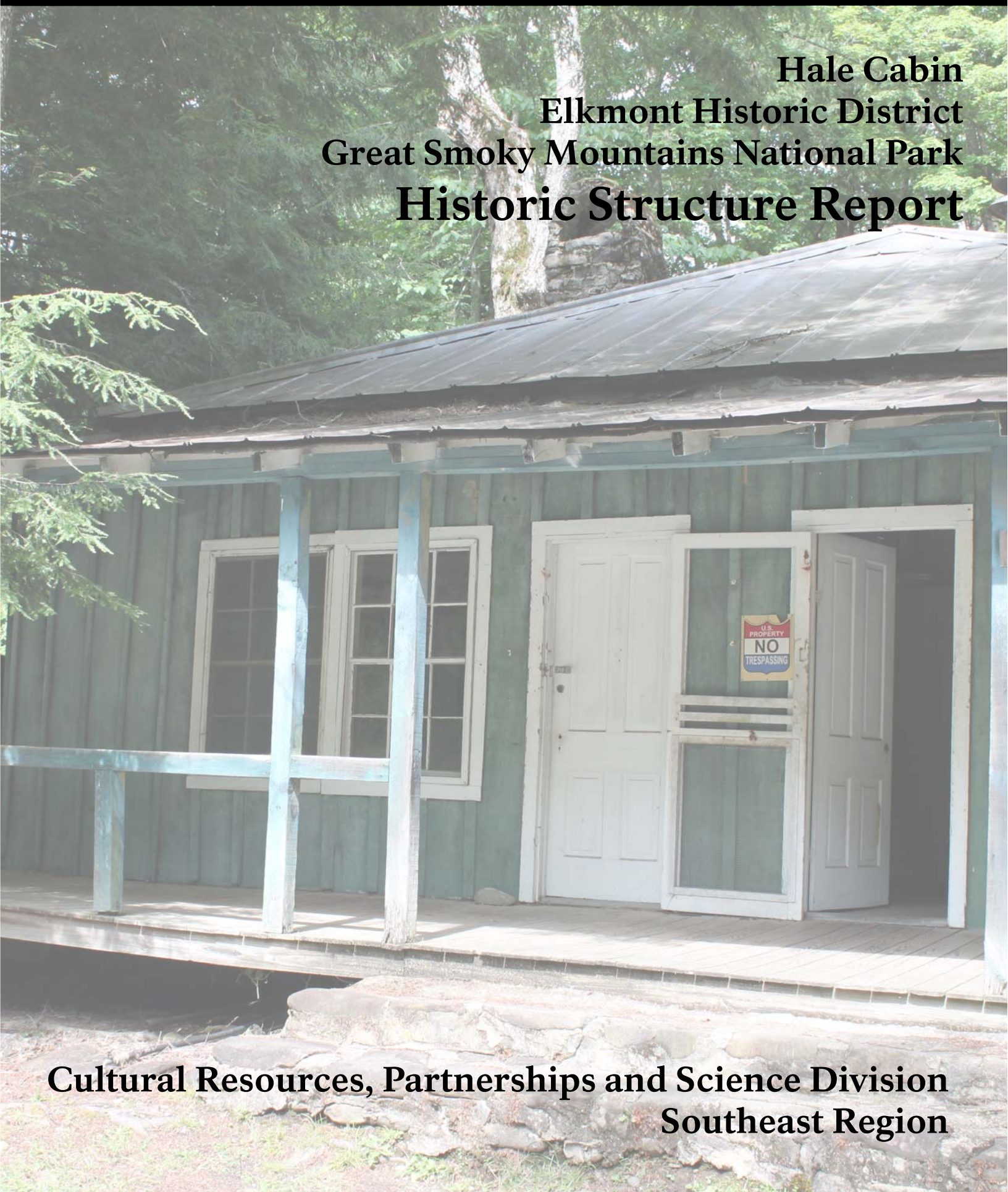
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Elkmont Historic District
Great Smoky Mountains National Park



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

Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science Division
Southeast Region

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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 Hale Cabin, 2015

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Elkmont Historic District
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Historic Structure Report

Approved By : _____ 3/22/16
Superintendent, Date
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Recommended By : _____ 4/12/16
Chief, Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science Division Date
Southeast Region

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Deputy Regional Director, Date
Southeast Region

Approved By : _____ 4/15/16
Regional Director, Date
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Foreword

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

Dan Scheidt, Chief
Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science Division
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 Hale Cabin in the Elkmont Historic District of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and to provide recommendations for the building's treatment and use. This HSR will guide the National Park Service in the stewardship of this historic resource.

The report includes *Part I: Developmental History* and *Part II: Treatment and Use*. Part I has a brief historical context of Elkmont's development into a summer resort community, known historical information about the Hale 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 investigation with the addition of historical documentation and oral history provided by Wallace and Trent family members. 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 Hale Cabin.

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

Historical Overview

The small community of Elkmont in the Smoky Mountains became a summer resort destination during the late nineteenth century. Affluent city dwellers, pursuing health benefits from the cleaner mountain environment as well as the enjoyment of scenic beauty, traveled to the area to spend weekends and entire summers. The mountains' timber also attracted lumber companies, including the Little River Lumber Company, which 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 were constructed from about 1910 to 1925. The Luttrell family reportedly constructed the Hale Cabin about 1914. The Appalachian Club transferred the property, known as Lot No. 10, to Sam C. House in 1919. House was part of a prominent Knoxville family and was a traveling salesman for two of Knoxville's leading wholesale hardware businesses. In 1906, he and others opened House-Hasson Hardware.

With the establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the Hale Cabin was transferred to the National Park Service in 1933, with the understanding that the House family would continue to use the cabin through a lease for two years with the right of renewal. The cabin remained in the House family, passing to House's children and grandchildren. House's granddaughter Lillie Coffman married James A. Wallace, Jr., and the Wallace family became the cabin's leaseholders. The Wallace family sold one-half interest in the lease to Tom and Barbara Trent. The Wallace and Trent families shared the lease until the mid-1960s when the Trents bought out the Wallace's half interest and became the sole leasees. After Tom Trent's death in the 1980s, Barbara Trent married W. C. Hale, and the Hales controlled the lease until 1992 when the majority of Elkmont leases expired. The cabin has remained vacant since that time.

Statement of Significance

The Hale 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 Hale 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 families associated with the Hale Cabin. From this research, she compiled a history of the

House family for use with this HSR as well as a contact list of known family members to assist in oral interviews. Phone calls and emails were made to Wallace family members with current contact information. One Wallace family member was interviewed by phone and email correspondence. Another on-site interview with a Trent family in-law took place during the September site visit and provided insight into the cabin's use during the 1980s.

An additional site visit was made at the end of September 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 core of the Hale Cabin was reportedly constructed about 1914 and consisted of the four-room main core covered with the pyramidal hipped roof. This main core probably had front and rear porches. The front porch was extended along the south and north side elevations at some point, and the south side porch was enclosed. The north wall of the living room was extended to the north to incorporate part of the north side porch. Over the years, rooms were added onto the north side and east rear elevations, including the kitchen with a separate raised shed roof.

The Hale 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 roof and floor structures around the chimney and into the extension in Room 101; the shed roofs over Room 106, the enclosed porch and porch extension, and Room 110; and the floor structure along the east rear wall of the main core.

Recommended Treatment and Use

The recommended treatment for the Hale 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 Hale Cabin and its landscape will provide a safe environment for park visitors to experience and understand the cabin and its history.

Administrative Data

Locational Data

Building Name: Hale Cabin

Location: Elkmont Historic District
Great Smoky Mountains National Park

County: Sevier County

State: Tennessee

Related NPS Studies

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Real Property Information

Acquisition Date: July 14, 1933

LCS ID: 266132

Size Information

Hale Cabin

Total Floor Area: 1,762 sq. ft.

Roof Area: 2,373 sq. ft.

Number of Stories: 1

Number of Rooms: 11

Number of Bathrooms: 2

Cultural Resource Data

National Register Status: The Hale Cabin was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on February 22, 1994 as a contributing resource within the Elkmont Historic District.

Proposed Treatment

The proposed treatment for the Hale 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

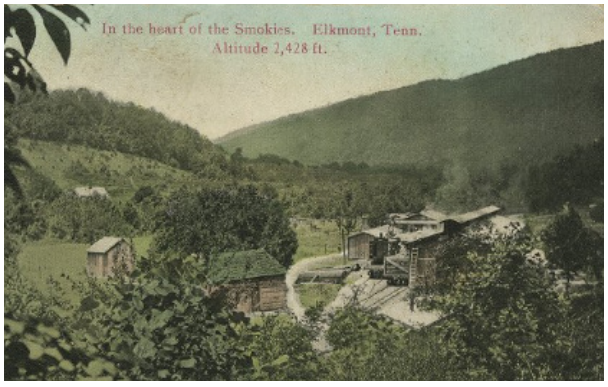

Figure 1: 1912 Elkmont postcard (University of Tennessee Library).

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.

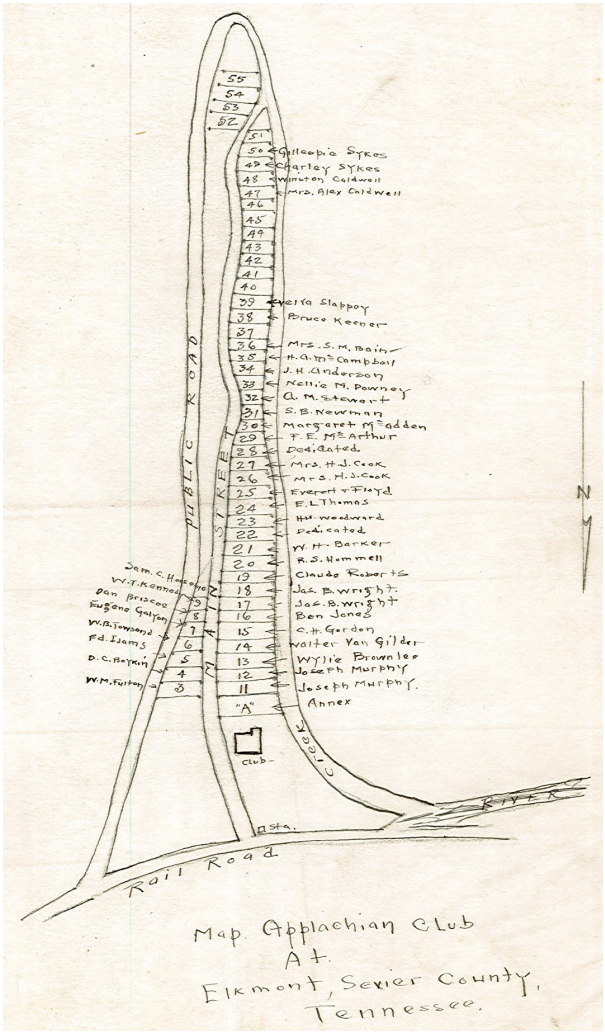

Figure 3: Circa 1919 Appalachian Club map with property owners (GRSM Archives).

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 the late 1930s, a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp occupied the lumber camp. The

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

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 Luttrell family reportedly constructed the Hale Cabin around 1914, based on a letter from Mrs. W. C. Hale of Morristown, Tennessee, dated November 1992.[3] Research for this report found no additional information on the Luttrell family. Sam C. House of Knox County acquired Lot No. 10 in the Appalachian Club on March 12, 1919.[4] The deed does not mention a cabin on the lot. The "Conditions in Elkmont Historic District: 1914-1924" map in TRC Garrow Associates' 2005 archaeology report shows the cabin, indicating that it was there by 1924.[5] If the Luttrells did build the house, they must have done so by the time of Sam House's receipt of the lot in 1919.

The House and Wallace Families

Samuel Crawford House, Sr., was born in 1866 into a prominent Knoxville family. He was a traveling salesman for two of the city's leading wholesale hardware businesses – W. W. Woodruff and C. M. McClung. In 1906, Sam House, Charles Hasson, and eleven other men opened House-Hasson Hardware, "Knoxville's Exclusively Wholesale Hardware House." Sam also worked for William J. Oliver Plow Company. He married Mary Harper Smith and they had a family of four children: Georgia Smith, born in 1898; Samuel Crawford, Jr., born in 1899; Henry Fleming, born in 1904; and Emma, born in 1909. Sam, Sr., retired in 1926, though he continued as president and treasurer of the William J. Oliver Plow Company through 1928. He died in 1936.[6]

Sam House and his wife Mary deeded Lot No. 10 in the Appalachian Club at Elkmont to the State of Tennessee for the Great Smoky Mountains National Park on January 9, 1933 for $1,500.[7]

Sam and Mary's daughter Georgia married Charles Coffman, a real estate dealer and vice president of Cooper and Coffman, Inc., and they had two children: Lillie and Charles, Jr.[8]

Georgia's daughter Lillie married James A. Wallace, Jr. Together they had three children: Edith, James (Jim), and George. The Wallace family became the leaseholders for the cabin at Elkmont. Jim's memories of his family's time spent in the cabin include stopping in Gatlinburg on the way to Elkmont to buy a block of ice to go into the icebox used to cool the food at a time when they did not have a refrigerator there. He also remembers that they did not drink the water from the plumbing but went to a spring and filled a bucket with water for drinking.[9]

The Trent and Hale Families

The Wallaces sold one-half interest of the lease to Tom and Barbara Trent. The Trent and Wallace families shared the use of the cabin. Both families

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 & Associates, 1993.

4 GRSM Appalachian Club Records G.2, GRSM Archives

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, House Family History Compilation, August 2015

7 GRSM Appalachian Club Records G.2, GRSM Archives

8 McCausland.

9 Email correspondence with Jim Wallace, September 29, 2015.

were from Knoxville. In the early to mid-1960s, the Trents bought out the one-half interest from the Wallaces and became the sole leasees of the Elkmont property.[10] John Morrell's 1976 "History of Cottages at Elkmont" lists the occupant/ leasee of Cottage #15 in 1969 as Tom L. Trent, Jr., Knoxville, and in 1976 as Mrs. Tom L. Trent, Jr.[11] In the 1980s, Tom Trent died, and his wife Barbara married W. C. Hale from Morristown, Tennessee. The Hales controlled the lease until 1992 when it was no longer renewed.[12]

Rose Reynolds, whose brother Michael Reynolds married into the Trent family, remembers spending time at the Hale Cabin from about 1980 until the early 1990s. Michael's wife Sallee Hendrickson Reynolds is the daughter of Jane Trent Hendrickson. Rose's memories of the cabin include wicker furniture on the enclosed porch, and a long table on the enclosed porch extension next to the kitchen where everyone ate their meals. The bedroom to the north of the kitchen was always Jane and her husband George's bedroom. There were always enough beds in the house to accommodate the large number of people who came to spend time there.[13]

Chronology of Development and Use

The original construction of the Hale Cabin was between 1914 and 1924, according to available documents. The cabin is present on the 1914-1924 Elkmont area map but does not appear on the previous 1908-1913 map, indicating that the cabin was built between 1914 and 1924.[14] The cabin had probably been constructed by the time Sam House received the lot in 1919.

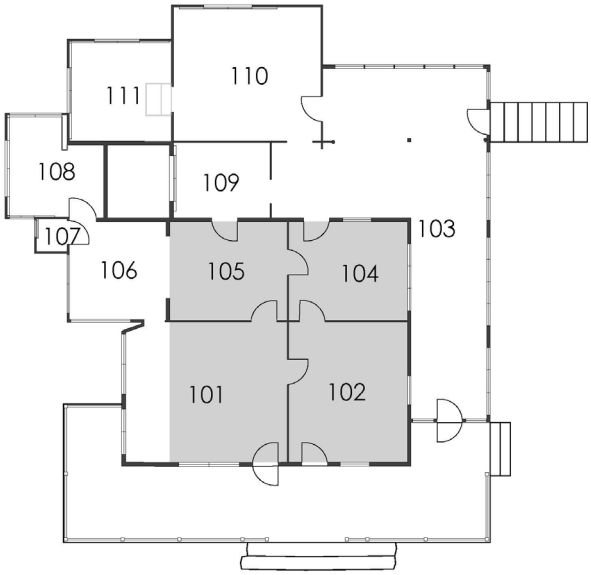

Figure 5: Existing floor plan with shaded main core.

A description card made in 1932 to assess the value of the property, during the time the National Park Service was acquiring properties, lists the cabin's materials and some of its features and gives them a monetary value. Among the features listed at the time were the stone chimney and steps, fence and shrubbery on the lot, windows and doors, and gutters and downspouts.[15]

The cabin's main core is the four-room, approximately square block covered by the pyramidal hipped roof. (*Figure 5*) Based on physical evidence, this main core appears to be the original portion of the cabin. The building has been extended and added to over time and it is difficult to date when some changes were made. From both physical and photographic evidence, the house has remained largely unchanged within the last forty to fifty years. Therefore, the large majority of the building's existing fabric is historic. General observations about the evolution of the house follow.

A draft 2010 National Register of Historic Places nomination form suggests that the cabin combines three separate "set-off" houses like those used

10 Wallace.

11 John Morrell, "History of Cottages at Elkmont", 1976.

12 Wallace.

13 Interview with Rose Reynolds, September 28, 2015, on-site at the Hale Cabin. Rose and her husband were visiting Elkmont that day and happened to walk into the cabin when documentation for this report was being gathered. Rose's married last name was not obtained.

14 TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., 2005.

15 Information Card, Sevier Library, http://.history.sevierlibrary.org.; GRSM Archives

Figure 6: 1972 GRSM photo of the Hale Cabin, Cottage #15

in the Elkmont lumber camp.[16] According to Thomason and Associates' 1993 inventory of Elkmont cabins, at least two of the cabins – Cabins 5 and 7 – are "set-off" houses.[17] One room of Cabin 7 has a thin wall construction similar to that of the Hale Cabin, but additional research about the construction of the "set-off" houses is needed to determine if the Hale Cabin utilizes these structures.

The cabin probably began as the four-room main core with at least a front porch and probably a rear porch. It is not known if the porch originally wrapped around the southwest and/or the northwest corner of the house, or if the south side porch was originally enclosed. The porch was extended along the north elevation of the main core at some point because the end of a previous shed roof along the north elevation is visible in Room 106 above the doorway into Room 101. The north wall of the living room – Room 101 – was moved to the north, possibly incorporating the north side porch; cut-off siding boards are visible between the flooring in 101 and the extension, indicating the original location of the exterior wall.

A wide opening was cut into the north wall of Room 105, an original exterior wall of the main core, probably when Room 106 was constructed.

The side and rear enclosed porch was extended to the east at some point. Room 109 – the bathroom – may have originally been part of an open rear porch or a shed-roofed room off the rear porch. The kitchen – Room 110 – with its separate, raised shed roof was clearly an addition onto the rear of the house, as was Room 111.

The construction of Room 111 clearly predates the construction of Room 108 because the northwest corner of Room 111's shed roof protrudes into Room 108. Physical evidence also indicates that Room 107 was constructed last and was added onto Rooms 106 and 108.

Jim Wallace's memories of the cabin provide some insight but also some conflicting information. Jim remembers the porch across the front of the house and "a short distance on the side going down the road," referring to the south side. He also does not remember an open space constructed around a tree. The Wallace family sold their interest to the Trent family in the early to mid-1960s when Jim was about twelve years old. Some of the additions and extensions may date to the mid-1960s and be attributed to the Trents.[18]

A 1972 photograph taken by the national park documents the house at that time. The photograph shows Room 101 extending to the north and the open front porch wrapping around the northwest corner. (*Figure 6*) The existing porch posts and railings were in place, but the porch flooring appears to be narrower boards. The pyramidal hipped roof has asphalt shingles, and the shed porch roof features 5-V metal.

A 1992 historic resources survey by the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office documented the cabin with photos. (*Figure 7*) The survey identifies the cabin as resource number SV-949. Historic American Building Survey (HABS) took photographs of the cabin in 2001. (*Figure 8*)

16 "Daisy Town Community Historic District", Draft National Register Nomination Form, 2010

17 Thomason & Associates, 1993

18 Wallace.

Figure 7: 1992 Historic Resources Survey photos.

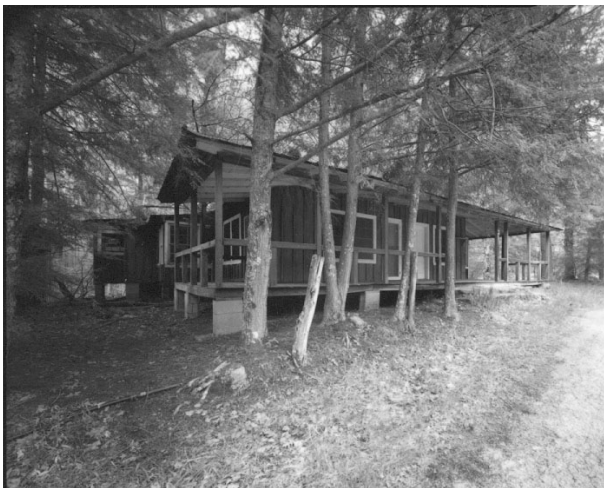

Figure 8: 2001 HABS photos.

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

Figure 10: Hemlock trees and front stone steps at the west front elevation.

Physical Description

General Description

The Hale 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 features common materials that were readily available at the time. The house reportedly incorporated material from railroad set-off houses. Its less-than-conventional construction techniques reflect the fact that it was intended as a rustic summer cabin. The house reflects the Craftsman and Rustic style approach to building popular during the early twentieth century that respects the natural environment. (*Figure 9*)

Site Features

(See *Site Plan* in Appendix.)

The house sits on a small lot at the south end of a row of cabins and faces west toward Daisy Town Road. To the north is another cabin and to the south is the intersection of Jakes Creek Road and Daisy Town Road. Directly across Daisy Town Road is a recently constructed parking lot. The house's 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 features mature trees, smaller trees, and shrubs. A mature tree is located in an inaccessible area within the house that was formed as additions to the house were made over the years. Several large fieldstones are scattered throughout the yard. The house sits close to the east edge of the road, and a row of trees shelters the house at the northwest corner. The rear of the lot is sparsely wooded and contains an area of non-native ornamentals.

Figure 11: West front elevation.

Front Entrance.

The house's front entranceway consists of two stone steps leading up to the front porch. The front edge of the steps is located 3' away from the east edge of the road. (*Figure 10*)

Trees/Shrubs.

The majority of trees on the lot are hemlock. Shrubs include non-native ornamentals that include Lobelia and Forsythia. Irises are also growing in the rear yard.

Exterior

The main core of the house has a pyramidal hipped roof. (*Figure 11*) A dropped shed roof extends across the west front elevation and wraps around both the north and south side elevations over an open front porch. The shed roof continues along the south side elevation and wraps around the east rear elevation. The porch along the south side and east rear elevations is enclosed and opens onto the

Figure 12: South side enclosed porch.

Figure 13: North side elevation.

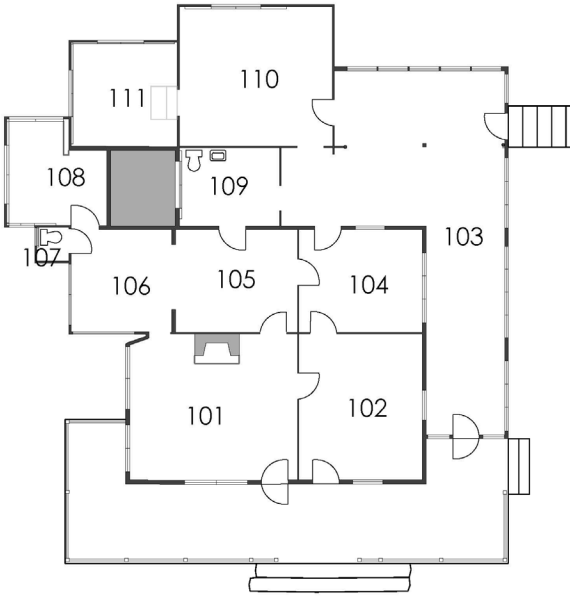

Figure 14: Existing floor plan.

front porch through a doorway at the south side. (*Figure 12*)

The house sits on a foundation of unmilled log piers under the main core and concrete block piers under most of the rest of the house. In-situ stone boulders are bases for several foundation piers and serves as the foundation pier in the northeast corner of Room 111.

Several shed-roofed additions were made to the north side and east rear elevations. The kitchen – Room 110 – has a shed roof raised several feet above the adjacent shed roof to provide space for clerestory windows in the west wall. Room 111 steps down from Room 110. Its shed roof is several feet lower than the adjacent roofs. (*Figure 13*)

The exterior of the house is finished with board-and-batten siding. The siding varies based on the date of its application and gives insight into the additions. The enclosed porch on the south side has some areas of vertical tongue-and-groove siding.

The west front elevation has two entrance doors flanked by windows. The enclosed porch along the south side and east rear elevations has banks of windows that provide maximum light into the space. An interior fieldstone chimney extends above the north side of the pyramidal roof.

Interior Organization

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

The main core of the house under the pyramidal hipped roof consists of four rooms. The two front rooms each have an entrance door from the front porch. The north wall of the north front room – Room 101 – was extended to the north to include a portion of the original porch. A large opening was cut into the north wall of Room 105 to open the room to Room 106. (*Figure 14*)

The enclosed porch – Room 103 – extends along the south side elevation and wraps around the east rear elevation of the main core. An extension to the enclosed porch is located to the east. Room 109 – a bathroom – is located at the north end of the enclosed porch and may have previously

Figure 15: Log foundation piers under the main core.

Figure 16: CMU foundation piers sitting on stones under Room 110

been part of the porch. The kitchen – Room 110 – is located to the east and has a separate raised shed roof. Room 111 steps down from Room 110. Evidence suggests it is older than Room 108. Rooms 106, 108, 109, and 111 surround an area open to the exterior that contains a tree. The area is not accessible, but is visible through the window in Room 109. Room 107 is a very small bathroom added onto the north side of Room 106; based on construction details, Room 107 was added after Room 108.

Construction Characteristics

Structural Systems.

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

The house's post-and-beam foundation features unmilled log piers under the main core and CMU piers under most of the rest of the house; some sawn timbers are also present. (*Figure 15*) The northeast corner of Room 111 rests on a large in-situ stone boulder that serves as the foundation pier. A number of the piers also use in-situ boulders as bases. (*Figure 16*)

The sawn wood floor framing supporting the house's main core of four rooms consists of 2" by 6" joists running east-west. A double 2" by 6" sill extends around the perimeter of the main core. The 2" by 6" members are generally sash sawn, although some are circular sawn. The front porch floor has 2" by 6" joists at 16" on center running north-south; this framing is newer than that of the main core floor. Room 106 is framed with 2" by 6" joists running east-west; some of the deteriorated joists and portions of the sills are recently replaced.

The floor framing of the enclosed porch on the south side is 2" by 4" members running east-west; a 2" by 6" sill runs along the porch perimeter. Along the east rear section of the enclosed porch, the floor framing is 2" by 4" joists running north-south with a 2" by 4" sill at the perimeter. The 2" by 4"joists are sash sawn. The floor framing under Room 109 is recently replaced 2" by 6" and 2" by 4" joists running north-south. The floor framing of the extension to the enclosed porch consists of circular sawn 2" by 6" joists running north-south in the south half and 2" by 4" joists running north-south in the north half, seeming to indicate either different construction times or replacement of half of the framing and flooring.

The framing for the kitchen floor – Room 110 – is 2" by 6" joists running north-south in the east half and 2" by 4" joists running north-south in the west half. The framing members are a mix of sash and circular sawn timbers. The floor framing for Room 111 is 2" by 8" joists running east-west. The floor framing for Room 108 is 2" by 6" joists running east-west. The floor framing for Room 107 is 2" by 4" joists running east-west.

Wall Framing—The perimeter walls of the main core are 2" by 4" vertical studs spaced as needed to frame door and window openings and to support the walls rather than being consistently spaced on center. The 2" by 4" studs range in size from 3 ½" to 4" in width and from 1 ¾" to 1 7/8" in thickness. The studs are sash sawn and are visible on the room interiors. A double plate of 2" by 4" members supported by the wall studs extends around the top of each perimeter wall. The wide vertical boards of the exterior board-and-batten siding are nailed at the top directly to the double plate. (Figure 17)

Figure 17: Wall construction in the main core.

The interior walls of the main core have the same wide boards as the board-and-batten exterior siding, but without stud framing. The boards are nailed to the 2" by 4" plates at the top of the walls. (*Figure 18*)

The east and south walls of the enclosed porch feature unmilled round log supports and 4" by 4" square posts spaced as needed. A 4" by 4" square post supports the roof where the wall was removed for the addition of the porch extension.

Roof Framing—(See *Roof Plan* in Appendix.) The pyramidal hipped roof of the main core is framed with a vertical center support post of two 2" by 6" members from which double 2" by 6" hip rafters extend to each of the four corners. Between each of the hip rafters are 2" by 4" common rafters spaced at 24" on center framing each side of the pyramidal roof. The rafters sit on double 2" by 4" plates along the top of each of the four walls of the main core. The pyramidal roof structure is exposed and visible from the interior of all the main core rooms. Exposed 2" by 4" ceiling joists run east-west and are spliced together to span across the main core. Flashing from the surrounding shed roofs enclose the rafter ends around the perimeter of the pyramidal roof. (*Figure 19*)

The dropped shed roof of the open front porch is framed with 2" by 4" rafters spaced at 24" on center and nailed to the wall below the pyramidal roof. (*Figure 20*) The rafters rest on a double 2" by 4" plate supported by 4" by 4" porch posts. At the original northwest corner of the porch and at the southwest corner, the hip rafter angles from the corner of the main core to the corner of the porch roof, supporting rafters from each direction. A secondary angled rafter also extends from above

Figure 18: Interior wall construction in Room 101.

the northernmost front entrance door to the roof's edge. Framing members are both sash and circular sawn. Roof decking is largely the same size 7/8" thick by 11 ¾" wide boards used for exterior siding but with some varied widths.

The shed roof continues along the south side and east rear of the main core over the enclosed porch. Its framing has 2" by 4" rafters spaced at 24" on center; a hip rafter angles from the southeast corner of the main core to the shed roof's corner. Room 109 was part of the rear porch and the shed roof framing continues into this room as well, including a hip rafter at the northeast corner of the shed roof. The shed roof of the east extension to the enclosed porch also has 2" by 4" rafters spaced 24" on center but these rafters lie flat rather than on end. Roof decking on the enclosed porch is largely the same wide boards as on the open porch; the decking on the porch extension has a variety of widths.

The shed roof of the kitchen – Room 110 – is separate from and above the adjacent roofs. The roof framing is 2" by 4" rafters spaced at 24" on

Figure 19: Pyramidal roof structure.

Figure 20: Front porch roof.

center and covered with wide board decking. The framing of the shed roof of Room 111 is 2" by 4" rafters spaced at approximately 24" on center with wide board decking. The shed roof of Room 108 is framed with 2" by 4" rafters spaced at 30" on center and covered with mostly 10" wide board decking.

The framing for the shed roof of Room 106 is 2" by 4" rafters spaced at varied widths from 24 ½" to 30" and covered with wide board decking. New 2" by 4" rafters spliced onto existing rafters provide additional support. The corner of the shed roof over the extension to Room 101, which was probably once part of the open front porch, extends through the west wall of Room 106.

Utility Systems

Heating & Cooling Systems.
The chimney in Room 101 has a round flue opening in its neck that may have been the location for a vent pipe for a heating stove. A round metal flue with a conical cap is located on the south side of the pyramidal roof above Room 102. A metal

Figure 21: Ceramic light with hanging socket on rear

plate on the roof's underside covers the opening for the flue. This flue may have vented another stove used for heating the house, although there is no other visible sign of a stove. A clay flue for venting the cooking stove in the kitchen is located on the shed roof of Room 110.

No mechanical heating or cooling systems are currently located in the house.

Electrical Systems.
Electrical outlets and light sockets remain intact throughout the house although many of the electrical wires are missing. The electrical wiring that remains is cloth-wrapped insulated wiring. A few remnants of earlier ceramic knob and tube wiring are intact. Outlets are steel boxes mounted on exposed wall studs. A 240-volt outlet for a refrigerator is in the kitchen. Overhead ceramic light sockets, some with hanging sockets, are on the front porch, in the enclosed porch, and in rooms with ceilings. (*Figure 21*) The main core has no ceilings and, therefore, no overhead light sockets. No electrical service currently exists at the house.

Plumbing Systems.
Plumbing in the house serviced the kitchen and two bathrooms. The kitchen sink was supplied with water through a combination of galvanized and PVC water lines from under the floor. A PVC drain line drained water from the sink. The bathroom in Room 107 has a copper water line and cast iron sewer drain. The kitchen and Room 109 bathroom connected to a PVC drainpipe.

A buried water line is partially exposed along the west front of the lot. An outside spigot extends from under the house at the north side of the

Figure 22: Water supply and drain lines to the kitchen sink.

Figure 24: North end of front porch.

Figure 23: Front porch and recessed entrance to porch.

Figure 25: South side of enclosed porch.

front steps at the west front elevation. The house currently has no water supply. (*Figure 22*)

Exterior Features

Front Porch.

The open front porch extends across the west front elevation and wraps around both the northwest and southwest corners of the house. (*Figure 23*) 4" by 4" posts support the porch roof. The posts are approximately evenly spaced with the exception of two more closely spaced posts on either side of the front entrance. A 4" by 4" railing extends between each post, except at the front entrance and at a side entrance to the porch between the last post and the southwest corner of the enclosed porch. A vertical 4" by 4" post supports each length of railing from below. (*Figure 24*)

The porch flooring consists of 1" by 6" wood boards that are replacements. The flooring runs east-west across the entire porch. Two steps constructed of fieldstones mortared together with concrete are located in front of the two entrance doors. Two additional steps of fieldstones and concrete are located at the south side entrance to the porch. A ceramic light socket is on the underside of the roof decking near the front entrance doors. A wood shelf with angled corners and supported with wood brackets is mounted on the west front elevation to the south of the southernmost window.

Enclosed Porch and Rear Stoop.

The enclosed porch extends along the south side and east rear elevations. (*Figure 25*) A doorway provides access to this porch from the open front porch. Two casement windows flank the doorway. Three groups of sliding windows along the south side enclose the porch. The extension to the enclosed porch has an exterior doorway leading to a rear stoop on the south side. (*Figure 26*) A set of steps constructed of CMU blocks topped with a layer of concrete lead down to the ground at the rear stoop. Galvanized metal pipes mounted on the exterior wall and on the lowest step form a railing on each side of the steps. On the south and east sides of the porch extension are six windows hinged to form both awning and casement type

Figure 26: Rear stoop.

Figure 28: Layers of roofing and open eaves.

Figure 27: Junction of pyramidal roof and shed roof.

Figure 29: Raised shed roof of Room 110.

windows.

Roof.
Unpainted 5-V metal roofing covers the pyramidal hipped roof. Several layers of asphalt roofing are visible under the metal roofing. Metal flashing extends around the eaves of the pyramidal roof. (*Figure 27*)

Unpainted 5-V metal roofing also covers the shed porch roofs. Multiple layers of asphalt roofing are visible under the metal roofing. The separate shed roofs of Rooms 106, 107, 108, 110, 111 all feature unpainted 5-V metal roofing. Several layers of previous roofing are visible, including asphalt roofing and a rubberized type roofing. (*Figure 28*) The roof of Room 110 – the kitchen – rises above the adjacent shed roof to provide room for clerestory windows in the west wall. (*Figure 29*) The eaves are open and rafter ends exposed along all shed roofs.

Evidence remains of a metal gutter and downspout system. A portion of gutter remains above the window in Room 109. A downspout strap remains at the northeast corner of Room 111.

Walls.
The exterior walls are finished with board-and-batten siding. This siding varies in size and configuration based on its time of application. The walls of the main core are finished with wide boards that vary from 11 ¾" to 12" in width and are 7/8" thick. The boards are placed vertically, and the spaces between boards are covered with battens that vary from 2 ½" to 2 3/8" in width. The siding around the main core remains consistent and is visible under the enclosed porch on the south side and east rear of the main core as well as along the south wall of Room 106 that was once an exterior wall. (*Figure 30*)

At the northwest corner of Room 101, the board-and-batten siding changes at the original corner of the main core due to the extension of the room to the north. The boards are more smoothly sawn and measure from 11 ½" to 12" in width, with battens that vary from 1 5/8" to 1 ¾" wide. On parts of the

Figure 30: Board-and-batten siding on the main core.

Figure 31: Tongue-and-groove siding on the enclosed porch.

Figure 32: Stone chimney and tree in inaccessible area.

north exterior wall of Room 101, the siding is again similar to the main core siding, perhaps because the siding was re-used here.

The west wall around the side entrance to the enclosed porch is covered with vertical beaded tongue-and-groove siding that measures 5 ¼" wide. The south side wall of the enclosed porch is finished with a mix of board-and-batten siding, vertical tongue-and-groove siding, and vertical beaded tongue-and-groove siding. The board-and-batten consists of 7 ½" to 7 ¾" boards with mostly 4" battens. The vertical tongue-and-groove siding is 3 1/8" wide. The extension to the enclosed porch is finished with board-and-batten siding that consists of 11 ½" boards and 1 ¾" battens. (*Figure 31*)

The room additions on the north side and east rear of the house are finished with board-and-batten siding of varying widths. Rooms 106, 107, and 108 are finished with narrower boards that vary from 9 ¾" to 10 ¼" in width and battens that range from 2 3/8" to 3" wide. Rooms 110 and 111 are finished with 11 ¾" boards with battens that range from 2 5/8" to 3" wide.

Chimney and Flues.
One interior chimney extends through the pyramidal hipped roof on the north side. The chimney features local fieldstone and concrete mortar. An arched fieldstone cap covers the top of the chimney. (*Figure 32*)

A round metal flue with conical metal cap extends through the pyramidal roof on the south side. (*Figure 33*) It may have vented a stove used for heating the house, but no other evidence of a stove remains. A clay flue for venting the cooking stove in the kitchen is located on the shed roof of Room 110.

Exterior Doors.
The cabin has two exterior front entrance doors in the west front elevation of the main core. (*Figure 34*) These wood doors both have four vertical panels – two upper and two lower – typical of

Figure 33: Metal flue.

Figure 34: Front entrance doors.

doors within the main core. The northernmost door measures 2'-6 ¼" wide by 6'-6 ¼" tall. It has a screen door with upper and lower screen mesh panels, an exterior handle, and a hook and eye latch. The southernmost door measures 2'-6 ¼" wide by 6'-5 ¾" tall. The southernmost screen door is missing. Both doors retain their metal box lock on the interior with matching catch on the frame, and keyhole escutcheon and knob surround on the exterior, but the doorknobs are missing. The northernmost door has an additional Yale lock. The southernmost door has an additional deadbolt. The exterior door surrounds are 3 1/8" wide tongue-and-groove boards.

A secondary entrance door from the front porch is located in the recessed west front elevation of the enclosed porch. This door is a five-panel wood door – four vertical panels and one horizontal panel – that measures 2'-6 ¼" wide by 6'-4 ¾" tall. The door's metal box lock, catch, and knob are missing; it retains the exterior keyhole escutcheon, knob surround, and a broken deadbolt. The exterior door surround is 4" wide boards. The screen door has upper and lower screen mesh panels with a hook and eye latch and pull handle. The upper panel's screen mesh is gone.

A rear entrance door is located in the south wall of the enclosed porch extension at the rear stoop. The five-panel wood door – four vertical panels and one horizontal panel – measures 2'-6 ½" wide by 6'-0 5/8" tall. The door retains a metal box lock with catch, metal knobs, exterior keyhole, and deadbolt. The wood-frame screen door has upper and lower screen mesh panels and a thin metal pull handle.

Windows.

The Hale Cabin contains largely two window types – double-hung and sliding – and all are wood-frame. Several casement and awning type windows are also present. The six-over-six pane double-hung windows in the main core have a distinct muntin profile with a rounded nose and are probably the earliest windows in the house. The majority of windows have wood-frame screens with wire screen mesh.

The west front elevation of the main core has one pair of six-over-six double-hung wood windows in Room 101 and one single six-over-six double-hung wood window in Room 102. (*Figure 35*) These windows are typical of double-hung windows in the main core; they have a muntin profile with a rounded nose. (*Figure 36*) The pair of windows in Room 101 are two separate double-hung window units placed side by side rather than a pair constructed together. The window opening in Room 101 measures 6' wide by 4'-6 3/8" tall. The upper sash in the northernmost window is a replacement based on the different muntin profile. The window opening in Room 102 measures

Figure 35: Double-hung windows in the west front elevation.

2'- 10 3/8" by 4'-6 5/8" tall. The exterior window surrounds are 3 1/8" wide tongue-and-groove boards and one 3" wide board. Both windows have wood-frame screens with screen mesh.

The south side elevation of the main core inside the enclosed porch has a single six-over-six double-hung wood window in Room 102 and a group of sliding windows in Room 104. The single window opening in Room 102 measures 2 feet 10 ½ inches wide by 4'-6 5/8" tall. The exterior surround is 3 1/8" wide tongue-and-groove boards. The window opening in Room 104 measures 6'-8 ½" wide by 2'-10 ½" tall and originally had three six-pane sliding sash. Only one sash remains in place. The exterior surround is 4 ½" wide.

The east rear elevation of the main core inside the enclosed porch has a single six-over-six double-hung wood window in Room 104. The window opening measures 2'-9 ¾" wide by 4'-6 5/8" tall. The exterior surround is 3 1/8" wide tongue-and-groove boards. This window's muntin profile matches that of the front elevation windows, indicating the windows are probably of the same age.

The recessed west front elevation of the enclosed

Figure 36: Rounded nose muntin typical of windows in the main core.

Figure 37: Sliding windows in the enclosed porch.

porch contains two four-over-four casement wood windows flanking the porch entrance door. Each one of the sash is separately hinged on the side. The window opening of the northernmost window measures 2'-1" wide by 4'-7 5/8" tall, and the window opening of the southernmost window measures 2'-0 ¾" wide by 4'-7 ½" tall. The exterior surrounds are 4" wide boards incorporated with the door surround.

The south side elevation of the enclosed porch contains three groups of sliding windows. (*Figure 37*) The westernmost group of sliding windows has three six-pane wood sash in a window opening that measures 6'- 9" wide by 2'-10 ¾" tall. The middle group of sliding windows has four six-pane wood sashes in a window opening that measures 8' 9 ¾" by 2'-11" tall. The easternmost group of sliding windows has three six-pane wood sash in a window opening that measures 6'-9 ¼" wide by 2'-10 ¾" tall. The exterior window surrounds on these groups of sliding windows are 3 ½" wide boards.

The enclosed porch extension contains a single six-pane awning type window on its south side elevation and a row of five single six-pane windows on its east rear elevation; the two outer windows in the row are casements and the three middle windows are awning types. The single south side window has a window opening that measures 2'-10 ½" wide by 2'-10 3/8" tall. The five windows on the east rear elevation have window openings that measure 2'-10" wide separated by 1 5/8" divisions. The two southernmost windows are 2'-10 ¼" tall, and the three northernmost windows are 2'-9 ¼" tall. The exterior surrounds are 3 ½" boards.

The north side elevation of Room 101 has one pair of sliding windows and one pair of double-hung windows. The pair of sliding windows has two four-pane wood sash in a window opening that measures 4'-6 ¼" wide by 24 ½" tall. The exterior surround consists of 3 1/8" wide boards on the sides and 1 ¾" wide boards on the top and bottom. The pair of six-over-six double-hung wood windows is in a window opening that measures 6' wide by 4'-6 7/8" tall. The exterior surround is 3 1/8" wide tongue-and-groove boards.

The west elevation of Room 106 has one pair of six-over-six double-hung wood windows in a window opening that measures 5'-11 1/8" wide by 4'-6 ¾" tall. The exterior surround is 3 1/8" tongue-and-groove boards on the sides and top and 3 ¾" boards at the bottom. The north elevation of Room 106 has one pair of six-over-six double-hung wood windows in a window opening that measures 5'-10 1/8" wide by 4'-6 ¼" tall. The lower sash in the easternmost window is missing. The exterior surround is 4 ½" on the west side and 3 ¾" on the top and bottom; there is no surround on the east side.

The north elevation of Room 107 has a single four-pane sliding wood sash in a window opening measuring 1'-8 ½" wide by 2' tall. The exterior surround is 3 ½" wide.

Room 108 has three sets of sliding windows. The west elevation of Room 108 has a single six-pane sliding wood sash in a window opening measuring 2'-8" wide by 2'-3 ½" tall. The north elevation has two six-pane sliding wood sash in a window opening measuring 5'-7 ½" wide by 2'-3 ¾" tall. The east elevation has two six-pane sliding wood sash in a window opening measuring 5'-4 ¼" wide by 2'-2 ¾" tall. The exterior surrounds are 4 ½" wide.

Figure 38: Sliding windows with interior frame in the kitchen.

Room 111 has two sets of sliding windows. The north and east elevations of Room 111 each have two sliding wood sash, with two vertical panes each. The window opening in the north elevation measures 4'-6" wide by 2'-4 ¼" tall with exterior surrounds 2 ¾" wide, and the opening in the east elevation measures 4'-5 ½" wide by 2'-4" tall with exterior surrounds 3 ½" wide.

The east elevation of Room 110 has a pair of six-pane sliding wood sash in a window opening measuring 4'-9" wide by 2'-10 ¼" tall. (*Figure 38*) The exterior surround is approximately 3 ½" wide. The west elevation of Room 110 rises above the adjacent shed roof of the rear enclosed porch and Room 109 and contains a clerestory window with two six-pane wood sash; one sash is fixed and the other is hinged at the bottom to form a hopper type window. The window opening measures approximately 5'-8" wide and 2'-3" tall. The exterior surround is inaccessible.

The north elevation of Room 109 contains one window looking out onto the open space containing a tree. The window consists of two six-pane sliding wood sash in a window opening that measures 4'-6 3/8" wide by 2'-10" tall. A screen with 1 ½" wood frame is attached to the exterior window frame. The exterior surround is inaccessible.

Description by Room

Room 101 –North Front Room/Living Room/Main Core. The north front room is located in the main core of the house and contains the chimney/fireplace,

Figure 39: Room 101 extension to the north.

Figure 40: Room 101 looking toward the front entrance door.

Figure 41: Southeast corner of Room 101 with 2″ by 6″ vertical support post..

designating it the main living room in the house. (*Figure 39*) The room was extended to the north by moving the north wall outward and incorporating what was once part of the open porch. The room measures approximately 15'-7" by 13'-9". (*Figure 40*)

Flooring—The flooring in the original part of the room is 3 ¼" tongue-and-groove wood running north-south, typical of flooring throughout the main core. The west half of the room extension has 3 ¼" tongue-and-groove wood running north-south. The east half of the extension has a raised section of 3 ¼" tongue-and-groove wood running east-west; half of this flooring has been replaced. The section is raised due to removal of the original flooring and floor framing and replacement with 2" by 4" joists and flooring in a raised position.

Baseboards—There are no baseboards.

Walls—The west and north exterior walls are the exposed back side of the wide vertical boards of the board-and-batten siding and 2" by 4" studs randomly spaced to frame door and window openings and support the walls and roof. The south and east interior walls are composed of wide vertical boards. A wainscoting covers the lower portion of the room's four walls and ranges in height from 4' on the south, west, and north walls to 4'-8" on the east wall adjacent to the chimney. The 5 ¼" beaded board wainscoting runs horizontally, with a 5 ¼" wide shelf made of the same beaded boards along the top of the wainscoting. 2" by 6" vertical posts on the south and east walls that provide additional support to the wall and roof framing are also finished with beaded board. (*Figure 41*)

Doorways—Four doors lead into Room 101. The front entrance door in the west wall is a four-panel wood door with two upper vertical panels and two lower vertical panels, typical of the doors in the house's main core. The door is framed with no interior casing and has a 5 ½" wood threshold. (See *Exterior Doors*.) (*Figure 42*)

Figure 42: Metal box lock on the front entrance door of Room 101.

Figure 43: Stone fireplace in Room 101.

The door in the south wall leading into Room 102 is a four-panel wood door that measures 2'-6 1/8" wide by 6'-6" tall. The door casing is 2 5/8" wide. Door hardware includes a metal box lock with catch, keyhole escutcheon, and two 3" hinges; knobs are missing.

The door in the east wall leading into Room 105 is a four-panel wood door that measures 2'-6 1/8" wide by 6'-6 ¼" tall. The door casing is 2 3/8" wide. Door hardware includes a metal box lock with catch, keyhole escutcheon, and two 3" hinges; knobs are missing.

The doorway in the east wall leading into Room 106 measures 2'-1" wide by 6'-3" tall. It is framed but has no casing. There is no door or evidence of hinges; hooks above the doorway indicate that a curtain may have hung over the doorway.

Windows—Room 101 has two pairs of six-over-six double-hung wood windows – one in the west wall and one in the north wall – and one set of sliding windows in the north wall. The double-hung windows are framed but have only a center casing that measures 5" wide. The sliding windows are also framed but have no casings.

Crown Molding—There is no crown molding.

Ceiling—The ceiling of the main core is open to the roof structure above, and the 2" by 4" ceiling joists are exposed. The height to the bottom of the ceiling joists measures 9'-3 ½". The ceiling of the extension of Room 101 consists of the exposed 2" by 4" roof rafters and wide board roof decking of the former shed porch roof. The sloped ceiling slopes from 8'-5" on the south side to 7'-9" on the north side.

Finishes—The walls, doors, windows, and casingsare painted. The flooring has a clear finish that shows the wood grain. The replacement flooring in the extension is unfinished.

Electrical Systems—Two metal box light switches are mounted on a stud at the front entrance door. One metal box outlet is on the wainscoting on each of the west, east, and south walls.

Heating & Cooling Systems—The fireplace was the heat source for this room. A flue pipe opening in the chimney neck indicates that a heating stove may have been vented here. There are no mechanical heating or cooling systems.

Other Features—The chimney/fireplace on the east wall is constructed of large local fieldstones; these stones are laid flat to form a mantel across the chimney's front. The chimney's neck has an opening for a flue pipe. The firebox is constructed of brick. The flat hearth is level with the floor and is made of small fieldstones set into concrete. (*Figure 43*) Several wood window sash and sash pieces are stored in Room 101; their origin is unknown.

Room 102 – South Front Room/Bedroom/Main Core. The south front room is located in the main core of the house and has its own exterior entrance door off the front porch. This room was a bedroom and measures approximately 11'-9" by 13'-8". (*Figure 44*)

Figure 44: Room 102 looking toward the front entrance door.

Figure 45: Room 102 looking toward the enclosed porch and Room 104.

Flooring—The flooring is 3 ¼" wide tongue-and-groove wood running north-south, typical of the flooring throughout the main core.

Baseboards—There are no baseboards.

Walls—The west and south exterior walls are the exposed back side of the wide vertical boards of the board-and-batten siding and 2" by 4" studs randomly spaced to frame door and window openings and support the walls and roof. (*Figure 45*) The north and east interior walls are composed of wide vertical boards; the north wall has battens on its upper half.

Doorways—Three doors lead into Room 102 – one exterior entrance door and two interior doors. The entrance door in the west wall is a four-panel wood door with two upper vertical panels and two lower vertical panels, typical of the doors in the house's main core. The door frame has no interior casing; the doorway has a 5 ½" wood threshold. (See *Exterior Doors*.)

The door in the north wall leading into Room 101 has a frame but no casing. (See *Room 101*.)

The door in the east wall leading into Room 104 is a four-panel door typical of the main core. It measures 2'-6 3/8" wide by 6'-6 ¼" tall. The casing is 2 5/8" wide.

Windows—Room 102 contains two six-over-six double-hung wood windows, one in the west wall and one in the south wall. The windows are framed but have no casings.

Crown Molding—There is no crown molding.

Ceiling—The ceiling of the main core is open to the roof structure above. The 2" by 4" ceiling joists are exposed. The height to the bottom of the ceiling joists measures 9'-4".

Finishes—The walls, doors, windows, and casings are painted. The flooring has a clear finish that shows the wood grain.

Electrical Systems—One metal box light switch is mounted on a stud next to the north wall door and is connected to a metal box outlet below. A second box outlet is on the south wall.

Heating & Cooling Systems—A metal flue opening in the roof is directly above the room's northeast corner, indicating that a heating stove may have been located in this room or nearby. There are no mechanical heating or cooling systems.

Other Features—Two open closets constructed of wide boards are located on the north wall, one adjacent to the front entrance door and the second to the east of the door into Room 101. Both closets feature shelves and space for hanging clothes. (*Figure 46*)

Room 103 – Enclosed Porch.

The enclosed porch is located along the south side and east rear of the main core of the house.(*Figure 47*) An addition to the enclosed porch extends to the east. (*Figure 48*) The enclosed porch was for sitting and dining. The south side of the enclosed porch measures approximately 27'-4" from the west entrance to the extension by approximately 7'-6" wide. The rear section of the enclosed porch directly east of Room 104 measures approximately 12'-1" from the main core's southeast corner to the

Figure 46: Open closet in Room 102.

Figure 47: Enclosed porch – Room 103 – looking toward west entrance door.

Figure 48: Enclosed porch looking toward the porch extension.

Figure 49: Tongue-and-groove wood flooring in the enclosed porch.

exterior wall of Room 109 by approximately 7'-6" wide. The porch extension measures approximately 16'-3" from the south wall to the exterior wall of Room 110 by approximately 7'-8" wide.

Flooring—The flooring is 3 ¼" tongue-and-groove wood running north-south along the south side enclosed porch and east-west along the east rear enclosed porch. (*Figure 49*) An area of replacement flooring is located at the north end of the east rear porch adjacent to Room 109.

The flooring in the extension is divided from the flooring of the enclosed porch by a seam in the flooring. The south half of the extension has 3 ¼" tongue-and-groove wood flooring running east-west; the north half of the extension has 2 ¼" tongue-and-groove wood flooring running north-south.

Baseboards—There are no baseboards.

Walls—The interior north and west walls of the enclosed porch are finished with the board-and-batten siding of the main core. The exterior west and east walls consist of exposed 2" by 4" studs and the back side of the exterior siding. The exterior south wall is constructed with a mix of exposed round log supports and 4" by 4" posts – two 4" by 4" posts to the west end transitioning to

Figure 50: East rear elevation of the main core in the enclosed porch.

Figure 51: Room 104 looking toward the enclosed porch.

three round log posts to the wall's east end. The back side of the exterior siding is exposed.

Doorways—Two exterior doors lead into the enclosed porch – the west entrance door and the rear entrance door. (See *Exterior Doors*.)

Four interior doors lead into the enclosed porch from Room 104, Room 109, and Room 110. (See *Rooms 104, 109, 110*.)

A five horizontal panel door removed from its original location is stored in Room 103. Its original location is unknown.

Windows—The south wall of the enclosed porch contains three groups of sliding windows. Both the easternmost and westernmost groups have a 4 ½" casing all around; the middle group has a 5 3/8" casing on the top and sides and a 5 ½" casing on the bottom.

The recessed west wall of the enclosed porch contains two four-over-four casement wood windows flanking the porch entrance door. Each one of the casement sash is separately hinged on the side.

The windows in Rooms 102 and 104 in the south and east walls of the main core open onto the enclosed porch. (*Figure 50*)

The enclosed porch extension contains a single six-pane awning type window on its south wall, three single six-pane awnings and two single six-pane casement windows on the east wall. The windows are framed but have no interior casings. (See *Exterior Features: Windows*.)

Crown Molding—There is no crown molding.

Ceiling—The ceiling is the exposed 2" by 4" roof rafters and wide board roof decking of the shed roof. The sloped ceiling measured at the bottom of the rafters slopes from 8'-5" at the north and east walls of the main core to 6'-8 ½" at the south and east sides. The extension's ceiling slopes from 6'-7" at the west side to 5'-10" at the east side.

Finishes—The walls, ceiling, windows, doors, and casings are painted. The wood flooring has a clear finish.

Electrical Systems—A ceramic light socket is on the ceiling near the west entrance door and connected to a metal box outlet on the south wall. A metal box light switch is mounted on the side of a shelf unit outside the door to Room 104. A ceramic light socket with hanging socket is on the ceiling of the rear enclosed porch. One metal box outlet is mounted on the studs of each ofthe south, east, and north walls.

Heating & Cooling Systems—A round hole in the roof decking on the rear enclosed porch over the window in the east wall of Room 104 may indicate the previous location of a heating stove flue. There are no mechanical heating or cooling systems.

Other Features—Shelving units constructed of wide boards are located along the west and north walls of the rear enclosed porch outside Rooms 104 and 109/110 and at the northwest corner of the porch extension and Room 110.

Room 104 – South Rear Room/Bedroom/Main Core. The south rear room is located in the main core of

Figure 52: North wall of Room 104 with open closet..

Figure 53: Room 105 looking toward Rooms 106 and 109.

the house. This room was used as a bedroom and measures 11'-9" by 9'-7". (*Figure 51*)

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

Baseboards—There are no baseboards.

Walls—The south and east exterior walls are part of the main core and are the exposed back side of the wide vertical boards of the board-and-batten siding and 2" by 4" studs randomly spaced to frame door and window openings and support the walls and roof. The north and west interior walls are composed of wide boards with battens.

Doorways—Three doors lead into Room 104, all of them four-panel wood doors typical of the main core. The doors are framed but have no interior casings. The door in the east wall from the rear enclosed porch measures 2'-6 ¼" wide and 6'-6" tall. It has a 7" wood threshold, indicating it was at one time an exterior door. The door's hardware includes a metal box lock with catch, keyhole escutcheon, and a deadbolt; knobs are missing.

The door in the north wall from Room 105 measures 2'-6 3/8" wide by 6'-6" tall. The door's hardware includes a metal box lock with catch and keyhole escutcheon; knobs are missing. (See *Room 102* for west wall door.)

Windows—The sliding window in the south wall originally had three six-pane sliding sash; only one sash remains in place. The three sash are staggered to allow for sliding and are held in place by 1" wide by ¼" deep wood strips.

The six-over-six double-hung window in the east wall has a muntin profile that matches that of the other double-hung windows in the main core. The windows in Room 104 are framed but have no interior casings.

Crown Molding—There is no crown molding.

Ceiling—The ceiling of the main core is open to the roof structure above, and the 2" by 4" ceiling joists are exposed. The height to the bottom of the ceiling joists measures 9'-5".

Finishes—The walls, doors, and windows are painted. The flooring has a clear finish that exposes its wood grain.

Electrical Systems—One electrical box outlet is mounted on the south wall.

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

Other Features—An open closet unit constructed of wide boards with shelves and hanging space is located on the north wall. Mounted shelves are on the east wall, and a single shelf is on the west wall. (*Figure 52*)

Room 105 – North Rear Room/Bedroom/Main Core.
The north rear room is located in the main core of the house. This room was a bedroom and measures approximately 11'-7" by 9'-8". (*Figure 53*)

Flooring—The flooring is 3 ¼" tongue-and-groove wood running north-south, typical throughout the main core.

Baseboards—There are no baseboards.

Figure 54: Room 106.

Walls—The east and north walls are part of the main core and consist of the exposed back side of the wide vertical boards of the board-and-batten siding and 2" by 4" studs randomly spaced to frame door and window openings and support the walls and roof. A large opening cut into the north wall connects the room to Room 106. The west and south interior walls are composed of wide vertical boards.

Doorways—Three doors open into Room 105. They are all four-panel doors typical of the main core. The door in the east wall into Room 109 measures 2'-6 ¼" wide by 6'-5 ¼" tall. It has a 7" wood threshold, indicating it was at one time an exterior door. The door's hardware includes a metal box lock with catch and keyhole escutcheon, two hinges, and a hook (missing) and eye latch on the bathroom side; knobs are missing. The door is framed but has no casing.

The large opening cut in the north wall leading into Room 106 is 6'-2 3/8" wide by 6'-7 ¼" tall and has a 5 ½" wood threshold. The opening is framed by 2" by 4" wall studs on either side.

Windows—There are no windows in this room. The pair of six-over-six double-hung windows in the west wall of Room 106 may have been moved from the north wall of Room 105; these windows match the muntin profile of other windows in the main core. (See *Exterior Features: Windows*.)

Crown Molding—There is no crown molding.

Ceiling—The ceiling of the main core is open to the roof structure above, and the 2" by 4" ceiling joists are exposed. The height to the bottom of the ceiling joists measures 9'-4 ½".

Finishes—The walls are painted. The flooring has a clear finish that exposes its wood grain.

Electrical Systems—One metal box outlet is mounted on the west wall.

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

Other Features—An open closet unit constructed of wide boards is located on the south wall. A single shelf is on the west wall.

Room 106 – Extension of North Rear Room/Bedroom. Room 106 was created as an extension to Room 105 by cutting a large opening in the north wall of Room 105. This room was a bedroom and measures approximately 9'-8" by 9'-7". (*Figure 54*)

Flooring—The flooring is a mix of 3 ¼" replacement tongue-and-groove wood flooring and 4" tongue-and-groove wood flooring, running north-south.

Baseboards—A baseboard of 1" by 4" boards are nailed with the wide side flat to the floor along the west and north walls. These boards are recent replacements.

Walls—The south wall is finished with wide vertical boards and battens, the original exterior board-and-batten siding. The west and north exterior walls consist of the exposed back side of the exterior board-and-batten siding nailed to a 4" by 4" post at the northwest corner and to the 2" by 4" top plate along the north wall and the 2" by 4" window frames. 2" by 4" vertical members frame the opening for the Room 107 doorway. The east wall is finished with vertical boards that measure 7 ¼" wide; they are the back side of the exterior board-and-batten siding in the opening around the tree. (*Figure 55*)

Doorways—Two doors and two doorways open into Room 106. The door in the north wall leading into Room 107 has a 4" wide wood threshold. The door is constructed of 2 ¼" tongue-and-groove vertical boards; its hardware includes a small wood knob and a hook (missing) and eye latch. (*Figure 56*) The door in the east wall leading into Room 108 is a five-panel wood door that measures 2'-6 ¼" wide by 6'-5 7/8" tall. The door's hardware

Figure 55: Room 106 looking toward opening into Room 105.

Figure 56: Door to Room 107.

includes a metal box lock with catch, keyhole escutcheon, and hinges; knobs are missing. The doors are framed but have no casings.

The doorway in the west wall leading into Room 101 does not have a door; it has a partial casing of 2" wide boards extending down approximately 2/3 of the sides of the doorway and a 3" wide board across the top. The large opening into Room 105 has no casing.

Windows—Two pairs of six-over-six double-hung wood windows – one in the west wall and one in the north wall – are located in Room 106. The framed windows have no casings except for one 4" wide board on the east side of the north wall windows adjacent to the door to Room 107.

Crown Molding—There is no crown molding.

Ceiling—The ceiling consists of exposed 2" by 4" shed roof rafters and roof decking. New rafters are spliced onto existing rafters for extra support, and an area of roof decking has been recently replaced. The sloped ceiling measured at the bottom of the rafters slopes from 8'-6" at the south side to 6'-7 ½" at the north side.

Finishes—The walls, ceiling, windows, and doors are painted. The 4" flooring has a clear finish; the 3 ¼" replacement flooring is unfinished.

Electrical Systems—A ceramic light socket is on the ceiling. A light switch and a metal box outlet with brown plastic face cover are located on the south wall.

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

Other Features—The original edge of the shed porch roof is visible along the west wall above the doorway into Room 101. The roof is finished with asphalt roofing; wire mesh covers the opening between the two roofs. (*Figure 57*)

Figure 57: Room 106 looking toward Room 101; edge of shed roof visible above door.

Figure 58: Room 107.

Room 107 – Small Bathroom.
The small bathroom is located adjacent to the north wall of Room 106. It dates after Room 106 and Room 108 based on construction details. The room measures 3'-1 ½" by 3'-2 ¾". (*Figure 58*)

Flooring—The flooring is a plywood sheet laid over 2 ¼" tongue-and-groove wood flooring running north-south.

Baseboards—There are no baseboards.

Walls—The east and south walls are the wide vertical boards of the exterior siding with no battens. The north and west walls are the back side of the exterior board-and-batten siding.

Doorways—One door leads into Room 107. (See *Room 106*.)

Windows—The north wall of Room 107 has a single four-pane sliding wood sash that slides horizontally within a 3 ¼" top and bottom frame mounted on the wall.

Crown Molding—There is no crown molding.

Ceiling—The ceiling consists of exposed 2" by 4" shed roof rafters and decking of various width boards. The sloped ceiling measured at the bottom of the rafters slopes from 6'-7" to 6'-1".

Finishes—The walls, ceiling, door, and window are painted.

Electrical Systems—A ceramic light socket is mounted on the south wall.

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

Other Features—The only bathroom fixture is a ceramic toilet with flexible water line and shut-off valve. A toilet paper holder is on the west wall; hooks for hanging clothing are on the north wall.

Room 108 – North Room Addition/Storage Room.
The north room addition is located on the north side of the house. It was constructed after Room

Figure 59: Room 108 looking toward door; edge of shed roof visible above door.

111 based on construction details. It forms one side of the open space with tree. This room was used as a storage room during the 1980s and was probably also used as a bedroom. The room measures approximately 9'-3" by 9'-10". (*Figure 59*)

Flooring—The flooring is plywood sheets.

Baseboards—Baseboards are 1 ½" wood strips around all walls; the strips are cut to fit around the battens.

Walls—The north, east, and west walls are the back side of the vertical wide boards of the exterior board-and-batten siding with the addition of 2 7/8" battens over the boards on the interior below the windows, forming a wainscoting on three walls. The south wall is finished with the back side of the vertical wide boards of the exterior board-and-batten siding in the open space with tree. The northwest corner of Room 111 projects into the southeast corner of Room 108, and its walls are finished with exterior board-and-batten siding.

Figure 60: Sliding windows in Room 108.

Doorways—One door leads into Room 108. The interior casing is 4 ½" wide. (See *Room 106.*)

Windows—Room 108 has three sets of sliding windows. The west wall has a single six-pane sliding wood sash. The north wall has two six-pane sliding wood sash. These sash slide in a frame built of 2" by 4"s mounted horizontally on the wall with 1 ½" to 3" wood strips attached to form the track. The east wall has two six-pane sliding wood sash that slide behind and in front of each other in a track composed of a 3" wide outer strip and 1" wide inner strip that guide the sash . The windows are framed but have no casings. (*Figure 60*)

Crown Molding—There is no crown molding.

Ceiling—The ceiling is the exposed 2" by 4" rafters and wide board decking of the shed roof. A recent roof repair is visible at the northeast corner. A round hole is located in the roof decking near the south wall. The sloped ceiling measured to the bottom of the rafters slopes from 8'-1 ½" at the south side to 6'-8 ½" at the north side.

Finishes—The walls, ceiling, doors, windows, and casings are painted.

Figure 61: Corner and shed roof of Room 111 visible in Room 108.

Electrical Systems—An outlet box is mounted on the wall below the shelving at the corner of the Room 111 projection.

Heating & Cooling Systems—The round hole in the roof decking may be evidence of a previous heating stove in this room. There are no mechanical heating or cooling systems.

Other Features—A partial wall with shelves above has been constructed on the north side of the Room 111 projection. This wall hides what appears to be a piece of fallen metal gutter or downspout. A portion of the asphalt-shingled shed roof of Room 111 is visible in the southeast corner of the room. (*Figure 61*) The edge of the shed roof of Room 106 is visible over the door into 106. A pair of angled shelves are built into the northwest corner.

Room 109 – Bathroom.

The bathroom is located in a portion of the rear enclosed porch of the house. This part of the porch may have originally been open. The room measures approximately 9'-10" by 7'-6". (*Figure 62*)

Figure 62: Room 109.

Flooring—The flooring is 3 ¼" tongue-and-groove wood running east-west. The east half of the flooring has been replaced with 5 ½" boards.

Baseboards—Baseboards are a 1 ½" by ¾" strip of wood along all walls.

Walls—The walls are finished with 7 ¼" vertical beaded board placed over the wide boards of the board-and-batten siding.

Doorways—Two doors lead into Room 109. The door in the south wall is missing but the lock catch and hinges remain intact. The door's casings are 2 ½" wide. The door in the west wall has a 3" wide casing. (See *Room 105*.)

Windows—Room 109 has one window with two six-pane sliding wood sash that slide behind and in front of each other. The window is framed but has no interior casing.

Crown Molding—There is no crown molding.

Ceiling—The ceiling is the exposed 2" by 4" roof rafters, angled hip rafter, and roof decking of the shed roof. Recent repairs to the ceiling's east side include a spliced rafter. The sloped ceiling measured at the bottom of the angled hip rafter slopes from 8'-5" at the west side to 6'-8 ½" at the east side.

Finishes—The walls, doors, window, and casings are painted. The wood flooring is finished with a clear finish. The floor at one time was covered with linoleum; only a few edges of the linoleum remain. The replacement flooring is unfinished.

Figure 63: Southwest corner of Room 109 with shelves and doorway into rear enclosed porch (left).

Figure 64: Clerestory windows and doors in Room 110.

Electrical Systems—A ceramic light socket with pull cord is mounted on the shed roof's hip rafter near the room's northeast corner. A box light switch is on the west wall next to the door, and one outlet box is located on the north wall.

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

Other Features—The remaining bathroom fixtures are a toilet and sink. Based on a paint outline on the wall, a claw foot tub once sat along the east wall next to the sink. The ceramic toilet has a flexible water line with shut-off valve. The sink is cast iron with ceramic finish and has galvanized and flexible water lines and a galvanized drain. The galvanized water lines and drain for the tub are still in place. Two wood shelves are mounted on metal brackets on the west wall; a 12" wide board attached vertically at the north end of the upper shelf extends from above the doorway to the floor. (*Figure 63*) Two wood shelves are mounted on the west side of the window on the north wall; an angled shelf is located in the northeast corner. A toilet paper holder is on the north wall. Numerous towel bars, a cup holder, and a ceramic toothbrush holder remain intact on the east wall.

Room 110 – Kitchen.
The kitchen is located on the east rear of the house. The room measures approximately 14'-9" by 13'-5". (*Figure 64*)

Flooring—The flooring is 3 ¼" tongue-and-groove wood running east-west. A definite seam runs down the middle of the floor north to south, and the flooring in the east and west halves are different woods. A linoleum rug once covered the wood flooring; only small remnants of the linoleum remain. The outline of the linoleum rug is visible; the wood flooring has paint around the perimeter of the room outside the rug area. (*Figure 65*)

Baseboards—There are no baseboards.

Figure 65: Tongue-and-groove wood flooring with remnants of linoleum in Room 110.

Figure 66: Sliding window and sink in Room 110.

Walls—The walls are the back side of the vertical wide boards of the exterior board-and-batten siding.

Doorways—Three doors lead into Room 110. The door in the south wall from the enclosed porch extension is a five-panel door that measures 30 ¼" wide by from 70 ¼" to 71 ½" tall; the bottom of the door has been cut off unevenly. The door hardware includes a metal box lock with catch, keyhole escutcheon, hinges, and part of a deadbolt lock; knobs are missing. There is no casing.

The doorway in the west wall from the rear enclosed porch has no door. Hinges and a wood latch remain intact. The doorway has 3" casings on the sides and no top casing. The doorway into Room 111 has no casing. (See *Room 111*.)

Windows—The east wall of Room 110 has a pair of six-pane sliding wood sash that slide within a 2" by 4" frame with a 1" strip that forms the track. The west wall contains a clerestory window with two six-pane wood sash; one sash is hinged at the bottom to form a hopper type window opened with a metal rod attached to the wall. There is a 3" wide casing on the sides and bottom only. (*Figure 66*)

Crown Molding—There is no crown molding.

Ceiling—The ceiling is exposed 2" by 4" roof rafters and wide board roof decking of the shed roof. The sloped ceiling measured to the bottom of the rafters slopes from 11' at the west side to 9' at the east side.

Finishes—The walls, ceiling, windows, doors, and casings are painted. The flooring has a clear finish in the area that was under the linoleum rug. The floor has paint around the rug edges.

Electrical Systems—Two ceramic light sockets, both of which had hanging sockets, are mounted on the rafters; one is over the sink and the other is centered in the room. On the south wall are a three-prong 240-volt outlet for the refrigerator, a metal outlet box, and a light switch at the door. An older outlet with brown plastic cover plate is located on the west wall. A metal outlet box is located on the east wall.

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

Other Features—A ceramic kitchen sink with integral sideboard is mounted on the east wall; a wood drain board is on brackets at the sink's end. The sink's galvanized water faucets are intact. A "Knox Mealmaster" stove remains near the northwest corner of the room. Above the stove is a wooden framework of 4" by 4" vertical posts and 2" by 6" horizontal frame that supported the metal flue venting the stove and oven. (*Figure 67*) Two PVC pipes extend up through the floor next to the stove. A wood towel rack with pivoting arms is on the west wall, and brackets on the south wall support a shelf.

Room 111 – Northeast Room Addition/Bedroom.
The northeast room addition is located on the northeast rear corner of the house. The room steps down from the kitchen with two steps. This room was a bedroom and measures approximately 10' by 10'-1". (*Figure 68*)

Figure 67: "Knox Mealmaster" stove and support for flue in Room 110.

Figure 68: Room 111 looking toward kitchen.

Figure 69: Sliding windows in Room 111

Flooring—The flooring is 5 ¼" tongue-and-groove wood running north-south.

Baseboards—There are no baseboards.

Walls—The walls are the back side of the vertical wide boards of the exterior board-and-batten siding.

Doorways—One doorway leads into Room 111. The door is constructed of vertical 4" beaded boards with two horizontal beveled boards across the 111 side. It measures 2'-6 ½" wide by 5' 11 1/8" tall and is attached with strap hinges. Door hardware includes a spool on a nail that serves as a knob and a hook and eye latch on the 110 side, and a deadbolt on the 111 side. The doorway has no casing.

Windows—The north and east walls of Room 111 each have two sliding wood sash, with two vertical panes each. The windows slide on a frame of 2" by 4"s at top and bottom with a 1" strip that forms a track. (*Figure 69*)

Crown Molding—There is no crown molding.

Ceiling—The ceiling is exposed 2" by 4" rafters and wide board roof decking of the shed roof. The sloped ceiling measured to the bottom of the rafters slopes from 8'-1" at the west side to 7'-2" at the east side.

Finishes—The walls, windows, and door are painted. The flooring is also painted.

Electrical Systems—A light switch box is mounted next to the door in the south wall. A metal box outlet is also located in the south wall. There is no evidence of a light fixture. A ceramic knob and tube from the old wiring system remain in the upper part of the south wall.

Heating & Cooling Systems—A round hole possibly for a flue is located in the board ceiling near the

room's southwest corner. There are no mechanical heating or cooling systems.

Other Features—A set of two angled shelves are located in the southeast corner. An open closet constructed of wide boards with a hanging rod is located to the west of the door on the south wall. Two wood steps are located at the door.

Character-defining Features

The historic character of the Hale 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. The cabin may have begun as a combination of railroad set-off houses but the additions and alterations made it the family's summer cabin. A list of character-defining features of the Hale Cabin includes:

- The main core with extensions and additions made over the years
- Pyramidal hipped roof structure over the main core
- Shed-roofed wraparound front porch
- Enclosed porch along the south side and east rear elevations
- Shed-roofed additions on the north side and east rear elevations
- Two front entrance doors and recessed porch entrance
- Double-hung wood windows with rounded-nose muntin profile of the main core
- Sliding and other type windows of the enclosed porch and additions
- Stone chimney and fireplace
- Interior exposed roof structure with no ceiling over the main core
- Wall construction of exposed studs irregularly spaced to accommodate window and door openings; with wall finish on one side only; and with wall finish materials joined together with no stud framing
- The inaccessible area open to the exterior that was enclosed through a series of additions
- Tongue-and-groove wood flooring
- Beaded board wainscoting with shelf in the living room
- Wood doors and their hardware
- Vintage bathroom fixtures
- Vintage kitchen fixtures and appliances

Summary of Physical Condition

The Hale 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 entering 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 roof structure and floor structure around the chimney and into the extension of Room 101; water is actively entering this area and roof and floor members are deteriorating
- The shed roof of Room 106, particularly along the west wall where it is being affected by the roof leaks in Room 101
- The shed roof over the east rear section of the enclosed porch and the porch extension
- The shed roof of Room 110, particularly around the opening for the stove flue
- The floor structure along the east rear wall of the main core
- The inaccessible area where the tree is decaying and causing deterioration of building materials

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 Hale 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 Hale 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 Hale 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 Hale 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 Hale 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. Care should be taken to identify, protect, and preserve the significant human history evidence that helps tell the cabin's and the community's stories.

Information about the cabin and the surrounding Elkmont community should be made available to visitors through interpretive efforts such as interpretive panels, self-guiding walking tour information, and/or guided cabin tours. Sensitively

designed and implemented measures to improve accessibility to the historic resource should be undertaken where feasible.

II.B Requirements for Treatment

The recommended treatment of preservation of the Hale 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 Hale 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 Hale 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.
- Remove the tree from the exterior inaccessible space within the cabin to avoid further damage to the building.

Cabin

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

- Preserve all existing historic materials as much as possible when making repairs; if materials are too deteriorated to preserve, replacement materials should match existing historic materials.
- Identify physical evidence of significant human history elements and take steps to protect their materials and features.
- Photographically record building materials and features as existing before any maintenance or repair work is done.
- Examine foundation piers for structural integrity and repair as needed.
- Repair all deteriorated roofing members in-kind to provide a structurally sound roof.
- Replace the existing 5-V metal roofing in-kind to make the building weathertight.
- Install gutters and downspouts to take water away from the building.
- Examine the masonry, foundation, and flashing of the chimney and repair as needed to make it structurally sound.
- Examine the wood wall and flooring systems and repair as needed to make them structurally sound.
- Make the exterior siding weathertight by repairing as needed, caulking seams, and repainting. Use the *Elkmont Historic District Finishes Analysis* document to guide exterior paint selection.
- Make the exterior windows and doors weathertight by adjusting and repairing frames and sash, caulking seams, and repainting.
- Examine the porch and rear stoop; 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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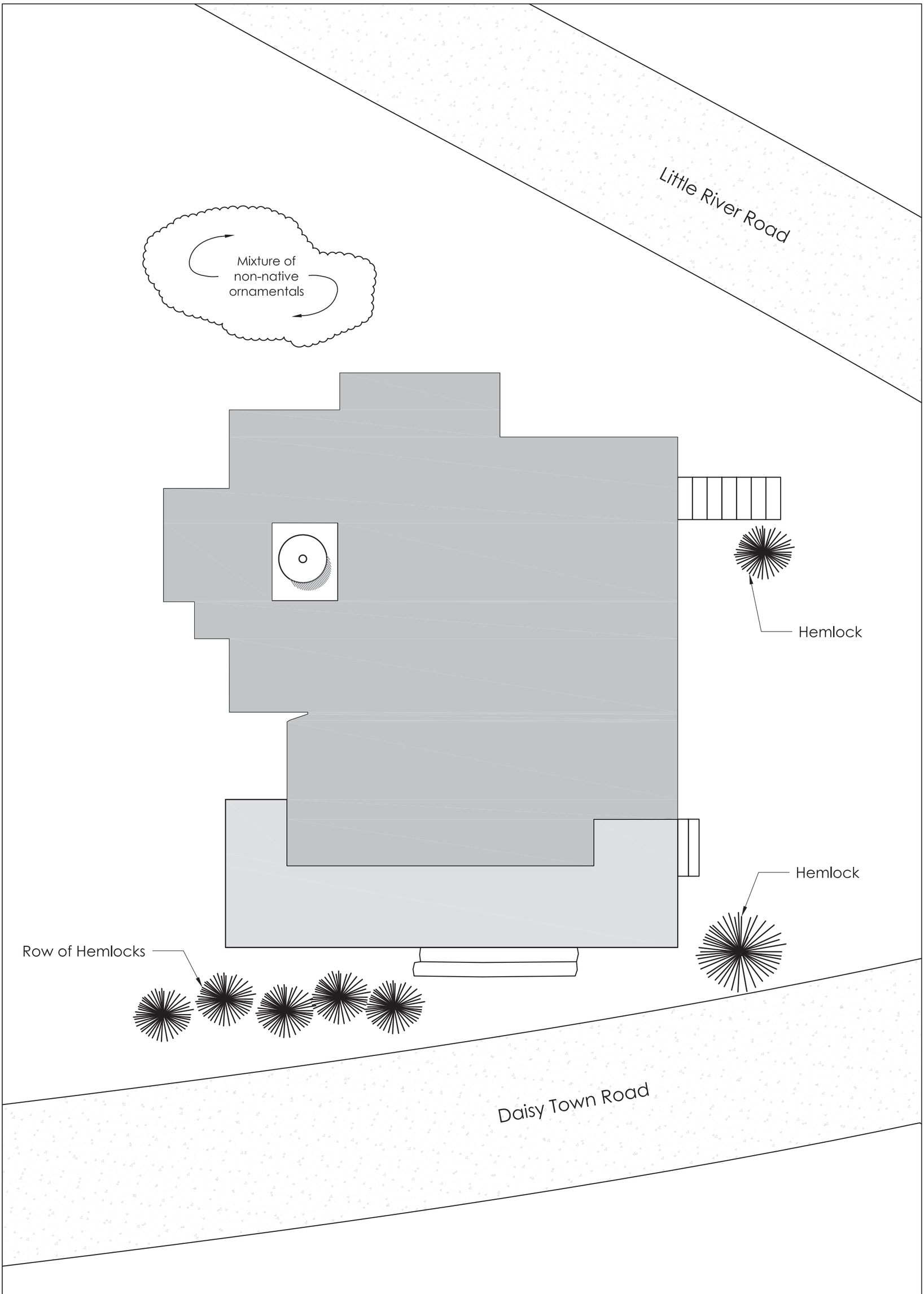
Appendix A:
Documentation Drawings



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

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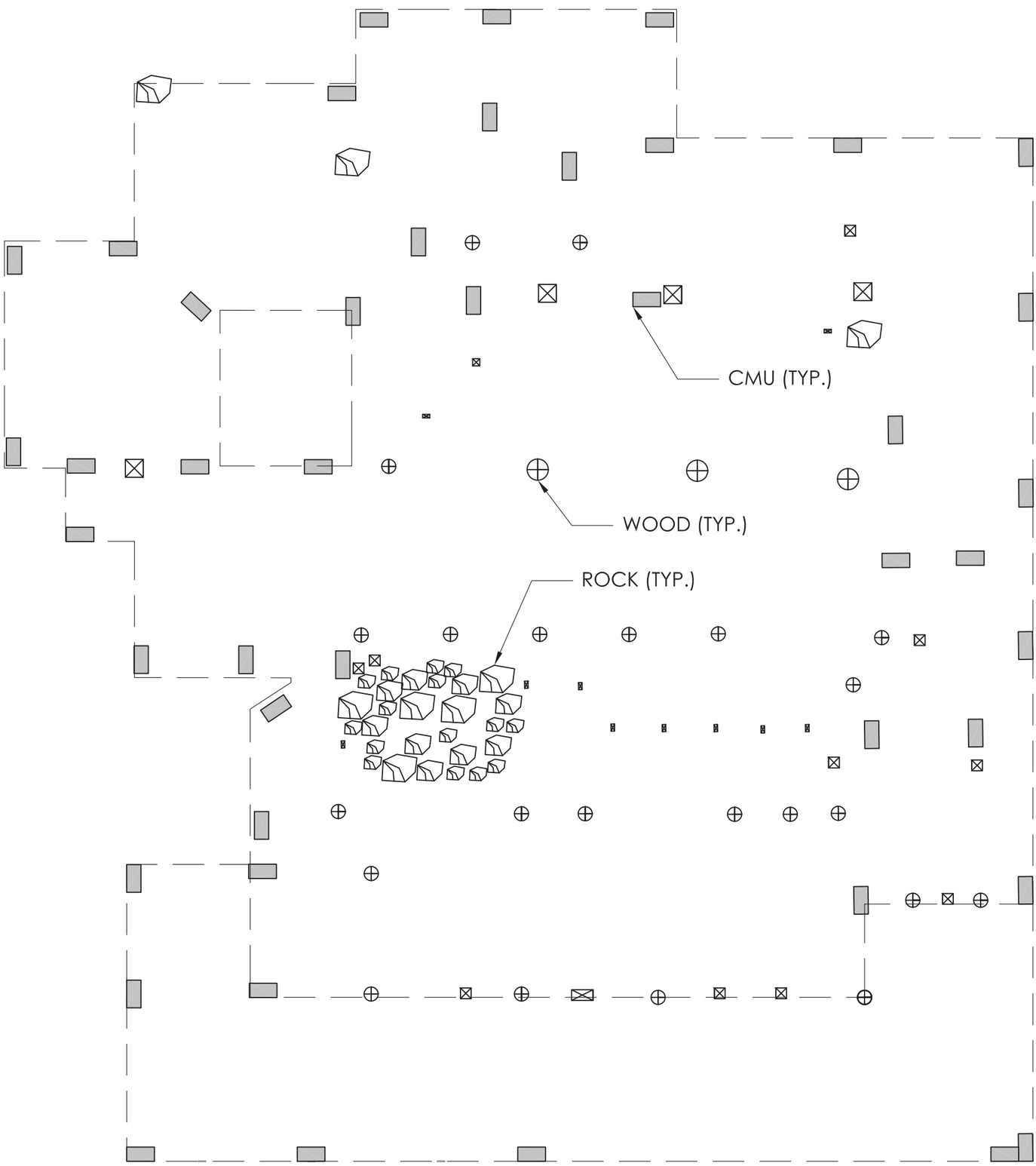
8 0 8

SITE PLAN

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

THE JAEGER COMPANY



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

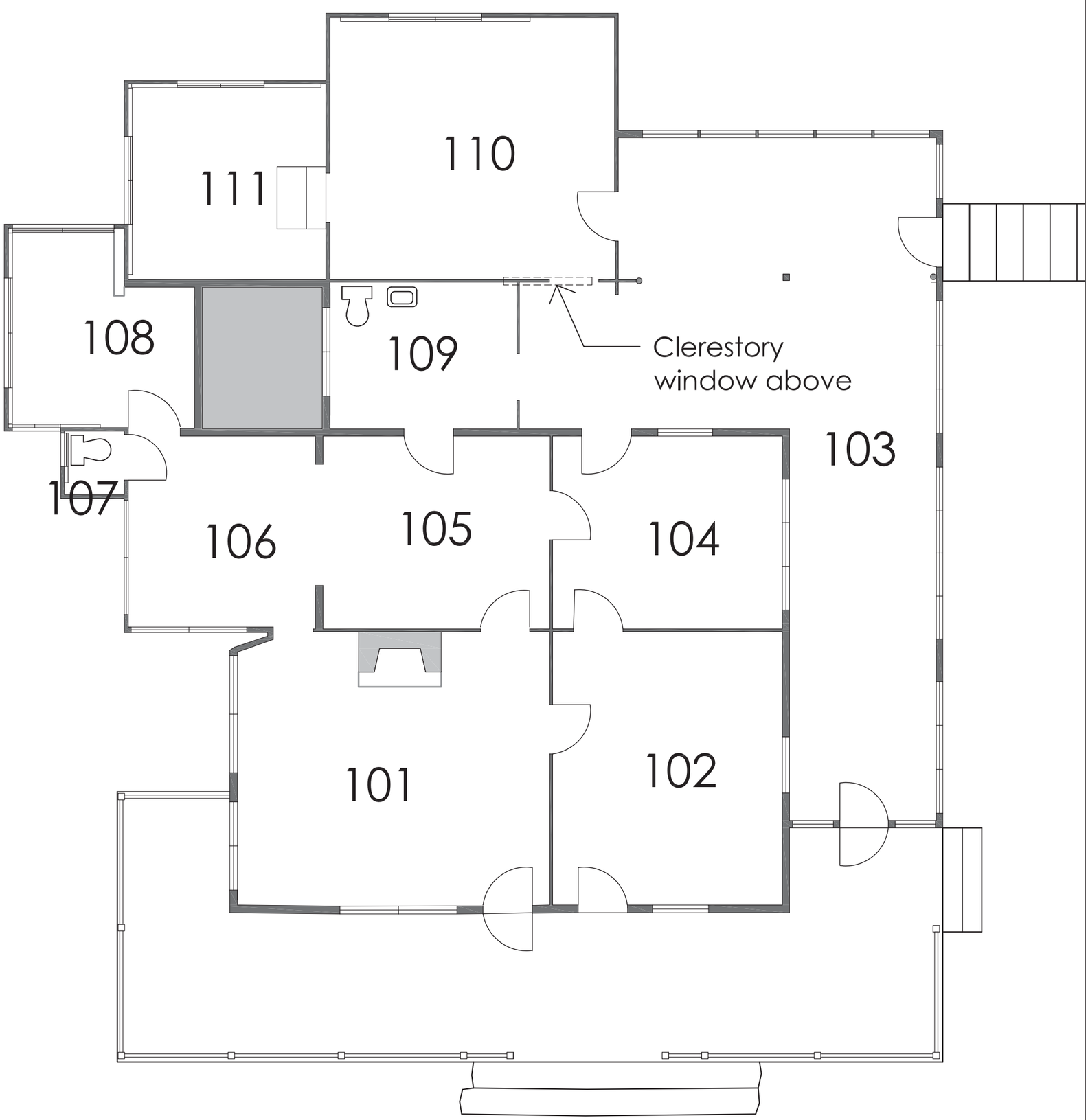
N

4 0 4

FOUNDATION PLAN

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

THE JAEGER COMPANY



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

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FLOOR PLAN

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

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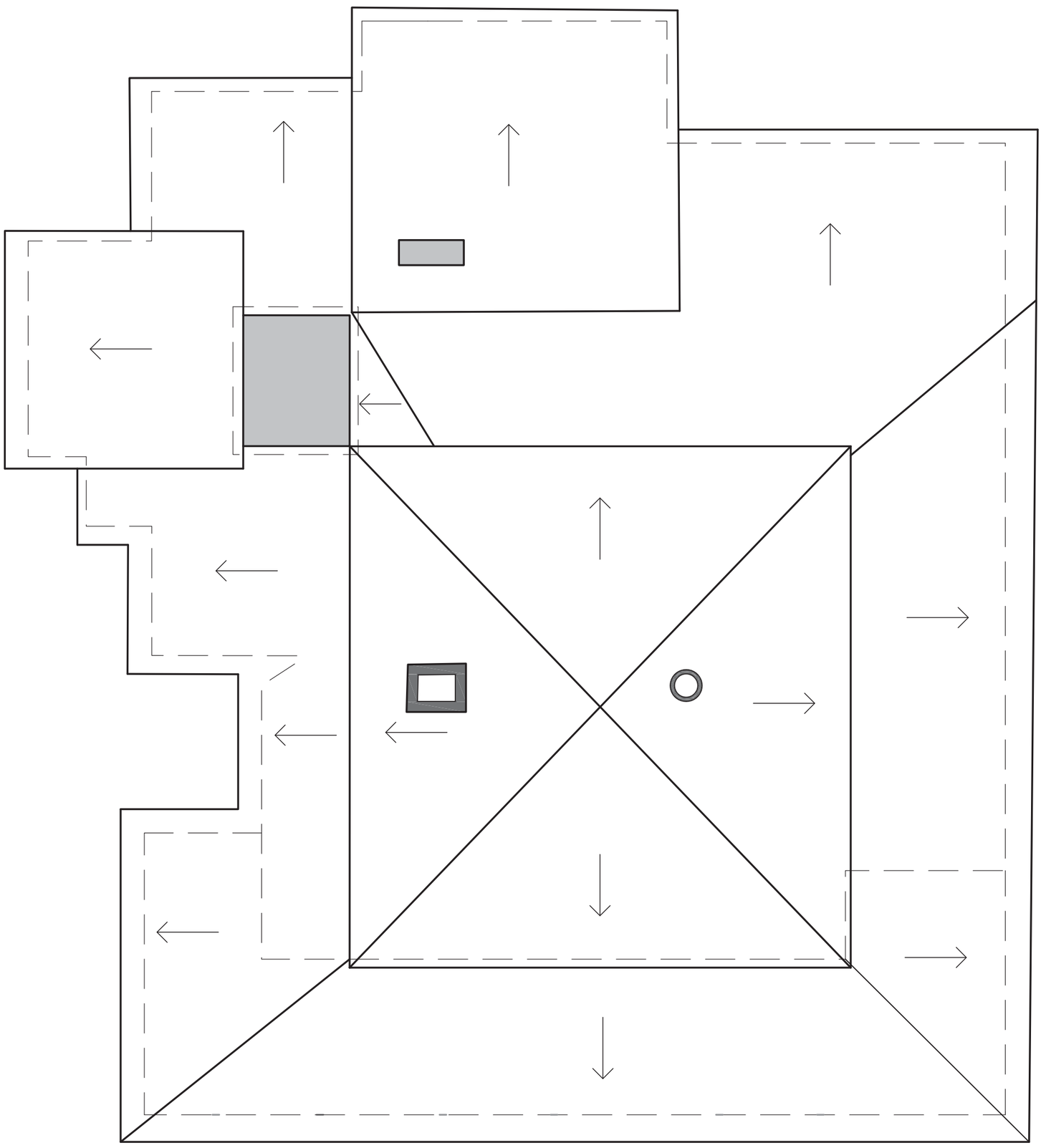

SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"

N

4 0 4

ROOF PLAN

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

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