

The background of the entire page is a photograph of the Galyon Cabin. It is a two-story wooden structure with a dark, possibly metal, roof. The cabin has a porch on the second floor with a railing. The base of the cabin is built on a foundation of stacked stones. The cabin is surrounded by a dense forest of tall, thin trees with green foliage. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

**Galyon Cabin
Elkmont Historic District
Great Smoky Mountains National Park
Historic Structure Report**

**Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science Division
Southeast Region**

Galyon 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 Galyon Cabin, 2015

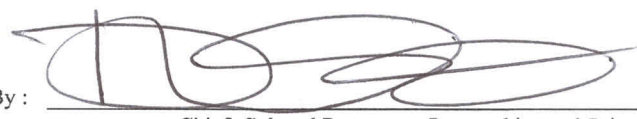
Galyon Cabin

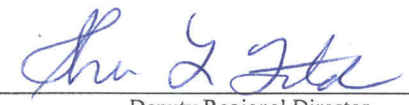
Elkmont Historic District

Great Smoky Mountains National Park

Historic Structure Report

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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
Southeast Regional Office
2016

Management Summary

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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 Galyon Cabin in the Elkmont Historic District of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park (GRSM) 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 Galyon 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 and oral history provided by a Galyon family member. 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 Galyon Cabin.

A bibliography provides all sources of information referenced 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 Farr family of Knoxville reportedly constructed the Galyon Cabin about 1910, and Eugene D. Galyon, Sr., purchased it soon after. Galyon was president of both the Galyon Lumber Company and the Knoxville Lumber and Manufacturing Company. His wife Mayme worked with the American Red Cross.

With the establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the Galyon Cabin was transferred to the National Park Service in 1933. The Galyons agreed to convey the property to the park in return for compensation to each of their two minor children plus a joint lifetime lease to all three children. The Galyon family lease continued until the National Park Service terminated all leases. The cabin has remained vacant since that time. The Galyon's youngest child, Hallie, still lives in Knoxville and continues to visit Elkmont on occasion.

Statement of Significance

The Galyon 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 Galyon 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 Galyon Cabin. From this research, she compiled a history of the Galyon family for use with this HSR as well as a contact list of known family members to assist in oral interviews. Phone calls were made to family members with current contact information. One Galyon family member was interviewed by phone.

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 Galyon Cabin was constructed about 1910. The core consisted of the square main room with the chimney and may have included either an open porch or enclosed room on the south side of the chimney; i.e., the area under the side-gabled roof. This main core probably had both front and rear porches. If not original, the wraparound front porch appears to have been an early feature of the house.

By 1932, additions had been made and may have included the bathroom and small kitchen at the northeast corner. Other additions were made over the years, including the expansion of the southeast bedroom, addition of the gabled northeast bedroom, infill of the front porch's southwest corner, and enclosure of the rear porch to form a larger kitchen. The most recent additions are the rear deck and a raised walkway which appear to date from the 1980s. The raised walkway provides access to a separate guest quarters not documented as part of this report. Although a 1932 property description recorded the presence of a separate "servant room", this structure is recorded in survey and National Register documentation as having been constructed in 1965. The 2009 EIS and MOA call for the removal of the guest quarters and the raised walkway.

The Galyon Cabin is in overall good condition despite being vacant for over twenty years. The structural integrity of the house appears to be sound in most locations, although several areas show pronounced deterioration due to moisture entry. Moisture entry into the house is causing deterioration of building materials and is the biggest threat to the building's physical condition. Specific areas of concern are the junction of the east rear wall of Room 105 and the south wall of Room 108 where water is actively entering the building; the southwest front corner of the house which is at and below grade, causing deterioration to the floor structure and exterior siding; and the east edge of the ceiling/shed roof in Room 107.

Recommended Treatment and Use

The recommended treatment for the Galyon 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 Galyon 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

<i>Building Name:</i>	Galyon Cabin
<i>Location:</i>	Elkmont Historic District Great Smoky Mountains National Park
<i>County:</i>	Sevier County
<i>State:</i>	Tennessee

Related NPS Studies

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_____. *Cultural Resources of the Elkmont Historic District, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Sevier County, Tennessee*, 2004.

Real Property Information

Acquisition Date: July 14, 1933

LCS ID: 510232

Size Information

Galyon Cabin

Total Floor Area: 1,602 sq. ft.

Roof Area: 1,786 sq. ft.

Number of Stories: 1

Number of Rooms: 8

Number of Bathrooms: 2

Cultural Resource Data

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

Proposed Treatment

The proposed treatment for the Galyon 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 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

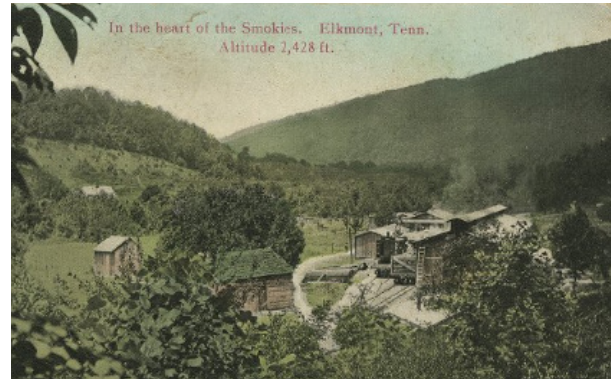


Figure 1: 1912 Elkmont postcard (University of Tennessee Library).



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

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.

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

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

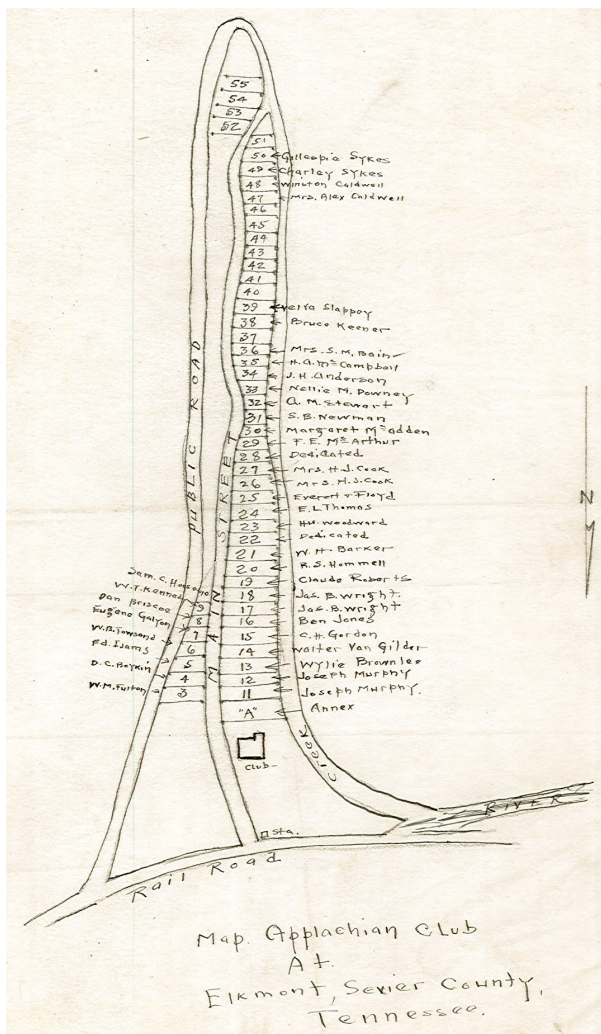


Figure 3: Circa 1919 Appalachian Club map with property owners (GRSM Archives).

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. Cabins at the Appalachian Club and Wonderland Park were sometimes rented to vacationers. In



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

the late 1930s, a Civilian Conservation Corps (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 and Early Owners

The Galyon Cabin was reportedly constructed about 1910 by the Farr family of Knoxville. Eugene Galyon bought the house not long after its construction.³ No more information is known about the Farr family. The property was officially transferred by deed to Eugene Galyon, Sr., from the Appalachian Club and the Little River Lumber Company in 1919. The 0.18-acre property was Lot No. 7 in the Appalachian Club’s division of its property.⁴

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 Thomason Inventory, note re. letter from Hallie Galyon, Oct. 1992; Hallie Galyon, Elkmont Oral History Project, July 18, 2011.

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

The cabin is present on the “Conditions in Elkmont Historic District: 1908-1913” map in TRC Garrow Associates’ 2005 archaeology report, indicating the cabin was constructed by 1913.⁵

The Galyon Family

The first documented owner of the Galyon Cabin, Eugene D. Galyon, Sr., was born in 1882, the son of Luther Anderson and Carrie Barber Galyon. A native of Knoxville, Tennessee, Eugene grew up in the Park City neighborhood of Knoxville. Eugene’s father Luther Galyon developed the Galyon and Seldon mill and lumberyard in the 1880s. Eugene took over the lumber business from his father. He appears in Knoxville city directories as a lumber dealer and as president of both the Galyon Lumber Company and the Knoxville Lumber and Manufacturing Company. Eugene Galyon, Sr., provided financial and/or building support for the 1910 and 1911 Appalachian Expositions, as well as for the National Conservation Exposition of 1913. These three expositions occurred in Knoxville and increased nationwide interest in the Appalachian mountain region.⁶

Eugene Galyon married Mayme Davis, also of Knoxville, Tennessee. They raised their three children, Eugene D. Galyon, Jr., born in 1909, Luther Anderson Galyon born in 1912, and Hallie Hope Galyon born in 1926, on South Ninth Street in Knoxville. During World War I, Mayme Galyon served with the American Red Cross, receiving a badge for 800 hours of service. The family enjoyed many summers at Cabin No. 9 in Elkmont. Mayme and the children, along with their grandmother, would travel to Elkmont by car with a chauffeur. Eugene Galyon, Sr., would make the three-hour train commute to join the family when he was able.

Both Galyon sons attended the University of Tennessee in Knoxville. Eugene D., Jr., followed his father and grandfather into the lumber business. Luther pursued a career in law.⁷ By 1942, Eugene, Jr., was president of the Galyon Lumber Company,

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

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

7 Ibid.

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and Luther was an attorney at Poore, Kramer, and Cox. Both Eugene, Jr., and Luther enlisted in the United States Army during World War II. Eugene, Sr., died in 1936 and Mayme in 1947.

With the establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, ownership of the Galyon Cabin transferred to the National Park Service on July 14, 1933.⁸ Eugene, Sr., and Mayme Galyon agreed to convey the property to the park for \$242.56 compensation to each of their two minor children, Luther and Hallie, plus a lifetime lease to all three children.⁹ When the majority of Elkmont leases ended in 1992, the Galyons were among the last to be holding a lease. Hallie Galyon continued to visit Elkmont throughout the first decade of the twenty-first century.¹⁰ Ms. Galyon currently lives in Knoxville.

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

9 Ibid.

10 McCausland.

Chronology of Development and Use

The original construction of the Galyon Cabin dates to between 1908 and 1913 based on available documents. The cabin is present on the 1908-1913 Elkmont area map in TRC Garrow Associates' 2005 archaeology report, indicating that construction of the cabin had occurred by 1913.¹¹ The Appalachian Club and Little River Lumber Company transferred Lot No. 7 to Eugene Galyon on March 12, 1919. There is no mention in the deed of the house on the lot.

A description card made in 1932 to assess the value of the property, during the time the National Park Service was obtaining the Elkmont properties, gives a description of the cabin and a monetary value. The house is described as having No. 1 pine flooring, sheeting of No. 2 and 3 chestnut, a cypress shingle roof, porch columns and lattice work, beaver board and strips, 36' of gutter, fifteen windows and nine doors, a stone chimney and flue, and plumbing and wiring. A second card describes the "Servant Room" with cypress shingle roof, siding, one door and two windows, beaver board and strips, and steps.¹²

The cabin's main core is the square room covered by the side-gabled roof. (Figure 5) Based on physical evidence, this main core appears to be the original portion of the cabin. Additions have been made to the building 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, except for some updated interior finishes. Therefore, the large majority of the building's existing fabric is historic. General observations follow about how the house appears to have evolved.

The cabin consists of one large, square main room with porches and additional rooms around the four sides of the main core. The side-gabled roof extends past the interior chimney to the south and covers Room 103 and portions of Rooms 102 and

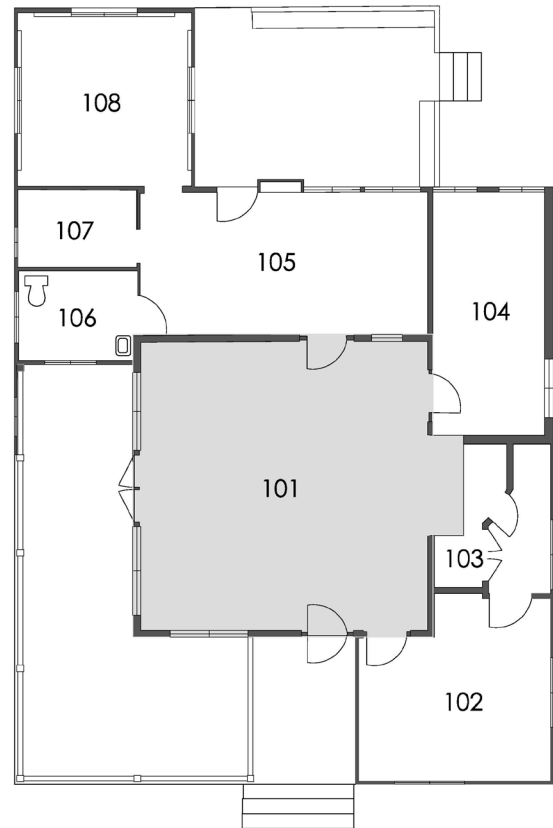


Figure 5: Existing Floor Plan showing the main core.

104. This area south of the chimney and under the side-gabled roof was probably part of the house's original main core and may have been part of the open porch and/or an enclosed room. Both the 1994 and the draft 2010 National Register of Historic Places nomination forms state that the cabin was originally constructed as two rooms, although it is not known where this information came from.¹³ The main core room and a room behind the chimney possibly constituted these two original rooms. Based on the 1932 description of the house's materials and features, Eugene Galyon probably made additions to the house between the time he purchased it and the time of the 1932 description.

The open shed-roofed porch currently extends along two-thirds of the west front elevation and along the north side elevation of the house. Hallie Galyon has stated that the front room (Room

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

12 Information Card, Sevier Library, <http://history.sevierlibrary.org/>; GRSM Archives.

13 "Elkmont Historic District", National Register Nomination Form, 1994; "Daisy Town Community Historic District", Draft National Register Nomination Form, 2010.



Figure 6: 1972 GRSM photo of the Galyon Cabin.

102) was originally part of the porch and was later enclosed. She remembers that the porch was a wraparound and that her family screened it for sitting outside.¹⁴ Survey information from the 1993 Thomason & Associates inventory states that the porch underwent reconstruction circa 1970.¹⁵ This rebuilding may have included replacement of materials rather than reconfiguration of the porch. A 1972 national park photograph shows the porch with the same configuration as it appears today.¹⁶

The southwest corner of the front porch was enclosed to form a bedroom – Room 102; based on Hallie Galyon’s memories, the room was enclosed in the mid-1960s. A bathroom was added in the space directly behind the chimney. The shed roof at this southwest corner extends from the gabled roof. Exterior siding of wide boards with no battens is visible at the southwest corner and along the south wall of the main core in the gable end adjacent to the chimney.

The construction of the bedroom – Room 104 – at the southeast corner of the main core appears to have occurred in two sections. The west section of the room adjacent to the chimney is under the side-gabled roof and was probably part of the original house. The floor framing of the two sections changes size and direction. The exterior siding also shows a change. The west wall of Room 104 is finished with board-and-batten siding on the

¹⁴ Phone interview with Hallie Galyon, September 10, 2015; Hallie Galyon, Elkmont Oral History Project, July 18, 2011.

¹⁵ Thomason & Associates, 1993.

¹⁶ GRSM records, 47794.

Room 103 side, indicating the wall was probably an exterior wall at some point. The west portion of the room is framed with 2” by 6” floor joists running east-west. The room was expanded to the east with 2” by 4” joists running north-south. On the interior, both the floor and ceiling have a distinct division between the two sections. The ceiling in the east half of the room slopes downward, following the slope of the shed roof. The floor also slopes downward to the east.

The two small rooms – bathroom (Room 106) and small kitchen (Room 107) – at the northeast corner of the main core were part of the house very early on according to Hallie Galyon. The 2” by 8” floor framing under these rooms are in different directions, with the bathroom framing running east-west and the small kitchen framing running north-south, indicating that the two rooms may have been constructed at different times or at least one of them reconstructed at some point. The exterior siding on these two rooms also differs from each other. The ceiling slopes downward to the north in the bathroom and to the east in the small kitchen, reflecting the slope of the shed roof as it turns the corner.

Extending across the east rear of the main core is the larger kitchen – Room 105 – with a shed roof. According to Hallie Galyon, this kitchen was a screened porch that was later enclosed. The board-and-batten exterior siding on the main core’s originally exterior rear wall is visible from the crawlspace. On the kitchen wall, wood paneling covers the siding. In addition, a window is located in the east wall of Room 101 looking into the kitchen. This is another indication that the kitchen was once open to the exterior.

The bedroom at the northeast corner – Room 108 – has been added to the rear of the house. The room’s roof is gabled with the ridge running east-west rather than a shed roof like the adjacent roof. The floor framing is 2” by 8” joists running north-south.

At the east rear of the house, in the ell formed by Room 108 and the rear wall of Room 105, an open wood deck has been added. A raised wood walkway extends to the east from the deck to the separate guest quarters. The guest quarters is described by Hallie Galyon as the room for the



Figure 7: 1992 Historic Resources Survey photos.

family's chauffeur.¹⁷ In the 1994 National Register nomination, the structure is considered non-contributing. The draft 2010 National Register nomination form puts the date of the guest quarters at circa 1965.

A 1972 photo taken by NPS documents the house at that time. (*Figure 6*) During the 1980s, interior finishes in the bedrooms, larger kitchen, and the bathroom in Room 103 were updated. A 1992 historic resources survey by the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office documented the cabin with photos. (*Figure 7*) The cabin is identified in the survey as resource number SV-946. The



Figure 8: 2001 HABS photos.

Historic American Building Survey (HABS) took photos of the cabin in 2001. (*Figure 8*)

¹⁷ Galyon, 2011.



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



Figure 11: Guest quarters at the rear of the site.



Figure 10: Front entrance walkway and stone-lined planters.



Figure 12: West front elevation.

Physical Description

General Description

The Galyon Cabin is a one-story, frame dwelling that sits on the east side of Daisy Town Road in a row of similar cabins that make up a portion of the Appalachian Club summer resort community at Elkmont. The house was constructed over a number of years from readily available materials. Its construction techniques reflect its use as a summer vacation residence. The house reflects the Craftsman and Rustic style approach to building popular during the early twentieth century that respects the surrounding natural environment. (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 appears mostly cleared with some mature trees, smaller trees, and shrubs as well as a number of large fieldstones scattered throughout the yard. The rear of the lot is sparsely wooded.

Front Entrance and Walkway.

The west front of the Galyon Cabin site is lined with scattered fieldstones interspersed with tree roots that were once part of the stonewall along the edge of the paved road. A stone path leads from the road at the northwest corner of the lot to a concrete landing at the front porch steps.

Planters.

Fieldstone borders outlining old planting beds are located at both the northwest and southwest front corners of the house. Other fieldstones are lined around a front-yard tree. (Figure 10)

Trees/Shrubs.

The site has several mature trees as well as smaller trees and shrubs. Trees include hemlock, dogwood, and sourwood. Shrubs include rhododendron.



Figure 13: South side elevation.



Figure 15: Southeast corner of rear shed roof.



Figure 14: North side elevation.



Figure 16: Rear gabled addition.

Guest Quarters.

The guest quarters is a separate building located to the east rear of the house. It is connected to the house's rear deck with a raised walkway. (Figure 11) This structure is not documented as part of this report.

Exterior

The main core of the cabin has a side-gabled roof with a ridge that runs north-south. (Figure 12) An interior stone chimney extends through the roof's ridge near the south side of the main core. A shed roof extends from the main roof around three sides of the house – the west front, north side, and east rear elevations. The south side elevation is gabled with shed roofs extending off both the west front and east rear. (Figure 13) Along the west front and north side elevations, the shed roof covers an open porch that wraps around the main core's northwest corner. (Figure 14) The southwest front corner of the porch under the shed roof has been enclosed to form a bedroom. Along the cabin's rear elevation, the shed roof covers a bathroom and small kitchen,

a larger kitchen that was originally an open screened porch, and a portion of the bedroom in the southeast corner. (Figure 15) The rearmost room addition at the northeast corner has a gabled roof with a ridge that runs east-west. (Figure 16) All of the roofs are covered with unpainted 5-V metal.

The house sits on a pier foundation, and the majority of foundation piers are unmilled round logs. Between the log piers on the west front elevation under the front porch, the foundation is infilled with stone masonry. The rest of the foundation is open to the exterior. The southwest front corner of the house is at grade level.

The exterior walls of the Galyon Cabin are finished with board-and-batten siding. The exceptions are on the west front and north side walls under the open porch and in the north gable end, which are finished with wide boards without battens. The front entrance door is located on the west front elevation under the front shed porch.

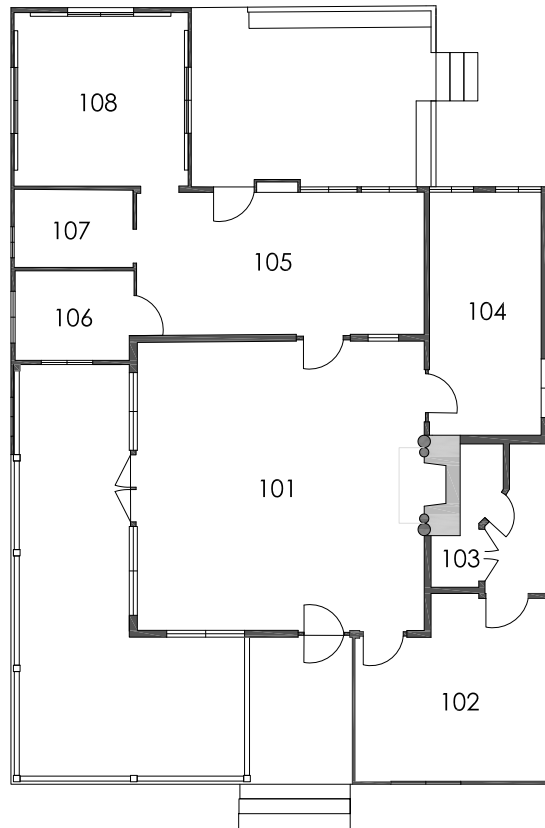


Figure 17: Existing Floor Plan.

An open deck is located at the rear in the ell formed by the east rear elevation and the gabled northeast bedroom. A wooden walkway extends from the deck to the east to a separate frame structure that served as the guest quarters.

Interior Organization

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

The main core of the Galyon Cabin consists of one large square room – Room 101 – with a fireplace and chimney at its south side. (*Figure 17*) Other rooms surround this central space. The front porch extends around two sides of the main core, along the west front and the north side of the house. The front entrance door opens from the front porch into the main room. Double French doors open out onto the north side of the open porch from the main room. A door and window in the main core's east wall open onto what was once the rear porch.



Figure 18: Log pier foundation at the main core's northwest corner

At the cabin's southwest front corner, an enclosed portion of the front porch forms the southwest bedroom – Room 102. A bathroom – Room 103 – and closet space are located directly east of the southwest bedroom and behind the chimney. At the southeast rear corner of the cabin and opening off the main room is the southeast bedroom – Room 104. Along the east rear of the main core is an enclosed kitchen that was once a screened rear porch – Room 105. At the northeast corner of the cabin are a bathroom – Room 106 – and a small kitchen – Room 107 – that were present in the cabin early on. At the northeast rear corner of the cabin to the east of the small kitchen is the northeast bedroom – Room 108.

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 largely with log piers. Wood posts, measuring 2" by 4" and 4" by 4," provide additional support. Piers along the east rear wall and at the southeast corner have been largely replaced with 4" by 4" timbers. Along the west front of the cabin, the foundation is infilled between the log piers with fieldstone masonry held together with concrete mortar. (*Figure 18*)

The floor framing supporting the main core consists of 2" by 6" members running east-west; most are sash sawn. The front porch floor is also framed with 2" by 6" members; these members run north-south under the porch along the west front elevation and east-west along the north side elevation. At the northwest corner of the porch



Figure 19: Log pier foundation at the main core's northeast corner.

where the front and side porches meet, the joist angles from the corner of the main core to the northwest corner pier.

The front southwest corner is very close to grade level. Floor framing is not visible. The west half of the southeast bedroom – Room 104 – next to the chimney is framed with 2" by 6" joists that run east-west like the framing under the main room and on the opposite porch side. The east half of Room 104 is framed with 2" by 4" joists that run north-south, indicating that this part of the room was constructed or enclosed at a different time or that joists were replaced. The sill along the east wall of Room 104 and the corner pier are replacements.

The former rear porch enclosed as a kitchen – Room 105 – is framed with 2" by 6" joists running north-south. Rooms 106 and 107 are framed separately with 2" by 8" joists. The framing under the bathroom – Room 106 – runs east-west, while the small kitchen – Room 107 – framing runs north-south. The northeast rear bedroom – Room 108 – is framed with 2" by 8" joists that run north-south. (*Figure 19*)

2" by 8" joists that extend east to west frame the rear deck. The sill and a number of the piers under the east and south edges of the deck are recent replacements.

Wall Framing—The walls of the main core are approximately 6 ¾" thick. Based on the wall thickness, 2" by 4" vertical studs presumably frame the wall, although the framing members are not visible. The interior of the walls of the main core room are finished with 5 ½" wide boards with



Figure 20: Framing of front porch shed roof.

beveled edges. The exterior of the main core walls are finished with 11 ¾" wide by 7/8" thick vertical boards that are circular sawn. These vertical boards are covered with other finishes along the south and east elevations where rooms have been enclosed.

Other walls are thinner and appear to have less substantial framing. Exterior board-and-batten siding plus the interior finishes form the material of the exterior walls of Rooms 102, 106, and 107. 2" by 4" plates at the tops and bottoms of the walls provide structural support. Interior walls also largely consist of finish materials with little structural support inside the walls. The exterior walls of Room 108 are approximately 3" thick and may contain 2" by 4" vertical studs turned parallel to the finish materials.

Roof Framing—(See *Roof Plan* in Appendix.) 2" by 4" rafters at approximately 24" on center frame the side-gabled roof over the main core. The ridge board is also a 2" by 4" member. Roof decking consists of 11 ¾" to 12" wide boards. Eaves are open and rafter ends are exposed.

The shed roof extends from the main side-gabled roof along the west front elevation, then wraps around the northwest corner and extends along the north side elevation. 2" by 4" rafters, at mostly 30" on center with some variation, frame the shed roof. At the northwest corner of the front porch, the angled hip rafter supports the common rafters that run both east-west and north-south. (*Figure 20*)

The shed roof continues around the northeast corner of the house and along the east rear elevation. 2" by 4" rafters, at 30" on center, frame



Figure 21: Ceramic light socket in Room 107.

the rear shed roof over Room 105. The shed roof over Room 104 is an extension of the gabled roof.

2" by 4" rafters, set at 24" on center, frame the gabled roof of the northeast bedroom – Room 108. The ridge board is also 2" by 4."

Utility Systems.

Heating & Cooling Systems.

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

Electrical Systems.

Ceramic light sockets are located in several rooms, as well as newer light fixtures. The oldest ceramic socket is probably in Room 107, the small kitchen. (Figure 21) Electrical outlets and switches are metal boxes both mounted and recessed. 240-volt outlets are located in both kitchens and in the washer/dryer area on the porch. Two fuse boxes remain in the house, in Rooms 103 and 107. A mix of cloth-wrapped and vinyl-wrapped insulated cable remains throughout the house. 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. A PVC ventilation pipe is located outside the bathroom in Room 103.

The bathroom in Room 106 contains a sink and toilet; the tub is missing. The bathroom in 103 contains a sink, toilet, shower stall, and hot water heater, all updated fixtures. The earlier kitchen



Figure 22: Wraparound front porch.

in Room 107 contains a sink and old hot water heater. The later kitchen in the enclosed rear porch contains a sink. The house currently has no water supply.

Exterior Features

Wraparound Front Porch.

The L-shaped front porch extends across two-thirds of the west front elevation and along the north side elevation. (Figure 22) Square wood posts constructed of 1" by 6" and 1" by 4" pieces of wood that measure 5 1/8" by 5 3/8" on average support the shed roof of the front porch. The posts range in height from 76" to 77." Between each post on the west front is a 2" by 4" railing laid flat; below the railing are 2" by 4"s in an X pattern. Between the post at the front entrance and the front wall of the main core, the X railing has been covered on one side with a plywood sheet. Along the north side of the porch, the 2" by 4" railing is covered on the exterior with 1" by 12" siding. The porch was screened except at the front entrance, and remnants of the screen wire mesh remain attached to the wood posts and railings in some places.

The porch flooring is 3 1/4" wide tongue-and-groove wood boards running east-west along the west front elevation and running north-south along the north side elevation, joined at an angle at the northwest corner. Several layers of paint cover the flooring, including the most recent layer of red and previous layers of white and blue.

The roof rafters and decking are exposed. The porch rafters contain two mounted light fixtures with metal bases and glass globes. On the outside of the post at the front entrance is a third mounted light fixture with a metal base. Metal box outlets



Figure 23: North side of front porch.



Figure 24: Rear deck on east elevation.

are mounted on the west front and north side walls.

A partially enclosed east end of the north side of the porch provided space for a washing machine and dryer. (Figure 23) Below the railing and framing, 1" by 12" siding encloses the space between the last two porch posts. Above the railing is a finish of newer horizontal siding and a window. A recently replaced 2" by 4" framed wall and opening extends across the west front of the space. A metal box outlet, 240-volt outlets for washer and dryer, water supply lines and drain, and a fuse box are located in this area. A dryer vent cap is mounted on the exterior of the siding.

Rear Deck.

The rear deck is constructed with 2" by 8" joists that run east-west and supported with 4" by 4" foundation posts. The deck flooring is 2" by 6" boards. A railing constructed of 4" by 4" posts topped with a 2" by 6" handrail extends around the east and south sides of the deck, interrupted on the south side with an opening for steps leading to the ground and on the east side for a walkway leading to the separate guest quarters. A wood bench is



Figure 25: Vertical wide board siding of the main core.

attached to the railing along both the south and east sides. The deck is a newer addition. (Figure 24)

Roof.

The side-gabled roof over the main core, the shed roofs that extend around three sides of the house, and the gabled roof of the northeast bedroom are covered with several visible layers of roofing. The topmost layer is unpainted 5-V metal. Several layers of asphalt roofing are visible under the metal roofing.

Brackets that supported a gutter remain along the east edge of the shed roof above the deck. The gutter is no longer intact. A drain line for a downspout is located at the southwest corner of the house.

Walls.

The exterior walls are finished with board-and-batten siding. The exceptions are the walls of the house's main core – the west front elevation under the front porch shed roof and behind Room 102; the north side elevation under the porch roof and on the north gable end; and the south wall around the chimney, visible above the ceiling in Rooms 102 and 103. The main core walls are finished with wide boards without battens. The circular sawn boards range in width from 11 3/4" to 12" and are 7/8" thick. (Figure 25)

The board-and-batten siding on the remainder of the building varies in size and finish based on its time of application. The siding in the south gable end measures 11 3/4" to 12" wide and continues to the end of the rear shed roof. The siding on Room 102 and Room 103 is narrower and appears to be a later addition; the boards average 10 1/2" wide circular sawn with 2" battens. The siding on the



Figure 26: Board-and-batten siding on the south side elevation.

west half of Room 104 measures 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 12" wide circular sawn boards with average 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " battens that are both circular and sash sawn. The siding on the east half of Room 104 is different and measures 9" wide circular sawn boards with an average 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ " battens that are mostly sash sawn. (Figure 26)

The board-and-batten siding along the east rear wall changes from Room 104 to Room 105. The east wall of Room 104 has average 8" wide boards with battens that range from 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". The east wall of Room 105 has average 9" wide boards with 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ " battens. A recessed shelf unit in Room 105 extends outward from the east wall and is finished with vertical beaded boards. The siding on Room 108 has 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide boards that are smooth and sash sawn with 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " battens.

Along the north side, the siding on Room 108 matches the siding on Room 107: 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " boards with 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " battens. The siding on Room 106 is different: 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 12" boards sash sawn with 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 3" battens.



Figure 27: Front entrance door.

Chimney.

One chimney is located at the south end of the main core and extends through the ridge of the side-gabled roof. The chimney is constructed of local fieldstone with concrete mortar. The top of the chimney is covered with a galvanized metal cap arched to provide ventilation as well as protection from rain and debris.

Exterior Doors.

The front entrance door of the house leading from the front porch into the main core room is a wood door with six horizontal cross panels. (Figure 27) The door measures 2'-8" wide by 6'-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " tall. The exterior door surround is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide. Door hardware includes a metal box lock with catch, keyhole escutcheon, and exterior knob surround; the knobs are missing. A Yale latch lock with catch and keyhole escutcheon is also intact. The door also contains a newer latch with hook for a padlock. Two wood thresholds measuring 7" and 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide extend across the doorway. A wood-frame screen door with wire mesh panels is hinged on the outside of the door frame; the middle panel has decorative spindles. The current front doorway is placed within what was previously a larger doorway. This difference is not visible from the exterior; the wide board siding covers the larger doorway opening.

In the north wall of the main core room is a pair of French doors opening out onto the porch. A fixed 2" by 4" door stop, against which the two French doors close and fasten, divides the doorway. The doors measure 2'-3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide by 7' tall. The exterior door surround is 4" wide. The wood threshold is 2" wide. Door hardware includes hinges, a deadbolt in each door, and a metal catch in the floor for the easternmost door.



Figure 28: Casement window in Room 101.

The rear door of the cabin opens into the kitchen – Room 105 – from the rear deck. The wood door has six horizontal cross panels and measures 2'-8" wide by 6'-4" tall. The exterior door surround is the board-and-batten siding. The north half of the doorway frame and the 5 3/4" wide threshold are recent replacements due to deterioration. Door hardware includes hinges, a metal box lock with catch and keyhole escutcheon, and a latch with hook for a padlock.

Windows.

The house has a variety of windows. The main core room – Room 101 – has three sets of paired casement windows – one set in the west front wall and two sets flanking the French doors in the north side wall. The window opening in the west front wall measures 5'-2 3/4" wide by 2'-0 1/2" tall. The window opening on the west side of the French doors measures 5'-2 1/2" wide by 2'-0 1/2" tall. The window opening on the east side of the French doors measures 5'-2 3/4" wide by 2'-0 3/4" tall. Each window opening has two four-pane wood window sash hinged at the side to form a casement type window. The exterior surrounds measure 4 3/4" wide. The west front window has a roll-up shade mounted on the exterior top frame. (Figure 28)

The other window in Room 101 is in the east rear wall. It is a four-over-four double-hung wood window with an opening measuring 2'-0 5/8" wide by 5'-2 3/4" tall. The window originally opened onto the rear porch. The exterior surround, now in Room 105, is 4 3/4" wide with a 1/2" quarter round. (Figure 29)

The southwest bedroom – Room 102 – has two sets of paired casement windows. The window opening



Figure 29: Double-hung window in the east wall of Room 101.

in the west wall measures 4'-8 1/2" by 2' tall, and the window opening in the south wall measures 4'-8 1/4" by 2'-0 1/4" tall. Each window opening has two six-pane wood window sash hinged at the side to form a casement type window. A fixed screen mesh in a 1 1/2" wood frame covers each window opening. The exterior surrounds are 3 1/2" wide.

The bathroom behind the chimney – Room 103 – has one set of paired casement windows. The window opening measures 4'-8 1/2" by 2'-0 1/4" tall. The two six-pane wood window sash are hinged at the side to form a casement type window. A fixed screen mesh in a 1 1/2" wood frame covers the window opening. The exterior surround is 3 1/2" wide and matches that of Room 102.

The southeast bedroom – Room 104 – has one set of paired windows in the south wall and two casement windows in the east wall. The window opening in the south wall measures 3'-11 1/4" by approximately 2'-3" tall. The paired windows are two six-pane wood window sash that are fixed and do not open. The exterior surround is 4 7/8" wide;



Figure 30: Aluminum-frame window in the east wall of Room 105.

there is no screen. The window openings in the east wall measure 3'-0 ³/₄" and 2'-11 ¹/₂" wide by 2'-4" tall. The wood window sash in each opening has two horizontal panes and is hinged at the side to form a casement type window. The same fixed screen mesh, in a partial wood frame, covers both window openings; there is no exterior surround.

The kitchen – Room 105 – has two windows in the east wall. Each window opening is 3'-9 ³/₄" wide by 3'-11 ¹/₈" tall. The window frames and sash are aluminum; the single-pane sash slide. A 1 ³/₈" wood frame held a screen mesh, but most of the mesh is gone. The exterior surrounds measure 2 ¹/₄" wide. Plastic brackets mounted on the exterior frame hold an electrical wire probably intended to keep animals from attempting to enter the house. (*Figure 30*)

The bathroom – Room 106 – has a single casement window in both the north wall and the west wall. The window opening in the north wall is 3'-5 ³/₄" wide by 2'-8 ¹/₂" tall, and the window opening in the west wall is 3'-5 ¹/₂" wide by 2'-8" tall. The single sash have no divisions and are set in a wood frame. Neither window has a screen; the north window has no exterior surround, and the west window has a 4 ³/₄" exterior surround.

The small kitchen – Room 107 – has one window in the north wall. The window opening is 2'-1" wide by 2'-7 ³/₄" tall. The single wood window sash has 4 panes and is hinged at the side to form a casement type window. Stapled to the exterior siding is the fixed screen mesh. The exterior surround is a 1 ¹/₂" board on the east side only. The window appears to be a replacement window; the outline of a previous



Figure 31: Sliding window and frame in Room 108.

exterior window surround is visible, and 11 ¹/₂"-wide boards cover approximately one-half of the window opening that was previously larger.

The northeast rear bedroom – Room 108 – has three sets of sliding windows; one set each in the south, east, and north walls. Each of the window openings is 4'-5 ¹/₄" wide; the north window is 1'-9 ³/₄" tall, and the east and south windows are 1'-11 ¹/₄" tall. In each window, two wood sash with three vertical panes are set in a wood frame mounted on the interior wall that allows the sash to slide horizontally to open. The north and south windows have a 2 ³/₄" exterior surround; attached behind the surround is the screen mesh. The east window has no exterior surround; the screen is in a wood frame. (*Figure 31*)

A four-pane, fixed wood window is located on the north side of the front porch where the area above the porch railing is infilled with siding. The window opening is 2'-7 ³/₈" wide by 2'-0 ¹/₄" tall. The exterior surround is 4 ³/₄" on the sides and 3" on the top; there is no screen.

Description by Room

Room 101 – Living Room.

The living room is the main core room of the cabin, and it is approximately square, measuring 19'-3 ¹/₂" by 19'-3 ³/₄". The front entrance door enters into this room from the front porch. (*Figure 32*)

Flooring—The flooring is 3 ¹/₄" tongue-and-groove wood boards running north-south. According to Hallie Galyon, the wood is curly maple. (*Figure 33*)

Baseboards—The baseboards are 3" high wood boards.



Figure 32: Room 101 looking toward the front entrance door and French doors.



Figure 34: Room 101 looking toward the fireplace.



Figure 33: Wood flooring in Room 101.



Figure 35: Front door hardware.

Walls—The walls are finished with 5 1/8" wide horizontal wood boards with beveled edges. The corners are finished with a vertical 1 3/4" wide board. (Figure 34)

Doorways—The living room has five doorways. Four of the five doorways have a door opening that is infilled to be narrower and shorter than the original door opening. Both the original and infilled door openings are visible on the interior of the living room.

The existing west front doorway measures 2'-8 1/4" wide by 6'-7 1/2" tall, while the original door opening measures 3'-5 3/4" wide by 7'-1" tall. The existing doorway contains a frame but lacks interior casing. The original doorway casing consists of 3" wide tongue-and-groove boards. (See *Exterior Doors.*) (Figure 35)

The existing doorway in the west wall leading into the southwest bedroom – Room 102 – measures 2'-8 1/4" wide by 6'-8" tall, while the original doorway measures 3'-2 1/8" wide by 6'-10 1/4" tall. The door is a two-panel wood door that measures

2'-8" wide by 6'-7 7/8" tall. Door hardware includes hinges and metal knobs with a strike plate and catch. The existing doorway has a 3" wide casing. The original doorway casing consists of 3" to 3 1/4" wide tongue-and-groove boards. (See *Room 102.*)

The existing doorway in the south wall leading into the southeast bedroom – Room 104 – measures 2'-8 1/8" wide by 6'-7 1/2" tall, while the original doorway measures 3'-5 3/8" wide by 7' tall. The door is a six-panel wood door that measures 2'-8" wide by 6'-6 3/4" tall. The door's metal box lock no longer remains, but the knob surround, keyhole escutcheon, and catch are intact. A 1 1/2" wide piece of the wood threshold remains. The existing doorway has a casing of 3" wide boards finished with a narrow 1 3/4" trim. The original doorway casing consists of 3" wide tongue-and-groove boards.

The existing doorway in the east wall leading into the rear enclosed porch/kitchen – Room 105 – measures 2'-8" wide by 6'-8" tall, while the original doorway measures 3'-7 5/8" wide by 7'-2 1/2" tall. The door is a six-panel wood door that measures



Figure 36: Television jack and outlets in Room 101.

2'-8" wide by 6'-7 ¾" tall. Door hardware includes a metal box lock, catch, and keyhole escutcheon; the knobs are gone. The existing doorway has a 4 ¼" wood threshold and a casing of 4" wide boards finished with a narrow 1 ¾" trim. The original doorway casing consists of 3" wide tongue-and-groove boards.

The doorway in the north wall contains two French doors opening out onto the north side of the front porch. The interior casing is 1 ⅞" on top, continuous across the flanking windows, and approximately 3" on the sides. (See *Exterior Doors*.)

Windows—The living room has three sets of casement windows and one double-hung window. One set of casement windows is located in the west wall and the other two sets are in the north wall flanking the pair of French doors. 2" hinges attach the window sash, and the interior casings are 1 ⅞" wide.

A four-over-four, wood double-hung window is located in the east wall looking into Room 105. Room 105 was once an open rear porch, so this window would have been an exterior window. The interior casing is a mix of 1 ⅞" boards with 2" tongue-and-groove boards.

Crown Molding—The crown molding in the living room is a 3" wide wood board laid flat to the wall around the perimeter of the ceiling. The exception is above the chimney front where a 5 ⅞" beveled board covers the space above the masonry.

Ceiling—The living room is finished with 5 ¼" tongue-and-groove boards with a beaded trim along the center and one edge of each board. The boards run north-south. A line across the ceiling



Figure 37: Fireplace in Room 101.

running east-west suggests that the room may have been divided with a partition at some point, as noted by Hallie Galyon. The ceiling height is 9'-3 ½" at the east wall.

Finishes—The walls, beaded board ceiling, crown molding, baseboards, and doors and windows and their trims are painted. The flooring has a clear finish that shows the wood grain.

Electrical Systems—The living room has an overhead light socket with clip-on glass fixture. Electrical outlets are located in each of the four walls, and one outlet is located in the floor. A double light switch is on the west wall next to the front entrance door, and a single light switch is on the north wall next to the French doors. The outlets and switches are recessed and covered with molded plastic covers. A television jack and a three-prong 240-volt outlet are located on the south wall. (Figure 36)

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



Figure 38: Room 102.



Figure 39: Wood flooring in Room 102.

Other Features—The chimney front in the living room is constructed with stones set into concrete and flanked on each side by large round logs turned vertically. A second set of smaller logs flank the firebox and support a half-log mantel. The stone face of the chimney, the fireplace surround, and the interior of the fire box are finished with smooth concrete. Much of the concrete finish appears to have fallen off of the upper half of the chimney front. Constructed of concrete, the hearth is level with the floor. (Figure 37)

Room 102 – Southwest Bedroom.

The southwest bedroom is located in the southwest front corner of the house and was previously part of the open front porch. The room measures 12'-11 ¼" by 12'-3 ½" along the south wall. (Figure 38)

Flooring—The flooring is 3 ¼" tongue-and-groove wood boards running both east-west and north-south. The floor contains patches along the south wall and in the northwest corner. (Figure 39)

Baseboards—There are no baseboards in this room.



Figure 40: Room 102 looking toward Room 103.



Figure 41: North end of Room 102 with doorway into Room 101.

Walls—The south wall is finished with 12" wide horizontal fiberboard panels. The west, north, and east walls are finished with 7" horizontal wood boards that are prefinished with a blue stain. A section of the east wall separating the bedroom from the bathroom is finished with 2 ½" horizontal boards. The wall around the doorway into Room 103 is finished with prefinished ½" thick wood paneling trimmed at the corners with quarter round. (Figure 40)

Doorways—The southwest bedroom has two doorways, one leading into the main room – Room 101 – and one leading into the bathroom behind the chimney – Room 103. The doorway into Room 101 has a 1 ⅝" wide casing. (See Room 101.) (Figure 41)

The door into Room 103 measures 2'-8" wide by 6'-8" tall. The door is a flush hollow core wood door, and the casing is 2" wide in a clam profile. Door hardware includes knobs, strike plate, and catch.



Figure 42: Room 103 looking east.

Windows—The southwest bedroom has two sets of six-pane casement windows, one in the west wall and one in the south wall. The west wall casements are attached with 2 ½” hinges, and the casings are 3 ½” at the top and bottom and 2 ¾” on the sides. A small wood latch at the bottom of the window opening turns to secure the sash closed.

The top and bottom casing for the south wall casements consists of a 3 ⅝” board extended across both the top and bottom of the window opening and along the wall into the adjoining bathroom – Room 103. The casing on each side of the window opening is 2 ¾” wide, and the sash are attached with 2 ½” hinges. A small wood latch at the bottom of the window opening turns to secure the sash closed.

Crown Molding—The molding around the ceiling along the south, east, and north walls is a ¾” cove quarter round.



Figure 43: Wood flooring visible in closet next to stone chimney in Room 103.

Ceiling—The ceiling was finished with fiberboard ceiling panels, but only a small strip of these panels remains. The fiberboard panels were the same type and width as those on the south wall but with a textured finish. The 2” by 4” ceiling joists, 3 ½” nailer strips, and the shed roof structure above are visible. The ceiling height of the east half of the room, which has a flat ceiling, is 7’-11”; the west half of the ceiling slopes down to a height of 6’-5 ½”.

Finishes—The windows, doors, casings, and 2 ½” horizontal wood boards on the east wall are painted. The 7” horizontal boards and the wood paneling are prefinished. The wood flooring has been painted.

Electrical Systems—Electrical outlets with plastic covers are mounted on the west, south, and east walls with wires routed through aluminum tubing extending through the floor. A light socket is mounted on a ceiling joist.

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

Room 103 – Bathroom.

Room 103 is a bathroom with closet space located directly adjacent to the chimney. This space appears to have been enclosed at the same time as Room 102. The bathroom fixtures and finishes have been updated. The room measures approximately 11’ along the south wall and 4’-8” wide at the west wall; the closet depth is approximately 3’. (*Figure 42*)



Figure 44: Hot water heater and fuse box in closet behind stone chimney in Room 103.

Flooring—The 3 ¼” tongue-and-groove wood flooring is covered with linoleum. The wood flooring is visible in the closets. (Figure 43)

Baseboards—The wood baseboards are 3 ¼” high with a ¾” quarter round. There are no baseboards in the closet.

Walls—The walls are finished with the same vertical ½” thick prefinished wood paneling as around the doorway in Room 102. The wall around the larger of the closet doorways is finished with 2 ½” horizontal wood boards. Inside the closets, the walls are finished with 12” wide fiberboard panels, with the exception of the west wall which consists of the back side of the 2 ½” horizontal boards in Room 102. The lower portion of the east wall behind the hot water heater is finished with board-and-batten siding, indicating the wall was previously an exterior wall. Two sides of the stone chimney are exposed inside the closets.

Doorways—The bathroom has one doorway, providing entrance from the southwest bedroom. (See Room 102.) The door casing is 2 ½” wide in a clam profile. The two closets in the bathroom each have doors – a flush hollow core wood door covered with wood paneling on one side measuring 1’-11” wide by 6’-7” tall, and a pair of

bi-fold wood louvered doors each measuring 1’11 ⅞” wide by 6’-6 ¾” tall.

Windows—The bathroom has one pair of six-pane casement windows. The top and bottom casings consist of a 3 ⅝” board extended across both the top and bottom of the window opening and along the wall from Room 102. The casing on each side of the window opening is 1 ⅝”. The sash are attached with 2 ½” hinges.

Crown Molding—The molding around the ceiling is a ¾” cove quarter round.

Ceiling—The ceiling is finished with the same textured fiberboard ceiling panels as in Room 102. The ceiling height is 7’-9”.

Finishes—The wood wall paneling is prefinished. The horizontal wood boards, doors, windows, and casings are painted. The wood flooring is painted.

Electrical Systems—A fluorescent light fixture is mounted on the ceiling. A light switch and metal outlet box are located next to the door. Mounted on the closet wall above the hot water heater is a fuse box. (Figure 44)

Heating & Cooling Systems—The hot water heater exists in one of the closets. There are no mechanical heating and cooling systems.

Other Features —The existing bathroom fixtures – ceramic toilet, ceramic sink, and fiberglass shower stall – are modern replacements. The toilet has a flexible water line with cut-off valve. The sink has flexible water lines and a galvanized drain line. Mounted on the south wall are towel bar, towel ring, toilet paper holder, and a plastic shelf. Wood shelving and a hanging rod are in the closet.

Room 104 – Southeast Bedroom.

The southeast bedroom was constructed in two stages. The west half of the room may have been part of the original cabin. The east half may have been part of the rear porch that was later enclosed. The room measures 7’-4” by 16’-4”.

Flooring—The flooring is 3 ¼” tongue-and-groove wood boards that run north-south. There is a seam in the floor running north-south in the middle of the room that suggests a division. The east half of the floor slopes downward to the east. (Figure 45)



Figure 45: Wood flooring in Room 104.



Figure 46: Ceiling with division in Room 104.

Baseboards—The wood baseboards are 2 5/8" high.

Walls—The walls are finished with prefinished 1/8" thick wood paneling; the panels are 4' by 8' sheets placed vertically. The horizontal seams between the top and bottom panels are covered with a 2 1/4" wide clam profile trim. Corners are finished with a 3/4" cove quarter round.

Doorways—The southeast bedroom has one doorway that provides entrance from the living room – Room 101. (See *Room 101*.) The door casing is 2 1/4" wide in a clam profile.

Windows—The southeast bedroom has one pair of six-pane fixed windows in the south wall and two horizontal pane casements in the east wall. The casements are attached with 3 1/2" hinges and are each latched with a bent nail. The casings are 2 1/2" wide in a clam profile on all three windows.

Crown Molding—The molding around the ceiling is a 3/4" cove quarter round.



Figure 47: Room 105 looking toward rear exterior entrance door.

Ceiling—The ceiling is gypsum board finished with a spray-on coating. The west half of the ceiling is flat; the east half slopes downward to the east, following the shed roof slope. A horizontal divider extends down approximately 3" along the line of the change in ceiling slope. The ceiling height in the room's west half is 9'-3"; the ceiling in the east half slopes to a height of 6'-7" at the east wall. (Figure 46)

Finishes—The wood wall paneling is prefinished. The baseboards, doors, windows, and casings are painted. The wood flooring is painted black.

Electrical Systems—A light socket with clip-on light fixture is mounted on the horizontal divider in the ceiling. A recessed light switch is located next to the door. Recessed outlets are located in the west and east walls.

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

Room 105 – Kitchen.

The kitchen was previously an open rear porch that was later enclosed. The room measures 19'-2 1/2" by 9'-6 1/2". (Figure 47)

Flooring—The flooring is 3 1/4" tongue-and-groove wood flooring running north-south; it is covered with linoleum. An area of replaced tongue-and-groove flooring is located adjacent to the east wall.

Baseboards—The wood baseboards are 2" high on the north and south walls and on the west wall under the double-hung window to the doorway. The baseboards on the remainder of the west wall

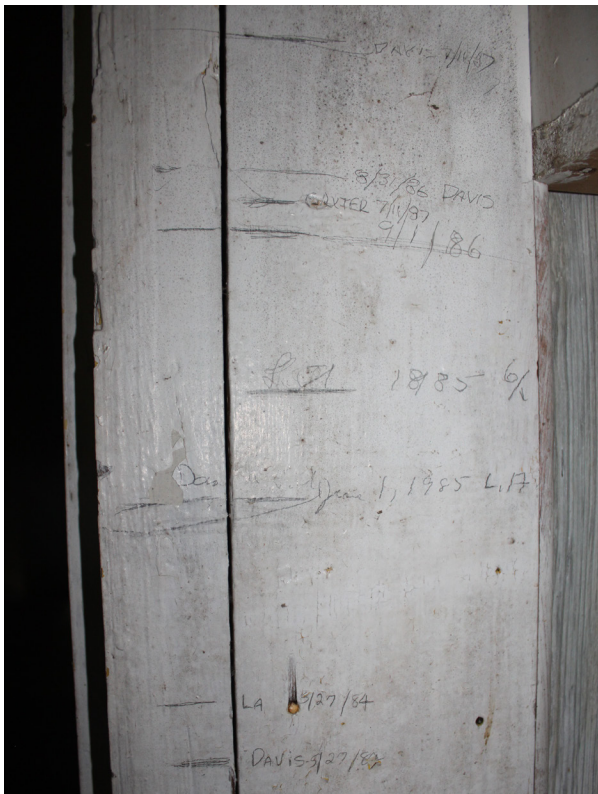


Figure 48: Height measurements on door casing in Room 105.

are 3 ¼" high. The baseboards on the east wall are gone.

Walls—The walls are finished with prefinished ½" thick wood paneling; the panels are 4' by 8' sheets placed vertically. The horizontal seams between the top and bottom panels are covered with 1 ¼" strips. Corners are finished with a ¾" cove quarter round.

Doorways—The kitchen has five doorways. The doorway providing entrance from the living room – Room 101 – is in the west wall. (See *Room 101*.) The casing consists of a 4 ¾"-wide board plus a quarter round plus the 1 ¾" doorway frame. The casing on the north side of this doorway has names and heights of children in the Galyon family recorded in pencil during the 1980s. (Figure 48)

The doorways into the bathroom – Room 106 – and the small kitchen – Room 107 – are in the north wall. The bathroom door is a six horizontal panel door that measures 2'-7 ¾" wide by 6'-6 ⅝" tall. Door hardware includes a metal lock box with ceramic knobs and catch, keyhole escutcheon,



Figure 49: Ceramic knob and metal lock box on Room 106 door.

and triangular hinges. (Figure 49) The casing is 3 ½" wide plus a quarter round, and there is a 4" wide wood threshold. The small kitchen doorway measures 2'-3 ¼" wide by 6'-4" tall and has no door. The casing is 1 ⅝" wide paneling trim, and there is a 3 ½" wood threshold.

The doorways into the northeast bedroom – Room 108 – and to the exterior rear deck are in the east wall. (See *Exterior Doors*.) The northeast bedroom door is a two-panel wood door that is off its hinges; it measures 2' 10 ¼" wide by 6'-7 ⅜" tall. Door hardware includes a metal box lock with metal knobs and catch, and keyhole escutcheon. The casings on the northeast bedroom and exterior doorways have been removed due to deterioration of materials from roof leaks. The exterior door has a recently replaced 5 ¾" wood threshold.

Windows—The kitchen has two aluminum-frame sliding windows. The casings for these windows are 1 ⅝" paneling trim.

Crown Molding—There is no crown molding.

Ceiling—The ceiling consists of the exposed rafters and wood decking of the shed roof. The sloped ceiling measured to the bottom of the rafters slopes from 9'-3 ½" at the west wall to 6'-7" at the east wall.

Finishes—The wood wall paneling is prefinished. The doors, windows, casings, baseboards, and other trim strips are painted.

Electrical Systems—Two light sockets with glass globes are mounted on roof rafters. A recessed outlet and three-prong 240-volt outlet are located on the south wall. Two metal box outlets are



Figure 50: Cabinet with sink and wall shelves in Room 105.

located on the west wall, one under the sink cabinet.

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

Other Features—A floor cabinet with sink and a shelf unit mounted on the wall above are located on the west wall, indicating that this room was used as a kitchen. (Figure 50) A rectangular wood box recessed into the east wall and extending out to the exterior contains four wood shelves.

Room 106 – Bathroom.

This bathroom has been in the cabin from very early on. It is located under the shed roof at the northeast corner of the main core. The room measures 7'-10 1/2" by 5'-9 3/4". (Figure 51)

Flooring—The flooring is 3 1/4" wood flooring running north-south with a layer of 9" square asbestos tiles and a layer of linoleum placed over the wood.

Baseboards—The baseboards are 3" high with a 3/4" cove molding on top to trim the paneling edge. The



Figure 51: Room 106.



Figure 52: Room 106 looking toward Room 105.

exception is the north wall finished with only a 3/4" cove molding.

Walls—The walls are finished with prefinished 1/8" thick wood paneling; the panels are 4' by 8' placed vertically. Corners are finished with 3/4" cove molding. Behind the paneling is horizontal beaded board. (Figure 52)

Doorways—The bathroom has one doorway providing entrance from the kitchen. (See Room 105.) The casing is a 1" paneling trim.



Figure 53: Room 107.

Windows—The bathroom has two casement windows, one in the north wall and one in the west wall. (See *Exterior Features*.) The windows have frames but no casings. A small wood latch at the side of each window opening turns to secure the sash closed.

Crown Molding—The molding around the ceiling is a $\frac{3}{4}$ " quarter round.

Ceiling—The ceiling in the bathroom is sloped downward to the north, following the shed roof slope. It is finished with $5\frac{1}{4}$ " beaded board. The ceiling height is 7'-5" at the south wall and 6'-0 $\frac{1}{2}$ " at the north wall.

Finishes—The wood wall paneling is prefinished. The ceiling, doors, windows, and casings are painted.

Electrical Systems—One light socket with metal base and no globe is mounted on the ceiling. One

light switch is on the south wall by the door. Two metal box outlets are mounted on the west wall.

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

Other Features—The bathroom fixtures include a toilet and sink; the tub has been removed. The toilet is ceramic with a flexible water supply line and metal cut-off. The sink is cast iron with ceramic finish and has flexible water supply lines into galvanized pipes and galvanized drain line. Two galvanized water supply lines and a PVC drain for the tub remain intact. A glass shelf with ceramic brackets is mounted on the south wall; towel bars are mounted on the east and west walls; a toilet paper holder is mounted on the north wall. Three wood corner shelves are located in the room's southeast corner.

Room 107 – Small Kitchen.

The small kitchen has been in the cabin since very early on. It is located under the shed roof at the northeast corner of the main core. The room measures 8' by 5'-3". (Figure 53)

Flooring—The flooring is $3\frac{1}{4}$ " wood flooring running east-west with a layer of 9" square asbestos tiles and a layer of linoleum placed over the wood.

Baseboards—The baseboards are $1\frac{1}{2}$ " high boards.

Walls—The walls are finished with vertical prefinished $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick wood paneling on three walls; the west wall is finished with peg board sheets.

Doorways—The small kitchen has one doorway that provides entrance from the rear enclosed porch. (See *Room 105*.) There is no door or casing.

Windows—The small kitchen has one window in the north wall – a four-pane casement window. (See *Exterior Features*.) There is no casing.

Crown Molding—The molding around the ceiling is a quarter round.

Ceiling—The ceiling is sloped downward to the east, following the shed roof slope. It is finished with painted gypsum board. The ceiling height is 7'-10" at the west wall and 6'-6" at the east wall.



Figure 54: Room 108 looking toward entrance door.

Finishes—The wood wall paneling is prefinished. The ceiling, window, and moldings are painted.

Electrical Systems—A ceramic light socket is mounted on the ceiling. A light switch is mounted on the south wall by the door. An outlet, a three-prong 240-volt outlet, and a fuse box are located on the east wall.

Other Features—A kitchen cabinet made of 2" by 4" members covered with wood wall paneling is located along the north wall under the window. An enameled metal sink is mounted in the cabinet; galvanized water lines supply water to the faucets; a galvanized to PVC pipe provides a drain. An old hot water heater with galvanized water line remains in the northeast corner. Wood board shelves are mounted along the length of both the east and west walls.

Room 108 – Northeast Bedroom.

The northeast bedroom is an addition to the northeast corner of the house. It has a separate gabled roof. The room measures 11'-8 1/2" by 11'-8". (Figure 54)

Flooring—The flooring is 3 1/4" tongue-and-groove wood boards running east-west.

Baseboards—The baseboards are 2 1/2" high and beveled at the top.

Walls—The walls are finished with vertical prefinished 1/8" thick wood paneling.

Doorways—The northeast bedroom has one doorway that provides entrance from the rear



Figure 55: Room 108 looking toward northeast corner.

enclosed porch/kitchen. (See Room 105.) The casing is 3 5/8" wide.

Windows—The northeast bedroom has three sets of paired three-pane sliding windows. A 1 3/4" wood frame outlines the window openings and an area on either side to provide space for the window sash to slide open along the wall. (Figure 55)

Crown Molding—The crown molding is a 2" cove molding.

Ceiling—The ceiling is finished with painted gypsum board. The ceiling height is 7'-1".

Finishes—The ceiling, windows, window frames, door, and moldings are painted. The wood wall paneling is prefinished. The wood flooring is painted black.

Electrical Systems—A light fixture with metal base and double light sockets is mounted on the ceiling. A light switch with cover plate is located next to the door. Outlets are located on the east and west walls.

Other Features—A wood-frame screen door and aluminum-frame window screen are stored in the room.

Character-defining Features

The historic character of the Galyon Cabin comes 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 Galyon Cabin includes:

- The main core with additions and enclosures made over the years
- Side-gabled roof with extended shed roof around three elevations
- Wraparound front porch with square posts and screening
- Exterior vertical board siding on the main core
- Exterior board-and-batten siding on other exterior walls
- Variety of wood windows including casement, double-hung, and sliding sash
- Stone chimney and fireplace
- Wood tongue-and-groove wall and ceiling finishes and flooring
- Wood doors and their hardware
- Vintage bathroom fixtures
- Vintage kitchen fixtures and appliances
- Site with natural and man-made landscape features

- southwest bedroom is deteriorating
- The east edge of the ceiling/shed roof in Room 107 at the junction with the west wall of Room 108

Summary of Physical Condition

The Galyon Cabin is in overall good condition despite the fact that the building has been vacant for over twenty years and is open to park visitors, both human and animal. Weather cycles are taking a toll on the building fabric. Moisture that has entered into the house at various locations is causing deterioration of building materials. This is the biggest threat to the building's physical condition. Many of these areas are in poor condition and need immediate attention.

The structural integrity of the cabin overall appears to be sound with some areas that are deteriorating. The foundation piers, floor structure, wall structure, and roof structures are sound in most locations. Some areas where deterioration is pronounced are:

- The junction of the east rear wall of Room 105 and the south wall of Room 108; water is actively entering the building here; some repair has been made here but the problem continues
- The southwest front corner of the house is at and below grade; the bottom of the board-and-batten siding around the

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 Galyon 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 Galyon 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 Galyon 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 Galyon 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 Galyon 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 Galyon Cabin is the presence of family member height measurements recorded on a door casing in Room 105 during the 1980s. 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

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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 Galyon 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 Galyon 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 Galyon 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.
- Monitor the deconstruction of the guest quarters for clues regarding its construction history; potential information may be gained for use in site interpretation.

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 and masonry walls 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 moldings and sash, caulking seams, and repainting.
  - Examine the porch and rear deck; repair and repaint as needed to make them structurally sound.
  - Install security monitoring devices, such as a security camera, to monitor activity around and in the building and site.

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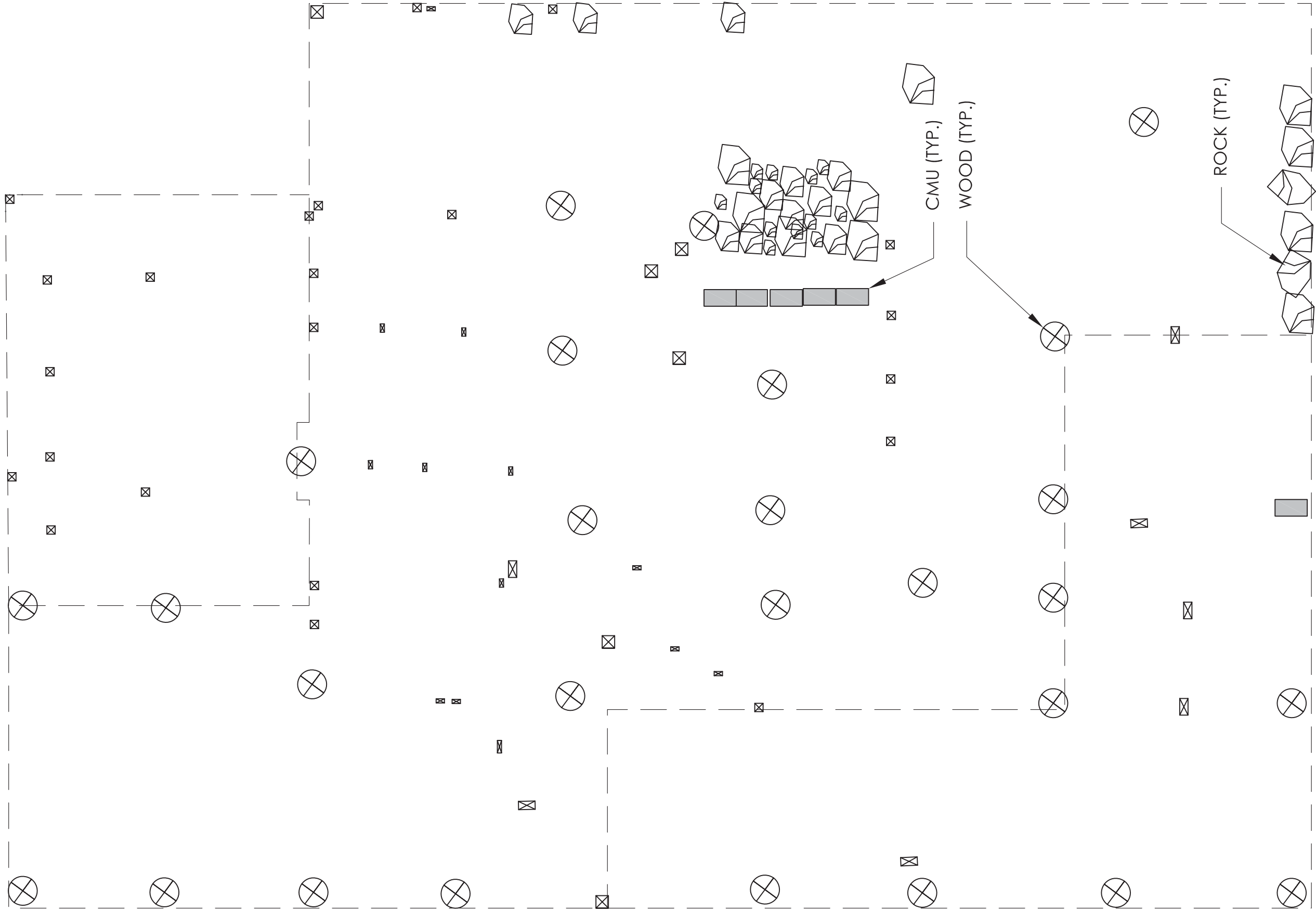
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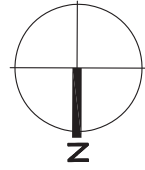
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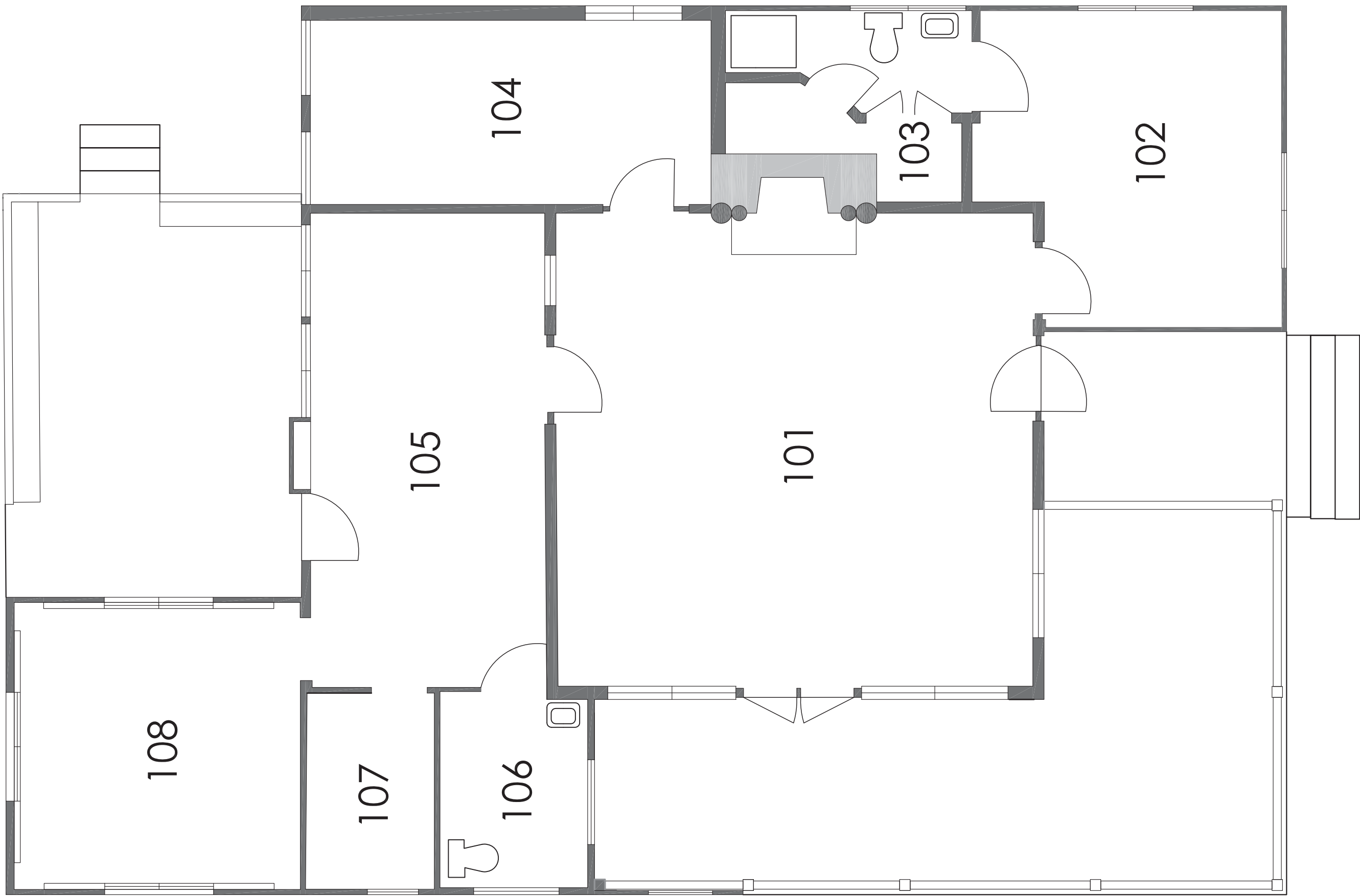
Appendix A:

Documentation Drawings



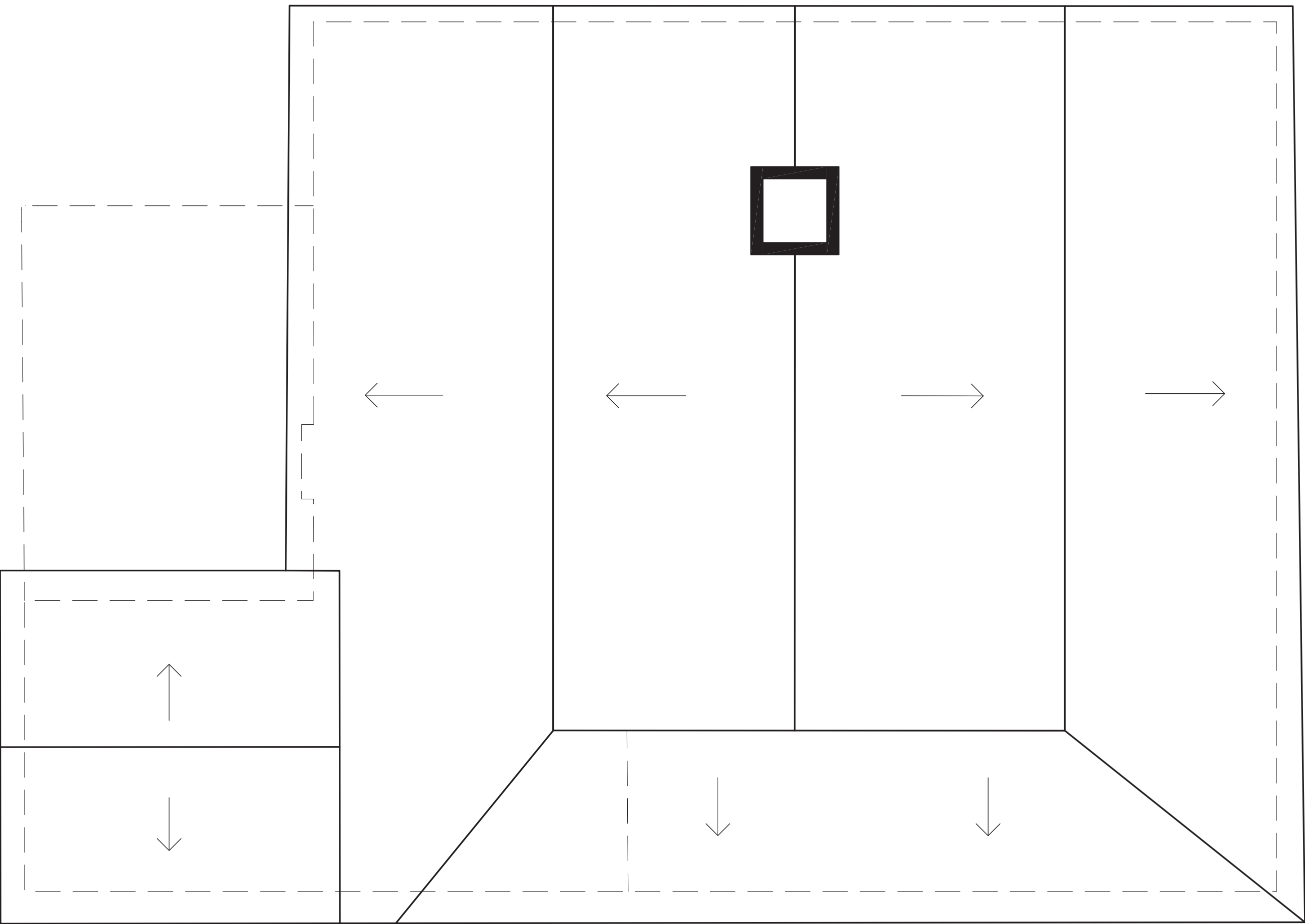
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"





SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"





SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

