

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



September 2014

for

Great Smoky Mountains National Park
Southeast Region, National Park Service

by

JOSEPH K. OPPERMAN-ARCHITECT, P.A.
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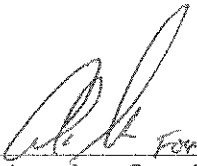
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2014
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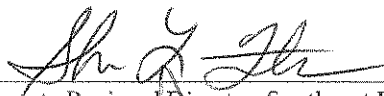
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LCS#: 510229

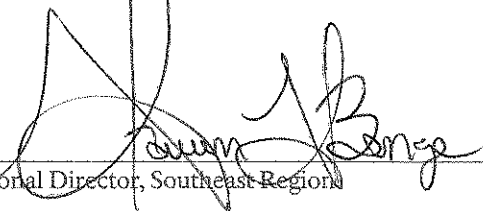
The historic structure report presented here exists in two formats. A traditional, printed version is available for study at the park, the Southeastern Regional Office of the NPS (SERO), and at a variety of other repositories. For more widespread access, the historic structure report also exists in a web-based format through ParkNet, the website of the National Park Service. Please visit www.nps.gov for more information.

Cain Cabin
Elkmont Historic District
Great Smoky Mountains National Park
Historic Structure Report
2014

Approved by:  1-15-15
Superintendent, Great Smoky Mountains National Park Date

Recommended by:  1/22/15
Chief, Cultural Resources Division, Southeast Region Date

Recommended by:  1-27-15
Deputy Regional Director, Southeast Region Date

Approved by:  1-27-15
Regional Director, Southeast Region Date
Actual

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 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, especially Dianne Flaugh, cultural resource manager, who provided copies of relevant documents from park files, logistical assistance and general editorial review. Tommy H. Jones, cultural resource specialist, and Danita Brown, AIA, architect, both of the National Park Service's Southeast Regional Office, provided helpful comments as part of their technical review and project oversight. We hope that this study will prove valuable to park management in ongoing efforts to preserve the building and to everyone in understanding and interpreting these unique resources.

Dan Scheidt, Chief
Cultural Resources Division
Southeast Regional Office
2014

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Executive Summary

Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this report is to document the development, use, and current condition of the Smith Cabin in the Elkmont Historic District of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The National Park Service will use this report to inform and guide the stewardship of this historic structure.

The scope of work prescribed by SERO for this HSR specifies “limited” historical research as defined by *Director’s Order #28: Cultural Resources Management Guidelines*. However, because of the limited amount of historical documentation available, a more wide-ranging search for historic document was executed and oral history interviews were conducted. All information learned about the physical evolution of the Smith Cabin is based on building archaeology.

The report, which focuses on the Smith Cabin, also includes context and background information about nineteenth-century settlement in the region, the advent of the railroad, the growth of the timber industry, the development of Elkmont from a lumber camp to a resort community, and the transfer to the National Park Service.

The report is divided into two major segments, *Part I: Developmental History and Part II: Treatment & Use*. Part I is organized into three sections that address in sequence the historical background and context of the locale, a chronology of development and use of the Smith Cabin specifically, and a physical description of the exterior and interior on a room-by-room basis. This last section also includes an assessment of condition and a listing of character-defining features. Part II evaluates treatment options and concludes with an “ultimate recommended treatment.” A bibliography precedes the Appendix, which contains scaled drawings including an as-found floor plan and selected architectural details.

Historical Overview

Although Native Americans settled along the Little River for centuries, the first permanent Euro-American occupation began with a 1785 treaty under which the Cherokees ceded their lands to the United States. White settlers began to farm the mountain valleys and coves, though the rugged mountain terrain inhibited extensive settlement and travel. In the late nineteenth century, small companies began to haul timber out of the mountains, followed by larger companies attracted to the Great Smokies when northern and Midwestern timberlands were depleted.

In 1900, the Little River Lumber Company began buying land in Sevier County, setting up headquarters and building a large band mill in Tuckaleechee Cove, which they named Townsend. To reach the upper elevations, the company created the Little River Railroad Company in 1901. The railroad connected to the Knoxville & Augusta Railroad and later was extended to Townsend. By 1908, tracks were built to the Little River Valley where a lumber camp was established. A community of workers and their families soon took root there and called it Elkmont.

The linking of the railroad to isolated mountainous regions unexpectedly created a tourist destination. Although constructed for timbering, the railroad allowed Knoxville sportsmen to reach hunting and fishing locations in the backcountry, which benefited the company. Before long, an observation car was taking travelers from Knoxville to Elkmont every Sunday, then several days a week, and by 1909, daily.

The Lumber Company began to promote the area for development and in 1910, deeded 50 acres to the Appalachian Club while retaining timber and mineral rights. The sportsmen’s club, composed primarily of Knoxville businessmen, became more social over time and a clubhouse was built south of Elkmont. As individual cabins were built nearby,

the area quickly developed into its own community. Club and cabin architecture reflected traditional folk design and the rustic and Craftsman styles popular at the time, with bark-peeled posts and railings on some cabins.

In 1911, the Little River Lumber Company sold additional acreage just north of the Elkmont where the Wonderland Park Hotel was built in 1912. The Wonderland Club was similar to the Appalachian Club with members' cabins clustered near the hotel.

Meanwhile, the little lumber company community of Elkmont became a sizable town as the Little River Lumber Company increased its operations. Inhabited mostly by workers and their families, the town had a character distinct from its neighbors at the Appalachian and Wonderland clubs. At its peak, Elkmont could boast of several dozen dwellings, a few utilitarian commercial buildings, a school, and two churches. The workers' town declined when the Little River Company moved its lumber operations in 1923 and discontinued the railroad in 1925. The loss of its primary employer and subsequent designation as part of a national park signaled Elkmont's end. By 1942, most buildings were gone, many dismantled for their lumber.

Fortunately for club members, the loss of the rail line coincided with the rise of the automobile. The rail tracks were replaced by a gravel road, and new roads were built as part of the nationwide trend. More people came to the Elkmont clubs. Visitors stayed in rustic, yet comfortable cabins, enjoyed meals and dances at the clubs, and focused on outdoor activities. The clubs met the new demand with boardwalks, swimming holes, and new amenities. Construction included new cabins and numerous outbuildings such as guest cottages, servants' quarters, woodsheds, garages and privies. Construction continued at both clubs through the 1920s.

The establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park brought the demise of the club communities. Unlike previous parks, with land donated or already in Federal domain, property was purchased by the states of North Carolina and Tennessee for transfer to the Federal government. Property holders were reluctant to sell. An agreement was reached with Elkmont's summer

residents in 1932 whereby landowners would receive lifetime leases in return for sale of their property at half the appraised value.

In 1952, club members gave up their lifetime leases for a fixed 20-year lease in exchange for commercial power service. The leases were extended for another twenty years in 1972 with the majority expiring in 1992. The last of the leases finally expired in 2001; all properties are now owned by the National Park Service.

Statement of Significance

In 1994, the properties associated with the Appalachian Club and Wonderland Club were listed in the National Register of Historic Places as the Elkmont Historic District. The importance of the district rests not only in its architectural integrity, but also in its association with the development of summer resort communities during the early twentieth century. These communities were the products of a renewed interest in nature and outdoor recreation, and their rustic architecture, landscaping, and planning reflect this admiration for a "back-to-nature" lifestyle.

Cultural Resources and Natural Resources

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

Subsequent to the preparation of the GMP, the Elkmont Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places and the proscribed GMP actions for this district were determined by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to constitute an adverse effect. A draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) revised the demolition proposal, and in 2008 a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was prepared by representatives of the Advisory Council, the National Park Service, the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office and other parties. The EIS was made part of the MOA. The Agreement includes stipulations for documentation and treatment and states in

part, “. . .eighteen contributing and one non-contributing building will be retained. . . .A total of 30 contributing buildings will be removed. . . . The exterior of the sixteen buildings in Daisy Town will be restored and their interiors rehabilitated.” In 2009, NPS amended the park’s GMP and prepared the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the Elkmont Historic District. The FEIS outlines the strategy to restore the exteriors of 19 buildings “to a point within the period of significance” (1913–1941 as per the current National Register Nomination) . . . “when adequate documentation is available” and to preserve the interiors.

Methodology

The objectives of this Historic Structure Report (HSR), which complies with the guidelines at NPS-28, are to research and prepare a comprehensive and scholarly assessment of the building’s history and fabric and its existing physical conditions, and to recommend treatment for preservation. The findings and recommendations made in this report rely on the combined research of primary and secondary resources, early photographs, oral histories, and the investigation of extant building fabric.

The NPS Scope of Work for this HSR places the level of background research for this report as “limited investigation,” as defined in NPS-28. However, because of the scarcity of written documentation, additional research was deemed necessary for an adequate understanding of the context and history of this particular cabin.

The physical investigations of the building to determine its evolutionary history were a large component of the research. This involved a close look at features in the building and at details such as the framing materials and methods, the relationship of finish treatments, at the variety of siding, ghostmarks, and nail types. Each research effort, both documentary and physical, was designed to create a dual, coordinated approach to determining how the building was used and adapted over the progression of Elkmont’s history.

The firm of Joseph K. Oppermann – Architect, P.A., prepared this HSR. The team for this cabin included Joseph K. Oppermann, FAIA, historical architect and principal-in-charge, Rebecca L.

McCormick, AIA, assisting architect, and Langdon E. Oppermann, architectural historian. The team researched, investigated and documented the cabin and authored this HSR. This interdisciplinary approach improves understanding of history and conditions, which aids the development of appropriate treatment recommendations.

An initial multi-day visit to the site was made in November of 2011. During these first days, measurements were compiled using manual measuring tape, carpenter ruler, digital camera, and digital recorder, a Leica Disto laser distance meter. Overall photography was completed for both exterior and interiors. Detailed field drawings were made. Upon return to the office, these field drawings were used to create digitized AutoCAD drawings of floor plan and selected architectural elements. The digitized floor plan became the base document on which final recordations and assessed conditions were made during the subsequent return trip.

This second multi-day inspection was made in January of 2012 to focus on details of each building feature and the specific components of each interior space. A standard assessment methodology was used for the condition survey of each exterior feature and each interior room, itemizing features and elements. Detail photography was conducted. Visual observation of surface conditions supplemented with a 20-power magnification loop and Protimeter BLD 2000 moisture meter were the method and instruments of assessing the physical condition of building materials. In accordance with the NPS scope of work, no building system components were tested. No invasive methods of investigation were employed. Tape measure and digital cameras were used to record the size, design and location of components and conditions.

A final site visit was conducted in March 2014 to confirm findings..

Findings

Although it began as a compact three-room cabin, Cain Cabin has had a long history of expansion and reorganization of spaces. Porches were added, expanded, reconfigured, and enclosed. Interior walls were removed while others were added. Rooms were subdivided. Rooms were expanded. New rooms were added.

The addition of a kitchen appears to have occurred well after initial construction, as is typical with other cabins of Elkmont. The families of the community typically took their meals with their friends at the Appalachian Club and therefore had little need for a kitchen.

The modifications and expansions of the Cain Cabin continued quite late in the leasing period. One of the last, if not the last, construction efforts was the addition of a large master bedroom at the southwest corner.

The vernacular nature of the cabin's construction together with the frequency of changes, the use of similar building materials in different construction campaigns, and the tendency to use salvaged building elements, make the dating of the changes especially challenging. In addition, much of the wood for construction probably came from nearby mill operations; the actual sizes of the lumber vary significantly. Nonetheless, the lumber used for each change tends to have common characteristics (saw marks, dimensions, coloration, and other visual qualities) that set that change apart from other construction phases.

As with all the buildings, the exterior envelope is critical to their well-being. Towards the goal of ensuring a sound exterior, park crews have recently completed repairs to original wood window sash.

The most serious threat to Cain Cabin is the failed roofing and rainwater collection/dispersal system. Numerous active roof leaks allow moisture to gain access to the vulnerable interior. At grade, the lack of gutters creates splash onto low wood house elements. Pooling of rainwater due to improper site drainage is causing the ground to stay wet and wood elements such as piers and foundation lattice to deteriorate more rapidly than normal.

Associated with the roof leaks are leaks at the chimney. Problems are evident at the flashing at the base of the chimney and in the repointing that holds the bricks of the chimney together. The flashing has failed and the chimney mortar is in desperate need of repointing. Water is pouring in and onto the wood shelf at first-floor level that holds the chimney stack; the wood shelf is failing and will eventually lead to collapse of the chimney.

The weathering of the protective exterior paint coating is likewise well advanced, leaving the wood architectural elements susceptible to moisture in all its forms.

And, sadly, as often happens when buildings become rundown and appear uncared for, vandalism increases. Door rim locks and other small hardware items seem to be favorites in Daisy Town. Because it is usually the lock and not the key that is taken, the thefts may be the work of souvenir seekers as opposed to someone hoping to sell or reuse a lock set. Recently, larger architectural elements seem threatened as well: a decorative glass window was stolen from a nearby cabin.

Recommended Treatment

The Cain Cabin is a good example of the small vernacular summer residence once typical of Elkmont that evolved beyond its functional and social dependence on the nearby club. That evolution is clearly visible in the physical changes to the cabin as the club's prominence waned and eventually ended with the closing of the club: a kitchen was added as were larger rooms and porches for social gatherings.

Because of this clearly visible record of building evolution coupled with the urgency to stave off serious threats of water intrusion, preservation of both the exterior and interior of the building as currently exist, are the recommended treatments. Once this and the other retained buildings of Elkmont are stabilized, made weather tight, and protected, consideration may be directed to the possibility of removing or reversing late additions and modifications. The decisions of what to remove and what to retain at each building should be made keeping in mind the bigger story of the collective group of buildings that made up this community of summer residences.

Additional Recommendations

As more buildings of Elkmont are researched and investigated, patterns of shared construction features and typical color palettes are becoming apparent. Paint and finish analyses of the exteriors and interiors of Elkmont's cabins would help document those characteristics that made Elkmont distinctive. Such analyses, coupled with selective

demolition to expose unseen building features, also could be invaluable in determining when building changes occurred.

The residents of Elkmont had a special appreciation for the outdoors. Their cabins and yards reflect this interest, with generous porches and richly developed yards. The close social relationships are expressed in the proximity of cabins. A Cultural Landscape Report for the community will be especially important for stewardship.

As stated above, the level of research and investigations of the HSRs prepared thus far have been “limited” in scope. The research has been limited to park records, a few well known publications, and occasionally oral histories. The building investigations have been limited to visual observations of physical conditions. A good deal has been learned about the sequence of changes to the buildings and current condition.

But information about the people associated with the individual cabins, the people who built them and remodeled them, and the families who lived there, remains sparse. Visual representations at different epochs of the buildings, such as photographs, drawings, plans and other contemporary images, are likewise scarce. The people who knew the community first hand, or who remember stories from those who did, are becoming elderly. The opportunities to tap into these sources of information are diminishing. An oral history project to record these stories before they are lost should be a high priority. The stories could greatly elucidate life in Elkmont when it was an active resort. These contacts could also be springboards to locating the documentary records of Elkmont, especially photographs, that are so lacking.

Visual documentation will be critically important to the decision-making process of determining the feasibility of removing additions and rebuilding missing features; traditional below-

grade archaeology and building archaeology with selective demolition may also be necessary.

The MOA also stipulates a reconsideration of the National Register Nomination once the buildings to be retained are stabilized and the others are removed. This is an important endeavor that likely will result in revision of the boundaries of the current nomination as well as expansion in the period of significance.

An important consideration is the process for developing a cohesive plan for interpretation and stewardship of the retained buildings and sites of Elkmont. The best opportunity will be after they are documented with individual HSRs and paint-&-finish studies, as well as with an overall CLR and a revised National Register nomination. In other words, the most effective timing for developing a community-wide plan will be after Elkmont is better understood and documented as a community.

In the meantime, it is desirable to stay the course to make the buildings watertight, to stabilize and maintain the buildings and site, and to avoid the temptation to remove or disrupt features of building and site until the bigger context of community is more comprehensively studied.

Additional protection is desirable. Some possible actions are securing the doors and windows of the building to prevent entry to the interiors where much of the vandalism is occurring, and installing discretely placed cameras to monitor activities. During our site visits we have frequently found visitors to have the false impression that all the buildings are being removed. Interpretive panels scheduled for installation in the area may help correct this misunderstanding. Other existing means of communication such as the park’s website and visitor newspaper may be augmented to inform visitors and enlist their help in preventing vandalism and protecting these buildings. Another possible action is to recruit and train volunteers to spend time in Elkmont answering questions and providing an official presence.

Administrative Data

Locational Data

Building Name: Cain Cabin

Location: Elkmont Historic District
Great Smoky Mountains National Park

County: Sevier County

State: Tennessee

Related NPS Studies

“Future Management of the Elkmont Historic District.” Briefing Statement by National Park Service, January 27, 2010.

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

Oppermann, Joseph K. *Addicks Cabin and Adamless Eden, Elkmont Historic District, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Historic Structure Report*. National Park Service Southeast Regional Office, 2010.

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_____. *Chapman-Byers Cabin, Elkmont Historic District, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Historic Structure Report*. National Park Service Southeast Regional Office, 2009.

_____. *Creekmore Cabin, Elkmont Historic District, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Historic Structure Report*. National Park Service Southeast Regional Office, 2014 (draft).

_____. *Levi Trentham Cabin, Elkmont Historic District, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Historic Structure Report*. National Park Service Southeast Regional Office, 2010.

_____. *Mayo Cabin and Mayo Servants’ Quarters, Elkmont Historic District, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Historic Structure Report*. National Park Service Southeast Regional Office, 2010.

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

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

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

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

Real Property Information

Acquisition Date: June 14, 1933

Numbering Information

LCS ID: 510229

Size Information

Cain Cabin

Total Floor Area: 1,285 square feet ±

Roof Area: 2,100 square feet ±

Number of Stories: 1

Number of Rooms: 12

Number of Bathrooms: 2

Cultural Resource Data

National Register Status: Listed March 22, 1994; Contributing Structure
Reference # 94000166
Name: Elkmont Historic District, Great Smoky Mountains National Park

Proposed Treatment

Preservation of the exterior and interior spaces in their current appearances but in good repair.

I.A Historical Background and Context

The town of Elkmont was developed in the early twentieth century as a summer community, deep in the woods of the Great Smoky Mountains in Sevier County, Tennessee. Elkmont was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1994 as the Elkmont Historic District. The district consists mainly of early twentieth-century rustic summer cabins, a social clubhouse, and several outbuildings constructed primarily between 1910 and 1930 and organized around two clubs, the Appalachian Club and the Wonderland Club. While the district's contributing structures maintain much of their historic integrity, most have been vacant since 1992 and are in various states of disrepair.

Elkmont is important not only for its architecture, but also for its association with the development of summer resort communities in the early twentieth century. These communities were the products of a renewed interest in nature and outdoor recreation, and their architecture, landscaping and planning sought earnestly to express this “back-to-nature” approach.

This summation of Elkmont's historical background and context is based primarily on the following sources unless otherwise noted: 1. Thomason and Associates' 1993 report for the National Park Service (NPS), *The History and Architecture of the Elkmont Community*; 2. Thomason and Associates' 1994 National Register Nomination for “Elkmont Historic District, Great Smoky Mountains National Park”; 3. TRC Garrow Associates, Inc.'s 2004 report, *Cultural Resources of the Elkmont Historic District*; 4. TRC Garrow Associates, Inc.'s 2005 report, *Archaeological Investigations in the Elkmont Historic District*; and 5. NPS's 2006 *Elkmont Historic District - Draft Environmental Impact Statement and General Management Plan Amendment*. Because numerous

studies, reports and books document Elkmont's history, and at the request of the National Park Service, this Historic Structure Report focuses on physical investigation of the building rather than additional archival research on the community.

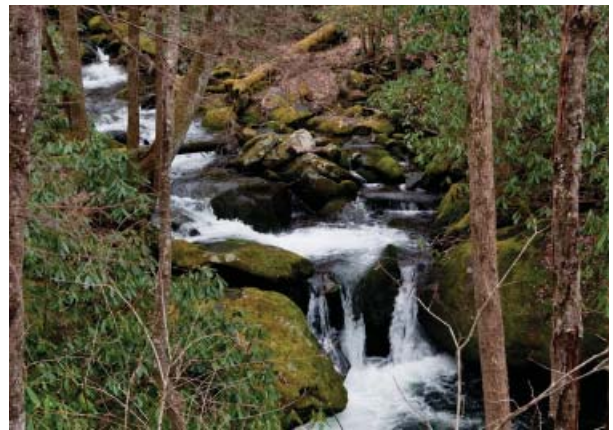


Figure 1. Jakes Creek cascade.

Environment

Nestled in the Little River valley of the Tennessee portion of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the Elkmont community is ideally situated for a mountain getaway. The valley sits about 2,000 feet above sea level and is enclosed by steeply sloped forested mountains, a biologically rich environment with a wide diversity of plants, animals and invertebrates. Temperate weather and high levels of rainfall have promoted both human settlement and plant growth. The Little River and its tributary, Jakes Creek, form the main spines through the valley, fed by tributaries flowing from the upper elevations of the surrounding mountains. The valley is narrow. Its level areas along the waterways have been the areas of settlement through several centuries and changing cultures.

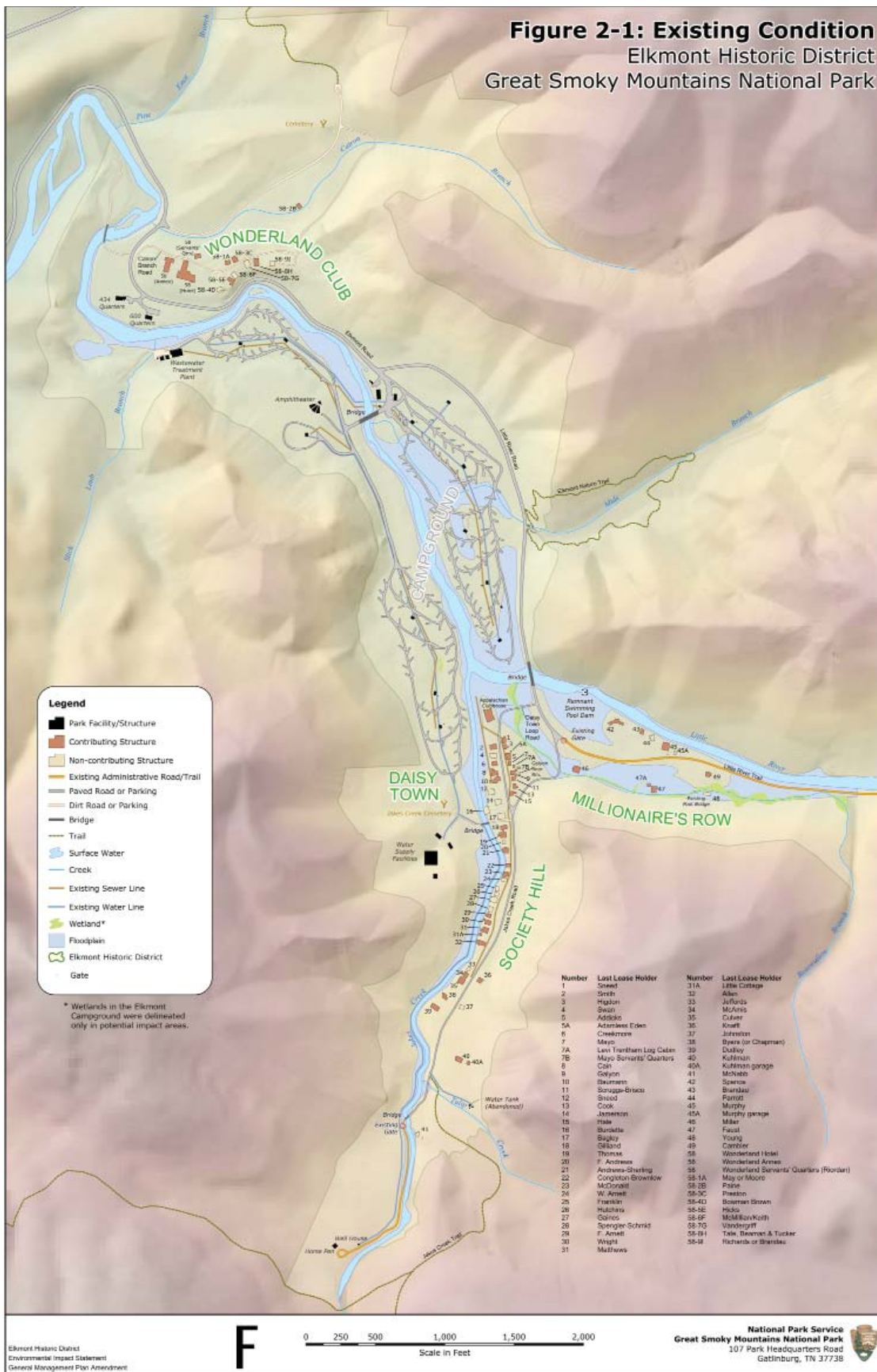


Figure 2. Map of Elkmont Historic District showing its communities bordering Jakes Creek and the Little River. (National Park Service)

Early Euro-American Settlement

Although Native Americans settled in the Little River valley centuries earlier, the first permanent Euro-American occupation occurred after the 1785 Treaty of Dumplin Creek, when the Cherokees ceded their lands to the United States. The new settlers began to farm the mountain valleys and coves. Two families, Ownby and Trentham, came to own much of the land along Jakes Creek where they constructed single- and double-pen log dwellings, farm buildings and mills.



Figure 3. Avent Cabin, Elkmont, built by the Ownby family in 1845.

The heavily forested and rugged mountain terrain initially inhibited extensive settlement and travel through the area. However, by the latter part of the nineteenth century, family-owned companies, especially the J.L. English Company and Swaggert & Eubanks, began to cut and laboriously haul timber out of the mountains. Larger timber companies soon saw opportunity in the Great Smokies, especially as timberlands in the Northeast and Great Lakes area became depleted. These companies had a substantial impact on the surrounding environment in only a short time. With their greater capital came more efficient methods of extracting timber and the corresponding destruction of mountain habitat.

Little River Lumber Company

A group of Pennsylvania investors, Col. Wilson B. Townsend, J. W. Wrigley, and F. H. McCormick, selected this area of the Smokies after investigating its lumber potential. In 1900, they bought 86,000 acres of virgin forest along the Little River, and the following year chartered the Little River Lumber Company. The company set up its headquarters and built a large band mill in Tuckaleechee Cove.

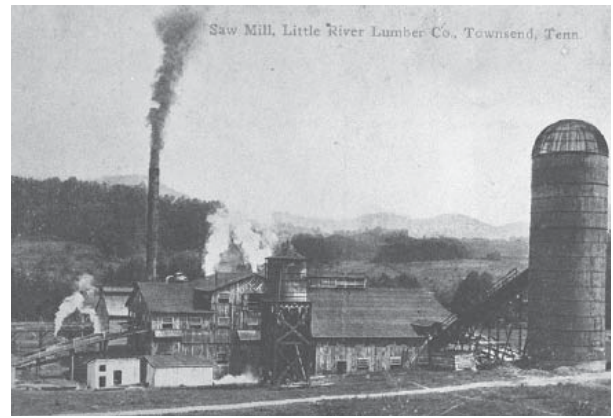


Figure 4. Undated postcard, "Saw Mill, Little River Lumber Company, Townsend, Tenn."

The community of workers that grew around the sawmill was named Townsend in honor of the company's founder and general manager.

Later in 1901, the Little River Railroad Company was created to bring in the valuable hardwoods from upper elevations. The railroad connected to the Knoxville & Augusta Railroad and later would be extended to link the company headquarters at Townsend to additional mountainous areas, reaching Elkmont in 1908.

During construction of the Little River Railroad, simple temporary structures known as "set-off" houses were built for railroad employees and their families. These structures were assembled at company headquarters and moved by train as railroad construction progressed. Often, several set-off houses were placed in a row to create what was known as a stringtown.



Figure 5. Little River Railroad Company set-off houses. (Little River Railroad and Lumber Company Museum)



Figure 6. A log loader lifts a log onto a flatbed rail car. (NPS, "Logging," www.nps.gov/media/photo/gallery.htm?id=BF35F887-1DD8-B71C-0793D04A3C9075AF)



Figure 7. Logging train with workers. (NPS, "Logging," www.nps.gov/media/photo/gallery.htm?id=BF35F887-1DD8-B71C-0793D04A3C9075AF)

That rail line was built from 1906 to 1908. At its terminus, a lumber camp was established as a base of operations, and a community of workers and their families soon took root. This was Elkmont. Company headquarters remained in Townsend, and as the businesses prospered, Col. Townsend and his investors hired the much younger Joseph P. Murphy as superintendent.

Although the purpose of the rail line was timbering, access to the isolated mountains changed the region. Knoxville sportsmen were soon asking to use the railroad to reach hunting and fishing locations in the backcountry. A long-time Elkmont summer resident recalled the role the train played in transforming Elkmont from a logging camp to a vacation community. "At first, these Knoxvilleans rode the 'dog car' or caboosie, got off at Elkmont and the train continued up to

Jakes Creek to the logging camps. This weekend trip became so popular that the wives became curious. So in 1907 the wives and husbands hunted and fished together in Elkmont."¹

The lumber company recognized the potential of a passengers business and encouraged the sportsmen and their families. Before long, an observation car was added to take travelers from Knoxville to Elkmont each Sunday. As these excursions quickly grew in popularity, they came to be offered several days a week and, by 1909, tourists traveled daily from Knoxville's Southern Station to Elkmont.

Certain engines began to be used predominantly to pull the passenger cars. In 1911, superintendent Murphy bought a new, modern locomotive, designed to navigate the line's steep grades and tight curves. This engine was assigned not to the logging operation, but to the ever growing passenger schedules, handling the daily trains and special weekend excursions.

Appalachian Club

As land was cleared, the lumber company presented an area for development and in 1910, deeded 50 acres to the Appalachian Club while retaining timber and mineral rights. A clubhouse for members was built south of the railroad workers' town of Elkmont. The club was a Knoxville-based sportsmen's club composed primarily of businessmen who sought the hunting and fishing opportunities of the mountains. The Appalachian Club was said to be the most exclusive in East Tennessee. Its new clubhouse spurred construction of rustic cabins for families, and a community of summer residents developed. In 1910, Colonel Townsend built his own cabin south of the clubhouse. The area became known as Daisy Town.²

The Appalachian Clubhouse served as both clubhouse and hotel. Ten rooms were initially constructed, but an annex was soon added to provide accommodations for the growing membership.

1. Ivah C. Murphy, interviewed in 1965, Willard Yarbrough, "Early Days Recalled: Elkmont, Rooted in Smoky Park History, Is Proud of Tradition," *The Knoxville News-Sentinel*, August 29, 1965, p. F. genealogytrails.com/tenn/sevier/commElkmont.html

2. Joseph K. Oppermann, *Appalachian Clubhouse Historic Structure Report*.



Figure 8. Little River Railroad Company observation car on wood trestle, undated photograph. (Little River Railroad and Lumber Company Museum)

Early photographs show the original clubhouse designed in the rustic style prevalent throughout the district. The dominant feature of the simple two-story wood frame structure was a wide porch stretching the length of the building. Two masonry chimneys can be seen in an early photograph rising at the front elevation. The fireplaces for these two chimneys likely served a spacious room used for dining, dancing, and other social events. To protect the club members from dirt and mud as they traveled to and from the clubhouse, a boardwalk was built connecting the clubhouse to the cottages.



Figure 9. The original Appalachian Clubhouse, circa 1910, (later destroyed by fire). (Steve Cotham, *Images of America: The Great Smoky Mountains National Park*, Arcadia Publishing, 2006)

Members brought with them many of their social standards and formality, as well as domestic servants who lived in small buildings behind the cabins. Meals were served by waiters in the clubhouse, nurses watched over the children, and members arrived well-attired to performances and formal costume parties.³ Societal manners and customs were enjoyed, but daily activities were geared to enjoyment of the rustic and rugged environment of the mountains.



Figure 10. Socializing on the original Appalachian Clubhouse porch, undated photograph. (Cotham, *Images of America*)

3. Thomason and Associates, *The History and Architecture of the Elkmont Community* (Atlanta, GA: National Park Service Southeast Regional Office, 1993), p. 17.

The Appalachian Club was promoted in brochures distributed by the Little River Railroad and the Knoxville & Augusta Railroad. The natural surroundings, cozy cottages, and modern amenities were advertised to entice newcomers. A 1914 brochure, "The Appalachian Club," was distributed to a select audience and announced that the Club "has made extensive improvement on its club house and annex since last year, and is now in position to serve its members better than ever before."⁴ Some of the changes touted in the brochure included a complete water and sewerage system and electric lighting. A water tank was constructed near the Hommel Orchard. Prior to this time, water was provided from a spring near the bank of Jakes Creek.

The electric system for the clubhouse and cabins was provided by a water-powered generator. This system provided electricity for two hours a day. The system failed several years later when members began adding electric stoves, refrigerators, and heaters to their cabins. Later, diesel-powered generators were installed at the northern end of the Elkmont community where a dam on the Little River was created. With this system, lights were turned off promptly at 10:00 PM each night. It was not until 1952 that commercial electric service was brought to the Elkmont community by the Sevier County Electric Company.⁵



Figure 11. Wonderland Hotel, undated photograph. (NPS-GRSM Collection)

4. *Ibid.*, p. 11.

5. Gail L. Guymon, Daisy Town Historic District, draft National Register Nomination, 2010.

Wonderland Park Company (Club)

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

Only a year later, the Carter brothers' activities were drawing less pleasant attention. The brothers were selling land aggressively and suspected of deceitful sales tactics. A legal dispute in 1913 disrupted any plans they may have had for the property, and the land was sold instead to a group of Knoxville residents who established the Wonderland Club. The Wonderland Club community was similar to the Appalachian Club with its members' cabins clustered near the hotel.

The Town of Elkmont

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



Figure 12. Undated photograph of log train passing through Elkmont. (Little River Railroad and Lumber Company Museum)



Figure 13. ca. 1912 photograph showing the community of logging company employees. (GRSM collection 3-I-4206)

In the late 1930s, the Civilian Conservation Corps chose the site of the former town of Elkmont for their camp which, in 1952, was redeveloped by the National Park Service into a campground.

Retreat of the Lumber Company and Rise in Tourism

The relocation of the Little River Lumber Company and the abandoned railroad damaged the original Elkmont community, but the loss of transportation also initiated changes for the wealthy club members. Fortunately, the departure of the rail line coincided with the rising popularity of the automobile. The Little River Railroad tracks were replaced by a gravel road for automobile traffic. New and improved roads were soon built elsewhere in the region as part of the nationwide trend of rebuilding, which became a profitable enterprise during the 1920s and reflected the

demand for efficiency and enjoyment of auto travel. Road improvements were spurred on by businessmen and organizations that sought to increase automobile travel to bring potential business to their communities.

The new roads and new automobiles brought more people to the Elkmont clubs. Visitors spent their time in the rustic, comfortable cabins and enjoyed their club meals and dances. Outdoor activities continued to be popular, including swimming, hiking, picnicking, and games such as badminton. The increased membership necessitated an increase in infrastructure. Additional cabins were built, boardwalks added, swimming holes created, and amenities extended. Construction continued at both clubs throughout the 1920s, but as the region transformed during the early- to mid-1930s into the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, new development was halted.

The “Back-to-Nature” Movement and Craftsman Architecture

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

Popular at this time was the Craftsman style of architecture, which caught on in cities as an offspring of the American Arts and Crafts Movement. The Craftsman style sought a return to architectural simplicity, truthfulness in construction, use of natural materials, and



Figure 14. Craftsman style houses, Hunt & Eager, Architects. (*The Craftsman*, November 1908)

harmony with the natural surroundings. It shared many of the values of the back-to-nature movement and, beginning about 1905, was particularly popular for small suburban or country houses.

Due to the propensity of bungalow house designs, the Craftsman style is often referred to as the Bungalow style. The style appealed to the public and was spread in numerous trade and architectural journals and magazines. Mail-order catalogs featured countless variations of Craftsman-style houses. With its use of natural materials and harmonious design with nature, the style became an especially fitting choice for summer houses and mountain retreats.

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

Architecture in the Elkmont Development

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

Most of Elkmont's buildings from this period have a simple rustic appearance often described as



Figure 15. The 1934 Appalachian Clubhouse showing uses of natural materials and simple geometric forms.

“folk” or “vernacular.” How vernacular they are is hard to tell, especially due to the popularity of the Craftsman style. Architects may have evoked local architecture rather than simply followed local tradition.

Whether based on traditional folk designs, the Craftsman style, or a commingling of the two, common features are found in the architecture of Elkmont. The original Appalachian Clubhouse burned in the early 1930s and was replaced by a new clubhouse in 1934. Both presented the rustic style.

Most buildings in the club are balloon frame construction covered with board-and-batten, weatherboard, or drop siding, and originally had galvanized steel roofs, many later replaced with asphalt shingles. Some had bark-peeled porch posts and railings. Stone, bricks, and concrete were the typical materials for chimneys, foundations, and retaining walls, while outdoor living spaces were created with the large porches found on most Elkmont buildings. Wood paneled doors and variations on the casement window are other common features found in the buildings of both club communities. The rustic elements of the exterior are continued on the interior and are evident in the predominance of exposed wood ceilings, walls, and floors.

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

The establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park was approximately seventeen years in the making, from 1923 to 1940, and brought



A group of hikers are seen in this photograph taking a brief rest on a hike up newly named Mount Chapman. They are Harvey Broome (left), honoree David Chapman (front), and Knoxville photographer Jim Thompson (right). These men were leaders of the Tennesseans promoting the creation of the park. Both Chapman Highway (Highway 441) and this peak in the Smokies were named for David Chapman. (Thompson Collection, Calvin M. McClung Historical Collection.)

Figure 16. Colonel David C. Chapman (front) one of the founders of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park and member of the Appalachian Club. (Cotham, *Images of America*)

about the demise of the club communities. The idea to create a national park in the Great Smoky Mountains was initially proposed by Willis and Anne Davis, who were inspired by the national parks in the west and wondered whether the same could be created here. The Davis family, wealthy and influential Knoxville residents, were able to generate interest in the idea among politicians, businessmen, and naturalists.

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

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

powerful was John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who made a \$5 million donation with the stipulation that it would be matched.⁶ With contributions in hand, organizers began the arduous task of convincing landowners to sell.

Unlike previous national parks, with land donated or already in Federal domain, property had to be purchased by the states of North Carolina and Tennessee for transfer to the Federal government. Property holders were often reluctant. An agreement was eventually reached with Elkmont residents in 1932 whereby landowners would receive lifetime leases in return for sale of their property at half the appraised value. Appraisals began in 1932.

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park was officially established in 1934, but it was not until 1940 that the park was formally dedicated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The establishment of the park effectively ended both new development and the sale of lots in the Elkmont communities. Although the restrictions were detrimental to expansion of both clubs, they nevertheless contributed to the overall preservation of the community plan, landscape features, and most of the buildings.

Available records do not address changes in the two clubs during the 1930s and 40s. However, in 1952, the lease terms were reconstituted as members of both clubs gave up their lifetime leases for a fixed 20-year lease in exchange for commercial electric service.⁷ The non-profit Elkmont Preservation Committee obtained an additional twenty-year extension in 1972 with the majority expiring in 1992. Three families refused to accept the terms and procured extensions to December 31, 2001. In 1994, the properties associated with the two clubs were listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Elkmont Historic District, and in 2001, the last of the leases finally expired. All properties are now under National Park Service ownership.

6. "History of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park," www.gsmnp.com.

7. "Elkmont Historic District. Draft Environmental Impact Statement and General Management Plan Amendment" (National Park Service, January 2006).

I.B Chronology of Development and Use

The Cain Cabin is an unassuming one-story frame dwelling near the northern end of the Appalachian Club complex in the community known as Daisy Town. The name Cain Cabin reflects the family name of the last lease holder, though an association with the original owner has not been found.⁶

Documented history of the cabin is limited. It was built c. 1915 while under ownership of the Appalachian Club, the sportsman's club that acquired 50 acres in 1910.⁷ Evidence found in the building fabric itself indicates the cabin was built as a small three-room structure, later enlarged. C. H. Gordon bought this cabin in 1919 when the Club sold many lots and cabins to private owners. Whether the Club built the cabin, or Gordon built it before his deeded purchase, is unclear.⁸



Figure 17. Cain Cabin, 2013.

C. H. Gordon

Dr. Charles Henry Gordon (1857-1937) moved with his wife Mary to Knoxville in about 1907 to head the Geology and Mineralogy Department at

6. It is also referred to as Appalachian Club Cabin No. 8 in previous reports. Map labeled "Last Lease Holders" in TRC Garrow Associates, *Cultural Resources of the Elkmont Historic District*, appendices.

7. Deed Book 59/397; Garrow, *Cultural Resources*, p. 96.

8. Thomason and Associates, *History and Architecture*, p. 188.

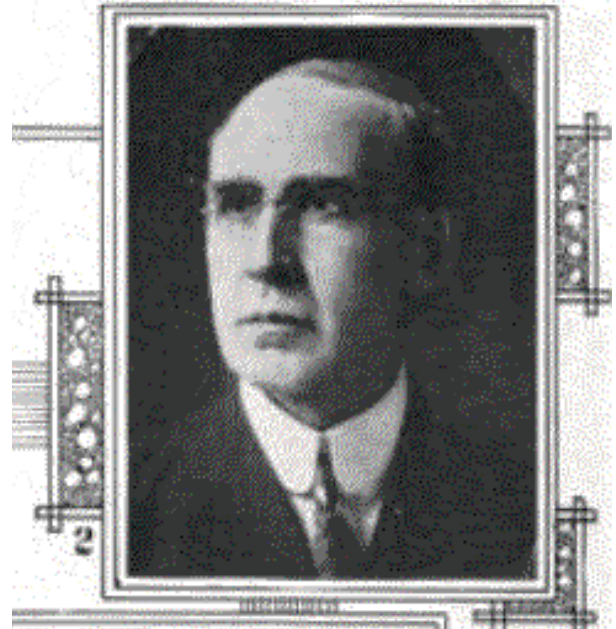


Figure 18. Dr. Charles Henry Gordon. (W.M. Goodman, ed., *First Exposition of Conservation*, 1914, p. 400)

the University of Tennessee. He quickly became prominent in the state, and in 1910 was appointed Associate State Geologist of Tennessee. In these positions he worked to promote the scientific community in Knoxville and throughout the state.⁹

Gordon was heavily involved in the Appalachian Exposition of 1910, the first large exposition fair to be held in the southern Appalachian region. It was created to demonstrate progress in the South and to promote conservation of the natural resources of the region, but was envisioned by the Knoxville Commercial Club as a step to transforming Knoxville into a great industrial

9. Mary Ett Hydorn (1863-1930) was born in Michigan. C.H. Gordon, *Genealogy of the Hydorn, Nelson, York and Other Related Lineages in America* (Ann Arbor, MI: Edwards Brothers, Inc., 1934), passim; Goodman, *The First Exposition of Conservation and its Builders: An Official History of the National Conservation Exposition, Held at Knoxville, Tenn in 1913 and of its Forerunners, the Appalachian Expositions of 1910-11* (Knoxville: Press of Knoxville Lithographing Co., 1914), pp. 74-145 passim, p. 400.

city.¹⁰ In the same year that Gordon was named Associate State Geologist, he was elected chairman of the executive committee of the exposition's Department of Mines and Minerals. As a member of the Exhibits Committee, he planned the geological exhibits and helped procure mineral products from along the Clinchfield Railway Route.¹¹

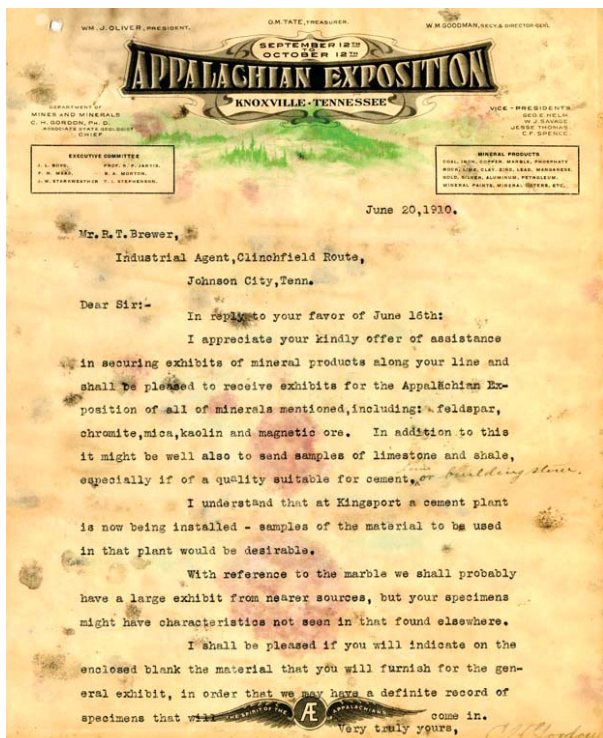


Figure 19. Letter of June 20, 1910 from Gordon to the Industrial Agent of the Clinchfield Railway Route regarding mineral products for the geological exhibits at the Appalachian Exposition of 1910. (Digital collection, University of Tennessee-Knoxville)

Gordon continued his efforts to promote the state's scientists, and in 1912 helped create the Tennessee Academy of Science. He drafted the March 1912 letter inviting scientists to join the organization, noting the "urgent need of a closer association of those interested in the study of the sciences and related branches in the State of Tennessee." He was elected president.¹²

10. Robert D. Lukens, "Appalachian Exposition of 1910," in Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture.

11. Goodman, *First Exposition*, pp. 85, 90; Letter from Gordon to R.T. Brewer, Industrial Agent of the Clinchfield route of the Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio Railway, 20 June 1910, University of Tennessee Special Collections Library; diglib.lib.utk.edu.

12. The Academy remains active today. Tennessee Academy of Science website, <http://www.tennacadofsci.org/cent.php>.

1913 National Conservation Exposition

To further emphasize the importance of conservation of the natural resources of the Appalachian region, Knoxville hosted the National Conservation Exposition of 1913. Larger and grander than the more regional Appalachian Expositions of 1910 and 1911, the National Conservation Exposition emphasized the future rather than the past, showcasing Knoxville as a forward-thinking city.¹³ More than one million visitors attended the exposition during its two-month run.

Knoxville's prominent businessmen took part in the planning of the event, including Colonel W.B. Townsend, who started Elkmont as owner of the Little River Lumber Company. Several cabin owners at the Appalachian Club served on the Board of Directors of the exposition. Dr. Gordon was designated the Chairman of the Department of Minerals for the national event. His roles in the 1913 and earlier expositions placed him in close contact with the city's leaders, many of whom were members of the Appalachian Club and owned cabins there.



Figure 20. Postcard, Appalachian Exposition of 1910. (The Early Birds of Aviation, Inc., earlyaviators.com/ehamilcz.htm)

U.S. Government Purchase

In 1932 the Gordons sold the cabin to the State of Tennessee when the process of transfer to the National Park Service began. It was subsequently leased under the park's leasing program. Though

13. Neely, Jack. "A Fair to Remember: Knoxville's National Conservation Exposition of 1913," November 11, 2009, <http://www.metropulse.com/news/2009/nov/11/fair-remember-knoxvilles-national-conservation-expfe>

many cabin owners at Elkmont continued using their cabins for the duration of the leases and even transferred their leases to their children to extend the length, it is unclear how long the Gordons stayed. The Cain family was the last lessee before the leasing program ended in 2001.¹⁴ Cain Cabin is included as a contributing structure in the National Register historic district.

Cabin Modifications

The Cain Cabin was part of the Appalachian Club complex when Gordon purchased it in 1919. The single-story, board-and-batten cabin has clearly discernible additions and modifications made over time. The phases of construction modification can be identified by the characteristics of construction materials: the size of the millwork, tool marks, spacing, and general quality of the materials. At least five phases of design changes are apparent. Little documentation has been found to identify the dates of these changes, and the rustic and simple character of the cabin makes dating these changes difficult. However, investigation of building fabric has helped determine their sequence.

The original cabin structure, which will be referred to as the main block, consisted of three rooms, two bedrooms on the south end and a living space on the north end. The two bedrooms have since been opened to create one large room. There was likely a small front and back stoop at the two original doorways to the living room (*Fig. 21*).

In the first period of alteration, a porch was added across the length of the north room (*Fig. 22*). Perhaps shortly thereafter, a board-and-batten bar of service spaces approximately ten feet deep was added to the west side of the main block. Those spaces include a half bathroom to the north, a full bathroom, a small bedroom to the south, and two hallways connecting the spaces (*Fig. 23*). The porch on the north end of the main block was extended to the west, perhaps at this time, to provide access to the new north-south bar of rooms.

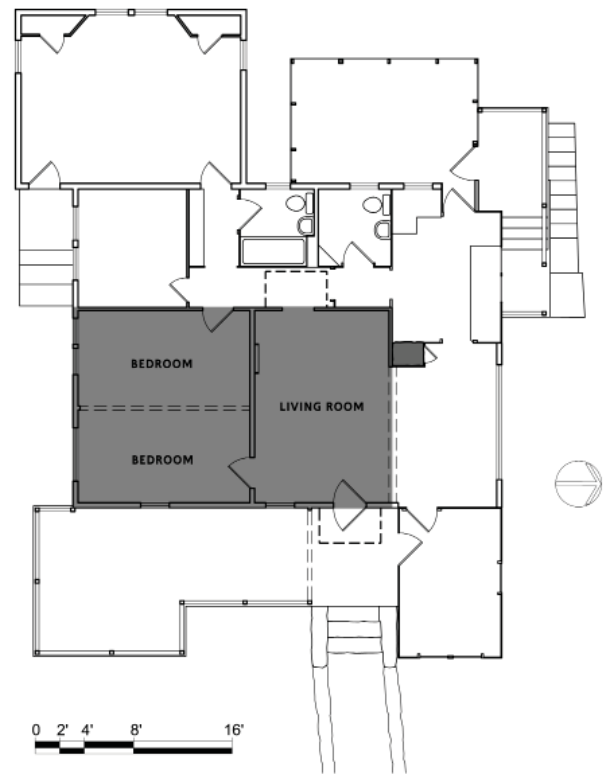


Figure 21. Floor plan highlighting the original cabin main block.

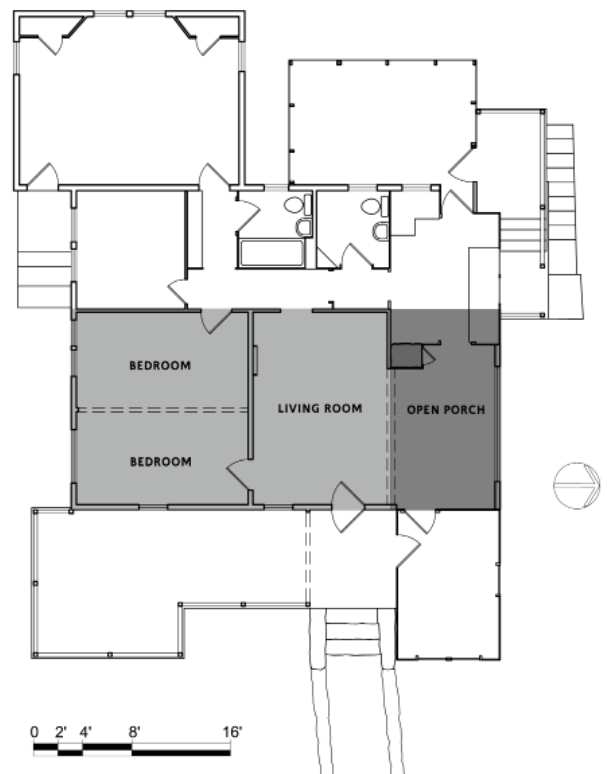


Figure 22. Floor plan highlighting the main block and added porch.

14. Lease map, Garrow, *Cultural Resources*, appendices. NPS, "Future Management of Elkmont Historic District," January 27, 2010.

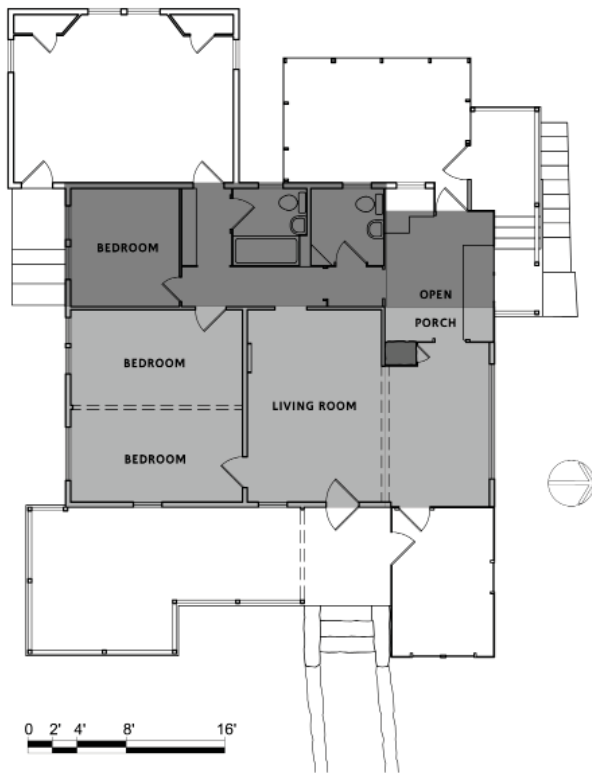


Figure 23. Floor plan highlighting main block, side porch, and added service spaces.

In the next period of alteration, significant changes were made to the floor plan to increase the size of the living space. The board-and-batten exterior north wall of the main block was dismantled. A new exterior north side wall was constructed almost nine feet to the north using board-and-batten siding, and perhaps framing, from the original wall. The new wall became the new exterior wall of the porch; the former porch was incorporated into the newly expanded room. Ends of the wood flooring of the porch remain visible on the exterior north elevation below the board-and-batten wall.

Probably at the same time, the west end of the porch was enclosed to create a kitchen. A new chimney was built at the southwest corner of the newly expanded living room, just north of the original main block north wall and just east of the kitchen wall. A stove sat at the base of the chimney to provide heat to the enlarged living space.

Concurrently or shortly thereafter, a new porch was constructed on the front (east) of the cabin. Similar to many front porches seen on other cabins in the Appalachian Club complex, this porch probably ran the length of the structure and was approximately eight feet deep (Fig. 24).

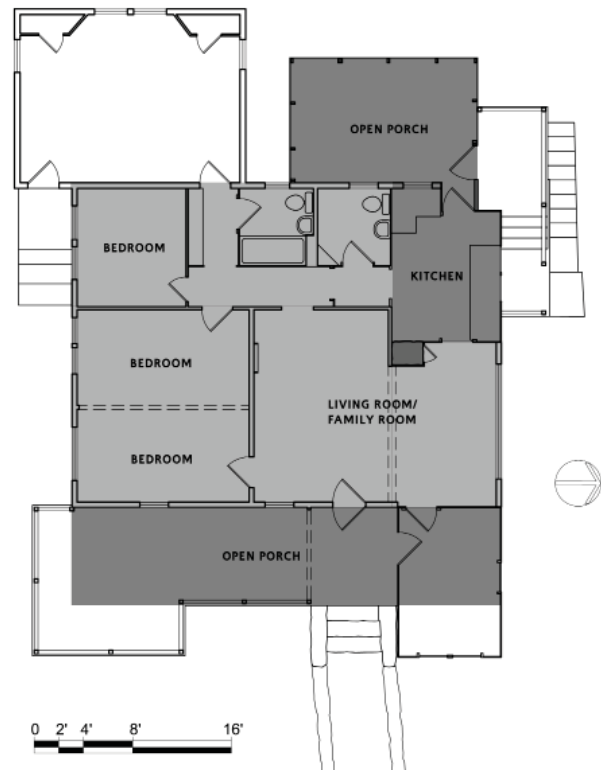


Figure 24. Floor plan highlighting a significant period of alteration to the cabin.

The details of the expansion around the kitchen are less clear, probably due to several small changes over time. Perhaps at the same time the front porch was constructed, a new open porch was constructed at the northwest corner of the cabin with access from the kitchen. It is unclear whether the porch could be accessed from the yard at that time; the grade drops significantly at the west side of the cabin and exterior stairs may have been built.

Later, perhaps in the 1970s, a bedroom addition was constructed in the northeast corner of the cabin. The north end of the front porch was enclosed in the construction of this room, with the porch ceiling rafters still exposed inside. Perhaps to create symmetry across the front elevation of the cabin, the porch was modified to balance the new bedroom. The south side of the front porch was extended to the south about three feet and to the east by about four feet. The easternmost side of the L-shaped porch aligns with the east side of the new bedroom addition (Fig. 25).

More recently, the northwest porch was screened and a small open porch was constructed to the north. The new porch has two landing levels and provides access into the house from the side yard.

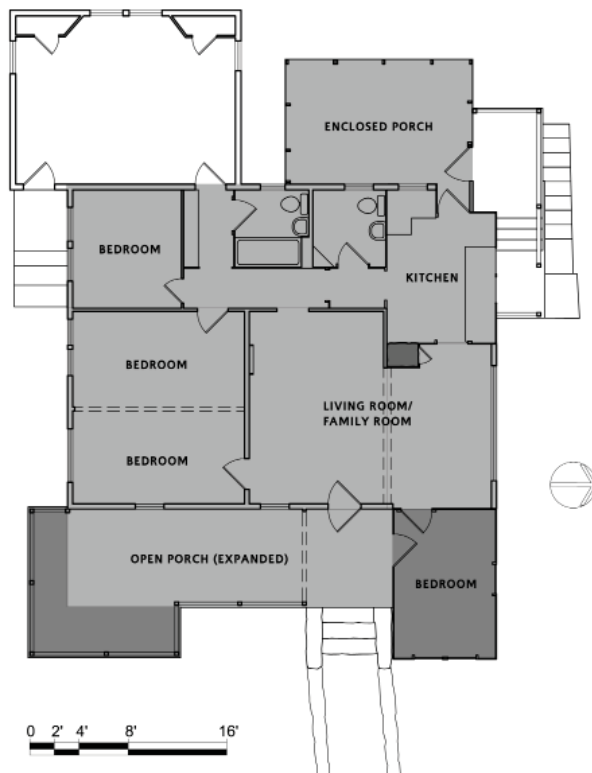


Figure 25. Floor plan highlighting the 1970s modifications to the cabin.

Adjacent to this porch, cast concrete steps to the lower, west patio were constructed.

The most recent addition was to the southwest corner of the cabin. The east-west hallway constructed for bathroom access was opened at the west end to provide access to the new addition. This last addition is a large space, measuring approximately eighteen feet by fourteen feet. The room was used as a master bedroom; two closets were built into the northwest and southwest corners (*Fig. 26*).

National Park Service

The leases on all cabins within the Appalachian Club complex, with the exception of an unidentified three, expired in 1992; all leases expired by 2001.¹⁵ The date of the Cain Cabin's lease expiration is not known.

The park's General Management Plan (GMP) prescribed in 1982 that all structures within Elkmont be torn down at the termination of their leases and their sites returned to a natural



Figure 26. Floor plan highlighting the most recent modifications to the cabin.

state. This contributed to the general lack of maintenance of the cabins.

Subsequent to the preparation of the GMP, the Elkmont Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places and the GMP provisions were determined to constitute an adverse effect. Efforts towards preservation of the cabins were successful. A 2006 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) reversed the demolition proposal, and in 2008 a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was prepared by representatives of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the National Park Service, the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office and other parties. The EIS was made part of the MOA. The Agreement states in part, "...eighteen contributing and one non-contributing building will be retained. ...A total of 30 contributing buildings will be removed. ... The exterior of the sixteen buildings in Daisy Town will be restored and their interiors rehabilitated." The MOA includes stipulations for documentation and treatment.

In 2009 the National Park Service amended the General Management Plan and prepared the Elkmont Historic District Final Environmental

15. National Park Service, "Future Management of Elkmont Historic District."

Impact Statement (FEIS), which outlines the current strategy to retain nineteen buildings in the Elkmont National Register Historic District. Of that number, eighteen are contributing features of the National Register district; “where adequate documentation is available,” their exteriors are to be restored “to a point within the period of significance” (1913-1941 as per current National Register nomination) and their interiors preserved. One of the nineteen is a non-contributing building; its exterior is to be returned to its historic configuration and its interior preserved. The Cain Cabin is one of the eighteen contributing structures of the district.

As required in the MOA, an HSR shall be prepared for each historic building retained, a Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) shall be prepared, and the National Register nomination shall be revised to evaluate “whether there remains a new historic district resulting from implementation of the undertaking.” The revised National Register nomination likely will result in an expanded period of significance for the historic properties. As also stipulated in the MOA, “Implementation... shall be subject to availability of appropriated funds.”

I.C Physical Description

Unless otherwise indicated, photographs were taken by the author in 2011-2013.

General Description

The Cain Cabin is a one-story, vernacular summer residence that has evolved through many additions and modifications from a small 26 feet wide by 16 feet deep three-room plan into a rambling, multi-wing complex measuring approximately 40 feet wide by 52 feet deep. Throughout the changes, it continues as a wood-framed structure clad on the exterior with board-and-batten siding. The cabin's main entrance faces due east, one in a row of cabins fronting the narrow Daisy Town Road.

A low-pitched gable roof covers the original block of the cabin with several shed roofs extending over the added wings and enlarged front porch. The cabin's board-and-batten siding at first glance appears to be uniform, but in actuality has characteristics that vary depending on the phase of construction during which they were installed. The structure sits on unmilled posts. There is a single brick chimney near the center of the cabin.



Figure 27. View toward Cain Cabin from Daisy Town Road.

Site Features

The Cain Cabin is located at the northern end of the Appalachian Club Complex of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in Sevier County, Tennessee. The complex is situated on a wooded ridge above Bearwallow Branch and Jakes Creek. Jakes Creek Road, which becomes Daisy Town Road, is the main thoroughfare running north-south with cabins aligned on both sides. Cabin sites are dotted with large evergreen and deciduous trees and natural rock outcroppings, evoking the feeling of a mountain retreat. Low walls, narrow walkways and broad patios of unfinished stone criss-cross the complex, linking the buildings to the landscape and delineating individual plots of land while defining the community as a whole.

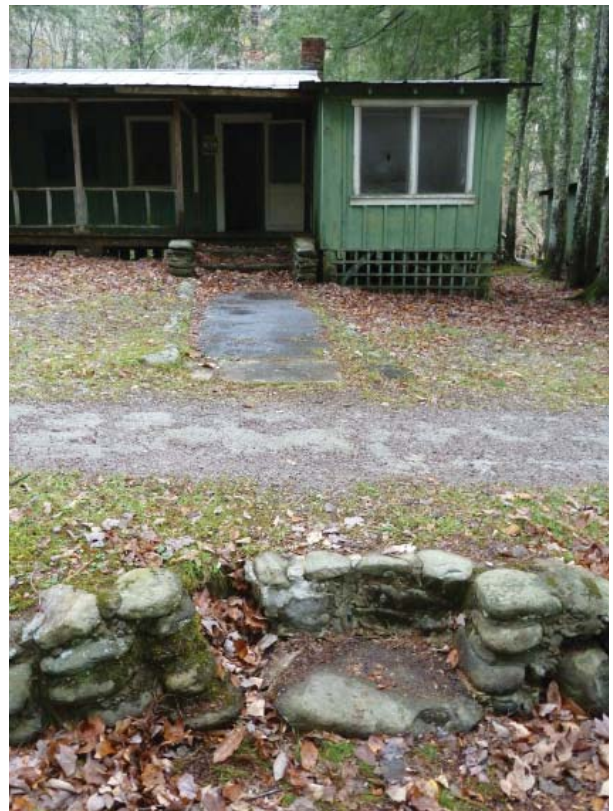


Figure 28. Fieldstone steps, retaining wall, and walkway to Cain Cabin.

Main Entrance and Walkways

Retaining walls built of mortared stacks of local river stone run north-south along both sides of Jakes Creek Road through much of the northern end of the Appalachian Club Complex. At the entrance to each cabin, the retaining wall turns in to form cheek walls framing fieldstone steps (Fig. 28). On the west side of Daisy Town Road, a few feet beyond the retaining wall and about two feet above the roadbed, a narrow gravel walkway runs parallel to the retaining wall. At Cain Cabin, a mortared flagstone walkway leads westward from the gravel walk to the front porch steps. The walkway is lined with small river stones. Three



Figure 29. Front steps to Cain Cabin.



Figure 30. South patio and entrance to Room 111.



Figure 31. View of north steps from the back yard looking east.

steps of mortared fieldstone flanked by fieldstone cheek walls lead up to the porch and the front entrance door.

South Patio

On the south side of the cabin, at the entrance to a back room addition is a small patio paved with one-inch-thick flagstone set in mortar; the flagstone is supported by stacked fieldstone. The patio measures 5'-0" deep by 4'-4" wide. Three fieldstone steps squared off with mortar lead down from the patio to the south side yard (Fig. 30).

North Steps

On the north side of Cain Cabin, adjacent to the wood porch, are eight CMU (concrete masonry unit) steps filled with cement (Fig. 31). They connect the north side yard to the back yard, where there is a mortared flagstone patio and walkway. Today, the patio and walkway are almost completely obscured by moss and fallen tree branches. The top landing of the steps is a concrete slab measuring 3'-0" wide by 3'-8" deep (Fig. 45).

Exterior

The single-story cabin has clearly discernible additions and modifications made over time; some appear to be more makeshift and of poorer quality than others. The original main block is made up



Figure 32. Oblique view from the southeast.



Figure 33. Oblique view from the northwest.

of the front two rooms, which now make up the southeast corner of the house. Additions were progressively added to the north and west sides of this main block. Though varying by location and era of installation, the exterior of the cabin is clad in board-and-batten siding. The roof shape and variation in finish material help indicate the changes.

A north-south bar of rooms was added early to the west end of the main block. An east-west bar of rooms enclosed a former porch at the north end of the main block; it appears that the finish materials from the original north wall of the main block were reused on the new wall when enclosing the porch. Later room additions were constructed in the northeast and southwest corners of the cabin. The screened porch in the northwest corner is also an addition.

The front porch, which is on the east elevation, has been modified. The south end of the front porch was extended on the south and east sides, probably at the same time the northeast bedroom, an addition, was expanded to the east. The porch extensions created an L-shape in plan, providing symmetry with the expanded northeast bedroom.

The roof of the main block is a low-pitched gable. Shed roofs extend over most of the cabin additions. A pitched roof extends over the southwest large bedroom addition. Unpainted galvanized 5-V metal roofing covers all roofs.

At the front elevation is a sash door with three raised panels below a single-light glass sash. Also at this elevation are two original six-over-six-light double-hung wood sash windows, similar in size and appearance but each window with a distinct muntin type. The other exterior doors vary; a five-horizontal-panel door is adjacent to the east elevation door that opens onto the porch from the northeast bedroom addition; a six-horizontal-panel door opens into the southwest addition; and a five-horizontal-panel door opens to the kitchen. The windows also vary on all elevations of the cabin. The two original sash types are repeated in several locations, sometimes set on end as casement windows, sometimes sliding horizontally, and sometimes fixed in place. The east window on the south elevation has a variation of the original sash with two four-light sash that slide horizontally. The addition in the southwest corner has three nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows.

A brick chimney is located at the north end of the main block, just west of the peak of the gable roof. It is leaning severely to the north.

Interior Organization

(Refer to Section I.B: *Chronology of Development and Use* above for a more detailed description of the changes to the cabin over time.) The cabin now consists of twelve rooms, including hallways (Fig. 34). The original main block was constructed of three rooms including a large living room to the north that occupied about one half of the enclosed space, and two bedrooms to the south of equal size divided by a north-south wall. The living room, which is now at the center of the house, retains its original exterior door on its east elevation that is the principal entry to the cabin. An early open porch north of the main block is now enclosed as two rooms. The western room is the kitchen; the east room is an extension of the original living room. The northeast corner of the front porch (east elevation) was enclosed to become the northeast bedroom with its own doorway to the front porch; this bedroom was later enlarged to the east.

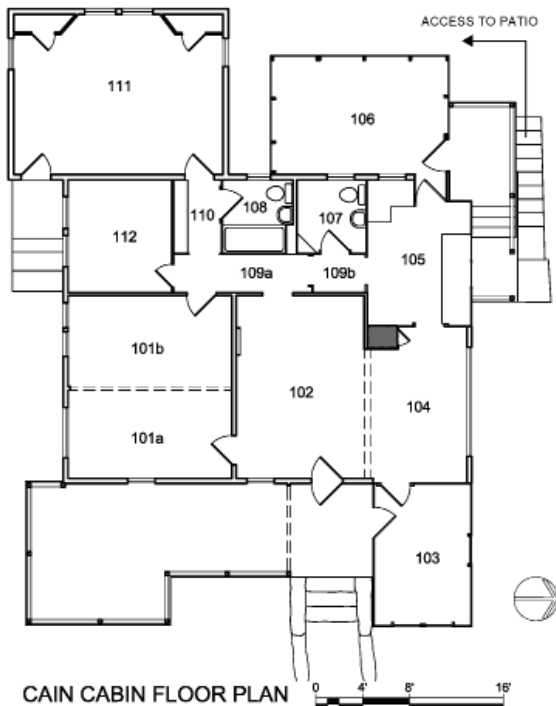


Figure 34. Floor plan of Cain Cabin.

The service spaces are towards the back of the cabin. Two bathrooms, corridors, and a small room flank the west side of the main block. A large master bedroom, by far the largest room in the house, was probably the last addition. It was added at the back of the cabin in the southwest corner and has its own exterior doorway leading to the south side yard.

Construction Characteristics

Structural Systems

Foundations/Flooring Systems

The post-and-beam foundation is constructed of unmilled posts roughly 8" to 10" in diameter. The posts of the southwest addition are slightly smaller, 5" diameter, and are supported by diagonal bracing toe-nailed to the sills. Under the main block, the original posts rest on stones or directly on dirt. Under the additions, the posts rest on CMU blocks or other masonry support. Under the northeast addition, the posts rest on poured-in-place concrete footings. In various locations wood posts and CMU piers have been added for additional support of the framing members. A lattice grid, made up of 1" by 2" wood strips at 7" on center,



Figure 35. Typical unmilled foundation post.

conceals the short foundation posts along most of the north and south elevations of the cabin. The increasingly taller posts of the west rooms are exposed as the grade slopes steeply to Jakes Creek to the west, and are easily accessed.

The floor framing of the cabin's main block is made up of true 2" by 6" joists that run east-west at approximately 24" on center. There is no subfloor. Two salvaged boards, stacked horizontally and measuring 7¼" by 1½", have been added below the floor framing to support the joists at mid-span. A series of two wood posts and three CMU piers support the salvaged boards.

The joists of the northeast addition measure 2" by 6" at 24" on center and run north-south, perpendicular to those of the main block. West of the main block the joists also run north-south, measure 2" by 4", and are spaced 20" on center. Approximately every third joist in this location measures 2" by 6". A girder measuring 2" by 6" runs east-west at approximately mid-span to support the joists. The floor joists for the two spaces north of the main block run east-west measuring 2¼" by 5½" and are spaced 24" on center. A support girder that aligns with the west sill of the main block interrupts the span of the floor joists below the north rooms. Just west of the



Figure 36. Floor framing and posts below southwest addition.

chimney, which rests on a wood cabinet well above first-floor level, is an added board that supports the joists from below.

The joists of the northwest addition measure $1\frac{3}{4}$ " by $5\frac{1}{2}$ " and run east-west at 24" on center. Modifications are evident at the northernmost bay, which aligns with the back entry to the kitchen. The joists of the southwest addition measure $1\frac{3}{4}$ " by $5\frac{1}{2}$ " and run north-south at 24" on center. A girder, made up of two $1\frac{3}{4}$ " by $7\frac{1}{4}$ " boards, runs mid-span to support the joists.

The floor framing of the front porch is made up of modern treated lumber measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ " by $5\frac{1}{2}$ ". The joists run north-south at 24" on center. The unfinished deck boards, which run east-west, measure $\frac{3}{4}$ " by $5\frac{1}{2}$ ".

The north porch has two levels connected by three wood steps; each level is framed with different material. The lower level at the east end of the porch is framed with $1\frac{1}{2}$ " by $7\frac{1}{2}$ " joists and has decking measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ " by $7\frac{1}{4}$ ". The upper level is framed with joist measuring $1\frac{5}{8}$ " by $7\frac{1}{2}$ " spaced 22" on center. The deck boards measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ " by $5\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Wall Framing

The walls of the main block measure $4\frac{3}{4}$ " thick and are apparently stick framed. However, the size and orientation of studs are unknown because this area is not accessible. The walls are sheathed on the exterior side with board-and-batten siding. These boards, which are rough sash sawn, measure 12" wide by $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick and the battens measure $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick by $2\frac{1}{2}$ " wide.

A section of the south wall, west of the main block, is also stick framed and sheathed on the exterior side with board-and-batten siding, but the boards and battens differ from those of the main block. The boards are circular sawn and measure from 7" to 12" wide by $\frac{5}{4}$ " thick; the battens measure $\frac{5}{4}$ " thick by $2\frac{1}{2}$ " wide.

The walls of the southwest addition measure $5\frac{1}{2}$ " thick, also apparently stick framed but inaccessible. The walls are sheathed on the exterior side with board-and-batten siding. The boards measure from $7\frac{1}{2}$ " to $11\frac{1}{2}$ " wide by $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick, and the battens measure $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick by 3" to 4" wide.

The walls of the northeast addition are made of board-and-batten construction. The boards measure from $11\frac{1}{4}$ " to 12" wide by $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick and the battens measure from $\frac{3}{4}$ " to $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick by $1\frac{3}{4}$ " wide.

The north wall, west of the northeast addition, is made of board-and-batten construction. The east boards and battens of this wall match those of the main block. The western boards and battens are circular sawn; the boards measure from $9\frac{1}{2}$ " to 11" wide by $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick and the battens measure $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick by $2\frac{1}{2}$ " wide.

The west wall, north of the southwest addition, is stick framed, measuring 6" thick; the studs are inaccessible. The wall is sheathed on the exterior side with board-and-batten siding. The north section of the wall, at the kitchen, has a combination of sash and circular-sawn siding. The boards vary in size from $6\frac{1}{2}$ " to 12" wide by $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick and the battens measure from $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{5}{8}$ " thick by $1\frac{5}{8}$ " wide. At the south section of that wall the boards measure from $11\frac{1}{4}$ " to 12" wide by $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick and the battens measure $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick by 2" to $2\frac{1}{8}$ " wide; all are sash sawn.

Roof Framing

The roof rafters of the cabin's main block measure $1\frac{3}{4}$ " by $3\frac{3}{4}$ " and are set 28" to 34" on center. The rafters are visible at the back hall and from the front porch where they overhang the east exterior wall (Fig. 37). The front porch roof rafters measure $1\frac{5}{8}$ " by $3\frac{3}{4}$ " and are spaced 24" on center.

The roof rafters are exposed on the inside of the northeast addition and in the kitchen at the



Figure 37. Front porch with overhanging roof rafters of the main block.



Figure 38. Porch rafters and header (foreground) with added rafters in distance, room 103.

northwest corner of the cabin. The rafters, which frame the corner of each space, indicate that a porch once wrapped the northeast and northwest corners of the cabin. The rafters are made of rough, circular-sawn lumber measuring approximately 1¾” by 3¾” and are spaced 24” on center. The deck boards in the northeast corner are 7¼” wide by ¾” thick. The deck boards in the northwest corner are random-width plank boards that are 1” thick.

The porch on the north side of the cabin has two separate shed roofs. The east roof slopes down from south to north and the west roof slopes down from east to west. The roof framing measures 1½” by 3½” spaced 21” on center. The deck boards under the metal roofing measure ¾” by 3½” and are spaced 9½” on center.

The small porch on the south side of the cabin has roof framing that measures 1½” by 3½” spaced 16” on center. The deck boards measure from 5⅝” to 7½” wide by 1” thick and are spaced 12” on center.

Utility Systems

There are currently no mechanical heating, ventilating or air conditioning systems in the cabin that are operational.

Mechanical Systems

The heating and cooling of Cain Cabin is mainly through passive systems. Because the cabin is located in a wooded mountain region, the space remains relatively cool. Even during summer months, operable windows and a covered porch allow for fresh air and breezes.

A wood-burning stove was once used for heating. A patched flue opening on the north wall of the main block living space connects to the chimney in the adjoining room. At the base of the chimney, discolored flooring in a square shape that measures 2’-10” in the north-south direction and 2’-6” in the east-west direction indicates where the stove once sat.

Two small electric heaters with ceramic filament, one in each bathroom, are mounted above the toilets. They measure 6” tall by 10” wide and are manufactured by Markel. No other identification is provided.



Figure 39. Discoloration of flooring indicating the location of a wood-burning stove, Room 104.



Figure 40. Electric heater used in the bathrooms.



Figure 41. Typical ceiling-mounted ceramic lamp holder used in most rooms of the cabin.



Figure 42. Inoperable electric hot water heater in the crawl space.

Electrical Systems

As mentioned in Section I.A, electrical power prior to the 1950s was supplied to the Appalachian Club from a water-powered generator and reportedly was unreliable. After 1952, more reliable electrical power was provided by the Sevier County Electrical Service.

Later commercial electrical service was brought to the cabin from an overhead drop from the road.

The earliest electrical distribution system for the Cain Cabin appears to have been knob-and-tube wiring. Developed in the 1880s and remaining in use until the 1940s, knob-and-tube wiring was made up of ceramic knobs mounted on wood surfaces, along with ceramic tubes drilled through framing and walls. The system separated the hot and neutral wires by 4" to 6", and insulates the wires away from the wood structural members. Remnants of these porcelain tubes or sleeves can be seen in several places on the walls where wiring was routed through the original main block.

The present electrical distribution system is a mix of vintage mid-twentieth century non-grounded, cloth-wrapped insulated cable together with late-twentieth-century vinyl-wrapped cable. Elsewhere is a mix of mid- and late-twentieth century in-wall and surface-mounted receptacles and switches. Ceiling-mounted ceramic lamp holders are used in nearly every room of the cabin (*Fig. 41*).

Plumbing Systems

According to interviews with owners of the cabins at the Appalachian Club Complex, water was provided by a natural spring. Today, the visible



Figure 43. Bathroom fixtures of Room 108.

fresh water supply and waste lines are a mixture of copper, galvanized, and PVC piping.

An inoperable electric hot water heater remains in the crawl space below the north bathroom.

Fixtures in Room 108, the bathroom, include a ceramic toilet, a ceramic-over-cast-iron sink, and a modern molded plastic shower unit. At the sink, copper supply pipes and a chrome to PVC waste pipe are exposed.

Room 107, the half-bathroom, has a sink and a ceramic plated cast iron toilet made by Ronco. The

exposed supply pipes of the sink are galvanized, but the waste pipe is chrome plated.

A steel supply line, which has been patched with PVC piping in some locations, runs along the west side of the cabin and is continuous to the neighboring cabins.

Exterior Features

Front Porch

The front porch, which faces east, is L-shaped. At its longest dimensions it measures 29'-7½" wide by 12'-3" deep. It extends past the south side of the house by 3'-2½". The porch framing and flooring is modern; refer to section *Structural Systems* for additional information regarding the floor and roof framing.

The wood porch posts measure 3½" by 3½". A 1½" by 3½" wood handrail is supported by vertical 1½" by 3½" boards spaced approximately 1'-8" on center. The remains of an east-west dividing wall for a screened porch stand seven feet from the north end of the porch; there is a 1½" by 3½" post against the east wall of the house and the upper portion of a board wall. At the remaining wall header, paint markings indicate that a 2'-8" wide (screen) door was once at this location. The porch has two ceiling-mounted ceramic lamp holders.



Figure 44. Remains of a dividing wall at the front porch.

North Porch

The north porch provides access to the enclosed northwest porch and kitchen from the side yard. It has two levels connected by three wood steps. The lower level is 3'-11" deep and the upper level is 5'-8" deep. The steps are made up of two boards each, measuring 1½" by 5½", and are supported by



Figure 45. Two levels of the north porch.

two stringers measuring 1½" by 10". Refer to the section *Structural Systems* for additional information regarding the floor and roof framing. The upper level of the porch has a ceiling-mounted ceramic lamp holder.

Roof and Rainwater Collection/Dispersal

The main block of the cabin has a low-pitched gable roof with its ridge running north-south. The roofing material is galvanized 5-V metal panels that are unpainted and not back-primed. Red composition shingles are visible beneath the metal roofing. There are breaks in the front gable, where it extends over the front porch and the northeast addition, and at the back elevation, to accommodate the rear additions. The rooms at the north end of the house are covered with a separate shed roof that slopes down from south to north. The southwest addition has a gable roof with its ridge running east-west. Protecting the exterior entry to the southwest addition is a small shed roof.

The only gutter is at the entry to the southwest addition (*Fig. 30*). The modern aluminum gutter has no end cap or downspout and is approximately four feet long.

There is also a section of glazed clay pipe, typical for site drainage, at grade running parallel to the steel water supply pipe.



Figure 46. Brick chimney that is leaning to the north.

Chimney

The brick chimney is located at the north end of the main block, just west of the peak of the gable roof. Above the roof, the chimney is leaning severely to the north and is in need of repointing.

Inside the cabin, the wood cabinet on which the chimney sits is collapsing, causing the chimney to slump.

Exterior Doors

The front (east) door to the cabin has three raised horizontal panels with a glass sash. It measures 2'-8" wide by 6'-7" tall, and is attached with three original 3½" by 3½" five-knuckle steel ball-pin hinges. There is a steel mortise lock between early-twentieth-century embossed escutcheon plates that measure 2½" by 7½", as well as original 2¼" diameter embossed metal doorknobs and an original brass key escutcheon. Outside the door is a single-panel-below-screen door that measures 2'-8" wide by 6'-7½" tall. Its two late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century embossed spring hinges measure 3" by 3". A 4" wire handle is ⅛" in diameter.

The door casing is the same on both sides of the door; it is made of wooden plank boards measuring ¾" by 5½" and is lintel cut without ears. Below the existing casing at the exterior door head, paint remnants on the wall indicate an earlier trim board measuring 4". It was lintel cut with ears that projected beyond the edge of the jamb casings (Fig. 48). The wooden threshold measures 1½" tall by 3" wide and has a ⅛" bevel on both sides.



Figure 47. Front door with screen door at the east elevation.



Figure 48. Exterior door casing of front door with paint remnants indicating size of earlier trim board.

At the north end of the front porch is a five-horizontal-panel door that measures 2'-6½" wide by 6'-6½" tall. It has two 3" by 3" five-knuckle steel butt hinges and an early 3½" deadbolt. The exterior door casing is made of wooden plank boards measuring ¾" by 3½" and is lintel cut without ears. It has a modern wood threshold.

A modern, unpainted board-and-batten door leads to the rear Enclosed Porch (Room 106). It measures 2'-5" wide by 6'-3½" tall and is attached with two modern 3" by 3" brass-plated five-knuckle hinges that are face-mounted. Other door hardware include a 4" galvanized handle, a 3"

galvanized hasp, three galvanized hooks, and a 2" spring-locking hook. The exterior door casing is made of wooden plank boards measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ " by 3" and is lintel cut without ears and unpainted. The two-panel screened door at this entry measures 2'-5" wide by 6'-3" tall and has seven turned wood



Figure 49. Screened door of Enclosed Porch (Room 106).



Figure 50. Entrance door, southwest addition, Room 111.

spindles separating the upper and lower panels (Fig. 49). The bottom panel has a metal dog guard grille. The door hardware includes two 3" spring hinges, an original $1\frac{3}{4}$ " brass doorknob and an original 2" brass handle on the inside. There is no threshold at this doorway.

The southwest addition has an exterior entrance from the south side yard. The six-horizontal-panel door measures 2'-6 $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide by 6'-6" tall and has two 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " five-knuckle steel butt hinges, a mortise lock, and a 2" galvanized modern barrel bolt (Fig. 50). There is no casing on the exterior side of this door. The door sill is 3" above the top of the entrance landing.

Windows

The Cain Cabin has two types of original wood window sash; for the purposes of this report they are referred to as Type A and Type B (see Appendix A for window details). Both are six-light wood sash and were originally arranged as double-hung windows. Today, these two sash types are used around the cabin in various configurations. Screens are typically tacked to the exterior side of the window casings.

The south window on the east elevation of the main block is a Type B six-over-six-light double-hung sash window that measures 2'-4" wide by 3'-9" tall. The north window on the east elevation is a Type A six-over-six-light double-hung sash window



Figure 51. Original south window on the east elevation with Type B sash, Room 101a.



Figure 52. Four early window sash reused on the north elevation.

of the same dimensions. Both windows have wooden plank board exterior casings that measure $\frac{7}{8}$ " by $3\frac{3}{4}$ " and are lintel cut with 1" ears.

The northeast addition has two Type B six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows on the east elevation and one Type A six-over-six-light double-hung sash window on the north elevation. The window openings measure 2'-4" wide by 3'-9" tall. The ganged windows of the east elevation are



Figure 53. Recently repaired window of the north elevation that is lacking the Type A profile.



Figure 54. Casement window (left) and sliding window (right) of the enclosed porch.

separated by a mullion that measures $\frac{7}{8}$ " by 4". The exterior casings are wooden plank boards that measure $\frac{7}{8}$ " by $3\frac{3}{4}$ " and are lintel cut with 1" ears. A horizontal board runs below the sills of these northeast addition windows, measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ " by $3\frac{3}{4}$ ". All of the windows of the northeast addition appear to be early windows that have been reused; all have had recent repairs.

In the middle of the north elevation are four Type A six-light sash windows fixed side-by-side. They are early window sash that have been reused; all have been recently repaired. Some of the replacement stiles and rails lack the profile of the Type A sash (Fig. 53). The window opening measures 1'-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " tall by 9'-4" wide. Casings are wooden plank boards that measure $\frac{3}{4}$ " by $2\frac{3}{4}$ " and are lintel cut with 1" ears.

The west window of the north elevation is Type A six-over-six-light double-hung sash set on its side as a sliding window. The window opening measures 1'-10" tall by 4'-6" wide. The casing is made of wooden plank boards. The lintel and west jamb casing measure $\frac{3}{4}$ " by $2\frac{3}{4}$ " and the east jamb casing measures $\frac{3}{4}$ " by $1\frac{1}{2}$ "; they are lintel cut without ears. Remnants of trim pieces on the exterior and ghost marks on the interior of the window, on the west side, suggest that the opening may have been previously wider (Fig. 45).

A Type A six-light hinged casement window on the west elevation opens onto the enclosed porch.



Figure 55. Six-light sash window between the two back additions.

The opening measures 2'-0" tall by 2'-4" wide and there is no casing. The window has been recently repaired (Fig. 54).

South of the casement window is another Type A sash window cut into the wall and set in tracks to slide horizontally. The opening measures 1'-11" tall by 2'-3½" wide and there is no casing (Fig. 54).

A Type A six-light sash window is set vertically between the two back additions; its opening measures 2'-4" tall by 2'-0" wide and has no casing (Fig. 55).

The southwest addition has three window openings. All have muntins similar to those of the Type A sash muntins. The north window is a six-over-six-light double-hung that measures 2'-4" wide by 3'-0" tall. The south window is a nine-over-nine-light double-hung that measures 2'-6" wide by 6'-6" tall. The west wall has two ganged nine-over-nine-light double-hung sash windows that are separated by a 7"-wide mullion. The two sash on the north side are missing. The exterior casings on all of the windows of the southwest



Figure 56. Nine-over-nine-light windows of the southwest addition.



Figure 57. Paired windows arranged horizontally at the south elevation.



Figure 58. East window on the south elevation.

addition are lintel cut without ears and measure 5/4" by 4½" with a 7/8" by 3½" weatherboard above the lintel (Fig. 56).

A pair of six-light sash windows is arranged horizontally as casements at the west end of the south wall. The east window is similar to the Type B sash and the west window is similar to the Type A sash, however, both are larger. They measure 2'-10" wide by 2'-4" tall and have recently been repaired. The window casing is made of plank boards that measure 5/4" by 5¼" with a bottom board measuring 5/4" by 4¼". The exterior casing is not lintel cut.

Another pair of six-light sash windows is arranged side-by-side in the center of the south elevation. They are Type A sash, once part of a double-hung window, that have been set on end. Each opening measures 2'-2" wide by 2'-8" tall. They are separated by a center mullion measuring 7/8" by 3½". The exterior plank board casings at the lintel and sill measure 7/8" by 7½" and the replacement casings at the sides measure 7/8" by 3¾". They are lintel cut with no ears.

Finally, the east window on the south elevation is made up of two four-light sash arranged side-by-side. They are a variation of the Type B sash. The window opening measures 1'-11" tall by 4'-0" wide with exterior plank board casing that measures 7/8" by 1¾". The casing is lintel cut with no ears.

Evolution of Design Elements

Board-and-batten siding sheathes the exterior surfaces of the Cain Cabin, on both the original main block and the additions. However, the boards and battens vary in size and texture depending

on when they were installed. Tracing the pattern of variation in the siding can help determine the changes made over time.

On the original main block are boards that measure $\frac{7}{8}$ " by 12" and battens that measure $\frac{3}{4}$ " by 2½". Both boards and battens are rough, sash sawn. The same boards and battens are found at the center section of the north elevation. It appears that the finish materials of the original north wall were reused when the north wall was removed and rebuilt farther north to enclose an existing porch.

Curiously, the west elevation boards and battens remain on the main block although it is now an interior wall. Newer exterior board-and-batten siding has been installed at the additions.

The west section of the south wall has circular-sawn boards that measure from 7" to 12" wide by $\frac{5}{4}$ " thick and battens that measure $\frac{5}{4}$ " thick by 2½" wide. In contrast, the west section of the north wall has circular-sawn board that measure from 9½" to 11" wide by $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick and battens that measure $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick by 2½" wide.

The north section of the west wall, at the kitchen, is sheathed with a combination of sash and circular-sawn siding. The boards vary in size from 6½" to 12" wide by $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick and the battens measure from ½" to $\frac{5}{8}$ " thick by 1½" wide. At the south section of that west wall the boards measure from 11¼" to 12" wide by $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick and the battens measure $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick by 2" to 2½" wide; all are sash sawn.

The walls of the northeast addition are made of board-and-batten construction as well. The boards measure from 11¼" to 12" wide by $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick and the battens measure from $\frac{3}{4}$ " to $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick by 1¾" wide.

The walls of the southwest addition are sheathed with boards that measure from 7½" to 11½" wide by $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick, and battens that measure $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick by 3" to 4" wide.

Description by Room

Rooms 101a & 101b – Southeast Bedroom

Part of the original main block, this space was once two separate bedrooms. Today, only the header and one board of the original north-south dividing wall



Figure 59. Southeast Bedroom (Rooms 101a & 101b) looking northeast. Only the header of the north-south dividing wall remains.

remain. Rectilinear in plan, this room measures about 15'-8" by 14'-0".

Flooring

The tongue-and-groove wood floor boards measure 2¼" in width and are laid north-south. There is an area rug made of linoleum, which has a light grey and green 9"-square checkerboard pattern. The flooring is continuous between this room and the Living Room (Room 102).

Baseboards

There are no baseboards in this room.

Walls

The south, east and west walls are finished in $\frac{7}{8}$ " by 3½" vertical wood boards. There is a remnant divider board at the middle of the south wall, where a north-south wall once stood separating the space in two. The north wall has an infilled door patch on the west side that mirrors the door opening on the east side; it measures 2'-5" wide by 6'-5" tall (Fig. 61). A combination of $\frac{7}{8}$ " by 3½" vertical boards and 3¼" tongue-and-groove vertical boards with a ¼" edge bead are used as finish material on the north wall. There are vertical pieces of 1" quarter round in the southwest, northwest, and southeast corners of the room.

Doorways

The north wall has an early wood door that connects to the Living Room (Room 102) of the original main block. It has five raised, horizontal panels and measures 2'-5¾" wide by 6'-5" tall. There are scars on the jamb for two 5" hinges, but there are currently two 3" tall by 2½" wide five-knuckle steel butt hinges. The rim lock that measured 4" tall by 2¾" wide is missing, as are the



Figure 60. Southwest oblique of Rooms 101a & 101b.



Figure 61. Rooms 101a & 101b looking north. Infilled door patch (left) mirrors door opening (right).



Figure 62. Board-and-batten door on the west wall of Room 101b.

knobs and key escutcheons. The lock keep is intact. The casings on both sides of the door are made up of $\frac{7}{8}$ " by $4\frac{3}{4}$ " plank boards that are lintel cut with 1" ears. There is no threshold at this doorway.

There is a plank board-and-batten door on the west wall that connects to the Hallway (Room 109a). It measures $2'-5\frac{3}{4}$ " wide by $6'-5"$ tall. The tongue-and-groove boards measure $\frac{7}{8}$ " by $3\frac{1}{2}$ " and the three battens $\frac{3}{4}$ " by $3\frac{5}{8}$ " with a $\frac{1}{4}$ " bevel at the ends. The door hardware includes two 3" tall by



Figure 63. Jamb-mounted compression latch on the window.

$2\frac{3}{4}$ " wide five-knuckle steel butt hinges, a 4" tall by 3" wide rim lock, original $2\frac{1}{4}$ " crimped sheet metal knobs, and an original key escutcheon. The casing is made up of $\frac{7}{8}$ " by $3\frac{5}{8}$ " plank boards that are lintel cut. There is no casing on the Hallway (Room 109a) side and no threshold at this doorway.

Windows

There are three windows in this space and though each is unique they have all been recently repaired. The east elevation window is an original Type B six-over-six-light double hung sash window. The casing at the jambs is made up of plank boards measuring $\frac{7}{8}$ " by $3\frac{1}{2}$ " and the casing at the header measures $\frac{7}{8}$ " by 4". The apron is a $\frac{7}{8}$ " by $3\frac{1}{2}$ " plank board. The casing is lintel cut with 1" ears that project beyond the jambs. The only hardware is a jamb-mounted compression latch (Fig. 63).

The east window of the south wall is made up of a pair of four-light sash windows that are a variation of the Type B sash. It has $\frac{7}{8}$ " by $3\frac{1}{2}$ " plank board casing that is lintel cut with ears. The still is a $\frac{3}{4}$ " by $2\frac{3}{4}$ " board with a quarter round trim piece below.

The west window of the south wall is a Type A six-over-six-light double-hung sash window that has been set on its side. The wood plank casing, which wraps all four side of the window, and the mullion in the middle measure $\frac{7}{8}$ " by $3\frac{1}{2}$ "; the casing is lintel cut.

Crown Molding

The crown molding is made up of 1" quarter round trim pieces; the same found at the wall corners.

Ceiling

The ceiling is 8'-4" above finished floor and has the same $\frac{7}{8}$ " by $3\frac{1}{2}$ " wood boards as the walls, which



Figure 64. Fuse box and duplex outlet on the south wall.

run north-south. The header from the north-south dividing wall remains on the ceiling, but the ceiling sags in the location that the wall was removed.

Finishes

The walls, ceilings, doors, and trim are painted an off-white color. The floorboards are painted a light grey color.

Electrical Systems

Electricity is supplied to this space from the west. Cloth-wrapped wiring is exposed on the ceiling and connects to a 4½” ceramic lamp holder that is surface-mounted to the north-south wall header. Evidence of old knob and tube wiring is visible; two knobs and tubes on the east wall connect through to the front porch. On the north wall there are two ceramic tubes over the door and two east of the door. An additional two holes, for missing tubes, are found over the infilled door opening of the north wall.

There are three surface-mounted duplex outlets, fed from below, that are centered on the north, west, and south walls. A surface-mounted light switch is west of the door on the north wall. All duplex outlets and switches have brown molded plastic cover plates. There is a 250 volt three-prong outlet on the east wall in a red box. A 125/250 volt, 30 amp. fuse box is mounted on the south wall above the outlet.

Room 102 – Living Room

The living room is part of the original main block of the cabin. Most of the north wall was removed and rebuilt farther north, and the room is now open to the added Room 104. Rectilinear in plan, it measures about 15’-8” by 10’-11”.

Flooring

The tongue-and-groove wood floor boards measure 2¼” in width and are laid north-south. The flooring is continuous from Room 101a. There is a 1½” seam board in the floor where the north wall has been removed. At the base of the chimney in the northwest corner, straddling both Room 102 and Room 104, there is discoloration in the flooring where a stove once sat (Fig. 39).

Baseboards

The baseboards are 1” quarter round trim pieces.

Walls

The walls are finished in 7/8” by 3½” vertical wood boards. There is a bookshelf on the south wall where a doorway has been patched (Fig. 67). The size and location mirror the doorway at the



Figure 65. Southwest oblique of the Living Room (Room 102).



Figure 66. Northwest oblique of Room 102.



Figure 67. South wall bookshelf in Room 102 covers original doorway to Room 101b.

east end of the south wall. There is a 1" quarter round trim piece in the southwest corner of the room. There is a patched flue opening at the west end of the north wall where a flue connects to the chimney in the adjacent room (Room 104).

Doorways

Room 102 has three doorways; the south door provides access to Room 101a and is described in the section above.

The east door is the main entrance door to the cabin. It is described in the above section *Exterior Features*.

There is an original doorway on the west elevation but the door is missing. The opening measures 2'-6½" wide by 6'-7" tall. There are scars for two 3" hinges on the south jamb. The casing on Room 102 side of the doorway is made up of plank boards that measure ¾" by 4¾". The casing is lintel cut with ears. There is no casing on the Hallway (Room 109a) side of the doorway. The threshold is original. It measures 1¼" by 3¾" and has a ¼" bevel on both sides.

Windows

There is one original window on the east elevation. It is a Type A six-over-six-light double-hung sash window. The casing at the jambs is made up of

plank boards measuring 7/8" by 3½" and the casing at the header measures 7/8" by 4". The apron is a 7/8" by 3½" plank board and there is a ¼" cove trim piece below the stool. The casing is lintel cut with 1" ears that project beyond the jambs. The only hardware is a jamb-mounted compression latch.

Crown Molding

Cove molding that measures ¾" is used for the crown in this room.

Ceiling

The ceiling is 8'-4" above finished floor and consists of 7/8" by 3½" wood boards that run north-south; they are the same boards used on the walls.

Finishes

The walls, ceilings, doors, and trim are painted an off-white color. The floorboards and baseboards are painted a light grey color.

Electrical Systems

Cloth-wrapped wiring, which is fed from Room 109a, is exposed on the ceiling and connects to a 4½" ceramic lamp holder that is ceiling-mounted.



Figure 68. Northeast oblique of Room 102.



Figure 69. Duplex outlets mounted above the doorway on the west elevation, Room 102.

Holes from earlier knob and tube wiring are present. On the east wall there are two holes and one tube is missing. There are also two holes on the west wall and six holes on the south wall.

There are two surface-mounted duplex outlets, fed from below, on the north and south walls. A surface-mounted double light switch is on the east wall, south of the door. These outlets and switches have brown molded plastic cover plates; the switch cover and north wall outlet cover are painted off-white.

Above the west doorway are two surface-mounted duplex outlets with 4" diameter metal covers; they are fed with vinyl-wrapped wire (*Fig. 69*). There is a 250 volt three-prong outlet on the south wall with in a red box and a phone jack on the west wall. On the east wall near the doorway is a surge protector for telephone equipment.

HVAC Systems

Discoloration in the flooring east of the chimney indicates that a wood-burning stove was once used in this room for heating.

Other Features

The bookshelf on the south wall sits in front of a patched doorway to the Southeast Bedroom (Room 101b); the door casing remains intact and is visible around the perimeter of the shelving (*Fig. 67*). The casing is made of wood plank boards that measure $\frac{7}{8}$ " by $4\frac{3}{4}$ " and are lintel cut with 1" ears. The bookshelf is wood with six shelves and measures 2'-5" wide by 6'-5" tall.

Room 103 – Northeast Bedroom

This bedroom addition, as it exists today, was probably constructed in the 1970s. Roof rafters from an early front porch are still visible from inside the bedroom addition. Rectilinear in plan, this room measures about 12'-1" by 8'-3".

Flooring

The tongue-and-groove wood floor boards measure $3\frac{1}{4}$ " in width and are laid east-west. The floor boards are not continuous from the adjacent Living Room Extension (Room 104).

Baseboards

The only baseboard is located on the north wall. It is a plank board that measures $\frac{3}{4}$ " by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ".



Figure 70. Southwest oblique of Northeast Bedroom (Room 103).



Figure 71. Northwest oblique of Room 103.

Walls

All of the walls of this room are the exposed vertical boards that form the structure; there is no finish material on the interior. The boards of the west wall measure $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick by approximately 7" wide. The north, east, and south walls are all $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick and vary in width from 11" to $11\frac{1}{2}$ ". There are unfinished quarter round trim pieces in the northwest and southeast corners of the room.

Doorways

Two doors access this room; the south door provides access from the front porch and is described in the *Exterior Features* section above. On the interior side of this door there is no casing, the door framing is exposed.

The west door connects to the Living Room Extension (Room 104). It is a five-horizontal-panel door that measures 2'-6" wide by 6'-4" tall. The door hardware includes two 3" by 3" five-knuckle



Figure 72. Northeast oblique of Room 103.

steel hinges, a 3³/₄" tall by 3¹/₄" wide rim lock made by Corbin, a painted steel key escutcheon, and a modern brass-plated coat hook. It is missing its knobs and escutcheon plates. There is no threshold. The casing on the Northeast Bedroom side has been replaced with modern unpainted plank boards that measure 1¹/₂" by 3¹/₂". The casing on the Living Room Extension side is made up of 3³/₄" by 3¹/₂" plank boards that are lintel cut.

Windows

All of the windows in this room are early windows that have been recently repaired and reused. There are two Type B six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows on the east wall and one Type A six-over-six-light double-hung sash window on the north wall. The casings on the east windows are made up of 7⁷/₈" by 3³/₄" plank boards that are lintel cut with 1" ears. The stool measures 7⁷/₈" by 3³/₄", and the apron is also a 7⁷/₈" by 3³/₄" board. There is a compression latch on the south window jamb. The casing on the north window is made up of 7⁷/₈" by 3³/₄" plank boards that are lintel cut and wraps all four sides of the window; there is no stool.

Crown Molding

There is no crown molding in this room.

Ceiling

The roof rafters and decking are exposed on the inside of this room. The rafters that align with the east edge of the front porch were once a part of a porch that wrapped the northeast corner of the cabin. The rafters are circular sawn and measure 1³/₄" by 3³/₄"; they are spaced 32" on center. They terminate at a header that extends past the south wall of the room; it is made up of two 2" by 4" boards. The deck boards are 1" thick and vary in width from 6¹/₄" to 7³/₄". Newer rafters, not rough

sawn, extend from the header to frame the rest of the bedroom addition. They measure 1³/₄" by 3³/₄" and are spaced 24" on center. The ceiling height varies with the slope of the rafters; in the southwest corner it measures 8'-4", in the northwest corner it measures 7'-4", and in the southeast corner it measures 6'-8".

Finishes

The walls, ceiling rafters and deck boards, and doors are painted an off-white color. The floorboards and single baseboard are painted a dark grey color over top of a previous light grey coat of paint.

Electrical Systems

Cloth-wrapped wiring, which is fed from Room 102, is exposed on the ceiling and connects to a 4¹/₂" ceramic lamp holder that is mounted to the underside of a roof rafter. There is no indication of earlier knob and tube wiring in this room.

There are two surface-mounted duplex outlets, fed from below, on the north and south walls. A surface-mounted light switch is on the west wall adjacent to the door jamb. The outlets and switch have brown molded plastic cover plates.

Room 104 – Living Room Extension

This space began as a porch at the north elevation of the main cabin block. When later enclosed to increase interior living space the siding of the original north wall of the main block was relocated to the north end of the porch. The porch flooring remains exposed on the exterior north elevation below the board-and-batten siding (Fig. 74). This room is open to the Living Room (Room 102) to



Figure 73. Northwest oblique of the Living Room Extension (Room 104).



Figure 74. Early porch flooring extends beyond north wall of Room 104.



Figure 75. Room 104 looking east.

the south. The chimney in the southwest corner of the room sits on a wood frame cabinet base. Rectilinear in plan, this room measures about 13'-4" by 8'-2".

Flooring

The tongue-and-groove wood floor boards measure from 3¼" to 3½" in width and are laid north-south. There is a 1½" seam board in the floor where the north wall has been removed; the flooring is not continuous from Room 102. The floor is slumping in all directions towards the chimney. At the base of the chimney, straddling both Room 102 and Room 104, there is discoloration in the flooring where a stove once sat.

Baseboards

There are no baseboards in this room. The east wall, a board wall, does, however, have a lock board at the base. The lock board measures ¾" by 2½" and is used as a support into which the vertical wall boards are nailed.

Walls

All of the walls of this room are the exposed vertical boards that form the structure; there is no

finish material. The east wall is the same board wall shared by Room 103. There is a horizontal board on the east wall at mid-height that measures 1½" by 3½". The north and west walls have tongue-and-groove boards that measure ⅞" by 3½". There is no wall at the south end of the room; it is open to Room 102.

Doorways

There are two doorways in this room. The one at the east end connects to the Northeast Bedroom (Room 103) and its door is described in the above section. The west doorway, which connects to the Kitchen (Room 105), is missing its door. The opening measures 2'-6" wide by 6'-5" tall. There are scars on south jamb there are scars for two 3" butt hinges. On the opposite side, the north jamb, there is a scar for one 2¾" hinge. There is a threshold that measures ¾" by 3½" with a ¼" bevel on both sides. The casing on the east side of the doorway is made of plank boards that measure ⅞" by 3¾" and is lintel cut with 1" ears. The casing on the Kitchen (Room 105) side is also made of plank boards. The casing at the jambs measure ¾" by ¾" and the lintel casing measures ¾" by 4"; it is lintel cut with 1" ears.

The cabinet in the southwest corner of the room has a board-and-batten door that measures 1'-5½" wide by 4'-10" tall. The tongue-and-groove boards



Figure 76. Chimney supported by built-in wooden cabinet in the southwest corner of Room 104.

measure $\frac{7}{8}$ " by $3\frac{1}{2}$ " and the four battens measure $\frac{3}{4}$ " by $2\frac{1}{2}$ " with a $\frac{1}{8}$ " bevel. It has two 2" tall by $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide three-knuckle steel hinges, a 3" brass handle, and a hand-carved wood latch. There are scar marks for a previous latch that measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ " by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Windows

There is one large window opening on the north wall with four fixed Type A six-light sash windows. They windows are early, but reused, and have all been recently repaired. The casing at the jambs is made of plank boards; they measure $\frac{7}{8}$ " by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ". The plank board casing at the lintel measures $\frac{7}{8}$ " by 4" and is lintel cut. The ear at the east side measures 1" and the ear at the west side extends all the way to the west wall. The stool measures $\frac{7}{8}$ " by 4" and has a $\frac{3}{4}$ " cove piece below.

Crown Molding

There is no crown molding in this room.

Ceiling

The gypsum board ceiling slopes from 8'-0" at the south end to 6'-10" at the north end. In the southwest corner, above the chimney, there is a 2'-0" by 2'-4" piece of sheet aluminum, a flame shield, attached to the ceiling.

Finishes

The walls, ceiling, door, and trim are painted an off-white color. The floorboards are painted a light grey.

Electrical Systems

There is no light fixture in this room.

There is a surface-mounted duplex outlet, fed from below, on the north wall. It has a molded plastic cover that has been painted off-white.

Other Features

The chimney in the southwest corner of the room is supported by a built-in wooden cabinet with shelving (Fig. 76). The chimney bricks are pressed (machine made) and are red in color. They have been painted off-white and are missing mortar. The chimney is in poor condition, with shear cracks in the east elevation. The wood cabinet on which the brick chimney sits is collapsing and the chimney itself appears to be near collapse. A 6" diameter clay flue in the east face of the chimney is broken.

There is a piece of sheet aluminum attached to the east face of the chimney below the flue; that serves as a flame shield.

The cabinet that supports the chimney measures 1'-10" wide by 1'-10" deep and is 5'-2" tall. It has four shelves that are made of tongue-and-groove boards; the boards measure $\frac{7}{8}$ " by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Room 105 – Kitchen

The room that is now the Kitchen is not original to the cabin and has been reconfigured more than once. The east portion was likely the west end of the early porch that was extended and enclosed as Room 104. A portion of the original board-and-batten siding of the main block is visible in the southeast corner of the room, and early roof framing is exposed on the ceiling. The room, which is rectangular with a nook extension at the west end, measures about 12'-6" at its deepest point by 8'-10".



Figure 77. Southwest oblique of the Kitchen (Room 105).



Figure 78. Northwest oblique of Room 105.

Flooring

The flooring in the Kitchen is sheet vinyl with a faux wood block pattern. Below the vinyl, at the east end of the room, there are wood floor boards that match those of the adjacent Living Room Extension (Room 104). West of the board-and-batten wall of the main block the floor boards change; they measure 6" wide and are circular sawn.

Baseboards

There are baseboards on the south portion of the east wall and the east portion of the south wall. They are plank boards that measure $\frac{7}{8}$ " by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Walls

The east wall is the same board wall that is shared with Room 104; it has tongue-and-groove boards that measure $\frac{7}{8}$ " by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ". The west elevation of the chimney is exposed in the southeast corner. The flue on this west face of the chimney has been patched.



Figure 79. Northeast oblique of Room 105.



Figure 80. Southeast oblique of Room 105.

The original wall boards of the cabin's main block are exposed on the south wall, east of the doorway. The vertical boards are sash sawn and are $11\frac{3}{4}$ " wide. The remainder of the south wall has been added using various boards and battens; the boards measure from 8" to 10" wide and the battens measure $\frac{3}{4}$ " by $1\frac{3}{4}$ ". There is a horizontal seam in the wall where the boards and battens do not align from top to bottom. There are two shelves on the south wall, west of the doorway, which probably date to the 1960s. The upper shelf is 1'-0" deep, $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick, and 4'-6" long and is supported by two wood brackets that are 1'-3" tall and $10\frac{1}{2}$ " wide. The lower shelf is 6" deep, $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick, and 4'-5" long, also supported by two wood brackets; the brackets are 4" tall and $4\frac{1}{2}$ " deep.

There is a nook in the southwest corner of the room that extends west beyond the rectangular shape of the room. The wall is finished in a combination of fiberboard and plywood. The north wall is finished in $\frac{1}{2}$ " fiberboard, with portions of $\frac{1}{4}$ " fiberboard. There is a wooden shelf above the window on the north wall. It is 7" deep by $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick and 5'-0" long.

Doorways

There are three doorways in this room, but only one door at the west wall. The five-panel door measures 2'-7" wide by 6'-6" tall. The door hardware includes two 3" by 3" three-knuckle steel hinges, a rim lock that measures 4" tall by $3\frac{1}{4}$ " wide, both $2\frac{1}{4}$ " crimped steel knobs, a 3" wire hook and eye, a 4" barrel bolt, and a modern 18" chrome towel bar. The door is missing its key escutcheon. There is no casing on the door, the frame is exposed. The threshold measures $\frac{3}{4}$ " by 4".

The east doorway connects to the Living Room Extension (Room 104) and is described in that section above.

The south doorway connects to the Kitchen Hallway (Room 109b). It measures 2'-4" wide by 6'-4" tall. The casing on the Kitchen side of the doorway is made of plank boards. At the side jambs the casing measures $\frac{3}{4}$ " by $3\frac{3}{4}$ " and at the lintel it measures $\frac{3}{4}$ " by $4\frac{7}{8}$ "; it is lintel cut with 2" ears. There is no casing on the south side of the doorway, the framing is exposed. The threshold at this doorway is modern, twentieth century and it measures $\frac{3}{4}$ " by $2\frac{1}{2}$ " with a $\frac{1}{2}$ " bevel.

Windows

There are two Type A six-light window sash side-by-side on the north elevation. The sash were made to be installed in double-hung windows but have been set on their sides to slide horizontally. The window frame is made up of the sliding track pieces that measure $\frac{1}{2}$ " by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ".

The west wall nook has a Type A six-light sash window that is hinged on the north side jamb; the two hinges measure 2" by 2" and there is a scar for a missing latch. The window has been recently repaired. It has no casing, the framing is exposed.

Crown Molding

There is no crown molding in this space.

Ceiling

The roof rafters and decking are exposed on the inside of this room. Similar to the Northeast Bedroom (Room 103), there was once a porch that wrapped the northwest corner of the cabin; the corner framing is still visible. The rafters are circular sawn and measure $1\frac{1}{4}$ " by $3\frac{3}{4}$ "; they are spaced 32" on center. There is a double header at the north and west walls. The deck boards are also rough sawn and are a combination of tongue-and-groove and plank boards. They vary in width from $3\frac{3}{4}$ " to 13". There are several areas of repair where



Figure 81. Exposed roof rafters and various areas of ceiling repair in Room 105.

new, unfinished wood boards have been added below the deck boards and sistered onto the roof rafters.

Finishes

The walls, ceiling rafters and decking, door, and trim are painted an off-white color.

Electrical Systems

Cloth-wrapped wiring connects to a $4\frac{1}{2}$ " ceramic lamp holder; the lamp holder was mounted to the underside of a roof rafter but has become detached and is now supported by the wiring. There is a 2' fluorescent light fixture mounted to the rafters above the west nook. There are two holes for early knob and tube wiring over the south wall doorway and two tubes in the west wall extending to the Enclosed Porch (Room 106).

On the north wall, east of the sink, there is a surface-mounted duplex outlet with a brown molded plastic cover plate. Higher up on the north wall, west of the sink, there is a surface-mounted three-prong outlet with a fuse above (*Fig. 82*). It has vinyl-wrapped wire.

On the south wall there is a surface-mounted duplex outlet with a brown molded plastic cover plate that dates to the 1940s or 50s; the



Figure 82. A three-prong outlet with fuse on north wall of Room 105.



Figure 83. Fuse box on the south wall of Room 105.

manufacturer's name is Leviton. It has black vinyl-wrapped non-metallic sheathed cable that is labeled Type NM 600V. East of the doorway on the south wall is a three-prong outlet that is 20 amps/ 250 volts, manufactured by PNS. It has a metal box. West of the doorway on the south wall is another three-prong outlet that is 50 amps/ 250 volts, manufactured by Knox. It has a plastic box. There is a 30 amp/ 125-250 volt fuse box, manufactured by Wadsworth, located higher up on the south wall east of the doorway (*Fig. 83*).

Surface-mounted light switches with brown molded plastic cover plates are located on the east and south walls. The switch on the south wall connects to the light in the Kitchen Hallway (Room 109b).

Other Features

The base cabinets and wall shelving unit of the Kitchen are typical of the 1960s; when they were actually installed is unclear. At the west end of the room is an L-shaped cabinet with laminate countertop and backsplash that measures 4'-1" by 4'-3" and is 24" deep. It is likely that a refrigerator or washing machine sat next to the cabinet against the south wall. The north wall has a cabinet with laminate countertop and backsplash that is 7'-10" long and 24" deep with a double-basin stainless sink. The open shelving unit on the north wall measures 2'-9" wide by 3'-8" tall by 1'-0" deep.

Room 106 – Enclosed Porch

The screened porch on the west elevation was likely added after the north porch was enclosed for the Living Room Extension (Room 104) and Kitchen (Room 105). The porch measures about 9'-9" by 14'-5".



Figure 84. Enclosed porch (Room 106) looking east toward the Kitchen (Room 105).



Figure 85. Northeast oblique of Room 106.

Flooring

The finished flooring of this space is sheet vinyl with a faux mosaic tile pattern on the diagonal in gold, tan, and green colors. Below the sheet vinyl is $\frac{3}{8}$ " plywood over top of $\frac{3}{4}$ " plank board decking.

Baseboards

There are no baseboards in this space.

Walls

The east wall is finished in random-width board-and-batten siding; the boards vary in size from 6½" to 12" and the battens measure $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick by 2" to 2½" wide. The east end of the north wall is finished in a combination of $\frac{1}{4}$ " and $\frac{1}{2}$ " plywood. The south wall, west wall, and west end of the north wall are made up of partial-height board walls mounted to the outside of framing studs; the boards measure $\frac{7}{8}$ " by 11½". The stud framing and horizontal rails measure 1¾" by 3¾"; the screening is attached to the framing above rail height.



Figure 86. Southwest oblique of Room 106.

Doorways

The north board-and-batten door and screen door which lead to the side porch are both described in the section *Exterior Doors*.

The east door that connects to the Kitchen (Room 105) is described in the above section.

Windows

The Type A six-light casement window that lights the Kitchen (Room 105) is described in the above section.

The Type A six-light window sash on the east wall lights the Half-Bathroom (Room 107). The window panes have been painted to obscure the view into the bathroom.

Crown Molding

There is no crown molding in this space.

Ceiling

The roof framing is exposed on the underside of the Enclosed Porch. The roof rafters measure 1¾" by 3¾" and are spaced 24" on center. The deck boards measure 7/8" by 7½". At the eaves of the house along the east wall, the deck boards are older and measure from 8½" to 12". The far north section of deck boards are a mix of all different sizes, 5½", 6½", 7", 10½". The roof slopes, therefore the finish floor to underside of rafter dimension varies from 7'-0" at the east wall to 5'-10" at the west wall. There are areas of roof repair where new, unfinished wood boards have been added below the deck boards and sistered onto the roof rafters.



Figure 87. Light switch with mid-twentieth century brown plastic plate on the east wall of Room 106.

Finishes

The walls, ceiling rafters, and deck boards are painted an off-white color.

Electrical Systems

A 4½" ceramic lamp holder is mounted to the underside of a roof rafter and is fed with cloth-wrapped wire. There are two tubes from early knob and tube wiring in the east wall above the window to the Kitchen.

There is a surface-mounted duplex outlet on the east wall that has a brown plastic cover plate with ribbing. A surface-mounted light switch on the east wall has a brown plastic Bakelite plate, and a switch on the north wall has a plastic cover plate that has been painted off-white.

Plumbing

There is a 4" cast iron waste pipe next to the east wall that runs from the roof through the floor.

Room 107 – Half-Bathroom

The Half-Bathroom was likely part of an early cabin modification that added a north-south bar of service spaces off the west side of the main block. Rectilinear in plan, this room measures about 6'-4" by 5'-11".

Flooring

The finish flooring of this room is sheet vinyl with a cream and pale yellow abstract pattern. The sheet vinyl is installed over plywood.

Baseboards

The baseboards are made of plank boards that measure $\frac{3}{4}$ " by 4".

Walls

The walls are finished in vertical boards that measure $\frac{7}{8}$ " by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ". Under the window and in the northwest corner of the room the walls are finished in $3\frac{1}{4}$ " beaded board. There is a piece of 1" quarter round in the southwest corner of the room. There is a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " by $3\frac{1}{2}$ " plank board mounted horizontally at mid-height on the south wall. Another $1\frac{1}{2}$ " by $3\frac{1}{2}$ " plank board runs horizontally on the east wall at door-head height.

Doorways

The entry doorway on the east wall has a board-and-batten door that measures $2'-5\frac{1}{2}$ " wide by $6'-4"$ tall. The tongue-and-groove boards measure $\frac{3}{4}$ " by $3\frac{1}{4}$ " with a $\frac{1}{4}$ " edge bead, as do the two battens. The Z-brace measures $\frac{3}{4}$ " by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ". The door hardware includes two 8" steel barn hinges, a 4" tall by $3\frac{1}{4}$ " wide steel rim lock, a key escutcheon,

$2\frac{1}{4}$ " crimped steel knobs and escutcheon plates, a 6" barrel bolt with scalloped edge, and two wire hangers. There is no casing on the interior of the door, the framing is exposed. The casing on the Kitchen Hallway (Room 109b) side of the door is made of plank boards that measure $\frac{3}{4}$ " by $3\frac{3}{8}$ "; they are lintel cut with ears. The threshold is a modern, twentieth century board that measures $\frac{3}{4}$ " by $2\frac{1}{2}$ " with a $\frac{1}{2}$ " bevel.

Windows

There is a Type A six-light window sash in the west wall that slides horizontally in a configured wood track of various trim pieces. The window has a 2" hook but no casing.

Crown Molding

The crown molding is made up of 1" quarter round trim pieces.

Ceiling

The ceiling slopes down toward the west wall and is finished in $3\frac{1}{2}$ " plank boards that run north-south. The ceiling height at the east end of the room is 7'-7" above finished floor and at the west end is 7'-0" above finished floor.



Figure 88. Northwest oblique of the Half-Bathroom (Room 107).



Figure 89. Southwest oblique of Room 107.



Figure 90. Northeast oblique of Room 107.

Finishes

The walls, ceiling, door, and trim are painted an off-white color.

Electrical Systems

There is a 4½” ceramic lamp holder surface-mounted to the ceiling; it is fed with cloth-wrapped wiring. One vinyl-wrapped wire connects to the Kitchen Hallway (Room 109b).

There is a duplex outlet surface-mounted next to the sink. It has a brown molded plastic cover plate. A light switch is surface-mounted on the east wall south of the door jamb. It has a brown molded plastic cover plate that is ribbed. Mounted over the toilet is a small galvanized box with a single fuse. The fuse box connects to the electric heater described below.

HVAC System

An electric heater with ceramic filament is mounted over the toilet on the north wall. The heater measures 6” tall by 10” wide and is manufactured by Markel.

Plumbing

The 1950s sink mounted to the north wall has an oval basin; it measures 1’-4” deep by 1’-6” wide.



Figure 91. Corner shelves in Room 107.

It has two chrome-plated faucets and a shell soap holder. The supply lines to the sink are galvanized pipe and the waste pipe is chrome-plated. The c. 1950 iron and porcelain-plated toilet is made by Ronco. The supply line is PVC and the waste pipe is chrome with a cut-off valve. There is a waste pipe and two EMP supply lines in the southwest corner of the room where a fixture has been removed.

Other Features

There are several wooden features in this room. On the north wall there is a wooden shelf mounted 4’-6” above the finished floor. It measures 4” deep by ¾” thick and is 4’-10” long. There are two corner shelves in the southeast corner of the room that are made of ⅞” by 3½” plank boards. The sides of the shelves measure 2’-1½” by 2’-1½”. There is a towel holder on the south wall that is made of a ½” diameter wooden dowel that is 3’-0” long. It is supported on the west side by a 2” by 2” by ¾” wooden block and on the east side by a ¾” by 7½” wooden bracket.

There is a ½” diameter glass towel holder on the west wall that is 1’-6” long; it is supported by two metal brackets. There is a 1950s-era chrome-plated toothbrush holder on the north wall and a chrome-plated toilet paper holder on the west wall. A wall-mounted medicine cabinet, manufactured by Miami-Carey, is on the north wall. It is molded plastic and measures 1’-6” tall by 1’-2” wide.

Room 108 – Bathroom

This room was likely enclosed early, at the same time as the Half-Bathroom (Room 107). It has recently been updated with the addition of a modern molded plastic shower unit. Rectilinear in plan, the room measures about 6’-4” by 6’-0”.



Figure 92. Northeast oblique of the Bathroom (Room 108).



Figure 94. Board-and-batten door of Room 108.



Figure 93. Northwest oblique of Room 108.

Flooring

The finish flooring of this room is sheet vinyl with a cream and pale yellow abstract pattern. The sheet vinyl is installed over plywood.

Baseboards

There are plank board baseboards on the north and west walls. The board at the north wall measures $\frac{3}{4}$ " by $3\frac{1}{2}$ " and the board at the west wall measures $\frac{1}{2}$ " by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Walls

All of the walls of this room are finished differently. The north wall is finished in $3\frac{1}{2}$ " tongue-and-

groove vertical boards. The east wall has been filled in with a modern molded plastic shower unit; it has $\frac{3}{8}$ " plywood above. The south wall is made of $7\frac{1}{4}$ " vertical boards. The lower portion of the west wall, below the window, is finished in plywood, the middle portion is finished in $\frac{1}{4}$ " fiberboard, and the upper portion, above the window, is the exposed back of the exterior siding boards.

Doorways

The entry door on the south wall is a board-and-batten door that measures 2'-6" wide by 6'-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " tall. The tongue-and-groove boards are $3\frac{1}{2}$ " wide. The three battens are made up of $\frac{3}{4}$ " by 4" plank boards and the two Z-braces are made up of $\frac{3}{4}$ " by $2\frac{3}{4}$ " plank boards (Fig. 94). The door hardware includes two 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " three-knuckle steel butt hinges, a $3\frac{1}{4}$ " wide by 4" tall rim lock with keep, a modern 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " hook and eye, and a key escutcheon and base plate with missing knob. The interior casing fits flush with the wall boards. The west jamb casing measures $\frac{7}{8}$ " by $3\frac{5}{8}$ " and the east jamb casing measures $\frac{7}{8}$ " by $1\frac{3}{4}$ ". The lintel fits between the jambs and measures $\frac{7}{8}$ " by $\frac{3}{4}$ ". There is no casing on the Back Hallway (Room 110) side of the door; the framing is exposed. The threshold is a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide aluminum reducer.



Figure 95. Exposed roof rafters and decking with various repairs in Room 108.

Windows

The window on the west wall is a Type A six-light sash that has been set vertically. It has no casing, but has been set in horizontal tracks that measure ½” by 2”.

Crown Molding

There is no crown molding in this room.

Ceiling

The ceiling is partially finished in ¾” plywood that has been largely cut away to make repairs. The plywood is 6’-10” above the finished floor. The roof rafters and decking that are exposed are in poor condition. Newer, unfinished wood boards have been added below the decking and sistered onto the roof rafters, but even the newer boards show a great deal of water damage.

Finishes

The walls, plywood ceiling, door, and trim are painted a pale yellow color.

Electrical Systems

There is a 4½” ceramic lamp holder that has fallen off of the ceiling. It is hanging down from the ceiling by plastic-wrapped nonmetallic sheathed cable that is Type NM, manufactured by Cirtex. There is a duplex outlet surface-mounted on the north wall and a light switch surface-mounted on the south wall. Both have cloth-wrapped wire and brown molded plastic cover plates. An additional switch is surface-mounted on the north wall next to the electric heater described below. It has an ivory molded plastic cover plate and vinyl-coated wiring.



Figure 96. Modern molded plastic shower unit of Room 108.

HVAC System

An electric heater with ceramic filament is mounted on the north wall. The heater measures 6” tall by 10” wide and is manufactured by Markel.

Plumbing

There is a 1950s porcelain over cast iron sink mounted on the north wall; it measures 1’-4” deep by 1’-6” wide. It has two cross-handle nickel-plated faucets. The supply lines for the sink are copper and the chrome trap drains into a PVC waste pipe. A ceramic toilet sits next to the sink; there is no date stamp on the inside of the lid.

There is a modern molded plastic shower unit at the east wall. New “Perma Wood” framing members from Davis Brothers Lumber in Seneca, South Carolina was used for the tub and surround installation.

Other Features

There is a ¾” plywood shelf mounted high up on the north wall. It is 7” deep and 2’-7” wide. The north wall also has a chrome toothbrush holder and a metal medicine cabinet with mirror; the medicine cabinet measures 17½” tall by 11” wide by 3½” deep. There are two 18” chrome towel holders and a chrome toilet paper holder on the west wall.

Room 109a – Hallway

This space probably began as a back porch of the main block. The doorway between this room and the Living Room (Room 102) of the main block is original. This space was enclosed as a hall when the Half-Bathroom (Room 107) and Bathroom (Room 108) were added. This hall and the Kitchen Hall



Figure 97. Hallway (Room 109a) looking south.

(Room 109b) were originally one space but are now separated by a wall with doorway. This room measures about 3'-3" wide by 11'-6" long.

Flooring

The tongue-and-groove wood floor boards measure from 3¼" to 3½" in width and are laid east-west.

Baseboards

There are no baseboards in this space.

Walls

The east wall of this space is finished in the original sash-sawn board and battens of the main block, though only one batten remains. The south and west walls are board-and-batten walls of a different era; they are a mix of sash-sawn and circular-sawn lumber. The boards are ⅞" thick and vary in width from 6½" to 12". The battens are ½" to ⅝" thick by 1⅝" wide. The north end of the west wall is finished in 3½" vertical boards. The north wall was added after the west wall was constructed. It is made up of ⅞" thick by 7" wide tongue-and-groove vertical boards.

There are seams in the west wall where it was cut open to allow for the installation of the molded



Figure 98. West wall of Room 109a with seams for an opening to allow for installation of the tub in Room 108.

plastic shower unit (*Fig. 98*). The filled-in opening measures 2'-10" wide by 6'-7" tall.

Doorways

There are five doorways in this space, but only two have doors. The doorway at the north end of the room connects to the Kitchen Hallway (Room 109b); the door is missing. The opening measures 2'-6" wide by 6'-6" tall. There are scars for three 4" hinges and a scar for a 4" tall keeper. There are currently two 2½" tall hinges. The framing is exposed on the south side of the door and on the north side the casing is part of the board wall. The threshold is wood, measuring 1¼" by ⅝" with a ⅛" bevel.

The doorway at the north end of the east wall is the unmodified rear entrance doorway to the original cabin and provides access to the Living Room (Room 102). The doorway is described in that section above.

The doorway at the south end of the east wall has a board-and-batten door that provides access to the Southeast Bedroom (Room 101b). The door is described in that section above.



Figure 99. Room 109a looking north.

The doorway at the south wall has a board-and-batten door that measures 2'-0" wide by 6'-5½" tall. It is made of two sash-sawn plank boards that measure 1" thick by 12" wide. The two battens measure 3¼" by ¾" with a 1¼" bevel. The Z-brace is circular sawn and measures ¾" by 1½". There are ghost marks for two original 8" barn hinges and a rim lock that measured 3¼" wide by 3¾" tall. The existing door hardware includes two 3" by 3" five-knuckle steel butt hinges, a rim lock that measures 3¼" wide by 3¾" tall with a keeper, and both original 2¼" diameter steel-plate crimped knobs. There is a ⅛" thick sheet of fiberboard nailed to the north side of the door. The casing on the north side of the door is circular sawn; the jamb casing measures ¾" by 1⅞" and the lintel casing measures ¾" by 2½". It is lintel cut with 4½" ears. The casing on the Middle Bedroom (Room 112) side of the door measures ¾" by 4½" and is lintel cut with no ears.

There is an opening at the south end of the west wall that provides access to the Back Hallway (Room 110). The opening is not cased. It measures 2'-7½" wide by 6'-4½" tall.

Windows

There are no windows in this space.

Crown Molding

There is no crown molding in this space.

Ceiling

The roof rafters and decking are exposed in this room; the Hallway rafters are set next to the main block roof rafters that extend beyond the east wall. There are nail holes in the ends of the roof rafters of the main block for a fascia board. The rafters measure 2" by 4" and are spaced 26" on center. The deck boards measure ⅞" by 12". At the east wall the ceiling height from finished floor to decking is 8'-6" and at the west wall it is 8'-0".

Finishes

The walls, ceiling rafters and decking, doors, and trim are painted an off-white color. The floorboards are painted a light grey color.

Electrical Systems

Cloth-wrapped wiring is exposed on the ceiling and connects to a 4½" ceramic lamp holder that is surface-mounted to the underside of a roof rafter. There is vinyl-wrapped wiring that leads into the Living Room (Room 102).

Room 109b – Kitchen Hallway

This room along with the Hallway (Room 109a) probably began as a porch. The south wall was constructed after the west wall. Rectangular in plan, this room measures about 3'-3" wide by 4'-6" long.

Flooring

The finish flooring of this room is sheet vinyl with a cream and pale yellow abstract pattern, the same used in the Half-Bathroom (Room 107). The sheet vinyl is installed over plywood.

Baseboards

There are plank baseboards on the north, east, and west walls that measure ⅞" by 3½". On the east wall the battens have been cut off to allow for the installation of the baseboard.

Walls

The east wall of this space is finished in the original sash-sawn board and battens of the main block.



Figure 100. The Kitchen Hallway (Room 109b) looking south.

The boards measure $\frac{7}{8}$ " by 12" and the battens measure $\frac{3}{4}$ " by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". The west wall is made up of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " tongue-and-groove vertical boards. The south wall was added after the west wall was constructed; it is made up of $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick by 7" wide tongue-and-groove vertical boards. The north wall has exposed framing and the back of the board wall of the Kitchen (Room 105) is visible.

Doorways

The north doorway to the Kitchen (Room 105) is missing its door. This doorway is described in the section *Room 105 – Kitchen* above.

The south doorway connects to the Hallway (Room 109a) and is described in that section above.

The west doorway has a board-and-batten door to the Half-Bathroom (Room 107) and is described in that section above.

Windows

There are no windows in this space.

Crown Molding

There is no crown molding in this space.



Figure 101. Floor of Room 109b.

Ceiling

The roof rafters and decking are exposed in this room; the Hallway rafters are set next to the main block roof rafters that extend beyond the east wall. There are nail holes in the ends of the roof rafters of the main block for a fascia board. The rafters measure 2" by 4" and are spaced 26" on center. The deck boards measure $\frac{7}{8}$ " by 12". At the east wall the ceiling height from finished floor to decking is 8'-6" and at the west wall it is 8'-0".

Finishes

The walls, ceiling rafters and decking, door, and trim are painted an off-white color.

Electrical Systems

Cloth-wrapped wiring is exposed on the ceiling and connects to a 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " ceramic lamp holder that is surface-mounted to the underside of a roof rafter. Above the west doorway there is a surface-mounted duplex outlet with a 4" diameter metal cover; it is fed with vinyl-wrapped wire.

Room 110 – Back Hallway

This space was constructed simultaneously with the Bathroom (Room 108) to provide access from

the Hallway (Room 109a). It also provides access to the later Southwest Addition (Room 111). This space measures about 6'-4" by 4'-1".

Flooring

The tongue-and-groove wood floor boards measure from 3¼" to 3½" in width and are laid east-west. The floor is continuous from the Hallway (Room 109a).

Baseboards

There are no baseboards in this space.

Walls

The east wall is the back of the board wall of the Hallway (Room 109a). The south wall is also a board wall; the boards are circular sawn and measure from 11½" to 12½" in width. The west wall, north of the doorway, is finished in plank boards that measure ⅞" by 6½". South of the doorway, the west wall is finished in plywood. The north wall has exposed framing and the back of the vertical boards of the Bathroom (Room 108). There are two horizontal framing boards, one at mid-height and one at floor level; they measure 1⅝" by 3⅝". On the east end of the north wall near floor level there is access to the pipes of the bathtub on the opposite side of the wall.



Figure 102. Back Hallway (Room 110) looking east toward the Hallway (Room 109a).



Figure 103. Room 110 looking west toward the Southwest Addition (Room 111).

Doorways

The east doorway connects to the Hallway (Room 109a) and is described in that section above.

The north door provides access to the Bathroom (Room 108) and is described in that section above.

The west door provides access to the Southwest Addition (Room 111). The two-panel door measures 2'-6" wide by 6'-6" tall. The door hardware includes two 3½" by 3½" five-knuckle steel butt hinges, a mortise lock, a brass-plated bevel-edged knob plate that measures 2¼" by 7", and two original 2¼" diameter crimped metal knobs. The casing on the Southwest Addition (Room 111) side of the door is made up of plank boards that measure ¾" by 4½"; they are lintel cut with no ears. On the east side of the door the wall boards form the casing. The threshold at this doorway measures ¾" by 3¾".

Windows

There are no windows in this space.

Crown Molding

There is no crown molding in this space.

Ceiling

The roof rafters and decking are exposed in this space. The rafters, which extend from the Hallway (Room 109a), are rough sawn and measure 2" by 4" and are spaced 26" on center. The deck boards measure $\frac{7}{8}$ " by 12". At the west wall the ceiling height from finished floor to decking is 7'-5".

Finishes

The walls, ceiling rafters and decking, doors, and shelving are painted an off-white color. The floorboards are painted a light grey color.

Electrical Systems

Cloth-wrapped wiring is exposed on the ceiling and connects to a 4½" ceramic lamp holder that is surface-mounted to the underside of a roof rafter. Above the north doorway there is a surface-mounted duplex outlet with a 4" diameter metal cover; it is fed with vinyl-wrapped wire.

Other Features

There is shelving that runs the length of the south wall. The four shelves are 1'-2" deep and $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick; the top shelf is 6'-8" above the finished floor.

Room 111 – Southwest Addition

This space is the last major addition to the cabin probably dating to the 1970s. It serves as the master bedroom. There is an exterior entrance from the south side of the cabin as well as an interior entrance from the Back Hallway (Room 110). The room is rectangular in plan with two closets on the west wall. It measures about 13'-8" by 17'-10".



Figure 104. Northwest oblique of the Southwest Addition (Room 111).



Figure 105. Southeast oblique of Room 111.

Flooring

The pine floor boards measure 3¼" in width and they run east-west. The floor slopes down in the corners of the room.

Baseboards

The plank baseboards measure $\frac{7}{8}$ " by 5" and have a 1" shoe molding.

Walls

The walls are finished in gypsum board. There are wooden trim strips set vertically on the gypsum walls that measure ½" by 1½".

Doorways

The exterior door to the Southwest Addition is a six-horizontal-panel door at the south end of the east wall; it is described in the *Exterior Features* section above.

The interior door is at the north end of the east wall. It is described in the *Room 110 – Back Hallway* section above.

There are two matching plywood closet doors. They measure 2'-0" wide by 6'-4½" tall. The hardware of each door includes two 3" by 3" brass-plated five-knuckle hinges and a 1¼" diameter glass pull that is ten-sided. The door casing is made up of $\frac{3}{4}$ " by 2¼" plank boards that are lintel cut.

Windows

There are two nine-over-nine-light double-hung sash windows ganged together on the west wall, though the northern two sash are missing. The window casing is made up of $\frac{7}{8}$ " by 4½" plank



Figure 106. North closet of Room 111.



Figure 107. Northeast oblique of Room 111.

boards that are lintel cut with no ears. The stool measures 1" by 2³/₄" and the center mullion is 7" wide.

The south elevation window matches those on the west elevation. The nine-over-night-light double-hung sash has recently been repaired. The window casing is made up of 7/8" by 4⁵/₈" plank boards that are lintel cut with no ears. The stool measures 1" by 2³/₄".

There is a six-over-six-light double-hung sash window on the north elevation. Its casing matches that of the other windows: 7/8" by 4⁵/₈" plank boards



Figure 108. Chrome-plated light fixture of Room 111.

that are lintel cut with no ears. The stool measures 1" by 2³/₄" and there is an apron that measures 7/8" by 4⁵/₈".

Crown Molding

The crown molding is made up of 1" quarter round trim pieces.

Ceiling

The ceiling is 7'-8" above finished floor and is finished in gypsum board and wooden trim strips that measure 1/2" by 1 1/2".

Finishes

The walls, ceiling, interior entry and closet doors, and trim are painted white. The exterior door and casing are painted an off-white color on the inside and dark green on the exterior. The pine flooring is varnished.

Electrical Systems

There is a chrome-based light fixture mounted centrally on the ceiling. Its wiring is not exposed. There are six flush-mounted duplex outlets in the room above the baseboards; there are two on the east and west walls and one on the north and south walls. All have white plastic cover plates. On the west wall is a 250 volt/ 20 amp three-pronged outlet and on the east wall is a four-pronged telephone jack.

Other Features

There are two closets on the west end of Southwest Addition; they flank the ganged windows on the west elevation. They are approximately 1'-8" deep and 5'-6" wide. The side walls of the closets are angled as they return toward the ganged windows,

forming what feels like a central bay window. Each closet has two shelves along the diagonal wall that are 1'-7½" deep, a ¾" diameter steel pipe clothing bar set 5'-1" above the finished floor, and a 12" deep top shelf that is set 5'-6" above the finished floor (Fig. 106).

Room 112 – Middle Bedroom

This small bedroom was added at the same time as the Bathroom (Room 108), Hallway (Room 109a), and Back Hallway (Room 110). It measures about 9'-8" by 8'-10".

Flooring

The tongue-and-groove wood floor boards measure from 3¼" to 3½" in width and are laid east-west. The flooring is continuous from the Hallway (Room 109a).

Baseboards

There are no baseboards in this room. The north wall does, however, have a lock board at the base. The board measures 7/8" by 2½" and is used as a support into which the wall boards are nailed.

Walls

The walls are finished in gypsum board.

Doorways

The north doorway has a board-and-batten door that provides access from the Hallway (Room 109a). The door is described in that section above.

Windows

There are two six-light sash windows set side by side on the south elevation; both have been



Figure 109. Southwest oblique of the Middle Bedroom (Room 112).



Figure 110. Northeast oblique of Room 112.

recently repaired. Each window has two face-mounted hinges that measure 1¾" wide by 2½" tall, a wooden latch, and a 1½" hook and eye. The casing frames a box around both windows; the plank boards measure ¼" by 1½".

Crown Molding

There is no crown molding in this room.

Ceiling

The ceiling is finished in 3/8" gypsum board that has been installed over ¼" plywood. The ceiling is in poor condition and the roof rafters are exposed in the southwest corner of the room. The rafters and



Figure 111. Board-and-batten door and light switch on the north wall of Room 112.



Figure 112. Exposed roof rafters and decking in the ceiling of Room 112.

decking are modern; the rafters measure 1½” by 3½” and the decking is made of 5¼” tongue-and-groove boards.

Finishes

The walls, ceiling, door, and trim are painted white. The floorboards are painted a light grey.

Electrical Systems

There is a 4½” ceramic lamp holder surface-mounted to the ceiling; it is fed with cloth-wrapped wiring. It appears to have been reinstalled over the newer ceiling material.

There is a surface-mounted duplex outlet, fed from below, on the east wall. A surface-mounted light switch is west of the door on the north wall. The outlet and switch have brown molded plastic cover plates. There is a flush-mounted duplex outlet on the west wall with a molded plastic cover plate that has been painted.

Character Defining Features

Important character defining features include:

- The adjacency of the cabin to the other summer houses within the Appalachian Club Complex.

- The shared stone retaining walls on Daisy Town Road and the similar stone walkways and patios.
- The densely wooded site at the top of the ridge.
- The open front porch.
- The metal-covered gabled roof over the main house structure with various shed additions scabbed onto the north and west sides.
- The original board-and-batten siding on the main block of the cabin.
- The board-and-batten siding of the additions.
- The brick chimney supported by a wooden cabinet.
- The three-raised-panel with glass sash front door and its single-panel-below-screen door.
- The five-horizontal-panel door at the north end of the front porch.
- The six-horizontal-panel entrance door to the Southwest Addition (Room 111).
- The early door hardware throughout the cabin.
- The original six-over-six-light double-hung wood sash window with Type A sash on the east elevation of the main block.
- The original six-over-six-light double-hung wood sash window with Type A sash on the east elevation of the main block.
- The 2¼” wood flooring of the main block of the cabin.
- The built-in bookcase of the Living Room (Room 102).
- The ceramic lamp bases throughout the cabin.
- The early plumbing fixtures of the Half-Bathroom (Room 107) and the Bathroom (Room 108).
- The ceramic tubes from the early knob and tube electrical system.

Summary of Physical Conditions

In general, the Cain Cabin is in fair physical condition. It appears to be basically sound. A number of window sash have been recently repaired to help improve the protective exterior building envelope. However, the roof remains a serious threat. The unpainted, galvanized 5-V metal roofing has leaks in various locations. The repairs that have been made to the underside of the roof decking have been insufficient to stop rainwater entry into the cabin; damage is occurring

in multiple locations. A related concern is the rainwater collection and dispersal.

In some interior locations the flooring has deteriorated; these locations mostly coincide with the roof leaks.

There are signs of rot in some of the wood foundation posts. Several early posts are unstable and need additional support.

The unstable chimney atop the deteriorated wood base is a serious safety issue.

II.A Ultimate Treatment & Use

Recommended Ultimate Treatment

In 2009 the National Park Service amended the 1982 General Management Plan (GMP) for the Elkmont Historic District based on the 2008 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office (*refer to Section I.B for further discussion*). The document, known as the Elkmont Historic District Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), calls for the preservation of eighteen contributing cabins in the Elkmont Historic District. Sixteen of which, including the Cain Cabin, are in the core Daisy Town portion of the district.

The MOA specifies the appropriate treatment for the Cain Cabin and the other fifteen designated Daisy Town properties. It states “the exterior of the sixteen buildings in Daisy Town will be restored and their interiors rehabilitated.” In addition, “contributing cultural landscape features will be preserved (i.e. stone walls and paths). . . .”

The period of significance is an important determinant in restoring the exterior of the cabins to a particular time, yet there is still a lot to be learned about the fifteen contributing cabins in Daisy Town. Keeping in mind the stipulations for treatment, while recognizing the importance of modifications over time that reflect the changing values of Americans at leisure, coupled with the general scarcity of collected iconographic images, documentary information, and oral traditions which can clarify the building’s evolution, it is recommended that the exterior and interior of the Cain Cabin be preserved as it currently exists. Thus, the accumulated building fabric is retained and is available for later reassessment of treatment options as missing gaps of information become known through additional research.

Once this and the other fifteen Daisy Town cabins are stabilized and protected, consideration may be directed to the possibility of removing or reversing late additions and modifications.

The MOA also stipulates a reconsideration of the National Register nomination once the buildings to be retained are stabilized and the others are removed. This important endeavor will likely result in revision to the period of significance, thus informing the direction of future work.

In addition to the preservation of the existing structure, stabilization of deteriorated building fabric is important for the safety of visitors. At Cain Cabin, the unstable chimney atop the severely deteriorated wood base causes particular concern.

Accordingly, the Recommended Ultimate Treatment includes the preservation of the exterior and interior spaces in their current appearances but in good repair. It is also recommended that contributing cultural landscape features of stone retaining walls, garden walls, stairs, culvert, patio, walks and associated features be stabilized or repaired and preserved. NPS’s upcoming Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) will provide direction for the treatment of contributing landscape features. It is further recommended that the current mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems remain disconnected but retained in place for interpretive purposes. It is further recommended that interior use of the Smith Cabin by the public be limited to daytime visitation only, if at all.

This approach would have the following advantages:

- Enhances public benefit by retaining and preserving a contributing property of a National Register historic district.
- Enhances public education of an important epoch of park history by presenting the building itself as an important cultural resource.

- Broadens the public’s educational experience by retaining character-defining architectural features spanning the building’s history.
- Allows the flexibility of closing off from public access entire rooms, groups of rooms or the entire house interior in accordance with park administrative capabilities.
- Improves the safety of visitors by stabilizing or repairing site features.
- Improves the safety of visitors by removing unsafe construction and rebuilding with sound materials erected to safe building standards.
- Retains flexibility for future park decisions regarding treatment and interpretation to coincide with the results of additional research and investigation.
- Constitutes cost-effective treatments of the exterior and the interior.

This approach would have the following disadvantage:

- Restrictions to access interior spaces limit the capacity of the public to fully experience the cabin’s architectural character.

Other Recommendations

In an effort to stem vandalism, consideration should be given to securing the windows and doors to prevent entry to the interiors. Creation of a volunteer program to help interpret and monitor Daisy Town is recommended. Interpretive plaques to explain the importance of the buildings and installation of discreetly placed security cameras to monitor visitor activities are also recommended.

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II.B Requirements for Treatment

As stated in Section II.A, in 2009 the National Park Service amended the 1982 General Management Plan (GMP) for the Elkmont Historic District based on the 2008 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office (*refer to Section I.B for further discussion*). The document, known as the Elkmont Historic District Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), calls for the preservation of eighteen contributing cabins in the Elkmont Historic District. Sixteen of which, including the Cain Cabin, are in the core Daisy Town portion of the district.

The MOA specifies the appropriate treatment for the Cain Cabin and the other fifteen designated

Daisy Town properties. It states “the exterior of the sixteen buildings in Daisy Town will be restored and their interiors rehabilitated.”

Treatment of the building and site are to be guided by *The Secretary of Interior’s Standards for Historic Preservation Projects*, the Americans with Disability Act, and the International Building Code.

Threats to public life, safety and welfare are to be addressed; however, because this is an historic building, alternatives to full legislative and code compliance are recommended where compliance would needlessly compromise the integrity of the historic building.

II.C Alternatives for Treatment

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

Alternative #1: Restore the exterior of the cabin to its roughly mid-twentieth-century appearance by removing the most recent additions, including the east part of Room 103, Room 111, the southeast extension of the front porch, and possibly Room 106, the rear screened porch; restore the exterior accordingly and preserve the interior but in a state of good repair. It is further recommended that interior use of the Cain Cabin by the public be limited to daytime visitation only, if at all.

This approach would have the following advantages:

- Enhances public benefit by retaining and preserving a contributing property of a National Register historic district.
- Enhances the public's experience by presenting the building itself as an important cultural resource.
- Expands the public's educational experience by focusing on a particular epoch in the district's history.
- Allows the flexibility of closing off from public access entire rooms, groups of rooms or the entire house interior in accordance with park administrative capabilities.
- Improves the safety of visitors by stabilizing or repairing site features.
- Improves the safety of visitors by removing unsafe construction and rebuilding with sound materials erected to safe building standards.

This approach would have the following disadvantages:

- Restrictions to access interior spaces limit the capacity of the public to fully experience the cabin's architectural character.
- In the absence of significant documentary evidence, and with the benefit of only minimal building archaeology, requires extensive investigation of the building fabric to determine the cabin's evolutionary process.
- The apparently short time spans between remodelings and the similarity among building materials in each remodeling, makes investigation difficult and likely will require some speculation.
- Requires the removal of major components which are part of the recent past.
- Diminishes the public's educational experience by limiting the character-defining architectural features to those of the mid-twentieth-century period of use as a family vacation cabin.
- Requires a significant outlay of funds to pursue the investigations according to professional standards.

Other Recommendations

In an effort to stem vandalism, consideration should be given to securing the windows and doors to prevent entry to the interiors. Creation of a volunteer program to help interpret and monitor Daisy Town is recommended. Interpretive plaques to explain the importance of the buildings and installation of discreetly placed security cameras to monitor visitor activities are also recommended.

II.D Recommendations

The Recommended Ultimate Treatment for the Cain Cabin includes the preservation of the exterior and interior spaces in their current appearances but in good repair.

This treatment was chosen because it retains the building fabric and changes that have occurred since original construction on this site, thus providing a broad picture of the evolution of the property. Given the possibility that the period of significance for the Elkmont Historic District may be expanded in the revised National Register nomination, the building fabric will remain intact for additional investigation and study.

For the purpose of providing maximum flexibility for future treatment and interpretation, it is further recommended that a very conservative approach be taken in retaining in place and preserving even the small and apparently minor character-defining features. This approach applies to not just the historic building, but also the rich cultural landscape of the site.

Actions to Achieve Recommended Ultimate Treatment

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

The Site

- Perform archaeological clearance of areas whenever impacted by site activities.
- Record to Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS) standards whenever portions of the site are to be dismantled as part of the repair process.
- Establish positive drainage away from the Cain Cabin site in conjunction with site drainage for adjoining properties.
- Salvage displaced elements of the garden walks, garden edging, etc. and reuse in same site features whenever origin of element can be determined.
- Monitor site for hazard trees and remove those that threaten structures or visitor safety. NPS's upcoming Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) should identify and provide direction for management and selective replanting of key vegetation.
- When site feature is not restored or reconstructed, stabilize in current state and make weathertight.

Cain Cabin

- Remove accumulated site debris around building perimeter. Investigate condition and stabilize/reconstruct any damaged portions of the foundation posts and piers. Provide positive drainage away from the building.
- Make the exterior siding weathertight. Tighten elements to remove gaps between individual elements, caulk and repaint to enhance durability.
- Make exterior door and window units weathertight. Make tight the trim, caulk seams, reglaze windows and repaint.
- Provide functional locking mechanism at exterior doorways in order to secure building as needed.
- Repair in-kind and repaint the front, back, and side porches and stairs.
- If the interior is open to the public, provide for accessibility by the handicapped to the first floor rooms.
- Stabilize chimney and its cabinet base and repaint brick.
- Replace in-kind the 5-V roofing giving special care for flashing at chimney. Install gutters and downspouts.
- Repair rotting interior floorboards.
- Disconnect, label and retain in place, for safety and interpretive purposes, unused elements

and remnants of the cabin's previous electrical and plumbing systems. Place interpretive signage identifying remnants. Identify non-functioning fixtures.

General

- Coordinate with the other building analyses of exterior and interior paint and finishes for reference in developing park interpretive programs.
- Coordinate with the other sites the preparation of a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR).

Incorporate results into park maintenance and interpretive programs.

- Periodically review visitation and use policy in light of benefits to the public, risk to the resource and capacity of the park to administer.
- To minimize vandalism, install a discreet security camera in a nearby location to focus on points of entry.
- Recruit and train volunteers to spend time in Elkmont answering questions and providing an official presence.

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Appendix A: Documentation Drawings

Sheet A-1: As-Found Plan & Details