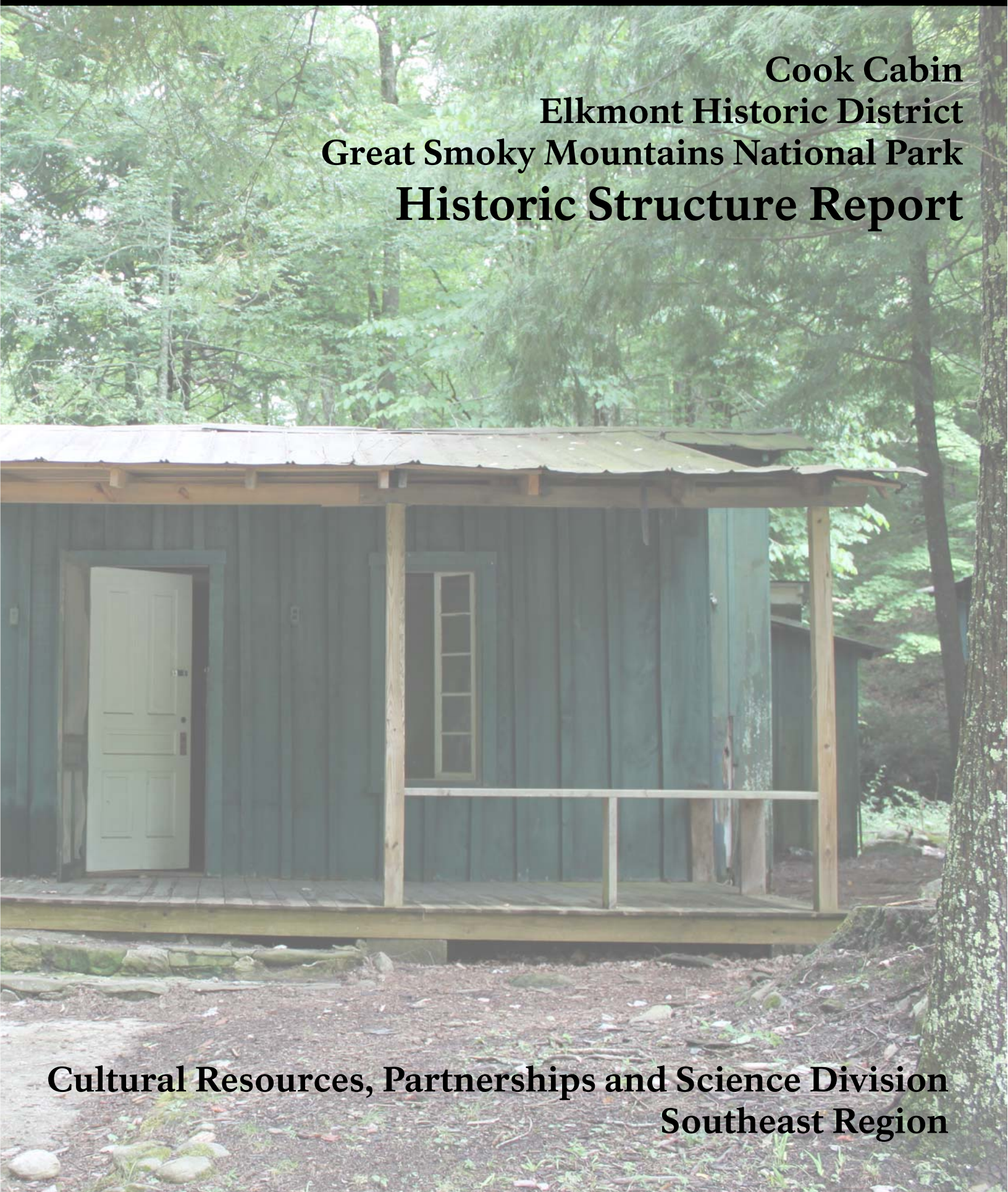
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Elkmont Historic District
Great Smoky Mountains National Park



Cook Cabin
Elkmont Historic District
Great Smoky Mountains National Park
Historic Structure Report

Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science Division
Southeast Region

Cook Cabin

Elkmont Historic District

Great Smoky Mountains National Park

Historic Structure Report

March 2016
Prepared by
The Jaeger Company

Under the direction of
National Park Service
Southeast Regional Office
Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science Division

The report presented here exists in two formats. A printed version is available for study at the park, the Southeastern Regional Office of the National Park Service, and at a variety of other repositories. For more widespread access, this report also exists in a web-based format through Integrated Resource Management Applications (IRMA). Please visit www.irma.nps.gov for more information.

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About the cover: View of the Cook Cabin, 2015

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Historic Structure Report

Approved By : _____ 3/22/16
Superintendent, Great Smoky Mountains National Park — Date

Recommended By : _____ 4/12/16
Chief, Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science Division, Southeast Region — Date

Recommended By : _____ 4/14/16
Deputy Regional Director, Southeast Region — Date

Approved By : _____ 4/16/16
Regional Director, Southeast Region — Date

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Foreword

We are pleased to make available this Historic Structure Report, part of our ongoing effort to provide comprehensive documentation for the historic structures and cultural landscapes of National Park Service units in the Southeast Region. A number of individuals contributed to the successful completion of this work, but we would particularly like to thank the Project Team who authored the report. The authors would like to thank the staff at the Great Smoky Mountains National Park who assisted with the project, including Superintendent Cassius Cash, Park Cultural Resource Program Manager Dianne Flaugh, and the Park staff who assisted with the inspections of the Elkmont Historic District cabins and their environs. Additional thanks to Historical Architect Danita Brown, AIA of the Southeast Regional Office for her assistance. We hope that this study will prove valuable to park management in ongoing efforts to preserve the buildings and to everyone in understanding and interpreting these unique resources.

Dan Scheidt, Chief
Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science Division
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2016

Management Summary

Project Team

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Executive Summary

Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this historic structure report (HSR) is to document the construction history and current condition of the Cook Cabin in the Elkmont Historic District of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and to provide recommendations for the building's treatment and use. This HSR will guide the National Park Service in the stewardship of this historic resource.

The report includes *Part I: Developmental History* and *Part II: Treatment and Use*. Part I has a brief historical context of Elkmont's development into a summer resort community, known historical information about the Cook Cabin's construction and owners, and transfer of the property to the National Park Service with the establishment of the national park. A chronology of the cabin's physical development and use provides information on the building's original core as well as how the building changed and expanded over time. This information derives largely from physical investigations with the addition of historical documentation. A current physical description based on building investigation and assessment using non-destructive methods provides a systematic accounting of all features, materials, and spaces. A list of character-defining features and a summary assessment of the building's current condition are also included. Part II provides recommendations for the treatment and use of the Cook Cabin.

A bibliography documents all sources of information utilized in the report. An appendix contains existing condition scaled drawings of the site plan, foundation plan, floor plan, and roof plan.

Historical Overview

The small community of Elkmont in the Smoky Mountains became a summer resort destination during the late nineteenth century. Affluent city dwellers, pursuing health benefits from the cleaner mountain environment as well as the enjoyment of scenic beauty, traveled to the area to spend weekends and entire summer seasons. The timber in the mountains also attracted lumber companies, including the Little River Lumber Company. The company cut timber in the area from 1901 to 1940, transporting it to market by railroad. The railroad also provided transportation for many of the recreational visitors to Elkmont during the 1910s and 1920s, after which improved roads allowed visitors to drive there.

In 1910, the Little River Lumber Company deeded fifty acres to the Appalachian Club for a clubhouse and cabins. Formed in Knoxville as a businessman's hunting and fishing club, the Appalachian Club allotted parcels to members for summer cabins. The majority of cabins in the Appalachian Club area date from about 1910 to 1925. The Cook Cabin was constructed in the Daisy Town area of the Appalachian Club by 1913. The Appalachian Club transferred the property, known as Lot No. 9, to William Thomas Kennedy in 1919. Kennedy was involved in the establishment and operation of wholesale dry goods businesses in Knoxville.

With the establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the Cook Cabin was transferred to the National Park Service in 1933, with the understanding that the Kennedy family would continue to use the cabin through a lease. The cabin remained in the Kennedy family into the 1970s; William's daughter Kathleen Kennedy Read was the lease holder in 1976. By 1992, when the majority of Elkmont leases expired, the cabin was leased by the Cook family, which may have been the family of Francina Cook, the wife of William's son Willoughby. The cabin has remained vacant since that time.

Statement of Significance

The Cook Cabin was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing building within the Elkmont Historic District in 1994. Elkmont is significant as perhaps the last remaining example in the Smoky Mountains of east Tennessee of a summer resort community consisting of a clubhouse, hotel, and individual cabins. The buildings and their associated landscapes at Elkmont are significant for their use of readily available materials such as fieldstone and locally milled lumber that reflected characteristics of the Craftsman and Rustic architectural movements of the early twentieth century. The Cook Cabin is also considered a contributing building in the revised draft National Register nomination for the Daisy Town Community Historic District prepared in 2010, which includes the Appalachian Clubhouse

and adjacent Daisy Town core section of Elkmont. The cabin is a good example of the type of summer resort cabin constructed at Elkmont during the 1910s and 1920s growth of the Appalachian Club community.

Cultural Resource Management

In 1982, the GRSM General Management Plan (GMP) called for the removal of all buildings at Elkmont under private lease upon the expiration of those leases and for building sites to be returned to a natural state. In 1993, a number of buildings within Elkmont were determined eligible for the National Register, and in 1994, the Elkmont Historic District was listed in the National Register, with 49 of the 74 remaining buildings considered contributing. The Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) determined that the action of removing all Elkmont buildings would constitute an adverse effect.

An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and GMP Amendment was initiated to investigate alternatives to complete removal of all buildings at Elkmont and to amend the 1982 plan. The final EIS and amendment and a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) were issued in 2009 to implement Alternative C that stipulated that eighteen contributing and one noncontributing buildings and their associated cultural landscapes within the historic district be retained, including the Appalachian Clubhouse and sixteen cabins and associated structures within the Daisy Town core area. The exteriors of the sixteen buildings and the clubhouse are designated to be restored and interiors rehabilitated/preserved. Historic structure reports are to be prepared for each of the buildings. An ongoing Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) effort will document the cultural landscapes.

Project Methodology

The scope of work for this HSR defined the required level of historical research, building investigation, and documentation as “limited”. Research was to be conducted in readily available published sources and in documentary sources easily accessible and of high yield, with most research being within the park’s archives. Readily available persons might be interviewed to answer specific questions. Building investigation was directed to be “non-destructive”.

The initial site visit for this project was conducted in July 2015 and included a project kick-off meeting with NPS staff. Documentation of the cabin began with field drawings of the existing floor plan, notes about exterior and interior materials and architectural features, and digital photographs. Research was conducted at GRSM Archives with the help of Archives staff to obtain all available information from archive documents. SERO staff provided available NPS documents that provided historic context of the Elkmont area, documentation to date of the structures at Elkmont, and environmental documents that are guiding the area’s preservation.

A preliminary existing floor plan based on the field drawings was produced in AutoCAD by The Jaeger Company staff in order to provide a base plan for additional field work. A second site visit was conducted in August 2015 for the purposes of more thorough building investigation, including understanding of construction techniques and building development, complete measurements for the existing floor plan, and additional digital photographs. Recordation of features for a site plan, foundation plan, and roof plan was also conducted during this site visit.

Research was conducted online in readily available sources to search for historic photos and other relevant information about Elkmont buildings. These sources included the McClung Historical Collection at the Knox County Public Library, the Tennessee State Library and Archives, the Chronicling America newspaper collection at the Library of Congress, and the University of Tennessee at Knoxville Library. GRSM summer intern Jessica McCausland conducted research on the family associated with the Cook Cabin. From this research, she compiled a history of the Kennedy family for use with this HSR as well as a list of known family members. Contact information for Kennedy family members was not readily available; therefore, no family members were interviewed.

An additional site visit was made at the beginning of October 2015 to complete the recordation of all materials, features, and spaces for the physical description and for the assessment of the building’s existing condition. Additional digital photographs

of details and features were made as needed.

Summary of Findings

The original main core of the Cook Cabin was constructed by 1913 and probably consisted of four rooms covered with the side-gabled roof as well as front and rear porches. The 1931 description of the cabin described it as an eight-room box house with a porch on two sides and a bath. Based on this description, additions had been made to the house by 1931, bringing the house close to its current configuration. The front shed-roofed porch may have extended along both the front and north side elevations by this time.

Alterations to the floor plan and extensions of rooms also occurred over the years. The front living room appears to have been previously subdivided into two rooms; the partition was removed at some point to create a larger living space. The rooms directly behind the living room to the east were both expanded. Rooms 107 and 108 are clearly additions with separate shed roofs from the remainder of the house.

The Cook Cabin is in overall fair condition, largely due to moisture entry into the house. Moisture entry is the biggest threat to the building's physical condition. The shed roofs in particular have failed in several locations, and moisture is causing deterioration of building materials. The structural integrity of the cabin's foundation and floor structure overall appears to be sound in most locations, particularly in the main core. The close proximity of the floor structure to grade level along the south side elevation is cause for concern. Specific areas of concern include the wall and roof junctions of Rooms 106 and 107 and the shed roofs of Rooms 104 and 109.

Recommended Treatment and Use

The recommended treatment for the Cook Cabin is preservation of both the exterior and interior features, materials, and spaces as they currently exist and repair of features and materials as needed to return the building to a weathertight and safe condition. Cultural landscape features associated with the cabin should also be preserved with stabilization and repair as needed. Preservation and repair of the Cook Cabin and its landscape will provide a safe environment for park visitors to experience and understand the cabin and its history.

Administrative Data

Locational Data

Building Name: Cook Cabin

Location: Elkmont Historic District
Great Smoky Mountains National Park

County: Sevier County

State: Tennessee

Related NPS Studies

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Real Property Information

Acquisition Date: July 14, 1933

LCS ID: 501562

Size Information

Cook Cabin

Total Floor Area: 1,394 sq. ft.

Roof Area: 1,732 sq. ft.

Number of Stories: 1

Number of Rooms: 10

Number of Bathrooms: 2

Cultural Resource Data

National Register Status: The Cook Cabin was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on March 22, 1994 as a contributing resource in a Supplemental Listing Record within the Elkmont Historic District.

Proposed Treatment

The proposed treatment for the Cook Cabin is preservation and repair of its exterior and interior as well as its cultural landscape.

Part I - Developmental History

Historical Background and Context

Elkmont

Elkmont is located in the southwest section of Sevier County, Tennessee, within the boundaries of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The small community of Elkmont and the surrounding Smoky Mountains became a desired summer destination for city dwellers escaping from urban life to the healthier mountain climate during the late nineteenth century. (*Figure 1)* As early as 1885, the *Pulaski Citizen* newspaper was commenting on families spending time at Elkmont.

> Families are moving on Elkmont in caravans. All available cabins have been rented and demands for as many more. Elkmont is now quite a town and plenty of people and good society is assured every summer, as the houses are owned by different individuals.[1]

The Little River Lumber Company began buying land in east Tennessee for cutting mountain timber in 1901 and established the Little River Railroad Company in order to transfer the timber to market. By 1908 the railroad had expanded into Sevier County, and the company created a lumber camp for its workers at Elkmont. To serve the needs of mountain visitors, the railroad added an observation car for passengers and by 1909 began daily train service from Knoxville to Elkmont. (*Figure 2)* The lumber company promoted the development of cut-over land, and in 1910 deeded approximately 50 acres along Jakes Creek at Elkmont to the Appalachian Club to construct a clubhouse and the right to construct summer cottages.

The Appalachian Club was formed as a Knoxville-based social club for businessmen. In 1919, the

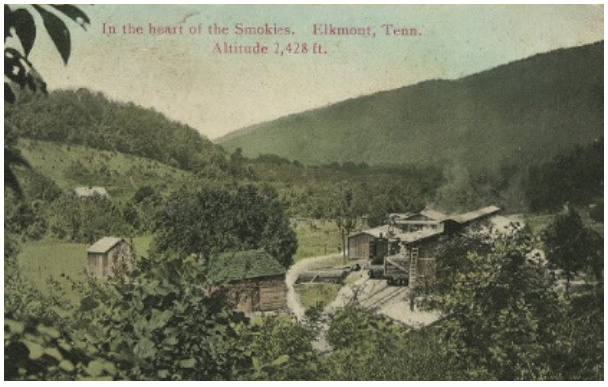

Figure 1: 1912 Elkmont postcard (University of Tennessee Library).

Figure 2: Little River Railroad Company train to Elkmont (McClung Historical Collection).

owners reincorporated the club as the New Appalachian Club with headquarters in Knoxville and principal clubhouse at Elkmont. The club allotted parcels to members for the construction of summer cottages, the majority of which were constructed between 1910 and 1925. Members and their families spent summers there, eating meals at the clubhouse and enjoying dances, parties, and entertainment. Many families brought maids to tend to their cabins and nurses to look after their children. Cabin owners were most often from Knoxville, but also from Nashville, Memphis, and other nearby cities. (*Figure 3*) The Wonderland Park Company also established its own club at Elkmont in 1911. The club members built the Wonderland Hotel in 1912, and summer cabins were constructed on the property.

1 *Pulaski Citizen*, Pulaski, Tennessee, July 9, 1885.

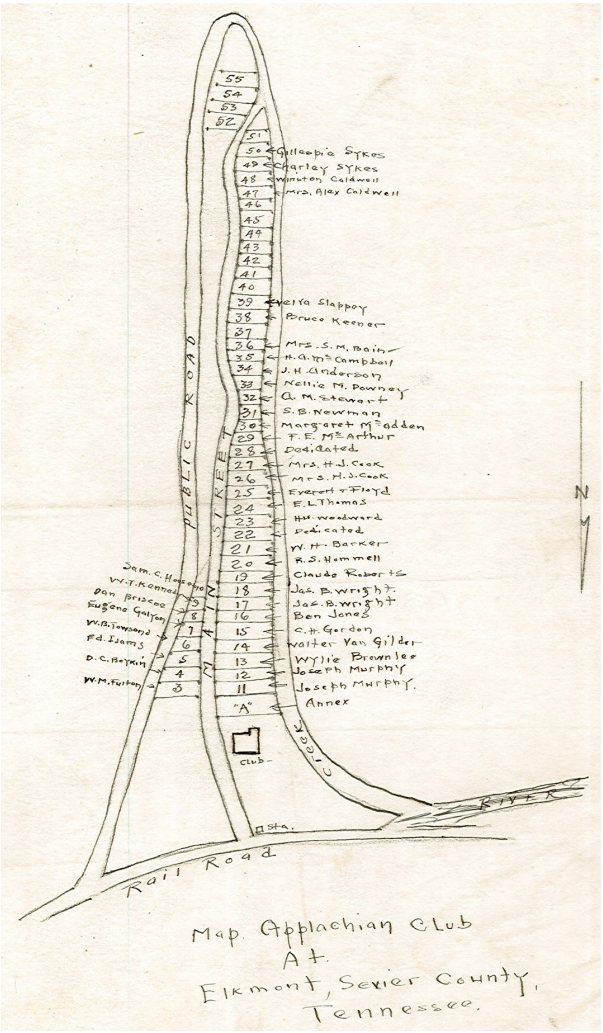

Figure 3: Circa 1919 Appalachian Club map with property owners (GRSM Archives).

During the 1920s, a campaign began to establish a national park in the mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee that ultimately included the Elkmont area. Into the 1930s, park commissions for both North Carolina and Tennessee acquired properties within their respective states for the formation of Great Smoky Mountains National Park. In Tennessee, the park commission purchased many of the properties within the Appalachian Club at half their value with the stipulation that these landowners would be able to lease and use these properties for their lifetime.

Auto tourism eclipsed the importance of the railroad during the 1920s and became a major factor in the creation of the national park. Train service to Elkmont was discontinued in 1925. Better roads began to be created to provide access into the mountains as tourism continued to grow.

Figure 4: Little River Lumber Company set-off houses (Little River Railroad and Lumber Company Museum).

Cabins at the Appalachian Club and Wonderland Park were sometimes rented to vacationers. In the late 1930s, a Civilian Conservation Conservation (CCC) camp occupied the lumber camp. The CCC worked throughout the park building roads, bridges, tunnels, retaining walls, and other structures. In 1952, the National Park Service established Elkmont Campground at the former lumber camp site.

The nationwide "back to nature" movement of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries encouraged people to return to nature and enjoy the outdoors, and inspired the construction of summer resort communities such as the Appalachian and Wonderland clubs. The summer cabins at Elkmont reflected this movement and also coincided with the widespread influence of the Craftsman style of architecture during the 1910s and 1920s. Both movements promoted the use of local materials that harmonized with natural surroundings. The Elkmont cabins were also typical of local vernacular building forms found throughout rural Tennessee. Nineteenth-century log construction in the state had been replaced with balloon frame and box construction during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Appalachian Club's clubhouse, constructed in 1934 after the original was destroyed by fire, also incorporated vernacular and Craftsman influences.

Local carpenters and builders, some employed by the Little River Lumber Company, helped build many of the cabins. Materials used were those most available – river stone, stock windows and doors, and locally milled weatherboard and board-and-batten siding. Low-pitched roofs, horizontal forms such as wide eaves and bands of windows,

and large porch spaces for enjoying the outdoors, and the use of local and native materials reflected elements of both the Craftsman and Rustic architectural movements. Landscape features such as fieldstone foundations, retaining walls, gateways, and gazebos further reflected the influence of these architectural movements.

In addition, some of the summer cabins used "set-off" houses as a base. "Set-off" houses were used by lumber companies as housing for their workers. These were built off-site in sections, brought into logging camps by railroad car, and then transferred from the railroad car to the site. (*Figure 4*)

Leases for the Elkmont cabins were extended by the park several times until the majority of leases expired in 1992. A few lifetime leases continued until the end of 2001. The historic significance of the Elkmont summer resort community was recognized when the Elkmont Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1994. Subsequently, a 2009 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) stipulated that nineteen structures (eighteen contributing and one noncontributing) in the Appalachian Club area be retained. The buildings and landscapes at Elkmont are important cultural resources in the history of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.[2]

Cabin Construction

The Appalachian Club and Little River Lumber Company officially transferred the property to W. T. Kennedy as Lot No. 9 in the Appalachian Club on March 12, 1919.[3] There is no mention of the cabin in the deed transfer. The cabin is noted on the "Conditions in Elkmont Historic District: 1908-1913" map in TRC Garrow Associates' 2005 archaeology report, indicating its construction by 1913.[4]

The Kennedy and Cook Families

William Thomas Kennedy was born in 1865 in Tennessee and married Maude Willoughby of Virginia in 1895. He was a Knoxville merchant and in 1898 helped found Brown, Payne, Deaver and Company, a wholesale business dealing in dry goods, notions, and furnishings. In 1914, Kennedy was vice president of the company, then known as Deaver-Kennedy Company. By 1927, he had left the company and was the president of Kennedy-Shea-Chandler Company, another wholesale dry goods business. William Thomas and Maude had two children: Kathleen, born in 1896, and Willoughby Thomas, born in 1899.

Willoughby attended Virginia Military Institute and the Georgia Institute of Technology. During the 1920s, he married Francina Cook, a graduate of Georgia State College for Women (now Georgia College and State University). They had two children: William Thomas III, born by 1930, and Margaret, born in 1935. In 1930, the family was living in Greenville, South Carolina. Willoughby's son William Thomas III left his initials in the concrete of the steps at the rear door of their Elkmont cabin.

By 1930, Kathleen had married William Watkins Read, a fertilizer salesman with the Read Phosphate Company. They lived in Charleston, South Carolina, and had one daughter also named Kathleen, born in 1928. The Read's daughter Kathleen Kennedy Read married Robert Jackman Noyes of the Noyes lumber family in North Carolina. Robert's brother, Joseph, married Sarah Allen Briscoe, whose family owned the Elkmont cabin next door to the Kennedy's family cabin.

Due to financial difficulties that developed during the 1920s, William Thomas transferred the Elkmont property to his wife in 1928. However, Maude unexpectedly died in 1929. William and Maude's daughter Kathleen and her husband William Read purchased the Elkmont property and sold it to the State of Tennessee in 1932 under the condition that the family would continue to maintain a lease. In 1969, Kathleen Kennedy Read of East St. Louis, Illinois, was the leaseholder for the Cook Cabin; she continued to be the leaseholder in 1976.[5]

By 1992, when the majority of Elkmont leases ceased, the cabin was no longer in the Kennedy

2 This brief history of Elkmont and the Appalachian Club is taken largely from Thomason & Associates, *The History & Architecture of the Elkmont Community*, 1993.

3 GRSM Appalachian Club Records G.2, GRSM Archives.

4 TRC Garrow Associates, Inc. *Archaeological Investigations in the Elkmont Historic District, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Sevier County, Tennessee,* 2005.

5 John Morrell, "History of Elkmont Cabins", 1976.

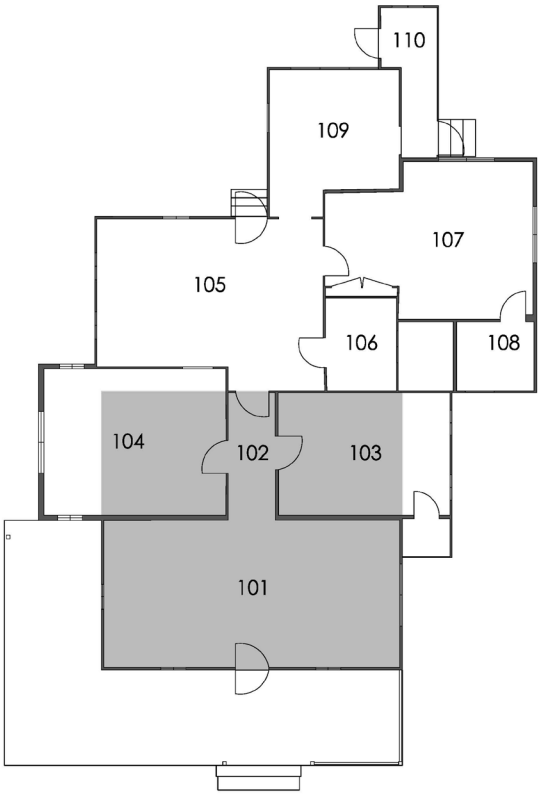

Figure 5: Existing Floor Plan showing the main core.

family.[6] The cabin lease may have been transferred to someone in Francina Cook Kennedy's family because the cabin is currently known as the Cook Cabin, but this has not been substantiated.

Chronology of Development and Use

Based on the 1908-1913 Elkmont map in TRC Garrow Associates' 2005 archaeology report, the construction of the Cook Cabin occurred by 1913.

A description card made in 1931 to assess the value of the property, during the time the National Park Service was obtaining the Elkmont properties, lists the cabin's materials and some of its features, as well as a monetary value. The card describes the house as an eight-room box house with a bath, a porch on two sides, water, and lights. Materials and features described include framing, boxing, strips and lattice, beaver board and strips, flooring, sheeting, nineteen squares of roofing, a gutter and drain spout, plumbing, lights and fixtures, twenty-eight single sash windows, ten doors, screen doors and wire, and a rock chimney with fire brick. The card also indicates a value for the lot with shrubbery and fencing.[7]

The cabin's original main core consists of the area that includes Room 101, the north two-thirds of Room 103, the hallway, and the south two-thirds of Room 104, excluding an approximately 2' strip along the east wall that has been added. (*Figure 5*) This main core of the cabin has a side-gabled roof. Physical evidence indicates this main core is the original portion of the cabin. The building was extended, altered, and added to over time, and it is difficult to date when some changes were made. From both physical and photographic evidence, the house has remained largely unchanged within the last fifty years, with the exception of replaced front porch posts and railings. Therefore, the large majority of the building's existing fabric is historic. General observations follow about how the house may have evolved.

The main core of the cabin was probably a four-room, approximately square structure with a front and rear porch. It is unclear if the front porch originally wrapped around the northwest corner of the main core as it currently does, or if it originally only extended across the front elevation.

A boxed beam running east-west along the ceiling to the south of the front entrance door and a ghost of a partition wall on the floor indicate that Room 101 was previously subdivided into two rooms. Room 103 was extended to the south, and the gabled roof was extended to cover the addition.

Room 104 was extended to the north, and a shed roof was constructed over this addition. The ceiling in this area is lower than in the remainder of the room. A seam in the flooring in Room 104 marks the east edge of the gabled roof and indicates another extension of the room to the east. An 8" by 8" foundation pier marks the original northeast corner of the main core under Room 104. Exterior siding is also visible in the crawlspace at the

6 Jessica McCausland, GRSM Intern, Kennedy Family History Compilation, August 2015.

7 Information Card, Sevier Library, http://history.sevierlibrary.org, also at GRSM Archives.

location of the original east exterior wall of the main core.

A seam in the floor and different floor framing in Room 105 indicate that this room was also extended to the east at some point. An 8" by 8" foundation pier exists along the north wall of Room 105 at this division. The floor joists of the west half of the room are 2" by 8" members, while the joists of the east half are 2" by 6" members. The west half of Room 105 could have been an open rear porch on the main core. Room 106 was probably the house's early bathroom and its south and east walls were originally exterior walls; siding is visible along these walls in the crawlspace.

At some point, rooms 107, 108, 109, and 110 were added to the southeast rear corner of the house. Room 107 has a separate raised shed roof, clearly indicating that it is an addition. The room is divided into two sections; the entrance area on the north side of the room has a lower ceiling. Room 108 was added after Room 107; it is entered from 107 and has its own separate shed roof. In the 1993 Thomason & Associates inventory, the additions on the rear of the cabin are dated to circa 1930 to 1950.[8] The source of this information is unknown.

The earliest photo of the Cook Cabin found during the research for this report was taken in 1972 by the National Park Service. (*Figure 6*) The cabin looked substantially as it does today. It is not clear from the photo if the front porch wraps around the northwest corner of the house or if the post and railing replacement had occurred by that time.

A historic resources survey conducted in 1992 by the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office documented the house at that time. The cabin's assigned survey number was SV-948. (*Figure 7*) Historic American Building Survey (HABS) photos document the building in 2001. (*Figure 8*)

Figure 6: 1972 GRSM photo of the Cook Cabin.

Figure 7: 1992 Historic Resources Survey photos.

8 Thomason & Associates, 1993.

Figure 8: 2001 HABS photos.

Physical Description

General Description

The Cook Cabin is a one-story, frame dwelling that sits on the east side of Daisy Town Road in a row of similar cabins that compose a portion of the Appalachian Club summer resort community at Elkmont. The house is a compilation of common materials easily accessible at the time. Its unconventional construction techniques reflect its intended use as a rustic summer cabin. The house reflects the Craftsman and Rustic style approach to building that respects the natural environment and was popular during the early 1900s. (*Figure 9*)

Site Features

(See *Site Plan* in Appendix.)

The house sits on a small lot and faces west toward Daisy Town Road. To the north and south are other cabins. The lot slopes gently downward to the north toward the Appalachian Clubhouse. The rear of the lot slopes downward to the east from the rear of the house toward Jakes Creek Road. The site around the house is mostly open with mature trees, as well as some smaller trees and shrubs. Scattered throughout the yard are large fieldstones, particularly around the east rear of the house. The rear of the lot is sparsely wooded.

Front Entrance and Walkway.

The west front of the Cook Cabin site along the road has scattered stones that may have once formed part of a retaining wall. A concrete walkway lined with bricks and fieldstones leads from the west front edge of the lot to the front entrance steps at the porch. (*Figure 10*) The 2001 HABS photos document a wire fence that extended along the west front edge of the lot. The fence posts were unmilled logs.

Planters and Rock Garden Area.

Circular raised planters lined with fieldstones exist on either side of the front walkway. A possible planting bed lined with stones extends along the front edge of the porch on the south side of the walkway. A possible rock garden is to the east rear of the house in an area with numerous ferns. A row of fieldstones marks the north property line.

Figure 9: View of Cook Cabin from Daisy Town Road.

Figure 10: Front walkway and circular planter.

Trees and Shrubs.
Mature hemlocks exist throughout the site. Other trees include cherry, basswood, sourwood, and red maple. Shrubs include non-native ornamentals, such as forsythia.

Exterior

The main core of the Cook Cabin has a side-gabled roof. (*Figure 11*) The shed-roofed front porch extends across the west front elevation and wraps around the northwest corner of the main core. A small amount of the porch roof remains; only the section from the south end of the front porch to north of the front entrance door is intact, as well as a small section at the east end of the side porch. The porch posts and railings are replacements.

The south end of the side-gabled roof extends to cover an addition. (*Figure 12*) On the north side, a shed roof also exists over an addition. A shed roof extends from the rear of the side-gabled main core. Additional sheds date to different periods

Figure 11: West front elevation.

Figure 12: South side elevation.

Figure 13: North side and east rear elevations.

as more rooms were added to the east rear of the house. (*Figure 13*) The open eaves of the roofs have exposed rafter ends.

The house sits on a foundation of unmilled log, CMU, and sawn timber piers. Many of the piers near the east rear of the house sit directly on large fieldstones. The south side of the house back to Room 108 is very close to grade level. As the site slopes downward toward the east and north, the

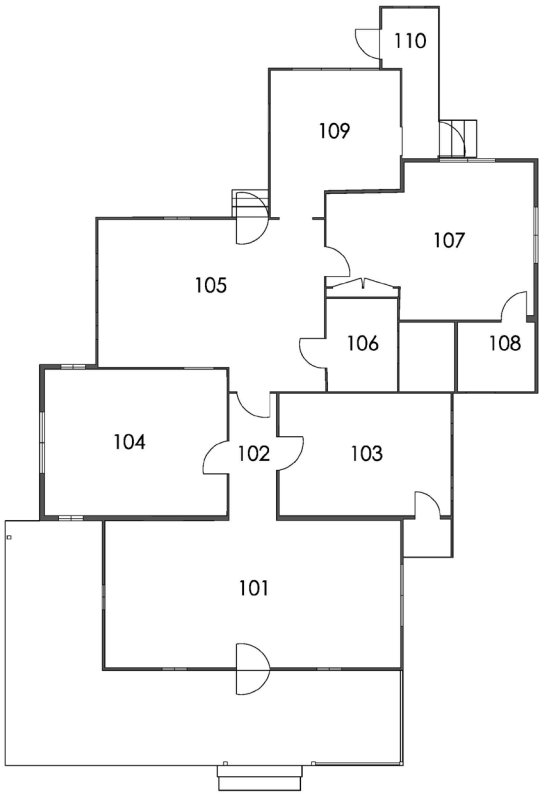

Figure 14: Existing Floor Plan.

rooms along the north side and at the east rear are raised above grade level, and the crawlspace is open to the exterior.

The exterior walls are finished with vertical board-and-batten siding that has slight variations depending on when additions and extensions were made. The west front elevation has a central entrance door with a single casement window flanking each side. A rear entrance stoop is located on the east rear elevation at Room 105. A second rear entrance stoop is on the south side elevation at Room 110. An interior fieldstone chimney is located at the northeast corner of Room 101 and extends through the ridge of the side-gabled roof.

Interior Organization

(See *Floor Plan* in Appendix; see *Chronology of Development and Use* for plan evolution)

The house's main core consists of the side-gabled front section that includes Rooms 101, 102, 103, and 104. (*Figure 14*) The front porch extends across the west front elevation, wraps around the northwest corner, and extends along the north side elevation. The central front entrance door enters into the living room – Room 101 – which extends across the full width of the main core. A partition wall that has been removed previously subdivided Room 101. To the east of the living room is a hallway – Room 102 – flanked by two rooms probably used as bedrooms – Rooms 103 and 104. Each of these rooms has been extended to provide a larger room.

To the east rear of the main core, the west half of Room 105 was probably part of an open rear porch. Room 106 – the bathroom – may also have been part of the porch and was probably constructed early. At least by 1931 the house had a bathroom. The east half of Room 105 was constructed at a later date. The room may have served as a dining room due to its close proximity to the kitchen. A rear exterior entrance door exists in the east elevation of Room 105.

The entrance area to Room 107 – a bedroom – appears older than the main section of 107, which has its own raised shed roof. Room 108 was added onto Room 107 as the house's second bathroom, forming a space between Room 106 and 108 that is open to the exterior.

Room 109 – the kitchen – is at the east rear of the house. Room 110 served as an enclosed rear porch with a rear exterior entrance door on its south elevation. It also provided space for the house's hot water heater.

Construction Characteristics

Structural Systems.

Foundations/Flooring Systems—(See *Foundation Plan* in Appendix.)

The house's post-and-beam foundation consists of sawn wood members supported with a mix of unmilled log, CMU, and sawn timber piers. (*Figure 15*) The floor framing of the west front half of the main core under Room 101 is 2" by 8" joists extending east-west. The front porch floor is framed with 2" by 6" joists running north-south; the north side section of the front porch is framed with 2" by 6" joists running east-west. Some of the framing is newly replaced 2" by 8" members.

Figure 15: Unmilled log piers under Room 110.

Figure 16: Foundation piers and floor framing under Rooms 101 and 104.

The east rear half of the main core is framed with 2" by 8" joists running north-south. The joists of the addition to Room 104 are framed separately. The west half of Room 105 is framed with 2" by 8" joists running north-south, while the east half is framed with 2" by 6" joists, also running north-south. The framing of Room 107 and 109 is 2" by 6" joists running north-south. The joists of Room 110 are 2" by 6" and run east-west. The floor framing under Room 108 was not accessible because it is so close to grade. (*Figure 16*)

Wall Framing—The majority of wall framing in the cabin consists of 2" by 4" top and bottom plates on to which the exterior board-and-batten siding and the interior finish material is nailed. This results in the majority of walls being very thin.

The exterior walls of the Room 104 extension and the walls of Rooms 107 and 108 appear to be framed with vertical 2" by 4" studs and are approximately 4 ¾" thick, although the framing is not visible.

Figure 17: Side-gabled roof of the main core and remnant of shed porch roof.

Figure 18: Roof framing of front porch shed roof.

Roof Framing—(See *Roof Plan* in Appendix.) The side-gabled roof is framed with 2" by 4" rafters spaced at 30" on center and covered with wide board decking. The rafter ends are visible along the west front elevation at the junction with the shed porch roof. (*Figure 17*)

The front porch shed roof is also framed with 2" by 4"sash sawn rafters at 30" on center. The rafters arenailed to the exterior wall and to the sides of the gabled rafter ends. Some of these rafters, as well as some of the variable width board decking, are recent replacements. (*Figure 18*)

Each of the shed roofs at the east rear of the main core is framed with 2" by 4" rafters. Eaves are open, and rafter ends are exposed on all roofs. (*Figure 19*)

Short lengths of metal gutters are mounted on the eaves above the rear entrance stoops at Rooms 105 and 110. While the 1992 survey photos and the 2001 HABS photos show a length of gutter above the front porch entrance, the gutter no longer remains.

Figure 19: Shed roofs of Rooms 107 and 108.

Figure 20: Wraparound front porch.

Utility Systems.

Mechanical Systems.

No mechanical heating or cooling systems exist in the house. The fireplace in Room 101 provided heating for the house.

Electrical Systems.

The house's electrical system appears to be an updated modern system. Wiring is a mix of cloth-wrapped and vinyl-wrapped insulated cable. Remnants of an earlier ceramic knob and tube wiring system remain. According to the 1992 survey photos, an electrical service box was mounted on the west exterior wall of the closet of Room 103.

Ceramic light sockets and mounted metal box outlets and light switches occur throughout the house. A fuse box for the hot water heater is in Room 110. A mounted phone box is on the exterior of the closet wall in Room 103. The house currently has no electrical service.

Plumbing Systems.

The water supply lines and the drain and waste lines are a mix of galvanized and PVC pipes. The drain and waste lines empty into clay and galvanized sewer lines. The house currently has no water supply.

The kitchen contains a sink. A hot water heater remains in Room 110. The two bathrooms each have a toilet and sink; a shower stall is located in Room 108.

Exterior Features

Front Porch.

The front porch extends across the entire west front elevation, wraps around the northwest corner of the main core, and extends along the north side elevation until it reaches the extension of Room 104. Much of the porch's shed roof has been removed, although two sections remain from the south end of the front porch to just north of the front entrance door and at the northeast corner of the north side porch. (*Figure 20*)

The shed porch roof is supported with 4" by 4" posts. The railing between posts is 2" by 6" members supported with vertical 2" by 6"s. The posts and railings of the front porch section are recent replacements. Several previous porch posts are stored on the north side porch. The portion of shed roof remaining on the north side porch is supported with an older replacement 4" by 4" post.

The porch flooring is 5 ½" wide boards extending east-west along the west front section of the porch and north-south along the north side section. Two mounted metal box outlets are on the west front wall.

Rear Entrance Stoops.

A rear entrance stoop is located on the east rear elevation at the rear entrance door to Room 105. (*Figure 21*) The sloped roof contains a frame of 2" by 4" rafters and a support of one 2" by 4" bracket. Two steps, constructed of fieldstones with concrete mortar, are at the rear entrance door. The concrete of the top step has "W T K III His Mark" etched into it – the initials of William Thomas Kennedy III, grandson of W. T. Kennedy. (*Figure 22*)

Figure 21: Rear entrance stoop at Room 105.

Figure 22: Initials of William Thomas Kennedy III in concrete of rear step.

The second rear entrance stoop is on the south side elevation at the rear entrance door to Room 110. There is no overhead roof. Three steps constructed of concrete are located at the rear entrance door.

Roof.
The side-gabled roof is covered with at least two layers of asphalt roofing and one layer of unpainted 5-V metal. The shed porch roof is covered with at least one layer of asphalt roofing and one layer of unpainted 5-V metal.

Walls.
The exterior walls are finished with vertical board-and-batten wood siding. The boards are nailed directly to the perimeter top and bottom plates of the exterior walls. The siding varies based on the time of application and gives clues to additions and alterations. The west front, north side, and south side elevations of the main core are finished with 11 ½" to 12" wide by ⅞" thick sash-sawn board-and-batten siding. (*Figure 23)* The battens are generally 2 ½" to 2 ⅞" wide.

Figure 23: Exterior board-and-batten siding on west front elevation.

Figure 24: Stone chimney.

The north elevation of Room 105 is finished with a mix of sash and circular sawn 11 ½" to 12" wide boards with mostly 2 ¾" battens, while the extension to Room 104 has narrower sash-sawn boards.

The exterior walls of Room 107 are finished with smoother, sash-sawn boards that indicate this addition occurred at a different time. Room 110 also varies from the main core, with narrower 8" boards. Room 109 is finished with mostly 10" to 11" wide boards that are both circular and sash sawn and have 2 ¾" battens.

Chimney.
The house has one chimney located in Room 101. The interior chimney is constructed of fieldstones and mortared with concrete and sits at an angle in the room's northeast corner. The chimney extends through the ridge of the side-gabled roof of the main core. (*Figure 24*)

Figure 25: Front entrance door.

Exterior Doors.
The front entrance door is on the west front elevation. (*Figure 25*) The wood door has five raised panels – four vertical and one center horizontal panel. The door measures 2'-8" wide by 6'-7 ½" tall and is attached with 3 ⅜" hinges. The door's knobs and their surrounds no longer remain, but the strike plate and catch are intact. A Yale turn latch with keyhole escutcheon remains on the door. The door has a newer padlock latch and eye. The doorway's exterior surround is 3 ⅝" wide, and the threshold is a 1 ½" wide strip of wood flooring. The front screened door has a wood frame and three panels with screen mesh. The middle panel has wood spindles, while one decorative bracket remains at the top corner. The screened door is attached with 2 ¾" hinges. Door hardware includes a disconnected wire spring, a metal pull handle, and a hook and eye closure with the hook missing. (*Figure 26*)

The rear entrance door in Room 105 is a five horizontal panel wood door that measures 2'-6 ¼" wide by 6'-6" tall. It is attached with 3" hinges

Figure 26: Screened door at front entrance.

and has an exterior surround that is 1 ⅝" wide. The door's knobs, surrounds, and plates have been removed, but the catch is intact on the frame. A deadbolt remains on the door. A wood-framed screened door with two screen mesh panels exists at the rear door.

The rear entrance door in Room 110 has been taken off its hinges and stored in the room. The five-panel door measures 2'-8 ⅜" wide by 6'-8" tall and has 3 ½" hinges for attachment. A metal box lock with ceramic knobs and catch and a deadbolt remain intact on the door.

Windows.
The west front elevation has two pairs of casement windows, each of them in Room 101. (*Figure 27*) The window openings measure 2'-0 ¼" wide by 4'-8 ¼" high. Each casement window has two five-pane wood sash that are attached with 2 ⅞" hinges; the exterior surrounds are 3 ½" wide with a 1 ⅝" deep sill. Attached to the exterior window frame is a 1 ½" wide wood screen. The screen mesh is missing on the southernmost window. The north elevation of Room 101 has one pair of the same casement windows.

The south elevation of Room 101 has one pair of two-over-two, double-hung wood windows. (*Figure 28*) The window opening measures 5'-0 ¼"

Figure 27: Casement window on west front elevation.

Figure 28: Double-hung windows in Room 101.

wide by 4'-6 ⅜" tall. The exterior surround varies in width from 2 ¼" to 3 ½" wide with a 1 ⅝" deep sill. A 1 ¼" wide wood screen frame is hinged at the top of each window opening.

The south elevation of Room 103 has two pairs of casement windows like those in Room 101. Each casement window has two five-pane wood sash attached with 3" hinges. The west window

Figure 29: Sliding windows in Room 107.

opening measures 2'-0 ¼" wide by 4'-8 ½" tall; the east opening measures 2'-0 ⅛" wide by 4'-8 ½" tall. The exterior surround measures 2 ¾" wide. A 1 ¾" wide wood screen frame is attached to the exterior frame of the east window.

Room 104 has one pair of two-over-two, double-hung wood windows in the north elevation and two pairs of single-pane casement windows, one each in the west and east walls of the extension. The double-hung window opening in the north elevation measures 4'-11 ⅝" wide by 4'-5 ½" tall. The exterior surround measures from 3 ¼" to 3 ⅝" wide and has a 1 ½" deep sill. A 1 ¼" wide wood screen frame is hinged at the top of each window opening. The casement window sash are wood and hinged at the side with 2 ½" hinges. The casement openings each measure 2'-0" wide by 2'-0" tall.

A window opening in the wall between Room 104 and Room 105 indicates that this wall was originally an exterior wall. The window sash no longer remain. The opening is 2'-5 ¼" wide.

Room 105 has two pairs of casement windows in the north wall and one pair in the east wall. These casement windows each have two, four-pane wood sash attached with hinges. The window openings are 2'-2 ⅛" wide by 3'-10 ½" tall. Exterior surrounds measure from 2 ½" to 3 ⅛" wide. A 1 ¾" wide wood screen frame is attached to the exterior frame of each window.

Room 106 – the bathroom – has one four-pane casement window in the south wall that faces the inaccessible open space. The window opening is 2'-7" wide by 1'-11 ½" tall. The wood sash is attached with 2" hinges.

Room 107 has two pairs of six-pane sliding wood windows, one in the south wall and one in the east wall. (*Figure 29*) The south window opening measures 4'-6 ½" wide and the east opening measures 4'-6 ¼" wide; both are 1'-10 ¾" tall. The windows slide in a track in front or behind each other. The exterior surrounds are 3 ⅜" wide with a 1 ⅜" deep sill. A 1 ¾" wide wood screen frame is attached to the exterior frame of each window.

Room 108 has one six-pane casement window in the west wall. The window opening measures 2'-4" wide by 1'-10 ¼" tall. The wood sash is attached with 2" hinges. The exterior surround is 3 ¼" wide with a 1 ½" deep sill. A 1 ¾" wide wood screen frame is attached to the exterior frame of each window.

Room 109 – the kitchen – has one six-pane casement window in the north wall and three six-pane windows in the east wall – two casements and one fixed. The window opening in the north wall measures 2'-4 ¼" wide by 2'-5 ¼" tall. The wood sash is attached at the side with 3" hinges. The exterior surround is 3 5/8" wide, and a 1 ¾" wide wood screen frame is attached to the exterior frame. The window opening in the east wall measures 7'-0 ⅝" wide by 2'-5 ¼" tall; it has three six-pane wood sash – the middle sash is stationary and the side sash are hinged at the side with 3" hinges. A 1 ¾" wide wood screen frame is attached to the exterior frame. The exterior surround is 1 ½" wide.

Room 110 has one four-pane fixed window in the east wall; marks from previous hinges indicate that the sash was previously a casement that has been re-used. The window opening is 2'-7" wide by 2'-0 ¼" tall. There is no exterior surround or screen.

Description by Room

Room 101 – Living Room.

The living room is located in the west front half of the main core and extends across the width of the house. A partition wall may have previously subdivided the room. The room measures 23'-11" by 12'. (*Figure 30*)

Flooring—The flooring is 3 ¼" tongue-and-groove wood flooring running north-south. There is an east-west seam in the flooring in the south half of the room. The ghost of a partition wall on the floor lines up with the overhead boxed member.

Figure 30: Room 101 looking north toward the chimney/ fireplace.

Baseboards—Baseboards in the north half of the room are 7 ½" wide boards finished with a 2" wide wood strip at the floor. In the south half of the room, the baseboards are only a 2" wide fiberboard strip.

Walls—The walls have a finish of ⅛" thick fiberboard panels with 2" wide by ⅛" thick strips covering the seams along the edges and between panels. While the strips in the north half of the room are wood, they are fiberboard in the south half.

Doorways—Room 101 has one door that leads into it. The exterior front entrance door has a frame but no interior casing. 2" wide strips outline the doorway. (See *Exterior Doors*.)

The entrance from Room 101 into the hallway – Room 102 – is a wide opening with no doorway.

Windows—Room 101 has three pairs of casement windows and one pair of two-over-two, double-hung windows. The windows have a frame but no casing; the 2" wide strips outline the window openings. The double-hung window has a 3" wide casing along the top for hanging curtains. Each pair of windows has a metal turn latch at the center to close the sash, and a deadbolt and catch at the bottom. (*Figure 31*)

Crown Molding—The 2" by 4" top plate of the wall framing is visible around the perimeter of the room. The 2" strips extend along the top of the

Figure 31: Casement window hardware in Room 101.

Figure 32: Room 101 looking south.

wall and the edge of the ceiling on either side of the plate.

Ceiling—The ceiling has a finish of the same ⅛" thick fiberboard panels with 2" wide by ⅛" thick strips covering the edges and seams between panels as the walls. The strips in the north half are wood, and those in the south half are fiberboard. A boxed member extending east-west across the ceiling just south of the front entrance door may mark the location of a previous partition. This member lines up with the ghost of a partition on the floor. The ceiling height is 8'-3". (*Figure 32*)

Finishes—The walls, ceiling, moldings, windows, doors and flooring have a painted finish.

Electrical Systems—A mounted metal box light switch is on the wall by the front entrance door. Mounted metal box outlets are on the west, east, and south walls. A mounted three-prong 240-volt outlet is on the west wall. Six ceramic tubes left from an earlier knob and tube wiring system remain in the room's ceiling.

Figure 33: Stone chimney/fireplace in Room 101.

Heating & Cooling Systems—There are no mechanical heating or cooling systems. The fireplace provided heating for this room.

Other Features—The chimney/fireplace is in the northeast corner of the room and sits at an angle. (*Figure 33*) It is constructed of fieldstones mortared together with concrete. The firebox material is brick, and the flat hearth is concrete. A 2" by 10" wood timber forms a mantel supported by metal rods inserted into the masonry.

Room 102 – Hallway.
The hallway extends east-west from Room 101 to the rear of the main core and measures 3'-10" by 9'-11". (*Figure 34*) One bedroom flanks each side of the hallway.

Flooring—The flooring is 3 ¼" tongue-and-groove wood flooring running east-west.

Baseboards—Baseboards are 7 ½" wide boards finished with a 2" wide wood strip at the floor.

Figure 34: Room 102, hallway.

Figure 35: Fiberboard panel wall and ceiling finish materials.

Walls—The walls are finished with ⅛" thick fiberboard panels with 2" wide by ⅛" thick wood strips covering the edges and seams between panels. (*Figure 35*)

Doorways—Three doorways enter into the hallway. The door from Room 103 is a five panel – four vertical and one middle horizontal panel – wood door that measures 2'-8" wide by 6'-6 ½" tall. The door is attached with 3 ⅜" hinges and has a 3 ⅝" wide casing in the hallway. Door hardware includes a metal box lock with ceramic knobs, catch, and keyhole escutcheon. The door from Room 104 is identical to the Room 103 door.

The door from Room 105 is also a five panel door that measures 2'-8" wide by 6'-6 ¾" tall. It is attached with 3 ⅜" hinges. The doorway has a frame but no casing, except a 2" wide strip at the top to seal a crack above the door. Door hardware includes a metal box lock and a knob surround and keyhole escutcheon on the Room 105 side; the knobs and catch are gone. The doorway has a 4" wide wood threshold, indicating it may have been an exterior door.

Windows—There are no windows in this room.

Crown Molding—The 2" by 4" top plate of the wall framing is visible around the perimeter of the room. 2" wide wood strips run along the top of the wall and the edge of the ceiling on either side of the plate.

Ceiling—The ceiling has the same finish of ⅛" thick fiberboard panels with 2" wide by ⅛" thick wood strips covering the edges and seams between panels as the walls. The ceiling height is 8'-3".

Finishes—The walls, ceiling, moldings, doors and flooring have a painted finish.

Electrical Systems—There are no electrical components in the hallway.

Heating & Cooling Systems—There are no mechanical heating or cooling systems.

Figure 36: Room 103 looking south toward closet.

Figure 37: Room 103 looking north toward hallway.

Room 103 – Bedroom.
Room 103 is on the south side of the hallway and in the southeast corner of the main core; it served as a bedroom. The room was extended to the south and a closet added at some point. The room measures 13'-10" by 9'-9". (*Figure 36*)

Flooring—The flooring is 3 ¼" tongue-and-groove wood flooring that extends north-south. A seam in the floor running east-west marks the location of the extension; the flooring in the extension is 4 ¼"wide tongue-and-groove.

Baseboards—Baseboards are 2" wide by 1/8" thick fiberboard strips.

Walls—The walls have a finish of ⅛" thick fiberboard panels with 2" wide by ⅛" thick fiberboard strips covering the edges and seams between panels.

Doorways—Two doorways enter into Room 103. The doorway into the hallway has 2" wide strips around the opening. (See *Room 102*.) (*Figure 37*)

The door into the closet is a five horizontal panel door that measures 2'-0 ¼" wide by 5'-11 ½" tall. It is attached with 3 ½" hinges and has a 4 ½" wide casing. Door hardware includes a metal box lock with metal knobs, catch, keyhole escutcheon, and a padlock latch and eye.

Windows—Room 103 has two pairs of casement windows. Each pair of windows has a metal turn latch at the center to close the sash, and a deadbolt and catch at the bottom. The casings are 2" fiberboard strips with a 4" strip along the bottom of both pairs of windows.

Crown Molding—2" fiberboard strips run along the top of the wall and the edge of the ceiling.

Ceiling—The ceiling is finished with the same ⅛" thick fiberboard panels with 2" wide by ⅛" thick fiberboard strips covering the seams between panels as the walls. The ceiling height is 7'-11".

Finishes—The walls, ceiling, moldings, windows, doors, and flooring have a painted finish.

Electrical Systems—A mounted ceramic light socket, metal box light switch, and metal box outlet are on the north wall adjacent to the door. A metal box outlet is also mounted on both the south and east walls. Galvanized lines enclose the electrical cable. Three ceramic tubes left from an earlier knob and tube wiring system remain in the room's ceiling.

Heating & Cooling Systems—There are no mechanical heating or cooling systems.

Other Features—The closet was added onto the southwest corner of the room and has exterior walls. The closet interior measures 3'-10 ¼" wide by 3'-0 ½" deep. Fiberboard panels directly over the exterior board-and-batten siding line the interior. Linoleum covers the 3 ¼" tongue-and-groove wood flooring. Mounted wood shelves and a hanging rod are inside the closet. (*Figure 38*)

An open closet constructed of beaded boards is located in the northeast corner of the room adjacent to the door. A mounted hanging rod is in the closet, and the top boards form a shelf. (See *Figure 37*.)

Figure 38: Interior of closet in Room 103, note hole in exterior wall.

Room 104 – Bedroom.
Room 104 is on the north side of the hallway and in the northeast corner of the main core; it served as a bedroom. The room was extended to the north and east to form a larger room and measures 14'-8" by 11'-9". (*Figure 39*)

Flooring—The flooring is 3 ¼" tongue-and-groove wood flooring extending east-west. A portion of the flooring has been replaced. A seam extending north-south marks the location of the room extension to the east. This area of flooring is 4 ¼" wide tongue-and-groove and slopes downward.

Baseboards—Baseboards are 2" wide fiberboard strips.

Walls—The walls are finished with ⅛" thick fiberboard panels with 2" wide by ⅛" thick fiberboard strips covering the seams between panels.

Figure 39: Room 104 looking north toward room extension.

Figure 40: Room 104 looking south toward hallway, note window opening.

Doorways—One doorway enters Room 104 from the hallway. The doorway is outlined with 2" fiberboard strips. (See *Room 102*.)

Windows—Room 104 has one pair of two-over-two double-hung wood windows and two pairs of single-pane casement windows. The double-hung windows are in the north wall and have a 3 ½" casing with a 2 ¾" casing along the bottom.

The two pairs of casement windows, located in the east and west walls, have 2 ¾" casings and a turn metal latch to close the sash.

The window opening into Room 105 was probably an exterior window at some point. No window sash remain, but evidence of hinges on one side of the frame indicates that the sash was a casement. Two deadbolt catches and two eyes without the hooks are intact on the frame. (*Figure 40*)

Crown Molding—2" fiberboard strips run along the top of the wall and the edge of the ceiling.

Figure 41: Room 105 looking north toward casement windows.

Figure 42: Seam in flooring in Room 105.

Ceiling—The ceiling is finished with the same ⅛" thick fiberboard panels with 2" wide by ⅛" thick fiberboard strips covering the seams between panels as the walls. The room's original section has a ceiling height of 7'-11". The ceiling slopes downward along the east wall, reflecting the slope of the shed roof's edge. The room's north extension has a lower ceiling with a height of 7'-5 ½".

Finishes—The walls, ceiling, moldings, windows, doors, and flooring all have a painted finish.

Electrical Systems—A mounted metal box light switch is next to the doorway. A metal box outlet is mounted on the east wall. Recessed outlets with cover plates are on the north and west walls. Two ceramic tubes left from an earlier knob and tube wiring system remain in the room's ceiling.

Heating & Cooling Systems—There are no mechanical heating or cooling systems.

Figure 43: Room 105 looking south toward Rooms 106 and 107.

Other Features—An open closet constructed of beaded boards and with a hanging rod and top shelf is in the southwest corner.

Room 105 – Dining Room/Bedroom.
Room 105 is east of the main core and measures approximately 18'-3" by 11'-11". The room's construction probably occurred in two sections. The west half may have been part of an open shed-roof porch on the rear of the main core. The room may have been used as a dining room due to its close proximity to the kitchen; it may also have served as a bedroom. (*Figure 41*)

Flooring—The flooring in the west half of the room is 3 ¼" tongue-and-groove wood flooring running east-west. The east half of the room has 4 ¼" tongue-and-groove extending east-west. A distinct seam in the flooring extends north-south and marks the division in the room. Remnants of linoleum squares and asbestos tiles are present over the wood flooring. (*Figure 42*)

Baseboards—Baseboards are 2" wide wood strips.

Walls—The walls are finished with ⅛" thick fiberboard panels with 2" wide by ⅛" thick wood strips covering the edges and seams between panels.

Doorways—Five doorways enter into Room 105. The rear exterior entrance door is in the east wall and has a 3 ⅜" wide casing. (See *Exterior Doors*.) The door from the hallway has a 3 ⅝" wide casing. (See *Room 102*.)

Figure 44: Room 105 looking southwest toward hallway, note window opening.

The door into Room 106 is constructed of 9 ⅜" wide beaded boards with two 2 ¾" wide beveled boards across the Room 106 side. It measures 2'-4" wide by 6'-4" tall and is attached with 1 ⅝" metal strap hinges. The metal box lock, knobs, and keyhole no longer remain. The doorway has a 3 5/8" casing. (*Figure 43*)

The door into Room 107 is a five horizontal panel door that measures 2'-6 ¼" wide by 6'-6 ⅛" tall. Door hardware includes metal knobs and surrounds with catch and strike plate, and a Yale turn lock and catch. The doorway has a 3 ⅝" wide casing.

The doorway into Room 109 is an opening in the wall. There is no door frame or evidence of a door.

Windows—Room 105 has three pairs of casement windows, two in the north wall and one in the east wall. The casement windows each have a turn latch that closes the sash and a deadbolt and catch at the bottom. The casings are 3 ½" wide.

The window opening between this room and Room 104 has a 3 ⅞" wide casing on the sides and a 1 ¾" deep sill. (*Figure 44*)

Crown Molding—2" wide wood strips run along the top of the wall and the edge of the ceiling.

Ceiling—The ceiling is finished with the same ⅛" thick fiberboard panels with 2" wide by ⅛" thick wood strips covering the seams between panels as the walls. The ceiling height is 6'-11 ½" and is lower than that in the main core because of the shed roof above.

Figure 45: Room 106, bathroom fixtures and doorway .

Finishes—The walls, ceiling, moldings, windows, doors, and flooring have a painted finish.

Electrical Systems—Partly recessed into the ceiling is a light fixture with glass globe. A mounted metal light switch box is on the south edge of the wall that protrudes into the room from Room 104. Mounted metal outlet boxes are on the west, south, and east walls. A mounted phone jack is also on the east wall. Three round metal bases for mounting light fixtures are on the north, west, and east walls; an electrical cable extends to each base.

Heating & Cooling Systems—There are no mechanical heating or cooling systems.

Room 106 – Bathroom.

The bathroom is located at the southeast rear corner of the main core. This room may have been the "bath" included in the 1931 description of the house. The room measures approximately 5'-7" by 7'-10". (*Figure 45*)

Figure 46: Room 106, exterior wall and junction with Room 107.

Flooring—The flooring is 3 ¼" tongue-and-groove wood flooring extending east-west. Most of this flooring has been replaced with 9" wide boards.

Baseboards—Baseboards are 2" wide fiberboard strips; most baseboards are gone.

Walls—The walls are finished with ⅛" thick fiberboard panels with 2" wide by ⅛" thick fiberboard strips covering the edges and seams between panels. Several of the wall panels have fallen off due to moisture deterioration. (*Figure 46*)

Doorways—One doorway enters into Room 106. The doorway is outlined with 2" wide fiberboard strips.

Windows—Room 106 has one casement window in the south wall. The window has no casing except for a 2" fiberboard strip along the bottom. A deadbolt and catch remain intact.

Crown Molding—The 2" by 4" top plate of the wall framing is visible around the perimeter of the room. The 2" fiberboard strips extend along the top of the wall and the edge of the ceiling on either side of the plate.

Ceiling—The ceiling is finished with the same ⅛" thick fiberboard panels with 2" wide by ⅛" thick wood strips covering the seams between panels as the walls. Some of the ceiling panels have fallen off due to moisture deterioration. The ceiling height is 7'-1 ½".

Finishes—The walls, ceiling, moldings, windows, and doors have a painted finish.

Electrical Systems—A ceramic light socket is mounted on the ceiling. A mounted metal box light switch and outlet box are on the north wall next to the door.

Heating & Cooling Systems—There are no mechanical heating or cooling systems.

Other Features—Bathroom fixtures include a toilet and sink. There is no evidence of a tub because the flooring has been replaced in that area. The sink is oval cast-iron with a ceramic finish and faucets; water supply and drain lines are galvanized. A box constructed of 2" by 4" members at the rear of the toilet tank contains the water supply line. A metal medicine cabinet with mirror door, glass shelf and toothbrush holders are mounted over the sink. A mounted towel bar and toilet paper holder are on the west wall next to the sink. A mounted wood shelf is on metal brackets on the north wall. A series of wire hooks are mounted in a row, one on the north wall and four on the east wall.

Room 107 – Bedroom.

Room 107 is an addition on the southeast rear of the house. The construction of the entrance area with closet probably occurred before the rest of the room. This room was used as a bedroom. It measures approximately 16'-6" from the entrance door to the south wall by approximately 12' across the wider part of the room from east wall to west wall. (*Figure 47*)

Flooring—The flooring is replacement 3 ¼" tongue-and-groove wood boards with a patch of 4 ¼" tongue-and-groove at the door. A remnant of the previous 3 ¼" tongue-and-groove can be seen

Figure 47: Room 107, entrance door and closet.

Figure 48: Room 107 looking south toward windows and Room 108.

at the door into Room 108. A linoleum rug covers most of the flooring in the main section of the room.

Baseboards—Baseboards are 2" wide fiberboard strips.

Walls—The walls are finished with ⅛" thick fiberboard panels with 2" wide by ⅛" thick fiberboard strips covering the edges and seams between panels. ¾" cove moldings are located in the corners.

Doorways—Two doorways enter into Room 107. The door from Room 105 has a 3 ⅝" casing. (See *Room 105*.)

The door into Room 108 has five horizontal panels and measures 2'-0 ¼" wide by 6'-6 ⅛" tall. The casing in Room 107 is 3 ¼" wide. Door hardware includes a metal box lock with metal knobs, keyhole escutcheon, strike plate, and catch. The door is attached with 3" hinges. Mounted on the bathroom side are a towel bar and hook. (*Figure 48*)

Windows—Room 107 has two pairs of sliding windows. Each of the windows has a 3 ¼" casing with a ¾" deep rounded sill.

Crown Molding—Crown molding is a ¾" cove molding.

Ceiling—The ceiling contains a finish of the same ⅛" thick fiberboard panels with 2" wide by ⅛" thick wood strips covering the seams between panels as the walls. The ceiling height in the larger part of the room is 7'-9 ½". In the entrance/closet area the ceiling is lower and measures 7'-0 ½". The ceiling panels in this area have fallen off due to moisture deterioration.

Finishes—The walls, ceiling, moldings, windows, and doors have a painted finish.

Electrical Systems—A mounted metal box light switch is at the door. Recessed outlets with cover plates are on the west, east, and south walls.

Heating & Cooling Systems—There are no mechanical heating or cooling systems.

Other Features—A closet accessed with two doors is along the west wall in the entrance/closet area. The wood doors are mounted on hinges and each have a metal turn latch with catch. Inside the closet are shelves and hanging rods.

Room 108 – Bathroom.

Room 108 is a bathroom located at the west side of Room 107. The room was clearly an addition to Room 107. It measures approximately 5'-11" by 5'-3". (*Figure 49*)

Flooring—The flooring is replacement 3 ½" wide boards.

Baseboards—Baseboards are 1 ¾"-wide boards.

Walls—The walls are finished with ⅛" thick fiberboard panels with 2" wide by ⅛" thick fiberboard strips covering the edges and seams between panels. Applied to the north and west walls around the sink are prefinished faux tile panels.

Figure 49: Room 108, bathroom fixtures and window.

Doorways—One doorway enters into Room 108 from Room 107. The casing in 108 is 3 ¼" wide. (See *Room 107*.)

Windows—Room 108 has one six-pane casement window. A deadbolt and catch remain intact.

Crown Molding—Crown molding is a ¾" cove molding.

Ceiling—The ceiling is finished with the same ⅛" thick fiberboard panels with 2" wide by ⅛" thick wood strips covering the seams between panels as the walls. The ceiling height is 7'.

Finishes—The walls, ceiling, moldings, window, and door have a painted finish.

Electrical Systems—A mounted ceramic light socket is on the ceiling. A mounted light fixture with metal base and glass globe is on the north wall. A mounted light switch is next to the door.

Figure 50: Room 109, kitchen cabinet and casement windows.

Heating & Cooling Systems—There are no mechanical heating or cooling systems.

Other Features—Bathroom fixtures include a toilet, sink, and shower stall. The sink is cast-iron with a ceramic finish and faucets. Water supply and drain lines to the sink are galvanized. The toilet has a flexible water supply line that extends to a galvanized pipe with cut-off. The shower is a pre-formed metal stall with copper and galvanized water supply lines to the two valve handles and showerhead.

A mounted metal medicine cabinet with mirror door is on the north wall above the sink. A mounted glass shelf, toothbrush holder, toilet paper holder, and towel bars and rings are on the north and west walls.

Room 109 – Kitchen.

The kitchen is at the east rear of the house and is clearly an addition. The room measures approximately 11'-11" from the entrance door to the east wall and approximately 10'-7" from the north wall to the south wall. (*Figure 50*)

Flooring—The flooring is 3 ⅜" wide boards. Most of the flooring is 3" tongue-and-groove replacements. An area of 9 ¼"-wide boards with beveled edges exists along the west wall.

Baseboards—Baseboards consist of two 3 ¾" wide boards stacked.

Walls—The walls have a finish of ⅛" thick fiberboard panels with 2" wide by ⅛" thick fiberboard strips covering the seams between panels.

Figure 51: South wall of Room 109 with rear entrance door

Doorways—Two doorways enter into Room 109. The doorway from Room 105 has no door frame or door. A 3 ¼"-wide casing remains along part of the south side of the doorway.

The doorway into Room 110 contains a frame and a door detached from its hinges. (The door is currently stored in Room 105.) The door measures 2'-6 ¼" wide by 6'-3 ¾" tall; the 3" hinges remain on the door. Door hardware includes metal knobs and surrounds with strike plate and a deadbolt. A mounted towel bar is on the kitchen side of the door. *(Figure 51)*

Windows—Room 109 has one casement window in the north wall and three windows grouped together in the east wall. The single casement has a slide bolt latch and catch. The grouped windows – one fixed and two casements – have turn latches and catches. Both window openings have 3 ¼" casings.

Crown Molding—The 2" by 4" top plate of the wall framing is visible around the perimeter of the room. The 2" strips extend along the top of the wall.

Figure 52: Shelving at the west end of Room 109

Ceiling—The shed roof rafters are exposed. ⅛" thick fiberboard panels are placed between the rafters and against the roof decking, but the majority of ceiling panels have fallen out. The sloped ceiling measured to the bottom of the rafters slopes from 7'-3" at the west wall to 6'-3" at the east wall.

Finishes—The walls, ceiling, moldings, and windows have a painted finish.

Electrical Systems—A mounted light switch box is next to the door into Room 105. A mounted metal outlet box is on the north wall at the cabinet and on the west wall. A recessed outlet is on the south wall.

Heating & Cooling Systems—There are no mechanical heating or cooling systems.

Other Features—A kitchen cabinet constructed of varied type boards is located along the north wall. The cabinet is angled at the west end near the doorway for easier access into the kitchen. The cabinet front has doors with metal pull knobs and decorative hinges. A double stainless steel sink with faucets is in the cabinet top. Water supply lines to the sink are galvanized; the drain line is PVC.

Two wood shelves are at the west end of the room along the south wall. Mounted angled shelves are in the northeast corner of the room. *(Figure 52)* A five panel wood door is stored in the room; it matches the other doors in the main core but its original location is unknown.

Figure 53: Room 110, hot water heater.

Figure 54: Room 110 looking west toward rear exterior entrance door (left).

Room 110 – Rear Porch/Utility Room.
Room 110 is located at the rear of the kitchen and is clearly an addition. A 6 ¼" step-down leads from the kitchen doorway into 110. The room contains the hot water heater and a rear exterior entrance door. It measures approximately 4'-5" at the widest part and approximately 12'-2" from the east wall to the west wall. (*Figure 53*)

Flooring—The flooring is 3 ¼" tongue-and-groove running north-south.

Baseboards—There are no baseboards.

Walls—The walls of Room 109 that extend into 110 are finished with exterior board-and-batten siding. The west wall is finished with replacement board-and-batten siding. The remaining walls consist of the back side of the exterior board-and-batten siding.

Doorways—Three doorways open into Room 110. The doorway into Room 109 has a frame but no casing; the door remains detached from its hinges. (See *Room 109*.)

The rear exterior entrance door has a frame but no casing; this door has been removed from its hinges. (See *Exterior Doors*.) (*Figure 54*)

A narrow service door made of board-and-batten siding is on the north wall and opens to provide access to the hot water heater.

Windows—Room 110 has one four-pane fixed window. Marks from previous hinges indicate that the sash is formerly a casement window that has been re-used. There is no casing.

Crown Molding—There is no crown molding.

Ceiling—The 2" by 4" rafters and 4 ¼" tongue-and-groove decking of the shed roof are exposed. The sloped ceiling measured to the bottom of the rafters slopes from 7'-5" at the west side to 6'-3" at the east side.

Finishes— The walls of Room 109 that extend into 110 are painted; the remaining walls and flooring are unfinished.

Electrical Systems—A mounted fuse box and metal box outlet are near the hot water heater.

Heating & Cooling Systems—A 1970s hot water heater is located in the room. The heater label reads "guarantee expires 12/76".

Other Features—A five horizontal panel door is stored in Room 110. Door hardware includes metal knobs and surrounds with strike plate, and a turn latch lock.

Character-defining Features

The historic character of the Cook Cabin derives from the compilation of ordinary building materials over a period of years to create a casual summer residence for the enjoyment of the surrounding natural environment. A list of character-defining features of the Cook Cabin includes:

- The main core with extensions and additions made over the years
- Side-gabled roof over the main core
- Shed-roofed front porch that wraps around the north side elevation
- Shed-roofed additions made to the east rear elevation of the main core
- Exterior board-and-batten siding
- Variety of wood windows including casement, double-hung, and sliding sash; in particular, the casements in Rooms 101, 103, and 105
- Stone chimney and fireplace
- Wall construction of 2" by 4" top and bottom plates with the exterior board-and-batten siding or interior finish materials nailed directly to the plates
- Wood doors and their hardware
- Wood tongue-and-groove flooring
- Vintage bathroom fixtures
- Vintage kitchen fixtures

Summary of Physical Condition

The Cook Cabin is in fair condition largely due to moisture entry into the house. Moisture entry is the biggest threat to the building's physical condition. The shed roofs in particular have failed in several locations, and moisture is causing deterioration of building materials. A large portion of the front porch's shed roof has been removed due to deterioration. The wall and roof junctions of Rooms 106 and 107 and the shed roofs of Rooms 104 and 109 are causing extensive damage to the building. The side-gabled roof of the main core appears to be in better condition than the shed roofs due to its steeper slope.

Weather cycles also take a toll on the building fabric. The building has been vacant for over twenty years and is open to park visitors, both human and animal, causing some destruction.

The structural integrity of the cabin's foundation and floor structure overall appears to be sound in most locations, particularly in the main core. The close proximity of the floor structure to grade level along the south side elevation is cause for concern.

Some areas where deterioration is pronounced are:

- The wall and roof junctions of Rooms 106 and 107; extensive moisture damage is evident in the walls and ceilings of these rooms
- The shed roof over Room 104 is allowing moisture in; rafters and joists are deteriorated and the ceiling finish has fallen
- The shed roof over Room 109 is allowing moisture in; deterioration is evident in the rafters, joists, and ceiling materials
- The west wall of the closet in Room 103 is open to the exterior
- The exterior walls of Room 108, especially near grade level
- The interior wall and ceiling finishes; deterioration and mold are evident

Part II – Treatment and Use

II.A Ultimate Treatment & Use

Recommended Ultimate Treatment

The final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), General Management Plan (GMP) Amendment, and Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) issued in 2009 call for the retention of nineteen structures (eighteen contributing and one noncontributing) and their associated cultural landscapes at Elkmont. Seventeen of these structures – thirteen cabins with three associated structures and the Appalachian Clubhouse – are in the Daisy Town area of Elkmont, including the Cook Cabin. The MOA specifies the treatment for these buildings: the exterior of the clubhouse and sixteen structures in Daisy Town will be restored and their interiors rehabilitated. In addition, contributing cultural landscape features will be preserved.

The MOA also stipulates the reconsideration of the 1994 "Elkmont Historic District" National Register nomination to reflect the inclusion of a much smaller area focused on Daisy Town and the nineteen remaining resources. A draft revised nomination was produced in 2010, but the document has not been reviewed and approved. When updating the National Register nomination, consideration should be given to expanding the period of significance to at least the fifty-year cut-off date, if not further. The large majority of additions and alterations to the cabins were done by the 1960s and are already historic. To determine definitively when all additions were made, additional research beyond the scope of this HSR would be needed.

Another stipulation in the MOA requires the completion of a Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). This inventory will fully describe the cultural and natural landscape features associated with the Elkmont community and provide guidance for their preservation and interpretation. Any updated National Register nomination will include information from the CLI to identify and evaluate significant cultural landscape features and character-defining landscape qualities.

The **Recommended Ultimate Treatment** for the Cook Cabin is preservation of both the exterior and interior features, materials, and spaces as they currently exist and repair of features and materials as needed to return the building to a weathertight and safe condition. Cultural landscape features associated with the Cook Cabin should also be preserved with stabilization and repair as needed. This treatment approach will preserve the existing cabin and its cultural landscape for future study and research into their evolution. It allows for the understanding of the building, its surroundings, and the larger Elkmont community of which it was a part.

Preservation and repair of the Cook Cabin and its landscape will provide a safe environment for park visitors to experience and understand the cabin and its history. This treatment approach will also allow the park to take steps to protect the historic resource from both human and animal visitors. Any protection treatment should be compatible with the historic materials and features of the resource and should not be intrusive. Protection measures might include sealing cracks and chimneys for wildlife exclusion from the cabin, and managing visitor access on the cabin's interior by installing Plexiglass that permits room viewing rather than room entry. It is also recommended that the cabin be monitored for security to help protect the resource and its artifacts.

In addition, physical evidence of elements of the human history story of the Cook Cabin and the Elkmont community that remains as part of the historic resource should be protected and preserved. This physical evidence can be lost due to repairs and maintenance, visitor activity, and weathering over the passage of time. An example in the Cook Cabin is the presence of William Thomas Kennedy III's initials in the concrete steps at the rear stoop. Care should be taken to identify, protect, and preserve the significant human history evidence that helps tell the cabin's and the community's stories.

Information about the cabin and the surrounding Elkmont community should be made available

to visitors through interpretive efforts such as interpretive panels, self-guiding walking tour information, and/or guided cabin tours. Sensitively designed and implemented measures to improve accessibility to the historic resource should be undertaken where feasible.

II.B Requirements for Treatment

The recommended treatment of preservation of the Cook Cabin and its cultural landscape will be required to meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* to insure that the historic fabric of both the building and its landscape are retained as fully as possible. Preservation is defined in the *Secretary's Standards* as "the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction."

Work will also be required to meet the Americans with Disabilities Act and the International Building Code. While threats to public safety must be addressed, alternatives to full code compliance for historic buildings are recommended to avoid compromising the historic integrity of the cabin and its surroundings.

II.C Alternatives for Treatment

An alternative to the Recommended Ultimate Treatment would be to restore the exterior of the Cook Cabin to a specific time period, perhaps the mid-1960s to coincide with the existing fifty-year cut-off date. This approach would include the large majority of features and materials in the cabin and landscape. More research would be needed to specifically identify dates of alterations made after this time period. In-depth research would be required to correctly restore altered features and spaces to their previous configurations.

If the existing period of significance end date of 1942 recommended in the draft revised National Register nomination were to be used as a restoration time period, historic additions and alterations that contribute to the resource's history would be lost.

II.D Recommendations

The Recommended Ultimate Treatment for the Cook Cabin is preservation of the building's existing fabric and cultural landscape features in good repair. This treatment preserves the complete history of the property and allows for future study and understanding of the building, its landscape, and its community. It also allows for future approaches to treatment and interpretation as more becomes known about this historic resource. Coordination with the treatment plans for the other cabins in the Daisy Town area should be maintained.

Recommendations for Accomplishing the Ultimate Treatment

The following steps should be taken in order to accomplish the ultimate treatment of preservation of the building and landscape.

Site

- Consult the park archaeologist prior to beginning any ground disturbing activities.
- Take appropriate protective measures to prevent inadvertent damage to site features during any work on the site or on the cabin.
- Stabilize existing site features and make them weathertight as appropriate.
- Provide positive drainage of the site away from the building and direct drainage to avoid damage to other nearby properties.
- Monitor trees on the site and nearby for safety of the resources and visitors.

Cabin

- Remove accumulated site debris from around the building perimeter, particularly in areas where the siding is at grade level, so that wood siding and sills are above grade.
- Preserve all existing historic materials as

much as possible when making repairs; if materials are too deteriorated to preserve, replacement materials should match existing historic materials.

- Identify physical evidence of significant human history elements and take steps to protect their materials and features.
- Photographically record building materials and features as existing before any maintenance or repair work is done.
- Examine foundation piers for structural integrity and repair as needed.
- Repair all deteriorated roofing members in-kind to provide a structurally sound roof.
- Replace the existing 5-V metal roofing in-kind to make the building weathertight.
- Install gutters and downspouts to take water away from the building.
- Examine the masonry, foundation, and flashing of the chimney and repair as needed to make it structurally sound.
- Examine the wood wall and flooring systems and repair as needed to make them structurally sound.
- Make the exterior siding weathertight by repairing as needed, caulking seams, and repainting. Use the *Elkmont Historic District Finishes Analysis* document to guide exterior paint selection.
- Make the exterior windows and doors weathertight by adjusting and repairing frames and sash, caulking seams, and repainting.
- Examine the porch and rear stoops; repair and repaint as needed to make them structurally sound; replace the portion of the front porch shed roof previously removed using stored materials and matching existing porch posts, railings, and roof structure to provide increased protection to the building from the elements.
- Install security monitoring devices, such as a security camera, to monitor activity around and in the building and site.

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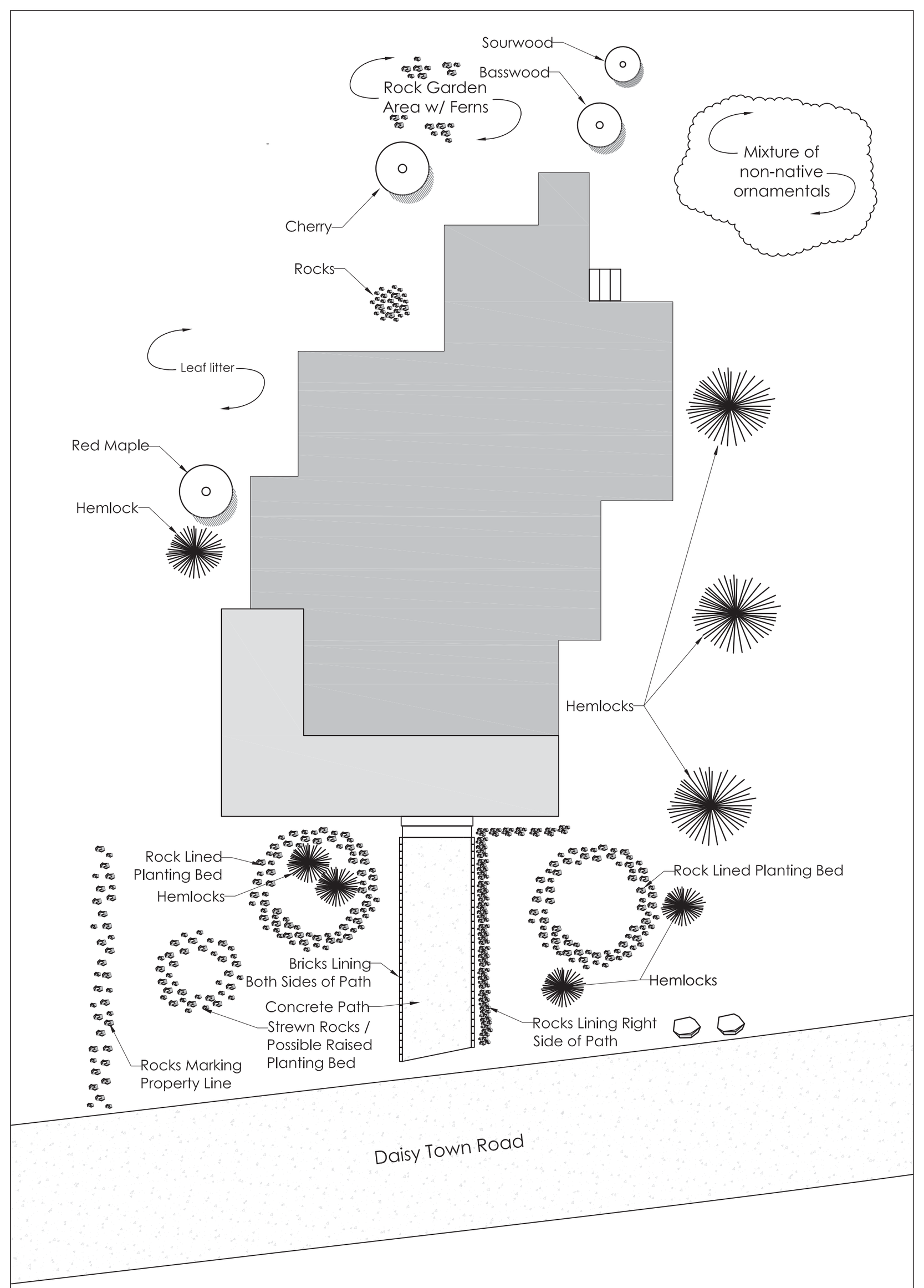
Appendix A:

Documentation Drawings



SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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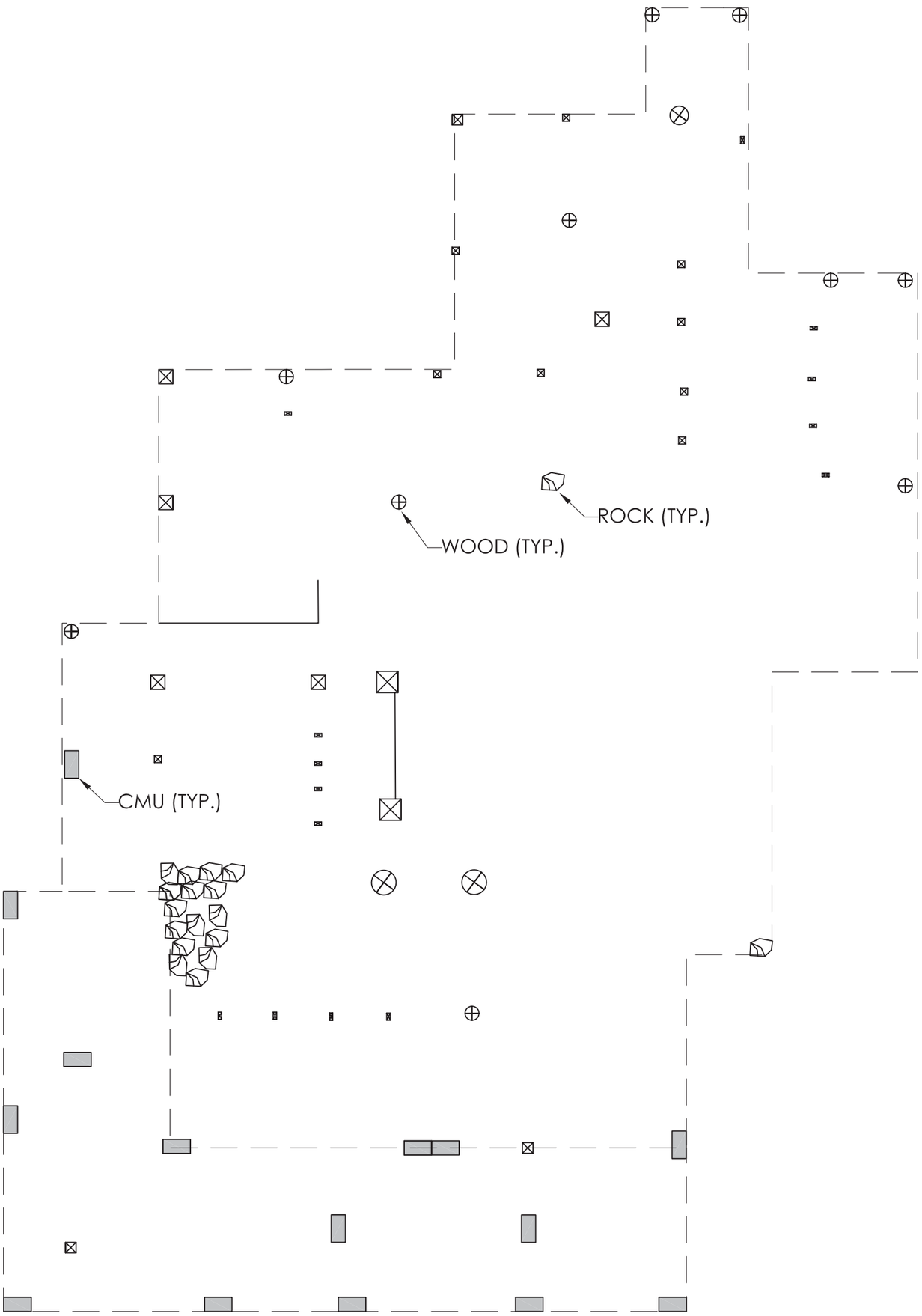
SITE PLAN

COOK CABIN
ELKMONT HISTORIC DISTRICT
GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT • MARCH 2016

THE JAEGER COMPANY



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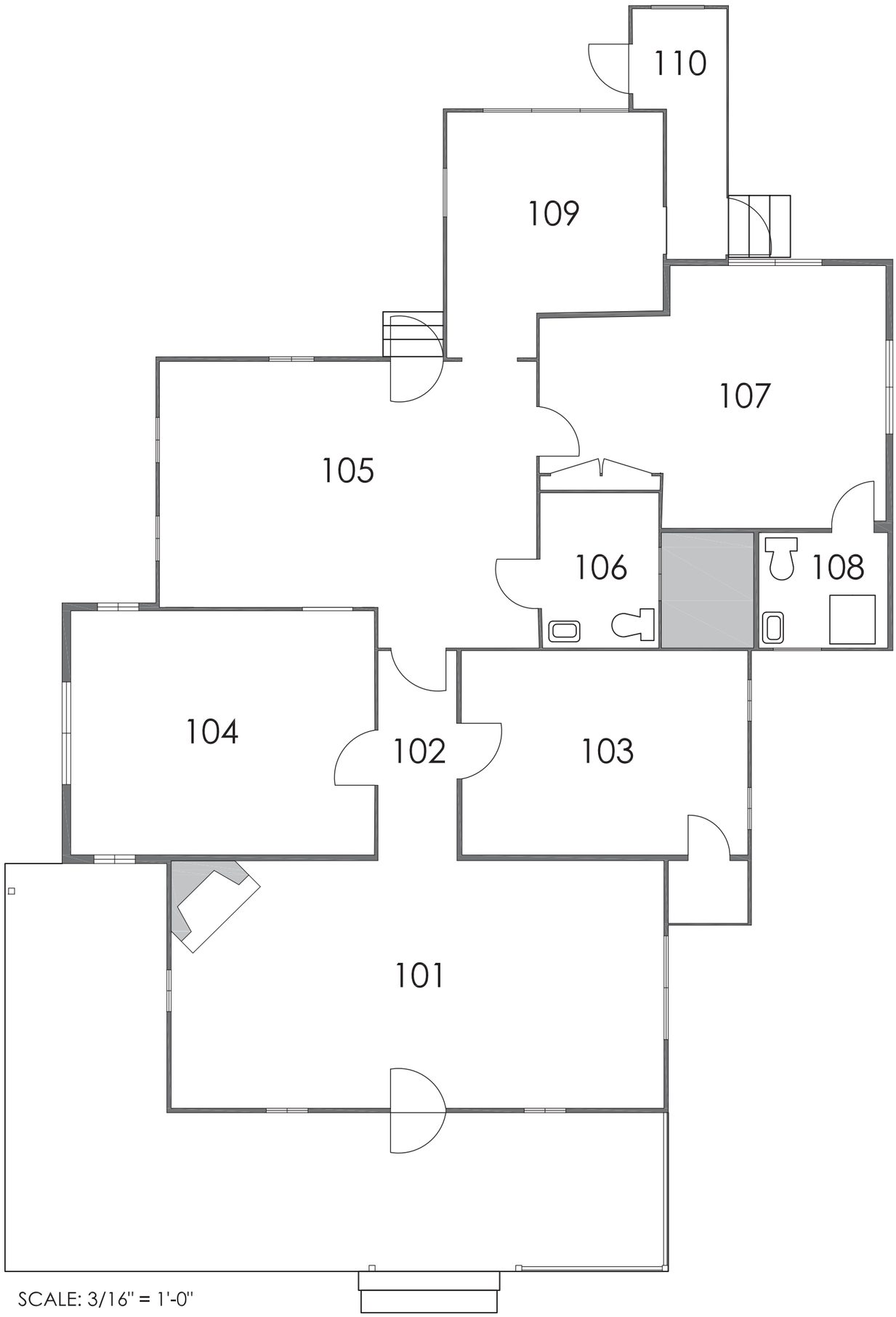
FOUNDATION PLAN

COOK CABIN
ELKMONT HISTORIC DISTRICT
GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT • MARCH 2016

THE JAEGER COMPANY



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FLOOR PLAN

COOK CABIN
ELKMONT HISTORIC DISTRICT
GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT • MARCH 2016

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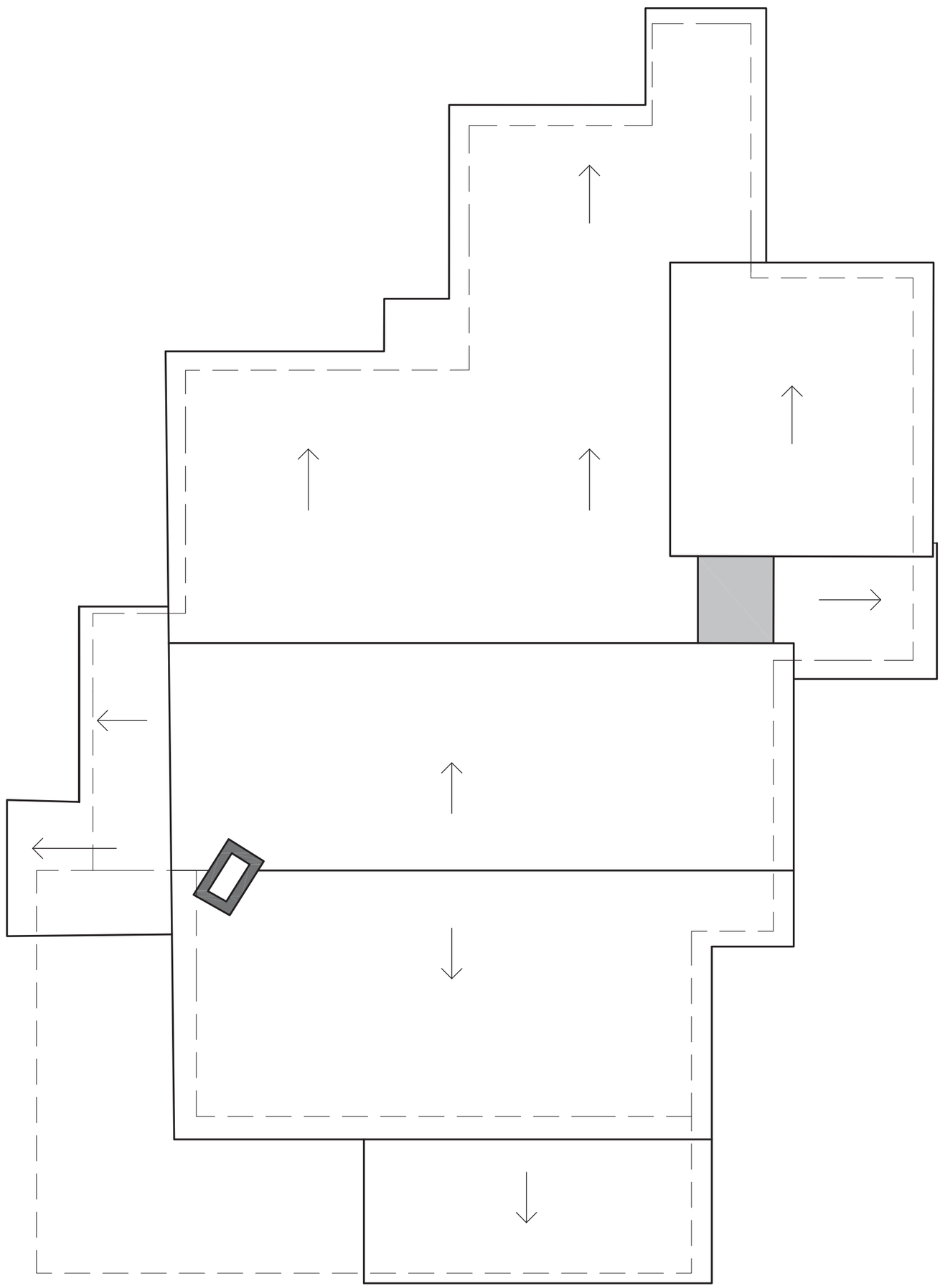

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ROOF PLAN

COOK CABIN
ELKMONT HISTORIC DISTRICT
GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT • MARCH 2016

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