical, as was placement near the cool water of a mountain creek on a raised location with orientation to maximize air circulation. Operable windows and screened porches were critical to capturing the breezes for interior circulation. Gable vents, diamond-pattern cut outs at the east and west ends of the cabin, cool the attic spaces. Outdoor open rooms of patios and decks also were also important to mountain life.

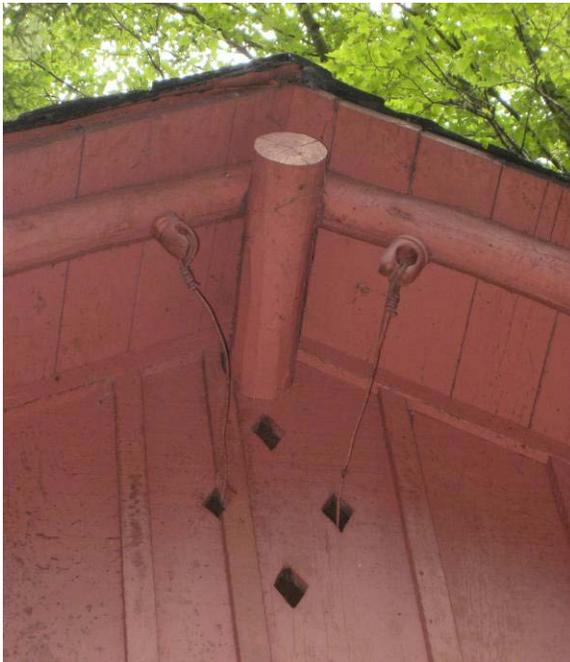


Figure C-74. Diamond-pattern gable vent and electrical supply lines.

If any modification to temperature was needed from late spring through early fall occupancy, it was for heat. Initially, the principal heat for occupant comfort apparently came from the Pavilion fireplace.

There is evidence of an early utility chimney as well. Along the west wall of the Kitchen 109 a ceiling patch is in place (see *Figure C-24*). If there was a chimney, now removed, it probably was mounted on a wall shelf and provided a flue for a wood-burning cook stove.

Two wall-mounted electric heaters are found in the two bathrooms (see *Figure C-69*). They appear to date to c. 1950. The manufacturer is Ceilheat. The model is 21AB15 with 240v and 1500 w.

There is also an added utility brick chimney, still in place, at the intersection of the west wing with the Screened Porch Extension (see *Figure C-23*). There is a 6" diameter clay flue liner that opens into the ground

floor room. This flue probably vented a wood stove for heating this small room.

Electrical Service: Overhead electrical service, now disconnected, was brought to a meter and disconnect at the east end of the east wing. The electrical meter remains, attached near the south end of the east wall (See *Figure C-9*). Two ceramic eyes for support cables remain at the center of the gable along the top of the wall. Remnants of the cut supply lines still extend from the gable vent, the point of entry into the east wing attic.

An interior panel box for fuses, apparently the original, is located near the meter on the north wall of the East Wing Hall 102 (see *Figure C-48*).

The absence of an exterior light at the front doorway, a high priority site for lighting, suggests that electrical service may have come well after initial construction, perhaps in the late 1940s, after the Depression and the war, as happened in many of the mountain summer places. The fuse box appears to date to about that period. In contrast, the wall-mounted ceramic fixtures and two-wire, exterior wiring along the north wall of the east wing for lighting the North Patio, could date to decades before. Or, these ceramic wire holders and fixtures may simply be units that were still available for installation after the war. This exterior lighting was supplemented with two sets of flood lights, at the northeast corner of the Screened Porch and the northeast corner of the east wing; these lighting fixtures were popular in the 1960s and 1970s.

The other exterior lighting is provided by fixtures associated with the period of expansion. A pair of wall-mounted c. 1950 fixtures flank the secondary entrance on the south elevation of the west wing addition. One fixture, now missing but probably the same as at the west wing extension entrance,

was on the east side of the doorway leading onto the Screened Porch Addition. Inside, metal flexible conduit provided power to a chandelier hung at the bottom of the bottom chord of the middle truss in the center of the Pavilion. There is no record of this fixture. Wall mounted fixtures are also missing from the east wing bathroom and hall. Including those on the north exterior wall of the east wing, there are seven types of ceramic, ceiling-mounted, light fixtures still remaining.



Figure C- 75. Wall-mounted c. 1950s pendant light fixture at west wing addition south entrance.

Water Supply: Galvanized pipes supplied water apparently from the earliest occupancy. Those pipes are still in place. Their condition is unknown.

Waste Disposal: Cast iron waste pipes remain in place beneath the house. Their condition is unknown.

Plumbing: The cabin contains two bathrooms and a kitchen. The kitchen retains its double-bowl sink with fixtures. The two bathrooms retain their toilets and lavatories with fixtures; the bathtubs are missing from both.

Summary of Conditions

This is a thoughtful, attractive and well-executed design for a mountain cabin. The

quality of materials is likewise high and the overall condition is good.

There are some issues that need to be addressed. Certainly, these electrical and plumbing lines have been out of service and should not be trusted; a complete replacement of both will be necessary if these services are to be available again.

The runoff around the house, especially along the north side of the west wing, should be corrected to alleviate the erosion that has undermined and continues to threaten the foundation supports.

Additional post and beam support have been added over the years to the long joist spans of the two wings. The current configuration is probably adequate for the original residential use. However, if live loading is to be dramatically increased, additional mid-span support may be warranted for the floor joists.

Further, there are instances of rot associated with rainwater runoff from the roofs, especially obvious at the front doorway and associated siding.

In formulating future maintenance and preservation phases, it will be important to keep in mind the interplay of interior cabin rooms with outdoor spaces and site features. These interrelationships are critical to understanding and appreciating the complexity and sophistication of the design. At this property, it is especially important to coordinate preservation efforts that deal with both the building and its site.

PART II: TREATMENT AND USE

A. ULTIMATE TREATMENT & USE

Recommended Ultimate Treatment

The park's 1982 General Management Plan (GMP) called for the cessation of care for the buildings of Elkmont. Subsequent listing of the Elkmont Historic District in the National Register of Historic Places led to a reconsideration of those properties and the issuance in late 2008 of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA.) This MOA provides for the retaining of nineteen buildings in the Elkmont Historic District, including the Spence Cabin.

In regards to the Spence Cabin, the agreement further specifies the appropriate treatment and intended use, stating "the Spence Cabin will be rehabilitated for visitor day use." Park personnel plan to use the building for day rentals to the public.

With these provisions in mind and given the abundance of sound building fabric that remains dating from multiple building campaigns can be dated only broadly to the middle decades of the twentieth century, and tempered with the general absence of collected iconographic and documentary sources and oral traditions which might clarify the building's evolution, rehabilitation is a sound choice for treatment. By choosing rehabilitation, the majority of existing building fabric is retained and is available for later reassessment of treatment options as missing gaps of information become known.

Accordingly, the Recommended Ultimate Treatment includes rehabilitating the exterior and interior to current

appearances in good repair. It is further recommended that for its use as a public rental facility a unisex, handicapped-accessible restroom be located in the west restroom (Room 112) with connection through the adjoining bedroom (Room 111) to the west hall (Room 110.) Further, limit food preparation to those of a warming kitchen located in the current kitchen (Room 109).

This approach would have the following advantages:

- Enhances public benefit by retaining and preserving a contributing property of a National Register historic district.
- Enhances public education of an important epoch of park history by presenting the building itself as an important cultural resource while using its interior spaces to both interpret the building and house interpretive displays.
- Broadens the public's educational experience by retaining character-defining architectural features dating over a long span of the building's history.
- Enhances the visitor's experience by broadening the possibilities for use through private rentals and a rehabilitated interior.
- By rehabilitation, allows the introduction of modern conveniences, such as kitchen

- appliances, while retaining the character-defining historic features.
-And, in the current absence of evidence of missing early designs, such as lighting fixtures, provides flexibility in the design of replacements.
- By converting the larger of the two bathrooms to a unisex, handicapped-accessible public restroom, limits intrusion into other historic rooms which instead are free to be interpreted.
- Retains the smaller second bathroom for preservation and interpretation while also potentially serving as a second restroom though non-handicapped accessible.
- By limiting kitchen operations to that of a warming kitchen, minimizes the use of heat and subsequently minimizes the potential for damages from fire.
- ...and minimizes the physical and visual intrusion of venting and exhaust systems.
- By preserving the original kitchen retains its many distinctive early features for interpretation.
- By retaining kitchen functions in the original kitchen, keeps the activities of food delivery and preparation to the area conveniently adjoining delivery (the secondary entrance on the north elevation.)
- ...and conveniently adjoining the dining room.
- By selecting a late exterior restoration date, retains flexibility for future park decisions regarding treatment and interpretation to coincide with the results of additional research and investigation.
- Constitutes very cost-effective treatments of the exterior and interior.

This approach would have the following disadvantages:

- Increases the deterioration of historic building fabric through the increased occupancy and potentially excessive activities of public rentals.
- Increases the risk of damage to historic building fabric by keeping operational plumbing and electrical systems.

B. REQUIREMENTS FOR TREATMENT

The General Management Plan (GMP) for the Great Smoky Mountains National Park was prepared in 1982. That document states in part, "...leases for approximately 50 structures occupied by the Elkmont Preservation Committee (cabins and the Wonderland Hotel) will expire in 1992, and four remaining leases will expire in 2001. None of these leases will be extended, and the structures are proposed for removal on termination of the leases. Building sites will be returned to a natural state."

Subsequent to the preparation of the GMP, the Elkmont Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places and the proscribed GMP actions for this district were determined to constitute adverse effects. Resolution was reached and in late December, 2008 a Memorandum of Agreement was circulated for signing by representatives of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the National Park Service, the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Officer and other parties. The Memorandum of Agreement states "...the Spence Cabin will be rehabilitated for visitor day use."

Treatment of the building and site are to be guided by *The Secretary of Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects*, the Americans with Disability Act, and the International Building Code. Threats to public life, safety and welfare are to be addressed; however, because this is an historic building, alternatives to full legislative and code compliance are recommended where compliance would needlessly compromise the integrity of the historic building.

C. ALTERNATIVES FOR TREATMENT

In addition to the Recommended Ultimate Treatment discussed in Section I.A above, an alternative treatment is discussed below.

Alternative #1: Rehabilitate the exterior and interior to retain their current appearances in good repair. Convert the west bathroom (Room 112) to a unisex handicapped-accessible restroom with new connection directly with the west hall (Room 110.) Limit food preparation to those of a warming kitchen and locate in the preserved current kitchen (Room 109.)

This approach would have the following advantages:

- Enhances public benefit by retaining and preserving a contributing property of a National Register historic district.
- Enhances public education of an important epoch of park history by presenting the building itself as an important cultural resource while using its interior spaces to both interpret the building and house interpretive displays.
- Broadens the public's educational experience by retaining character-defining architectural features dating over a long span of the building's history.
- Enhances the visitor's experience by broadening the possibilities for use through private rentals and a rehabilitated interior.
- By rehabilitation, allows the introduction of modern conveniences, such as kitchen appliances, while retaining the character-defining historic features.
-And, in the current absence of evidence of missing early designs, such as lighting fixtures, provides flexibility in the design of replacements.
- By converting the larger of the two bathrooms to a unisex, handicapped-accessible public restroom, limits intrusion into most other historic spaces which instead are free to be interpreted.
- By removing the bathroom linen closet and west hall closet, provides direct connection between the handicapped-accessible restroom and the west hall.
- Retains the smaller second bathroom for preservation and interpretation while also potentially serving as a second restroom though non-handicapped accessible.
- By limiting kitchen operations to that of a warming kitchen, minimizes the use of heat and subsequently minimizes the potential for damages from fire.
- ...and minimizes the physical and visual intrusion of venting and exhaust systems.
- By preserving the original kitchen, retains its many distinctive early features for interpretation.
- By retaining kitchen functions in the original kitchen, keeps the activities

of food delivery and preparation to the area conveniently adjoining delivery (the secondary entrance on the north elevation.)

- ...and conveniently adjoining the dining room.
- By selecting a late exterior restoration date, retains flexibility for future park decisions regarding treatment and interpretation to coincide with the results of additional research and investigation.
- Constitutes very cost-effective treatments of the exterior and interior.

This approach would have the following disadvantages:

- Increases the deterioration of historic building fabric through the increased occupancy and potentially excessive activities of public rentals.
- Increases the risk of damage to historic building fabric by keeping operational plumbing and electrical systems.
- Removes significant character-defining elements of the bathroom linen closet and west hall closet.
- Requires additional repairs to dismantled areas and construction of a doorway between the restroom and west hall.
- The cased doorway of the west hall closet does not provide an increase in door width for path of travel unless it too is demolished and rebuilt at a larger size.

D. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Recommended Ultimate Treatment for the Spence Cabin includes the rehabilitation of both the exterior and the interior.

For the purpose of providing maximum flexibility for future treatment and interpretation, it is further recommended that a very conservative approach be taken in retaining in place even the small and apparently minor character-defining features.

Actions to Achieve Recommended Ultimate Treatment:

To achieve the Recommended Ultimate Treatment, the following actions should be taken:

- Perform archaeological clearance of areas to be impacted by site improvements.
- Stabilize creek bank and establish positive drainage away from Spence Cabin site, especially along the north side of the west wing where erosion is pronounced.
- Stabilize/reconstruct portions of the damaged masonry walls at grade level rooms.
- In making weather-tight the protective exterior envelope of the house, replace the roofs.
- ...Repair, make tight and repaint the exterior siding .
- ...Repair, reglaze and repaint exterior door units, window units and window shutters.
- Restore porches and stairs.
- Integrate new code-compliant elements, such as additional handrails at stairs and porches, into the existing design to improve occupant safety.
- Provide for accessibility by the handicapped to the first floor.
- Replace missing features in accordance with evidence, such as the strap-handle latches for interior doors based on surviving example in Room 103.
- In the west wing of the cabin, where existing bathroom is largest (Room 112) and door widths through adjoining room is widest (Room 111), create a handicapped-accessible restroom/entry room. Record, label, remove and store the non-code compliant fixtures of the west bathroom (Room 112). Install fixtures to better achieve accessibility by the handicapped.
- ...and to better accommodate wheelchairs, record, label and store door and doorstops from doorway between west bathroom (Room 112) and adjoining bedroom (Room 111).
- Preserve in place significant character-defining features of the kitchen, such as cabinets, and add modern appliances to accommodate its new use as a warming kitchen.
- Redesign and install a new electrical system to accommodate the building's projected use.

- Redesign and install a new plumbing system to accommodate the building's projected use.
- Install fire and intrusion detection systems.

Other recommendations include:

- Perform analyses of exterior and interior paint and finishes for reference in developing park interpretive programs.
- Prepare a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) given the richness of site features. Incorporate results into park interpretive programs. Repair and preserve important character-defining features.

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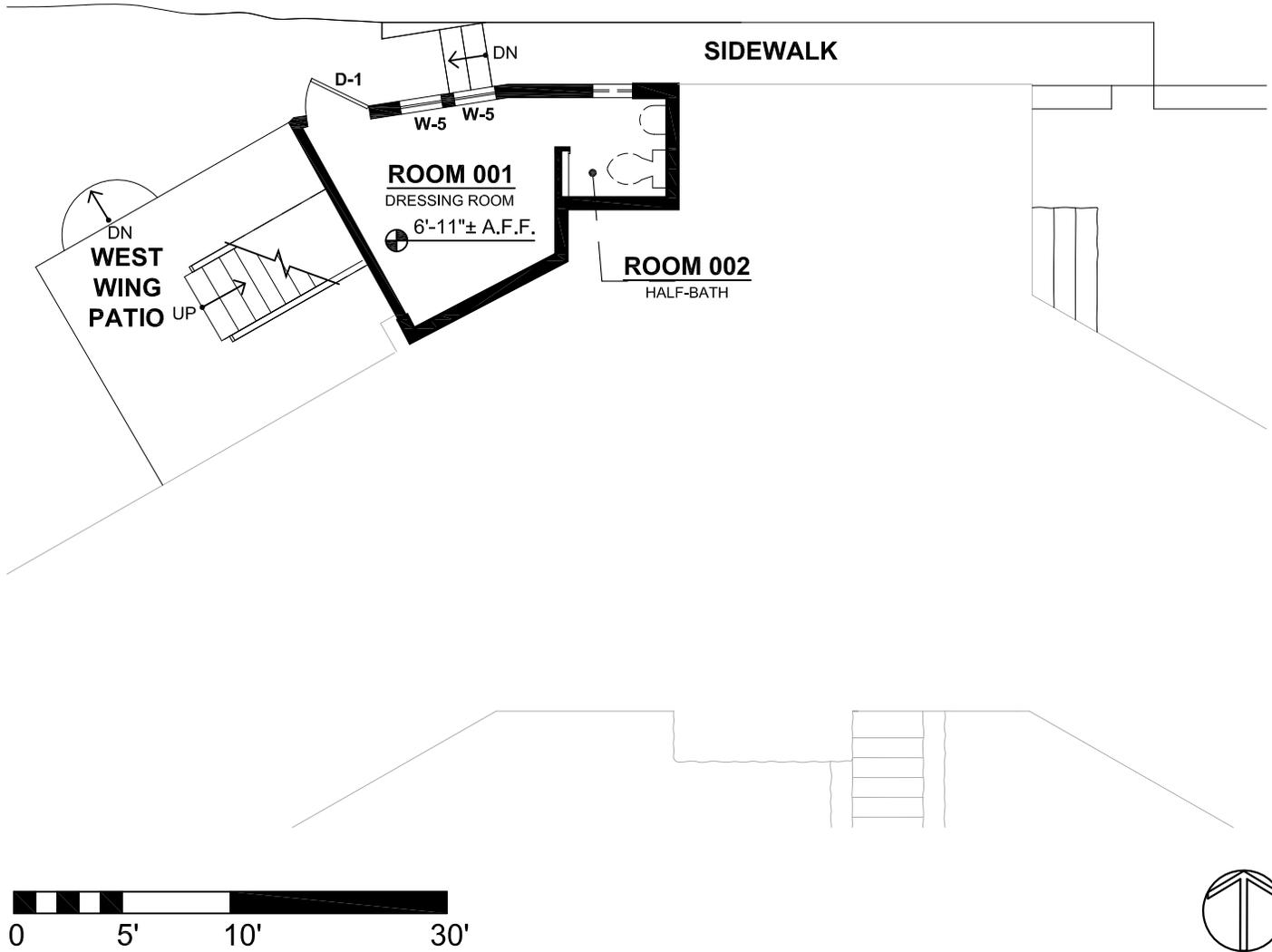
APPENDIX A

2008 AS-FOUND DRAWINGS

1. Grade Level Rooms
2. First Floor Plan

LEGEND:

- D-# STORM DOOR TYPE D-# (REFER TO *DOORWAYS* UNDER SECTION "EXTERIOR FEATURES (HOUSE)")
- S-# SCREEN DOOR TYPE S-# (REFER TO *DOORWAYS* UNDER SECTION "EXTERIOR FEATURES (HOUSE)")
- W-# WINDOW TYPE W-1(S=SHUTTER) (REFER TO *WINDOWS* UNDER SECTION "EXTERIOR FEATURES (HOUSE)")



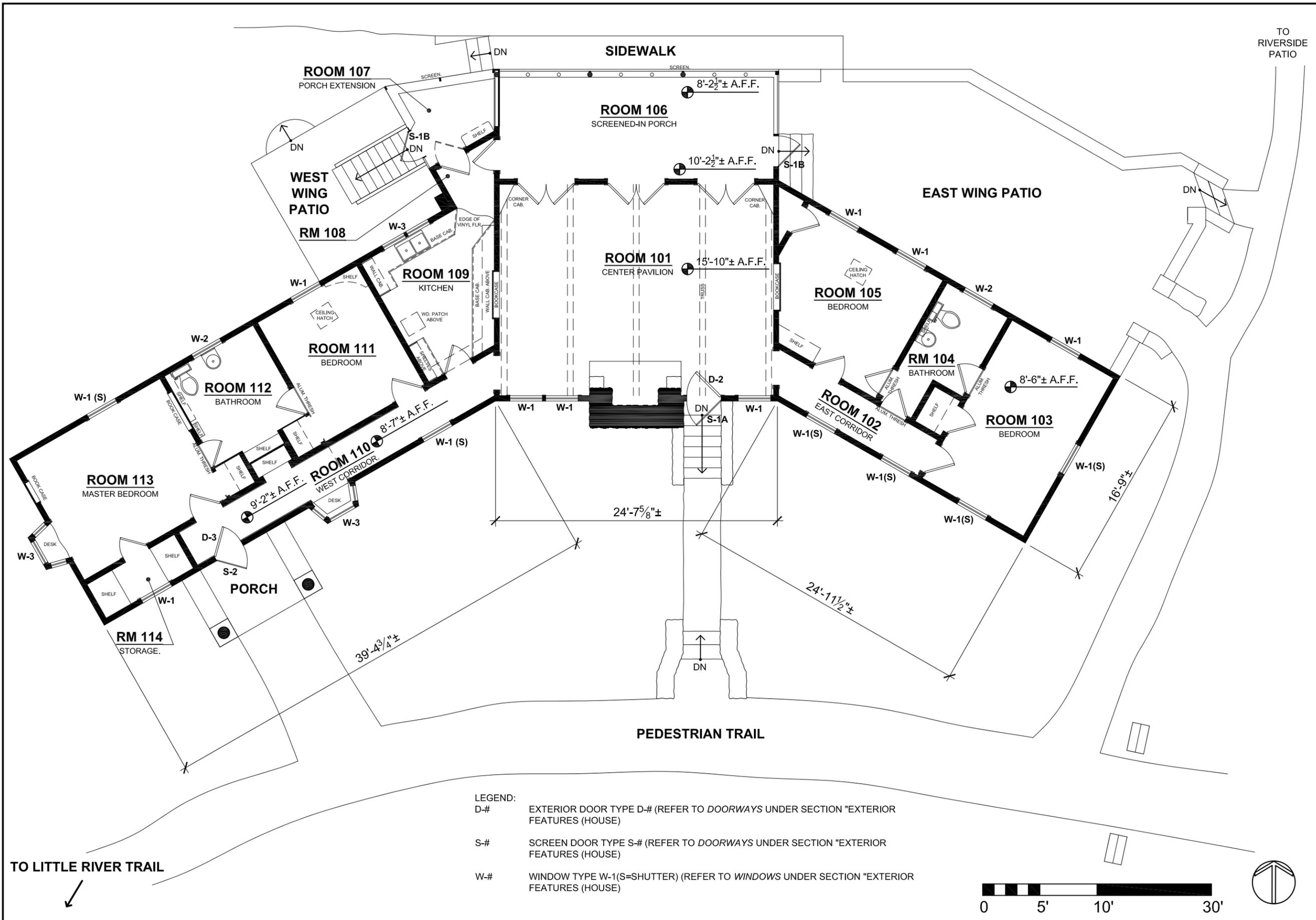
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SPENCE CABIN
GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK
SERVIER COUNTY, TN
EXISTING GROUND FLR. PLAN

JOB #:	0809
DATE:	FEBRUARY 2009
DRAWN BY:	MDK
SCALE:	1/8" = 1'-0"

SHEET #:

1



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SPENCE CABIN
GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK
SERVIER COUNTY, TN
EXISTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN

JOB #:	0809
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DRAWN BY:	MDK
SCALE:	1/8" = 1'-0"
REVISIONS:	

SHEET #:
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