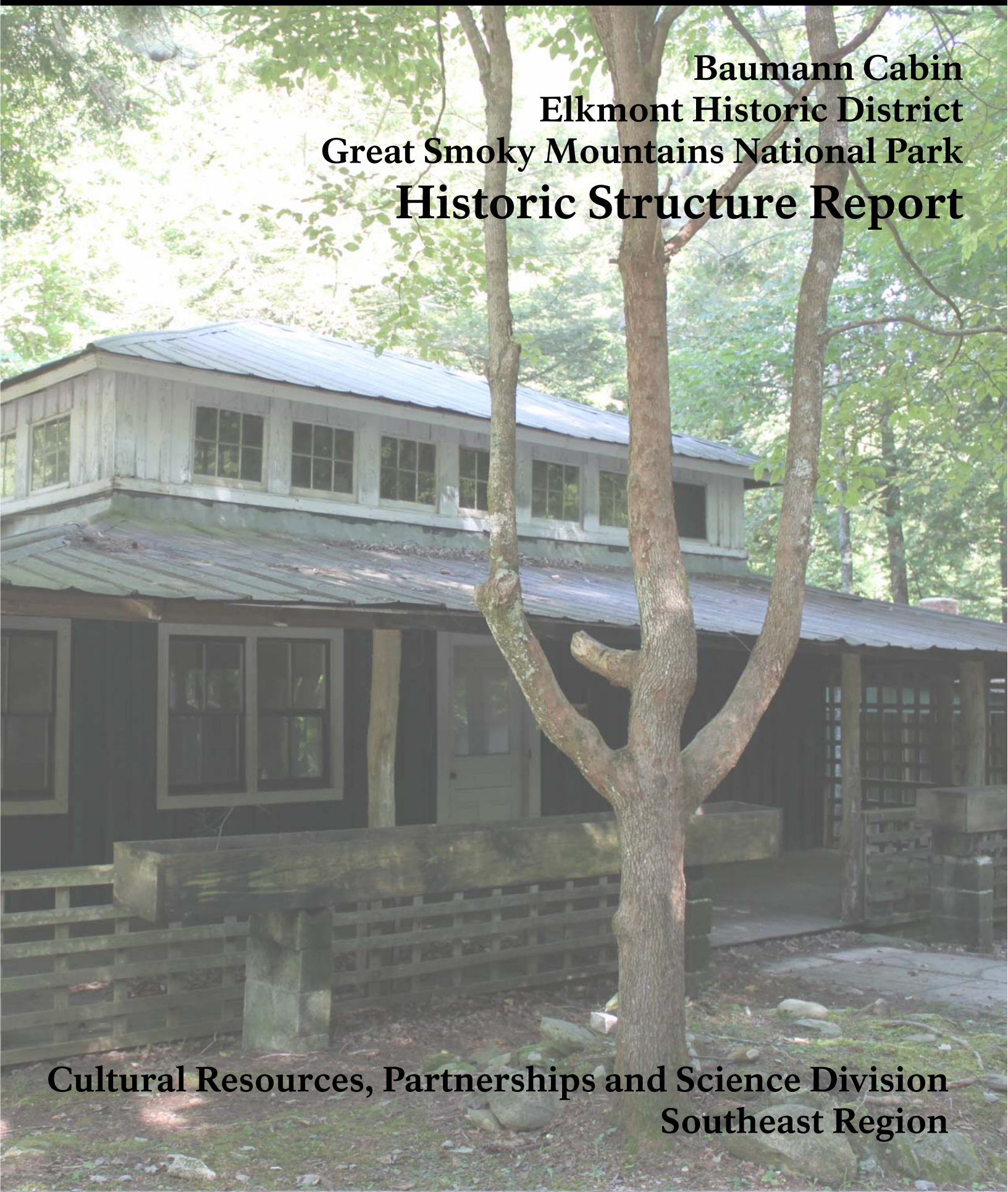
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Elkmont Historic District
Great Smoky Mountains National Park



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

Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science Division
Southeast Region

Baumann Cabin

Elkmont Historic District

Great Smoky Mountains National Park

Historic Structure Report

March 2016
Prepared by
The Jaeger Company

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



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

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About the cover: View of the Baumann Cabin, 2015

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

Approved By : _____ 3/22/16
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Recommended By : _____ 4/12/16
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Recommended By : _____ 4-14-16
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Foreword

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

Dan Scheidt, Chief
Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science Division
Southeast Regional Office
2016

Management Summary

Project Team

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Executive Summary

Purpose and Scope

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

The report includes *Part I: Developmental History* and *Part II: Treatment and Use*. Part I has a brief historical context of Elkmont's development into a summer resort community, known historical information about the Baumann Cabin's construction and owners, and transfer of the property to the National Park Service with the establishment of the national park. A chronology of the cabin's physical development and use provides information on the building's original core as well as how the building changed and expanded over time. This information derives largely from physical investigations with the addition of historical documentation and oral history provided by the Baumann family. A current physical description based on building investigations 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 Baumann Cabin.

A bibliography provides all sources of information this report references. 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. J. J. Ashe, president of Knoxville's Ashe Hosiery Mills, constructed the Baumann Cabin in the Daisy Town area of the Appalachian Club about 1910. In 1916, Ashe sold the property to Ben D. Jones, a resident of Sweetwater, Tennessee, south of Knoxville, and owner of Jones Motor Company. In 1919, the Appalachian Club officially transferred the property, known as Lot No. 16, to Jones. The property stayed in the Jones family until 1931 when it was purchased from Jones' widow by J. Fred Baumann. Baumann was a member of the prominent Baumann family of Knoxville that included Baumann and Baumann, the city's leading architectural firm. Fred Baumann operated the Price-Baumann Tire Company.

With the establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the Baumann Cabin was transferred to the National Park Service in 1933, with the understanding that the Baumann family would continue to use the cabin through a lease for the joint lifetimes of Fred Baumann and his wife. The National Park Service extended the leases, first to 1972 and again to 1992, and the Baumann family continued to use the cabin until 1992. The cabin has remained vacant since that time.

Statement of Significance

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

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

Cultural Resource Management

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

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

Project Methodology

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

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

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

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

and emails were made to family members with current contact information. Two Baumann family members were interviewed by phone and email correspondence.

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

Summary of Findings

The original main core of the Baumann Cabin, constructed by 1913, is delineated by the house's raised hipped roof. Described in 1916 as an eight-room cottage, the house probably consisted of the main core with both front and rear porches. Over the years, rooms were extended to incorporate porch space, and a rear addition was made. The front porch extended along the south side elevation from early on, and the living room was extended to encompass part of the porch, perhaps by 1931 when the presence of a chimney and flue is documented. The porch also extended along the north side elevation and was at least partially screened. The rooms on the north side of the main core were extended to incorporate this side porch.

The rear gabled addition was constructed in the 1930s to 1940s to provide additional space that was easier to heat in the cold months. This addition may have enclosed the previously open rear porch, and a kitchen was added in the rear porch space. These additions and extensions appear to have been made by the 1940s. The latest alterations to the Baumann Cabin date to the 1980s when a rear screened porch adjacent to the kitchen was enclosed to form a bedroom and the front porch was partially reconstructed while keeping its original configuration.

The Baumann Cabin is in overall good condition despite being vacant for over twenty years. The structural integrity of the house appears to be sound in most locations, although several areas show pronounced deterioration due to moisture entry. Moisture entry into the house is causing deterioration of building materials and is the biggest threat to the building's physical condition. Specific areas of concern are the south end of Room 101, including the masonry chimney; the shed roof in Room 102; the west end of the screened dining porch; and the kitchen's shed roof and floor.

Recommended Treatment and Use

The recommended treatment for the Baumann 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 Baumann 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: Baumann Cabin

Location: Elkmont Historic District
Great Smoky Mountains National Park

County: Sevier County

State: Tennessee

Related NPS Studies

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Real Property Information

Acquisition Date: July 14, 1933

LCS ID: 266081

Size Information

Baumann Cabin

Total Floor Area: 1,907 sq. ft.

Roof Area: 2,611 sq. ft.

Number of Stories: 1

Number of Rooms: 9

Number of Bathrooms: 2

Cultural Resource Data

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

Proposed Treatment

The proposed treatment for the Baumann 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.

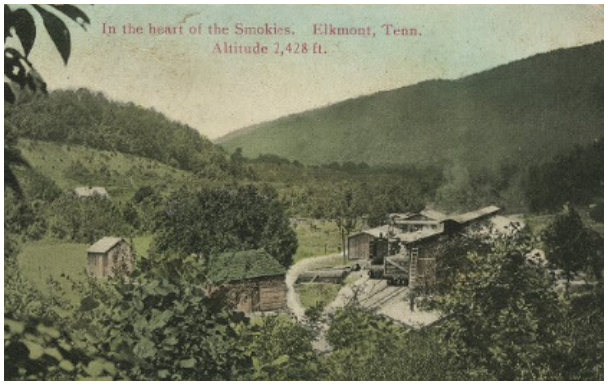


Figure 1: 1912 Elkmont postcard (University of Tennessee Library).

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



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

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

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

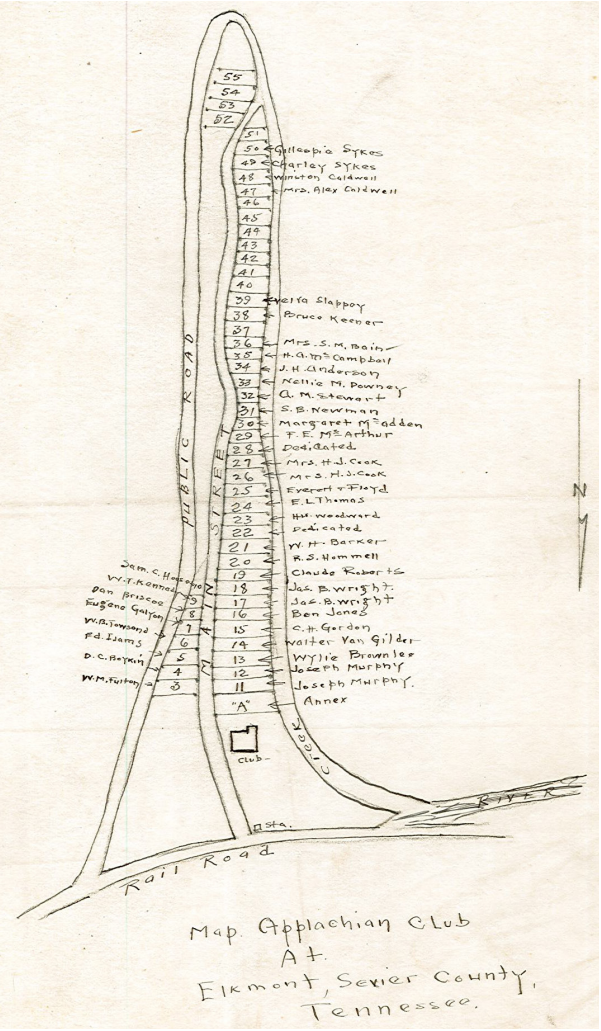


Figure 3: Circa 1919 Appalachian Club map with property owners (GRSM Archives).

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

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



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

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

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

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

elements of both the Craftsman and Rustic architectural movements. Landscape features such as fieldstone foundations, retaining walls, gateways, and gazebos further reflected the influence of these architectural movements.

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

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

Cabin Construction and Early Owners

J. J. Ashe of Knoxville reportedly constructed the Baumann Cabin about 1910.[3] Deed records show that in 1916 J. J. Ashe owned the property and an eight-room cabin that he had built there. The Appalachian Club allotted Ashe this site, and he and his family occupied the cabin during the popular summer club season. J. J. Ashe was the president of Ashe Hosiery Mills in Knoxville.[4] On December 11, 1916, Ashe sold the lot with cabin, including the personal property with which the cabin was furnished and an adjoining lot, to Ben Jones.[5]

The Appalachian Club and Little River Lumber Company officially transferred the property to Ben Jones as Lot No. 16 in the Appalachian Club on March 12, 1919.[6] Ben Dickenson Jones was a resident of Sweetwater, Tennessee. He worked as a city recorder before becoming a Ford automobile salesman at his own company, the Jones Motor Company. He married Mary Porter Williams, and they had two children, Ben D., Jr., and Georgiana. Ben, Sr., died unexpectedly in 1926.[7] On Dec. 24, 1931, J. Fred Baumann bought Lot No. 16 and the adjoining lot from Mary Porter Jones.[8] On April 30, 1932, J. Fred Baumann and his wife sold Lot No. 16 and the adjoining lot to the State of Tennessee to be included within the Great Smoky Mountains National Park subject to a lease for the joint lives of himself and his wife.[9]

The Baumann Family

Joseph Frederick (J. Fred) Baumann was a member of the Baumann family of Knoxville that included the architects of Baumann and Baumann, Knoxville's leading architectural firm. Baumann and Baumann designed the new Appalachian Clubhouse when it was rebuilt in 1934 after a fire.[10] Fred entered the automobile accessory business and operated the Price-Baumann Tire Company. He married Halle Harwood Brock, of Pulaski, Tennessee and adopted her daughter Beverly. Fred and Halle had two more children, Laura Hall and Fred, Jr.[11]

According to his grandson, Fred Baumann III, Fred, Sr., first visited Elkmont with friends. Though he was not impressed with the community at the time, he later decided to purchase a cabin there. (*Figure 5*) During the late 1930s to 1940s, Fred, Sr., built the gabled addition on the rear of the cabin to have a room where he could stay during cold weather at Elkmont. He called the room "The Waldorf Room." The family had a full-time maid named Lily who came to Elkmont with the family

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

3 Ibid, information taken from a letter from Fred Baumann, Jr., Knoxville, Tennessee, November 1992.

4 Jessica McCausland, GRSM Intern, Ashe/Jones/Baumann Family History Compilation, August 2015.

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

6 Ibid.

7 McCausland.

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

9 Ibid.

10 Influence by the architectural firm on the design of alterations or additions to the Baumann cabin is not documented at this time.

11 McCausland.



Figure 5: Black and white photo of the Baumann Cabin, circa 1940s (Courtesy, Fred Baumann III).

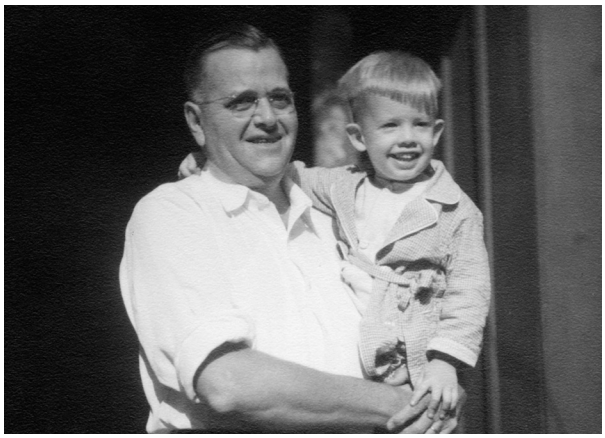


Figure 6: Daddy Fred and Charley Kohlhase, circa 1937 (Courtesy, Charles Kohlhase, Jr.).

during their summers there. Lily stayed in a one-bedroom apartment constructed under the rear addition. At one point, Fred, Sr., was appointed the honorary "Mayor of Elkmont."[12]

Fred's daughter Beverly married Charles Kohlhase in 1935. She died a few weeks after giving birth to their son, Charles, Jr. (*Figure 6*) On his website *charleysorbit.com*, Charles, Jr., wrote about his memories of Elkmont as a child in *The Complete Rocket Scientist: A Lifetime of Views on Everything*.

> In a way, I believe that I learned more on my own by reading several books, the first of these discovered in an old bookcase at Daddy Fred's cabin in the Great Smoky Mountains. His rustic cabin was located along Jake's Creek in a tiny community known as Elkmont, and I will always look back fondly on those days. I would read in either a white wicker chair in the tiny living room or in the old green swing on the front porch.[13]



Figure 7: Fred Baumann, Jr. with his P-51 fighter (Courtesy, Charles Kohlhase, Jr.).

Laura married Thomas Eugene Martin and moved to Charlotte, North Carolina. Fred, Jr., was a member of the Army Air Corps and a P-51 pilot in the 52nd Fighter Group during World War II. He had a thirty-five year career with the J. C. Penney Company.[14] (*Figure 7*) Fred, Jr., was very involved with the Elkmont community and served as head of the Appalachian Club Association after his retirement about 1982-1983. (*Figure 8*) He wrote a paper called "The Demise of Elkmont." During the 1980s, he made a number of renovations to the

12 Phone interview with Fred Baumann III, September 17, 2015.

13 Charles Kohlhase, Jr., *The Complete Rocket Scientist: A Lifetime of Views on Everything*, http://charleysorbit.com/completerocketscientist/Chpt1FinishedWithLinks.pdf

14 McCausland.

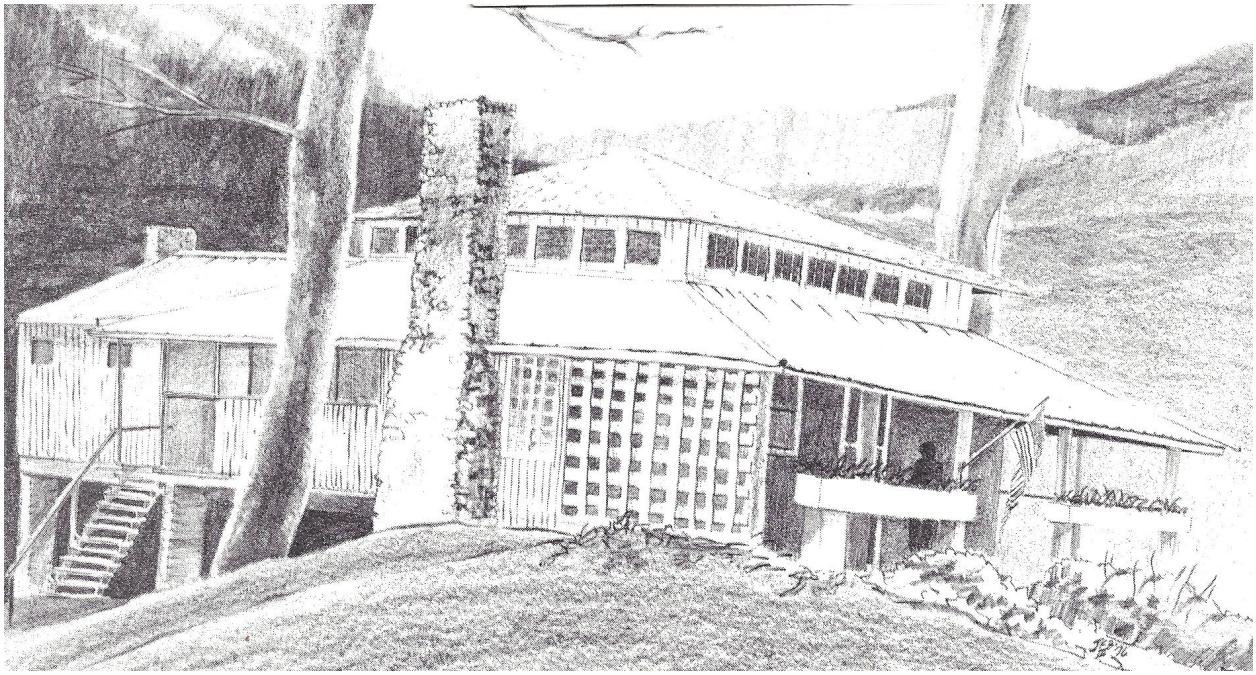


Figure 8: Pencil sketch of the Baumann Cabin by Fred Baumann III, 1976 (Courtesy, Fred Baumann III).

cabin, including rebuilding the front porch and enclosing a rear screened porch with walls and windows to create a bedroom.[15] John Morrell's 1976 "History of Cottages at Elkmont" lists the occupant/leasee of Cottage #10 in 1969 and in 1976 as Mrs. J. Fred Baumann, Knoxville.[16] The Baumann family continued to lease their cabin at Elkmont until 1992.[17] (*Figure 9*)



Figure 9: Interior of the living room in the Baumann Cabin, circa 1980s (Courtesy, Charles Kohlhase, Jr.).

15 Baumann.

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

17 McCausland.

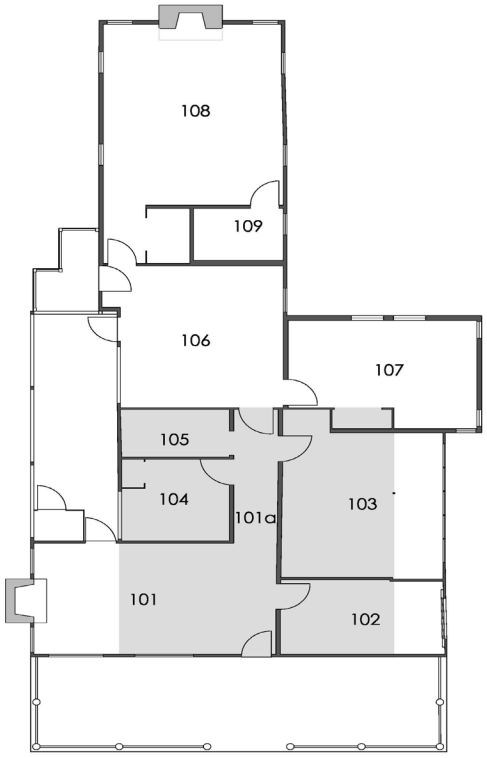


Figure 10: Existing floor plan showing the main core.



Figure 11: Circa 1960s color photo of the Baumann Cabin (Courtesy, Charles Kohlhase, Jr.).

Chronology of Development and Use

The original construction of the Baumann Cabin dates to around 1910 based on available documents. The cabin is noted on the "Conditions in Elkmont Historic District: 1908-1913" map in TRC Garrow Associates' 2005 archaeology report, indicating that the cabin was built by 1913.[18] The 1916 deed transferring the property from J. J. Ashe to Ben Jones states that Ashe had constructed the eight-room cabin on the lot.

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, lists the cabin's materials and some of its features and gives them a monetary value.[19] The description includes framing, flooring, windows, doors, plumbing and lights, a chimney and flue, and a servant room. By 1931, the cabin had plumbing and electricity; the presence of a chimney and flue may indicate that the living room had been extended by this time. The servant room may have been in the house or a separate building rather than the maid's room later constructed under the rear gabled addition. A black and white photo from the Baumann family that appears to date from around the 1940s is the earliest photo of the cabin found during the research for this report. (See *Figure 5* above)

A raised hipped roof covers the cabin's rectangular main core. (*Figure 10*) Based on physical evidence, this main core appears to be the original portion of the cabin. The building was extended, altered, and added to over time, and it is difficult to date when some changes were made. From both physical and photographic evidence, the house has remained largely unchanged within the last fifty years, with the exception of the 1980s renovations. Therefore, the large majority of the building's existing fabric is historic. General observations follow about how the house appears to have evolved. (*Figure 11*)

The main core consisted of the original portions of Rooms 101, 102, and 103 (without the extensions), the hallway, and Rooms 104 and 105. Room 103 probably consisted of two rooms, indicated by an infilled doorway from the hallway and remnants of a previous partition wall. The Thomason inventory of 1993 states that the main core's raised roofline dates from the 1920s, but the source of this information is unknown.[20]

The front porch appears to have wrapped around both the south and north side elevations. Room 101 was extended to the south to incorporate part of the porch. The continuation of the porch's

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

19 Information Card, Sevier Library, http://history.sevierlibrary.org/.

20 Thomason & Associates, 1993.



Figure 12: 1972 GRSM photo of the Baumann Cabin.







Figure 13: 1992 Historic Resources Survey photos.







Figure 14: 2001 HABS Photos.

shed roof over the south end of Room 101, and the sloped ceiling and different flooring in the extension, indicate that the room was extended.

Rooms 102 and 103 were extended to the north in a similar way and incorporated the porch along the north side elevation. The sloped ceilings in the extensions to these rooms and the screened openings on the exterior of the windows in Room 103 indicate that at least part of this area was a screened porch.

Room 107 was originally a screened porch; according to Fred Baumann III, his father enclosed the porch during the 1980s. The screened porches of Room 107 and Room 103 may have been connected at some point. The shed roof over the kitchen – Room 106 – and the exterior board-and-batten siding on the rear wall of the main core indicate that this room was also an exterior porch at some point.

The gabled roof of the rear addition was added over the existing shed roof of the kitchen. According to Fred Baumann III, Fred, Sr., built this addition in the 1930s to 1940s. A maid's room was constructed in the space under the addition. Evidence of the location of the maid's room can be seen on the underside of the addition's floor joists and subflooring – the joists and subflooring that formed the room's ceiling are painted white, remnants of wide boards that formed the room's walls remain nailed to the perimeter sill, various building materials remain scattered in the space, and two water supply lines that may have supplied a bathroom are intact. (See note on *Floor Plan* in Appendix.)

A 1972 photo of the cabin made by the park shows the cabin practically unchanged since the previous 1960s photos. (*Figure 12*) A historic resources survey conducted in 1992 by the Tennessee State Historic Preservation Office documented the house at that time. The Baumann Cabin's assigned survey number was SV-934. The Baumanns added the lattice on the north end of the front porch and along the railings, probably during the 1980s porch renovation. The steps at the rear entrance porch were also still in place at that time. (*Figure 13*) Historic American Building Survey (HABS) photographs document the building in 2001. (*Figure 14*)



Figure 15: View of Baumann Cabin from Daisy Town Road.



Figure 16: Front entrance walkway and planters.



Figure 17: Raised planter box

Physical Description

General Description

The Baumann Cabin is a one-story, frame dwelling that sits on the west 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 surrounding natural environment. (*Figure 15*)

Site Features

(See *Site Plan* in Appendix.)

The house sits on a small lot and faces east toward Daisy Town Road. Jakes Creek runs along the rear of the property. To the north is another cabin, and to the south is a modern parking lot. The lot slopes gently downward to the west from the road to the rear of the house on the south side. The site undulates down, up again, and down again on the north side. The lot also slopes gently downward to the north toward the Appalachian Clubhouse. The site around the house has some mature trees and some smaller trees; the rear of the lot between the house and the creek features trees and thick undergrowth.

Front Entrance and Walkways.

The east front of the Baumann Cabin site is lined with a low fieldstone wall running north-south along the edge of the paved road. A 17" wide stone step is located in the stonewall directly in front of the house's entrance. Running north-south beside the stone wall is a 6' wide gravel path that extends in front of the cabins to the parking lot at the Appalachian Clubhouse. From the gravel path, a walkway of stone pavers lined on each side with fieldstones leads to the front porch. (*Figure 16*)

Planters.

Two raised planter boxes constructed of 2" by 12" wood timbers and sitting on two CMU piers are located in front of the front porch, one on either side of the front walkway. (*Figure 17*) Two other circular planters ringed with fieldstones are located in front of the house on either side of the walkway; these planters are around the bases of now-removed trees that once stood in front of the house.



Figure 18: East front and south side elevations.



Figure 19: North side elevation.



Figure 20: South side elevation of rear gabled addition.

Trees/Shrubs.

The site has several mature trees as well as smaller trees on either side of the house. These trees include hemlock, dogwood, ash, maple, and hickory.

Exterior

The main core of the Baumann Cabin has a hipped roof that is raised above the surrounding shed roofs with frame walls that each contain a row of clerestory windows to provide light to the cabin's

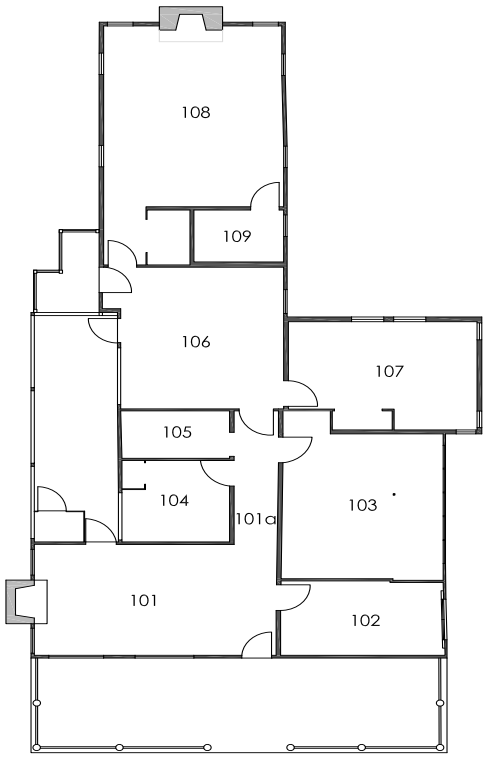


Figure 21: Existing floor plan.

interior. The shed-roofed front porch extends across the entire east front elevation. The shed roof continues along the south side of the house and includes a portion of the living room with exterior chimney and a screened dining porch. (*Figure 18*) On the north side of the house, the shed roof covers extensions of two rooms that were previously part of a second screened porch. (*Figure 19*) The shed roofs also continued across the west rear of the house's main core. A rear gabled roof addition extends over the rear shed roof of the kitchen. (*Figure 20*) All roofs are covered with unpainted 5 -V metal roofing. The exposed roof rafters are visible along the underside of the eaves; a fascia board covers the rafter ends around the raised hipped roof and along the house's entire south side.

The house sits on a foundation of mostly CMU piers with several earlier brick piers remaining. The crawlspace is largely open to the exterior. The rear gabled addition is raised high off the ground; a maid's room constructed under the west end of the addition has been removed.

The exterior walls are finished with board-and-batten siding that has slight variations depending on when additions were made. The east front



Figure 22: 6" by 8" floor beams under main core.

elevation under the front porch roof has an entrance door centrally located within the main core. Windows on the south side of the front elevation open into the main living room. An exterior fieldstone chimney stands at the south side of the living room near the house's southeast front corner. The rear gabled addition has an exterior brick chimney at its west rear elevation. A rear entrance is located in the south elevation of the rear gabled addition and is entered from an L-shaped porch with shed roof.

Interior Organization

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

The house's main core consists of the rectangular portion of the house covered with the raised hipped roof. The front entrance door enters into the main living room – Room 101. From the living room, a hallway extends east-west along the length of the main core, and rooms open off each side of the hallway. A bedroom and bathroom – Rooms 104 and 105 – open off the south side of the hallway. Two bedrooms – Rooms 102 and 103 – open off the north side of the hallway. (*Figure 21*)

The living room – Room 101 – was expanded to the south to the stone chimney and enclosed a portion of the porch. A long screened porch used as a dining porch extends along the south side elevation from the living room to the kitchen – Room 106. The kitchen is located at the rear of the main core under a shed roof that may have been part of a rear porch.

Rooms 102 and 103 were expanded to the north to incorporate what was probably a screened porch



Figure 23: Painted floor joists and subflooring indicating former location of maid's room under Room 108.



Figure 24: Brick and CMU foundation piers.

along the house's north side. According to a family member, Room 107 at the northwest corner of the main core was previously a screened porch that was enclosed. The northside screened porch and the screened porch enclosed for Room 107 were probably connected.

The rear gabled addition – Rooms 108 and 109 – provided an extension to the kitchen and a rear entrance and porch on the south side elevation. The gabled addition contains a living room/ bedroom with a fireplace, bathroom, and large closet.

Construction Characteristics

Structural Systems.

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

The house's post-and-beam foundation consists of sawn wood members supported largely with CMU piers. 6"by 8" wood beams support the perimeter of the main core and an additional 6"by 8" beam runs east-west along the middle of the main core. 2"by 8" sash sawn floor joists run north-south under both halves of the main core. (*Figure 22*)

The rooms around the main core are supported with a variety of floor framing. The living room extension to the south is supported with 2 ¼" by 6 ½" circular sawn joists that run north-south. The dining porch along the south side is framed with 1 ¾" by 6 ¼" circular sawn joists in the east half and 2 ¼" by 6 ¼" joists in the west half that run east-west. The extensions of Rooms 102 and 103 are framed with 2" by 6" sash sawn joists that run north-south. The joists of Room 106 and the south half of Room 107 also are 2" by 6" sash sawn that run north-south. The north half of Room 107 dates from two different periods. The east section is framed with two 2" by 6" sash sawn joists stacked on top of each other; the west section is framed with 2" by 10" joists that are clearly newer framing members.

The rear gabled addition is framed with 2" by 6" circular sawn joists that run north-south. Four 2" by 6" joists form a beam that runs north-south under the wall that separates the kitchen from the rear living room. The rear porch has newer 2" by 6" joists. A portion of the joists and subflooring on the underside of the rear gabled addition near the brick chimney is painted white, indicating the previous location of the maid's room. (See note on *Floor Plan* in Appendix.) Remnants of various building materials from the now demolished room remain in the area. (*Figure 23*)

The support posts of the foundation are largely CMU piers. Several brick piers remain – two are located under the original rear wall of the kitchen, a room that may have been an open rear porch. (*Figure 24*) Additional piers such as bricks on stones and milled square posts with bricks are also used. A number of unmilled round logs are under the house, indicating that log piers may have been previously used as foundation piers.

The front porch floor has 2" by 8" joists that are replacements from the 1980s.

Wall Framing—The walls of the main core are constructed with 2" by 4" vertical studs turned both perpendicular with the narrow end to the wall finish material and parallel with the wide side flat against the wall finish material. (*Figure 25*) The



Figure 25: Typical exposed stud wall construction with double top plate.

studs are not uniformly spaced; they support a double 2” by 4” top plate along the top of each wall. Exposed studs are on one side of all walls in the main core except in Room 101. The exterior east, south, and south portion of the west walls of Room 101 are finished with board-and-batten siding on the exterior and tongue-and-groove boards on the interior. These walls are approximately 3” thick and appear to be constructed with 2” by 4” studs turned parallel to the wall finish material, although the framing is not visible. (*Figure 26*)

The walls of Rooms 107 and 108 appear to have more traditional stud framing – 2” by 4” studs turned perpendicular to the wall and with both exterior and interior wall finish materials.

The walls supporting the raised hipped roof over the main core have 2” by 4” stud framing that sit on top of the double top plates of the walls below. The studs support a double top plate on which the roof rafters rest.

Roof Framing—(See *Roof Plan* in Appendix.) The raised hipped roof over the main core has 2” by 6” hip rafters that extend from the ridge board to each corner of the main core. Between each hip rafter are 2” by 4” common and jack rafters that are spaced approximately 24” to 30” on center. Only



Figure 26: Wall construction in Room 101 and raised hipped roof section.



Figure 27: Exposed hipped roof structure.

the 2” edge of the short ridge board that runs from front to back of the house (east-west) is visible. 2” by 4” timbers, as well as some tongue-and-groove boards, extend from the top of the walls to the rafters to provide additional roof support in several places. The hipped roof decking consists of approximately 12” wide boards on three sides of the roof; the fourth (north) side is decked with approximately 10” wide boards. (*Figure 27*)



Figure 28: Front porch shed roof continues over Room 101 extension.

The shed roof of the front porch has 2" by 4" rafters spaced at approximately 37" on center and covered with 12" wide deck boards. Two new rafters are spliced onto existing rafters. Both the north and south ends of the shed roof have a hip rafter that extends from the corners of the main core to the front corners of the porch. The rafters are notched over a 2" by 4" double top plate. The south side of the front porch shed roof continues across the extension to Room 101 and on to the dining porch. (*Figure 28*)

The shed roof of the dining porch has 2" by 4" rafters spaced at varied widths on center and covered with varied width deck boards. The rafters are notched over a 2" by 4" double top plate and are nailed to the south exterior wall. New 2" by 4" rafters spliced onto existing rafters and new top plates are located at the west wall.

Along the north side of the main core, the shed roof continues from the front porch across the extensions to Rooms 102 and 103. The north side



Figure 29: Rear gabled roof addition over shed roof in Room 106.

shed roof is steeper than the south side because it covers a narrower space. The roof is constructed of 2" by 4" rafters resting on a double top plate and covered with 11" to 12" wide board decking.

The shed roof over the kitchen – Room 106 – at the rear of the main core has 2" by 4" rafters. It is finished on the underside with plywood sheets. The gabled roof of the rear gabled addition – Room 108 – extends over the kitchen's shed roof to the rear wall of the main core's raised roof. The gabled roof is constructed of 2" by 4" rafters and a 2" by 4" ridge board running east-west. The roof is decked with varied width boards that are narrower than the wide boards of the main core. (*Figure 29*)

The shed roof over Room 107 has 2" by 4" rafters with a hip rafter at the corner. The roof decking is plywood sheets. The hipped corner of the roof has newer framing than the remainder. The edge of the eave at the northwest corner is cut out to fit around a tree trunk.

Utility Systems

Mechanical Systems.

No mechanical heating or cooling systems are currently located in the house. A ventilation fan is located in the ceiling of the bathroom in Room 105. Two fireplaces – in Room 101 and in Room 108 – provided heating for the house.

Electrical Systems.

Several components remain from an early knob-and-tube wiring system; these include ceramic knobs, braided insulated cables, and a pair of ceramic cleats at the north edge of the front porch roof. *(Figure 30)* The electrical systems were updated over time. A mix of cloth-wrapped and



Figure 30: Remnants of ceramic knob-and-tube wiring system.



Figure 32: "Knox Radio Resistor" and ceramic knob mounted on south elevation.



Figure 31: Ceramic light socket and door bell transformer.



Figure 33: Plumbing under Room 109.

vinyl-wrapped insulated cable remains throughout the house. Ceramic light sockets are located throughout the house, some with hanging sockets. (*Figure 31*) Newer light fixtures also remain. Galvanized metal outlet boxes are mounted on stud walls; recessed outlets are generally found in the rear gabled addition and in Room 107 where interior wall finishes exist. Electrical service appears to have entered the house at the northeast corner; electrical wires grouped together there have been cut off. The house currently has no electrical service.

A fuse box is located on the west wall of the kitchen. A phone network interface box is mounted on the exterior northeast corner of the house. Phone jacks are in the living room, kitchen, northwest bedroom (Room 107), and rear living room/bedroom. A ground wire and rod are located outside under the southeast window on the south side of Room 101. A ceramic "Knox Radio Resistor" is also at this corner. (*Figure 32*)



Figure 34: Front porch.

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. Two outside spigots are located at the south edge of the dining porch. Two galvanized water supply lines also remain at the former location of the maid's room under Room 108. A PVC ventilation pipe is located outside the bathroom in Room 109. (*Figure 33*)



Figure 35: Front porch log support post, railing, and lattice.

The bathrooms in Room 105 and Room 109 each contain a sink, toilet, and tub. The kitchen contains a sink, water lines and drain for a washing machine, and a hot water heater. The house currently has no water supply.

Exterior Features

Front Porch.

The front porch extends across the east front elevation of the house. (*Figure 34*) The shed roof is supported with unmilled log posts that range in diameter from 5 ¼" to 7 ½". The earlier log posts have most of their bark removed but remnants of bark remain. Three of the posts are replacement logs that have a smoother finish with no remaining bark. A 2" by 6" railing runs between each post except at the entrance. At each end of the porch, lattice made of 2 ½" wide wood strips placed vertically and horizontally extends the entire height of the porch. Along the east front of the porch, the lattice extends from the railing to the porch floor. (*Figure 35*)

The roof rafters and decking are exposed. At the south end of the porch, the roof structure continues across the extension to Room 101, indicating that this section of Room 101 was



Figure 36: Screened dining porch.

probably once part of the open porch. A ceramic light socket is mounted on a rafter near the front entrance door. The porch flooring is 5 ½" wide boards that are replacements from the 1980s.

Dining Porch.

The dining porch extends along the south side of the house. (*Figure 36*) The south and west walls of the porch are screened in the upper half and framed with siding in the lower half. The framing on the lower half is 2" by 4" studs spaced between the screened openings above and finished on the outside with board-and-batten siding. The screened openings measure 7'-7 ½" to 7'-8" in width and average 3'-3 ½" tall. A 2 ½" exterior surround holds the screen mesh wire on the top and sides. On the interior, a ¾" wide wood strip forms a frame to hold the screen bottom. The screened opening on the west end of the porch and a portion of the westmost screened opening on the south side are covered with plywood sheets.

The dining porch ceiling is the exposed shed roof. Two ceramic light sockets with hanging sockets are mounted on the rafters. The floor is finished with 4 ¼" wide tongue-and-groove boards painted red. A closet located at the east end of the porch is constructed with varied width tongue-and-groove boards on three sides and 11 ½" to 12" wide boards along the rear wall. It has a five horizontal panel wood door and interior wood shelves.

Rear Entrance Porch.

The L-shaped rear entrance porch is located on the south side of the rear gabled addition. (*Figure 37*) The porch's shed roof has exposed 2" by 4" rafters with varied width deck boards. The support posts and railings are 2" by 4" members that are replacements. The porch steps are missing.



Figure 37: Rear entrance porch.

Roof.
Unpainted 5-V metal sheets currently cover the raised hipped roof, the shed roofs, and the rear gabled roof. Under the metal roofing are at least two to three layers of asphalt roofing.

The rafter ends are exposed along the eaves with the exception of the raised hipped roof and the south elevation. Here a fascia board covers the rafter ends. One section of metal gutter remains intact along the south side of the rear gabled addition.

A rectangular box constructed of 2" by 4" members and covered with 5-V metal is located on the slope of the shed roof over Room 102. The boxed area is covered with recently added wood boards on the interior. This box may have been a skylight.

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 siding of the east front elevation consists of an average 10" wide, sash-sawn boards and 2 ¼" battens with beveled edges. The siding is consistent across the entire front elevation even though Rooms 101 and 102 were clearly both extended to include the porch at some point. Other walls in the main core, such as the south wall under the dining porch, are also finished with an average 10" wide boards and 2 ¼" beveled battens. There are patches in both the east front wall and the south side wall where previous openings appear to have been infilled; these are finished with slightly different width boards and flat battens. The east wall of Room 106 is the rear exterior wall of the main core and is finished with the same approximately 10" wide boards with beveled battens.



Figure 38: Stone chimney at Room 101.



Figure 39: Brick chimney at Room 108.



Figure 40: Front entrance door.

The north wall of Rooms 102 and 103 are finished with 11 ¾" to 12" wide boards and 2 ¾" flat battens. The north and west walls of Room 107 reflect the fact that the room was enclosed in the 1980s; the siding is ¾" plywood sheets with 2 ½" battens assembled to resemble the board-and-batten siding of the rest of the house.

The exterior walls of the rear gabled addition also reflect its separate construction date. The walls are finished with 10" wide boards and 1 ½" battens.

Chimneys.
The house has two chimneys with fireplaces. The chimney in Room 101 is an exterior chimney constructed of large local fieldstones mortared together with concrete. (*Figure 38*)

The rear chimney in Room 108 is also an exterior chimney and is constructed of brick masonry sitting on a stone foundation. (*Figure 39*) At the base of the chimney under the floor, pieces of the brick masonry have broken off or been removed, revealing large fieldstones in the base of the chimney.



Figure 41: Front entrance door hardware.

Exterior Doors.
The front entrance door is located on the east front elevation. (*Figure 40*) The wood door has an upper glazed panel and three lower raised panels, measures 3'-0 ½" wide by 6'-10" tall, and is attached with 3 ¼" metal hinges. The wood threshold is 5" wide. The exterior surround is 5 ½" wide; the lintel extends out to form ears. Intact door hardware includes a metal box lock with metal knobs, metal lock catch, and keyhole escutcheon. A lock is missing from the interior side of the door, but the Yale lock catch and exterior keyhole escutcheon are intact. (*Figure 41*) Hinges for a screen door remain intact but the door is missing.

The door from Room 101 to the dining porch has four horizontal panels, is 2'-7 7/8" wide by 6'-3" tall, and hangs on 3" metal hinges. The metal box lock is missing; part of the knob escutcheon and the catch are intact; a deadbolt and catch remain. The doorway has no exterior surround.

The door from Room 106 to the dining porch has four vertical panels, measures 2'-6 5/8" wide by 6'-3 5/8" tall, and hangs on 3 ¼" metal hinges. The exterior surround consists of 3 ¼" wide boards at the right side and top and a 2 ¼" wide beveled batten at the left side; the lintel extends out to form ears. The metal box lock is missing; the interior knob surround is intact. There is a metal pull handle on each side.



Figure 42: Rear entrance door lock.

The rear entrance door from the rear porch into Room 106 has five horizontal panels. It measures 2'-8"wide by 6'-4 ¼" tall. The doorway has no exterior surround. The metal box lock, catch, and keyhole escutcheon are missing; a Russwin lock with catch and keyhole escutcheon remains intact. (*Figure 42*)

Windows.
Clerestory windows are located in each wall of the raised hipped roof – seven across the east front elevation, eight across the south side elevation, and five across both the north side and west rear elevations. The windows are single six-pane wood sash in the east front and north and south side elevations; the west rear elevation windows have two vertical panes. Most are fixed but six of them are hinged at the top to open; these six windows have screens. The siding between each window forms the exterior surrounds.

The east front elevation has two pairs of two-over-two double-hung wood windows in Room 101. These window openings measure 5'-0" wide by 3'-9" tall; the exterior surrounds measure from 3 ½" to 3 ¾" wide. Screens were attached behind the casings but only remnants of the screen wire mesh remain. A previous window opening in the east front elevation in Room 102 has been infilled with board-and-batten siding.

The south side elevation of Room 101 has two casement windows, one on either side of the chimney. Each casement window consists of a pair of twelve-pane wood sash. The easternmost window opening measures 2'-7 ¾" wide by 4'-7 ¼" tall; the exterior surround is 3 1/8" to 3 ½" wide. The screen is attached behind the casing. The westernmost window opening measures 2'-8 ¾" wide by 4'-7 ¼" tall; the exterior surround is 3 5/8" to 3 ¾" wide with a 1 7/8" sill. The screen is in a wood frame. (*Figure 43*)



Figure 43: Casement window in Room 101.

The north side elevation of Room 102 has one window with two four-pane sliding wood sash set into a 2" by 4" frame along the top and bottom. The window opening measures 4'-3 ½" wide by 2'-0 7/8" tall. There is no exterior surround; the screen is nailed directly to the siding.

The north side elevation of Room 103 has a series of five screened openings on the exterior and five windows on the interior. The exterior screened openings each measure 2'-3 ½" wide by 3'-8 5/8" tall; exterior surrounds are 3 ½" wide and hold the screen mesh. The interior windows have fixed wood sash with two vertical panes in openings that measure 2'-3 ½" wide by 1'-9" tall. The sash are fixed behind 3 ½" wide wood casings along the top, bottom, sides, and between each sash. (*Figure 44*)



Figure 44: North elevation screened openings with windows behind.

Room 107 has three windows in the east and north elevations with fixed wood sash with two horizontal panes. The window openings measure from 1'-9" to 1'-9 ½" wide by 2'-2" tall. Exterior surrounds are 2 ½" wide, and screens are attached behind the surrounds. The west elevation of Room 107 has two windows with six-pane fixed wood sash. These openings each measure 2'-10 ¼" wide by 2'-7" tall. Exterior surrounds are 2 ½" wide; there are no screens.

The kitchen – Room 106 – has two windows. The window in the south elevation opening onto the dining porch has one single fixed wood sash and one sliding sash that slides within a track in the window frame. The opening measures 5' wide by approximately 2'-6" tall. There is no exterior surround and no screen. The window in the north elevation is a one-over-one double-hung aluminum frame window. The opening measures 2'-6 ¼" wide by approximately 3' tall. Exterior surrounds vary from 2 3/8" to 2 5/8" wide; the screen is on the bottom sash only and is part of the window assembly.

Room 108 has two windows in each of its three



Figure 45: Room 101 looking toward fireplace.

exterior elevations. The windows are six-pane fixed wood sash. Room 109 has one window of the same type. The window openings each measure 2'-3 ¼" wide by approximately 2' tall. Exterior surrounds appear to have been removed; screens are attached to the siding on four of the windows.

Description by Room

Room 101 – Front Living Room.

The front living room is located in the southeast corner of the house's main core and is entered through the front entrance door. Extended to the south by incorporating part of the shed-roofed porch, the room measures 21'-7 ¾" by 11'-10 ½". (*Figure 45*)

Flooring—The flooring in the original section is 3 ¼" tongue-and-groove wood boards running east-west continuously throughout the house's main core. In the room extension south to the chimney the flooring is 4 3/8" tongue-and-groove running east-west. The outline of a previous rug is visible.

Baseboards—There are no baseboards in the room with the exception of the south wall on either side of the fireplace. These baseboards are 2 ½" wide.

Walls—The walls are finished with horizontal tongue-and-groove wood boards. The flush boards on the east wall are 3 1/8" wide; the boards on the west wall are 4" wide; the boards on the north wall are 3 1/8" wide and are beaded.

Doorways—Three doorways lead into Room 101, two exterior and one interior. The front exterior door in the east wall is the only door in the house with an upper glazed panel. The interior casing measures 5 ½" wide and has lintel ears. The exterior door leading into the dining porch has



Figure 46: Room 101 looking toward front entrance door.

four horizontal panels. The interior casing is made of 3 ¼" tongue-and-groove boards. *(See Exterior Doors.) (Figure 46)*

The door leading into Room 102 is a four horizontal panel wood door that measures 2'-8 1/8" wide by 6'-7 ½" tall. Door hardware is missing; it included a metal box lock with accessories. The interior casing in Room 101 measures 3 ¾" wide and has lintel ears.

Windows—Room 101 has two pairs of two-over-two double-hung windows in the east front wall. The interior casings vary from 2 5/8" to 3 ¾" wide around and between the windows.

The windows in the south wall flanking the fireplace are two pairs of twelve-pane wood casement windows. The windows are framed with 2" by 4" members but have no casing. The sash are hinged with 2" metal hinges, and each pair has a metal turn latch with catch. The latch on the westernmost window is embossed with a design.

Four clerestory windows are located in the east front wall of Room 101, and four clerestories are in the south wall over the opening to the room extension. The six-pane fixed wood sash are framed with 2" by 4" studs and have no casings. (*Figure 47*)

Crown Molding—There is no crown molding.

Ceiling—The ceiling over the original section of the living room is open to the exposed hipped roof structure above. The south extension to the room has a sloped 3 ½" tongue-and-groove board ceiling. The original room section has no ceiling



Figure 47: Casement, double-hung, and clerestory windows in Room 101.



Figure 48: Fireplace in Room 101.



Figure 49: Hallway.

but is open to the exposed hipped roof structure above. The wall height to the bottom of the top plate in this area is 9'-9". The south extension has a sloped ceiling of 3 ½" tongue-and-groove boards that slopes from a height of 8'-4 ½" at the north side to 6'-8" at the south side.

Finishes—The tongue-and-groove walls and sloped ceiling, windows, doors, and moldings are painted. The walls, windows, moldings, and exposed roof structure of the raised hipped roof have a clear finish that shows the wood grain. The floor also has a clear finish showing the wood grain.

Electrical Systems—A ceramic light socket and a junction box are mounted on the east wall near the front entrance door. A double light switch and phone jack are mounted below. A ceramic light socket with hanging socket is mounted on the sloped ceiling. A metal box outlet is mounted on both the east and west walls.

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

Other Features—The fireplace is located at the south end of the room. The interior fireplace surround is constructed of smooth round river stones. Two larger stones support the 1 ½" by 11" wood mantel. Above the mantel, the wall is finished with plywood. The firebox is made of brick. The hearth consists of small stones set into concrete and is trimmed with a 3 ½" wide wood piece beveled along the front edge. A freestanding brass finish firescreen remains in front of the firebox. *(Figure 48)*

A shelf unit made of wide boards is attached to the west wall near the room's southwest corner.

Room 101a – Hallway.
The hallway extends east-west from Room 101 – the living room – to the rear of the main core and the doorway into Room 106. The hallway measures 3'-10 ¾" wide by 13'-10 ¾" long from the northeast corner of Room 104. (*Figure 49*)

Flooring—The flooring continues along the hallway from Room 101 and is 3 ¼" tongue-and-groove wood boards running east-west.

Baseboards—There are no baseboards.

Walls—The north wall is finished with horizontal 3 1/8" tongue-and-groove wood boards beaded along one edge. Two areas of cut boards along this wall have the shape of infilled doorways. The south wall is a mix of 3 1/8" beaded and 4 ¼" smooth horizontal tongue-and-groove boards. The west wall, which is the rear wall of the main core, is finished with board-and-batten siding with 11" to 12" wide vertical boards and battens of varied widths.

Doorways—The hallway has four doorways that provide access into other rooms. The door into Room 103 on the hallway's north side is a four vertical panel wood door that measures 2'-8" wide by 6'-7 ¾" tall. The door is attached with 3" metal hinges; there is evidence of previous hinges. Door hardware, which included a metal box lock and accessories, is missing. The casing is 3 ¾" wide with lintel ears.

The door into Room 104 on the hallway's south side is a four vertical panel wood door that measures 2'-8 ¼" wide by 6'-7 7/8" tall. The door



Figure 50: Room 102 looking toward shed-roofed extension.

hangs on 3" metal hinges. The casing is 3 ¾" wide with lintel ears. Door hardware included a metal box lock with accessories, but only the keyhole escutcheon remains.

The doorway into Room 105, also on the hallway's south side, is a framed opening that measures 2'-6 ½" wide by 6' tall. The doorway has no casing, and the door is missing.

The door into Room 106 at the west end of the hallway is a four vertical panel wood door that measures 3'-0 ¼" wide by 7'-0 ¼" tall. The door is attached with 3" metal hinges. There is no casing. Door hardware includes a broken metal box lock with catch, but other accessories are missing. The outline of a previous latch and catch is visible. The doorway has a 5" wide wood threshold.

Windows—A clerestory window is located in the west rear wall of the main core above the hallway door into Room 106.

Crown Molding—There is no crown molding.

Ceiling—The ceiling is open to the exposed raised hipped roof structure above. The wall height to the bottom of the top plate is 9'-9".

Finishes—The tongue-and-groove walls, doors, and moldings are painted. The walls, windows, moldings, and exposed roof structure of the raised hipped roof have a clear finish that shows the wood grain. The floor also has a clear finish showing the wood grain.

Electrical/Heating & Cooling Systems—There are no electrical systems or mechanical heating and cooling systems in the hallway.

Room 102 – Bedroom.

Room 102 is located in the northeast corner of the house's main core and was presumably a bedroom. The room was extended to the north by removing the majority of the original north exterior wall and incorporating part of the shed-roofed porch along the north side of the house. The room measures 14'-2 ½" by 8'. (*Figure 50*)

Flooring—The flooring is 3 ¼" tongue-and-groove wood boards running east-west in the main core. The extension has 5 ¼" tongue-and-groove flooring also running east-west.

Baseboards—There are no baseboards.

Walls—The walls of the main core are finished with a mix of horizontal tongue-and-groove boards and vertical boards from the board-and-batten siding. The south wall consists of the back of the 3 1/8" beaded tongue-and-groove boards in Room 101 and the exposed 2" by 4" wall framing studs. The west wall consists of the back of the 3 ¼" beaded tongue-and-groove boards in Room 103 and the exposed 2" by 4" studs. The east wall consists of the back of the exterior board-and-batten siding braced with horizontal 2" by 4" supports; battens cover the joints along the top 1' to 2' of the wall.

The walls of the extension are finished with the back of the exterior board-and-batten siding. The west wall of the extension has battens over the wide boards. The opening between the original room and the extension is supported with 2" by 4" angled supports.



Figure 51: Clerestory window in Room 102 with pull rope.



Figure 52: Room 103 looking toward shed-roofed extension.

Doorways—One doorway enters into the room from Room 101. The doorway is framed and has no casing. *(*See *Room 101.)*

Windows—One pair of sliding four-pane sash are located in the north wall. The sliding track is 2" by 4" horizontal boards at the top and bottom of the window opening. An infilled area in the east wall may have previously been a window opening.

Three clerestory windows are located in the east wall of the raised roof section. One of these windows is hinged at the top and has a pull rope to open it. (*Figure 51*)

Crown Molding—There is no crown molding.

Ceiling—The ceiling of the original room is open to the exposed roof structure above. The wall height to the bottom of the top plate is 9'-9". The ceiling of the extension is the exposed shed roof of 2" by 4" rafters and wide board decking; the sloped ceiling slopes from 8'-8" at the south side to 6'-6" at the north side. A boxed area in the shed roof that may have been a skylight has new 2" by 4" splices on the rafters and new wide board decking.

Finishes—The walls, ceiling in the extension, doors, and windows are painted. The walls, windows, moldings, and exposed roof structure of the raised hipped roof have a clear finish that shows the wood grain. The flooring also has a clear finish.

Electrical Systems—A ceramic light socket is mounted on the west wall; a ceramic light socket with hanging socket is mounted on the shed roof ceiling in the extension. A light switch box with cover is next to the door on the south wall. Outlet boxes are mounted on the south and west walls.

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

Other Features—An open closet with hanging rod constructed of 2" by 4"s and tongue-and-groove boards is located in the northeast corner of the room. A board shelf supported with metal brackets is on the east wall.

Room 103 – Bedroom

Room 103 is located in the house's main core on the north side of the hallway and was presumably used as a bedroom. The room was extended to



Figure 53: Room 103 looking toward west rear wall of main core and hallway.

the north by removing the majority of the original north exterior wall and encompassing part of the shed-roofed porch along the north side of the house. A remnant of a tongue-and-groove partition wall indicates that the room was previously subdivided. The room measures 15'-4" by 14'-1 ¼". (*Figure 52*)

Flooring—The flooring is 3 ¼" tongue-and-groove wood boards running east-west in the main core. The extension has 5 ¼" tongue-and-groove flooring also running east-west.

Baseboards—There are no baseboards.

Walls—The walls are a mix of horizontal tongue-and-groove boards and vertical board-and-batten. In the main core, the south wall consists of the back of the 3 1/8" beaded tongue-and-groove boards in the hallway and the exposed 2" by 4" wall framing studs. The east wall is finished with 3 ¼" beaded tongue-and-groove boards. The west wall at the rear of the main core is finished with the back of the exterior board-and-batten siding. The west wall of the closets is finished with board-and-batten.

The walls of the extension are finished with the back of the exterior board-and-batten siding on the north wall, the back of the board-and-batten of Room 102 on the east wall, and board-and-batten on the west wall. A section of horizontal 3 ¼" tongue-and-groove boards under the windows covers the bottom half of the exterior screened openings. The opening between the original room and the extension is supported with a vertical 2" by 4" post with angled supports at the post and at each wall intersection. A portion of a tongue-and-groove partition wall remaining on the vertical support post indicates a previous room subdivision. (*Figure 53*)

Doorways—One doorway leads into Room 103 from the hallway. The doorway is framed with 2" by 4"s and has no casing. Evidence of two doorways previously entering from the hallway suggests the room was previously subdivided.

Windows—Five fixed wood window sash, each with two vertical panes, are located in the north wall. They have a 3 ½" casing along the top, bottom, and in between each sash. In the north wall of the raised roof section are five clerestory windows. Each six-pane fixed wood sash has 2" by 4" stud framing. They have no casings.

Crown Molding—There is no crown molding.

Ceiling—The ceiling of the original room is open to the exposed roof structure above; the wall height to the bottom of the top plate is 9'-9". The ceiling of the extension is the exposed shed roof of 2" by 4" rafters and wide board decking; the sloped ceiling slopes from 8'-8" at the south side to 6'-6" at the north side.

Finishes—The walls, ceiling in the extension, doors, and window casings are painted. The walls, windows, moldings, and exposed roof structure of the raised hipped roof have a clear finish that shows the wood grain. The window sash and flooring also have a clear finish.

Electrical Systems—A ceramic light socket is mounted on the east wall; a ceramic socket with hanging light socket is mounted on the shed roof ceiling. A light switch box is located on the



Figure 54: Room 104 looking toward screened opening to dining porch.

south wall at the doorway. Metal outlet boxes are mounted on the south wall and on the east wall in the extension.

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

Other Features—Two closets have been constructed along the west wall of the room, one opening into Room 103 and one opening into Room 107. The closets form a storage shelf above. The open closet in Room 103 has a hanging rod.

Room 104 – Bedroom.
Room 104 is located in the house's main core on the south side of the hallway and directly west of Room 101. The room was presumably a bedroom and measures 9'-6 ½" by 8'-9". (*Figure 54*)

Flooring—The flooring is 3 ¼" tongue-and-groove wood boards running east-west, typical of the main core.

Baseboards—3 ¼" tongue-and-groove boards laid flat provide a baseboard along the east wall; 4 ¼" tongue-and-groove boards lie flat along the south wall.

Walls—The east wall consists of 11 ½" to 12" wide vertical boards. The north wall consists of the back of the tongue-and-groove boards in the hallway. The west wall consists of the back of the tongue-and-groove boards in Room 105. The north wall consists of the back of the exterior board-and-batten siding on the dining porch. All four walls have exposed 2" by 4" framing.

Doorways—One doorway leads into Room 104 from the hallway. The doorway is framed with 2" by 4"s and has no casing.

Windows—A screened opening that measures 5' wide by 1'-11 ½" tall is located in the south wall looking out onto the dining porch. The opening is framed with 2" by 4"s. Two of the clerestory windows in the south wall of the raised roof section have hinges at the top and have pull ropes for opening.

Crown Molding—There is no crown molding.

Ceiling—The ceiling is open to the exposed roof structure above. The wall height to the bottom of the top plate is 9'-9".

Finishes—The walls, doors, and screened opening are painted. The walls, windows, moldings, and exposed roof structure of the raised hipped roof have a clear finish that shows the wood grain. The flooring also has a clear finish.

Electrical Systems—A light switch box with cover is mounted next to the doorway on the north wall. A metal outlet box is mounted 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 tongue-and-groove boards is located in the southwest corner; the closet has a hanging rod and narrow shelves. A shelf unit is located in the northeast corner. A board shelf supported with metal brackets is on the west wall. A towel bar and numerous metal hooks are located on the door and the north wall.



Figure 55: Room 105, bathroom in main core.

Room 105 – Bathroom.
Room 105 – the bathroom – is located in the house's main core on the south side of the hallway. The room measures 9'-6 ½" by 4'-9 ½". (*Figure 55*)

Flooring—The finish flooring is linoleum. The floor is raised above the level of the hallway floor, indicating that an additional subfloor has been added over the tongue-and-groove wood boards.

Baseboards—Baseboards are 1 ¾" wide wood strips around the linoleum edge.

Walls—The walls are a mix of wide vertical boards and horizontal tongue-and-groove boards with exposed 2" by 4" framing. The east wall is 3 ¼" beaded tongue-and-groove boards. The north wall is 3 1/8" beaded tongue-and-groove. The south and west walls consist of the back of the wide boards of the exterior board-and-batten siding of the main core.

Doorways—Room 105 has one doorway leading from the hallway. The doorway is framed with 2" by 4"s but has no casing. The door is missing but a wooden turn latch remains on the frame and the outline of hinges remains visible.



Figure 56: Room 106, kitchen looking toward west rear wall of main core.

Windows—There are no windows in Room 105, but an infilled opening visible on the dining porch indicates a previous opening to the exterior.

Crown Molding—1 ¾" wide wood strips like the baseboard are attached around the ceiling.

Ceiling—The ceiling is finished with acoustical tile blocks. Two framed openings in the ceiling are covered with thin white plastic sheets that allow light from the clerestory windows into the room. The ceiling height is 7'-11".

Finishes—Walls and doors are painted. The lower part of the walls has paint of a different color to give the appearance of a wainscoting.

Electrical Systems—A light socket with metal base and glass globe is mounted on the ceiling. A ceramic light socket is on the west wall over the sink. A light switch is at the doorway on the north wall. An exhaust fan is mounted in the ceiling; the fan switch is by the doorway. A metal outlet box is on the north wall.

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

Other Features—The bathroom fixtures include a cast-iron with ceramic finish clawfoot tub, a toilet, and a cast-iron sink with ceramic finish. The tub has galvanized water supply lines and drain and retains its faucets. The toilet has a flexible water line to a metal line with cut-off valve. The sink has flexible water lines to PVC lines with cut-off valves, and a galvanized to PVC drain line; the sink retains its faucets.



Figure 57: Room 106, kitchen looking toward rear entrance door.

Multiple metal towel bars are mounted on the walls. A toilet paper holder is mounted on the east wall. A wooden shelf unit is mounted on the south wall.

Room 106 – Kitchen.
Room 106 is located along the west rear of the house's main core and served as the kitchen. It has a shed roof and may have previously been an open shed porch. The room measures 14'-4" by 14'-4 ½", not including the small area at the rear entrance door. (*Figure 56*)

Flooring—The flooring is 3 ¼" wide tongue-and-groove boards running east-west. The outline of a previous rug or linoleum is visible.

Baseboards—There are no baseboards.

Walls—The walls are finished with a mix of materials. The east wall is the exterior wall of the house's main core and is finished with board-and-batten siding; some of the battens have beveled edges like other battens on the main core. The south wall consists of the back of the wide boards of the exterior board-and-batten siding on the dining porch. The west wall is finished with board-and-batten siding from the rear gabled addition. The north wall is finished with horizontal 3 ¼" beaded tongue-and-groove boards on the east half and with ¼" wood particle board sheets on the west half.

Doorways—Five doorways lead into Room 106. The door from the hallway has a 5 ¾" casing with lintel ears. (See *Room 101a*.)

The door into Room 107 is a wood door with four vertical panels measuring 2'-8 ¼" wide by 6'-5 5/8" tall. The door is attached with 3" hinges and has a 3 ¾" casing in Room 106. The metal box lock, knobs, and catch have been removed; the keyhole, knob escutcheon, and deadbolt with catch remain intact.

The exterior door leading to the dining porch has a 3 ¼" casing on the left side only. The exterior door leading to the rear entrance porch has a 1 5/8" casing on the top only. (See *Exterior Doors*.) (*Figure 57*)

The door into Room 108 is a wood door with five horizontal panels that measures 2'-8" wide by 6'-7 7/8" tall. The "NAP" turn lock and keyhole, two pull handles, and a deadbolt and catch are intact; the catch for the NAP lock is missing. The 1 5/8" casing is the same as the battens on the west wall.

Windows—Room 106 has a pair of single-pane wood window sash in the south wall opening onto the dining porch; one sash is fixed while the other sash slides. The framed window has an interior board sill with approximately 3" casing along the bottom. According to a family member, this opening was originally screened. A one-over-one double-hung aluminum-frame window is located in the north wall. The casing is 2 ¾" on the sides and top and 2 1/8" on the bottom. (*Figure 58*)

Crown Molding—There is no crown molding.

Ceiling—The ceiling of Room 106 is the sloped shed roof of the previous rear porch, finished on the underside with ¼" wood particle board sheets. The roof edge is boxed to hide the rafter ends and supported with a new 4" by 4" post and two additional 2" by 4" posts. The sloped ceiling slopes



Figure 58: Room 106, kitchen looking toward screened dining porch.



Figure 60: Room 107.



Figure 59: Hot water heater in kitchen.

from a height of 8'-6" at the east side to 6'-2" at the west side. (See note on *Floor Plan* in Appendix.) Above this shed roof is the exposed gabled roof of the rear gabled addition. The gabled roof features 2" by 4" members with varied width wood board decking and rises to a height of 10'-0 ½" at the bottom of the ridge board.

Finishes—The walls, doors, and door casings are painted. The underside of the gabled roof is also painted, but the wood particle board sheets on the ceiling of the shed roof and on the north wall are unpainted. The flooring is painted.

Electrical Systems—Pieces of the ceramic knob-and-tube wiring system extend from the underside of the gabled roof along the west wall and outside to the rear entrance porch. An outlet box mounted on the gabled roof framing has a screw-mounted light socket; the light switch is located on the shed roof edge. A ceramic light socket with pull cord is on the west wall. A fluorescent light fixture is mounted under the overhead cabinet above the sink on the east wall. A double light switch and junction box are on the east wall next to the door into the hallway.

Metal outlet boxes are on the south and west walls; a recessed outlet with cover is located in the shed roof ceiling. An additional outlet is part of a washing machine hook-up on the east wall. 240-volt outlets for large appliances are located on both the east and west walls. A fuse box is located on the west wall. A phone jack is on the east wall above the cabinet.

Heating & Cooling Systems—An old Rheem hot water heater is located in the northwest corner of the room. *(Figure 59)* There are no mechanical cooling systems.

Other Features—An L-shaped floor cabinet constructed of tongue-and-groove boards is located along the east wall. The cabinet has a Formica-type countertop and backsplash with metal edging, a porcelain sink with faucets, and cabinet doors with metal turn latches and hinges. Wall cabinets are mounted on the east wall above



Figure 61: Room 107 looking toward closet in the northwest corner of the main core.

the floor cabinet and over the washing machine hook-up. The wall cabinet doors have metal pull handles and hinges.

A separate set of cabinets with doors is attached to the north wall. Another floor cabinet with mounted wall cabinet above is located on the west wall. These cabinets have the same pull handles and hinges as those on the east wall.

A washing machine hook-up is located on the east wall. A molded plastic box contains the hot and cold water spigots with connections for lines to the machine and a drain attached to a PVC drain pipe. The water supply lines are PVC and run to the kitchen and bathroom sinks.

Room 107 – Bedroom.
Room 107 is located to the west and north of the northwest corner of the house's main core. According to a family member, the room was previously an exterior screened porch. It was enclosed in the 1980s and used as a bedroom. As an open porch, the space was probably connected to the previous shed-roofed porch along the north side that was incorporated into Rooms 102 and 103. Room 107 measures 16'-8 ¾" by 11'-5 ½". (*Figure 60*)

Flooring—The flooring is wall-to-wall carpet.

Baseboards—The baseboards are 1 ¾" wood strips around the edges of the carpet.

Walls—The walls are finished with approximately 3/16" thick prefinished wood paneling. The paneling is buckling and falling off the walls in several places. Behind the paneling is a fiberboard sheathing. The southeast corner of the room contains a closet that is located in the northwest corner of the house's main core. The walls of the closet are finished with wide boards that are visible under a sheet of plastic and the prefinished wood paneling; these wide boards are part of the main core's exterior board-and-batten siding. (*Figure 61*)

Doorways—One doorway leads into Room 107 from Room 106. The doorway has a 2 ¾" casing. (See *Room 106*.)

Windows—Room 107 has two six-pane fixed windows in the west wall. The interior casings are 3 ½". Three fixed windows with two horizontal panes are located in the north and east walls and have 2" casings.

Crown Molding—The crown molding is a ¾" wood strip at the top of the wood paneling.

Ceiling—The ceiling is finished with plywood sheets on the underside of the shed roof which slopes downward to both the west and north. The edges of the plywood are covered with narrow wood strips. A 2" by 6" member laid flat provides support along the seam between the sections of the shed roof. The sloped ceiling slopes from a height of 7'-10" at the east wall to 6'-8" along the north wall, to 6'-4" along the north half of the west wall, and to 6'-2" along the south half of the west wall.

Finishes—The ceiling, door, and window sash are painted. The casings and other moldings are unfinished wood.

Electrical Systems—A metal sconce with hanging light socket is mounted on the ceiling. A light switch with cover is recessed in the south wall next to the door. Recessed outlets with covers are located on each wall. A phone jack is on the west wall; a single three-prong outlet is on the east wall.

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

Other Features—An open closet with hanging rod is built into the original northwest corner of the main core, adjacent to the open closet in Room 103. The closet opening has a 2 ¾" casing but no door.



Figure 62: Room 108 looking toward fireplace.



Figure 63: Room 108 looking toward closet and bathroom.

Room 108 – Rear Living Room/Bedroom.
Room 108 is located in the rear gabled addition made to the west rear of the house in the 1930s-40s by J. Fred Baumann, Sr. Mr. Baumann called the room "The Waldorf Room" because it was a comfortable place where he could come and stay during the cold winter months when he wanted to spend time at Elkmont. The room probably served as both a living room and bedroom and measures 19'-1 ¾" to the southwest corner of the closet by 15'-9 ½". The additional length from the closet corner to the room's entrance door is 5'-9 ¾", making the room 24'-11 ½" along the south wall. (*Figure 62*)

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

Baseboards—The baseboards are 4 ¼" tall with a ¾" quarter round.

Walls—The walls are finished with ¼" plywood sheets. The south wall of the open closet is constructed of wide vertical boards.



Figure 64: Fireplace in Room 108.

Doorways—Two doorways lead into Room 108. The doorway from Room 106 has no casing. (See *Room 106.*) *(Figure 63)*

The door from Room 109 is a five horizontal panel wood door that measures 2'-6" wide by 6'-5" tall. It is attached with 3 ½" hinges and has a metal pull handle and a hook and eye latch. The doorway has no casing.

Windows—Room 108 has six fixed six-pane windows, two each in the north, west, and south walls. The window openings have no casings.

Crown Molding—The crown molding is a ¾" quarter round.

Ceiling—The ceiling is finished with plywood sheets with a flat wood strip along the center seam running east-west. The ceiling height is 7'-7".

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

Electrical Systems—A light fixture with four light sockets and a metal base is mounted on the ceiling. A ceramic light socket with pull string is on the closet ceiling. A light switch with cover is by the door. A mounted metal outlet box on the south wall and a mounted three-prong outlet on the north wall have wires enclosed with galvanized pipes. Recessed outlets with covers are located on the south, north, and east walls. A phone jack is on the east wall. A bracket with cord for a reading light is mounted on the south wall.



Figure 65: Room 109, bathroom in rear gabled addition.



Figure 66: Clawfoot tub in Room 109.

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

Other Features—A fireplace is located at the west end of the room. The fireplace surround and firebox are constructed of brick. Three brackets of corbelled bricks support a 1 5/8" by 8 ¼" board mantel. The flat hearth is concrete. A wood strip with flexible weatherstrip is attached along the joint with the wall on either side of the fireplace. *(Figure 64)*

Room 109 – Rear Bathroom.
Room 109 – the rear bathroom – is located in the rear gabled addition and is entered from Room 108. The room measures 5'-6" by 7'-11 ½". (*Figure 65*)

Flooring—The flooring is linoleum over 3 ¼" tongue-and-groove wood flooring. The linoleum edge is finished with a metal strip at the doorway.

Baseboards—Baseboards are a 2" wood strip.

Walls—The walls are finished with plywood sheets.

Doorways—One doorway leads into Room 109 from Room 108. The doorway has no casing in the bathroom. The door has a hook and eye latch on the bathroom side.

Windows—Room 109 has one fixed six-pane window. The window opening has no casing.

Crown Molding—The crown molding is a ¾" quarter round.

Ceiling—The ceiling is finished with plywood sheets. The ceiling height is 7'-7".

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

Electrical Systems—A hexagonal ceramic light socket with pull string is mounted on the ceiling. Metal outlet boxes are mounted on the north and west walls; their wires are enclosed in galvanized pipes.

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

Other Features—The bathroom fixtures in Room 109 include a cast-iron with ceramic finish clawfoot tub, a toilet, and a cast-iron with ceramic finish sink. *(Figure 66)* The tub has metal faucets and drain, metal water lines, and a metal to PVC drain line. The toilet has a flexible water supply line to a metal line with cut-off valve. The sink is a corner sink with rounded basin, faucets, flexible water supply lines with metal cut-offs, and a metal drain line.

Character-defining Features

The historic character of the Baumann 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 Baumann Cabin includes:

- Raised hipped roof with clerestory windows
- Shed-roofed front porch with unmilled log posts
- Shed-roofed screened porches that extended along both the south and north side elevations
- Rear gabled addition
- Board-and-batten exterior siding
- Variety of wood windows including casement, double-hung, and sliding sash
- Stone and brick chimneys
- Interior exposed roof structure with no ceiling
- Wall construction of exposed studs with wall finish on one side only
- Wood tongue-and-groove wall finishes and flooring
- Wood doors and their hardware
- Vintage bathroom fixtures
- Vintage kitchen fixtures and appliances
- Remnants of the ceramic knob-and-tube electrical system

Summary of Physical Condition

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

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

- The shed roof and flashing around the stone chimney as well as the chimney masonry; water is entering around the chimney
- The south end of Room 101; the floor is buckled and sinking at the corners, particularly the southwest corner
- The shed roof in Room 102 around the previous skylight
- The west end of the screened dining porch
- The floor of the kitchen – Room 106 – is soft and uneven, particularly at the northeast corner
- The southwest corner of Room 107 and the room's wall paneling are showing deterioration caused by moisture

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 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 Baumann 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 Baumann 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 Baumann 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 Baumann 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 further protect the resource and its artifacts.

In addition, physical evidence of elements of the human history story of the Baumann 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 Baumann Cabin is the painted floor joists and subflooring marking the location of the maid's room. 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 Baumann 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 Baumann 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. Alterations made after this time period would include the front porch repair and alteration of Room 107 from a screened porch to an enclosed room. 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 the front porch and Room 107 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 Baumann Cabin is preservation of the building's existing fabric and cultural landscape features in good repair. This treatment preserves the complete history of the property and allows for future study and understanding of the building, its landscape, and its community. It also allows for future approaches to treatment and interpretation as more becomes known about this historic resource. Coordination with the treatment plans for the other cabins in the Daisy Town area should be maintained.

Recommendations for Accomplishing the Ultimate Treatment

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

Site

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

Cabin

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

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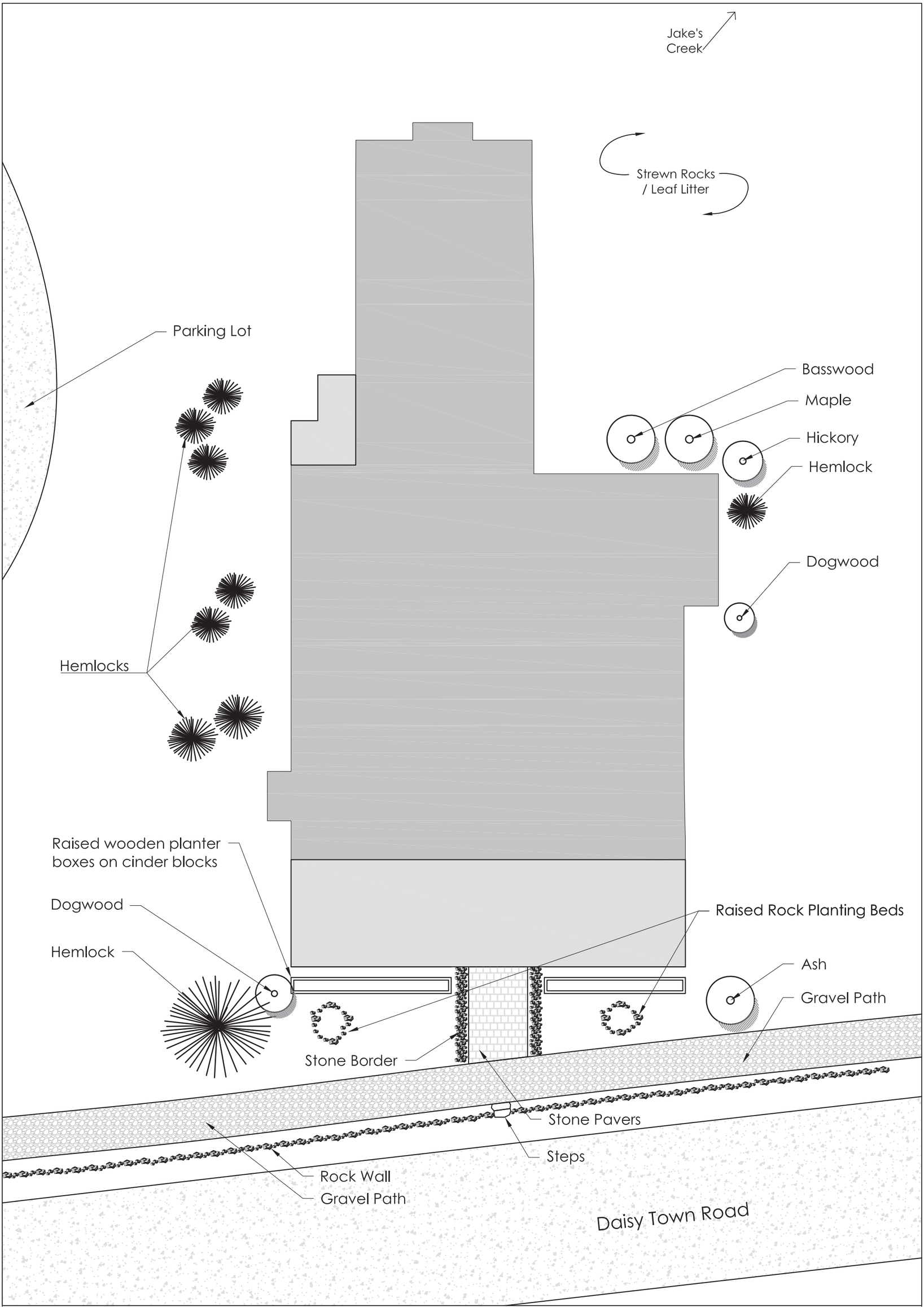
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Appendix A:

Documentation Drawings



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

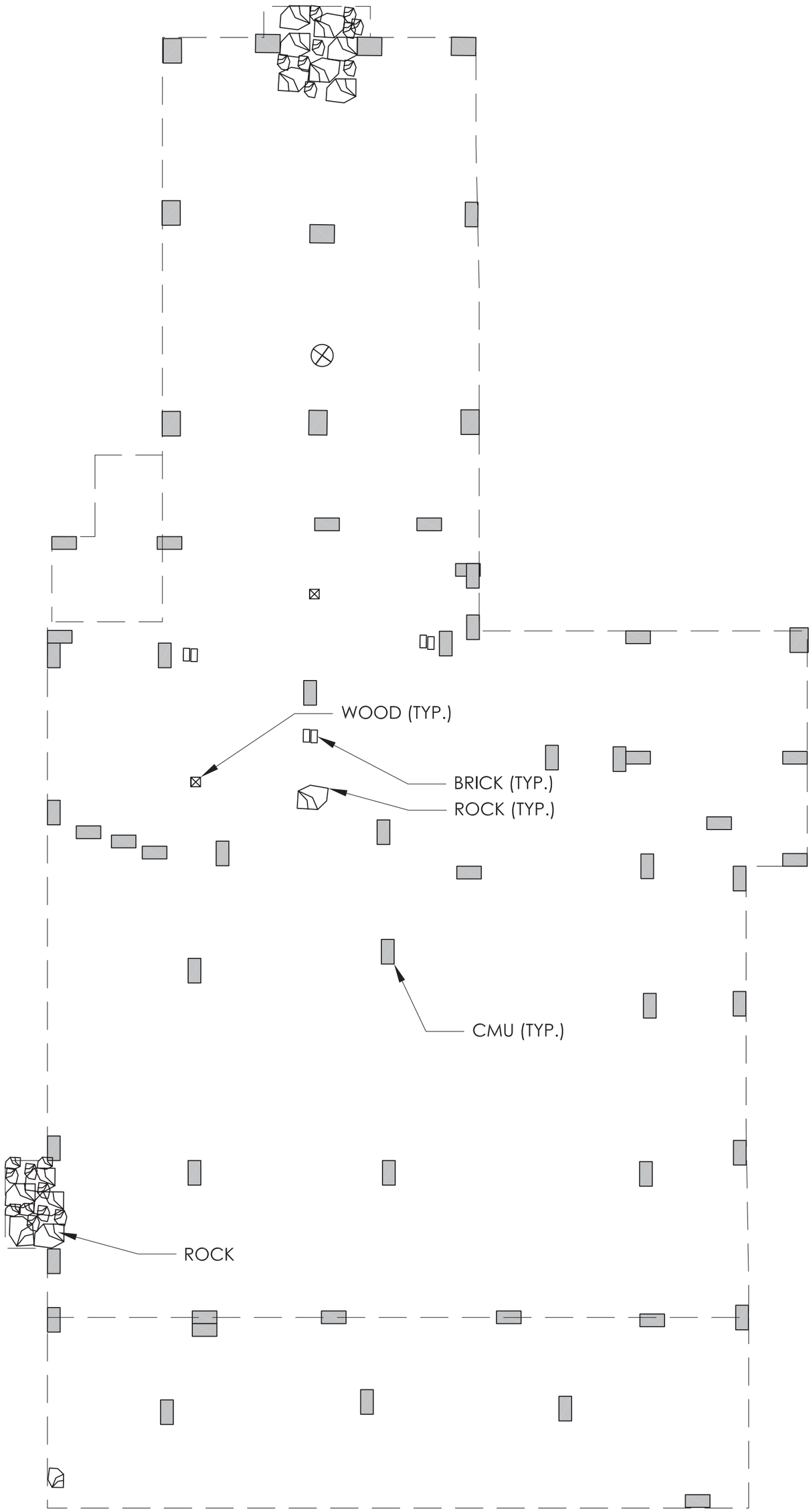
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SITE PLAN

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

THE JAEGER COMPANY



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

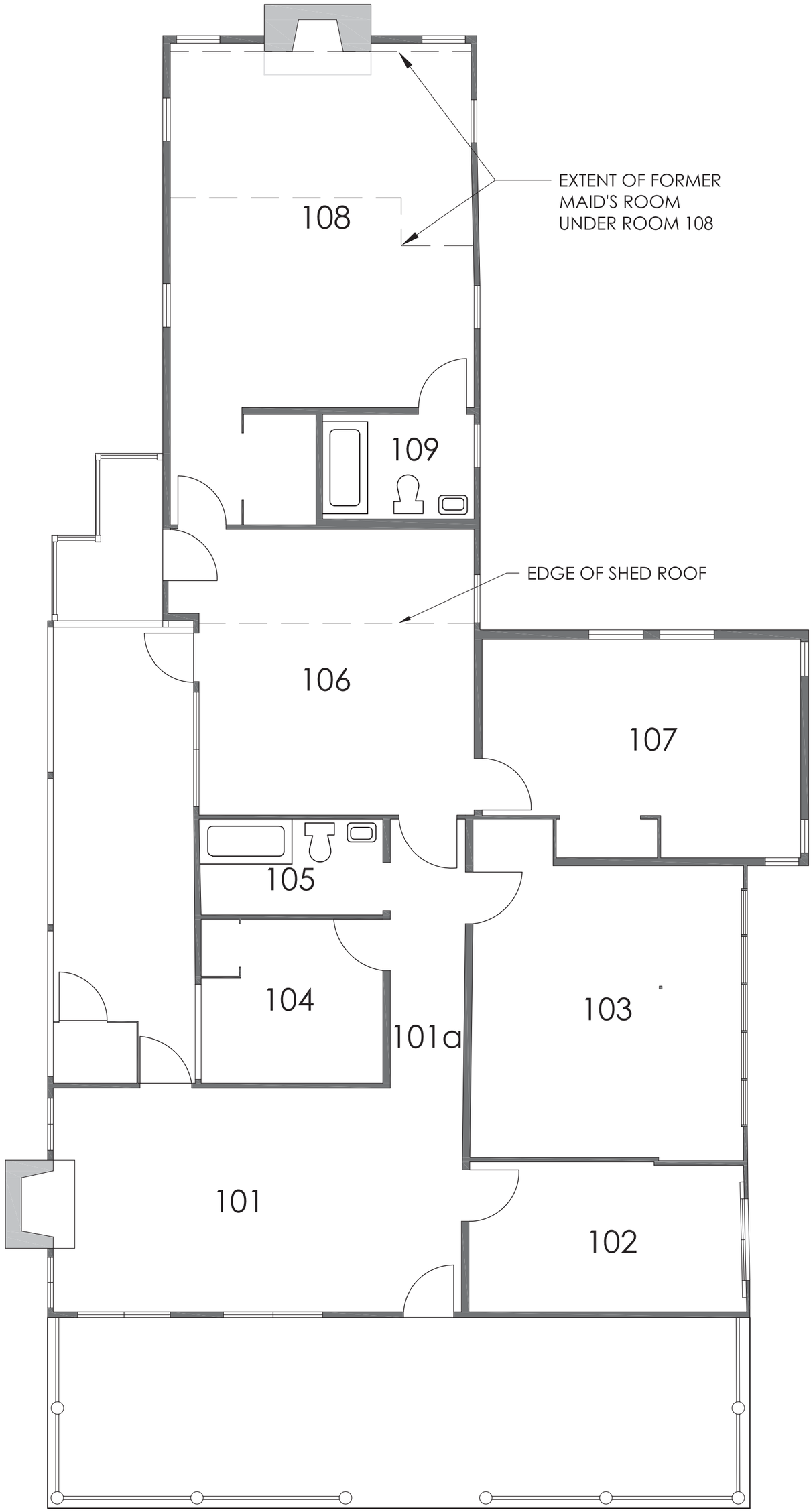
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FOUNDATION PLAN

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

THE JAEGER COMPANY



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

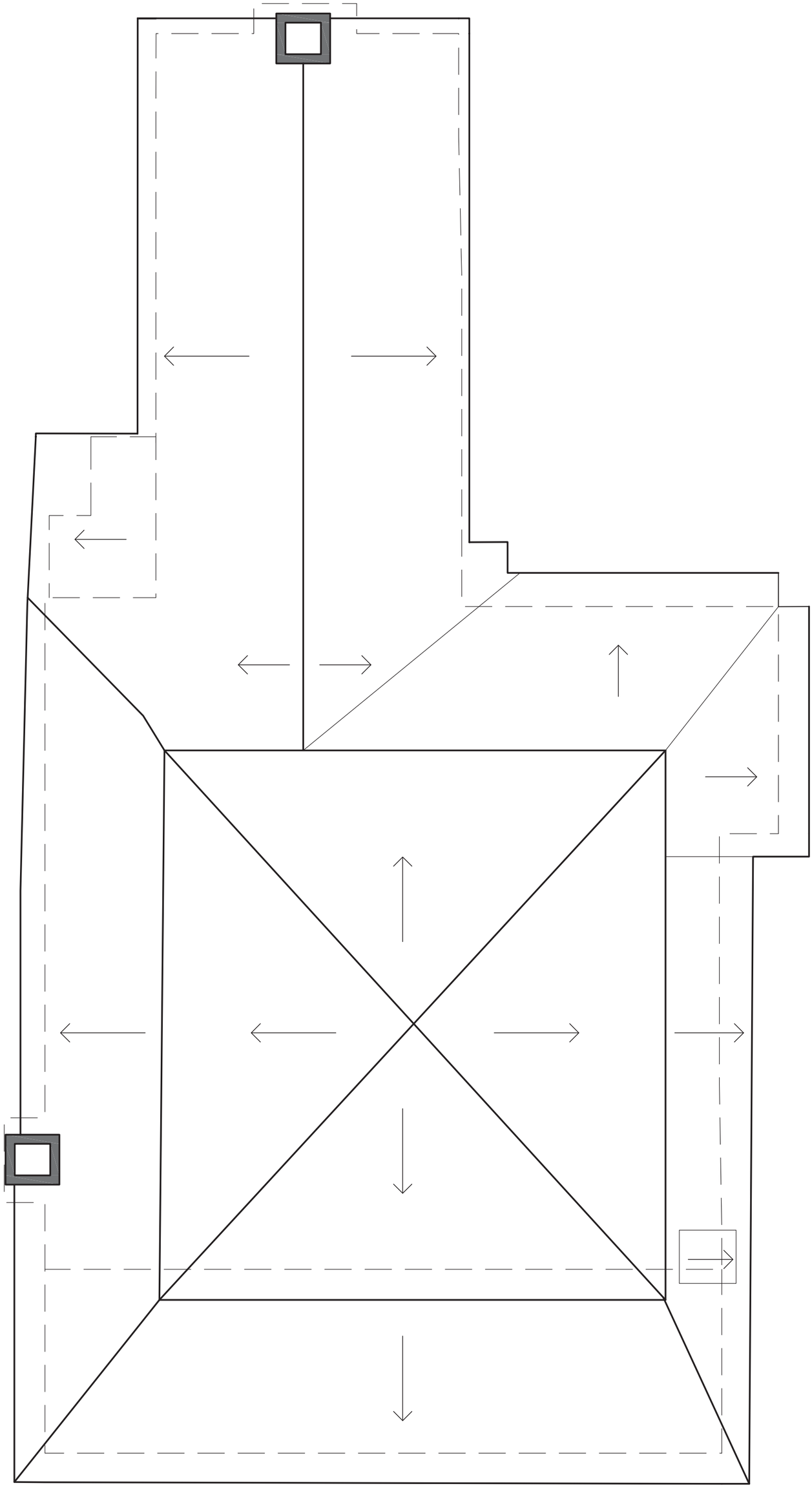
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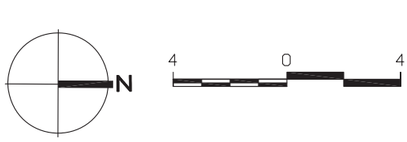
FLOOR PLAN

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

THE JAEGER COMPANY



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



ROOF PLAN

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

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