



Scruggs-Briscoe Cabin Elkmont Historic District Great Smoky Mountains National Park Historic Structure Report

Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science Division
Southeast Region

Scruggs-Briscoe Cabin

Elkmont Historic District

Great Smoky Mountains National Park

Historic Structure Report

March 2016

Prepared by

The Jaeger Company

Under the direction of

National Park Service

Southeast Regional Office

Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science Division



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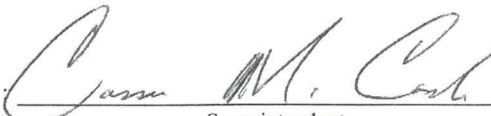
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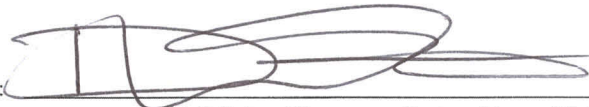
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About the cover: View of the Scruggs-Briscoe Cabin, 2015

Scruggs-Briscoe Cabin
Elkmont Historic District
Great Smoky Mountains National Park
Historic Structure Report

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Foreword

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

Dan Scheidt, Chief
Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science Division
Southeast Regional Office
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Management Summary

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Executive Summary

Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this historic structure report (HSR) is to document the construction history and current condition of the Scruggs-Briscoe¹ Cabin in the Elkmont Historic District of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and to provide recommendations for the building's treatment and use. This HSR will guide the National Park Service in the stewardship of this historic resource.

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

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

Historical Overview

The small community of Elkmont in the Smoky Mountains became a summer resort destination during the late nineteenth century. Affluent city dwellers, pursuing health benefits from the cleaner mountain environment as well as the enjoyment

of scenic beauty, traveled to the area to spend weekends and entire summer seasons. The timber in the mountains also attracted lumber companies, including the Little River Lumber Company. The company cut timber in the area from 1901 to 1940, transporting it to market by railroad. The railroad also provided transportation for many of the recreational visitors to Elkmont during the 1910s and 1920s, after which improved roads allowed visitors to drive there.

In 1910, the Little River Lumber Company deeded fifty acres to the Appalachian Club for a clubhouse and cabins. Formed in Knoxville as a businessman's hunting and fishing club, the Appalachian Club allotted parcels to members for summer cabins. The majority of cabins in the Appalachian Club area date from about 1910 to 1925. Daniel Briscoe, Jr., of Knoxville, constructed the Scruggs-Briscoe Cabin between 1919 and 1924. Daniel's father, Daniel Briscoe, Sr., was a leading wholesale dry goods merchant in downtown Knoxville. Daniel, Jr., chose a career as a manufacturing agent and Ford automobile dealer. The cabin remained in the Briscoe family during the entire period of over seventy years of ownership and lease. Daniel, Jr.'s, granddaughter Charlotte Briscoe Scruggs was the last lease holder when leases expired in 1992.

With the establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the Scruggs-Briscoe Cabin was transferred to the National Park Service in 1933, with the understanding that the Briscoe family would continue to lease the cabin. The National Park Service extended the leases, first to 1972 and again to 1992, and the Briscoe family continued to use the cabin until 1992. The cabin has remained vacant since that time.

Statement of Significance

The Scruggs-Briscoe Cabin was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing building within the Elkmont Historic District in 1994. Elkmont is significant as perhaps the last remaining example in the Smoky Mountains of east Tennessee of a summer resort community consisting of a clubhouse, hotel, and individual cabins. The buildings and their associated landscapes at Elkmont are significant for their use of readily available materials such as fieldstone and locally milled lumber that reflected

¹ This document uses the "Briscoe" spelling in keeping with historic documentation (such as the map shown in Figure 3) while some more recent documents including the National Register Nomination uses a spelling of "Brisco".

characteristics of the Craftsman and Rustic architectural movements of the early twentieth century. The Scruggs-Briscoe Cabin is also considered a contributing building in the revised draft National Register nomination for the Daisy Town Community Historic District prepared in 2010, which includes the Appalachian Clubhouse and adjacent Daisy Town core section of Elkmont. The cabin is a good example of the type of summer resort cabin constructed at Elkmont during the 1910s and 1920s growth of the Appalachian Club community.

Cultural Resource Management

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

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

Project Methodology

The scope of work for this HSR defined the required level of historical research, building

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

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

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

Research was conducted online in readily available sources to search for historic photos and other relevant information about Elkmont buildings. These sources included the McClung Historical Collection at the Knox County Public Library, the Tennessee State Library and Archives, the *Chronicling America* newspaper collection at the Library of Congress, and the University of Tennessee at Knoxville Library. GRSM summer intern Jessica McCausland conducted research on the family associated with the Scruggs-Briscoe Cabin. From this research, she compiled a history of the Briscoe family for use with this HSR as well as a contact list of known family members to assist in oral interviews. Phone calls were made to

family members with current contact information. Two Briscoe family members were interviewed by phone.

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

Summary of Findings

The original core of the Scruggs-Briscoe Cabin constructed between 1919 and 1924 consisted of the rectangular portion of the cabin under the side-gabled roof. The original floor plan appears to have consisted of two front rooms with no hallway and probably two rear rooms, as well as front and rear porches. The 1931 description of the cabin describes it as a box house with eight rooms – four bedrooms, dining, living, kitchen, servant's room – as well as two porches and two baths. Based on this description and family oral interviews, additions had been made to the house by 1931, bringing the house close to its current configuration. The shed-roofed porch extended across the front façade, wrapped around the southwest corner, and extended along the south side of the main core. At some point, the floor plan in the main core was altered – the south front room was expanded to the south to incorporate the side porch, a center hallway was added, and the north front room was expanded several feet to the south to the hallway.

The Scruggs-Briscoe Cabin is in overall fair condition, largely due to the failure of the shed roofs in numerous locations. Moisture entry into the house is causing deterioration of building materials and is the biggest threat to the building's physical condition. The shed roofs on the rearmost rooms have been recently replaced, slowing the damage to the interior. The structural integrity of the foundation and floor structure is sound in most locations; however, the close proximity of the floor structure to grade along the cabin's south side is cause for concern. Specific areas of concern include the remaining shed roofs not

replaced; floor structures along the south side; the area around the masonry chimney; and interior finish materials that are molding, delaminating, and falling off the walls.

Recommended Treatment and Use

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

Administrative Data

Locational Data

Building Name: Scruggs-Briscoe Cabin

Location: Elkmont Historic District
Great Smoky Mountains National Park

County: Sevier County

State: Tennessee

Related NPS Studies

Building Conservation Associates, Inc. *Elkmont Historic District Finishes Analysis*. Philadelphia, PA, 2016.

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

Guymon, Gail L. *Daisy Town Community Historic District*. Draft National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2010.

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Real Property Information

Acquisition Date: July 14, 1933

LCS ID: 501516

Size Information

Scruggs-Briscoe Cabin

Total Floor Area: 1,307 sq. ft.

Roof Area: 1,754 sq. ft.

Number of Stories: 1

Number of Rooms: 11

Number of Bathrooms: 2

Cultural Resource Data

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

Proposed Treatment

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

Part I - Developmental History

Historical Background and Context

Elkmont

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

Families are moving on Elkmont in caravans. All available cabins have been rented and demands for as many more. Elkmont is now quite a town and plenty of people and good society is assured every summer, as the houses are owned by different individuals.²

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

The Appalachian Club was formed as a Knoxville-based social club for businessmen. In 1919, the owners reincorporated the club as the New Appalachian Club with headquarters in Knoxville and principal clubhouse at Elkmont. The club allotted parcels to members for the construction of summer cottages, the majority of which were



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



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

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

During the 1920s, a campaign began to establish a national park in the mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee that ultimately included the Elkmont area. Into the 1930s, park commissions

² *Pulaski Citizen*, Pulaski, Tennessee, July 9, 1885.

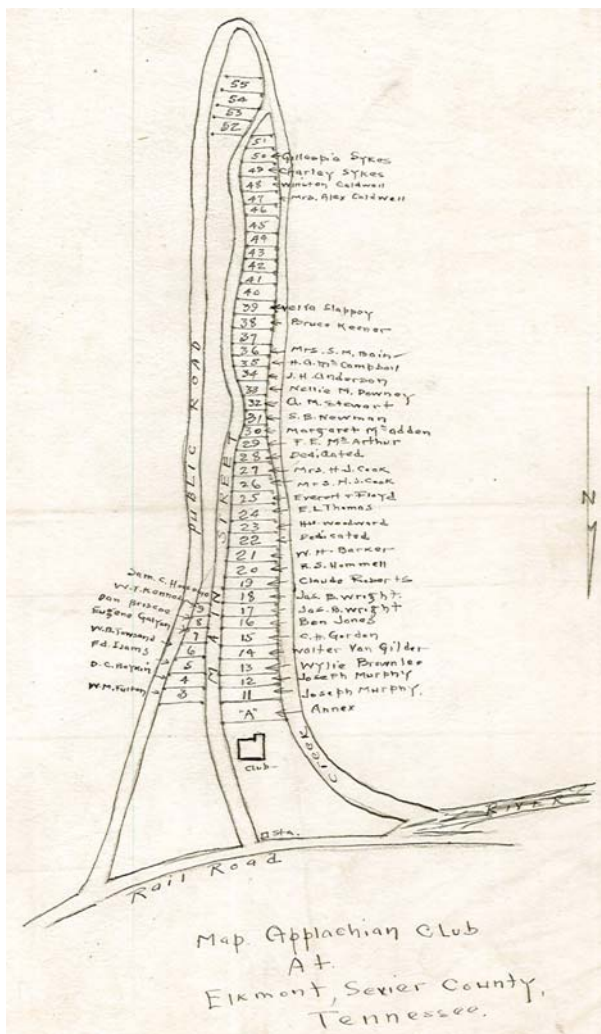


Figure 3: Circa 1919 Appalachian Club map with property owners (GRSM Archives).

for both North Carolina and Tennessee acquired properties within their respective states for the formation of Great Smoky Mountains National Park. In Tennessee, the park commission purchased many of the properties within the Appalachian Club at half their value with the stipulation that these landowners would be able to lease and use these properties for their lifetime.

Auto tourism eclipsed the importance of the railroad during the 1920s and became a major factor in the creation of the national park. Train service to Elkmont was discontinued in 1925. Better roads began to be created to provide access into the mountains as tourism continued to grow. Cabins at the Appalachian Club and Wonderland Park were sometimes rented to vacationers. In the late 1930s, a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp occupied the lumber camp. The



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

CCC worked throughout the park building roads, bridges, tunnels, retaining walls, and other structures. In 1952, the National Park Service established Elkmont Campground at the former lumber camp site.

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

Local carpenters and builders, some employed by the Little River Lumber Company, helped build many of the cabins. Materials used were those most available – river stone, stock windows and doors, and locally milled weatherboard and board-and-batten siding. Low-pitched roofs, horizontal forms such as wide eaves and bands of windows, and large porch spaces for enjoying the outdoors, and the use of local and native materials reflected elements of both the Craftsman and Rustic architectural movements. Landscape features such as fieldstone foundations, retaining walls, gateways,

and gazebos further reflected the influence of these architectural movements.

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

Leases for the Elkmont cabins were extended by the park several times until the majority of leases expired in 1992. A few lifetime leases continued until the end of 2001. The historic significance of the Elkmont summer resort community was recognized when the Elkmont Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1994. Subsequently, a 2009 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) stipulated that nineteen structures (eighteen contributing and one noncontributing) in the Appalachian Club area be retained. The buildings and landscapes at Elkmont are important cultural resources in the history of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.³

Cabin Construction and The Briscoe Family

Daniel Briscoe, Jr., and his wife Annie W. Briscoe constructed the Scruggs-Briscoe Cabin between 1919 and 1924. The Appalachian Club and the Little River Lumber Company transferred the deed to Lot No. 8 in the Appalachian Club to Annie W. Briscoe of Knox County on March 12, 1919.⁴ The “Conditions in Elkmont Historic District: 1914-1924” map in TRC Garrow Associates’ 2005 archaeology report shows the cabin in its location in 1924.

Daniel Briscoe, Jr., was the son of Daniel Briscoe, Sr., of Knoxville, Tennessee. Daniel, Sr., was the co-founder of George and Briscoes, a wholesale dry goods business. Later known as Daniel Briscoe, Brother and Company, it was one of the leading businesses in Knoxville. People of Knoxville considered Briscoe as Knoxville’s “prince of merchants.” Daniel, Jr., was born in 1878 and grew up in downtown Knoxville. He chose to pursue

³ This brief history of Elkmont and the Appalachian Club is taken largely from Thomason & Associates, *The History & Architecture of the Elkmont Community*, 1993.

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

a career as a manufacturing agent and as a Ford automobile dealer rather than enter the family business.

In 1906, Daniel, Jr., married Annie Wester in Buncombe County (Asheville), North Carolina. They settled in Knoxville and raised their family that included two children: Daniel Briscoe III, born in 1908, and Sarah Allen, born in 1915. In 1919, the Briscoes acquired the lot in the Appalachian Club section of Elkmont. According to his granddaughters, Daniel, Jr., built the family’s summer cabin at Elkmont.

In 1929, Daniel III married Alma Ruscoe and they made their home with her parents in Mississippi. Daniel worked as a traveling salesman and he and Alma had four daughters: Charlotte Anne, born in 1930, Sarah Allen, born in 1932, May W., born in 1936, and Annie Laurie (date of birth unknown).

Daniel III’s sister, Sarah Allen, married Joseph Little Noyes, a lumber broker in Marion, North Carolina, in 1940. Joseph was the brother of Robert Jackman Noyes who had married Kathleen Kennedy Read of the Kennedy family who owned the adjacent summer cabin (Cook Cabin No.13) at Elkmont.

Daniel III transferred to Knoxville in the early 1940s to work as a Ford automobile salesman, but Alma and their children remained in Mississippi in order for Alma to continue her career as an adult education teacher. In 1943, Sarah Allen’s husband, Joseph, was drafted and served in World War II in the Navy. In 1944, Daniel III enlisted in the Army. In 1946, both returned from war. Daniel III and his family were reunited and lived in Knoxville. After he tragically died in 1947, his wife and children continued to live in Knoxville.⁵

During more than seven decades, from the 1920s into the 1990s, the Scruggs-Briscoe Cabin remained in the Briscoe family. Daniel III’s daughter, Sarah, remembers that they used kerosene lanterns in the house, and there was a fence at the back of the lot to help keep animals out of the house. Her father even hooked an electrical wire around the trash can to keep out the bears

⁵ Jessica McCausland, GRSM Intern, Briscoe Family History Compilation, August 2015.

and other wildlife.⁶ In 1969, the leaseholder for the cabin was Mrs. Joseph (Sarah Allen Briscoe) Noyes. By 1976, the leaseholder was Mrs. O. B. (Charlotte Briscoe) Scruggs.⁷ The oldest daughter of Daniel III, Charlotte, was married to Oscar Scruggs. They were the last leaseholders of the Scruggs-Briscoe Cabin in 1992.⁸

6 Phone interview with Sarah Briscoe Hanlon, September 11, 2015.

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

8 McCausland.

Chronology of Development and Use

Daniel Briscoe, Jr., constructed the Scruggs-Briscoe Cabin between 1919 and 1924 based on available documents. The cabin is present on the “Conditions in Elkmont Historic District: 1914-1924” map in TRC Garrow Associates’ 2005 archaeology report, but does not appear on the previous 1908-1913 map, indicating that the cabin was built between 1914 and 1924.⁹ The Appalachian Club and Little River Lumber Company transferred Lot No. 8 to Annie W. Briscoe of Knox County in 1919. There is no mention in the deed of an existing house on the lot. Daniel Briscoe, Jr.’s, granddaughters, Charlotte Briscoe Scruggs and Sarah Briscoe Hanlon, state that their grandfather constructed the cabin.¹⁰ Therefore, Daniel, Jr., probably constructed the cabin between 1919 when he obtained the lot and 1924 when the house appears on the Elkmont area map.

A description card made in 1931 to assess the value of the property, during the time the National Park Service was obtaining the Elkmont properties for the park, describes the cabin as “1 box house with 8 rooms – 2 porches – baths – improvements \$1000 (4 bedrooms, 2 baths, dining room, living room, kitchen, porch, servant’s room) ceiled with plaster board.”¹¹

The cabin’s original main core appears to consist of the area that includes the north half of Room 102, the front entrance hallway and rear hallway, Room 103, and Room 104. (Figure 5) The tongue-and-groove board ceiling is continuous throughout this main core area. The west wall of Room 104 and the wall with the wide opening between the rear hallway and Room 107 may have been the original rear exterior wall of the main core. The building has been extended and added to over time; it is

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

10 Phone interview with Charlotte Briscoe Scruggs, September 10, 2015; phone interview with Sarah Briscoe Hanlon, September 11, 2015.

11 Information Card, Sevier Library, <http://history.sevierlibrary.org/>.

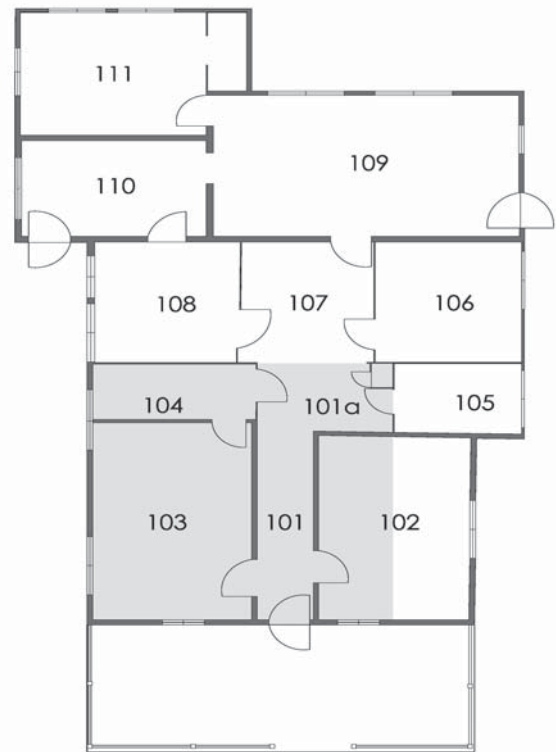


Figure 5: Existing floor plan showing the main core.

difficult to date when some changes were made. Based on physical and photographic evidence, the house remains largely unchanged within the last fifty years, with the exception of the reconstruction of the floor structure and support posts of the front porch, and various recent repairs. Therefore, the large majority of the building’s existing fabric is historic. General observations about the house’s evolution follow.

The west front portion of the main core may have originally consisted of two front rooms with no hallway and the front entrance door entering into the south room. In Room 103, a ghost outline of what appears to be a previous partition wall is visible on both the floor and the ceiling. Two additional rooms may have been located in the east half of the main core directly behind the two front rooms. Additional shed rooms and/or an open shed porch may have extended across the east rear of the main core.

Based on physical evidence, the front porch may have wrapped around the southeast front corner of the main core and along the south side elevation. Room 102 was extended to the south,



Figure 6: 1972 GRSM photo of the Scruggs-Briscoe Cabin.

incorporating part of the shed-roofed porch into the cabin interior. The board-and-batten siding is clearly different in this area of the west front elevation. The south half of the ceiling in Room 102 is the underside of the shed roof and is clearly distinct from the north half of the ceiling, which is tongue-and-groove board like the ceilings in the hallway and Room 103. The floor in the south half of Room 102 slopes downward to the south, another indication that the floor may have previously been on an open porch.

Sarah Briscoe Hanlon recalls that the bedroom on the right – Room 102 – was expanded onto what was previously part of the porch. She also remembers that the two bedrooms on the front – Rooms 102 and 103 – were together with no hallway. She dates this two-room floor plan to before her teen years, which would have been in the early 1940s.

By 1931, the value assessment of the property describes the house as having eight rooms – four bedrooms, dining room, living room, kitchen, and servant’s room – plus two bathrooms and two porches. The house could have consisted of four rooms in the main core, a wraparound front and south side porch, the two bathrooms, and shed rooms and porch across the rear. This would be a slightly different plan configuration than what exists today.

Charlotte and Sarah also remember the rear living



Figure 7: 1992 Historic Resources Survey photos.

room being an early part of the house. Sarah dates it as far back as about 1937 or 1938 when she was about 5 or 6 years old. The rear three rooms that step down from the rest of the house may date to 1931 or from an expansion several years later. Physical evidence and family memories certainly seem to indicate that the expansion to include the side porch and the rear room additions are part of the house’s historic fabric.

The earliest photograph of the house found during research for this report was taken by the



park in 1972. (*Figure 6*) The cabin appears to look substantially as it does today. It is not clear from the photo if the front porch floor reconstruction and post and railing replacement had taken place by this time.

A historic resources survey conducted in 1992 by the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office documented the house at that time. The Scruggs-Briscoe Cabin's assigned survey number was SV-947. The rear entrance steps on the north side elevation as well as the electrical service box are visible. (*Figure 7*) The Historic American Building Survey (HABS) photographed the building in 2001. (*Figure 8*)



Figure 8: 2001 HABS photos.

Physical Description

General Description

The Scruggs-Briscoe Cabin is a one-story, frame dwelling that sits on the east side of Daisy Town Road in a row of similar cabins that make up a portion of the Appalachian Club summer resort community at Elkmont. The house is a compilation of common materials that were readily available at the time. Its less-than-conventional construction techniques reflect the fact that it was intended as a rustic summer cabin. The house reflects the Craftsman and Rustic style approach to building popular during the early twentieth century that respects the natural environment. (Figure 9)

Site Features

(See *Site Plan* in Appendix.)

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

Front Entrance and Walkways.

A low fieldstone wall extending north-south along the edge of the paved road lines the west front of the Scruggs-Briscoe Cabin site. Stone steps, approximately 55" wide, are located in the fieldstone wall and lead to a stone-lined concrete walkway. The walkway leads at an angle to the front porch of the house.

Trees.

A row of hemlock trees is located along the front edge of the site. Other mature hemlocks are spaced along the side property lines. Smaller trees include red maple, dogwood, tulip poplar, and black cherry.

Exterior

The main core of the Scruggs-Briscoe Cabin has a side-gabled roof. A shed-roofed front porch extends across the west front elevation. The shed



Figure 9: View of Scruggs-Briscoe Cabin from Daisy Town Road.



Figure 10: West front and south side elevations.

roof wraps around the southwest corner of the main core and continues along the south side elevation. (Figure 10) Shed roofs that extend from one to another cover the rooms to the east rear of the main core. The rear shed roofs over Rooms 109, 110, and 111 have been recently replaced.

The house sits on a foundation of CMU piers with bricks laid flat on top of the piers between the CMU blocks and the floor framing. The southwest front section of the house is very close to grade level. As the site slopes downward to the east and northeast, the rear of the house steps down to follow the slope. Along the south side elevation, the shed-roofed section directly east of the main core is above grade level, but Room 109 steps down from both Room 107 and Room 110 to grade level again. Along the north side and east rear elevations, the crawlspace opens to the exterior as the ground slopes downward. Room 110 steps down from Room 108. The northeast room – Room 111 – is at the same lower floor level as Room 109.



Figure 11: North side elevation.

The exterior of the house is covered with board-and-batten siding that has slight variations depending on when additions and extensions were made. The west front elevation under the front porch has an approximately centered entrance door flanked by casement windows. A rear entrance stoop with shed roof is located on the south side elevation at Room 109. A second rear entrance is located where Room 110 extends from the north side elevation. Steps visible at this entrance in photographs from 1992 and 2001 are now missing. (Figure 11) An interior fieldstone chimney rises out of the northwest corner of Room 109.

Interior Organization

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

The house's main core consists of the side-gabled front section. (Figure 12) The front porch extends across the west front elevation and may have previously wrapped around the southwest corner and extended along the south side elevation. The front entrance door enters into the hallway – Room 101 – that extends almost to the rear of the main core. On each side of the hallway is a front room that was used as a bedroom – Rooms 102 and 103. The living room in this cabin is located at the rear of the house. Room 102 was extended to the south to incorporate the south side porch. In Room 103, evidence of a previous partition wall exists on the floor and ceiling. The previous floor plan of the house's front section may have been two adjacent rooms with no hallway and with the entrance door in the southernmost room.

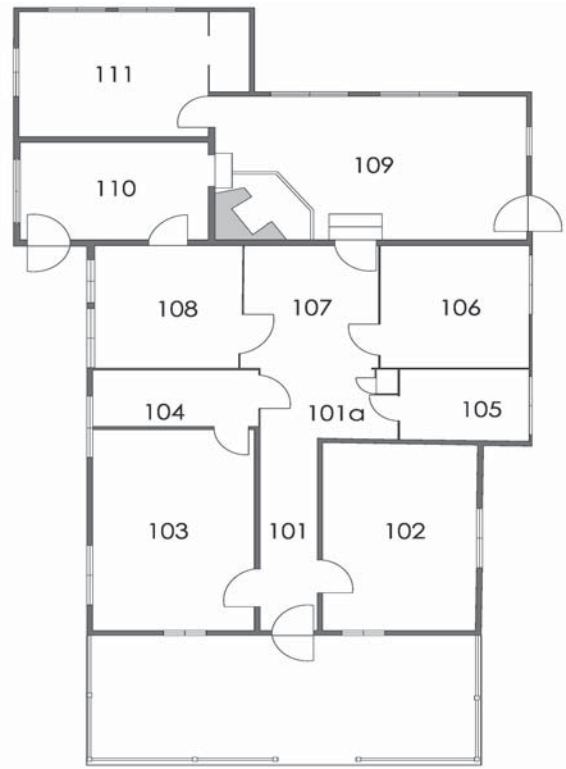


Figure 12: Existing floor plan.

At the rear of the main core, two bathrooms – Rooms 104 and 105-- flank the hallway that turns to the south. To the east of the main core, a wide opening in the original rear exterior wall leads into Room 107. A bedroom – Room 106 – and a kitchen – Room 108 – flank this space. To the east of Room 108 and one step down from the kitchen floor level is Room 110; this room was used as a dining room and has its own exterior entrance door. To the east of Rooms 106 and 107, the living room – Room 109 – steps down approximately 3' to a lower floor level. Room 111 – a bedroom – opens off Room 109 at the same lower floor level.

Construction Characteristics

Structural Systems.

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

The house's post-and-beam foundation consists of sawn wood members supported almost entirely with CMU piers. Bricks laid flat on top of the CMU blocks fill in the space to the bottom of the wood members. A few unmilled log piers remain as foundation posts. 2" by 6" double sills and 2" by 6" sash sawn joists running east-west at 24" on center support the main core. The front porch is framed



Figure 13: Foundation CMU piers and floor framing under Room 103.

with 2” by 6 ½” joists running north-south. The northwest corner of the front porch foundation is infilled with fieldstones along the west front wall and with CMU blocks along the north wall. (*Figure 13*)

The three rooms directly east of the main core are framed with floor joists running north-south. Room 106 is framed largely with 2” by 4” joists at 28” to 32” on center, while Rooms 107 and 108 are framed with 2” by 6” sash-sawn joists at approximately 27” to 28” on center. Between Rooms 108 and 110, the main sill sits on top of the CMU piers; a second sill is below. Room 110 is framed with circular and sash-sawn 2” by 6” joists extending north-south at 24” on center.

Room 109, which steps down from the floor level of the main core, is framed with 2” by 8” joists running east-west at approximately 28” to 32” on center. Room 111, at the same floor level as 109, is framed with 2” by 6” joists and newer 2” by 8” joists running east-west that are spaced 32” on center.

Wall Framing—The wall framing of the main core generally consists of 2” by 4” horizontal members at the top and bottom of the walls with the exterior board-and-batten siding nailed directly to these members. Interior finish materials are placed directly over the board-and-batten siding. Framing of the interior walls of the main core varies. The north hallway wall features vertical beaded boards nailed to 2” by 4” horizontal members at the top and bottom. The south hallway wall is a 2” by 4” stud framed wall with the finish on the hallway side only. Angled 2” by 4” members turned parallel to



Figure 14: Side-gabled and shed roofs.

the wall frame the opening between Rooms 101a and 107.

This wall-framing pattern continues in the rooms to the east of the main core. 2” by 4” studs with siding on the exterior and finish materials on the interior frame the walls in the easternmost section of the house – Rooms 109, 110, and 111. Room 109 has exposed studs with finish materials placed between the studs.

Roof Framing—(See *Roof Plan* in Appendix.) 2” by 4” rafters at 30” on center frame the side gabled roof. The exposed rafter ends are visible under the front porch shed roof and along the rear wall of the main core in Rooms 106, 107, and 108. (*Figure 14*)

2” by 4” sash and circular sawn rafters at 30” on center that sit on top of the wall plate at the west front wall of the main core and join the side-gabled roof rafters frame the front shed porch. At the west front edge of the porch, the rafters sit on a double 2” by 4” plate. A hip rafter supports the shed roof at the southwest corner of the porch, and the roof continues along the south side elevation. (*Figure 15*) New rafters are spliced onto existing rafters and new board decking has replaced previous decking along the west front of the porch roof.

A second hip rafter supports the shed roof from the southeast corner of the main core to the southeast corner of Room 106. The roof then extends along the east rear of the main core over Rooms 106, 107, and 108, framed with 2” by 4” rafters at 30” on center. New rafters are spliced onto existing ones. A portion of the board decking has been replaced in Room 106.



Figure 15: Front porch roof framing.

The shed roof over Rooms 109, 110, and 111 extends to the east. This shed roof was recently replaced with new 2" by 4" rafters and flat 2" by 4" members supporting the new 5-V metal roofing.

Utility Systems

Mechanical Systems.

No mechanical heating or cooling systems are located in the house. The fireplace in Room 109 provided heating for the house.

Electrical Systems.

Several components remain from an early knob-and-tube wiring system. These include ceramic knobs and braided insulated cables. (*Figure 16*) A modern electrical system replaced the house's previous electrical system. Wiring is generally vinyl-wrapped insulated cable. Electrical service entered the house at the north side elevation under Room 108. The electrical service box is visible in the 1992 and 2001 photographs and cut cables and a ground wire remain at this location.

Ceramic light sockets, some with pull strings, are used throughout the house. Metal box outlets



Figure 16: Remnants of ceramic knob-and-tube wiring system.

and light switches, both mounted and recessed, are located in every room. A 240-volt outlet for appliances as well as a fuse box is in the kitchen. By the front entrance door is a doorbell. A goose-neck light fixture that previously provided light at the north side entrance can be seen in the 1992 and 2001 photographs. Remnant electrical wiring remains where the light was mounted on the north elevation between the two windows of Room 108. No electrical service currently exists at the house.

Plumbing Systems.

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

The kitchen contains a sink as well as water supply and drain lines for probably a hot water heater. The two bathrooms each have toilets and sinks; both bathrooms probably had tubs, but only the tub in Room 104 remains.

Exterior Features

Front Porch.

The front porch extends across the west front elevation of the house. (Figure 17) The shed roof is supported with replacement 3 ½" by 3 ½" wood posts with a 2" by 4" railing between each post except at the front entrance. The railing has a top and bottom rail and a middle support post. On the north side of the porch, a scalloped fabric awning is attached with nails to the plate that supports the roof rafters. A second awning on the south side visible in earlier photos is now gone. The porch flooring is 3 ½" wide boards extending east-west with a ¼" space between each board. The flooring and perimeter sills are replacements.

The shed roof rafters and wide board decking are exposed. The shed roof extends along the south side elevation of the main core. The portion of Room 102 extending to the south may have previously been part of the open porch. A 12" wide wood shelf supported with brackets is on the west front wall of the main core. A cut electrical wire attached to a porch rafter indicates that the porch light socket was located just to the south of the front entrance door; the socket has been removed.

Rear Entrance Stoops.

A rear entrance stoop is located on the south side elevation at the exterior entrance door to Room 109. The shed roof structure over the doorway has been recently replaced and is constructed with 2" by 4" rafters supported with wood brackets and covered with 5-V metal roofing. The floor of Room 109 is at grade level and there is no step. (Figure 18)

A second rear entrance is located where Room 110 extends out from the north side elevation; an exterior entrance door provides access to Room 110. The eave of the shed roof above extends over the doorway to provide shelter. Wood framing members that supported the wood steps remain below the doorway, but the steps are no longer present. (Figure 19)

Roof.

Unpainted 5-V metal sheets cover the side-gabled roof and the shed roofs. Under the metal roofing are at least six layers of asphalt roofing. Asphalt roofing extends up from the shed roof along the south gable end wall to form a flashing. The rafter ends along the open eaves are exposed. A gutter



Figure 17: Front porch on west front elevation.



Figure 18: Rear entrance stoop on south side elevation.



Figure 19: Rear entrance stoop at north side elevation.

that extended across the entranceway to the front porch is no longer present.

The east rear section of the shed roof over Rooms 109, 110, and 111 has been recently replaced with new 5-V metal roofing.

Walls.

The exterior walls are finished with vertical board-and-batten wood siding. The siding varies based on the time of application and gives clues to additions and alterations. The west front elevation of the main core is finished with 11 ¾" to 12" wide by ¾" thick sash sawn board-and-batten siding. The battens are generally 2 ½" wide. The siding of the southeast corner of the west front elevation is different, an indication that this area was part of the open porch and infilled later. (See *Figure 15*.) This siding is smoother; the boards vary from 9" to 9 ½" wide with 2 ¼" to 2 ½" battens.

The south side elevation siding along Room 102 is very similar to the west front elevation siding, indicating possible re-use of this siding with the extension of the exterior wall to the south. The north side elevation siding along Rooms 103 and 104 also matches the west front elevation. The remainder of the board-and-batten siding on the rear sections of the house is of varied widths; there are both sash and circular sawn pieces. Room 105 is the exception; the siding there has no battens.

Vertical boards with no battens replaced the siding at the southeast corner of the east rear wall of Room 109.

Chimney.

The house has one chimney located in Room 109. Fieldstones mortared with concrete construct the interior chimney, which sits at an angle in the room's northwest corner. The chimney extends above the shed roof and has an arched fieldstone cap. (*Figure 20*)

Exterior Doors.

The front entrance door is located on the west front elevation. (*Figure 21*) The wood door has five raised panels – four vertical panels and one center horizontal panel. It measures 2'-8 ¼" wide by 6'-7" tall and is attached with 3 ½" metal hinges. The wood threshold is approximately 5" wide; the hallway flooring hides half of the threshold. The exterior surround is made of 2 ½" wide battens. Intact door hardware includes metal knobs with metal surround plates and keyhole and a strike plate, a Yale turn knob lock with keyhole escutcheon, a portion of a deadbolt lock, and a new padlock latch and eye. Catches for the locks are missing. At the north side of the doorway is a doorbell button. A wood-frame



Figure 20: Stone chimney.



Figure 21: Front entrance door.

screened door at the front entrance has upper and lower screen mesh panels and a middle panel with wood spindles. The screened door has a metal pull handle, a wire spring that is no longer connected to the door, and a hook with the eye missing. This door is attached with 3 ¼" hinges.

The rear entrance door to Room 109 is located on the south side elevation. The wood door has five



Figure 22: Screened door at rear entrance stoop at north side elevation.

panels, like the front entrance door, and measures 2'-8" wide by 6'-7 3/4" tall. The wood threshold is 5 1/2" wide. The exterior surround is approximately 4 1/2" wide. Intact door hardware includes metal knobs with metal surround plates and keyhole, a strike plate, and catch; a Yale turn knob lock with keyhole escutcheon and catch; and three deadbolts. A wood-frame screened door has upper, middle, and lower screened panels. The middle panel has wood spindles and the upper and lower panels have decorative brackets. The screened door has a hook and eye closure and a wire spring that is no longer connected to the door.

The rear entrance door to Room 110 is located where Room 110 extends out from the north side elevation; the door faces west. The wood door has five horizontal panels and measures 2'-8" wide by 6'-7 1/4" tall. Hinges, measuring 3 1/2", attach the door, which has a 2 1/2" threshold. Intact door hardware includes a metal box lock with metal knobs, keyhole escutcheon, and catch; a deadbolt and catch also remain intact. The wood-frame



Figure 23: Casement window on west front elevation.

screened door has upper, middle, and lower screened panels. The middle panel has wood spindles and the upper and lower panels have decorative brackets (same design as Room 109). (Figure 22) The screened door has a hook closure but the eye is missing, and a wire spring that is no longer connected to the door.

Windows.

The west front elevation has two pairs of casement windows, one pair in Room 102 and one pair in Room 103. (Figure 23) These window openings measure 2'-9" wide by 4'-7" tall; the exterior surrounds are 3 3/4" wide with a 1 7/8" deep sill. The top surround of the south window in Room 102 has a paint outline of a horseshoe that until recently hung above the window; the horseshoe is now missing. Hinges measuring 2" attach the wood casement sash, which each have twelve panes; the north window sash in Room 103 is attached with two 2" hinges and two 2 7/8" hinges. A 1 1/2" wood screen frame is attached on the exterior of the window openings but the screen mesh is no longer

intact; one-half of the screen frame is missing on the window in Room 103.

The south side elevation of Room 102 has one pair of sliding wood windows. (Figure 24) The window opening measures 4'-6 1/2" wide by 2'-5" tall and has an exterior surround that is 2 3/4" wide. A 1 1/2" wood screen frame with screen mesh is attached on the exterior of the window opening. The wood sash each have two horizontal panes. The windows slide in a track to open.



Figure 24: Sliding windows in Room 102.

The north side elevation of Rooms 103 and 104 has two pairs of sliding wood windows like those in Room 102. One pair is located in Room 103. Room 103 and 104 share the second pair. The partition wall between the two rooms meets at the center of the window. The window openings measure 4'-6 3/4" wide by 2'-5 1/4" tall and have an exterior surround that is 2 3/4" wide. A 1 1/2" wood screen frame with screen mesh is attached on the exterior of each window opening.



Figure 25: Double-hung windows in Room 109.

Room 105 has a pair of sliding wood windows with two horizontal panes and textured glazing. The window opening measures 4'-5 5/8" wide by 2'-5" tall and has an exterior surround that is 2 3/8" wide on the sides and top and 2 1/2" wide on the bottom. There is no screen. Room 106 also has a pair of sliding wood windows with two horizontal panes. The window opening measures 4'-6 5/8" wide by 2'-4 1/2" tall and has an exterior surround that is 2 7/8" wide. There is no screen.

Room 108 has two different pairs of sliding wood windows in the north side elevation. The westernmost pair has two horizontal panes in each sash and textured glazing. The window opening measures 4'-6 3/4" wide by 2'-4 5/8" tall and has an exterior surround 2 3/4" wide. The screen mesh is attached to the surround. The easternmost pair has four-pane sliding sash. The window opening measures 3'-3 1/2" wide by 1'-11 3/4" tall and has an exterior surround that varies in width from 2 1/4" to 3" wide and has a 3/4" deep sill. The screen mesh is attached to the surround.

Room 109 – the living room – has two pairs of one-over-one double-hung wood windows in the east wall and a single one-over-one double-hung wood window in the south wall. (Figure 25) The windows in the east wall have a decorative wood lug that extends above the top rail of each bottom sash.



Figure 26: Decorative wood lug on double-hung windows in Room 109.

(Figure 26) The northernmost window opening in the east wall measures 5'-0 1/4" wide by 4'-11 1/2" tall. The southernmost window opening measures 5'-1" wide by 5'-0" tall. Each pair of windows has a 3 1/2" tongue-and-groove board casing between the windows but no surround on the sides or bottom. The northernmost window has a narrow batten across the top of the opening, and a screen mesh is attached behind the casing and to the siding on the north window in the northernmost pair. Glazing is

missing in one sash in the northernmost window and in three sashes in the southernmost window. The single window opening in the south wall of Room 109 measures 2'-3" wide by 5'0" tall. The exterior surround is 2 1/4" wide; the screen mesh is attached behind the surround.

Room 110 has a pair of sliding wood windows with two horizontal panes. The window opening measures 4'-5 1/8" wide by 2'-4 1/2" tall. The wood sash slide into 1 1/2" wide pockets within the wall. There are no exterior surrounds, and the screen mesh is attached to the siding.

Room 111 has three pairs of sliding wood windows, two pairs in the east wall and one pair in the north wall. (Figure 27) The southernmost window opening in the east wall measures 3'-8 1/2" wide by 2'-4" tall; the northernmost opening measures 3'-9" wide by 2'-4" tall. The window opening in the north wall measures 3'-8 5/8" wide by 2'-4" tall. The six-pane wood sash slide into 1 1/2" wide pockets within the wall. There are no exterior surrounds on these windows; screens are attached to the siding.

Description by Room

Room 101 – Front Entrance Hallway.

The front entrance door opens into the front hallway. The hallway runs east-west through the main core and separates the two front bedrooms. The space measures 3'-8 1/4" wide by 14'-5 1/2" to the northeast corner of Room 102. (Figure 28)

Flooring—Two layers of linoleum flooring lay on top of 3 1/4" tongue-and-groove wood flooring extending north-south. Metal strips cover the linoleum seams.

Baseboards—A 4 1/4" tall wood baseboard is located along the south wall only.

Walls—The north wall is finished with vertical 5 1/4" wide tongue-and-groove beaded board; a portion of the wall is finished with vertical 4 1/4" wide tongue-and-groove beaded boards. Both type boards have beads along one edge and along the middle. The south wall is finished with 3/8" gypsum board; the first foot closest to the entrance door is finished with the same 5 1/4" beaded board found on the north wall. The west wall around the



Figure 27: Sliding windows with wall pockets in Room 111.



Figure 28: Room 101 - hallway - looking from front entrance door toward rear hallway.

entrance door consists of exposed 2" by 4" studs and the backside of the exterior board-and-batten siding.

Doorways—Three doorways enter into the front hallway, one exterior and two interior. The front exterior entrance door is framed but has no casing. (See *Exterior Doors.*) (Figure 29)

The door into Room 102 is made of vertical 4 ¼” tongue-and-groove boards that are beaded on the hallway side and smooth on the side toward Room 102. Two 4 ¼” tongue-and-groove boards are attached horizontally on the 102 side. The door measures 2’-6” wide by 6’-8 ¾” tall and is attached with 1 ¼” metal strap hinges. Door hardware includes a metal thumb latch handle with latch on the back side and catch on the frame, as well as a deadbolt and catch. There is no door casing.

The door into Room 103 is made of vertical 5 ¼” tongue-and-groove boards that are beaded on both sides. Two horizontal 5 ½” beveled boards are on the Room 103 side. The door is attached with 3 ½” hinges. Door hardware is the same as on the door into Room 102. The casing is 2 ⅝” wide tongue-and-groove boards.

Windows—There are no windows in the front hallway.

Crown Molding—The crown molding is a 1 ½” wood strip along the north and south walls.

Ceiling—The ceiling is finished with 5 ¼” wide tongue-and-groove beaded boards extending north-south. The boards appear to run continuously across the ceiling throughout the main core. The ceiling height is 7’-3”.

Finishes—The walls, ceiling, doors, and moldings are painted. Several different paint colors are visible.

Electrical Systems—A ceramic light socket is mounted on the ceiling. A double metal light switch box is on the north side of the entrance doorway. A recessed outlet is located high on the north wall.

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

Room 101a – Rear Hallway.

The rear hallway is an extension of the front entrance hallway at the rear of the main core between Rooms 104 and 105. The space measures approximately 9’-1” to the north wall of Room 105 by approximately 5’-6” to the opening into Room 107. (Figure 30)



Figure 29: Front entrance door hardware.



Figure 30: Room 101a - rear hallway - looking toward Room 105.

Flooring—Two layers of linoleum flooring lay on top of 3 ¼” tongue-and-groove wood flooring extending north-south. Metal strips cover the linoleum seams.

Baseboards—A 2 ⅝” tall tongue-and-groove baseboard is located along the west wall only.

Walls—The north wall is an extension of the north wall in the front entrance hallway. It is finished with vertical 5 ¼” and 4 ¼” wide tongue-and-groove beaded board. The west wall is finished with vertical 4 ¼” beaded board. The south wall consists of the backside of the board-and-batten siding on the previously exterior wall. The east wall consists of exposed 2” by 4” studs framing a wide opening into Room 107.

Doorways—Two interior doorways enter into the rear hallway. The door into Room 104 is made of vertical 5 ¼” tongue-and-groove beaded boards with 5 ¾” horizontal beveled boards across the Room 104 side. 3” hinges attach the door. Door hardware includes a metal thumb latch handle with latch on the hallway side and catch on the frame. There is no door casing.

The door into Room 105 is made of vertical 11 ½” to 11 ¾” wide boards with 2 ½” battens and a vertical beveled board over the gap between the wide boards on the Room 105 side. The door measures 1’-11 ½” wide by 5’-9 ⅜” tall and is attached with 3” hinges. Door hardware includes a metal thumb latch handle with latch on the hallway side, and a wood latch that turns to keep the door closed. There is no casing.

Windows—There are no windows in the rear hallway.

Crown Molding—The crown molding is a 1 ½” wood strip along the west, north, and east walls.

Ceiling—The ceiling is finished with 5 ¼” wide tongue-and-groove beaded boards extending north-south. The boards appear to run continuously across the ceiling throughout the main core. The ceiling height is 7’-3”.

Finishes—The walls, ceiling, doors, and moldings are painted. Several different paint colors are visible.



Figure 31: Room 102 looking west.



Figure 32: Linoleum rug in Room 102.

Electrical Systems—A ceramic light socket close to the opening into Room 107 is mounted to the ceiling. A metal outlet box is located on the west wall.

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

Other Features—A closet constructed of wide boards is located in the southeast corner of the rear hallway. The door is also made of wide boards and is attached with 2” hinges. The closet interior has several shelves made from boards of varied widths.

Room 102 – South Front Bedroom.

Room 102 is located in the southwest front corner of the main core on the south side of the front entrance hallway. The room was used as a bedroom and measures 9’-8 ½” by 14’-3”. (Figure 31)

Flooring—The flooring is 3 ¼” tongue-and-groove wood flooring extending north-south. A linoleum rug partly covers the flooring. (Figure 32)

A remnant of a previous floor covering remains in the northeast corner. There is a seam in the floor that runs east-west; the south half of the floor is sloped downward to the south, indicating that the floor may have been part of the previously open porch along the south side elevation.

Baseboards—There are no baseboards.

Walls—The north wall consists of 2” by 4” exposed studs and the exposed back side of the gypsum board of Room 101. The west and south walls are finished with a combination of ¼” gypsum board and ⅛” prefinished wood paneling placed directly over the back side of the exterior board-and-batten siding. The east wall is finished with ¼” gypsum board on the south half, and the backside of the 4 ¼” vertical boards in the rear hallway. (Figure 33)

Doorways—One door leads into Room 102 from the front entrance hallway. The door is framed on each side but has no casing; the space above the door is open. (See Room 101.) (Figure 34) (Figure 35)

Windows—Room 102 has a casement window in the west wall and a pair of sliding windows in the south wall. The frame around the casement window extends into the room due to the thinness of the wall. There is no casing. A metal latch and eye lock is on the interior of the window.

The frame of the sliding windows in the south wall also extends into the room. There is no casing.

Crown Molding—The crown molding is a cove quarter round over the wood paneling.

Ceiling—The north half of the ceiling is in the main core and is flat; it is finished with 5 ¼” tongue-and-groove beaded boards. The ceiling height is 7’-3”. The south half of the ceiling is the underside of the sloped shed roof and is finished with gypsum board. The sloped ceiling height slopes from 6’-8” down to 6’-5 ½” at the south wall.

Finishes—The walls are painted except where they are covered with prefinished wood paneling. The ceiling and wood flooring are also painted.

Electrical Systems—A light switch and metal outlet box with cover plates are on the stud next to the



Figure 33: Room 102 looking east.



Figure 34: Room 102 door hardware, hallway side.



Figure 35: Room 102 door hardware, Room 102 side.

doorway. Metal outlet boxes are on both the east and west walls.

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

Other Features—An open closet constructed of 2” by 4” members and finished with plywood at one end is located behind the door in the northwest

corner; a shelf of wide boards and a hanging rod extend across the top. A metal towel rod with pivoting arms is mounted on the north wall.

Room 103 – North Front Bedroom.

Room 103 is located in the northwest front corner of the main core on the north side of the front entrance hallway. The room was used as a bedroom and measures 10'-7" by 15'-5 1/2". (Figure 36)

Flooring—The flooring is 3 1/4" tongue-and-groove wood flooring extending north-south. The outline of a previous linoleum rug is visible. A ghost outline of a previous partition wall extending east-west approximately 2' from the south wall is visible on the flooring. (Figure 37)

Baseboards—The baseboards are a 1" strip along the gypsum board on the north and west walls.

Walls—The north and west walls are finished with 1/4" gypsum board placed directly over the back side of the exterior board-and-batten siding; the siding is exposed in the southwest corner of the west wall inside the closet. The south wall consists of the exposed back side of Room 101's north wall – 5 1/4" vertical tongue-and-groove beaded boards nailed to 2" by 4" plates at the top, bottom, and middle of the wall. The east wall is finished with 4 1/4" vertical tongue-and-groove beaded boards with some 3" and one 4 3/4" tongue-and-groove boards. (Figure 38)

Doorways—Two doorways lead into Room 103 – one from the front entrance hallway and one from the bathroom in Room 104. The door from the hallway is attached directly to the vertical wall boards and has no casing; the space above the door is open. (See Room 101.)

The door into Room 104 is constructed of vertical tongue-and-groove beaded boards measuring 4 1/4" with two beveled horizontal boards on the Room 104 side. The door measures 2'-2" wide by 6'-10" tall and is attached directly to the vertical wallboards with 1" metal strap hinges. There is no casing, and the space above the door is open. Door hardware includes a thumb latch handle with latch on the Room 103 side, a deadbolt with catch, and a hook and eye in Room 104.



Figure 36: Room 103 looking west.



Figure 37: Ghost outline of partition in Room 103.



Figure 38: Room 103 looking east.

Windows—Room 103 has a casement window in the west wall and a pair of sliding windows and a single sliding window in the north wall. The frame around the casement window extends into the room due to the thinness of the wall, and there is no casing. A metal latch and eye lock is on the interior window.

The frames of the sliding windows in the north wall also extend into the room, and there are no

casings. The single sliding window in the northeast corner is one-half of a pair of sliding windows; the other half is in Room 104. This single window has a roll-up shade mounted at the top.

Crown Molding—There is no crown molding.

Ceiling—The ceiling is finished with 5 ¼” wide tongue-and-groove beaded boards extending north-south. The boards appear to run continuously across the ceiling throughout the main core. The ghost outline of a previous partition wall extending east-west approximately 2’ from the south wall is visible on the ceiling. The ceiling height is 7’-3”.

Finishes—The walls, ceiling, doors, and windows are painted. The wood flooring is also painted.

Electrical Systems—A metal light switch box is on the south wall next to the doorway. Metal outlet boxes are on the south, east and west walls.

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

Other Features—An open closet constructed of 2” by 4” vertical members finished on one side and the top with wide boards is located in the southwest corner; a hanging rod extends across the closet.

Room 104 – North Bathroom.

Room 104 is a bathroom located in the northwest corner of the main core. The room measures 10’-11” by 4’-4”. (Figure 39)

Flooring—Two layers of linoleum flooring lay on top of 3 ¼” tongue-and-groove wood flooring extending north-south. A piece of plywood lies over the floor at the toilet and sink.

Baseboards—There are no baseboards.

Walls—The west wall is finished with the smooth back side of the vertical tongue-and-groove wood boards in Room 103. The north wall is finished with ¼” gypsum board over the exterior board-and-batten siding. The east wall is the backside of the board-and-batten siding on the previously exterior wall. The south wall around the doorway is the backside of the vertical tongue-and-groove wood boards in the rear hallway.



Figure 39: Room 104 bathroom, note window shared with Room 103.

Doorways—Two doorways lead into Room 104. The doors from the rear hallway and from Room 103 are attached directly to the vertical wall boards. The doors have no casings; the space above both doors is open. (See *Room 101a* and *Room 103*.)

Windows—Room 104 has one window in the north wall. The single sliding window in the northwest corner is one-half of a pair of sliding windows; the other half is in Room 103. This single window has a roll-up shade mounted at the top.

Crown Molding—There is no crown molding.

Ceiling—The ceiling is finished with 5 ¼” wide tongue-and-groove beaded boards extending north-south. The boards appear to run continuously across the ceiling throughout the main core. The ceiling height is 7’-3”.

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

Electrical Systems—A ceramic light socket is on the ceiling. A metal light switch box is on the west wall by the doorway.

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

Other Features—Bathroom fixtures include a sink, toilet, and clawfoot tub. The sink is cast-iron with a ceramic finish and metal faucets; water supply and drain lines are galvanized. The toilet has a flexible water supply line to a galvanized pipe with a cut-off. The tub is cast-iron with a ceramic finish and metal faucet handles with ceramic inserts. (Figure 40) A cable mounted to the ceiling supports a shower curtain in the tub. A flexible hose that functioned as the showerhead is attached with a clamp to the faucet.

Wood shelves made of beaded board and a toilet paper holder are on the north wall. A floor cabinet made of tongue-and-groove boards is located on the east wall; mounted shelves are on the wall above the cabinet. (Figure 41) Angled corners of both the cabinet and shelves allow more space at the doorway. On the walls are several towel bars of varying types, including metal and wood.

Room 105 – South Bathroom.

Room 105 is a bathroom located just outside the main core at the main core's southwest corner. The room measures 8'-4" by 5'-6 1/2". (Figure 42)

Flooring—The flooring is 3 1/4" tongue-and-groove wood flooring extending east-west. Remnants of linoleum remain on the wood flooring. Plywood, measuring 3/4" thick, covers the north two-thirds of the floor.

Baseboards—There are no baseboards.

Walls—The east, south, and west walls are the back side of the exterior board-and-batten siding. The north wall is finished with board-and-batten siding on what was once an exterior wall. (Figure 43)

Doorways—Room 105 has one doorway leading from the rear hallway. Battens on each side of the doorway are the only casing.



Figure 40: Room 104 tub faucets.



Figure 41: Room 104 cabinet and shelves.

Windows—Room 105 has one pair of sliding windows in the south wall. The frame extends into the room. There is no casing.

Crown Molding—There is no crown molding.

Ceiling—The ceiling is exposed 2" by 4" rafters and varied width wide board decking of the shed roof.



Figure 42: Room 105 looking south.

The ceiling height slopes from 6'-11" at the north wall to 6'-4 ½" at the south wall.

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

Electrical Systems—A ceramic light socket with a pull string is mounted on the ceiling.

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

Other Features—Bathroom fixtures include a toilet and sink. The toilet has a flexible water supply line to a PVC line with a cut-off. The sink is cast-iron with a ceramic finish, metal faucets, galvanized water supply lines, and galvanized drain line to a PVC line; it is mounted lower on the wall than the sink in 104. Two capped galvanized water lines are located adjacent to the east wall, perhaps in the location of a tub, but no drain line is visible.

Angled wood shelves are on the northwest and northeast corners. The west wall has two mounted



Figure 43: Room 105 looking north.



Figure 44: Room 106.

board shelves. Below the lower shelf, a horizontal board contains a series of nails probably for hanging items. A metal towel bar is on the east wall, a wood pivoting towel bar is on the north wall east of the door, and a metal towel rod is on the back of the door.

Room 106 – Bedroom.

Room 106 is located to the east of the rear wall of

the main core. It was a bedroom. It may have once been part of an open porch on the rear of the main core. The room measures 9'-7" by 9'-5". (Figure 44)

Flooring—The flooring is 3 ¼" tongue-and-groove wood flooring extending east-west. Two layers of linoleum cover most of the wood flooring.

Baseboards—There are no baseboards.

Walls—The east and west walls are finished with board-and-batten siding. The north wall consists of the back side of the wide boards of the board-and-batten siding in Room 107. The south exterior wall consists of exposed 2" by 4" stud framing with gypsum board placed between the studs and over the back side of the exterior board-and-batten siding.

A previous opening in the east wall has been infilled with gypsum board. The opening is 4'-6 ⅞" wide by 1'-8 ½" tall. This may have been a window or opening overlooking the living room.

Doorways—One doorway leads into Room 106. The door is constructed of vertical wide flush boards plus one tongue-and-groove board; remnants of two 3/8" rounded wood strips cover the gaps between boards; 3 ⅝" horizontal boards are on the Room 107 side. The door measures 2'-4 ¼" wide by 5'-11 ¾" tall and is attached to the board-and-batten wall. The space above the door is open. Door hardware includes a thumb latch handle on the Room 106 side with latch on the opposite side.

Windows—Room 106 has one pair of sliding windows in the south wall. The frame extends into the room, and there is no casing.

Crown Molding—There is no crown molding.

Ceiling—The ceiling is the exposed 2" by 4" rafters and decking of the shed roof. The roof framing includes a hip rafter that extends from the corner of the main core to the southeast corner of Room 106. New rafters are spliced onto the existing rafters. Many of the decking boards are replacements. Temporary wood posts are supporting the hip rafter. The sloped ceiling slopes

from a height of 7'-2 ½" at the northwest corner to 6'-3" at the east and south walls.

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

Electrical Systems—A ceramic light socket with pull string is on the ceiling. One metal outlet box is on the south wall.

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

Other Features—An open closet with hanging rod and wood shoe racks is in the northeast corner of the room. The closet is constructed of a single wall of boards nailed to the rafter and floor; a single wood strip attached to the ceiling provides support for the board wall.

Room 107 – Hallway Extension/Dining Room.

Room 107 is located to the east of the rear wall of the main core between Room 106 and Room 108. It is an extension of the hallway in the main core and was probably used as a dining area. It may have been part of an open porch on the rear of the main core. The room measures 8'-8" by 9'-5". (Figure 45)

Flooring—The flooring is 3 ¼" tongue-and-groove wood flooring extending east-west. Two layers of linoleum cover the wood flooring.

Baseboards—There are no baseboards.

Walls—The west wall contains the wide opening from Room 101a, the rear hallway, and may be the original exterior wall of the main core. The wall around the opening is finished with varied width boards with no battens. 2" by 4" studs with angled brackets frame the opening. (Figure 46)

The south and east walls are finished with board-and-batten siding. A previous opening in the east wall has been infilled with gypsum board. The opening is 4' wide by 3'-2 ¾" tall. This may have been a window or opening overlooking the living room. The north wall is constructed of wide boards with no battens that are sandwiched at the top between two 2" by 4" members .



Figure 45: Room 107 looking east toward Room 109.



Figure 46: Room 107 looking west toward the hallway.



Figure 47: Room 108 looking north toward the cabinets and sink.

Doorways—Three doorways lead into Room 107. The doorway from Room 106 has no casing.

The door into Room 108 is made of vertical 5 ¼" tongue-and-groove beaded boards with two horizontal 5 ½" beveled boards on the Room 108 side. The door measures 2'-5 ¾" wide by 6'-5 ½" tall and is attached with 3 ⅜" hinges. Door

hardware includes a hook but the eye is missing. The space above the door is open.

The door into Room 109 is a split hollow core wood door; the top and bottom halves of the door may be opened and closed separately. The door measures 2'-7 ¾" wide by 5'-11" tall and is attached with 3" hinges. There is no casing. Door hardware is missing except for a piece of the catch.

Windows—There are no windows in this room. The infilled opening in the east wall may have been a window.

Crown Molding—There is no crown molding.

Ceiling—The ceiling has exposed 2" by 4" rafters and wide board decking of the shed roof. The sloped ceiling slopes from a height of 7'-3" at the west wall to 6'-3" at the east wall.

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

Electrical Systems—A metal outlet box is on the north wall.

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

Other Features—A floor to ceiling set of angled wood shelves are mounted in the northwest corner.

Room 108 – Kitchen.

Room 108 – the kitchen – is located to the east of the rear wall of the main core. It may have been part of an open porch on the rear of the main core. The room measures 9'-6" by 9'-8". (Figure 47)

Flooring—The flooring is 3 ¼" tongue-and-groove wood boards extending east-west. At least two layers of linoleum cover the wood flooring.

Baseboards—There are no baseboards.

Walls—The west wall is finished with board-and-batten siding. This wall is the east rear wall of the main core and may have been an exterior wall. (Figure 48) The north wall consists of a flat 2" by 4" stud at the northeast corner and the back side of the exterior board-and-batten siding nailed to the top plate. The south wall consists of the back side of the wide boards in Room 107. The east wall is



Figure 48: Room 108, rear board-and-batten wall of main core and gabled roof rafter ends.

also finished with wide vertical boards. The boards are nailed to the top plates and to 2" by 4"s laid flat on the floor in the southeast corner.

Doorways—Two doorways lead into Room 108. The doorway from Room 107 has no casing. The door into Room 110 is made of vertical 3 1/4" tongue-and-groove boards with 3" boards in a Z pattern on the Room 108 side. The door measures 2'-5 7/8" wide by 6'-3 3/4" tall and is attached with 3" hinges. There is a step down into Room 110 and the doorway has a 3 3/4" wood threshold. Door hardware includes a thumb latch handle on the Room 108 side and a catch.

Windows—The kitchen has two pairs of sliding windows in the north wall. The frame of the westernmost window extends into the room, and there is no casing. The easternmost window has a 5 1/2" wide casing on the left side and top, a 4 3/4" casing on the right side, and no casing at the bottom. The top casing is cut at an angle to fit under the exposed rafter of the shed roof.



Figure 49: Room 108 location of hot water heater.

Crown Molding—There is no crown molding.

Ceiling—The ceiling has exposed 2" by 4" rafters and wide board decking of the shed roof. The rafter ends of the side-gabled roof are visible along the west wall. The sloped ceiling slopes from a height of 7'-3" at the west wall to 6'-3" at the east wall.

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

Electrical Systems—A ceramic light socket is on the ceiling. Metal outlet boxes are located on the north, west, and south walls. A three-prong 240-volt outlet is on the west wall. A light switch is on the north wall above the floor cabinet and sink. A fuse box is on the south wall. A junction box is located on the east wall above the doorway into Room 110.

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

Other Features—Kitchen fixtures include a floor cabinet made of tongue-and-groove boards with a formica-type countertop with backsplash and a stainless steel sink with faucets. The cabinet doors have metal pull knobs and catches; wood shelves are inside the cabinet. Capped galvanized water supply lines and a drain that possibly attached to a hot water heater are located in the southeast corner of the room. (Figure 49)

A wood shelf unit is mounted on the east wall; the bottom of the unit has a frame for drawers but the drawers are missing. A plywood and fiberboard

shelf unit stands on the floor below the wall unit. A long wood shelf supported with metal brackets extends across the west wall; a series of hooks are attached to the underside. A wood shelf on metal brackets is mounted on the south wall. A paper towel holder and towel bars are on the east and west walls.

Room 109 – Living Room.

Room 109 is the main living room and is located at the east rear of the house. The room's floor level steps down approximately 3' from the floor level of Room 107. The room measures 20'-4" by 11'-2 1/2". (Figure 50)

Flooring—The flooring is a mix of 3 1/4" and 2 1/4" wide tongue-and-groove wood flooring extending north-south.

Baseboards—The only remaining baseboards are 3 1/4" high thin wood boards along the north wall and one section of a 1 1/4" thin strip on the west wall.

Walls—The east and south exterior walls consist of exposed 2" by 4" stud framing with 1/4" gypsum board and 1/8" prefinished wood paneling placed between the studs to cover the wide boards of the exterior board-and-batten siding. New 2" by 4" wall studs and top plate have replaced the framing at the south end of the east wall. (Figure 51)

The west and north interior walls are finished with the gypsum board and wood paneling placed over the wide boards of the board-and-batten siding in Rooms 106 and 107.

Doorways—Four doorways lead into Room 109, one exterior and three interior. The framed exterior entrance door in the south wall has no casing. (See *Exterior Doors*.) The doorway from Room 107 has no casing. (See *Room 107*.)

The doorway from Room 110 is raised approximately 2' above the floor level of Room 109. The door is no longer on its hinges but is stored in Room 110. The door is constructed of 3 1/4" tongue-and-groove boards and it measures 2'-6 1/8" wide by 5'-10" tall. Door hardware includes 3" hinges and a thumb latch handle with latch on the opposite side. The latch catch remains intact on the frame. A quarter round casing extends around the frame edge.



Figure 50: Room 109 looking toward steps up into Room 107.



Figure 51: Room 109 looking south toward exterior door.

The doorway into Room 111 is at the same floor level as Room 109. The wood door has five horizontal panels and measures 2'-6 1/8" wide by 6'-3 3/4" tall. The door attaches with 3 1/2" hinges and has a 2 5/8" wide casing. There is a 2 1/2" wood threshold. Door hardware includes a metal box lock with ceramic knob, a metal knob with surround plate, and a metal catch on the frame.

Windows—Room 109 has two pairs of single-pane double-hung wood windows in the east wall and a single double-hung window in the south wall. The pairs of windows in the east wall have 2 1/4" wide casings on each side and 4 1/2" casings between windows and along the bottom. A new top plate has replaced any casings that may have been above the windows.

The single window in the south wall has 2 1/2" casings on each side and a 4 3/4" casing on the bottom. The top of the window is framed with a 2" by 4" and has no casing.

Crown Molding—There is no crown molding. The molding strips along the top edge of the wall paneling have been removed.

Ceiling—The ceiling is the exposed 2” by 4” rafters, 2” by 6” deck boards, and 5-V metal sheets of the recently replaced shed roof. The sloped ceiling slopes from a height of 8’-3 ½” at the west wall to 7’-0 ½” at the east wall.

Finishes—The gypsum board, steps, shelving, windows, doors, and moldings are painted. The wood paneling is prefinished.

Electrical Systems—A ceramic light socket with pull string is on the west wall. Metal outlet boxes are on the east and south walls.

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

Other Features—The chimney/fireplace is constructed of fieldstones mortared with concrete. The firebox is made of brick; a metal lintel supports the masonry above the firebox opening. Metal plates mortared into the masonry support the half log mantel. The concrete hearth is level with the floor and extends from the west wall around to the north wall and adjacent step to Room 110. (Figure 52)

Two steps provide access up to Room 107 at the west wall. The steps are of 2” by 12” wood members and other varied width boards. A shelf unit at the south edge of the steps constructed of tongue-and-groove boards provides a railing and storage/display space.

A single step provides access up to Room 110 at the north wall. The wood step is of varied width wide boards.

Shelves constructed of 6” wide boards are mounted between studs on both the south and east walls. The east wall has an additional 18 ½” wide shelf supported with brackets.

Room 110 – Dining Room.

Room 110 is located at the northeast rear corner of the house and was a dining room. The room steps down approximately 1’ from the kitchen – Room



Figure 52: Stone chimney/fireplace.



Figure 53: North end of Room 110 with exterior entrance door.

108 – and has its own exterior entrance door. The room measures 11’-9” by 7’-6”. (Figure 53)

Flooring—The flooring is 3 ¼” tongue-and-groove wood flooring running north-south. 2 ¼” wide tongue-and-groove hardwood flooring has been placed over about two-thirds of the 3 ¼” wood flooring. In the southeast corner, flooring has been replaced or covered with new wide boards.

Baseboards—The baseboards are a wood quarter round.

Walls—The walls are finished with $\frac{3}{8}$ " plywood sheets.

Doorways—Room 110 has three doorways that enter it, from the exterior and from Rooms 108 and 109. None of the doorways have casings. The door to Room 109 is off its hinges and stored in Room 110. (See *Exterior Doors, Room 108, and Room 109.*) (Figure 54)

Windows—Room 110 has one pair of sliding windows in the north wall. The sash slide into wall pockets and have a $1\frac{7}{8}$ " wide casing.

Crown Molding—The crown molding is a wood quarter round.

Ceiling—The ceiling is the exposed 2" by 4" rafters, 2" by 6" deck boards, and 5-V metal sheets. The sloped ceiling slopes from a height of 6'-7" at the west wall to 5'-10½" at the east wall.

Finishes—The walls, windows, doors, and moldings are painted. Both the $3\frac{1}{4}$ " wood flooring and the $2\frac{1}{4}$ " hardwood flooring have a clear finish that shows the wood grain. The replacement boards are unfinished.

Electrical Systems—Wiring that probably extended to a ceiling-mounted light socket is visible, but removal of the socket occurred with the replacement of the roof. One recessed outlet with a cover plate is located in the north wall.

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

Other Features—Angled wood shelves are on the wall in both the northeast and southwest corners of the room.

Room 111 – Rear Bedroom.

Room 111 is located at the northeast rear corner of the house. The room's floor level is the same as that of Room 109 and approximately 3' lower than the floor level of Room 107. The room measures 12'-2" by 9'-7½". (Figure 55)

Flooring—The flooring in the north half of the room is $7\frac{1}{2}$ " wide boards covered with 2



Figure 54: South end of Room 110.



Figure 55: Room 111 looking toward northeast corner.

$\frac{1}{2}$ " tongue-and-groove hardwood flooring. The flooring in the south half of the room is replacement $9\frac{1}{2}$ " wide boards.

Baseboards—The baseboards are wood quarter rounds.

Walls—The west wall is finished with $\frac{3}{8}$ " plywood over $7\frac{3}{8}$ " to 8" wide vertical boards. The north and east exterior walls are finished with plywood. The south wall is finished with plywood at the door and with $11\frac{3}{4}$ " wide vertical boards on either side of the closet opening.

Doorways—One doorway enters into Room 111 from Room 109. The doorway has a 3" casing on the left side.

Windows—Room 111 has three pairs of sliding windows, twin the east wall and one in the north wall. The sash slide into wall pockets. There is no casing.

Crown Molding—The crown molding is a wood quarter round; only a short piece is over the door on the south wall.

Ceiling—The ceiling is the exposed 2” by 4” rafters, 2” by 6” deck boards, and 5-V metal sheets of the recently replaced shed roof. The sloped ceiling slopes from a height of 7’-8” at the west wall to 6’-5” at the east wall.

Finishes—The walls, windows, and doors are painted. The 7 ½” board flooring and the 2 ½” hardwood flooring have a clear finish.

Electrical Systems—Wiring that probably extended to a ceiling-mounted light socket is visible, but the removal of the socket occurred with the replacement of the roof. One metal outlet box is on the west wall. Recessed outlets with cover plates are located in the north and east walls.

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

Other Features—A cast iron sink with ceramic finish and faucets is located on the east wall. The water supply line and drain are galvanized pipes. A towel bar and other accessory holders are on the walls adjacent to the sink.

A closet is located at the southeast corner of the room. (*Figure 56*) The front wall of the closet has vertical wide boards on either side of an opening that serves as a doorway. The closet walls are finished with plywood. The flooring is hardwood. A hanging rod and shelves are inside the closet.

Character-defining Features

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

- The main core with extensions and additions made over the years
- Side-gabled roof over the main core
- Shed-roofed front porch that previously may have extended along the south side elevation



Figure 56: Room 111 looking toward closet and doorway.

- Shed-roofed additions made to the east rear elevation of the main core
- Exterior board-and-batten siding
- Variety of wood windows including casement, double-hung, and sliding sash; in particular, the two west front elevation casements
- Stone chimney and fireplace
- Stepped down floor level that compensated for the downward slope of the lot to the east and northeast
- Wall construction of 2” by 4” top and bottom plates with the exterior board-and-batten siding or interior finish materials nailed directly to the plates
- Wood tongue-and-groove wall and ceiling finishes and flooring
- Wood doors and their hardware
- Vintage bathroom fixtures
- Vintage kitchen fixtures

Summary of Physical Condition

The Scruggs-Briscoe Cabin is in fair condition largely due to moisture entry into the house. Moisture entry is the biggest threat to the building’s physical condition. The shed roofs in particular have failed in numerous locations and moisture is causing deterioration of building materials. Recent replacement of the shed roofs covering Rooms 109, 110, 111, and a portion of 106 has partially halted the damage to these sections of the building. The side-gabled roof of the main core appears to be in better condition than the shed roofs due to its steeper slope.

Weather cycles also take a toll on the building fabric. The building has been vacant for over

twenty years and is open to park visitors, both human and animal, causing some destruction.

The structural integrity of the cabin's foundation and floor structure overall appears to be sound in most locations, particularly in the main core. The close proximity of the floor structure to grade level at the south end of the front porch and main core and at the south end of Room 109 is cause for concern.

Some areas where deterioration is pronounced are:

- The shed roofs of the front porch, south side extensions of Rooms 102 and 105, and Rooms 106, 107, and 108 to the east rear of the main core that have not been replaced
- The lower sections of exterior board-and-batten siding, particularly those close to grade level
- The perimeter sill and floor structure in Room 105
- The floor and roof structures of Room 106
- Interior wall finish materials that are molding, delaminating, and falling off due to excessive moisture contact
- The west wall of Room 109 and around the chimney/fireplace where moisture continues to come in
- Broken or missing window glazing that allows moisture in, particularly in Room 109

Part II – Treatment and Use

II.A Ultimate Treatment & Use

Recommended Ultimate Treatment

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

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

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

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

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

In addition, physical evidence of elements of the human history story of the Scruggs-Briscoe Cabin and the Elkmont community that remains as part of the historic resource should be protected and preserved. This physical evidence can be lost due to repairs and maintenance, visitor activity, and weathering over the passage of time. An example in the Scruggs-Briscoe Cabin is the paint outline of a horseshoe that until recently hung above one of the front elevation windows. Care should be taken to identify, protect, and preserve the significant human history evidence that helps tell the cabin’s and the community’s stories.

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

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

II.B Requirements for Treatment

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

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

II.C Alternatives for Treatment

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

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

II.D Recommendations

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

Recommendations for Accomplishing the Ultimate Treatment

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

Site

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

Cabin

- Remove accumulated site debris from around the building perimeter, particularly in areas where the siding is at grade level,

so that wood siding and sills are above grade.

- Preserve all existing historic materials as much as possible when making repairs; if materials are too deteriorated to preserve, replacement materials should match existing historic materials.
- Identify physical evidence of significant human history elements and take steps to protect their materials and features.
- Photographically record building materials and features as existing before any maintenance or repair work is done.
- Examine foundation piers and masonry walls for structural integrity and repair as needed.
- Repair all deteriorated roofing members in-kind to provide a structurally sound roof.
- Replace the existing 5-V metal roofing in-kind to make the building weathertight; replace the board decking and other appropriate roofing materials under the recently replaced metal roofing on the rear sheds to provide a more weathertight roof.
- Install gutters and downspouts to take water away from the building.
- Examine the masonry, foundation, and flashing of the chimney and repair as needed to make it structurally sound.
- Examine the wood wall and flooring systems and repair as needed to make them structurally sound.
- Make the exterior siding weathertight by repairing as needed, caulking seams, and repainting. Use the *Elkmont Historic District Finishes Analysis* document to guide exterior paint selection.
- Make the exterior windows and doors weathertight by adjusting and repairing moldings and sash, caulking seams, and repainting.
- Examine the porch and rear stoops; repair and repaint as needed to make them structurally sound.
- Install security monitoring devices, such as a security camera, to monitor activity around and in the building and site.



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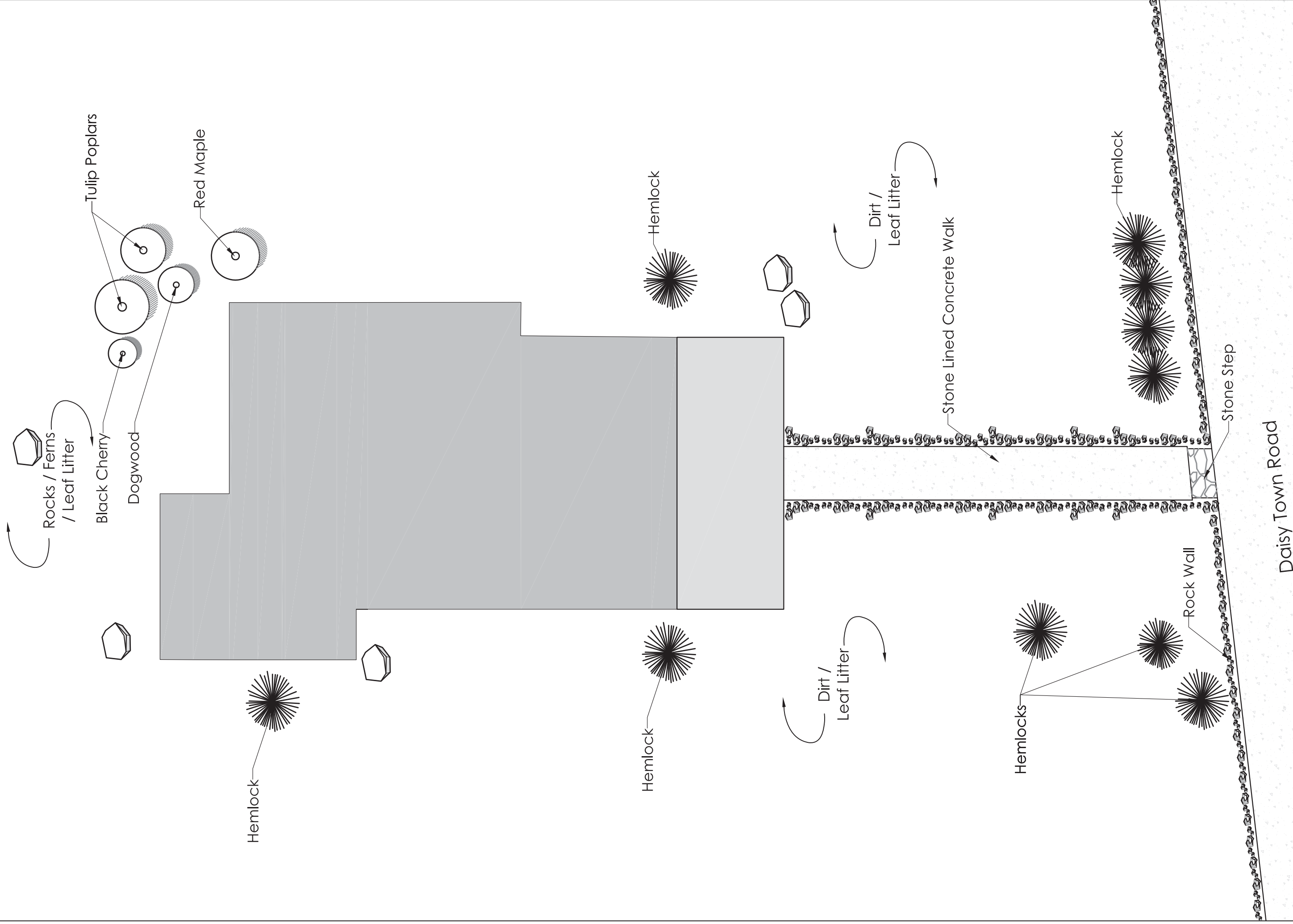
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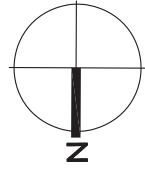
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Appendix A:

Documentation Drawings

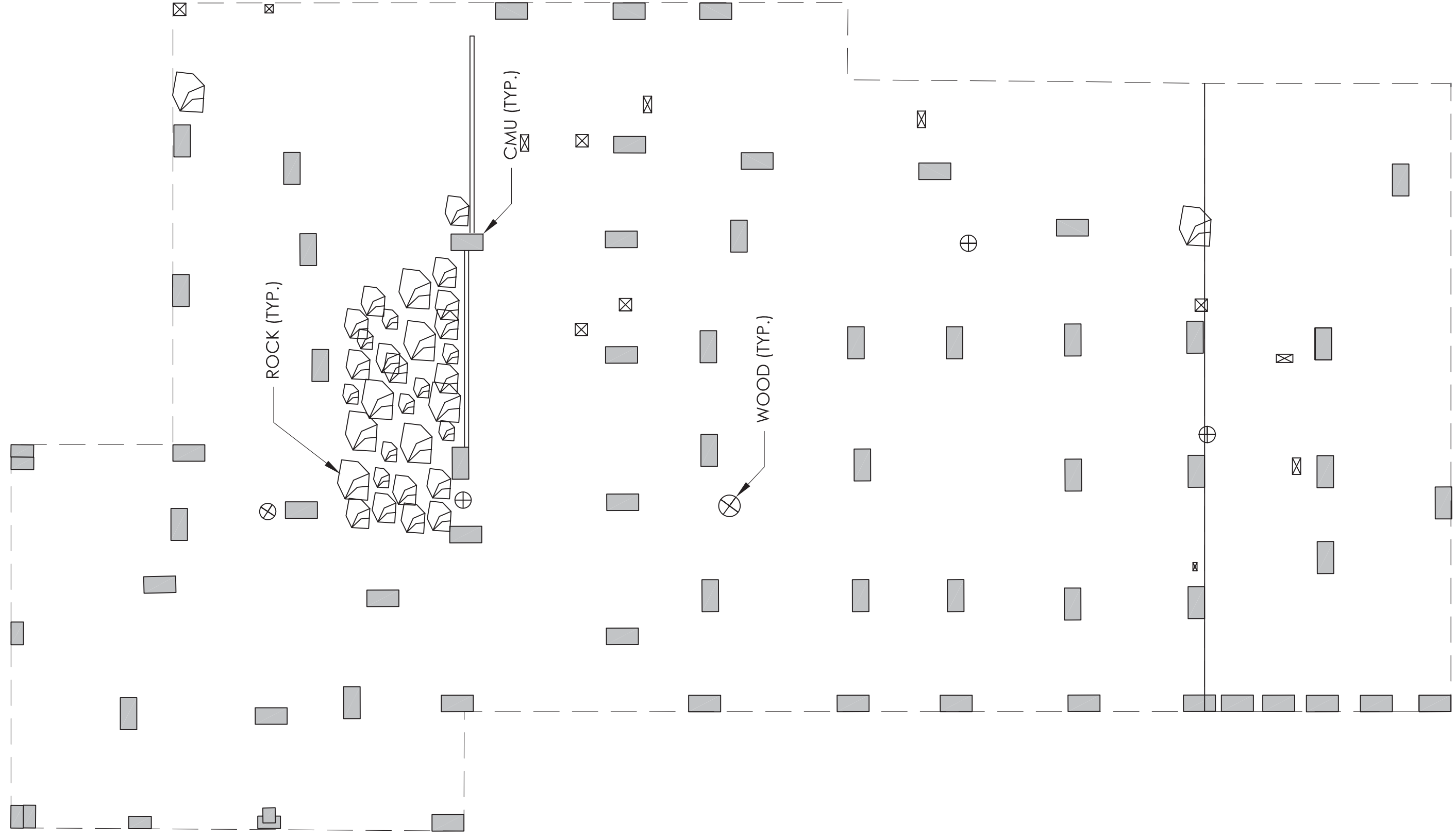


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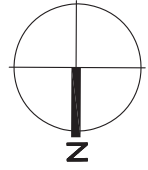


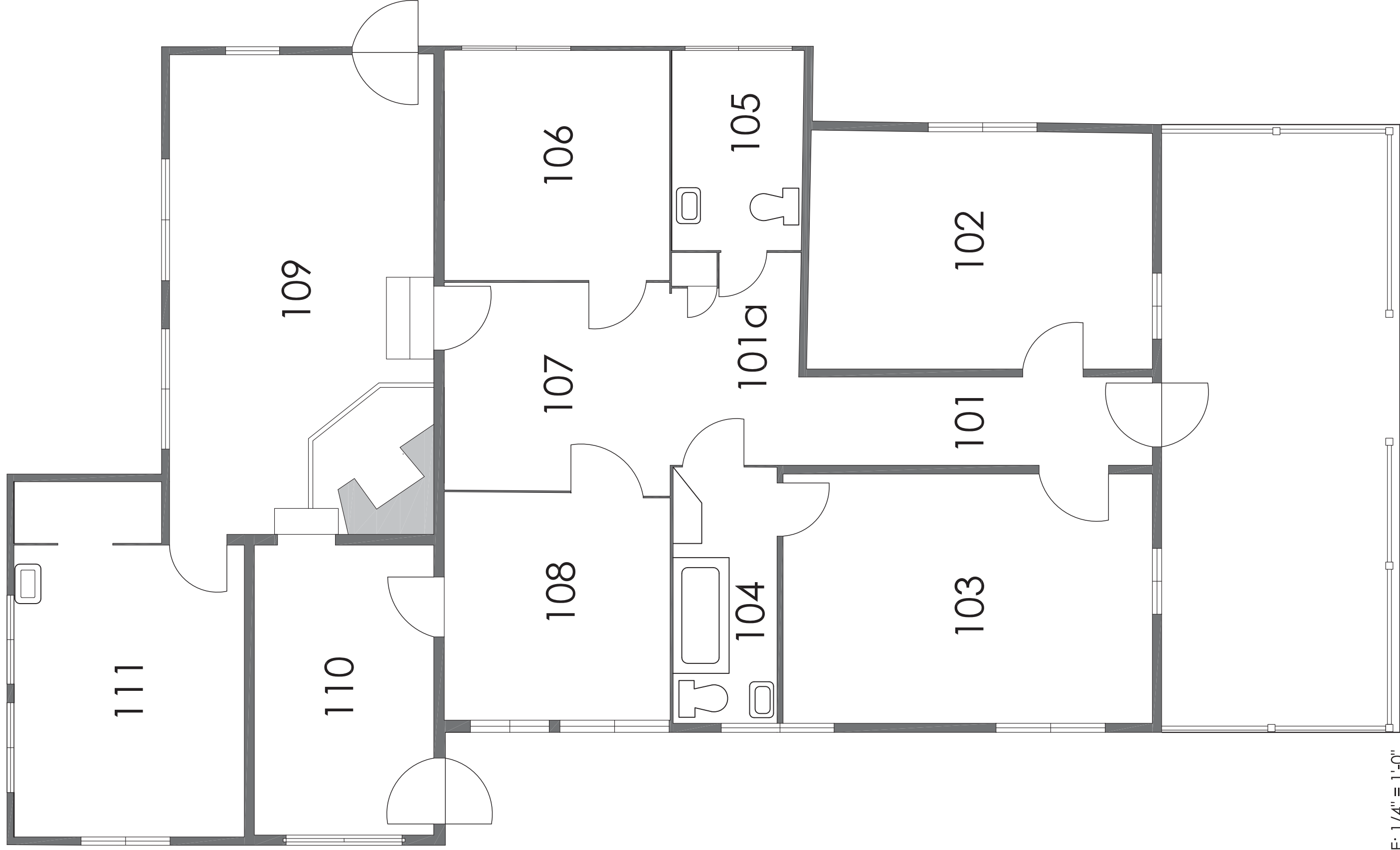
SITE PLAN

THE
**JAEGER
 COMPANY**
 SCRUGGS-BRISCOE CABIN
 ELK MOUNT HISTORIC DISTRICT
 GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT • MARCH 2016



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



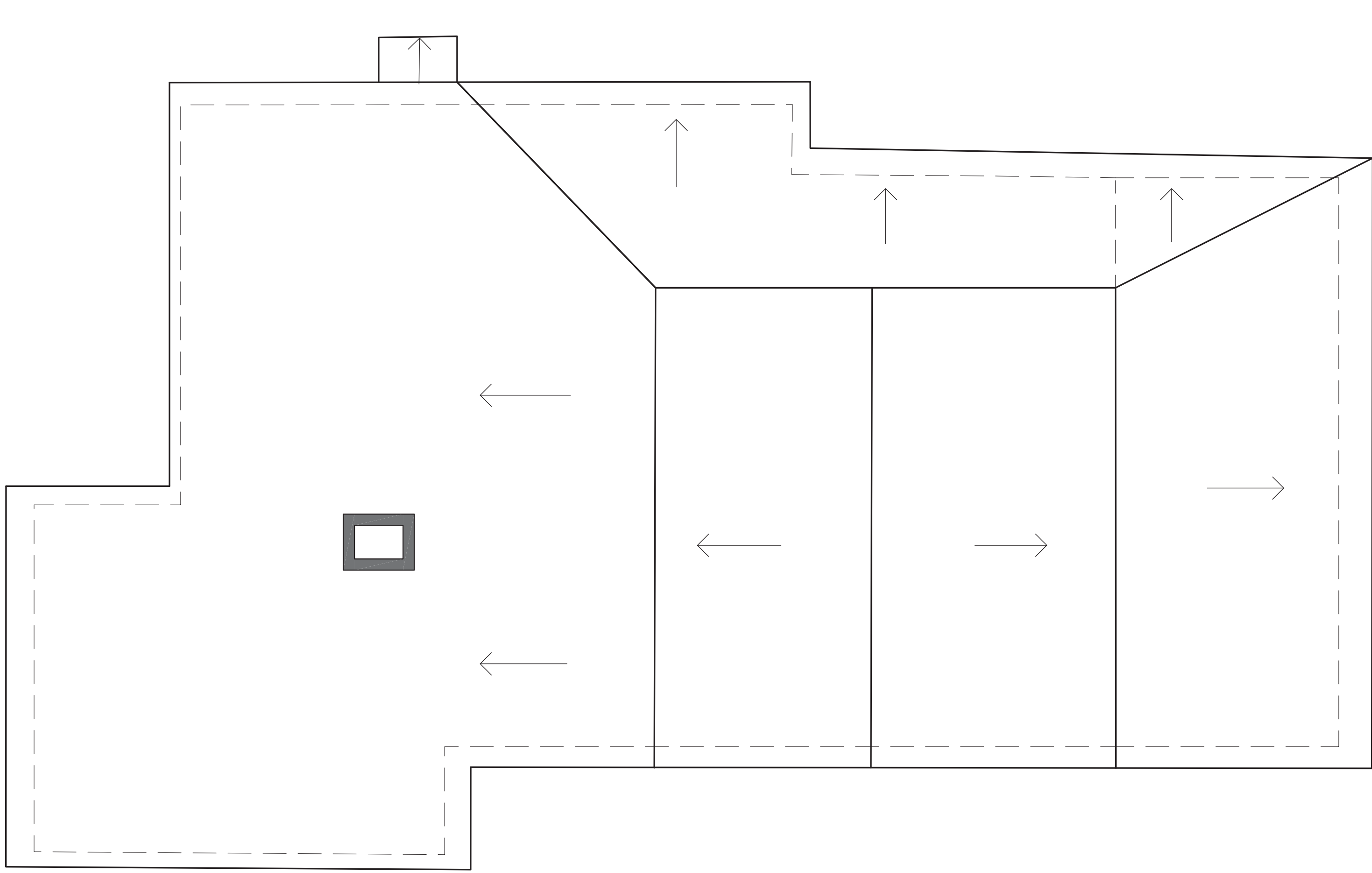


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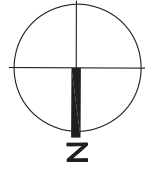


FLOOR PLAN
 SCRUGGS-BRISCOE CABIN
 ELKMONT HISTORIC DISTRICT
 GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK
 HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT • MARCH 2016





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



ROOF PLAN
SCRUGGS-BRISCOE CABIN
ELKMONT HISTORIC DISTRICT
GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT • MARCH 2016

