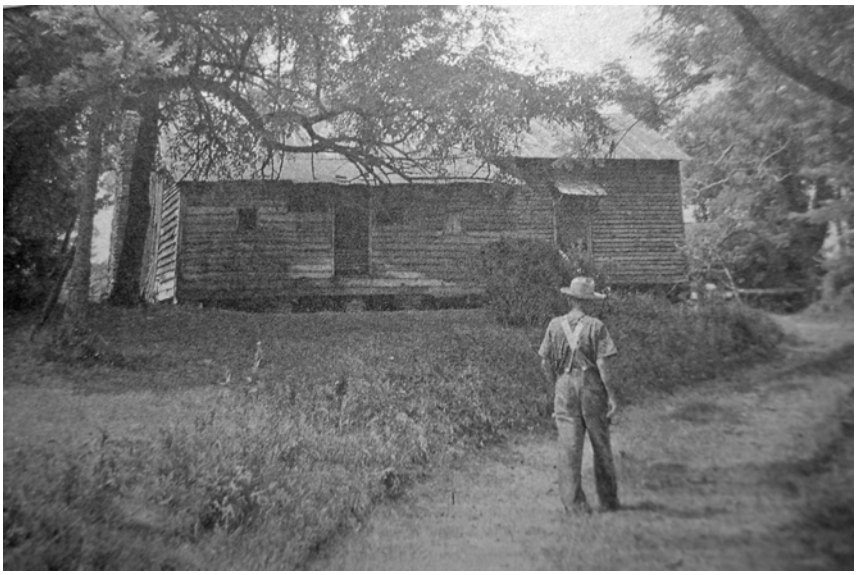
Power-Hyde House

at

Hyde Farm

Historic Structure Report



Tommy H. Jones
Historic Architecture, Cultural Resources Division
Southeast Regional Office
National Park Service

for

Cobb County

and

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area

June 2012

Cultural Resources
Southeast Region
National Park Service
100 Alabama St. SW
Atlanta, GA 30303
(404) 562-3117

2012
Historic Structure Report
Power-Hyde House
Hyde Farm
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
Cobb County, GA

Cover image: J. C. Hyde in the driveway at Hyde Farm, c. 1990.(*Atlanta Journal-Constitution*)

Acknowledgments

A number of individuals have been critical to the development of this historic structure report, but few have been more devoted in their interest in and love for Hyde Farm than Morning Washburn. Her experience as a neighbor of the Hydes for over thirty years has brought a level of personal detail and insight to the report that would otherwise have been lost. Dr. Thomas A. Scott, professor of history at Kennesaw State University, has also provided critical information through his outstanding work in public history, especially his ongoing oral history project with members of the Hyde family and others. His is the only videotaped interview with J. C. Hyde known to have been made. In addition, his book *Cobb County, Georgia, and the Origins of the Suburban South* has provided an invaluable historical context for understanding Hyde Farm. Finally, the willingness of J. C. Hyde's niece Shirley Gaddis Jordan to be interviewed and to share family photographs and traditions has made this a far more complete report than it might otherwise have been.

Foreword

Preservation of Hyde Farm has been made possible by Cobb County, the National Park Service, and a variety of other private entities and individuals, each of whom has naturally brought a particular perspective to the project. For some, Hyde Farm is part of a much-needed nature preserve; for others, it gives a glimpse of life in the Georgia piedmont a hundred years ago. For many, Hyde Farm is simply an escape from the pressures of modern life. Part of the richness of the experience of Hyde Farm is the variety of interests and emotions that a visit can elicit.

One of the goals of the present study is to establish a plan for treatment and use of the Power-Hyde House that permits the widest range of interpretations while preserving as much of the historic building's features and materials as possible. Just as a builder would not begin construction without first understanding his client's goals and expectations, the particulars of a building site, and the materials with which he will work, so the goals of historic preservation require that our work begin with a firm foundation of knowledge of the building's history and significance and the materials with which it is constructed. This historic structure report (HSR) is intended to provide that foundation, a baseline of information against which future work can be assessed.

The HSR format has been in place for many years and is widely accepted throughout the public and private sector. Its use helps ensure that the historic building is not compromised by approaches to preservation that are grounded on personal whim, romantic perceptions of the past, or expedient notions of repair. Only through a disciplined approach to the care of a historic building can those common pitfalls be avoided.

One of the primary goals of this HSR is to ensure that there is consensus on how to move forward with the preservation of Hyde Farm. It is not a prescriptive document, but rather is intended to provide a conceptual plan for treatment and use. It makes recommendations, but these are of necessity somewhat general in nature and must be fleshed out and constantly re-evaluated as the work moves forward, new information is uncovered, and our understanding of the site broadens. Simply, it provides a framework for decision-making as we work to preserve Hyde Farm for this and future generations.

Patty Wissinger
Superintendent, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
National Park Service
August 2013

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Management Summary

Hyde Farm is eligible for listing in the National Register as an exceptionally well-preserved example of an upper-piedmont Georgia farm that was worked continuously for over 150 years. The site contributes to the history of land use in the Chattahoochee River valley and represents early settlement patterns and nineteenth and twentieth-century agriculture (Criteria A). The farm contains examples of vernacular architecture from both before and after the Civil War and, combined with spatial organization and terraced fields composing an extant vernacular landscape, represent the range of the site's history (Criteria C). The cultural landscape of Hyde Farm also includes potentially eligible prehistoric archeological sites (Criteria D).[1]

The contributing historic structures and landscape features of Hyde Farm are contained within distinct boundaries defined in part by the county land lot system. Hyde Farm should be listed as an historic district encompassing land lots 216, 221, the southern half of 222, and fractional lots 282 and 284. These boundaries correspond with the historic property owned by the Power and Hyde families

1. *National Register Bulletin 15, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.* (Washington, DC: Department of Interior, 1995), p. 2.

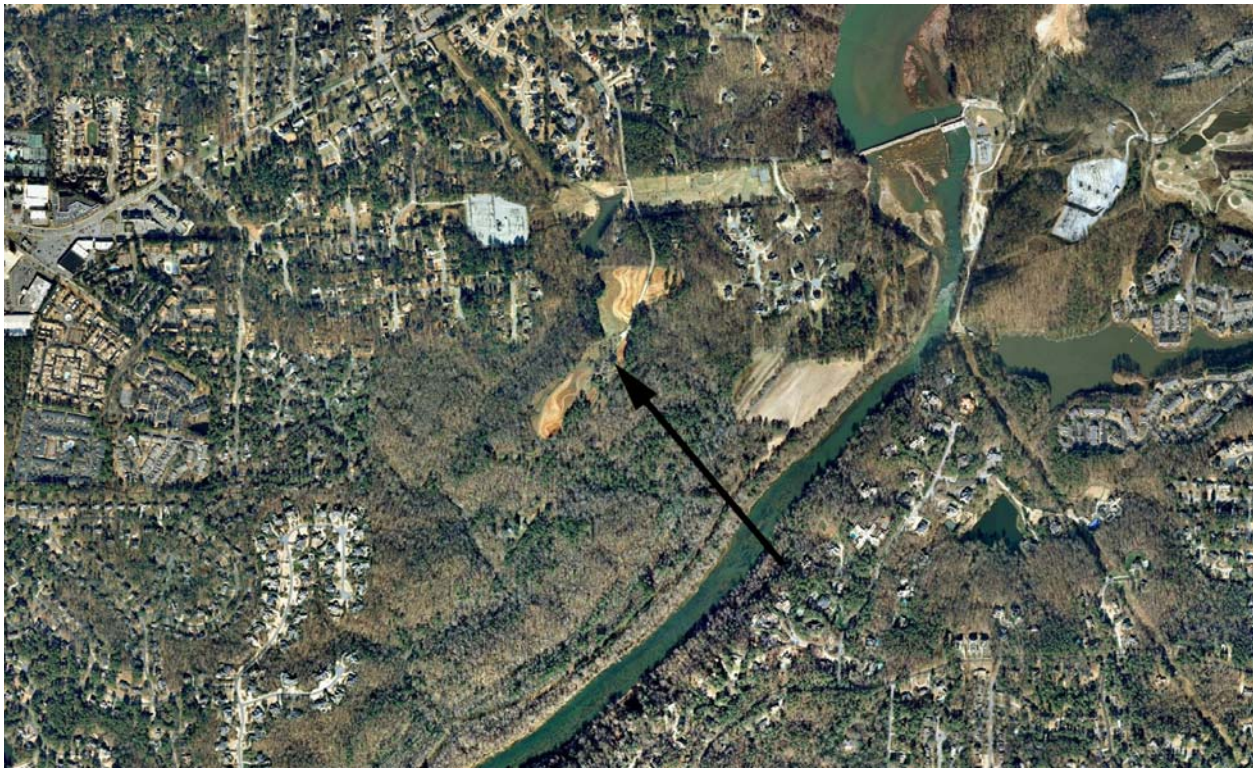

FIGURE 1. Detail from Google Earth map annotated with an arrow to locate the Power-Hyde House.(Google Earth, 2010)

and encompass the 94.7-acre site now managed by Cobb County and the National Park Service and a riverfront tract (fractional land lot 282) already owned by the NPS. The Chattahoochee River bounds Hyde Farm to the east and suburban development borders the north and west. To the south, the NPS preserves open space and woodlands in the Johnson Ferry Unit of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area.

Periods of significance at Hyde Farm may include the prehistoric era, the Power period (c. 1830-1920), and the Hyde period (1920-2004). Further archeological investigation is needed to determine dates for the prehistoric occupation of the farm, although evidence of early sites survives on the floodplains.

The Power period spans the initial settlement of Cobb County and over 70 years of continuous farming. The Hyde period begins with Jesse Hyde's purchase of the farm in 1920 and extends over 80 years to the end of the family's residency, marked by the passing of J. C. Hyde in 2004. The inclusion of the early twenty-first century in the period of significance takes into account the lifelong residency of J. C. Hyde and the exceptional continuity of farming amid rapid suburban growth that is one of the site's most significant aspect. The twentieth-century history of the farm retains the most integrity, but Hyde Farm's nineteenth and early twentieth century vernacular architecture and cultural landscape still reflect the continuity of agriculture on the Chattahoochee River. The collection of archeological sites, specialized outbuildings, and field patterns together compose a landscape significant to settlement and farming in piedmont Georgia.

Historical Data

Construction of the log house at the core of Hyde Farm has been traditionally attributed to James Cooper "Jim" Power (1814 - 1901), the son of Joseph and Isabella Ballew Power. Members of the Power family were among the earliest white settlers in DeKalb County in the 1820s and in Cobb County in the 1830s. Jim Power and his wife, Rosa (1812-1894), began farming what is now Hyde Farm in the 1840s and continued to do so into the late nineteenth century.

After Jim Power's death in 1901, the farm remained in the family, owned by his son William Reynolds Power (1850-1919). The latter's death in March

FIGURE 2. View of Power-Hyde House around 1890, probably showing Jim Power in the yard and his wife, Rosa, on the porch. (Vanishing Georgia Collection, Georgia Department of Archives and History)

1919 left the farm encumbered by a mortgage, and on 2 January 1920, it was auctioned on the courthouse steps in Marietta. Jesse Hyde (1881-1972), whose parents had begun farming as tenants of Jim Power in the early 1870s, was the high bidder.

Jesse and his wife Lela Hyde (1882-1961) made improvements to the house and constructed a series of new barns and outbuildings and, with their two bachelor sons, Buck (1906-1987) and J. C. (1909-2004), continued farming in the traditional manner for most of their lives. Even as suburban development transformed eastern Cobb County in the decades after World War II, the Hydes did little to modernize their farm, and by the late twentieth century it was, partly for that reason, a landmark in the county. The property remained in the family until after J. C. Hyde's death in 2004. The farm is now jointly owned by Cobb County and National Park Service.

The Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area's *Historic Resource Study* (2007) established a broad context for understanding and interpreting Hyde Farm, and an oral history project and additional research for a Special History Study were begun in late 2009. When completed, that study will provide a more localized and detailed historical context that is critical to a comprehensive understanding of the site's history. In the meantime, the present history provides an historical framework for understanding the historic structure and to inform development of treatment recommendations for the house and other structures on the property.

Primary sources of information are the Federal census (1790-1930); public records in Cobb, Dekalb, and Fulton counties, including records of marriages, deaths, wills, probate, taxes, deeds, and mortgages; a variety of historic maps and photographs; and oral interviews with members of the Hyde family and others.

Periods of significance at Hyde Farm may include the prehistoric era, the Power period (c. 1830-1920), and the Hyde period (1920-2004). Further archeological investigation is needed to determine dates for the prehistoric occupation of the farm, although evidence of early sites survives on the floodplains. The Power period spans the initial settlement of Cobb County and over 70 years of continuous farming. The Hyde period begins with

FIGURE 3. J. C. Hyde and his sister "Glee" in the sitting room at the Power-Hyde House, 1983. (Morning Washburn Collection)

Jesse Hyde's purchase of the farm in 1920 and extends over 80 years to the end of the family's residency, marked by the passing of J. C. Hyde in 2004. The inclusion of the early twenty-first century in the period of significance takes into account the lifelong residency of J. C. Hyde and the exceptional continuity of farming amid rapid suburban growth that is perhaps the site's most significant aspect. The twentieth-century history of the farm retains the most integrity, but Hyde Farm's nineteenth and early twentieth century vernacular architecture and cultural landscape still reflect the continuity of agriculture on the Chattahoochee River. The collection of archeological sites, specialized outbuildings, and field patterns together compose a landscape significant to settlement and farming in piedmont Georgia.

Architectural Data

The Power-Hyde House is the product of several generations of changes over the more than one-hundred-and-sixty years during which it was occupied and used. That evolution has left a record in the fabric of the existing structure, especially so since neither the Powers nor the Hydes were prone to replacement of materials until that was absolutely necessary. As a result, large portions of the original house constructed in the 1840s are still visible while most of the early twentieth century additions remain substantially as built. Historical documentation has shed little light on the construction of the house and its subsequent evolution over time. Building investigation has been non-destructive, but like a palimpsest, an outline of the building's history can be deciphered in the present house.

The Power-Hyde House at Hyde Farm is comprised of a single-pen log building that probably dates to the 1840s with two wood-framed additions, dating to 1925 and 1927 respectively and forming an el at the western end of the log pen. The original front porch flanked by two small rooms was removed and replaced by a bathroom, dressing room, and porch in 1996. The entire house occupies a footprint of just under 1,200 square feet.

The existing character of the Power-Hyde House is one of deterioration and decay, although that is not its historic character, and is the result of deferred maintenance in the last years of J. C. Hyde's life. Nevertheless, the Hydes were very utilitarian in their approach to building maintenance and appear never to have made an alteration simply for the sake of appearance. Repairs were made only for function or necessity and always had a "make-do" quality

FIGURE 4. View southeast of Power-Hyde House in 2008.

that is a significant part of the building's historic character. Within that context, the house has a number of features that contribute to the building's distinctive historic character and should be preserved. These features include the original design and construction of the log house as well as alterations and additions made by the Hydes in the twentieth century.

The existing condition of the house can only be described as fair, mainly because much of the exterior is in such poor condition. Rot and insect damage have destabilized the eastern end of the log pen and ruined significant portions of the board-and-batten siding with which it is covered. Rot has also compromised all of the window openings as well as parts of the sills on the front of the log pen and on the west side of the kitchen. Finally, the fact that none of the exterior woodwork was ever painted has led to major degradation of the siding due to exposure to the elements, especially exposure to UV radiation.

With the exception of the eastern end of the log pen and the window openings, most of the interior of the house is in good condition, although most surfaces are badly soiled. A few of the chamfered boards that covered the cracks between the logs in the log pen are missing, but otherwise the four main rooms in the house have remained mostly unchanged for the last four or five decades.

J. C. Hyde's 1990s addition to the front of the house is in good condition but remains incomplete. The porch was never completed and lacks a railing at its eastern end or any stairs to the ground at all. The two rooms on the interior of the addition are also unfinished, with drywall remaining unpainted and plywood sub-flooring remaining exposed.

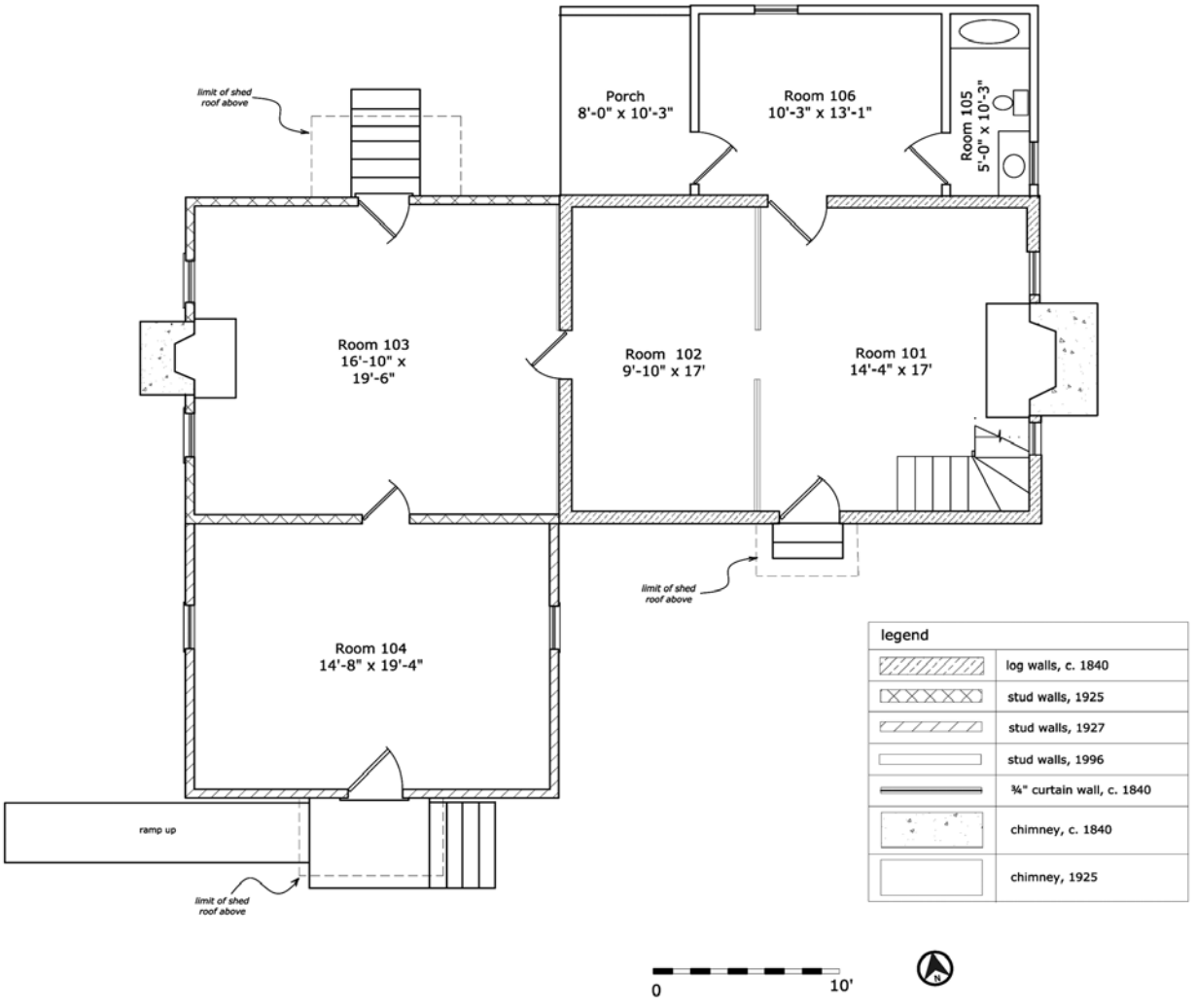

FIGURE 5. Floor plan of existing Power-Hyde House. T. Jones, NPS, 2010)

The house's plumbing system dates to the 1990s but parts of it are not functioning. More problematic is the house's electrical system, which has been damaged by rodents in the attic. While the service to the house has been replaced and a modern breaker panel installed, some of the original branch wiring from 1951 remains in service. In addition, lighting in the log pen is no longer functional, and loose wiring and poor connections compromise the system. There is no smoke or fire detection system.

Significance and Integrity

Hyde Farm is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register as an exceptionally well-preserved example of an upper piedmont Georgia farm that was farmed continuously for over 150 years. The site contributes to the history of land use in the Chattahoochee River valley and represents early settlement patterns and nineteenth and twentieth-century agriculture (Criteria A). The farm contains examples of vernacular architecture from both before and after the Civil War and, combined with spatial organization and terraced fields composing an extant vernacular landscape, represent the range of the site's history (Criteria C). The cultural landscape of Hyde Farm also includes potentially eligible prehistoric archeological sites (Criteria D)[2].

The aspects of integrity evaluated as part of the National Register criteria include location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling. These distinct qualities considered together convey historical significance and address architectural features and characteristics that express time and place. The Power-Hyde House at Hyde Farm retains integrity of all seven aspects conveying the historic vernacular architecture. The character and feeling of the farm remain much the same as the Power and Hyde families experienced them in the nineteenth and twentieth century.

Treatment and Use

In its various alterations and additions, the Power-Hyde House is a palimpsest through which can be interpreted over 160 years of residential use, use that even in the late twentieth century was much closer to the character of life in the nineteenth century than to that in the twenty-first. The house then offers an excellent opportunity to interpret a way of life that very few Americans alive today have ever experienced. Because of the unique nature of the Hydes' tenure at Hyde Farm, the ultimate use of the house will be primarily as an exhibit for interpreting the home and life of the Hyde family from 1920 to 2004.

Preservation is the recommended approach to treatment of the Power-Hyde House. This approach places a high priority on preservation of historic building materials through conservation, repair, and ongoing maintenance. Every effort will be made to preserve historic building materials and features, with replacement a last resort where the extent of deterioration is such that repair is not possible. The poor condition of some of the existing building materials, particularly on the exterior of the house, will necessitate extensive replacement of historic materials, but in order to maintain the historic character of the house, all replacement materials will match the original in all visual aspects.

The Power-Hyde House will be repaired and preserved with as many of the Hydes' additions and alterations intact as possible. Most significantly, this would include preservation of the cabinets, sink, and suspended ceiling installed in the kitchen and of the bathroom and dressing room that replaced the nineteenth-century wood-framed addition on the north side of the log pen.

Summary of Recommendations

The following recommendations are meant to provide a conceptual plan for treatment of the house. They do not and are not intended to provide complete specifications for all aspects of the work. Depending on how the work is actually accomplished, additional plans and specifications may be necessary for all phases of rehabilitation and restoration.

Recommendations for site:

- avoid any ground-disturbing activity until an archeological survey is complete.

2. *National Register Bulletin 15, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.* (Washington, DC: Department of Interior, 1995), p. 2.

- conduct exhaustive archeological survey focusing especially around the rear and side of the log pen.
- repair grade around the house to ensure proper drainage away from the house on all sides
- ensure stable footing for all rock piers while avoiding installation of concrete footers

Recommendations for foundation:

- dismantle and reconstruct unstable pier at center of west side and others as necessary
- install additional beams to support floor framing under each room
- dismantle and reconstruct rock underpinning as necessary to make repairs to the logs
- eliminate all wood-to-ground contact
- lift house and shim at piers as necessary to allow doors to operate properly

Recommendations for chimneys:

- explore ways to improve drainage around the base of the east chimney
- stabilize and restore grade at base of west chimney
- repoint stone chimneys using compatible mud mortar
- investigate possibility of closing top of stone chimney stacks, if that can be accomplished without any visual impact

Recommendations on structure:

- engage the services of a qualified exterminator to eliminate powder-post beetles and termites
- inspect annually for any renewed infestation by powder-post beetles and termites
- engage the services of a qualified expert in repair of historic log architecture to make repairs to the front sill, east end, and elsewhere on the log pen as necessary
- if repairs are made to the relatively minor damage at the northwest corner of the log pen, they should be made as unobtrusively as possible, since those logs will not be covered by siding
- restrict access to the loft in the log pen
- do not use loft for storage
- conduct a comprehensive assessment of the wood framing for termite or other damage and repair using dutchman repairs and sistering of new members if necessary
- reinstall shed roof at rear of log pen
- inspect attachment of shed roofs at front and back door of the wood-framed additions and make repairs as needed

Recommendations on roofing:

- maintain existing roofing
- regularly inspect roofing from the exterior and interior and after high winds and heavy rain
- inspect roofing for evidence of previous painting; if found, consider re-coating
- replace roofing in kind when it reaches the end of its useful life
- do not install gutters and downspouts

Recommendations on windows:

- repair and reconstruct, if necessary, the rough framing for the four historic windows on the west and east sides of the wood-framed rooms
- repair framing of windows in log pen after repairs to the logs are completed
- repair and reinstall all existing sash, maintaining differences in casing and trim
- install sash pins for security if necessary
- preserve existing and replace missing half screens at windows in wood-framed addition

Door recommendations:

- if possible, raise sills and floor framing as necessary to allow free movement of doors (see "Structure" above)
- remove carpet and other materials stapled to back door
- preserve all existing hardware and makeshift locking mechanisms
- repair rim locks to working order if possible
- repair and reinstall screened doors at front and rear doors

Siding and Trim Recommendations:

- repair siding, replacing only where necessary
- maintain differences in lap of siding on the two wood-framed additions
- use wire nails for repairs to 20th century siding and trim, including that on the rear of the log pen
- use #2 southern yellow pine for all exterior woodwork
- make every effort to preserve in place any siding or trim installed with square-headed, machine-cut nails

Recommendations for interior:

- vacuum clean the interior of the house, including the attics
- conserve and secure newspaper fragments on west wall of Room 101
- identify appropriate dry-cleaning methods for fiberboard panels in kitchen
- identify appropriate wet-cleaning methods for flooring throughout the house and for the walls and ceilings in Rooms 102 and 103
- repair flooring in Room 101

Recommendations for Systems:

- Abandon existing electrical system in place and install new system with wiring in conduit
- Install security and fire-detection systems
- Install fire-suppression system
- Avoid installation of HVAC system
- Install electric baseboard heating in 1996 addition if necessary

Administrative Data

Location Data

Building Name: Power-Hyde House

Location: Hyde Road, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Cobb County, Georgia

Related Studies

General Management Plan/EIS, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area. Atlanta, Georgia: National Park Service. Final 2009.

Gerdes, Marti, and Scott Messer; Tommy Jones and Jody Cook, editors. *Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area Historic Resource Study.* Atlanta, Georgia: National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, February 2007.

Jones, Tommy; Ryan Polk, J. Tracy Stakely. "Preliminary Condition Assessment and Preservation Action Plan. Cultural Resources Division, Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service. July-August 2008." Unpublished.

O'Grady, Patricia D. and Charles B. Poe. "Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Cultural Resource Inventory: Archeological Sites Final Report." Tallahassee, Florida: Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service, Department of Interior, 1980.

Real Property Information

Acquisition Date: 2010

LCS ID: 793141

Total Floor Area: 1,200 square feet

Total Roof Area: 2,000 square feet

Number of Stories: 1½ stories in log pen; 1 story and attic elsewhere

Number of Rooms: 4 original rooms plus bathroom and dressing room

Cultural Resource Data

National Register Status: Determined eligible but not yet listed

Proposed Treatment: Preservation

Historical Background and Context

Construction of the log house at the core of Hyde Farm has been traditionally attributed to James Cooper "Jim" Power (1814 - 1901), the son of Joseph and Isabella Ballew Power. Members of the Power family were among the earliest white settlers in DeKalb County in the 1820s and in Cobb County in the 1830s. Jim Power and his wife, Rosa (1812-1894), began farming what is now Hyde Farm in the 1840s and continued to do so into the late nineteenth century.

After Jim Power's death in 1901, the farm remained in the family, owned by his son William Reynolds Power (1850-1919). The latter's death in March 1919 left the farm encumbered by a mortgage, and on 2 January 1920, it was auctioned on the courthouse steps in Marietta. Jesse Hyde (1881-1972), whose parents had begun farming as tenants of Jim Power in the early 1870s, was the high bidder.

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The Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area's *Historic Resource Study* (2007) established a broad context for understanding and interpreting Hyde Farm, and an oral history project and additional research for a Special History Study were begun in late 2009. When completed, that study will provide a more localized and detailed historical context that is critical to a comprehensive understanding of the site's history. In the meantime, the present history is intended to provide an historical framework for developing treatment recommendations for the house and other structures on the property. Based on thorough research in the Federal census and county records and more limited research in other sources, this section of the present Historic Structure Report briefly describes the people and events associated with Hyde Farm.

Cobb County

When James Cooper Power came with his parents to DeKalb County in the 1820s, the future core of Hyde Farm—Land Lot 221, First Section, Second Land District, Cobb County, Georgia—was still technically a part of the beleaguered Cherokee Nation. After the Creek Indian cessions in 1821 and the organization of DeKalb County (which then included what is now central Fulton County) in 1822, white settlers frequently flouted Federal and Cherokee law by trespassing on the Indian lands on the northwest side of the Chattahoochee River.

With little opposition from the state government, settlers hunted and fished, farmed the broad river bottoms on the north side of the river, and even established large plantations. So great was the problem that, in 1824, Federal troops were sent to destroy farms, burn houses and remove the "intruders" from the northwest side of the river, including the area that is now Cobb County. In spite of the fact that several of the white settlers were killed, squatters remained a problem throughout the 1820s, with many residents on the south side of the river continuing to cultivate the bottom lands and hunt and fish on the north side of the river.[3]

3. Sarah Blackwell Temple, T*he First Hundred Years: A Short History of Cobb County, in Georgi*a (Marietta, GA: Cobb Landmarks and Historical Society, 1997 reprint of original 1935 publication), p. 18.

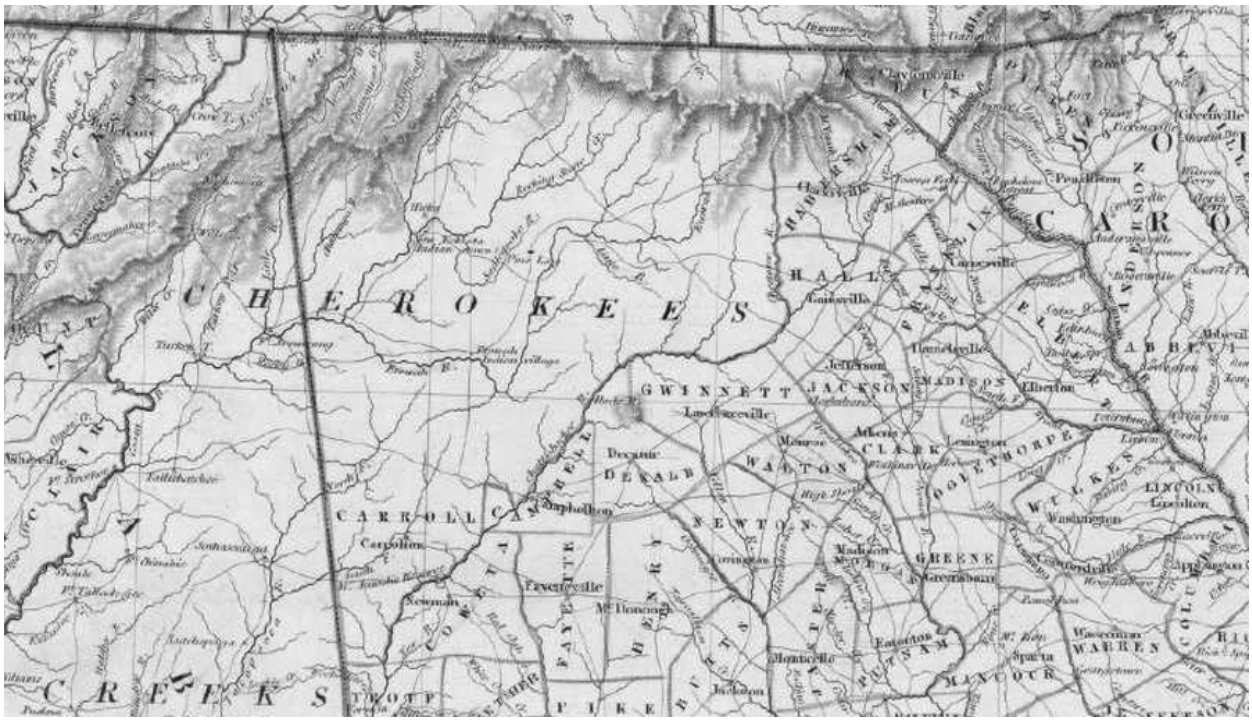


FIGURE 6. Detail from Sheet XII of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge's atlas of North America, published in 1833, around the time that the Power family began moving across the river from DeKalb County into what would become Cobb County. (David Rumsey Map Collection)

Col. Hugh Montgomery, the Federal government's Indian agent, wrote that he was "at a loss what to do" and bemoaned

> the prevailing idea in Georgia (especially among the lower class) . . . that they are the rightful owners of the soil, and that the Indians are mere tenants at will; and indeed, Sir, there is only one point on which all parties both high and low in Georgia agree, and that is, that they all want the Indian lands.[4]

The event that, more than any other, precipitated removal of the American Indians from Georgia was the discovery of gold in what is now Lumpkin County in 1829. What followed was known, even at the time, as the "Great Intrusion," with prospectors—acting "more like crazy men than anything else," according to one eyewitness—flooding illegally into the Cherokee Nation beyond the Chattahoochee River.[5] As a result, when the 1830 census was taken, enumeration of the established counties of Habersham, Hall, Gwinnett, DeKalb and Carroll included white settlers across the river in Cherokee territory.[6] On 26 December 1831, the Georgia Legislature passed a law that organized all of the Cherokee territory northwest of the Chattahoochee River into one vast county named Cherokee. Although the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in *Worcester vs. Georgia* in March 1832 reaffirmed the integrity of the Cherokee Nation, the State defied the Court and, confident that Andrew Jackson's administration would not intervene, began organization and distribution of the Cherokee lands to white settlers.

Because evidence of gold deposits was discovered as far south as Villa Rica in Carroll County, much of the Cherokee lands along the Chattahoochee River valley, including most of what became Cobb County, was surveyed into "gold lots" of forty acres each. The remainder of the territory was surveyed into "land lots" of 160 acres, which were still considerably smaller than the 202½-acre land lots that were surveyed south of the river in the 1820s. White males who could establish state residency for themselves and their families for three years prior were eligible for "a chance at the draw" in the lottery that began 22 October 1832. By March 1833, the lottery was complete but, for a variety of reasons, actual granting of all land lots was not complete until 1846.

4. Temple, pp. 18-19.
5. David Williams, *The Georgia Gold Rush* (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1993), p. 25.
6. Mary Bondurant Warren, *Whites Among the Cherokees* (Danielsville, GA: Heritage Papers, 1986), p. 27. The 1830 census does not identify which of those counted lived northwest of the river.

The Power Family

According to family tradition, the Power family that played such a large role in the early settlement of what are now Fulton and Cobb counties was descended from one John Power, who was born in County Donegal, Ireland, around 1740, the son of William and Elen Scott Power.[7] They may have been among the 100,000 Presbyterian Scots who settled parts of Ulster after 1610 and who, by the 1690s, formed the majority of the population there. These Ulster Scots in turn gave rise to the so-called Scots-Irish who emigrated to America in great numbers in the eighteenth century and played a huge role in settlement of the back county of Pennsylvania, Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.[8]

Not surprisingly, documentation for the Power family before 1800 is sparse, but if family tradition is correct, John Power probably arrived in Pennsylvania from Ireland as a young man, perhaps with other family members, and it was there that he married Rachel Duvall in 1761. They had three children—William, Elizabeth, and Alexander—before her death around 1775. In 1776, John Power married Sarah Woodall, and by the time their third child, Joseph, was born around 1780, they were in Laurens County, somewhere between the Enoree and Reedy rivers, in what was then the back country of South Carolina. John and Sarah Power had nine children in all, the others being Nancy, John, Samuel, James (who died in 1788 at the age of four), Thomas, Margaret, Ellen, and another James, born two years after his namesake's death. At least three of these siblings were in Cobb County before the Civil War.

When John and Sarah Powers' last child was born in 1790, the family was still in South Carolina.[9] The first Federal census, which was taken that same year, enumerated a number of heads of household with the Power surname in South Carolina. Two with the name of John Power appear in that census of South Carolina, both in Laurens County. One of these households included three males over the age of 16, five males under 16, and five females, for whom no ages were indicated. This must have been John and Sarah Power and their family, since the other John Power household included only two adult males, a female, and a single enslaved person.[10]

The Federal census in 1800 and 1810 supports the belief that the Powers raised their family in Laurens County, and it was probably there that John Power died in 1809. The 1810 Federal census of Laurens County records what are most likely Joseph Power and his young family living next to his brother John and his family, which likely included their widowed mother.[11] Sarah Power lived until 1832, probably with her son William and his family, who remained in Laurens County after it appears that as many as four of her sons—Joseph, Thomas, John, and James— migrated to Georgia after the War of 1812.[12]

Joseph Power

Born on 6 March 1780, Joseph Power was the third of John and Sarah Woodall Power's children. Nothing is known of his youth before he married Isabella Ballew, and even the date of their marriage has not been documented.[13] Their first known child, James Cooper Power, was born in South Carolina on 12 June 1814, when the parents were in their early thirties, a relatively late age for either of them to be having a first child, suggesting that there

7. The family's genealogy has been documented by Todd Frary, who consulted a variety of sources including an unpublished family history. Reference has also been found to information in a Bible owned by Samuel Wesley Power (1830-1916) which provides names for John Power's parents as well as several marriage, birth, and death dates not found elsewhere. See <http://www.geocities.com/BourbonStreet/4492/power.htm>, accessed 18 March 2009.
8. The term "Scots-Irish" or "Ulster Scots" is preferred by many modern historians and genealogists over the term most commonly used in America, which is "Scotch-Irish." Although the evidence for the Power family's Scots-Irish heritage is circumstantial, the great majority of the "Irish" mentioned in colonial records were actually Protestant Scots-Irish from Ulster. What is known of the Power family follows a migratory pattern typical of the Scots-Irish in the eighteenth and nineteenth century. For more on the Scots-Irish, see James G. Leyburn's *The Scotch Irish: A Social History* (University of North Carolina Press, 1989 reprint of original 1962 publication). David Hackett Fischer's *Albion's Seed: Four British Folkways in America* (Oxford University Press, 1989) is especially useful in understanding colonial immigration.
9. The Federal census 1850-1870 establishes the state of birth for Joseph and James Power.
10. Included in the 1790 census of Pendleton County in upstate South Carolina were William and Alexander Power, who may have been John Power's sons from his first marriage.
11. Recorded near the Powers in 1800 and 1810 was Solomon Goodwin, who would also move to Georgia after the War of 1812 and whose house on Peachtree Road just outside the city limits of Atlanta is one of the few log houses from the 1830s that survive in the area.
12. It is not certain that the John Power identified in Georgia in 1820 and 1830 is in fact the brother of Joseph, Thomas, and James, but it does seem likely.

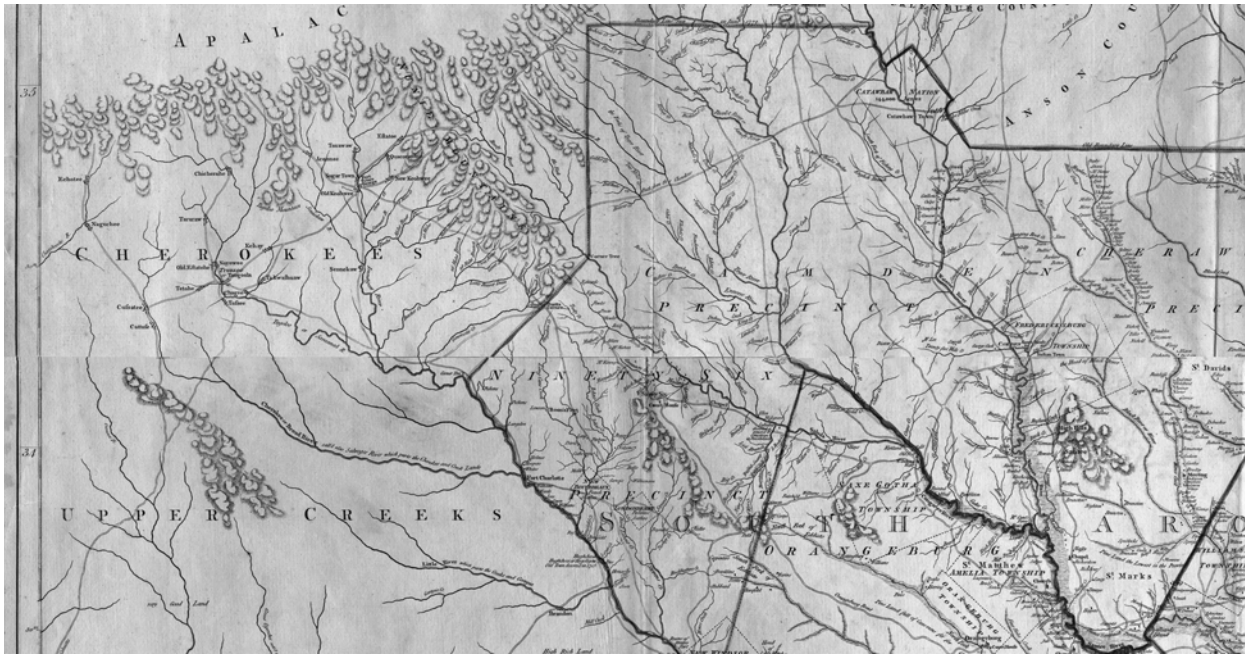


FIGURE 7. Detail from Mouzon's map of North and South Carolina in 1775. John and Sarah Power were living somewhere between the Enoree and Reedy rivers, just to the right and above the center of this map. (Library of Congress)

were older, unidentified children or offspring from an earlier marriage or marriages.[14]

Joseph Power and his brother James were veterans of the War of 1812 and so Joseph may have been away when his first son, James Cooper Power, was born in June 1814. Joseph enlisted as a private in Capt. Samuel Henderson's Company in Col. Reuben Nash's Regiment of the South Carolina Volunteer Militia. His service record is not fully documented, but the regiment was stationed in the lower Chattahoochee River valley during the Creek War of 1813 and 1814, which was considered part of the larger war with the British.[15]

By the time the Powers' second child, John Gaines Power, was born in 1816, the war was over and the family had relocated to Georgia.[16] Where they lived in Georgia has not been documented, but it most likely was in northeast Georgia. Joseph's youngest brother James is thought to have moved from Laurens County, South Carolina, to Clarke County, Georgia, but neither he nor his brothers have been certainly located in the 1820 census.[17] Most likely they were among the several Power/Powers families enumerated in Madison County, which adjoins the northwest side of Clarke, or perhaps Jackson County, which at that time adjoined it to the west.

Until 1818, the state's western boundary was at the Apalachee River, a few miles west of Athens, with the territory west of that river remaining in Creek hands until the Treaty of Indian Springs in 1821. That treaty moved the state's boundary to the Flint River, and the new territory was quickly organized into five large counties. As was the case through much of the early nineteenth century, the new cession was distributed by lottery, and by the time DeKalb County was organized in December 1822, white settlers were pouring into the area. They would soon be joined by several members of the Power family.

13. Isabella Power's maiden name is not certain, but Carolyn Power Flowers, who has done extensive research on the Power family genealogy, suggests the name "Ballew" as a possibility. Perhaps, coincidentally, the Bellah family also married into the Power family in Cobb County, but the similarity of these unusual names suggests the possibility of confusing conclusions relative to Isabella Power's maiden name.
14. The Federal census documents the birthplace of James Cooper Power. His grave marker at Mt. Bethel documents his birth and death dates.
15. See Index to War of 1812 Pension Application Files, National Archives and Records Administration, M313.
16. Although the 1820 Georgia census has been lost, the Federal censuses of 1850 and 1860 establish the state of birth for the Power children.
17. Temple, p. 83. A Georgia Historical Society *Index to United States Census of Georgia for 1820* (Savannah, 1963) lists a Joseph Power in Camden County (St. Mary's), but it is unlikely that this was John and Sarah Power's son. The census index provided by Ancestry.com does not show Joseph, Josiah, or Jos. Power in the 1820 Georgia census.

The loss of nearly all courthouse records when the DeKalb County courthouse burned in 1842 makes a full accounting of the family's early years in DeKalb County impossible, but recent research has shown that, on 8 December 1826, Joseph Power took title to Land Lot 83 in the 17th District of Henry County, then DeKalb County, and, after 1854, Fulton County.[18] Encompassing a prominent hill around which the river loops in its generally southwesterly course, the land lot is located two or three miles downstream from the now-flooded Shallow Ford, where the area's best-known prehistoric trail crossed the river on its way to the northwest. Power's property included a second, less-traveled ford, known historically as Powers Ford, that existed until it was flooded by Bull Sluice Lake in the early twentieth century. Power built a house on the brow of a hill overlooking the river, most likely for his family not long after he acquired the property. In 1839, he conveyed the house and land lot to his son William H. Power who lived there the rest of his life and operated a ferry just downstream from Powers Ford.[19] By that time, Joseph and Isabella Power had probably already moved their family to the Cobb County side of the river.

Until recently, Joseph Power's youngest brother, James (1790-1870), had been the best-known of the Power family, primarily because of the ferry that he established in the 1830s a few miles downstream from today's Hyde Farm. Local histories have long held that James Power arrived in DeKalb County in 1826, most likely with one or more of his brothers and their families.[20] He went on to serve as a justice of the Inferior Court in DeKalb County and justice of the peace in the Buckhead district in the early

FIGURE 8. View of chimney in Land Lot 83 in Fulton County, marking the site of the house built by Joseph Power before 1839. The site is now known as Overlook Park. (Photograph by author, 2009)

1830s.[21] For that reason, he was often known as "Judge Power," a nomenclature that will be used in this study in order to distinguish him from his less well-known nephew, James Cooper "Jim" Power, builder of the log house at the core of the Power-Hyde House.

After the DeKalb County land grant to Joseph Power in 1826, the first record of other Power family members in DeKalb County is found in the 1830 Federal Census in which John Power, Mary Power, and two Joseph Powers appear as heads of households. All of them were probably related, and one of them surely represents Joseph and Isabella Power's family.[22]

Historical evidence and family tradition suggest that members of the Power family were among those who made free and frequent use of Cherokee lands in the late 1820s and early 1830s.[23] Stories of Judge Power's incursions into Cherokee territory after 1828 are recorded in local histories and add weight to the traditional assumption that his older brother Joseph and other family members participated in these illegal incursions as well.

18. The date is recorded in an index of grantees of partial land lots, referenced in the State Surveyor General Marion R. Hemperly's "The Ferries of Fulton County, 1969," an unpublished MSS in Hemperley's papers at the University of Georgia Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library in Athens, Georgia.
19. Joseph, J.W., and Wm. Matthew Tankersley. "An Archaeological Assessment of the Power's House Site, (9FU651), Morgan Falls Park, Sandy Springs," unpublished mss by New South Associates, Technical Report 1775, prepared for the Sandy Springs Conservancy, August 2009, pp. 4-5. Also see Fulton County Deed Book 339, pp. 504-506, which records affidavits by Pinkney and George Power stating that their father gave the land lot with a house on it to their brother William H. Power in 1839.
20. Temple, p. 8. Franklin Garrett, Vol. II, p. 106, also notes one William "Old Limerick" Power whom he reports having been born in Ireland in 1800 and arrived in DeKalb County in the 1820s but no relationship with the family of John and Sarah Power has been established. Their son William is known to have remained in Laurens County, SC.
21. Garrett, Vol. I, p. 108.
22. Joseph Power is listed on p. 42 of the 1830 census of DeKalb County, which included people who were living (illegally) across the river in what would become Cobb County.
23. Temple, p. 83.

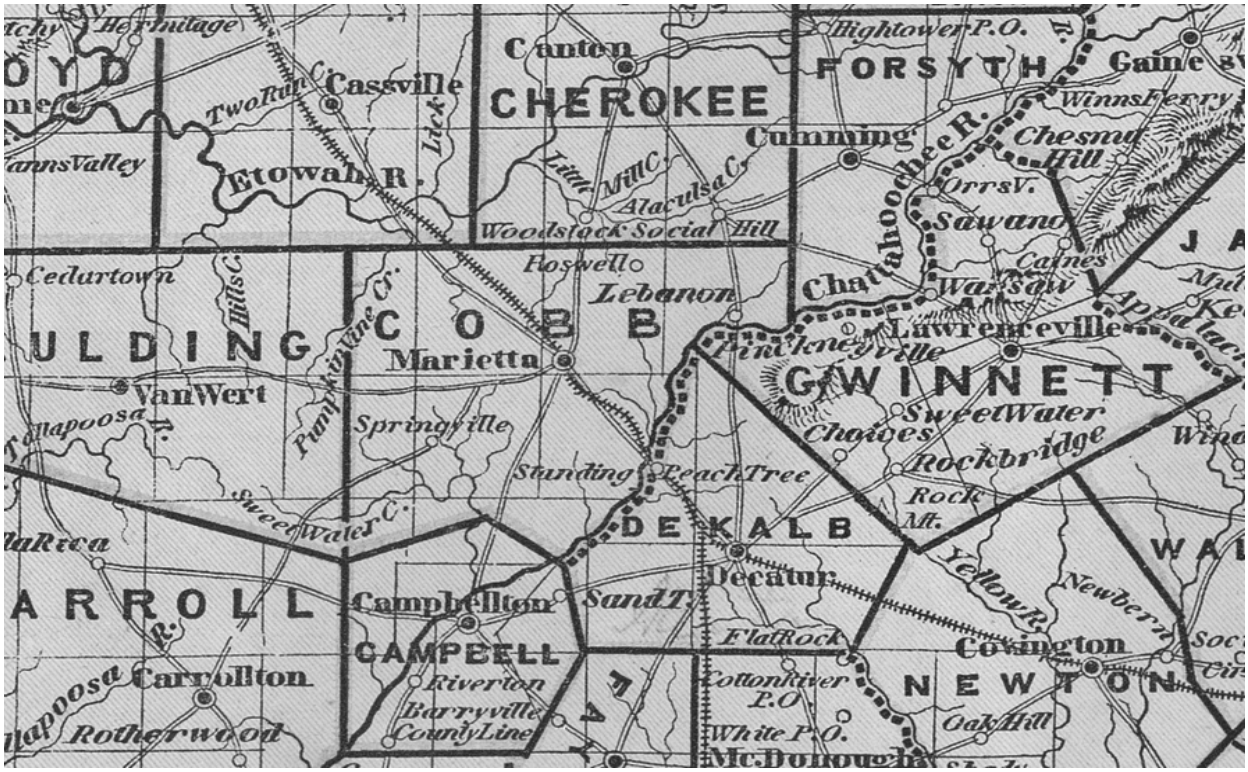


FIGURE 9. Detail of map of Georgia in 1842 from Breese and Morse's "*North American Atlas.*" (Original map in collection of author)

Among the Power family traditions is that, as a young boy, Jim Power killed his first deer about 1825 not far from where his father would later build a new home for his family on the Cobb County side of the river, a short distance northeast of Hyde Farm. [24]

In February 1827, Judge Power was granted Land Lot 211, 17th District, in what is now Fulton County, some six miles downstream from his brother Joseph's property, and was soon operating a ferry at that location.[25] Located between the major river crossings at the Shallow Ford near Roswell and Montgomery's Ferry at Peachtree Creek, Judge Power's ferry soon became one of the area's most important ferries although it was not officially authorized by the state legislature until 1835.[26] Around the same time, Judge Power was part of a group that "marked out" a road from his ferry to "the road leading from Lawrenceville at Robinson's." The Lawrenceville road was probably Mt. Vernon Highway, which crosses Powers Ferry Road at Crossroads Baptist Church and itself follows the route of a prehistoric trail.

In January 1833, Judge Power resigned his offices in DeKalb County and moved across the river to the newly-organized Cobb County where he was enumerated in the State's census of the county that was completed in March 1834. There he built a log house which stood on the road named for his ferry, on the "first rise west of the river," according to Atlanta historian Franklin Garrett, and near the present I-285 river crossing.[27]

The index of the "fortunate drawers" in Georgia's 1832 land lottery include a number of people named Power or Powers—including Joseph, "Jos.," James, and Thomas—but none of their claims were in the "gold lots" in what became Cobb County in December 1832.[28] It is assumed that Joseph and Isabella Power settled on the Cobb side of the river around the same time as did his brother, i.e., in the

24. Morning Washburn talked with some of George Abner Power's grandchildren, especially George William Power (1903-1995), but it is through the Hydes, who heard similar stories from both James C. and George Abner Power and their families, that we know many of the personal stories regarding the family's tenure on the site.
25. See Hemperly, "Ferries of Fulton County," for details of Judge Power's ferry.
26. Georgia Laws, 1835, p. 293.
27. Price, p. 197; Garrett, Vol. 1, p. 108; Temple, pp. 82-83. The Inferior Court Minutes were part of the few records that were not destroyed in the DeKalb County courthouse fire of 1842, and they note the opening of a road to "Power's ferry on the Chattahoochee" in 1832.

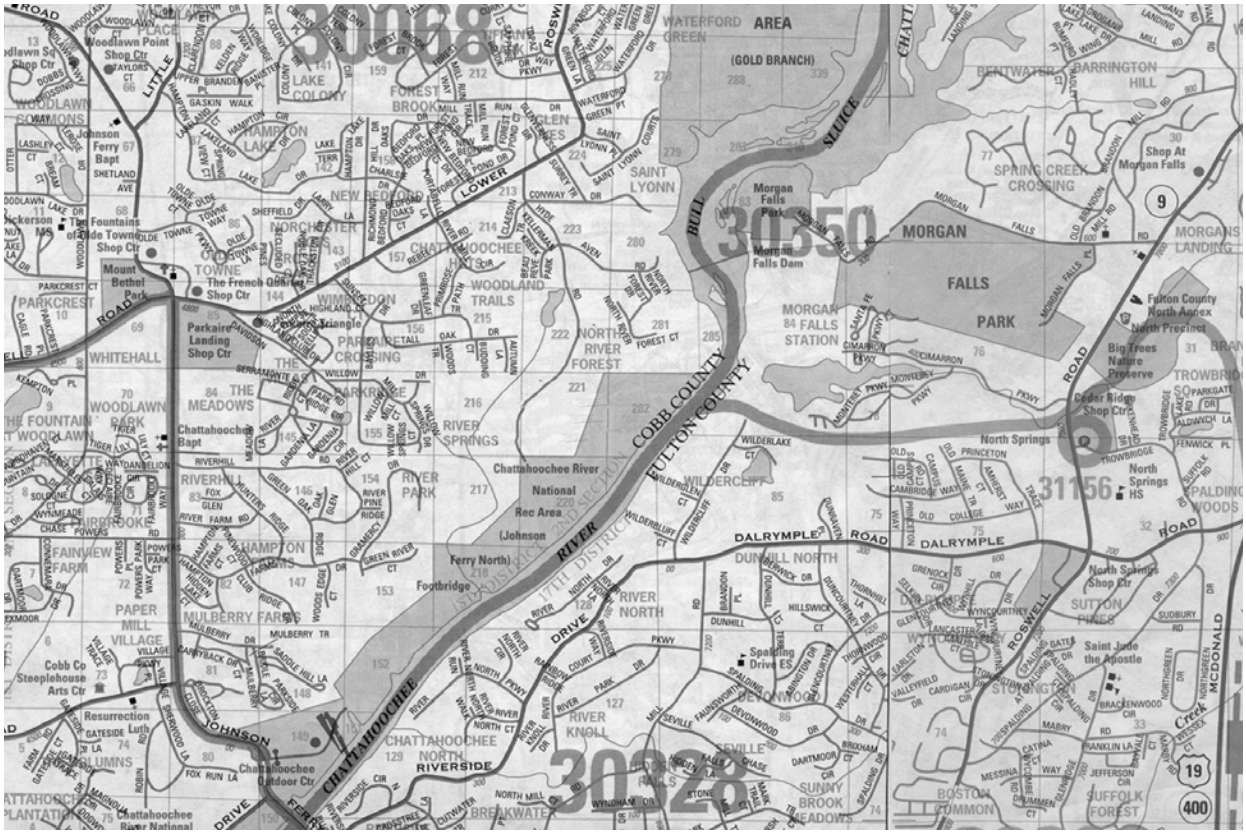


FIGURE 10. Detail from a modern map of the vicinity of Hyde Farm, showing numbered land lots that were surveyed in 1832. Hyde Farm encompasses Land Lots 216, 221, 282, and the southern half of 222.

early to mid-1830s; and by the 1840s, Joseph Power had assembled a farm that encompassed several hundred acres between Willeo Creek and Johnson Ferry Road.[29] None of Joseph Power's documented property in Cobb County was granted by the State before November 1835 when Lot 281 (where Joseph would build a the family's house on the Cobb County side of the river[30]) was granted to Jonathon Baker Sr. of Washington County, Georgia. It is not known when Joseph Power legally acquired that land himself.

White settlement of Cobb County was slow until after December 1835, when the State Legislature authorized an act for the final removal of the Cherokee to the west. As a result, much of the land that became Joseph Power's farm was not granted until 1836 or later. Several of the lots that Joseph Power and his children were known to have acquired in the area by the 1840s are not listed in the published lottery index, but descendants of George Abner Power have in their possession the original grants for land lots 217, 218, 219, 220, and 283. None of these lots were originally granted to Power family members. The original grants for Land Lots 282 and 284 through 288 have not been located, but existing land records prove Joseph Power's ownership of Lots 211, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 223 through 226, 278, 281, 283, 285, 287, and 296.[31]

Joseph Power does not appear in the list of Cherokee County residents who were required to sign a loyalty oath in 1832 nor was he enumerated in the 1834 state census, which recorded 1,576 white

28. The lottery winners are indexed alphabetically by name and numerically by district, section and land lot. Both indices were searched at Georgia Department of Archives and History (Micr. 286-48). In addition, Francis E. Power of Madison County, Georgia, and John M. Power of Chambers County, Alabama, both sold lots in Cherokee County in the early 1830s but none involved Cobb County land and any relationship that they might have had with Joseph Power or his family has not been established.
29. Cobb County Deed Book AA, p. 80-82, 133, 478; 1850 agricultural census lists acreage.
30. This location is confirmed by Morning Washburn's conversations with the Hydes and by "U. S. Post Office Dept." map of Cobb County, 1930, (Georgia Department of Archives and History map # 256) which notes apparent residence of "Joe Powers" in southeast quadrant of Lot 281.

FIGURE 11. Undated view of Mt. Bethel Methodist Church, probably early twentieth century. Built in 1856, the church originally had two front doors, as was typical for many Protestant churches in the nineteenth century. Several members of the Power and Hyde families are buried at the Mt. Bethel cemetery (Vanishing Georgia Collection, cobb365)

people in Cobb County. It can only be assumed that he maintained his residence on the DeKalb side of the river until after 1834. He may, however, already have started farming the broad river bottoms on the western shore of the Chattahoochee River, which provided much better farm land than could be found on the steep slopes of the river's eastern shore. By the time the Federal census was taken in 1840, however, the family was resident in Cobb County, presumably in a new house that they had built on Land Lot 281.

Joseph and Isabella Power had at least eight children who grew to adulthood on the farm on the Chattahoochee. Several of them married and settled nearby on land that, according to family tradition, was given to them by their father.

The first of the children to marry was apparently their second son, John Gaines Power, who married Jemima Butler around 1839 and with her had at least three sons and a daughter. They probably lived nearby for a time, but around 1845, they moved to Magnet Cove, Arkansas, near Hot Springs, where he died and was buried in 1862.[32]

The Powers' eldest son, Jim Power, married Rosa Dodds Austin, probably around 1840.[33] There were several Austin families in Cobb and DeKalb counties in the 1840 census, but her parents have not been identified.[34] Jim and Rosa Power built a house on Lot 221 just southwest of his parent's home some time after that.[35] Remodeled by Jesse Hyde in the 1920s, Jim and Rosa Power's house is now at the core of Hyde Farm.

George Abner Power, Joseph and Isabella's fourth son, married Winifred Copeland in January 1843, and they too built a house nearby. Their house on Land Lot 217, just southwest of Hyde Farm, is now owned by Cobb Landmarks and Historical Society.[36]

In January 1844, the Powers' third son, William Hill Power, married Sarah Martin. As noted above, his father had given him Land Lot 83, where he had already built a house, on the DeKalb (now Fulton) County side of the river adjacent to the river ford in 1839. Archeologists documented two antebellum building campaigns that created that house, and it is possible that one of those campaigns was carried out by William to accommodate a growing family.[37]

Joseph and Isabella's youngest son Pinkney Joseph Power (1830-1914) also built near his parent's farm after his marriage in 1850, building first in Lot 223 and later in Lot 213 near the corner of Hyde Road and Lower Roswell Road. Both houses are now gone with only the reconstructed well remaining at the site of his first house on the east side of Hyde Road a short distance north of Hyde Farm.[38]

As was often the custom, Joseph and Isabella's daughters did not inherit property; but they did marry into neighboring families and settle nearby.

31. These land lots were conveyed by Joseph Power to some of his children after the Civil War. The deeds record some of the dates of Power's original purchase of the property, with the earliest being 1848. See, e.g., Cobb County Deed Books Y, p. 199, and AA, pp. 80-82, 133.
32. The birthplaces of John and Jemima Power's children as given in the 1850 Federal census suggests that they moved around 1845. the life and death of John G. Power are poorly documented, but see <http://boards.ancestry.com/surnames.nix/860/mb.ashx?pnt=1>, accessed 17 December 2009. See <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gsr&GSiman=1&GScid=255266&GSln=Power> for an inventory of the Magnet Cove Cemetery. John G. Power's middle initial is transcribed incorrectly as "C" but his wife's grave stone clearly shows it to have been "G."
33. James and Rosa Power's first child was born in 1840 and it is assumed that they married around that time. The 1900 Federal census asked respondents to provide "number of years of present marriage." James C. Power's response was recorded as sixty. It is possible that he and Rosa were married sixty years before her death in 1894, but that would suggest that they remained childless for six years. It seems more likely that, when asked, the elderly Power simply recalled that they had married sixty years earlier.
34. It is assumed that Rosa Power's maiden name was Austin. Although it could have been Dodds, indicating that her marriage to James Cooper Power was her second, there were no Dodds or Dodd listings in the 1840 census for Cobb or DeKalb counties.

FIGURE 12. Map of land lots that were surveyed in 1832, with shaded lots indicating those known to have been owned by Joseph Power.

About 1846, Mary Elizabeth married Joseph Martin, who may have been her sister-in-law Sarah's brother. They built a house in Lot 214 on the southwest side of the intersection of what are now Hyde Road and Lower Roswell Road and established the cemetery in that land lot where several of the Power family are buried.[39] Daughter Kiziah and her husband William L. Bishop married around 1843 and raised their large family of thirteen children at their farm on Middle Roswell Road about nine miles from Marietta. Finally, Martha Jane Power married Jeptha Jackson about 1848, and they lived still further north near Sandy Plains and Shallowford roads.

Of the few Cobb County records to survive the courthouse fire in 1864 are tax rolls from 1848, 1849, and 1851. The 1848 roll, which is the most detailed, shows that Joseph Power was taxed on just over 250 acres along the river in east Cobb County. Half of it was valued as "2nd quality upland" of mixed oak, hickory, and pine, while the rest was considered "3rd quality upland" of mostly pine with some oak and hickory. In addition, he was shown owning 160 acres just south of Ebenezer Road in northeastern Cobb County, 160 acres near Dalton, 160 acres near Blairsville, and 40 acres in southeastern Cherokee County.[40]

35. The deed recording Jim Power's acquisition of this and other lots from his father in 1848 were re-recorded after the Civil War in Cobb County Deed Book AA, pp. 80-82.
36. For additional details on George and Winifred Power and their family, see Tommy Jones' "George Power House," an historic structure report compiled for Cobb Landmarks and Historical Society in 1999.
37. Fulton County Deed Book 339, pp. 504-506, contains an affidavit testifying to Joseph Power's gift of Land Lot 83 along with a house in 1839.
38. Location of these houses is confirmed by nineteenth century maps and by Morning Washburn, for whom these houses had been located by Hyde and Power family members. The inventory of Pinkney Power's estate noted "the homeplace where I now reside" in Land Lots 158 and 213.
39. The Martins and the Powers may have moved together from South Carolina and appear to have intermarried over generations, producing some "double first cousins" along the way. More research is necessary to fully document the relationship of these two families.

Isabella Power died in October 1848 at the age of 67 and was perhaps the first burial in what is now known as the Power-Martin Cemetery, which is located just off Lower Roswell Road a quarter mile west of Hyde Road. Named for Isabella and Joseph's daughter Elizabeth's in-laws, the small cemetery contains the remains of several members of the extended Power family.

By the time the Federal census was recorded in the summer of 1850, Joseph Power's children were all grown and married. He, too, had married again, this time to Nancy Garrett, who was born in South Carolina about 1790.[41] In addition, Joseph's younger brother Thomas was also in the household. He died in 1852 and is probably buried in an unmarked grave in the Power-Martin Cemetery. Joseph claimed $1000 in real estate and still listed his occupation as "farmer" as did nearly all of his neighbors. By the time of the 1860 census, he had apparently divested himself of most of his real estate, so that what remained was valued at only $100.

Joseph Power died on 10 June 1875 and was buried next to his first wife in the Power-Martin Cemetery. He was 95 years old.

Jim and Rosa Power

The date of Jim and Rosa Power's marriage has not been documented, but since their first child, John A. Power, was born in 1840 or 1841, they probably married around 1839.[42] Five more children were born to the couple over the next few years: Henry Collins Power, born 31 August 1842; Tabitha Charlotte Power, born 17 November 1844; Emily T. Power, born 13 February 1847; William Reynolds Power, born 10 March 1849; and James Whitfield Power, 15 April 1852.

40. Viewed on microfilm at Georgia Department of Archives and History.
41. Todd Frary documented her last name.
42. John A. Power's age was given as 10 in the Federal census of 1850 and 19 in that of 1860.

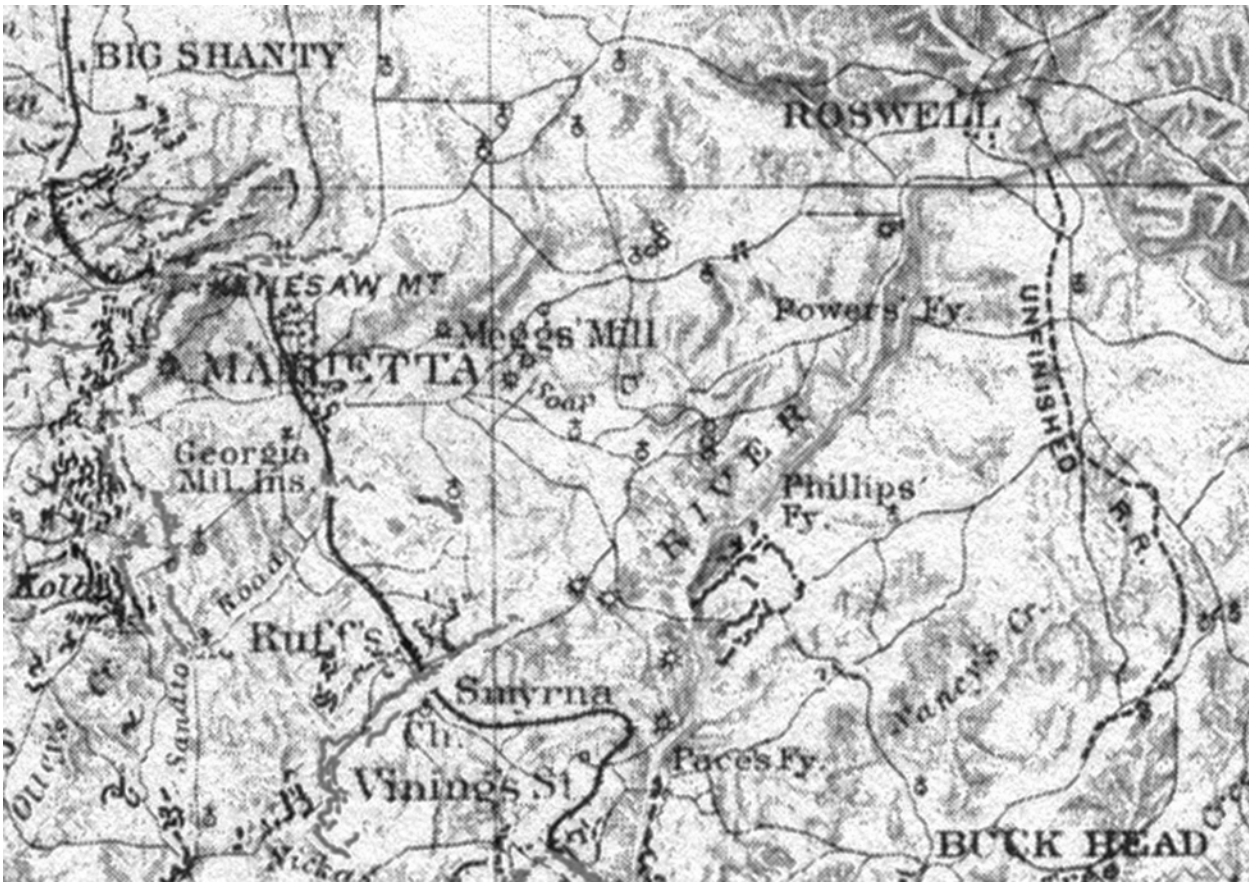


FIGURE 13. Detail from "Map Illustrating the Operations of the Army Under Command of General W. T. Sherman in Georgia." This map is unusual in that it notes William Power's Ferry just below Roswell, at upper right in this image, but does not note his uncle James Power's better known ferry near Vinings. (Plate LVII-1, *The Official Atlas of the Civil War)*

Because some property owners had their property records re-recorded after the courthouse fire, Cobb County land records today include recorded conveyances of nearby land lots to George and Pinkney Power along with the deed for Land Lots 211, 221, and 226 for which Jim Power paid his father $200 on 2 October 1848.[43] Land lot 221 encompasses the core of Hyde Farm, including the main house and outbuildings, while 211 and 226 are located less than a mile to the north, encompassing the land around the small lake in the Tally Green subdivision and part of the River Sound subdivision off Lower Roswell Road. By that time, Jim Power also owned Land Lot 157, which he bought from John G. Felton in October 1845, and Land Lots 212 and 225, which he bought for $50 from Thurston Bloom of Bibb County in July 1847.[44] Land Lot 157 encompasses parts of the New Bedford and Chattahoochee Heights subdivisions northwest of Hyde Farm, while Land Lots 212 and 225 lie directly south of Land Lots 211 and 226 noted above.

The 1850 Federal census lists Jim Power as a "farmer" like his father, brothers, and most of his neighbors. Although he certainly owned real estate, no valuation was recorded in the census that year. Power may have acquired additional property in the 1850s, since the 1860 census records the value of his real estate at $3,000 with another $400 in personal property. By contrast, his brother George claimed only $800 in real estate and $300 in personal property. Their youngest brother, Pinkney, or P. J., claimed $1000 in real estate, and $1300 in personal property, much of the latter no doubt embodied in the single 36-year-old, male, African-American slave whom he owned. That same year his uncle Judge Power was recorded as owning two slaves. These were the only Power family members in Cobb County whose ownership of slaves has been documented.

Civil War

Two of James and Rosa Power's sons enlisted in the Confederate army in the early years of the war. Their oldest son, John, enlisted in Phillips Legion in the heady days of August 1861, but was captured during the Maryland campaign, perhaps even at Antietam, in the fall of 1862.[45] Paroled at Keedysville, Maryland, on 20 September 1862 and shown as "present" in early 1863, he died sometime thereafter and was buried at Spotsylvania Confederate Cemetery.

His younger brother Henry did not enlist until March 1862 but also served in Phillips Legion, which fought at Antietam, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, and the horrible war of attrition in Virginia in 1864. Finally, in March 1865 as the Confederacy's inevitable defeat became more and more apparent, he deserted, signed a Union loyalty oath and returned home after the surrender.

George Power and his oldest son William are both thought to have served in the Confederate army as well, although the actual service of both father and son remains undocumented. George Power's granddaughter's memoir does not mention Civil War service for either George or his son, but his grandson George William Power recounted the story of the minie ball that George is supposed to have carried in his leg from a Civil War wound, and the Hydes remembered hearing of George's injury as well.[46]

Early in 1864, as the threat to the state from General Sherman's army became clear, Georgia made a last-ditch effort to raise troops. A census was taken of all adult males aged sixteen to sixty who were not yet under arms in preparation for drafting a militia to augment the regular Confederate forces. Both James Cooper Power, whose age was incorrectly stated as 58, and his brother George Abner Power, 45, were listed as farmers in Cobb County's 997th Militia District.[47]

Meanwhile, George and Winnie Power suffered the death of their son William, who was mortally wounded in Virginia, probably during the Wilderness Campaign. He managed to get back home, but died on 1 June 1864, just as the Union armies were closing in on Cobb County.

In June and July of 1864, the Civil War raged across Cobb County as General Sherman's campaign for Atlanta reached its climax. According to General Sherman's own report, Gen. O. O. Howard's corp of the Army of the Tennessee built a bridge at Powers Ferry "2 miles below" Shallow Ford."[48] It was, no doubt, a pontoon bridge over which thousands of

43. Cobb Deed Book AA, pp. 80-81. These deeds were not recorded until 1901.
44. Cobb County Deed Book Y, p. 77, 78, and 79.
45. Richard Coffman and Kurt D. Graham, *To Honor These Men: A History of the Phillips Georgia Legion Infantry Battalion* (Macon, Georgia: Mercer University Press, 2007), p. 323.
46. Morning Washburn heard this story from George William Power.
47. Nancy Jones Cornell (ed.), 1864 Census for Re-organizing the Georgia Militia (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 2000), names listed alphabetically by county and militia district.

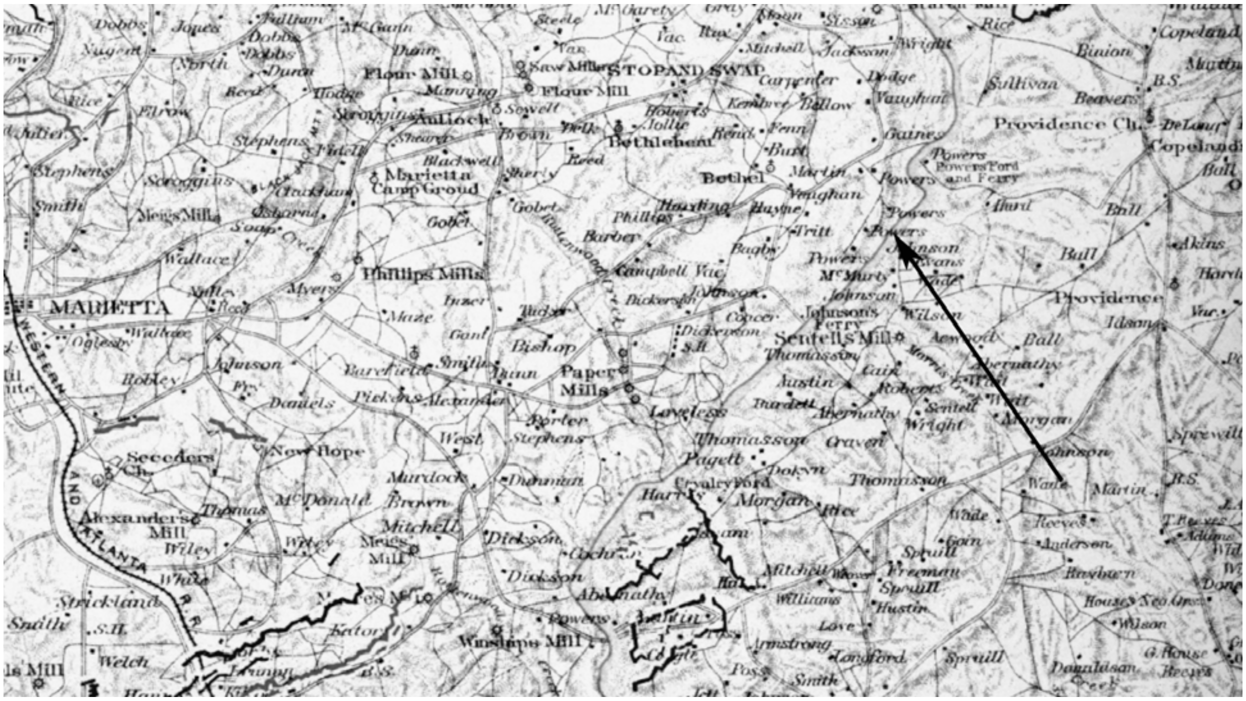


FIGURE 14. Detail from "Map Illustrating Fourth Epoch of Atlanta Campaign," annotated with an arrow to locate Jim Power and today's Power-Hyde House. The other residences marked "Power" are those of his parents and siblings. (Plate LX-1, *The Official Atlas of the Civil War*)

soldiers would have crossed into Fulton County. Although no documentation has been located for the effect the fighting and troop movements had on the farms of Joseph Power and his children, they must have been severe. In June, the Confederate army of 63,000 with as many as 15,000 horses ranged across the county, foraging as they went. With their retreat to, and then across, the Chattahoochee River after the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain on June 27, the entire county was soon over-run by the Union army with as many as 100,000 men and 35,000 horses. Besides the destruction of trees, fencing, and small buildings to fuel tens of thousands of camp fires, by early July, foraging by both sides produced reports that "neither grass, wheat, nor other forage between Smyrna and Roswell [remained] on which to subsist his stock; Wheeler's [Confederate] cavalry had eaten the country clean."[49]

On July 12, Federal troops finished crossing the river, moving from Marietta to Roswell via the main Roswell Road and the lower "river road" and building trestle bridges across the river near Sope Creek and at Roswell and pontoon bridges at James Power's and Hardy Pace's ferries. According to local history, "from Vinings to Roswell," an area that included the Power farms, "the river bank teemed with [Union soldiers] in the midst of preparations for leaving the county."[50] Although the Power family could have joined the thousands of refugees trying to get out of the way of war and hoping for the best as far as their property was concerned, traditional stories within the family suggest otherwise.

George Power's granddaughter Winnie Power Groover recorded a story "which might be of interest to any of the great-great-grandchildren who love horses" when she wrote:

> It seems [Winifred Power] had a young horse she had taken care of since he was foaled; when Northern troops approached the farm during the Civil War, she was determined they should not 'requisition' her horse. She took her pet a long distance away from the house, back into the woods, and tied him to a tree. The soldiers did not find him. . . . [S]ince the Northern soldiers were living off the land, they were foraging for food [and her grandparents] kept a barrel of flour and one of corn meal hidden under the floor of the house.[51]

48. The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series 1, Volume 38, Part I--Reports, p. 70 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891).
49. Temple, p. 331.
50. Ibid., p. 336.
51. Winnie Power Groover memoir, p. 7-8. How they might have accomplished this, given the structure of their house, is not clear.

They probably hid other valuables as well, perhaps in concert with Jim Power who is said to have dug a pit in the woods in which he hid one of his most valuable possessions: seed corn for the next planting.[52]

Mrs. Groover recorded a story of the Civil War that was told by her father Charles Geiger Power. Eight or nine years old at the time,

> he was sitting on top of a rail fence near his home when a detachment of Northern soldiers passed. One of them stopped and said, 'I have a little boy at home just about your size,' and gave the little Georgia boy a penny. I have often hoped that homesick soldier got safely back home to his family.[53]

In any case, the Powers would probably have witnessed the effective destruction of their farms. Although they managed to save Winnie's horse, they were probably helpless to prevent the requisition of their sheep, hogs, cattle, chickens, and any other edible farm produce. Fences and small outbuildings could also be easily torn down to furnish fuel for the campfires that dotted the countryside as tens of thousands of troops encamped in eastern Cobb County. Whether or not the Powers could protect all of their other personal possessions from the marauding troops, deserters, and common thieves who plundered the countryside after the Federal army crossed the river on July 11-12 is not known.

In addition to the loss of farm produce and live stock, Judge James Power's daughter remembered that "the ground [around her father's farm] was ruined for years" by the movement of troops and equipment. The same may also have been true for at least some of George and Jim Power's bottom land along the river, although they were fortunate in not being located at a major river crossing.[54]

Reconstruction

How the Power family coped with the aftermath of the Civil War has not been thoroughly documented, but some indications of the war's effects can be gleaned from a comparison of the 1860 and 1870 census. Unfortunately, the census taker appears to have skipped Hyde Road since neither Joseph Power, his sons Pinkney and Jim, nor their sister Elizabeth Martin can be located in the 1870 census of Cobb County or anywhere else, although other family members have been identified.[55]

Joseph Power's daughter Kiziah and her husband William Bishop appear in Merritt's District, still relatively prosperous although their personal wealth was reduced to $1,300 from the $2,200 they claimed before the war and the value of their real estate had fallen from $1,300 before the war to only $200 after the war. Her sister Martha and her husband Jeptha Jackson were never as prosperous as the rest of the family and although the value of their real estate had dropped by only a third, they could claim only $100 is personal property.

As for Joseph Power's sons, only George can be located in the 1870 census of Cobb County, and he was enumerated in the Marietta District and not Merritt's District. Why that was the case is not clear, but it may have simply been a vagary of the census that year. Unlike most others, the valuation of his real estate and personal property did not change from 1860 to 1870, remaining constant at $800 and $300 respectively. That, too, may not have been an accurate reflection of circumstances.

Finally, Joseph Power's son William was enumerated across the river in the Oak Grove District of Fulton County and appears to have been the only member of the family whose estate was actually larger in 1870 than it had been in 1860. He had by far the most valuable real estate of any of his siblings, amounting to $3,000 in 1860 along with $500 in personal property. Ten years later, his personal property had risen to $700, and he maintained the value of his real estate at $3,000. While there may have been other factors, that stability was probably due, at least in part, to the fact that Fulton and DeKalb counties were the only counties in the state to show appreciating values in real estate from 1860 to 1870, a reflection of the growth of Atlanta in that period.

Although Pinkney Power was enumerated with a single slave in 1860 and Judge Power with two, none of the Power family depended on slaves for their livelihood. As a result, they did not have the typical incentives to engage tenant farmers or sharecroppers as those relatively new arrangements began to take hold in the late 1860s and early 1870s.

52. Morning Washburn from J. C. Hyde, whose father and grandfather had heard many of these stories from George and Jim Power.
53. Winnie Power Groover memoir, p. 8.
54. See unpublished typescript memoirs of Mrs. J. R. (Sallie Anderson) Miller, a grand-daughter of Judge James Power (1790-1870).
55. Ancestry.com's search engine was used to locate Power family members under a variety of spellings. The individual schedules returned for the 1870 census for Merritt's and Lemon's district in Cobb County were also scanned for family members.

Nevertheless, as the Power siblings aged and their children grew up, married, and began their own families, some of them did turn to sharecroppers or tenant farmers in order to ensure that their land continued to be cultivated.[56]

The marriage of James and Rosa Power's oldest daughter, Tabitha, to James W. Reed in October 1865 must have brought some happiness to the family after the loss of their son and the generally difficult living conditions of the immediate post-war period. In the late 1860s, the Reeds would give Jim and Rosa Power their first three grandchildren before Tabitha's untimely death on New Years Eve 1885.

FIGURE 15. Photograph of Pinkney and Lathia Power and their daughter India in front of their house around 1900. (Sandy Springs Heritage Collection)

FIGURE 16. A view of George Abner Power with his fiddle at the back of his house just down the hill from his brother Jim. (Cobb Landmarks and Historical

In 1870, the Powers' oldest surviving son, Henry Collins Power, married Hester A. Austin, and they, too, apparently set up housekeeping nearby. By 1880, however, they had moved to Ohio, where she was born. They apparently did not stay long, returning to Georgia by the time their last child was born in 1882.

In January 1871, the Powers' daughter Emily married Richard W. Bellah, who had fought along side her brothers in Phillips Legion and was the son of the well-known Methodist minister Samuel Bellah. They later built a house on Lower Roswell Road a short distance north and east of Hyde Farm and there raised four children.

Most of the Power family continued to farm, as they had for generations, but after the Civil War, a few of the younger generation saw other opportunities. George and Winnie Power's youngest son, Charles, for instance, managed to get an education, culminating in his graduation from North Georgia Agricultural College at Dahlonega, and became a school teacher.[57]

Likewise, Jim and Rosa Power's son William Reynolds Power,did not choose the life of a farmer. He graduated with honors from the University of Georgia in 1874 and taught school before moving to Marietta in 1877 or 1878 where he studied law under Judge George N. Lester and was admitted to the bar. He married Clara Pearce of Decatur in 1879 and they operated a boarding house on Lemon Street for a few years.[58] Their first and only child, James Pearce Power, was born in 1881. Reynolds Power, as the elder Power was known, went on to become one of the county's more prominent citizens in the late nineteenth century. In 1881, he was secretary of the county's first Board of Education and served on the Board of Education for the next twenty years. In 1887, he was one of the incorporators of Marietta Bank, which was later reorganized as the First National Bank, and he was part of the committee that established the Marietta Public Library in 1893.[59]

Jim and Rosa Power's youngest son, James Whitfield Power, also did not remain a farmer for long after his marriage to Samantha Jolley in 1877. They

56. Sharecroppers typically worked for a share of the crop after the cost of seed, tools, housing, and so forth had been deducted. Tenant farmers simply rented the land, which usually included a dwelling, and made what they could using their own supplies. Tenancy was generally preferred by landless farmers since it allowed them more freedom.

57. Now North Georgia College and State University.
58. Harry S. Strozier, editor, "Memorial of William R. Power," *Report on the Thirty-Sixth Annual Session of the Georgia Bar Association . . . May 30-31, 1919"* (Macon, GA: J. W. Burke Company, 1919), p. 131. In the Federal census schedules in 1880, they are shown owning a boarding house.
59. Temple, pp. 409, 426, 436.

remained in Cobb County, where their first child was born the following year. In the 1880 census they were enumerated in Merritt's District in eastern Cobb County, living next door to J. A. Hyde, whose son Jesse would later buy Hyde Farm. Power's occupation was listed as farmer, but the census also indicated that he suffered from "rupture" (hernia) and his wife from "liver disease." His poor health may have contributed to his decision to stop farming, and by 1900 the family was living on Lemon Street a few doors from his brother Reynolds Power, and he was working as a railroad porter. The 1910 census shows him as an employee of an unidentified paper mill.

As he turned sixty in 1874, Jim Power could no longer depend on his sons for help with the farm and like many of his neighbors with more land than labor, he turned to tenants and sharecroppers. James Alexander Hyde (1847-1919) was a South Carolina native and Civil War veteran who came to the Mt. Bethel community in the fall of 1874 and began working "on shares" for Jim Power the following year. He continued to work with Power for twenty-two years, and rented land from George Power as well.[60]

Rosa Power died on 27 September 1894 and was buried at the Mt. Bethel Church cemetery. Founded in 1840 as the Mt. Bethel Methodist-Episcopal Church, the church provided a focus for the surrounding community, and its cemetery provided a resting place for generations of Power and Hyde family members. Jim Power spent the last years of his life living with his daughter Emily Bellah and her family, who apparently moved in with him. James Cooper Power died on 20 July 1901 at the age of 86 and was buried next to Rosa at Mt. Bethel.[61]

Power died intestate, still owning all or parts of Land Lot 159, 160, 211, 212, 216, 221, 222, 225, 226, and 282. In February 1906, the property was finally auctioned as part of the estate settlement. William Reynolds Power's son and Jim and Rosa's grandson James Pearce Power bought lots 216, 221, 222, and 282, encompassing the bulk of what became Hyde Farm, while lots 160, 211, and 226 were conveyed to Jim and Rosa's son Henry C. Power. Daughter Emily T. Bellah gained title to lots 159, 212, and 225.[62]

The Power Farm in the Early Twentieth Century

Born in 1881, James Pearce Power had gone to work for the railroad while he was still in his teens and living with his parents. He married Lucy Gunter in 1903 and their first child was born in January 1905. What he planned to do with the farm is unclear, but if he intended to leave the railroad and become a farmer, he soon changed his mind. Perhaps the expectation of a second child, who arrived in late 1906 or early 1907, influenced his decision but, for whatever reason, he conveyed title to the farm to his father in October 1906.[63] If he had not done so already, he and Lucy moved the family to Atlanta where they were sharing a house with her brothers on Gordon Street in West End in 1910, and he was working as a clerk with the railroad.[64]

In June 1913, Reynolds Power borrowed $1500 from the First National Bank of Marietta using as collateral the family farm, which at that time encompassed Land Lots 216, 221, 282, and the south half of 222.[65] The purpose of the loan is not known but it may have been used, at least in part, to fund some improvements that appear to have been made at the farm during this period, including construction of a large new barn. It is also not clear who was living at the farm during this period, but Power would probably have not had much difficulty

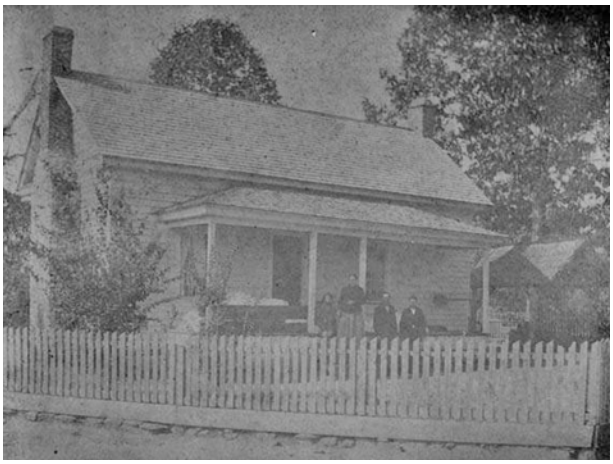


FIGURE 17. The home of Tabitha Power Reed and her family on Lower Roswell Road. probably built around 1870. (COB323, Vanishing Georgia Collection)

60. Oral tradition within the Hyde family has recorded the date of J. A. Hyde's arrival in Cobb County. In his videotaped interview in 1986, J. C. Hyde stated that his grandfather sharecropped with Jim Power for twenty-two years.
61. "Death of Mr. Power," *The Marietta Journal*, 25 July 1901.
62. Cobb County Deed Book II, pp. 185, 192, and 220.
63. Cobb County Deed Book JJ, p. 134.
64. 1910 Federal census gives residents, occupations and street address of residence.
65. Cobb County Deed Book RR, p. 293.

FIGURE 18. A view of Jim and Rosa Power's House, probably around 1890. This is the only nineteenth-century image of the house that has yet been located. (Vanishing Georgia Collection)

continuing to rent the land.[66] The first two decades of the twentieth century were a prosperous period for most farmers in the South and, for the first time in decades, it was actually possible for tenant farmers and sharecroppers to make a small profit.

Reynolds Power had run for a seat in the state legislature in 1890 and was defeated by only one vote, but he apparently did not try for public office again.[67] He remained active in politics, however, which led to his service as lieutenant colonel on the staffs of governors Walter Y. Atkinson (1894-1898), Allen D. Candler (1898-1902), and Joe M. Brown (1909-1911 and 1912-1913). He was also warrant clerk during Governor Brown's last term of office. In addition, he acted as "enforcement attorney" for the U. S. Food Administration in 1918.[68]

The children of Cobb County pioneers Joseph and Isabella Powers were passing away in the early twentieth century, beginning with the death of James Cooper Power in 1901. His brother George Abner Power died on 10 October 1914 and the youngest of the siblings, Pinkney J. Power, died just ten days later. The last of Joseph and Isabella Power's children, Martha Jane Power Jackson, died in 1924. The third generation of the Power family in Cobb County was also passing. The oldest of Jim and Rosa Power's children, John A. Power, had died during the Civil War and their oldest daughter Tabitha Charlotte Power Reed in 1885. Their second son Henry Collins Power died in 1909, followed by his youngest brother, James Whitfield Power, who died in 1916. Then on 4 March 1919, four days before his 70th birthday, William Reynolds Power himself died, leaving only Emily alive of Jim and Rosa's five children. He was buried at Citizens Cemetery in Marietta and memorialized by the Georgia Bar Association at their annual meeting at Tybee Island in May 1919.[69] Clara, his widow, moved to Atlanta and spent the remainder of her life with their only son. She died in 1930.

For whatever reason, William Reynolds Power's heirs were unable or unwilling to prevent the bank's foreclosure on the mortgage that he had taken out in 1913, and the old Power farm was put up for auction on 2 January 1920.[70] The successful bidder was

66. The 1900 and 1910 census are difficult to interpret in terms of who was living where, but there is no indication that Reynolds Power ever lived at the farm during that period.
67. Temple, pp. 453-454.
68. Harry S. Strozier, editor, "Memorial of William R. Power," *Report on the Thirty-Sixth Annual Session of the Georgia Bar Association . . . May 30-31, 1919,"* p. 131.
69. Ibid.
70. Cobb County Deed Book 65, p. 474.

none other than Jesse Hyde, son of James A. Hyde who had begun renting land from Jim Power in 1874.

The Hyde Family

The Hyde family has not been as well documented as the Power family and much more remains to be learned about them as the oral history project for Hyde Farm proceeds. Already, however, the outlines of the family's history have emerged through research in the Federal census, tax and land records in Cobb County, and local newspapers and histories. A videotaped interview with J. C. Hyde that was conducted by Kennesaw State University history professor Tom Scott in May 1986 and a history of the Hyde family that was compiled by J. C. Hyde's niece Shirley Gaddis Jordan have been especially useful.

Hyde is a name with English origins, but the family's original entry into this country has not been documented. The family may have helped pioneer upstate South Carolina when it was opened for settlement in the late eighteenth century, and it was there that one Stephen A. Hyde (1804-1875) was born.[71] Pickens County, South Carolina, was organized in 1824, and the family appears in the Federal census of that county in 1830, although they probably were in that same location for decades before.

Stephen Hyde married Martha Sandford (1806-1890) sometime in the early 1820s, and it appears that their first child was James Newton Hyde (1824-1910), the great-grandfather of J. C. Hyde, Hyde Farm's last owner. From all appearances, Stephen Hyde was not a typical yeoman farmer, although he probably cultivated a few dozen acres with the help of his family. At least in the 1850 census, his occupation is listed as "miller," and although he was shown with real estate valued at $500, it is not certain that he actually owned a mill since that is the only census in which he listed his occupation as "miller." For unknown reasons, sometime between 1853 and 1860, Stephen Hyde must have sold his property in Pickens County and moved his family, including his widowed, 85-year-old mother, Susannah Hyde, to Dawson County in north Georgia, where he appears to have remained until his death in 1875.

FIGURE 19. Photograph of James Newton Hyde (Shirley Gaddis Jordan Collection).

James N. Hyde—he was generally listed as "J. N. Hyde" in the Federal census, but his descendants refer to him as "Newt"—grew to adulthood in Pickens County, South Carolina, and it was likely there that he married Hannah Massey (1823-1898) on 14 December 1844. They cannot be located in the 1850 census, but the 1860 census shows them in Pickens County, where they probably had been all along. By then five of their eight children had been born, including their second son, James Alexander Hyde (1847-1919), who would later move to Cobb County, Georgia, where his own son, Jesse, would purchase what is now Hyde Farm. The 1860 Federal census shows Newt Hyde with real estate valued at $1,200, which was more than twice the value of his father's estate.

According to family history, Newt and his oldest sons worked on the Stumphouse Mountain tunnel that was intended to carry the railroad through the mountains into North Carolina and on to Tennessee. First proposed in 1835, tunnel

71. No heads of household with the Hyde surname were listed in South Carolina in 1790, although there were several in the North Carolina piedmont. Several heads of household with the Hide (sic) surname were listed in South Carolina, and these may have been the ancestors of the Hydes in Cobb County. The 1850-1870 census records Stephen Hyde's birthplace as South Carolina.

construction did not begin until 1856, and work was suspended in 1859 when South Carolina stopped funding the project.[72]

Although Newt Hyde did not own slaves, he nevertheless volunteered to fight, enlisting in the South Carolina cavalry in Walhalla on 4 December 1861. According to his pension application in 1897, he continued in service until shortly before the surrender, although he appears to have returned home briefly in the fall of 1862. Nine months later, Hannah Hyde gave birth to their eighth child.[73]

The Hydes' eldest son, John, also enlisted early in the war and, in August 1864, seventeen-year-old James Alexander Hyde also enlisted in the South Carolina cavalry and fought along side his father and brother in the Confederacy's last-ditch stand. All three were apparently with General Johnston's Confederate army when it surrendered to General Sherman near Raleigh, North Carolina, in April 1865. In the confusion of that time, Newt and John were separated from James, who was captured and spent a short time as a prisoner of war in a military hospital. Badly wounded in the fighting, his leg was marked for amputation when he fled and went into hiding.[74] Meanwhile, Newt and John had returned home, and several months passed before John could return to look for his brother, finding him in Raleigh and, according to the family, carrying him home on his back.[75]

Newt Hyde was apparently ruined by the Civil War, and in 1866, he moved his family to Franklin County, across the Savannah River in northeast Georgia. Continuing to farm, Hyde also worked as a stone mason, made shoes, and operated a distillery.[76] By 1870 he was in Habersham County, a few miles east of his parents' home in Dawson County, and was farming and working as a stone mason. The census that year showed him owning no real estate and with only $250 in personal property, half of what he had claimed in 1860.[77]

Newt's father, Stephen Hyde, died in 1875, and by 1880, Newt and Hannah had moved the family back to Franklin County. Hannah Hyde died in 1898, and the 1900 census shows Newt living with his son William, whose wife had also recently died, and William's three-year-old son. At his death on 25 March 1910, Newt Hyde had, in addition to his eight children, forty-three grandchildren and sixty-eight great-grandchildren. He was buried at Liberty Baptist Church in Madison County, Georgia, where his son William was then living.[78]

James Alexander Hyde

Newt and Hannah Hyde's son James Alexander Hyde moved to Georgia with his parents in 1866 and was still living with them in Habersham County, Georgia, when the Federal census was taken in 1870.[79] Probably in 1871, J. A. Hyde married Caren "Carrie" Stephens (1848-1911), daughter of David and Frances Ellison Stephens. They apparently began their married life together in Franklin County, where the Stephens family lived, and it was there that their first child Alice was born in August 1872.

In 1866, Congress passed the Southern Homestead Act, opening up 46 million acres of public land in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi to anyone willing to settle and begin farming the land. It was the prospect of free land that precipitated James and Carrie Hydes' decision to move to "Alabam." They planned to make the move in stages, and probably in the fall of 1873, they moved to Cherokee County where they rented a farm for the following season. Then in the fall of 1874, after their crop in Cherokee County was in, Hyde came to Cobb County, where he met Jim Power and quickly struck a deal for rental of some of Power's land on Lower Roswell Road.[80]

72. Shirley Gaddis Jordan's "One Hundred and Fifty Years of the Hyde Family, 1824-1974," recounts the Hydes' work on the tunnel. The tunnel, which was never finished, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and maintained by the city of Walhalla as part of a public park.
73. Jordan, "One Hundred and Fifty Years," gives an account of the Hydes' Civil War service. Pension applications from Newt Hyde and his son James have also been located. Jordan states that Newt first heard news of the war while working on the Stumphouse tunnel, yet the National Register information indicates that work on the tunnel ended in 1859.
74. Jordan, "One Hundred and Fifty Years," p. 5.
75. Ibid., p.6.
76. Ibid.
77. 1870 Federal Census of Habersham County where the name is recorded as "Hide."
78. Obituary for J. N. Hyde, *Atlanta Constitution,* 26 March1910.
79. The name is spelled "Hide" in the 1870 census.
80. One version of family history claims that the Hydes intended to make the move in stages and, in November 1874, were on their way to Cherokee County, Georgia, when their second child, Robert E. Lee Hyde, was born, reportedly in a smokehouse where they had taken shelter. They "made a crop" in Cherokee County the following year before moving on to Cobb County, presumably late in 1875.

It is not known why Hyde chose Cobb County, but the 1870 Federal census documents one John W. Hyde living with his wife and children in Acworth in northeastern Cobb County. It is possible that this was James' older brother, cousin, or other relative, and might explain why the younger Hyde decided to move to Cobb County in the first place. In any event, Hyde liked working with Jim Power and, since repeal of the Southern Homestead Act in 1876 deprived him of any incentive to get to Alabama, Cobb County was soon the Hydes' permanent home.[81]

Economic conditions could not have been worse for the young Hyde family when they moved to Cobb County. They, like the rest of the country, were unlucky as the collapse of the nation's banking system in the fall of 1873 sent the nation's economy into a tailspin and an economic depression. Lasting for sixty-five months, the Long Depression, as it has been called by some historians, devastated the economy, particularly in the South.

The region's dependence on cotton only made matters worse. World-wide production of cotton had soared after the Civil War, buoyed by high prices that had not been seen even in the heady days of the 1850s. One scholar of Georgia agriculture summed up the situation:

> By 1869 great numbers of people were again accepting the belief that the South was fit for nothing but cotton. "The idea seems yet to prevail," declared a writer in Albany, "that cotton is king, and all wisdom can't root it out." "The high price of cotton has put everybody to killing grass," lamented another observer who also saw virgin forests being cleared for cotton and "depots full of guano and [imported] bacon." It seemed agreed that as long as cotton was 25¢ people would "talk cotton, dream cotton, and eat cotton". . . . Life was a dream—a feverish dream of Cotton! Cotton! Cotton![82]

Inevitably, prices fell in the face of such overproduction, sliding from $.15 a pound in 1873 to as little as $.08 a pound in 1880. By the 1890s, cotton was selling for less than a nickel a pound, which was lower than the cost of production.

FIGURE 20. Photograph of the house that the Hydes rented on Lower Roswell Road while they were tenants of Jim Power. Jesse Hyde was born there in 1881. (Shirley Gaddis Jordan Collection)

Throughout the last half of the nineteenth century, Southern agricultural leaders had recognized the high cost of the region's devotion to cotton, and there were repeated calls for diversification. Besides the fact that cotton was an inordinately labor-intensive crop and was ruinous to the fertility of the soils, the over-emphasis on cotton led to the neglect of food products that might help make the South self-sufficient. As a result, Southerners had to import great quantities of bacon, flour, and other staples that it should have been able to raise itself. In spite of the opportunity that the war gave to re-order agricultural production, that did not happen. The percentage of Georgia's cropland devoted to cotton rose steadily through the remainder of the nineteenth century, rising from around 30% in 1870 to over 40% in 1880 to nearly 50% in 1900.[83]

Precisely how the Hydes responded to the difficulties farmers faced during this period is not known, but like most, they probably simply persevered, struggling from one year to the next. They apparently maintained excellent relations with their landlords, the Powers, however, and may not have been forced into the kind of debt that made many tenants and sharecroppers little more than serfs upon the land. J. A. Hyde was not a typical sharecropper, owning nothing and depending on the land owner for everything, including seed, fertilizer, tools, and other supplies. It is true that Hyde did not own any land in the nineteenth century, but his arrangement with Jim Power was actually that of a tenant farmer where he paid rent with a third share of his corn crop and a fourth of his cotton crop, both delivered directly to Jim Power. The arrangement must have been

81. Jordan, p. 8. If the story of the smokehouse birthplace is correct, then they must have moved to Cobb County in the fall of 1875, not the date J. C. Hyde gave in his 1986 interview, which was 1874.
82. Willard Range, *A Century of Georgia Agriculture, 1850-1950* (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1954), p. 91.
83. Range, pp. 116-117.

FIGURE 21. Photograph of J. A. and Carrie Hyde and their family. Jesse, who acquired Hyde Farm in 1920, is second from left. The photograph is undated but probably was taken in the early 1890s at "the old Wright place," where the Hydes lived for a time after moving from the house shown in Figure 13. (Shirley Gaddis Jordan Collection)

satisfactory to both parties since Hyde continued farming Jim Power's land for twenty-two years.[84]

It is not certain exactly where J. A. Hyde and his family lived after they came to Cobb County, but the 1880 census suggests that they lived in eastern Cobb County not far from what would become Hyde Farm. J. C. Hyde remembered that when his father, Jesse, was born in 1881, the family was living in a house on the east side of Lower Roswell Road "beyond the steep curve."[85] J. A. and Carrie Hyde had two more children in the 1880s: Bessie, born in 1883, and James Alexander Hyde Jr., born in 1885.

J. A. Hyde appears never to have acquired any real estate, but continued to work as a tenant farmer all his life. He apparently continued his arrangement with Jim Power until about 1896, after which he rented land from George Power. For a few years, the Hydes lived in George Power's "upper house" on Johnson Ferry Road.[86]

In 1901, the oldest of the Hyde sons, Robert E. Lee Hyde, married and he and his wife, Mary Lou, began housekeeping somewhere near his parents. Bessie, their youngest daughter, married around the same time, and she and her husband, William E. Holt, lived nearby as well. Finally, their son Jesse married Lela Wallace in 1903, and they, too, set up housekeeping in the neighborhood.

J. A., Carrie, and their daughter Ida were still living in eastern Cobb County in 1910, but sometime after Carrie Hyde died in October 1911, J. A. Hyde moved in with his son Robert, who owned a farm in western Cobb County. J. A. Hyde died March 1919, two months short of his 72nd birthday, and was buried next to his wife at Mt. Bethel Cemetery. Hyde died intestate, and his son-in-law William E. Holt was appointed temporary administrator for the

84. Interview with J. C. Hyde, 9 May 1986, in which he stated the terms and length of his grandfather's sharecropping deal with Jim Power and recalled that his father remembered delivering corn to Jim Power's barn.
85. Ibid. The house was apparently torn down before 1986.
86. Morning Washburn recalled the Hydes telling of their grandfather's years as a tenant farmer. The precise identify of this Wright family has not been established.

estate. No real estate was recorded, and Holt's petition was relatively short:

> The petition of W. E. Holt, temporary Administrator of the estate of J. A. Hyde late of said County, deceased that shows certain personal property consisting of: 25 Chickens, about 125 lbs. meat, household Kitchen Furniture, 1 one horse spring wagon, farming tools and 8 or bushels corn, belonging to the estate of said deceased that is of a perishable nature, and is likely to deteriorate in value and that is to the interest and advantage of the estate that property be sold. Your petitioner pray for an authorization to sell said property.[87]

Jesse Clifford Hyde Sr.

Little has been yet documented of the Hydes' life in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. No doubt Jesse Hyde grew up working with his father, brothers, and other family members on the farm, and some of his earliest memories were of what would later be Hyde Farm. He probably attended a few grades of grammar school at Mt. Bethel School, but may have done little more than learn to read and write, which, however, was something his father never accomplished.[88]

His wife, Sally Lela Eva Wallace, was born in 1882, the youngest daughter of Joshua and Mary Ann "Mollie" Hadder Wallace. The Wallaces lived in Fulton County, just across the river from the Hyde and Power families and not far from the old Power ferry and ford. They were themselves neighbors of some of the descendants of Joseph and Isabella Power's son William Hill Power as well as of the Copelands, relatives of George Abner Power's wife Winnie Copeland Power.

The first of Jessie and Lela Hyde's six children, William H. "Buck" Hyde, was born in 1905, followed by Pearl Celeste Hyde two years later. In December 1909, they had a second son, named Jesse Clifford Hyde Jr. but always known simply as J. C.[89]

87. Cobb County Court of Ordinary, Minutes, Book L, Page 136. Additional references to Book L, Page 105, 216, where administration was transferred from Hyde's son-in-law to his son J. A. Hyde, Jr. The ledger notes also Book B, Page 245, 327 and Book B2, Page 74, 375, but these documents have not been located.
88. Census confirms literacy.
89. In Tom Scott's 1985 interview, J.C. Hyde was asked his first name. He responded that it was "J.C....all it's ever been." The 1910 census gives his name as "Jesse," while the 1920 and the 1930 census and his father's obituary give his name as J. C. Hyde Jr. His grave marker gives the name "J. C. Hyde."

FIGURE 22. Photograph of Lela Wallace Hyde's parents and siblings. (Shirley Gaddis Jordan Collection)

Jesse and Lela Hyde had the good fortune to begin their married life just at the beginning of dramatic improvement in the South's cotton-based agricultural economy. As one observer noted, "Cotton prices rose in almost a straight line as the awful depression of the 'nineties was forgotten in a frenzy of worship before King Cotton." Along with the rise in prices, there was a huge increase in the number of farms in the first two decades of the twentieth century, rising from 224,000 in 1900 to 310,000 in 1920. There was a corresponding increase of 40% in the agricultural labor force, even in the face of rising migration of African-American tenant farmers and sharecroppers to better-paying jobs in the North and away from the indignities of Jim Crow.[90]

As a result of the general prosperity of the period, Jesse and Lela were able to do something neither of their parents had been able to do, which was to buy their own farm. In August 1911, Jesse Hyde paid C. C. Fannin $900 for Land Lot 228, five acres in the southwest corner of 216, and five acres in the southeast corner of 217, all in the 19th District, 2nd Section. The land was located about a mile north of Powder Springs, not far from the Paulding County line.[91]

The Hydes remained on that farm for nine years, and during that time, they had three more children, all daughters: Mary Maglee, born in 1913, Gladys Ada, born in 1914, and Rosa Lee Matilda, born in

90. Range, *A Century of Georgia Agriculture,* p. 259.
91. Cobb County Superior Court, Deeds and Mortgages, Book NN, p. 264. 1920 Federal census enumerated the Hydes as living on the "Powder Springs-Hiram Road," although their property lay approximately a mile to the north of that road.

FIGURE 23. Jesse and Lela Hyde, c. 1950. (Shirley Gaddis Jordan Collection)

April 1919, barely two weeks after the death of Jesse Hyde's father.

The year 1919 was a time of turmoil as the United States began demobilizing from World War I and continued burying those tens of thousands of dead from the Spanish Influenza pandemic, which had broken out in Georgia in late September 1918 and ultimately killed ten times as many Americans as the war itself. In November 1919, Jesse Hyde sold twenty acres on the north side of Land Lot 290, which adjoined the south side of Land Lot 228, to his brother Robert and was perhaps already anticipating a move. The "little farm" near Lost Mountain was their own, but according to J. C., his parents "always wanted to get back on the river" where they both grew up.[92]

They may have been aware of William Reynolds Power's death in March 1919 and probably hoped that the property would be sold. The price of cotton had skyrocketed during World War I, reaching its peak with the crop of 1919. For the first time, significant numbers of tenant farmers and sharecroppers like the Hydes found the opportunity to become landowners, and between 1918 and 1921, there was a "veritable land boom," according to one agricultural historian, accompanied by a rapid increase in land values.[93] So the Hydes were apparently well-positioned to take advantage of the situation and when the old Power farm came up at auction in January 1920, they were the successful bidders. According to the deed, Jesse Hyde paid $5,000 for Land Lots 216, 221 (which included the house), fractional lot 282, and the south half 222 (which included a second house that later burned).[94] J. C. Hyde, however, recalled that his father "traded" the old farm plus $2,000 for the 127 acres at Hyde Farm.[95]

Hyde Farm

It is not clear why the Hydes did not move immediately. Perhaps Jim Power's old farm had been neglected, and Jesse did not think he could get the fields ready for planting that year, but for whatever reason they did not move to their new farm until the fall of 1920.[96]

Unfortunately, by that time, Jesse and Lela Hyde were faced with an agricultural economy as bad or worse than that faced by their parents in the 1870s. The boll weevil, which spread across the state during World War I, had caused relatively little damage at first and was barely noted in the boom years during the war. With war's end, however, cotton prices began to collapse and, in 1919, boll weevil losses began to soar as well, reducing yields by as much as 45% between 1921 and 1923. Greene County, in eastern Georgia, offered perhaps the starkest illustration of the devastation when its production of cotton fell from 20,000 bales in 1919 to only 333 in 1923.[97] Thus, the two-decade run of prosperity for Georgia farmers came to a sharp end in the summer of 1920 as agricultural prices dropped "precipitously throughout the nation, spreading consternation and havoc on farms and in small towns everywhere."[98]

Truck Farming

Certainly the Hydes must have been worried as they returned to eastern Cobb County that fall, but unlike many Georgia farmers, they were able to quickly regroup. In 1921, they began the transition from a dependence on cotton to truck farming, growing vegetables and other produce for sale in

92. Tom Scott interview with J. C. Hyde, May 1986.

93. Range, *A Century of Georgia Agriculture*, p. 261.
94. Cobb County Deed Book 65, p. 474.
95. Tom Scott interview with J. C. Hyde, May 1986.
96. Ibid.
97. Range, pp. 173-174.
98. Range, p. 267.

Atlanta and other local markets.[99] Truck farming, sometimes called market farming, had been touted as a way for Southern farmers to break the grip of King Cotton from an early date, but the South had always been hampered by the lack of large market towns.[100]As late as 1900, Georgia had only six towns with a population over 10,000. Nevertheless, unlike many farmers elsewhere in rural Georgia, the Hydes and other farmers around Atlanta were able to transition away from cotton production as their sole cash crop by turning to truck farming. Milk, eggs, poultry, and produce of all kinds gave local farmers the opportunity to prosper even while agricultural lands in other parts of the state were being abandoned or turned into pasture for cattle.

When James and Rosa Power married in 1839, what would become the city of Atlanta was no more than a cluster of buildings around the terminus of the Western & Atlantic Railroad, thus the settlement's original name Terminus. By 1860, however, Atlanta's growth had precipitated the creation of Fulton County out of the western part of DeKalb County and the city's population was approaching 10,000. Although most of its business and industry was destroyed in the fall of 1864, Atlanta quickly recovered and in 1868 was designated the state's capital. The booming economy in the town helped sustain property values to the extent that Fulton and DeKalb counties were the only counties in the state that did not see property values fall, often dramatically, in the aftermath of the Civil War.

By 1870, the city's population had doubled to over 21,000, and its growth continued unabated after that. In 1880, Atlanta was the largest city in Georgia and by 1900, only New Orleans, of all Southern cities, was larger. By then, communities all around the city were benefitting from its growth, which sustained property values and was an increasingly important source of employment for many.

Commuting into the city from "whistle-stop" suburbs along the main rail lines provided a boost to outlying communities as early as the 1870s, and by the 1890s, Vinings and Smyrna on the Western & Atlantic Railroad a few miles east of Hyde Farm were two of several popular alternatives to living in Atlanta, at least for those who could afford that lifestyle. In 1905, the "Interurban" streetcar line

FIGURE 24. View east of Mt. Bethel school on Lower Roswell Road in 1948. (COB 264, Vanishing Georgia Collection)

began operating between Atlanta and Marietta, greatly improving transportation between the two cities.

Still the majority of the county's roads remained unpaved until after World War II. State highway improvements began during World War I. Funded in part by the Federal government, the Dixie Highway, the principal through road in the county, was paved south of Marietta in 1925 and designated U.S. Highway 41 in 1927. In 1935, a four-lane bridge was constructed across the Chattahoochee, part of redevelopment of Hwy. 41 as the state's first "dualized" (i.e., four lane) highway, and much mid-twentieth century development occurred along that corridor. Of more utility to the Hydes, however, was Roswell Road, less than five miles from the farm. The state built a toll-free bridge across the river in 1924 and the road was paved around that time. The Hydes might also have used Johnson's Ferry Road, where there was a steel bridge over the river by the early 1900s, but that road remained an unpaved, secondary road until after World War II.

Before World War II, Cobb County's population grew slowly but steadily, reaching just over 38,000 by 1940. Growth in the county tended to be along the Western & Atlantic corridor, and opening of the Bell Bomber factory in 1942 continued that trend. At its peak production during World War II, Bell Bomber employed as many as 30,000 people, many of whom made their homes in Cobb County. By 1950, the county's population had grown to nearly 62,000.

The Hydes must have enjoyed some success in their new approach to farming, and J. C. Hyde remembered that they hauled "a lot of produce" to Atlanta's farmers market, although he did not state which one. In 1914, Produce Row opened in the new L&N Terminal Building on Central Avenue in

99. J. C. Hyde dated the start of their truck farming (and he used that term) to 1921 in his interview with Tom Scott.

100. See A. Oemler, *Truck-farming at the South (Gardening in America),* (Applewood Books, 2008 reprint of 1884 publication).

FIGURE 25. Buck (left) and J. C. Hyde, c. 1940. (Shirley Gaddis Jordan Collection)

downtown Atlanta, and the Hydes may very well have taken their produce there in the 1920s and early 1930s. However, the Atlanta Municipal Market opened on Edgewood Avenue in 1918, and in 1924, the Atlanta Woman's Club raised money for a permanent facility which was soon the city's most popular market for fresh produce and other farm products. So popular were the woman's clubs curb markets, which were established all over the state, including in Marietta, the State Department of Agriculture was authorized in 1935 to establish state farmer's markets, including one in Atlanta on Murphy Avenue that was the largest farmer's market of its kind in the country by the end of World War II. The Hydes were likely quite familiar with all of these markets.

In the 1930s and 1940s, the Hydes worked with the Cobb County Agricultural Extension Agent and began raising chickens. The two chicken houses and the brood house at Hyde Farm were probably built during that period. Egg production increased dramatically in Georgia, especially after World War II, and both chickens and eggs would have provided the Hydes with a good income. Typically the chickens were taken to White Provision Company, the giant meat-packing plant on Howell Mill Road at the end of Fourteenth Street.[101]

101. Morning Washburn interview with Beth Wheeler, September 2009.

It is unclear how often the Hydes took the twenty-mile drive to downtown Atlanta to deliver produce, especially in the early years when roads remained so poor. The twelve-mile trip to Marietta was much easier but prior to World War II the market there remained relatively small. Then, as the county's population began to skyrocket after the war, there may have been less reason for the Hydes to make the longer trip to Atlanta.[102]

Farm Improvements

Although development of a complete chronology for the outbuildings at Hyde Farm must await completion of historic structure reports on those buildings, a tentative chronology has emerged during the course of research for the Cultural Landscape Report being compiled concurrently with the present HSR. When the Hydes bought Hyde Farm, the large barn was "relatively new," according to J. C. Hyde, and historical documentation suggests that it was constructed by William Power before World War I. The old barn or corn crib was there along with the two smaller outbuildings between the main house and the truck shelter, which itself was built after World War II. The Hydes also added bays to each side of the big barn, and as noted above, built two chicken houses and a brood house in the 1930s or 1940s. The date of construction for the goat house has not been established but, it too was probably built by the Hydes in the second quarter of the twentieth century.

Better documented are the alterations to the house itself (which will be covered in more detail in the following sections of this HSR). J. C. Hyde remembered that they built the sitting room at the western end of the Powers' old log house in 1925, followed by the present kitchen that was built off the south side of the sitting room in 1927.[103] Shortly after the new kitchen was constructed, they removed the Powers' old shed-roofed kitchen at the rear of the log house.

Jim Henry, described by the Hydes' long-time friend and neighbor Morning Washburn as a "jack-leg carpenter," was reportedly the Hydes' builder for the additions to the house.[104] Presumably, this was James S. Henry Sr. who appears with his wife Zenobia and their children in the 1920-1940 Federal censuses living in Merritt's District in eastern Cobb County not far from the Hydes. Born in Georgia in

102. Range, pp. 219-220.
103. Interview with J. C. Power by Tom Scott, 1986.
104. Personal communication to the author on different occasions in early 2010.

1879, he was a farmer who was renting land in 1920, but by 1930 owned his own farm. Like many farmers, he must have sometimes found other work than farming in the off season. His occupation in 1940 was listed as "rock layer."

The 1926 "Returns of White Tax Payers" provides a snapshot of Hyde Farm in that period. Jesse Hyde was taxed on 40 acres in Land Lot 216, 40 acres in Land Lot 221, 20 acres in Land Lot 222, and 27 acres in Land Lot 282. The "market value of improved lands, including buildings, acres" was set at $1100, while the value of "household and kitchen furniture, silver, books, pianos, clocks, bedding, etc." was $15. Cattle on the farm, which may have been little more than a cow or two, was valued at $115. Market value of "carriages, wagons, buggies, gins, thrash, agricultural tools, implements" was $10, and the aggregate value of the whole property for the regular tax digest was $1365. Clearly the Hydes were not a wealthy family, but then few Georgia farmers were.

The Family

The Hyde children attended school at Mt. Bethel, no doubt walking the 1.5 miles to the schoolhouse on Lower Roswell Road. All of them learned to read and write, but none of them went beyond high school. [Is that true?]

Neither of the Hyde sons married, but all of the daughters eloped, without telling their parents. Maglee was the first when she wed John A. Mitchell (1908-1971) on 25 May 1935. The following spring it was her sister Gladys' turn on 8 April 1936, when she married Reuben Holcomb (1909-1965), son of J. Sherman and Mattie Holcomb who owned a farm on Upper Roswell Road, not far from the Hydes. That fall, Pearl married Paul Gaddis (1915-1994)on 18 October 1936. He was the son of Willis Jefferson Gaddis and his wife Alice Cleo Dickerson. Finally, Rosa Lee married George Lester Stroup Jr. (1915-1983) on 23 October 1937.

Suburban Atlanta

In the years after World War II, Cobb County's population grew dramatically as the automobile and new interstate highways made suburban living much more attractive. As noted above, U.S. 41 was the state's first four-lane highway and it played a major role in the early suburbanization of Cobb County. The Bell Bomber plant closed after the war, but in 1951, it was re-opened by what is now Lockheed-Martin Aeronautical Systems Company; by 1960, the company employed more than 62,000 people. That company's presence helped ensure

FIGURE 26. The Hyde sisters in 1974. (Shirley Gaddis Jordan Collection)

Cobb County's continued growth, placing the county at the forefront of Atlanta's post-war suburbs.

Atlanta's population exploded after World War II, with the city itself growing 47% in the 1950s and the five-county metropolitan area, which included Cobb County, reaching a population of 1,000,000 in 1959.[105] In the 1940s, Cobb County's population grew by over 60% and, in the 1950s, it almost doubled, reaching 114,000 in 1960. The population of the City of Atlanta reached its zenith in 1970 before "white flight" began a decades-long decline in population that did not bottom out until the 1990s. At the same time, the metropolitan area grew and grew and grew, with the population of Cobb County at nearly 200,000 in 1970, 300,000 in 1980, and nearly 450,000 in 1990. Today, Cobb County's population is over 700,000, while it and the four other counties at the core of metropolitan Atlanta have a combined population of over 3.5 million. During all of this time, life at Hyde Farm continued much as it always had, with Buck and J. C. continuing to farm as their father had. Their mother died in 1961 and Jesse Hyde himself died in 1972. Both were buried at Mt. Bethel.

In the late 1960s, descendants of George and Winnie Power sold a large tract of land along Johnson Ferry Road and the area was subdivided for new houses. By 1970, suburban growth had surrounded Mt. Bethel and was beginning to encroach on Hyde Road, although there were still only a handful of houses on Hyde Road itself. The area southeast of Mt. Bethel retained much of its historic rural character, which is one of the things

105. The five counties were Fulton, DeKalb, Clayton, Cobb, and Gwinnett.

FIGURE 27. J. C. Hyde and his sister Maglee Hyde Mitchell in the front room of the house at Hyde Farm. (Morning Washburn Collection)

that attracted Morning Washburn to the area when she began renting George and Winnie Power's old log house down the hill from the Hydes in 1971. Her friendship with the Hyde and Power families would be a significant factor in the preservation of George Power's house, which was donated to Cobb Landmarks and Historical Society in January 1999, and of Hyde Farm.

Taxes, Taxes, Taxes

The suburban growth naturally pushed land values higher and, in 1977, the county's reassessment of property put increased pressure on the Hydes' finances. That year, the assessed value of the Hydes' 127 acres rose from $30,500 to $289,000. John Sibley, who owned some 1,400 acres on Paper Mill Road, filed suit against the county and was joined by the Hydes as well as Fred Allgood, Laura W. McAfee, J. Walton Taylor, and E. D. Hill. In 1978 Cobb Superior Court Judge Luther C. Hames Jr. declared the county's assessment of agricultural land unlawful and unconstitutional. The court found a fundamental "lack of fairness' in using future development potential as a basis for determining land values and instead required the county to use existing land use in determining appraisals. The decision was upheld by the Georgia Supreme Court, and the surrounding publicity helped spark new interest in land conservation.

When Buck died in 1987 and J. C. inherited the entire farm, taxes again were an issue as J. C. was hit with a Federal inheritance tax of over half million dollars. By that time, Hyde Farm was well-known in Cobb County, and by midsummer 1990, the Trust for Public Land (TPL) had met with J. C. Hyde to discuss options for Hyde Farm. In April 1992, TPL signed a contract with J. C. Hyde to purchase forty acres of the Hydes' land in the floodplain along the river. That contract also included a right of first refusal by TPL in the sale of any other part of the farm and gave J. C. a life estate in the property. The National Park Service subsequently acquired the forty acres and expanded the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area's Johnson Ferry unit.

Over the ensuing years, TPL, Cobb Landmarks and Historical Society, and others advocated for the farm's continued preservation. In 2004, Friends of Hyde Farm was organized to raise awareness of the farm's importance to the area.

Preserving Hyde Farm

After Lela Hyde was no longer able to work in the kitchen, Buck had always done all of the cooking. When his own health began to fail in the mid 1980s,

the sisters MaGlee, Gladys and Rosa Lee with the help of their daughters took turns coming to care for their brothers and to enjoy the life at the farm. After Buck died at home in 1987, the three sisters continued to come to help and took turns staying with J. C. and cooking and helping around the house.

On 26 April 1996, J. C. Hyde suffered a heart attack, which required that he be hospitalized for several weeks. Reconstruction of the front porch had already been planned, but installation of a bathroom was among accommodations that had been made by the time he returned home in June. In 2003, a ramp to the back door was also added to make it easier for J. C. and his sisters to get in and out of the house.

On 3 March 2004, J. C. Hyde died at Hyde Farm and was buried three days later near his brother and parents at Mt. Bethel Methodist Church Cemetery. He was 94 years old.

Friends and neighbors began organizing themselves in what would become Friends of Hyde Farm and commenced a campaign with the Trust for Public Land to raise awareness and money for the purchase and preservation of the farm. Joni House, Linda Hodges, and George Hart, neighbors of the Hydes, led the group and over the next four years, with the help and dedication of many volunteers, the group conducted a successful campaign to raise $256,000 for Hyde Farm.

In 2006, citizens of Cobb County passed a $40 million Special Local Option Sales Tax referendum to protect the best of the few remaining special and natural areas of Cobb County by purchasing that land for parks. Hyde Farm was selected as one of the top five priorities for purchase.

J. C. Hyde's 1992 contract with TPL was challenged in court but the U.S. District Court upheld the agreement, and TPL purchased the remaining 95 acres of Hyde Farm in June 2008. The purchase included an agreement that Cobb County and the National Park Service would purchase the land from TPL for preservation, educational, conservation and nature-based recreational purposes. In December 2008, Cobb County purchased land adjacent to Hyde Farm for parking, administrative and educational purposes and quickly developed parking and a visitor center.

purchased land adjacent to Hyde Farm for parking, administrative and educational purposes and quickly developed parking and a visitor center.

Table 1: Time Line for Power-Hyde House

circa 1740	John Power born in Donegal, Ireland
1761	John Power immigrates from Ireland
8 August 1761	John Power marries Rachel Duvall in Pennsylvania
1770-1774	John and Rachel Power have three children: William, Elizabeth, and Alexander
1774 or 1775	Rachel Power dies
6 June 1776	John Power marries Sarah Woodall, perhaps in Pennsylvania
1777-1778	John and Sarah Power have two children: Nancy and John
6 March 1780	John and Sarah Power third child, Joseph, born in Laurens County, South Carolina
1781-1788	John and Sarah Power have four more children: Samuel, Thomas, Margaret, and Ellen
1790	Federal census in Lauren Co., SC, shows two heads of household named John Power, one with a large family that probably includes Joseph Power
15 April 1790	John and Sarah Power's last child, James, born in South Carolina
ca. 1812	Joseph Power marries Isabella Ballew in SC
12 June 1814	Joseph and Isabela Power's first child, James Cooper Power born in SC
24 December 1814	Treaty of Ghent ends War of 1812 (Judge James Power and Joseph Power were veterans of that war)
c. 1815	Joseph and Isabella Power family moves to Franklin Co., GA Joseph and Isabella Power's second child, John Gaines Power, born.
1817	Treaty of 1817 defines Chattahoochee River as boundary between the U.S. and the Cherokee Nation
1819	Joseph and Isabella Power's third son, William, born
1820	Federal census shows heads of household named Power in Putnam, Columbia, Richmond, Oglethorpe, Madison County and Jasper County----a Power family in Gwinnett County, male and female over 45, two kids under 10, one female 26-45

Table 1: Time Line for Power-Hyde House

Spring 1820	Andrew Jackson marks crossing at Shallow Ford, warning against trespassing in the Cherokee Nation
8 January 1821	Creek Indians cede all east of the Flint River and Line Creek
15 May 1821	Joseph and Isabella Power's fourth son, George Abner Power, born
9 December 1822	DeKalb County created, encompassing present-day DeKalb County and Fulton County, with Hightower (Etowah) Trail forming the boundary between it and Gwinnett County
10 December 1823	Decatur incorporated as county seat of DeKalb County
18 October 1823	Joseph and Isabella Power's first daughter, Kiziah, is born
1824	Brooks Ferry established at Shallow Ford
August 1824	James N. Hyde, great-grandfather of J. C. Hyde, is born in Pickens County, SC
February 1825	Creek Indians cede last of their lands in Georgia
1826	Judge James Power moves to DeKalb County (Temple, 83); Joseph Power and his family probably moved to the area around the same time Joseph Power acquires Land Lot 83, DeKalb County, at present-day Morgan Falls Dam, probable site of the original homestead
1828	Gold discovered in what is now Lumpkin County
1830	Federal Census shows Joseph Power and family in Dekalb County
26 December 1831	State of Georgia organizes Cherokee County, encompassing territory northwest of the Chattahoochee River
1832	DeKalb Co. Inferior Court "ordered that a road be opened and kept as a public road commencing at Power's Ferry on the Chattahoochee River and intersecting the road leading from Lawrenceville at Robinson's as has been marked out by [Judge] James Power, Samuel Henderson, and William Worthy." The Lawrenceville Road was probably Mt. Vernon Highway, which crosses Powers Ferry Road at Crossroads Baptist Church.
1832	Judge James Power appointed justice of inferior court and justice of the peace for the 722nd (Buckhead) district of DeKalb County. He resigned both offices January 1833 and apparently started operating his ferry before he was actually granted a license in 1835.
March 1832	Supreme Court renders decision in *Worcester vs. Georgia* in support of the Cherokee Nation, but it is ignored by the State of Georgia
July 1832	State survey of land in east Cobb County
22 October 1832	State begins lottery to distribute lands in Cherokee County
3 December 1832	Cobb County created

Table 1: Time Line for Power-Hyde House

1833	Marietta surveyed
January 1833	Judge James Power resigns his offices in Dekalb County and moves across the river
20 March 1833 - 18 January 1834	Judge James Power elected judge of Inferior Court in Cobb County
30 April 1833	Land Lot 216, western side of Hyde Farm, granted to John Smith of Washington County
17 September 1833	Judge James Power on first Cobb County grand jury
spring 1834	Population of Cobb County is 1,576
29 December 1835	Treaty of New Echota in which Cherokee Nation cedes all territory east of the Mississippi
21 July 1836	Land Lot 221, site of Power-Hyde House, granted to Joseph Bentham of Putnam County
11 January 1837	Joseph Power buys fractional Land Lot 286 from William May, site of a ford in the river and, later, his son's ferry
Fall 1838	The Cherokee embark on their "Trail of Tears"
1840	Federal census shows population of 7,539 in Cobb County
1840	Mount Bethel Methodist-Episcopal Church organized
1 December 1841	Land Lot 222, north side of Hyde Farm, granted to John Nicholson of Green County
1841	Judge James Power marries Samantha Pickens in Gwinnett County
1842	DeKalb County Courthouse burns, destroying nearly all county records
14 December 1844	James N. Hyde marries Hannah Massey in SC
c. 1845	Joseph Power's son John G. Power moves to Hot Springs, Arkansas
20 October 1845	James C. Power buys Land Lot 157 from John G. Felton
20 October 1845	Joseph Power buys fractional Land Lot 287 from D. R. Fox
12 May 1847	James Alexander Hyde born to James N. and Hannah Hyde in South Carolina
12 July 1847	James C. Power buys Land Lot 212 and 225 from Thurston Bloom
October1848	Isabella Power dies
2 October 1848	James C. Power acquires Land Lot 211, 221 (site of Power-Hyde House), 226 from his father for $100
1857	Northeastern Cobb County, including Roswell, incorporated into new Milton County

Table 1: Time Line for Power-Hyde House

5 December 1857	William Hill Power acquires Land Lot 287, probably in conjunction with establishing a ferry
1860	Federal census shows Hyde family, Horse Shoe P.O., Pickens Co., SC
August 1862	Joseph Power's son John Gaines Power dies and is buried in Magnet Cove, Arkansas.
July 1864	Cobb County Courthouse burns, destroying nearly all county records
27 June 1864	Battle of Kennesaw Mountain
1 July 1864	CSA General Johnston falls back to his "river line"
5 July 1864	Heavy skirmishing all along the river
7 July 1864	Federal forces destroy Roswell mills
8 July 1864	Federal troops begin crossing the river at Isom's Ferry and Sope Creek
9 july 1864	Federal pontoon bridges built at Joseph Power's ferry
11 July 1864	Federal pontoon bridges built at James Power's ferry
before 1868	James N. Hyde moves the family from SC to Franklin Co., GA
10 May 1868	James C. Power buys Land Lot 222 from P. J. Power
1870	Federal census shows J. N. Hyde (listed "Hide") family at Clarksville, Habersham Co., GA
7 October 1870	James C. Power buys part of Land Lot 136 from Roswell Mfg. Co.
ca. 1872	James and Carrie Hyde marry, probably in Franklin Co., GA
ca. 1874	James and Carrie Hyde moves to Cobb County, GA
1880	Federal census shows J. A. Hyde and family in Merritt's (897th) Dist., Cobb Co, GA; his parents and other siblings are in Franklin Co., GA
January 1881	James C. Power's son William R. "Reynolds" Power elected county school commissioner
7 April 1881	Jesse Clifford Hyde born
7 June 1881	W.R. Power secretary of Cobb Board of Education
5 February 1882	Lela Wallace born in Dunwoody
3 April 1883	James C. Power buys part of Land Lot 136 from J. C. Brown Estate
24 February 1885	William Hill Power dies
October 1887	Reynolds Power is one of incorporators of Marietta Bank (Temple, 409)
September 1893	Reynolds Power on Marietta Library board of trustees
27 September 1894	Mrs. James C. (Rosa Dodd) Power dies

Table 1: Time Line for Power-Hyde House

1900	Federal census shows James C. Power living with daughter Emily Bellah and her family; Federal census shows James A. Hyde and family living nearby; Federal census shows J. N. Hyde living with youngest son in Franklin Co., GA
20 July 1901	James C. Power dies---estate included all or parts of Land Lot 159, 160, 211, 212, 216, 221, 222, 225, 226, 282
1903	Jesse and Lela Hyde marry, in Cobb Co.?
1904	Morgan Falls Dam completed
10 July 1905	William Henry "Buck" Hyde born
February 1906	James C. Power's farm auctioned as part of estate settlement
5 July 1906	James Pearce Power, James C. Power's grandson, buys 216, 221, 222, 282 from estate; 160, 211, 226 conveyed to Henry C. Power; 159, 212, 225 conveyed to Emily T. Bellah
29 October 1906	James Pearce Power conveys 216, 221, 222, 282 to his father, Reynolds Power
7 September 1907	Pearl Celeste Hyde born
14 December 1909	Jesse Clifford "JC" Hyde Jr. born
1910	Federal Census shows families of James A. Hyde, R. L. Hyde, and Jesse Hyde in Merritt's District (east Cobb)
25 Mar 1910	J. N. Hyde, Jesse's grandfather, dies in Franklin Co., GA; buried Liberty Church, Madison Co.
7 August 1911	Jesse Hyde pays C. C. Fannin $900 for land in western Cobb Co: Land Lot 228, five acres in SW corner of 216 and five acres in SE corner of 217
22 October 1911	Carrie Hyde dies
7 June 1913	William R. Power mortgages 216, 221, 222, 282 to First National Bank for $1500
15 July 1913	Mary Maglee "Glee" Hyde born
17 August 1915	Leo Frank lynched at Frey's Gin near Marietta
30 October 1915	Gladys Ada Hyde born
March 1918	Beginning of Spanish Influenza Pandemic
11 November 1918	Armistice ends World War I
6 March 1919	William Reynolds Power dies
22 March 1919	James A. Hyde dies
7 April 1919	Rosa Lee Matilda Hyde born

Table 1: Time Line for Power-Hyde House

4 November 1919	Jesse Hyde pays his brother R. L. $500 for north half of Land Lot 290, 19th District, 2nd section
June 1920	Spanish Influenza Pandemic ends
1920	Federal census shows Jesse Hyde and family living on Powder Springs - Hiram Road in west Cobb County; James A. Hyde on Canton Road
2 January 1920	Jesse Hyde pays First National Bank $5000 for Land Lots 216, 221, fractional lot 282, south half of 222, 1st District, 2nd section
1925	Hydes add sitting room to west end of original log house
1927	Hydes add kitchen to south side of sitting room addition
9 May 1932	Roswell and surrounding area transferred from Cobb to Fulton County
1935	Construction begins on state's first 4-lane highway, U.S. 41 in Cobb Co.
25 May 1935	Mary Maglee Hyde marries John A. Mitchell
4 April 1936	Gladys Hyde marries Reuben Holcomb
18 October 1936	Pearl Hyde marries Paul Gaddis
1938	Rural Electrification Administration (REA) brings electricity to rural Cobb County
1940	Population of Cobb County at 38,272
19 February 1942	Marietta selected as site for Bell Bomber plant
1950	Population of Cobb Co. reaches 62,000
1956	Buford Dam completed, eliminating most river flooding
1959	Population of five-county metropolitan Atlanta area surpasses 1,000,000
1960	Population of Cobb County reaches 114,174
6 February 1961	Lela Hyde dies
1965	Jesse, Buck, and J. C. Hyde obtain Social Security numbers
c. 1967	Linda and Dan Hodges move to Aven Road and become key members in the grassroots effort to preserve Hyde Farm
1970	Population of Cobb County reaches 196,793
22 September 1971	Morning Washburn moves to the George Power House and becomes one of the earliest advocates for the preservation of Hyde Farm
15 April 1972	Jesse C. Hyde Sr. dies
1975	Major sewer trunk line is built in the bottomland along the west side of the river, crossing Hyde Farm

Table 1: Time Line for Power-Hyde House

1978	Buck and J. C. Hyde and Morning Washburn join John Sibley's lawsuit protesting the inequities in assessment of land values for property taxes
1980	Population of Cobb County reaches 297, 718
7 March 1981	Pearl Celeste Hyde Gaddis dies
1985	James "Roho" Gunter, a commercial construction tradesman, begins volunteering his help to the Hydes in exchange for a place to farm with his tractor.
6 March 1987	William H. "Buck" Hyde dies and resulting tax problems for J. C. began the Trust for Public Land's acquisition of Hyde Farm
1989-1991	Rand Wentworth and Brenda Burnette of Trust for Public Land negotiate preservation of Hyde Farm
1990	Population of Cobb County reaches 447,745
April 1992	Trust for Public Land purchase 40 acres of Hyde Farm along the river
1996	Original front porch replaced with present dressing room/bathroom/ porch
26 April 1996	J. C. Hyde suffers a major heart attack
January 1999	TPL donates George Power House (aka Power Cabin) to Cobb Landmarks and Historical Society
3 Mar 2004	J. C. Hyde dies
Spring 2004	Friends of Hyde Farm organized to raise awareness and funds for the preservation of Hyde Farm
2006	Cobb County referendum approves $40 million Special Local Option Sales Tax for purchase of park land, including Hyde Farm as a top priority.
2007	U. S. District Court upholds J. C. Hyde's contract with TPL
5 December 2007	Mary Maglee "Glee" Hyde Mitchell dies
8 December 2007	Rosa Lee Matilda Hyde Stroup dies
2008	Cobb County purchases northern half of Land Lot 222 adjacent to Hyde Farm and constructs parking lots
4 December 2008	Gladys Ada Hyde Holcomb dies

Chronology of Development and Use

This section of the Historic Structure Report is intended to summarize what is known about the physical construction of the Power-Hyde House at Hyde Farm and the subsequent alterations and additions that have been made to it. The house is the product of several generations of changes over the more than one-hundred-and-sixty years during which it was occupied and used. That evolution has left a record in the fabric of the existing structure, especially so since neither the Powers nor the Hydes were prone to replacement of materials until that was absolutely necessary. As a result, large portions of the original house constructed in the 1840s are still visible, like a palimpsest, while most of the early twentieth century additions remain substantially as built.

Historical documentation has shed little light on the actual sequence of the construction of the building and its individual components. Building investigation has been non-destructive and has been hampered by the artifacts and debris littering the log pen. Additional information that may alter the interpretation here will undoubtedly emerge as work to preserve the house proceeds.

Traditional Log Building

Nothing so typifies the American frontier of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries as a log house. With an ax and a froe, any man with a little skill could build in the heavily forested North American wilderness. With a little help from family and friends, he might build a substantial house using only the natural materials at hand. Adapting forms and techniques that had originated in the heavily-forested regions of Scandinavia and central Europe, pioneers in nearly all parts of the country—except in New England and the treeless plains and deserts in the West—built these buildings by the tens of thousands from the early eighteenth century until the early twentieth century. Although many of these buildings have been lost, by one estimate, there were perhaps ten to twelve thousand log buildings remaining in Georgia as late as the 1950s.[106]

Pioneers built out of necessity, but by the time that Joseph and Isabella Power's children were building their houses in the 1840s, log "cabins" were already becoming a part of the mythology of American life. Beginning with Andrew Jackson, the first of our Presidents to actually be born in a log cabin,

FIGURE 28. "Blake's Patriotic Log Cabin Music," a Whig campaign song for William Henry Harrison in 1840. (Library of Congress)

106. J. Randall Cotton, "Log Houses in America," *Old House Journal* (Jan/Feb 1990), p. 38.

through Abraham Lincoln, the last to be so born, politicians courted the increasingly important frontier vote as the nation expanded westward, associating log cabins with the simple virtues of frontier life. Even William Henry Harrison, who was born in a mansion in Tidewater Virginia, played on the log-cabin theme in his successful Presidential bid of 1840.[107] By the time Jim Power died in 1901, the log "cabin" was the stuff of romance and legend. As Gustav Stickley, the leading proponent of the American Craftsman movement, asked in 1912:

> What is there about a log cabin, that seems so alluring and full of the suggestion of romance? Is it not because the house of logs is part of our heredity? It was a primitive home to man, a rudimentary sheltering of domestic life, a place of safety where love and friendship could be shut in and foe and danger shut out.[108]

FIGURE 29. A replica of the crude log huts built with simple saddle notches and purlin roofs by Washington's troops at Valley Forge. (Dan Smith, Wikipedia Commons)

FIGURE 30. John Thomas Carnes House in Douglas County, Georgia, a very early example of log building in the Atlanta area and rare example of a log house built without any conventional sawn-wood framing. (Photo by author)

Sometimes log buildings were crude, dirt-floored, structures, put up hurriedly with un-hewn logs using simple saddle or V notches. Although this type of construction was often used for corn cribs or other secondary structures, such "cabins" built for residence were generally intended only for temporary use until a more substantial house could be finished, at which point the original structure could be used for another purpose. Many times, however, settlers built substantial log "houses," a distinction from "cabins" that observers were making as early as 1803. These structures were intended to be more or less permanent and were built with hewn and often squared logs using relatively complicated notches such as the half-dovetail that was widely used in the southern Piedmont and elsewhere.[109]

While the pioneers could and sometimes did build simple log structures with no help but that of a horse or oxen to drag material to the site, construction of a more substantial house like the Powers' houses would have required the labor of more than one person. At least in putting up the log walls and the heavier stones in the fireplace and chimney, several strong backs were needed. At least four of Joseph Power's children built similar log houses for their families in the late 1830s and 1840s, and it is likely that the entire family participated in at least some of the building of these houses.

Nevertheless, Jim Power probably did most of the work himself and the building may have taken several months to complete. As one builder of log houses once noted of the process:

> Back whenever they was puttin' up buildings, they didn't cure nothin' only just what they could. See, they got t'cuttin' and fixin' t'put up a buildin', and it'd maybe take'em six or eight months t' get it hewed out, and sometimes they'd just pile it up. And then they'd go t'work on th' buildin' and cut it and lay it down. By th'time they got it done, th' wood had either cured a'layin' about or while they was buildin' with it. Why, it'd have all th' sun and air on it and it'd be dry. They didn't pay no 'tention to th' cracks bein' there no how.[110]

107. Alex Bealer, *The Log Cabin: Homes of the American Wilderness* (Barre, MA: Barre Publishing, 1978), p. 9.
108. From the 1912 edition of *More Craftsman Homes*, Cotton, p. 38.
109. Cotton, p. 39; Henry Glassie, "The Types of the Southern Mountain Cabin," Appendix C in Jan Harold Brunvand, *The Study of American Folklore* (New York: W. W. Norton Co., 1977), p. 415.
110. Eliot Wigginton, editor, *The Foxfire Book* (Garden City, NY: Anchor Books, 1972), p. 32.

There were, of course, no plans or specifications for these buildings. There was, however, the accumulated knowledge of a centuries-long vernacular building tradition. While the best houses might have the benefit of a skilled carpenter, most did not since the skills needed for construction of a log house were simple and widely known among the pioneers.[111]

Building Technology

Jim and Rosa Power's log house represents a transition from the truly primitive log houses built with little if any sawn lumber or nails. Few of those structures have survived without modification, but the Carnes House (c. 1830) at the Clinton Nature Preserve in western Douglas County is a good example of a log building that was hand-made to a degree not often noted in the western Georgia Piedmont, which was settled in the 1830s and 1840s. More typical are Goodwin's (c. 1835) in DeKalb County, the Mitchell-Tiller House (c. 1840) in Fulton County, and the Power-Jackson House and George and Winnie Power's house (aka Power Cabin), both in Cobb County.

Like those houses, the Powers' original house represents a stage in the transition from a traditional way of building in which a house might be almost entirely hand made to modern building that depends in large measure on industrial production of materials. Improvements in the technology of saw mills led to the beginning of standardized production of dimensioned lumber in the 1830s, although it would be another thirty years before all of a house's framing could be produced at a sawmill.[112] At the same time, technological improvements in both iron production and machinery allowed mass-production of nails that could do more than simply attach siding or shingles and could be used for structural connections. These two developments led directly to the invention of the balloon- or stick-framed building using mass-produced, dimensioned, lumber joined by machine-cut nails, all of which made house building dramatically more efficient.

As a result, the house that Jim and Rosa Power built in the 1840s used a mixture of traditional and modern materials and construction techniques. Traditional, hewn logs joined with half-dovetailed connections form the walls; old-fashioned mortise-and-tenon joinery connects gable-end studs to the top plate of the walls; and loft floor joists are sawn but in non-standard dimensions that lack the familiar rectilinear section of modern lumber. At the same time, the house used more-or-less standard, dimensioned lumber for first-floor joists and rafters, and the rafters were simply nailed to the top plates of the walls and nailed together at the top with a ridge board and not lapped and pegged as they might have been a decade earlier. In addition, the Powers may have purchased machine-made hinges while still crafting old-fashioned draw-string latches for the doors.

Type and Plan

The log house at the core of the Power-Hyde House at Hyde Farm is a good example of the typical log house of the American frontier, where the Scandinavian and Germanic traditions of log building were melded with English and Scots-Irish vernacular forms and plans. Although there was considerable variation in these structures, the Power-Hyde House has all of the typical features: single pen with a loft space in the attic, an exterior chimney on one gabled end, doors centered on each long side of the house, and perhaps one small window opening in the chimney end of the pen.[113]

Part of the variability in historic log houses is in their size, which was generally determined by the length of the straight, un-tapering part of the tree trunk that was available and, usually, by the size of logs that a couple of men could hoist. As a result, the basic unit or "pen" of log houses generally ranged

FIGURE 31. View of Power-Jackson House on Post Oak-Tritt Road three miles north-northwest of Hyde Farm. The single story of this house was less common than the story-and-a-half found at the Powers' houses. (Cobb Landmarks)

111. See Alex W. Bealer, "The Log Cabin and the Pioneer Jack-Of-All-Trades" and *The Tools That Built America* (Barre, MA: Barre Publishing Co, 1976), pp. 19-46.

112. Lumber cut in standard dimensions such as 2"x4", 2"x8", etc.

113. Cotton, p. 39.

from 12 to 18 feet for the narrow dimension and 16 to 24 feet for the long dimension, making the Power-Hyde House, at nearly 17' by 25' an example of a relatively large single-pen log house.

Henry Glassie's landmark study "The Types of the Southern Mountain Cabin" remains one of the most useful resources for understanding the vernacular building tradition that produced the Power houses.[114] Although his study area did not reach into the upper piedmont of Georgia, many of his conclusions are applicable to the region. In that study, Glassie identifies two basic forms for log houses: a square form that had its antecedents in English building traditions and a rectangular form, like the Power houses, that had its roots in Ireland and the western counties of England. More specifically, Glassie argues that the Scots-Irish of Ulster and Connaught in northern Ireland took the form of their mud-and-stone houses with them to America and simply reproduced it in log all across the Southern frontier.[115]

FIGURE 32. View of restored John Oliver Cabin at Cade's Cove, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, a good example of the typical story-and-a-half log house. (HABS)

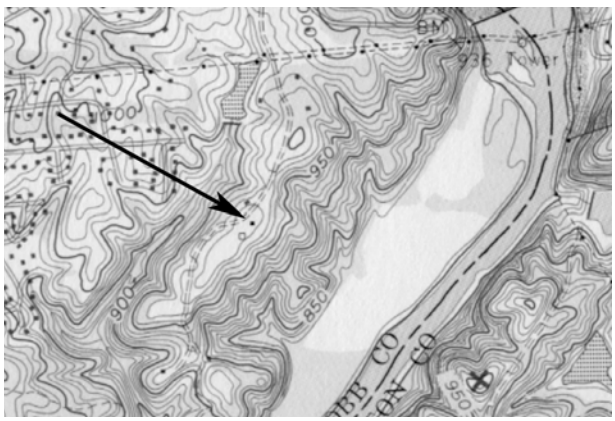


FIGURE 33. Topographical map of vicinity of Hyde Farm, annotated with an arrow to indicate location of house on the ridge between the river and Mulberry Creek. (U.S. Geological Survey, 1983)

In addition to its rectilinear form, the Power houses share many features with the typical Scots-Irish log house, including end gables with an exterior chimney at one end and log walls built up two or three logs higher than the intended ceiling level in order to provide additional headroom in what was almost always used as a sleeping loft above the first floor. Glazed windows were often entirely absent and the presence of opposing doors front and rear for ventilation, regardless of climate, was also characteristic of the form and is a character-defining feature of both of the surviving Power houses.

In addition, the log pen was often partitioned into the traditional "hall-and-parlor" plan, as was the case with Jim and George Power's houses. The larger "hall" always contained the fireplace and constituted what Temple described as "the general room" where most of the family's common activities occurred. The "parlor" in this context was a more-private area generally used for sleeping.[116]

The Power House

There is no documentary evidence that would establish an original construction date for the single-pen log house that James and Rosa Power built, but it has been traditionally dated to within a few years of his marriage, which occurred about 1839 or 1840.[117] Farmers like the Powers typically could build only as time allowed between the necessities of farming, and as noted above, construction of a log house typically occurred over a period of a year or two. Actual finishing of the house might have taken longer than that. The loss of the original kitchen in the 1920s and of the front porch in the 1990s hampers characterization of the original house, but it is likely that both additions existed by the time of the Civil War and may even have been part of the original plans for the building. Because it is impossible to establish a sequence for those additions, they will be discussed here as part of the original construction of the house.

114. Glassie's study is included in Jan Harold Brunvand, *The Study of American Folklore: An Introduction* (New York: Norton, 1968), pp. 338-370.

115. Brunvand, p. 406-407.

116. Ibid.; Temple, p. 44. The partition has been lost from the George Power House.

117. Dendrochronological analysis might help pinpoint a construction date for the house, but it is not clear that will be possible, given the way the logs were split and hewn.

Site

Jim Power's first recorded land purchase was land Lot 157, which he bought in 1845. The lot straddles Lower Roswell Road just northwest of Hyde Farm, but there is no documentation that the Powers ever lived on that lot. Land Lot 221, where the Power-Hyde House is located, was granted to Joseph Branham of Putnam County in July 1836, but there is no record of when he might have sold the lot to Joseph Power, who conveyed it to his son Jim in October 1848. The house was almost certainly in existence by that time.

As a site for their house, the Powers chose the highest point in Land Lot 221, which encompasses the crest of a long plateau that runs in a southwesterly direction between the Chattahoochee River and Mulberry Creek. The site might not have taken much preparation beyond clearing trees and underbrush, although they may have partially excavated the cellar prior to constructing the house.

Materials

After site preparation, fieldstones, many of which had probably already been gathered during the course of establishing agricultural fields, were used to construct low stacked-stone piers that would have been the first part of the building constructed. Piers were placed at each corner of the structure as well as mid-way of each side.

For the walls of his house, Power must have felled, split, and dressed logs on or near the site. Although the wood used could be almost any indigenous species that provided long, straight logs, oak, pine, and poplar were commonly used all across the South. The native chestnut—which was decimated by a blight in the early twentieth century—was also highly prized for log houses because of its straight grain and resistance to rot.[118]

In addition to the native materials which were gathered and worked on the site, including the fieldstone used for the chimney, piers, and underpinning, Power used sawn lumber to frame the roof and both floors of the log pen. It is likely that he cut the timber off his own land, sawed it into manageable lengths, and then hauled the logs to the saw mill. It is not known where this mill might have been located, but there were sawmills at nearby Roswell before 1840.

118. Cotton, pp. 39-40.

The earliest sawn framing lumber in the existing house can be identified by the characteristic vertical saw marks made by the reciprocating (i.e., up-and-down) motion of a water-powered "sash saw." Joists and rafters in the log pen were all sash sawn as were flooring and boards used to side the gable ends. In contrast, some of the thinner, lighter materials, including boards for the curtain wall that divides the log pen and some of the roof decking, are circular sawn, although these features could date to a slightly later period. Circular saws, which leave characteristic, arc-shaped marks on the lumber, were developed in the 1820s, but because they required substantially more power to operate, their use was generally limited to lighter materials prior to the Civil War.

One of the few materials that Power would have had to purchase, aside from paying or bartering for the sawing of his lumber, were machine-cut nails to attach finish materials, including the siding in the original gable ends and the roofing, which was probably split oak shakes. He even used nails to make some framing connections, although he continued to rely in part on the traditional joinery of mortise, tenon, and peg. The only other materials that Power would have bought to build his house would be metal hinges for window shutters and doors; there is no evidence for any early door locks. He may have purchased glazed sash for a window or two, but if he did, they have not survived.

Original Construction Process

Having selected and cut timber for the house, Power would have begun construction by laying out the house corners, perhaps using no more than a

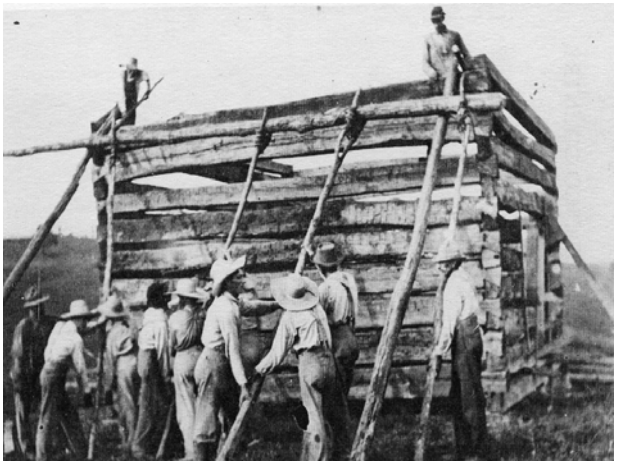


FIGURE 34. A staged photograph from about 1900 illustrating the typical method for raising log walls. (from Hutslar, *Log Construction in the Ohio Country*)

short ruler and a string. Once corners were established, large flat stones, typically with rounded edges so they would shed water, were placed at each corner, with additional stones stacked to the appropriate height.

Once the timber was cut, Power would have set about working the logs as time permitted amid the demands of farming. Probably using nothing more than an axe and a froe, large poplar logs for the front and rear sills were roughly squared to around 10" while logs for the top plates and end girts were squared to around 9". For the walls, logs as much as 18" in diameter were split lengthwise and the remaining round side flattened but not squared. Finished, the logs were generally around 6" thick.

Once the logs were hewn, the actual raising of the house might be accomplished, with the help of family and neighbors, in as little as a day.[119] With the low stone corner piers in place, the poplar sill logs were set directly on the piers, followed by the wall logs which were flush with the outside face of the larger sills in order to form a sort of ledger on the inside for the first-floor joists. The half-dovetail joints connecting the corners would have been cut as each log was raised. At the top of the eighth log on the front and rear walls, pockets were cut for joists for the loft floor, which would have been set in place as the walls went up. The logs for the top plates and end girts were set flush with the interior face of the logs below, which created a shallow exterior overhang on all four sides of the house. The girts at each end of the log pen were then cut, lapped, and pegged to the front and rear plates, tying the walls together.

Most of the rest of the house's construction, Power could have accomplished himself although he probably had some help from his brothers for at least some of the work, particularly framing the roof. Once the walls were completed, the fireplace and chimney could be constructed and the roof framed, decked, and shingled. With the building enclosed, flooring could then be laid, doors constructed and installed, and the house occupied. A ladder might have been used temporarily to provide access to the loft, but the stairs were probably installed at an early date. Likewise, the Powers may not have partitioned the log pen for a time, but with six children by 1852, the curtain wall was probably a very early addition if not an original feature of the house.

Many log houses, including the Powers' houses, were never chinked since the intent was always to

119. Donald A. Hutslar, *Log Construction in the Ohio Country, 1750-1850* (University of Ohio Press, 1992), p. 149.

FIGURE 36. Detail from the nineteenth-century image of the house. Visible at right is the cellar entrance and, at left, the featureless form of the undocumented addition that was apparently made at the east end of the kitchen in the late nineteenth century.

panel the interior and/or cover the exterior with siding. Instead, Jim Power (like his brother George) covered the gap between the logs, which are relatively narrow except in the upper parts of the walls, with sash-sawn boards about ¾" by 6" with broadly chamfered edges. For the exterior, physical evidence in the existing building indicates that Power used vertical board-and-batten siding, a popular exterior treatment for log houses since, unlike lap siding, board-and-batten required no additional framing or nailers to install.[120]

Kitchen

Since the original, nineteenth-century kitchen is no longer extant, very little can be said about it. It is not clear that it was contemporaneous with the house itself as kitchens frequently burned down and had to be replaced. A single photograph shows the remains of the kitchen chimney in the late 1920s. It was rock, much like the surviving chimney on the log pen. The photograph also shows what appears to be a sill or girder, which suggests that the structure was wood-framed and not log. Like the kitchen at the nearby Power Cabin, the original kitchen was a shed-roofed structure that ran the width of the log pen. Round holes remain in the top plate on the rear side of the log pen, indicating that pole rafters were used. The kitchen appears to have been approximately twelve or fourteen feet deep; a more precise estimate of size will require archaeological investigation.

Front Porch

Like the original kitchen, the original front porch has been lost, removed when the present porch and bathroom were added in 1996. It is documented by the single nineteenth-century photograph of the house and by a handful of photographs from the last quarter of the twentieth century. The structure ran

120. The pattern of nails and nail holes on the upper log at the west end of the log pen, which is visible from the attic of the 1925 addition, is consistent with board-and-batten siding.

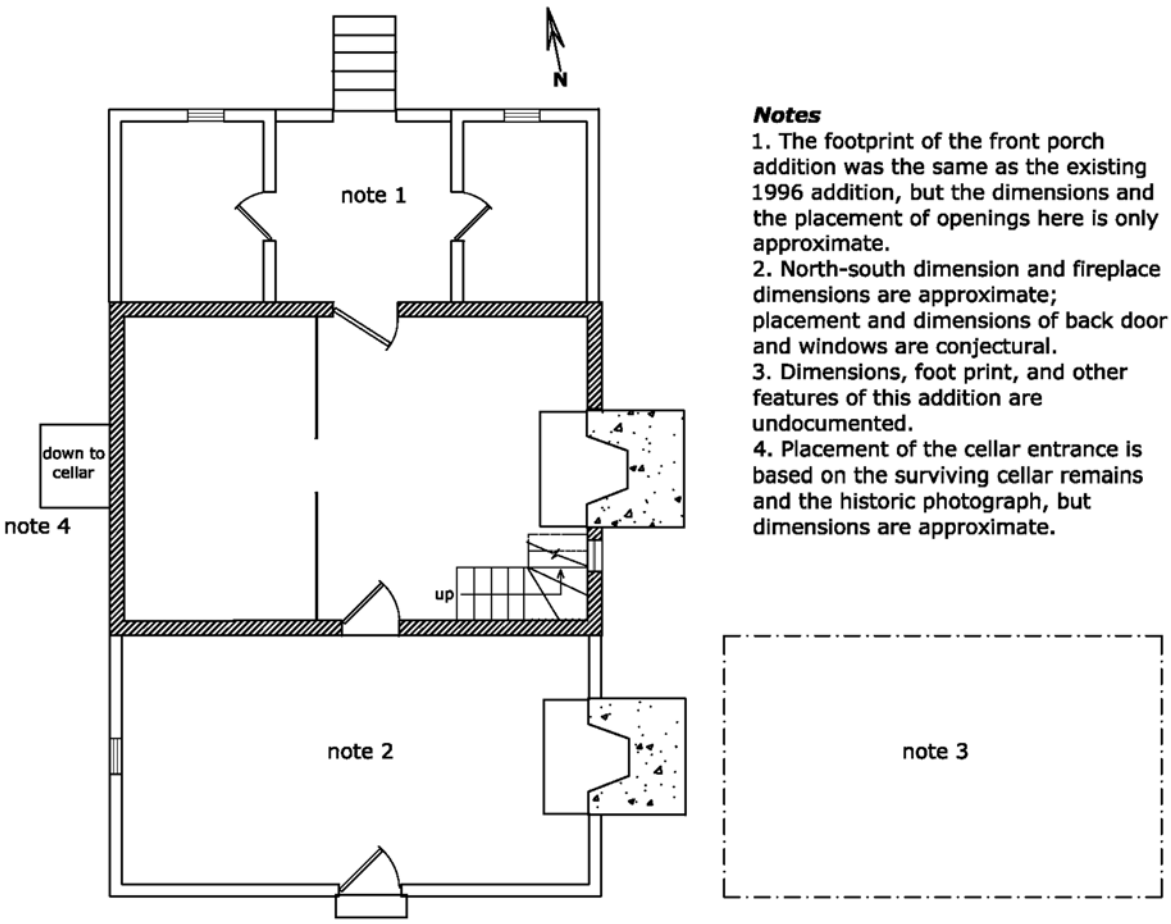


FIGURE 37. Reconstructed floor plan of Power-Hyde House as it existed at the end of the nineteenth century. (T. Jones, NPS, 2010)

the full width of the log house and featured two small rooms on either side of a small porch. Neither of the rooms was accessible from inside the house. There may not have been interior finishes in either room.[121] The outside of the porch was partially enclosed by low half walls that rose to about 30"

East Addition

Sometime before the Civil War, George and Winnie Power built a wood-framed addition that still exists at the east end of their log house. In the nineteenth-century image of Jim and Rosa Power's house (Figure 28), a featureless wing appears to exist at the eastern end of their house as well. There is no physical evidence to suggest that it was built at the east end of the log pen, and the photograph suggests that it was at the eastern end of the kitchen that was at the rear of the house. Morning Washburn recalled hearing that this was a "separate house" that may have been built when Jim and Rosa Power's daughter and her family moved in with them. If it was actually a separate building, it was still quite close to the main house and might have shared a porch or breezeway connection. There is no evidence for when this addition might have been built, but if Washburn's information is correct that the addition was built for one of the Powers' daughters and her family, it would have probably been built in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Archaeological investigation of that area may produce more information about this wing, which was apparently torn down by the late 1920s.

FIGURE 35. Rosalie Hyde on the back steps of the 1927 kitchen addition, with the original, antebellum kitchen chimney partially visible in background. (Shirley Gaddis Jordan Collection)

121. James "Roho" Gunter, who helped build the 1996 addition, recalled that there were no interior finishes.

The Early 1900s

It is not clear who occupied the house between the time of Jim Power's death in 1901 and the Hydes purchase of the farm in 1920, but it is unlikely that it remained unoccupied. It is clear that neither Reynolds Power nor his son James Pierce Power occupied the farm for any significant period of time, if at all, but the state's agricultural economy was booming in the first two decades of the century, so that they would probably not have lacked for tenants. Some improvements to the farm were made during this period, including construction of the barn, which J. C. Hyde remembered as being "relatively new" when they moved to Hyde Farm. There is no evidence for any alterations or improvements that might have been made to the Power-Hyde House during that period.

The Hyde House

The first few years after the Hydes moved to Hyde Farm in 1920 were most likely spent in making repairs to the buildings that were already in place and making any changes in the farm itself that might have been necessary for the transition to truck farming. Among those changes was creation of new agricultural fields in Land Lot 216, the lot west of the home lot. Bisected by Mulberry Creek, it was covered with what has been described as "virgin forest," although it is more likely that the land had already been logged and was covered with second-growth timber, most of it pine.

The 1925 Addition

Whether or not any lumber for the additions that the Hydes made to the old Power house came from the timber on Land Lot 216 is not clear, but Washburn and Gunter recalled hearing that the Hydes brought in a portable sawmill on several occasions and used the lumber to construct the chicken houses and probably other buildings as well. The irregularity of the dimensions of the framing lumber in the Hydes' additions suggests

that the lumber did not come from a commercial lumber yard, since by the 1920s, standard dimensions were widely used.

As noted in the previous section of this report, the Hydes' builder is thought to have been Georgia native James S. Henry (1878-1944), who with his wife Zenobia and their children were long-time residents of the Mt. Bethel community and who are both buried in the Mt. Bethel cemetery. He has not been located in the Federal census prior to 1920, but at that time, he, his wife, and their three children were living on a rented farm in east Cobb County, probably somewhere off Lower Roswell Road between Hyde Road and the river, but by 1930, they owned their farm. His occupation in both censuses is given as "farmer," but in the 1940 census, his occupation is listed as "rock layer." The many irregularities in the Hydes' additions suggest that whoever built them must not have been a professional carpenter.

There might not have been much site work necessary prior to commencing construction, although the old wood-framed cellar entrance had to be removed. The western end of the old house was also stripped of its board-and-batten siding. As with construction of the log house, stacked stone piers provided a foundation, but the structure itself was balloon framed with all connections made with nails rather than mortise-and-tenon joinery. The basic form of the structure followed that of the log pen, with the tops of the walls following the tops of the log walls and the line and pitch of the log pen's roof continued in the addition, which repeated the end gable of the log pen. Floor levels were the same in both parts of the house as well, but the ceiling of the addition was set a foot or so higher than that in the log pen, since there was no intention of using the attic as a loft.

By the 1920s, building codes were becoming more widespread, but none were yet in effect in Cobb County. As a result, by modern standards, the Hydes' addition was very poorly constructed. Floor joists and rafters are fairly evenly spaced on centers 23" to 24" apart, but by the 1920s, the modern standard of 16" centers was widely used. Ceiling joists and wall studs are very unevenly spaced, with the distance between centers varying from 24" to as much as 39". Rafters were joined without a ridge board, although that would have made construction easier, while the ledger for the ceiling joists was not let into the studs in the usual manner, which created an odd projection where the walls meet the ceilings on the north and south side of the new room.

The Hydes may also have been able to produce the rough-sawn boards for the exterior siding. Although most of that visible today is so badly eroded that its original condition cannot be determined, some of the original 1925 siding remains intact on the rear (south) side of the addition and is visible above the kitchen ceiling. Clearly visible circular-saw marks show that the boards were rough-sawn and not planed, as they almost certainly would have been if the Hydes had had any intention of painting the exterior. There is no evidence that paint was ever used either on the interior or the exterior of the house, except perhaps on the metal roofing.

FIGURE 38. View of siding that remains intact and un-eroded on the south side of the 1925 addition, visible above the kitchen ceiling.

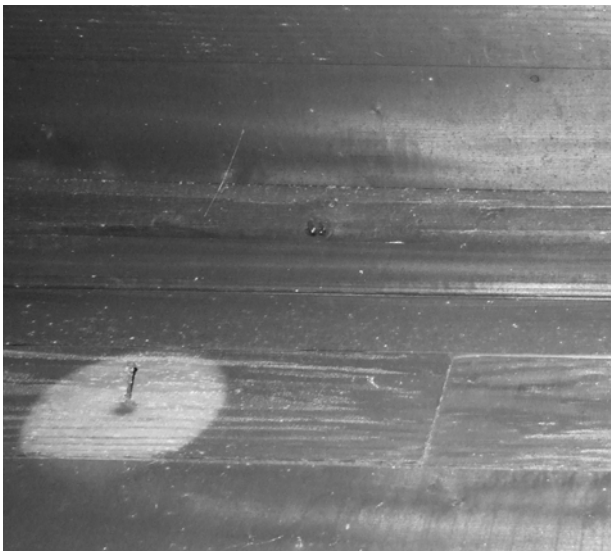


FIGURE 39. According to Washburn, for unknown reasons, the Hydes hung a saw blade high on the north wall of the sitting room, which preserved a small portion of the board walls in more-or-less their original, unfinished condition.

If the Hydes were able to mill framing lumber on site, that was almost certainly not possible for the tongue-and-groove flooring and paneling that finished the interior. For those materials, Hyde may have taken his raw lumber to a nearby sawmill that had the capability of producing tongue-and-groove boards. The original intent appears to have been to use 5”-wide tongue-and-groove boards for walls and ceiling, but, if so, the amount needed was miscalculated and 3”-wide, tongue-and-groove boards were used to finish part of the south wall. A mixture of 3” and 4” widths was used for flooring. None of the woodwork has ever been varnished, waxed, or painted.

The Hydes probably purchased (or bartered for) the several pounds of wire nails needed to construct the addition; the front door, hinges and rim locks; and the four window sash. The window and door frames were all made on site and the sash were hung without counterweights or other hardware. The door opening that now connects the sitting room with the kitchen must have been a part of the original construction of the addition, but it is not clear if the existing six-panel door in that opening was installed at that time. It is not the sort of door typically used for an exterior opening, but it could have been used that way until the kitchen was constructed.

Jim Henry is thought to have also constructed the stone chimney at the western end of the addition in 1925. It is a stacked-stone chimney, similar to the one Jim Power built in the 1840s, including the use of a mud and lime mortar, but it utilized smaller stones and was not as well crafted as the earlier chimney. The Hydes later topped the stone hearth with concrete, one of the few instances where use of that material has been documented at Hyde Farm.

FIGURE 40. View of wood-shingle roofing that survives on what was the rear (south) slope of the roof of the 1925 addition.

Another material that the Hydes probably purchased or bartered were the sawn cedar shingles that were used to roof the 1925 addition. The Powers’ log pen was originally roofed with wood, most likely using hand-split oak or cedar shakes. That roofing would have almost certainly been replaced at least once, probably using sawn cedar shingles, before the Hydes bought the farm in 1920. Whether they re-roofed the log pen at the same time that they roofed the new addition is not known.

The 1927 Addition

The expense of materials was probably at least a contributing factor to the Hydes’ decision not to build both additions at once, and when they did finally build a new kitchen, they clearly did so as inexpensively as they possibly could. If they were able to saw their lumber on site, as was probably the case, expenses would have been limited to the cost of labor, nails, a few brick and some mortar for the kitchen stove chimney perhaps, and the five window sash used in the room, although the sash used in the back door may not have been bought but rather salvaged from elsewhere.

The 1927 addition was framed much like the earlier addition, but in a somewhat more regular manner. It, too, has a balloon frame set on stacked-stone piers, but even in the framing there is what may be another example of the Hydes’ efforts to cut costs. The sill on the west side of the addition is not continuous but rather comprises two sections lapped about four feet from the southwest corner and set on a stacked-stone pier. It is not clear, however, if this was part of the original construction or evidence of a later repair.

The 1927 addition was finished in a somewhat different manner from the 1925 addition. On the exterior, instead of the rough-sawn, 1” by 6” boards used in 1925, the Hydes used rough-sawn 1” by 8” boards of an even poorer grade than that used in 1925. On the interior, tongue-and-groove boards were used only for flooring; for the walls, plain, 1” by 8”, rough-sawn boards were used, installed over tar paper nailed to the inside face of the studs on the exterior walls. There was no ceiling at all, although a few boards were placed on top of the ceiling joists, apparently for storage purposes. None of the surfaces were varnished or painted.

The largest expense in the 1927 building campaign was the 5-V metal roofing. When the Hydes built the sitting room in 1925, they used sawn cedar shingles, which were no doubt purchased from a commercial supplier. Some of these shingles survive

FIGURE 41. View of Power-Hyde House in the 1970s. (Shirley Gaddis Jordan Collection)

on the south shed of the roof where it was covered by the 1927 addition. The relatively few nails that are apparent in the decking of the 1927 addition suggest that wood shingles were not used. Rather the Hydes appear to have re-roofed the entire house with 5-V metal roofing in 1927 and most of that roofing remains intact today. It is thought that the Hydes painted the metal roofing red at least once, probably before World War II, but as Figure 41 indicates, most of that paint had worn away by the 1970s. Red paint remained in evidence on the back steps (see Figure 42.

The Hydes did not purchase a back door as they had the front door. Instead the back door, which is still in place, was built much like the front door of the log pen with wide vertical boards held together by horizontal battens. Unlike the log pen door, however, the 1927 door was fitted with a fixed, machine-made, four-light, window sash. As at the front door, a straight flight of simple wooden steps descended from the door to the ground. It is not clear if the shed roofs sheltering the doors were installed when the additions were built but they were in place by the mid-twentieth century.[122]

To complete the kitchen, the Hydes constructed a small, joist-mounted brick chimney for the stove. With it, too, there is evidence of a shortage of materials since the brick in the upper part of the chimney were laid vertically in an apparent attempt to complete the chimney with fewer brick.

Later Twentieth Century Alterations

Perhaps not surprisingly, the Hydes made few alterations to either of the additions after they were built. A few improvements appear to have been made after World War II. They used the front room fireplace for heating through the 1940s, but in the early 1950s, they installed a kerosene, heating oil, or wood-burning stove. The fireplace was closed with sheet metal with a hole for a 6" metal flue for the stove.

In the 1930s, the Hyde sisters began covering the walls of the large room in the log pen with newspaper, probably installed using a wheat-paste glue. Mostly in tatters now, the paper was intended brighten up the room and to make it less drafty, since the log pen was never completely sealed.[123]

122. The existing shed roofs are larger than those evident in historic photographs from the mid-twentieth century.

FIGURE 42. View of back door and steps in the 1970s. (Shirley Gaddis Jordan Collection)

Around 1950, the Hydes closed off the fireplace in the sitting room and began using a wood-burning stove for heating. Around the same time, they topped the old stone hearth with concrete.

In 1951, electricity was run out Hyde Road and, for the first time, there were electric lights in the house.

Some repairs to the floor framing were apparently required after Lela Hyde's death in 1961. So many people came for the wake held at the house that a joist cracked or broke, threatening to collapse the entire floor. Repairs included installation of "shake sills" to support the midpoint of the undersized joists under both the sitting room and the kitchen floors[124].

Sometime before the 1970s, Lester Stroup, who married Rosa Lee, salvaged and then helped install both the fiberboard panels on the kitchen walls and a suspended acoustical tile ceiling in the same room. The wall panels were reportedly salvaged from during a renovation project at the State Capitol.[125]

Perhaps around the same time, Ed Scoggins, a contractor who rented the George Power House, gave the Hydes the cabinet unit on the east wall of the kitchen. It originally contained a single-basin sink. The present counter top and double sinks were installed in 1996.[126]

Around 1978, Paul Gaddis helped the Hydes replace the stacked-stone pier at the southwest corner of the kitchen with the block of dressed marble that is present at that location today. This may have been associated with repairs to that corner of the house, but the nature and source of any possible damage that necessitated repairs is not known.

In the 1980s, Gunter installed a second set of tiles in the kitchen's suspended ceiling, reported to be fire resistant, but left the original tiles in place above the newer ones.

Around 1980, Morning Washburn, Randy Lane, and Larry Parham helped J. C. and Buck install a new stovepipe in the sitting room, running it up through the ceiling in front of the fireplace.[127] Because the lintel above the fire box was lower than the stovepipe connection to their wood stove, there had been the danger of creosote buildup that could have led to a chimney fire. The new stovepipe corrected this problem.

During that same period, J. C. became increasingly concerned over the stability of the log pen and got Gunter to install a cable and come-along at the east end of the log pen to tie the top plates together. It may have been at that time, too, that the 4" by 4" post was installed in the northeast corner of the log pen, also apparently to help stabilize the log walls, which were badly deteriorated across the east end of the house.

The most significant modern alterations to the house occurred in 1996. In the early 1990s, there was a severe pine beetle infestation throughout the region which resulted in the death of several large pine trees on Hyde Farm. Plans were made to cut the lumber necessary to rebuild the front porch and

123. Washburn interview.
124. Washburn and Gunter both related this story.
125. Washburn interview.
126. Ibid.
127. Interview with Shirley Gaddis Jordan, February 11, 2009.

to make repairs at the George Power House. In 1995, J. C. hired Terry Daniels, a sawyer with a portable "Woodmizer" saw mill to saw up some of the dead trees into lumber. The original plan was to replace the badly deteriorated front porch, and in the spring of 1996, the original porch and its flanking rooms were removed and rebuilding began. Work was interrupted by J. C.'s heart attack in late April, and the decision was made to install a bathroom as part of the rebuilt front porch. The original front porch and its flanking rooms were removed and the present bathroom, dressing room, and porch constructed on the same footprint.

In 2002, Rick Young, an electrician who had rewired the George Power House, replaced the original fuse box with the present breaker panel, installed a ceiling fan in the sitting room, and ran some additional branch circuits.

In 2003, the single flight of steps from the back door were replaced with a landing that had steps from the east side and a long ramp from the west side.

Physical Description

The Power-Hyde House at Hyde Farm is comprised of a single-pen log building that probably dates to the 1840s with two wood-framed additions, dating to 1925 and 1927 respectively and forming an el at the western end of the log pen. The original front porch flanked by two small rooms was removed and replaced by a bathroom, dressing room, and porch in 1996. The entire house occupies a footprint of just under 1,200 square feet.

This section of the Historic Structure Report is a systematic accounting of all features, materials, and spaces according to age, significance, and condition, including causes of deterioration and structural adequacy. As the building is cleared of artifacts additional building investigation may alter some of the details in this section.

Site

Oriented in a northerly direction, just under 1000 feet above sea level and 170 feet above the flood plain of the Chattahoochee River, the house sits at the crest of a small ridge that runs in a generally southwesterly direction between the river and Mulberry Creek and is traversed by Hyde Road. The topography of the site of the house and the dozen outbuildings at the core of the farm is gently rolling but rises slightly toward the south and southwest and falling toward the north and east before rising again to the highest point on the farm located a few hundred feet north of the house. Magnolias shade the eastern end of the house, and a large osage orange shades the front.

Unless otherwise noted, all photographs in this section were taken by NPS, 2008-2010.

Site drainage around the house is generally adequate, and the crawl space under the house appears to remain mostly dry. However, uncontrolled rain-water runoff from the roof has caused significant erosion on the west side of the house and eroded shallow swales on the north and south sides. Details of the surrounding landscape can be found in the cultural landscape report that was developed simultaneously with the present report.

Foundation

The house is set on piers that rest directly on the ground without footings. Most are of stacked, dry-laid, field stones. Stacked-stone piers are located at the corners of the log pen and midway its

FIGURE 43. View southeast of house.

FIGURE 44. View northwest of house.

FIGURE 45. View of foundation piers and underpinning at junction of the rear of the log pen and the northeast corner of the 1927 addition.

FIGURE 46. View east-southeast of stone underpinning under front sill of log pen.

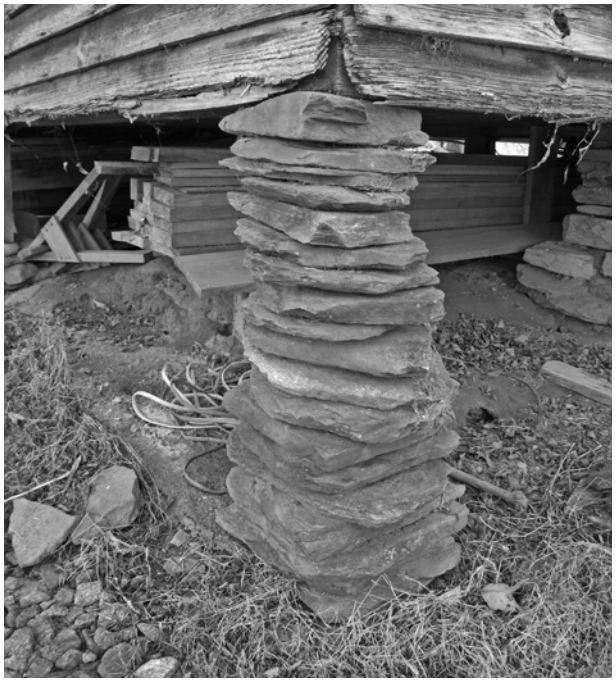


FIGURE 47. View of pier at northwest corner of 1925 addition.

north, west, and south sides, and on either side of the chimney at the pen's east end. These piers elevate the log pen around 12"-13" above grade at the south (rear) side, 21" at the northeast corner, and 30" at the northwest corner.

The 1925 balloon-framed addition at the western end of the log pen is also set on stacked-stone piers placed at the addition's northwest and southwest corners. Midway of the span of the sills on the north and south sides are piers comprised of 6" by 6" posts set on field stones. A similar pier is set near the northeast corner of the addition where it joins the log pen. At the addition's northwest corner, the pier rises 40" above grade and at the southwest corner around 30" above grade.

The 1927 addition is also built on stacked-stone piers placed at the corner of the addition. Piers are around 21" high on the south end of the addition. A low, stacked-stone pier around 12' high is also just north of the midpoint on the east side and midway of the south side. On the west side, the sill is spliced with a lap joint about four feet from the southwest corner and a stacked-stone pier was built to support the connection. At some point prior to the 1970s, the original stacked pier at the southwest corner of the 1927 addition was replaced with a slab of white, dressed marble, which measures around 6-½" by 12" by 21" high.

FIGURE 48. View of piers at junction of northwest corner of log pen and the 1925 addition. Left to right, 1998 CMU pier; center, 1840s stacked-stone pier; right 1925 stone pier with wood post.

Hollow-core concrete block set on large flat field stones resting on the ground form the piers for the 1998 addition at the front of the log pen. Four piers support the front sill of the addition and one each where the side sills connect to the log pen.

Finally, in addition to the stone piers, there are a variety of wooden posts, some placed on stones and some directly on the earth, that have been added at several points under the sills and floor framing, especially under the wood-framed additions. "Shake sills" run perpendicular to the floor joists in each of the 1920s additions, but the one under the 1925 addition does not extend the full width of the addition, and the one under the 1927 addition is installed with a 2" by 4" horizontal member that is laid flat on the supports, thereby compromising its intended purpose.

Underpinning

The perimeter of the log pen was originally underpinned with stacked stone, but most stone is missing from the south (rear) side of the house and from the west end, under the 1925 addition. The foundation wall remains mostly intact across the front of the log pen.

The outline of the partially filled cellar is visible under the log pen, as is its entrance, which was originally sheltered by what appears to have been a simple, shed-roofed, wood-framed structure. (See Figure 35 in the previous section of this report.) The cellar appears to have occupied an area that

FIGURE 49. View of stone pier at splice in west sill of 1927 addition, with the marble pier at the southwest corner of the addition visible beyond.

FIGURE 50. View west-southwest under 1927 addition showing pier at center of south sill, left of center, and a second stone pier to its left supporting the end of the "shake sill" running perpendicular to the joists.

FIGURE 51. View south under 1925 addition showing stone pier near center of west sill of log pen. This pier was probably installed when the cellar entrance was removed for construction of the addition.

FIGURE 52. View southeast under 1925 addition and log pen showing location of original cellar, which was filled by the Hydes when the 1925 addition was constructed.

measured about 14’ east to west and 12’ north to south. The original depth of the cellar is not known.

Chimneys

A single stone fireplace and exterior chimney are a feature at the east end of the original log pen, and the 1925 addition also has a stone fireplace and exterior chimney at its west end. Both were laid with a traditional mortar comprised of lime and red clay. A brick flue for the stove was constructed as part of the 1927 addition.

East Chimney

The east chimney is a well-crafted structure built using stone that was gathered from the property. Many of the stones have been roughly squared on one or more edges, a treatment that is evident in rough faces of the squared stone contrasting with the generally smoother face of the natural stone.

The chimney base is formed by a course of heavy stone set without footings and occupying a footprint about 75” north to south and around 84” east to west, including the hearth inside the house. The next two course are corbeled in to the chimney shaft which projects about 38” from the outside wall of the house. The shaft rises about 12’-6” to unequally sized shoulders that rise another foot or so to the chimney stack. The stack is around 34” by 40”, rises around 8’ and terminates about 30” above the ridge of the roof. The firebox is around 39” high, 52” wide, and 24” deep.

The entire chimney leans slightly to the east, which is typical of old chimneys where often-wet ground outside the house has allowed more settlement of

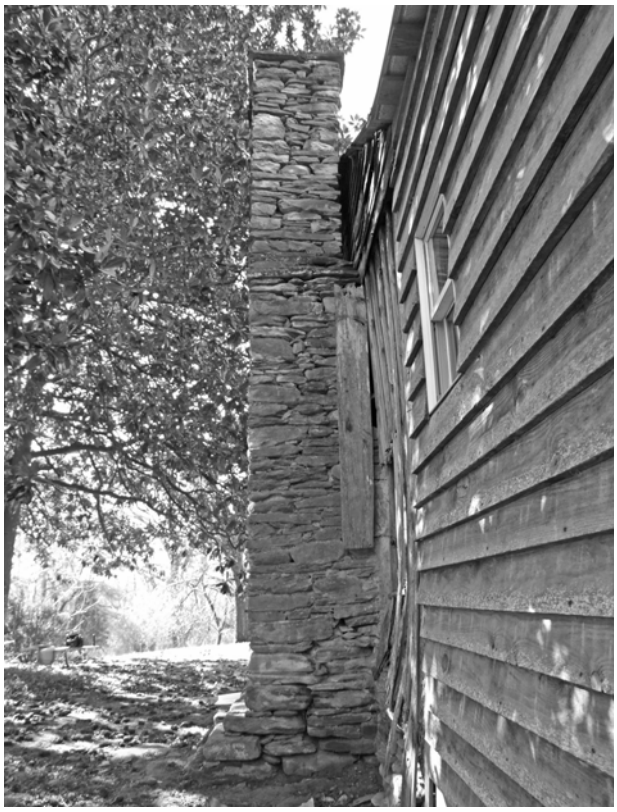


FIGURE 53. View south of east chimney.

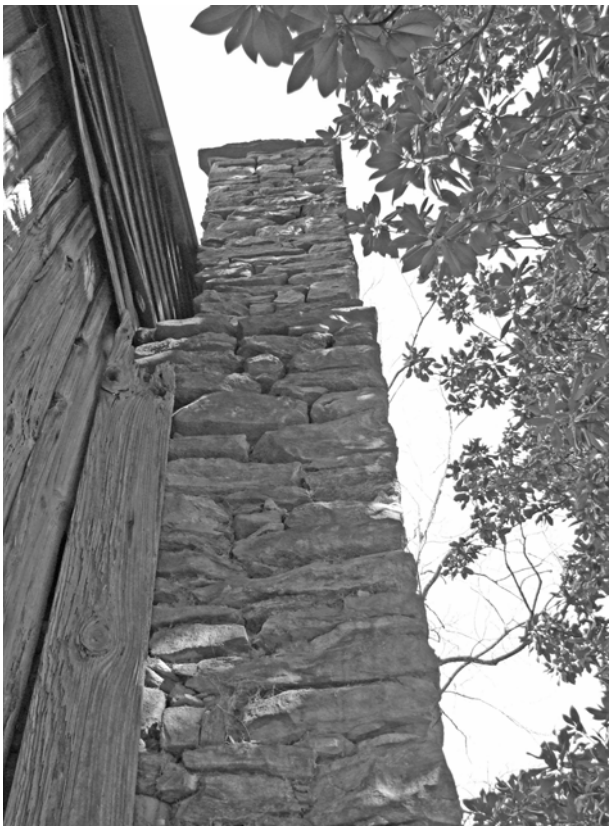


FIGURE 54. View of north of east chimney.

FIGURE 55. View of east chimney.

the heavy stone chimney on that side. The stack in turn leans slightly to the west but does not appear unstable. Both appear to be problems of long standing.

The chimney is in mostly sound condition, but has lost the majority of its mud mortar. Two significant stones are missing, one from the fifth course of the east face and one from about 24" above grade on the south side. The missing stones can probably be found among the several stones lying at this end of the house. In addition, the loss of mortar has contributed to deterioration of some of the softer, shale-like rock, which is crumbling away in several spots.

West Chimney

Built in 1925, the western chimney is also field stone but is not as well-crafted as the older chimney at the east end of the house. Stones are generally smaller and more irregularly laid. The chimney base is formed by three courses of heavy stone set without footings and occupying a footprint approximately 70" north to south. Including the base for the interior hearth, the irregularly shaped chimney base measures from 69" to 72" east and west. Three or four irregularly laid courses are corbeled from the base a few inches before the structure narrows to the chimney breast, which is around 48" to 49" wide and 33" to 34" deep. At around 10'-9" above the

FIGURE 56. View northeast of west chimney.

FIGURE 57. View of north side of base of west chimney.

FIGURE 58. View of west chimney.

FIGURE 59. View of stove flue.

FIGURE 60. View of stove flue in attic of 1927 addition.

FIGURE 61. View of typical half-dovetail joinery in log walls.

ground, narrow shoulders transition to the main chimney stack which is approximately 31" by 31" and rises about 24" above the roof ridge. A modern metal stove flue has been inserted into the top of the chimney flue.

Stove Flues

An unusually constructed brick flue for the Hydes' wood-burning kitchen stove rises near the southeast corner of the kitchen. Typical of such structures, the brick flue is set on a cast-iron frame that rests on two short lengths of 2" by 4" lumber laid perpendicularly across two ceiling joists. The chimney is a little over 12" square in plan. Constructed of a hard-fired red brick using a modern Portland mortar, the lower courses, including the first six that rise above the roof line, are laid flat in the conventional manner. The next six courses are laid on edge, which reduces the flue's size by approximately an inch. This change in the way the brick were laid may have been made because of a shortage of brick.

At the top of the flue, on both its north and south sides, two courses were laid flat and covered by a single course of brick laid perpendicular to form a cap over the flue. Two brick placed on edge top the structure. The flue is in good condition with no missing mortar or other signs of instability.

In addition to the flue for the kitchen stove, a modern, metal flue for a wood-burning stove for heating the sitting room was added around 1980. It

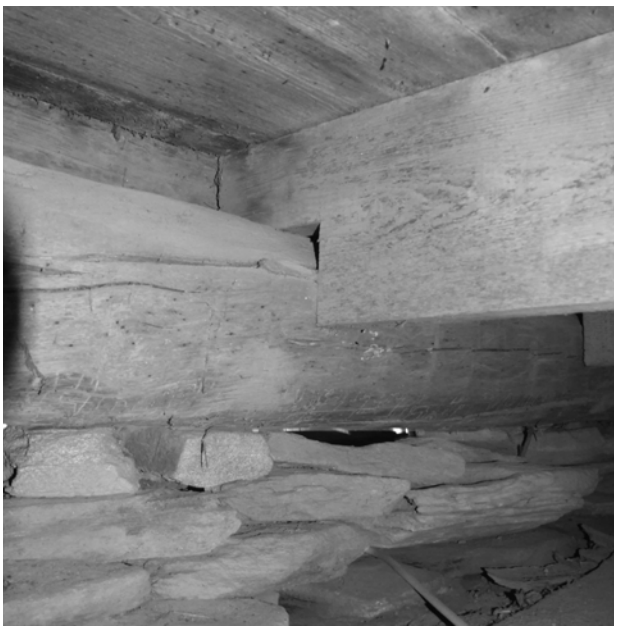


FIGURE 62. View of front sill of log pen near northwest corner with typical floor joist connection.

rises straight from the ceiling through the roof directly above where the now-missing stove was located.

Structure

The four components of the house (the log pen, the 1925 addition, the 1927 addition, and the 1996 addition) are all constructed of wood, but each has its own structural characteristics.

Log Pen

The log pen, the original portion of the house constructed in the 1840s, is a traditional log building constructed with hewn log walls and sawn rafters and joists. For the walls, logs were split in half and then flattened on the outside, which produced wall logs that are generally trapezoidal in section. Some of the upper and lower sides have also been flattened to reduce the gap between most logs, but there appears to have been little effort to close the gap between the upper two or three logs in each wall. The two dozen or so whole logs that were split and used to build the walls appear to be a mix of pine, poplar, and perhaps chestnut and appear to have been around 12" to 14" in diameter. Wall-log connections were made with half-dovetail joinery.

Poplar logs roughly squared to around 10" in diameter form sills which run the length of the house in the front and rear and rest directly on the rock piers. Whole logs were split and then flattened on the outside to around 6" thick. These are set at the outside edge of the poplar sills, which forms a sort of plate for the floor joists. Eleven logs, including the sill logs, form each wall. The logs that form top plates for the front and rear walls have been squared to around 9" and are set even with the

FIGURE 64. View of the projecting log that forms the top plate for the rear (south) wall of the log pen. The series of holes visible in the log face were part of the connection of the pole rafters that formed the roof of the now-missing nineteenth century kitchen.

FIGURE 63. View of lap joint connecting top plates at southwest corner of log pen.

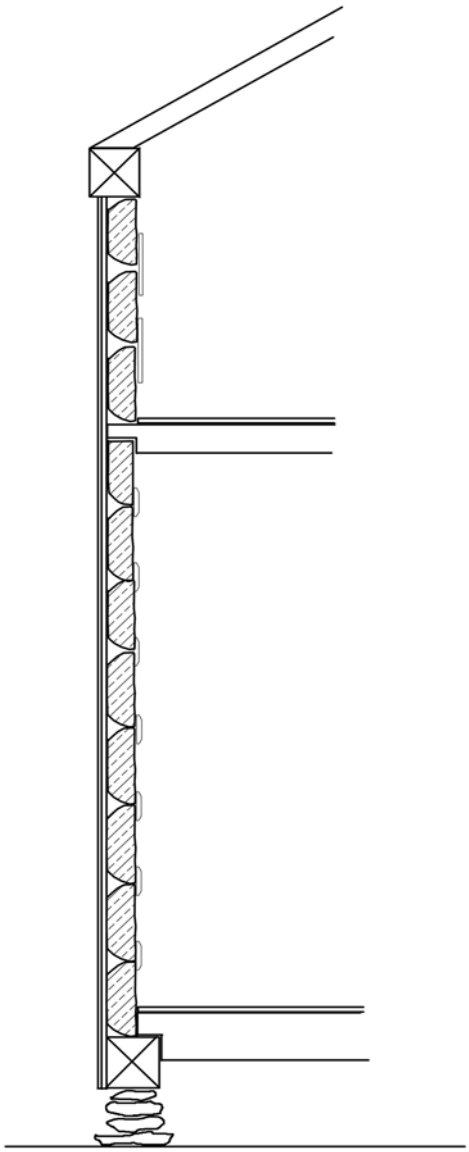


FIGURE 65. Section through log walls to illustrate how the components were put together. (NPS, 2010)

inside face of the logs below so that the plate projects a few inches beyond the exterior face of the walls. End girts are slightly smaller at around 8" in diameter and also project slightly beyond the exterior face of the end walls. The girts are half-lapped over the front and rear plates and joined by wooden pegs or treenails about 1-¼" in diameter. At the northeast corner of the log pen, the front plate has pulled away from the end girt as much as 1½", and a cable has been installed to tie the front and back plates together.

FIGURE 66. View of top of front (north) wall of log pen, showing projecting log that forms the top plate. The 2" by 4" ledger nailed to the front of the plate was probably part of the construction of the original front porch.

FIGURE 67. View southwest of typical floor joists for loft floor of log pen.

FIGURE 68. View of typical ridge rafter connection in log pen.

Floor Framing. The floor of the log pen is framed with sash-sawn lumber. Most of the first-floor joists in the log pen are inaccessible, but they appear to all be around 2" by 10" and set on 24" to 28" centers. They are not let into mortises in the sills but simply notched to lap over the sill and butt against the first log of the outside walls. It is not clear if the joists are nailed or pegged to the sills.

Between the eighth and ninth log at front and rear, joists for the attic floor are let into pockets in the top of the eighth log. These joists are also sash sawn and set on 26" to 28" centers. Joists are mostly around 5" deep, but thickness is variable, ranging from 2" in the easternmost joist to around 3" in the joists at the west end of the log pen. Counting from the east, the fifth, eighth, and ninth of the ten joists that form the attic floor are doubled.

Roof Framing. Rafters for the log pen are around 2" by 4", set on 27"-28" centers and toe-nailed against a ridge board that is 1" by 4". There are no collar ties. Rafters also appear to be toe-nailed to the wall plate. Modern 2" by 4" braces have been nailed to the six rafters at the western end of the south side of the log pen and then nailed to cleats attached to the attic floor, apparently in an attempt to prevent outward movement of the rafter ends.

End gables are framed with six, 2" by 4", sash-sawn studs. These are joined to the wall plate log by

FIGURE 69. View of typical stud-rafter connection at east gable of log pen.

mortise-and-tenon joinery but are simply toe-nailed to the end rafters. Rafters are decked with random-width, ¾" lumber. Some boards are slab wood as much as 19" wide, but most are simply rough-sawn in 6" to 10" widths.

A 4" by 4" post has been spiked into the logs at the northeast corner of the log pen. It was probably installed over concerns about the stability of the logs at that location. As noted above, a cable has also been installed between the front and rear plates which appears to have stabilized the plate.

Sill logs are in poor condition, with two or three feet of the front sill near its center almost completely destroyed. The first three or four logs on either side of the chimney at the east end are also severely damaged. Fresh frass in several locations indicates active powder-post beetle infestation.

1925 Addition

Both of the 1920s additions are balloon framed with circular-sawn lumber joined almost entirely by wire nails. Sills in the 1925 addition are around 9¼" by 7½", half lapped and probably nailed at each corner. Floor joists are around 1⅝" by 7¼", set on 24" centers, and run north to south. The joists are notched to rest on ledgers that are around 1¾" by 3½" and which are then toe-nailed to the sills.

Walls are framed with 4" by 4" posts at the corners and on each side of door and window openings. Diagonal 2" by 4" braces run from the top of the corner posts to the sills, and a single 2" by 4" forms a top plate for the walls. A 2" by 4" ledger is nailed to the face of the studs about 30" from the top of the walls. Ceiling joists, 1½" to 2" by 6", run north to south and, resting on the ledgers, are nailed to the studs. Ceiling joists and studs are set on centers that range from 24" to 39".

Rafters are generally 2" by 4" set on centers 24" to 25" apart. They are toe-nailed to the top plate of the

FIGURE 70. View of typical rafter connection to top plate of log pen.

FIGURE 71. View of modern wooden braces installed at west end of rear (south) side of log pen.

FIGURE 72. View southeast of typical floor joist, ledger, and sill connection in 1925 addition.

FIGURE 73. View southeast in attic of 1925 addition.

walls, and pairs of rafters are also toe-nailed at the ridge without a ridge board. The roof is decked with rough-sawn boards ranging from ¾" to 1¼" by 6" to 7".

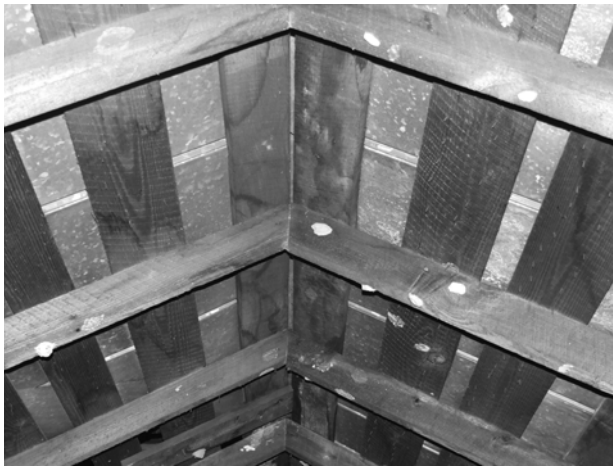


FIGURE 74. View of typical rafter connections and decking in 1925 addition.

FIGURE 75. View northwest under 1927 addition, showing supports added at midpoint of floor joists.

1927 Addition

Like the 1925 addition, the 1927 addition is balloon-framed using circular-sawn lumber. Sills are circular sawn and measure around 5¼" by 7¼", set on 24" centers. The sill on the west side was apparently not long enough or else the original sill was damaged and required repair. As a result, the sill consists of two sections joined about four feet from the southwest corner of the addition with a lap joint supported by a stacked-stone pier.

Floor joists range from 1½" to 2" by around 6", set on 23" to 24" centers. Like those in the 1925 addition, the joists are notched over a 2" by 4" ledger nailed to the sills.

Doubled 2" by 4" members are used for corner posts and to frame window and door openings. Wall studs are generally 2" by 4", nailed to the sills and finished with a 2" by 4" top plate. Diagonal 2" by 4" bracing is also present at the corners.

Like the 1925 addition, a 2" by 4" ledger is nailed to the studs about 30" below the top of the walls. Ceiling joists, which are 1½" to 2" by 6", rest on these ledgers and are nailed to studs. Rafters are also 2" by 4", set on centers 23" to 24" apart, nailed to the sills, and joined at the top without a ridge board.

1996 Addition

The addition to the front of the house is platform framed with modern, dimensional lumber. Studs and rafters are 1½" by 3½" set on 16" centers. Floor joists are 1½" by 9½" on 16" centers, resting on a 4" by 6" beam set just outside the log sill at the front of the house and supported by modern concrete-block piers. Ceiling joists are 1½" by 5¾", also on

FIGURE 76. View southeast in attic of 1927 addition showing typical framing.

FIGURE 77. View southwest under 1996 addition.

16” centers, and rest on what may be the same ledger that supported the joists of the original front porch rooms. Rafters are 2” by 4” on 24” centers.

The original plan for this addition called for enclosing its western end, but after the front wall at that end of the addition was framed, J.C. Hyde decided to leave that end of the addition open as a porch. The lower part of the front wall was sided, but the studs were cut out from the upper part of the wall and the west end of the addition was never framed.

Exterior

The exterior of the house is finished almost entirely with wood, most if not all of it from locally harvested trees. Stone from the chimneys and piers was also gathered from the site. Window sash, doors, machine-cut nails, and a few brick are among the very few materials that were acquired commercially.

Windows and Doors

The house has eight windows and four exterior doors, all of them dating to the twentieth century, although the original front door of the log pen remains intact as an interior door.

W-1. A window opening on the south side of the east chimney was probably an early addition to, if not an original feature of, the Powers’ original log pen. The sash, which is a modern replacement of the historic sash, is 1’-8” by 2’-6”, fixed, with six lights, and is installed perpendicular to the orientation for which it was originally designed. The sash is apparently the top sash of a mid-twentieth-century, double-hung window. The sash is slightly larger than the historic window frame in the opening, which is around 1’-10” by 2’-4”, and installation of the sash forced the header of the frame out of position.

FIGURE 78. View of rafter connection for 1996 addition at front of log pen.southeast in attic of 1927 addition showing typical framing.

W-2. This window, located on the north side of the east chimney, is larger than the one on the south side of the chimney, but alterations to the opening make but alterations to the opening make it impossible to be certain of its original details. The present sash is a four-light, fixed sash, 2’-3” by 2’-10”. An earlier

FIGURE 79. View of window W-1 at east end of house.

FIGURE 80. View of window W-2 at east end of house.

window frame appears to be more-or-less intact and measures about 2'-4" by 3'-3".

W-3. Located on the east end of the 1996 addition, this is a modern, double-glazed, double-hung, one-over-one window installed as part of the bathroom's construction in 1996. The opening measures 1'-10" by 2'-10". There is no exterior casing or sill or interior casing, stool, or apron.

W-4. Located on the front of the 1998 addition, this is a modern, double-glazed, double-hung window with one-over-one sash and snap-in, imitation muntins. The opening measures 2'-4" by 3'-10". There is no exterior casing or sill or interior casing, stool, or apron.

FIGURE 81. View of window W-3 at east end of 1996 addition.

FIGURE 82. View of window W-4 on front (north) side of 1996 addition.

W-5. Located on the north side of the west chimney, this window was installed as part of the original construction of the 1925 addition. It is a double-hung window with six-over-six sash and measures 2-4" by 3'-9". Stiles and top rail are 1½" wide; bottom rail is 2¼" wide. All elements use 1⅛"-thick stock. Exterior sash stop is ¾" by 1¾"; interior stop is ¾" by ¾". There are no counterweights. The opening is finished with plain wooden casing, ¾" thick by 4" wide on the north side of the opening and ¾" by 3" on the south side. The header is around 5" wide and appears to have originally been topped by a simple drip cap, most of which is now missing. The sill is cut from 1½"-thick stock. Interior casing, header, and stool are ¾" by 4". The apron is ¾" by 3½". A half of an aluminum-framed screen is nailed to the casing to cover the lower half of the opening. One side of the screen is missing its frame. The other half of the screen may be the screen nailed to window W-6.

W-6. Located on the south side of the west chimney, this window was installed as part of the original construction of the 1925 addition. The sash and sash stop are identical to those in window W-5.

FIGURE 83. View of window W-5 on north side of west chimney.

There are no counterweights. The opening is finished with plain wooden casing, ¾" thick by 3¼" wide on the north side of the opening and ¾" by 2½" on the south side. The header is around 3½" wide and appears to have originally been topped by a simple ¾" thick drip cap, although most of it is now missing. The sill is cut from 1½"-thick stock. Interior casing, header, and stool are ¾" by 4". The apron is ¾" by 3½". A half of an aluminum-framed screen is nailed to the casing to cover the lower half of the opening. One side of the screen is missing its frame. The other half of the screen may be the screen nailed to window W-6.

W-7. Located on the west side of the kitchen, this window is part of the 1927 addition. Sash are six-over-six, 2-4" by 3'-9", identical to those in the 1925 openings W-5 and W-6. Exterior window stop is cut from a board ½" thick by about 2" wide in such a way that the upper sash is fixed in place. The lower half of the stop on the south side of the opening is missing, and a small cleat has been nailed to the frame to fix the upper sash in place. Casing and header are ¾" by 2¼". The exterior sill was cut from 1½" thick, but it is badly deteriorated.

W-8. Located on the east side of the kitchen, this window is part of the 1927 addition. Sash are identical to those in openings W-5, W-6, and W-7, but the fixed upper sash here was installed upside down, probably when the room was built. Exterior window stop is cut from a board ½" thick by about 2" wide in such a way that the upper sash is fixed in place. The lower half of the stop on the south side of the opening is missing, and a small cleat has been nailed to the frame to fix the upper sash in place. Casing and header are ¾" by 2¼". The exterior sill was cut from 1½" thick, but it is now mostly rotted away.

D-1. Located on the south (rear) side of the log pen, the opening is an original opening that connected the log pen to the original kitchen. The door itself probably dates to the 1920s and is constructed with 5"-wide tongue-and-groove boards that appear to be identical to the 5" paneling inside the 1925 addition. Door steps consist of sections of what appear to have been a railroad cross tie.

FIGURE 84. View of window W-6 at south side of west chimney.

FIGURE 85. View of window W-7 on west side of kitchen.

FIGURE 86. View of W-8 on east side of kitchen.

FIGURE 87. Door D-1 at rear of log pen.

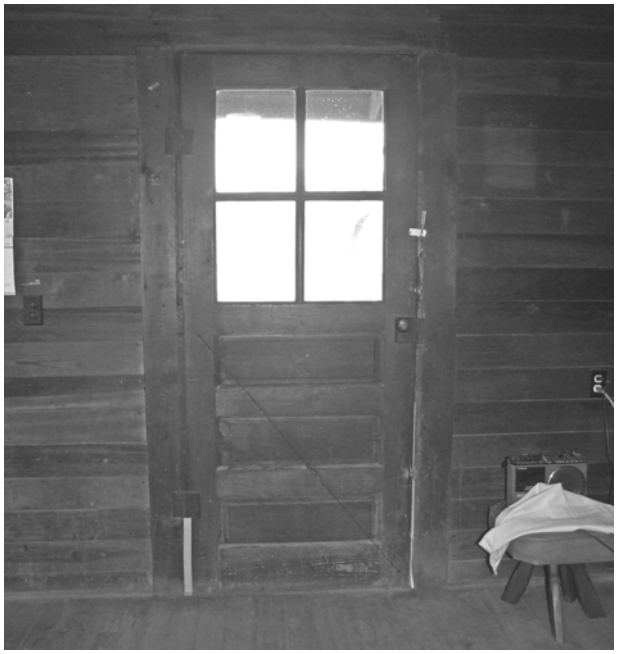


FIGURE 88. Interior view of Door D-3 at front of 1925 addition.

D-2. Located on the west side of the 1996 addition, this is a modern door that was installed with the addition. Hung with 4" by 4" butt hinges, the door is solid-core, flush door, veneered with cherry, 3'-0" by 6'-9" by 1¾".

D-3. Located on the front of the 1925 addition, this door was installed with that addition and is the house's main front door. Hung with 4" by 4" butt

D-3. Located on the front of the 1925 addition, this door was installed with that addition and is the house's main front door. Hung with 4" by 4" butt hinges, it is a commercially manufactured door with four lights over three horizontal panels and measures 2'-10½" by 6'-7" by 1⅜".

D-4. Located on the rear of the 1927 addition, this door was installed with that addition and is the house's main back door. It was built for the opening, probably by whoever built the addition, and measures 2'-10½" by 6'-4". It consists of three vertical boards, ⅞" by 11½", nailed to three horizontal boards. The top horizontal is ⅞" by 7"; the other two are 10" wide. A six-light wooden sash

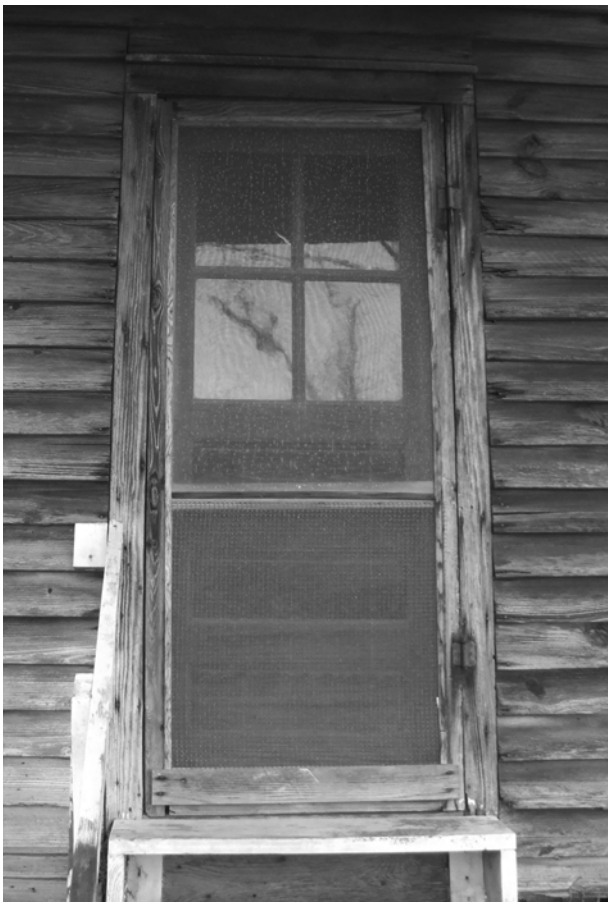


FIGURE 89. Exterior view of Door D-3 at front of 1925 addition.

is installed in the upper part of the door. Hinges are covered but appear to be 6" strap hinges, and there is a 4" rim lock installed on the inside face of the door with plain metal knobs and an escutcheon plate on the exterior. A home-made pivot latch has been installed on the door casing. The pivot consists of a metal machine part with a series of holes, with the hole nearest the end holding a metal bolt that can be inserted in a hole in the casing to secure the door.

Siding and Trim

Most of the exterior of the house is finished with a mix of clapboard siding and board-and-batten siding. All of it appears to be pine, and none of it has ever been painted. All of the siding and trim dates to the 1920s except for the siding in the gable ends of the log pen, which is assumed to be original antebellum siding, and that on front porch addition, which dates to 1996. The only additional exterior woodwork on the exterior are the corner boards, narrow boxed eaves, and plain door and window casing on the 1920s additions.

Original Log Pen. Significant features of the west end of the log pen are visible in the attic of the 1925 addition. The pattern of machine-cut nails and nail holes in the top log that is visible in the attic indicate that board-and-batten siding, almost certainly

FIGURE 91. View of exterior of Door D-4 at rear of 1927 addition.

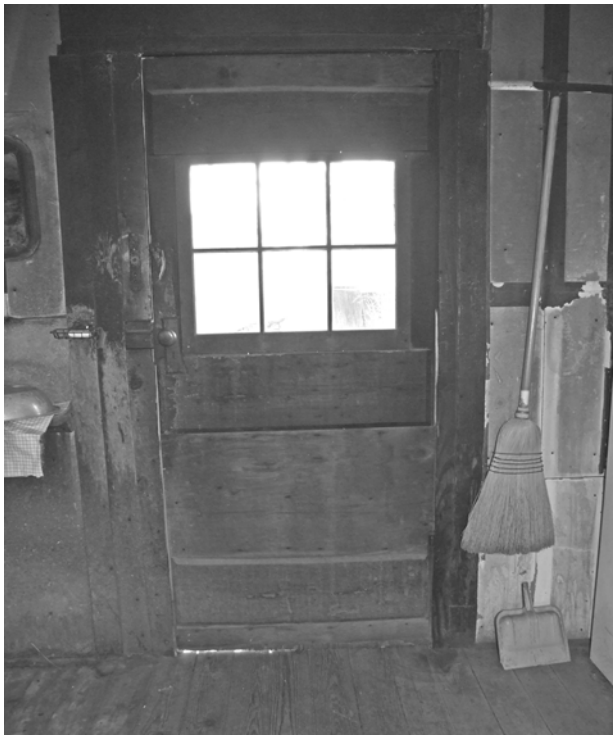


FIGURE 90. Interior view of Door D-4 at rear of 1927 addition.

FIGURE 92. View of home-made pivot latch and manufactured rim lock on Door D-4 at rear of 1927 addition.

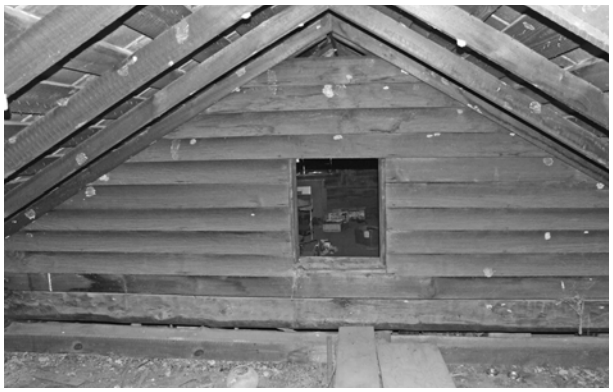


FIGURE 93. View east in attic of 1925 addition, showing original antebellum gable siding on log

FIGURE 94. View of original siding in east gable, assumed to be contemporaneous with that in the west gable.

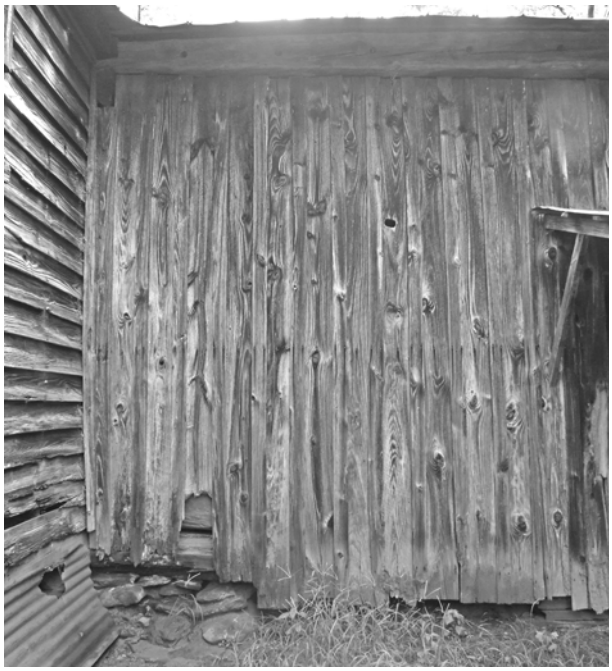


FIGURE 95. View of typical 1920s board-and-batten siding on rear of log pen.

dating to the antebellum period, was removed when the Hydes made their alterations to the house in the 1920s. The siding in the gables of the log pen (one gable is concealed in the attic of the 1925 addition) is sash-sawn, select-grade lumber (i.e., mostly clear of knots or other defects) and much of it is quarter-sawn. Siding is attached with machine-cut nails, typical for the period when the log pen was built and is almost certainly original. Boards are around ¾" by 6¾" to 7" with a 5½" to 6" exposure. An opening in the center of the west gable visible inside the 1925 attic may be an original opening. Measuring 22½" by 27", it contained a window sash or a small door, now missing. The wood on this gable is in good condition. Most of the original siding remains intact on the east gable, but 150 years of exposure have left it in much poorer condition. The east gable, too, has an opening, but it is much cruder and was clearly created after original construction, probably by the Hydes.

The south and east sides of the log pen are now covered with board-and-batten siding, installed when the original kitchen was removed in the 1920s and probably similar to the original. Lumber used appears to have been generally no better than #3, utility grade with many knots and other defects, much like that used on the 1927 addition. Although exposure to the elements, especially ultraviolet

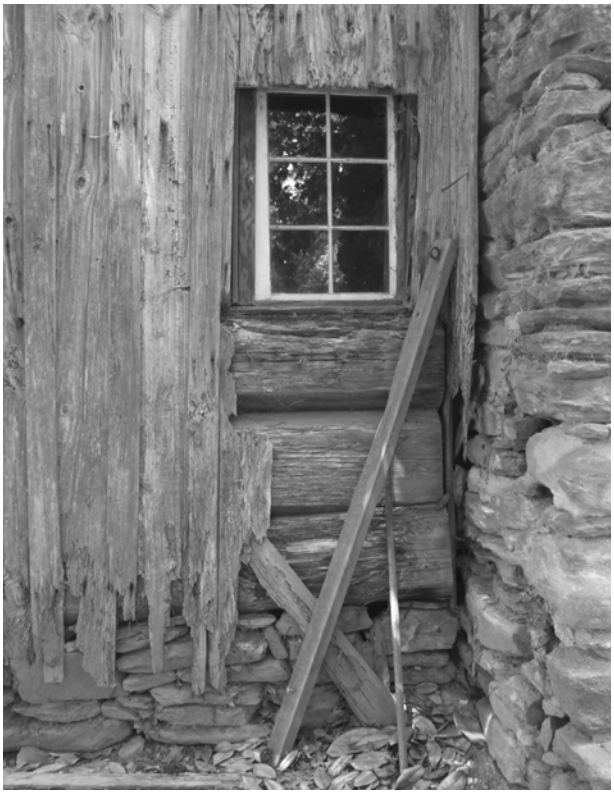


FIGURE 96. View of deteriorated board-and-batten siding at east end of log pen.

degradation, makes determination of the exact thickness of the material difficult, the lumber used was most likely all around ¾" to ⅞" thick. Boards appear generally to be 9½" to 10" wide and battens around 4" wide. All of it is attached with common wire nails.

1925 Addition. This addition is covered with lap siding that appears to have been generally ⅞" to 1" thick by 6". Siding is a poorer grade than that used in the log pen gables, but might be considered a #2 grade. Lengths of siding were not long enough to avoid piecing the siding together in a number of places. The siding was installed with an exposure of 4-3/4" to 5" using wire nails. Siding is butted to a single corner board installed at each of what were the outside corners of the addition, one on the north side of the northwest corner, 1'1/2" by 2-1/2", and another on the south side of the southwest corner. The latter is mostly hidden by the 1927 addition, but it is probably the same size as the corner board on the front corner of the addition. Siding is in fair condition on the front (north) side of the addition, but in poor condition on the west side where one board is missing entirely and others are badly curled. The lower foot or so of the corner board at the northwest corner has been lost, probably to rot. The lost portion was not replaced, but the two lowest runs of siding on the front side were replaced with slightly longer boards that partially cover the gap in the corner board. To the right and just above the window is a short block of 2" by 4" lumber nailed to the siding. It may have been installed in an attempt to secure curling siding, but it may have

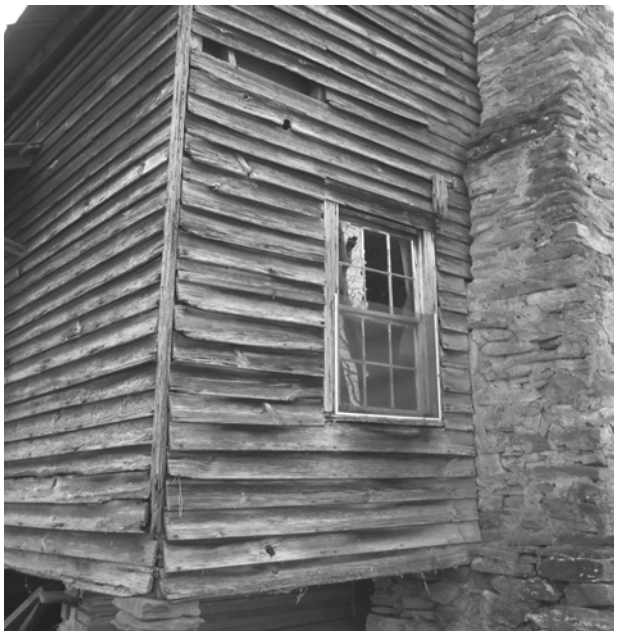


FIGURE 97. View of deteriorated siding and trim at northwest corner of 1925 addition.

FIGURE 98. View of front (north) side of 1925 addition.

FIGURE 99. View of west end of 1925 addition.

FIGURE 100. View of connection between 1925 addition, right, and 1927 addition, left.

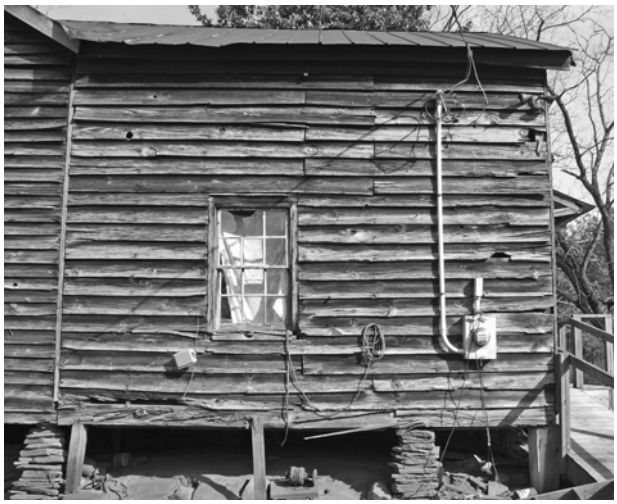


FIGURE 101. View of west side of 1927 addition.

FIGURE 102. View of connection between 1925 addition, right, and 1927 addition, left.

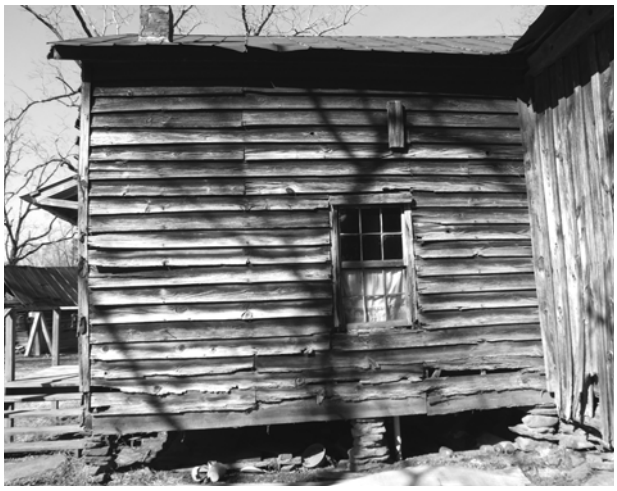


FIGURE 103. View of east side of 1927 addition.

been part of the support for construction scaffold. A similar block on the east side of the 1927 addition was pointed out by J. C. Hyde as remaining from construction scaffold (see below). The shallow eaves are boxed with 1" by 4" boards nailed to the underside of the rafters and a 1" by 6" nailed to the ends to form a fascia.

1927 siding. The siding on the 1927 addition used a grade of material much like the board-and-batten siding on the log pen, i.e., many knots and other defects that generally make that sort of lumber not fit for finish material. As a result, most of the siding, even on the relatively sheltered east side of the house is in poor condition. It, too, is pieced together in a number of places. Siding boards are around ⅞" to 1" by around 8" and are butted to corner boards, one on the south (rear) side of the southwest corner, 1¼" by 3¼", and one on the east side of the southeast corner, 1½" by 3¾". A short length of board nailed to the side of the house just above the east window was, according to J. C. Hyde, was part of the scaffold installed from the original construction.

1996 Addition. The siding on the 1996 addition is a rough-sawn cedar, a full 1" thick by 3¾" wide with a reveal of about 7". There are no corner boards. Siding is mitered at the corners. There is no door or window casing.

Shed Roofs

The exterior doors on the south side of the log pen, on the north side of the 1925 addition, and on the south end of the 1927 addition are sheltered by shed roofs put up without posts and braced from the walls of the house. All of these date to the late twentieth century, although historic photographs

FIGURE 104. View of northeast corner of 1996 addition.

show that at least the front and rear doors of the 1920s additions appear to have had earlier, similar shed roofs. The roofs are framed with 2" by 4" lumber. The roof at the rear door to the log pen detached from the house and fell in 2009.

Roofing

Roofs generally have a slope of just under 5/12. Roof decking on the log pen is mostly slab-sawn boards, some of it as wide as 19". Numerous small nails protruding through the boards are evidence for the wood-shingled roofing with which the log pen was covered when it was originally constructed. Decking on the 1925 addition consists of boards ¾" by 6" to 7½" wide. Decking on the 1927 addition is more variable, ranging as wide as 10", some of it slab sawn. The entire house is roofed with panels of 5-V crimp galvanized metal roofing, most if not all of it dating to the late 1920s. Panels are 24" wide and 96" long. The roofing is rusted but still functioning.

Interior

The interior of the house is finished in a simple, utilitarian fashion with virtually no decorative woodwork, unless one includes the simple molding that was part of the commercially produced doors and windows in the house. Finishes range from rough board walls to modern sheet-rock.

Log Pen (Rooms 101, 102, and Loft)

The log pen is the original portion of the house constructed in the 1840s. An unframed curtain wall that was an early if not original feature of the house,

FIGURE 106. View of decking on south slope of log-pen roof, showing typical 1840s slab-wood decking.

FIGURE 107. View of typical decking on roof of 1927 addition. Note absence of nails protruding through the decking suggesting that it was never covered with wood shingles.

FIGURE 105. View of typical 5-V roofing. This is on the 1927 addition, but all of the roofing is identical.

FIGURE 108. View of roofing, soffit, and fascia on front of 1925 addition.

FIGURE 109. View of southeastern side of log pen in Room 101 showing stairs to loft.

FIGURE 110. View of the original front door to the log pen.

FIGURE 111. View of typical flooring in log pen.

divides the pen into a large room at the eastern end (Room 101) and a smaller room at the western end (Room 102).

Flooring. Overall floor space of the log pen measures around 16'-11" north to south and 24'-10" east to west. Room 101 is 14'-4" east to west; Room 102 is 9'-10" east to west. Flooring consists of sash-sawn, unjointed, unfinished boards around 1" by 6¾" to 7" wide laid east to west using cut nails. Most of the flooring is a very tightly grained, old-growth, quarter-sawn pine.

Walls. The log walls of the house are exposed on the interior, with the broad, split faces of the logs facing inward. The cracks between the logs, which are quite large in the upper half of the walls, are covered with ¾" by 6¾", sash-sawn, planed boards with broadly chamfered edges. A few boards are missing.

The dividing wall is a simple curtain wall composed of circular-sawn boards ¾" thick by 11½" to 12" wide. The top ends are nailed to one of the ceiling joists; at the lower ends, 1¾"-wide cleats nailed to the floor on either side of the wall hold the boards in place.

Walls in Room 101 are covered with remnants of newspaper glued to the walls in the mid-twentieth century. There is no evidence of the use of whitewash, paint, varnish, or any other such finishes in Room 101 or 102.

Ceiling. There is no ceiling, so that the loft floor joists and the underside of the loft flooring remain exposed to view. The distance between the floor and the bottoms of the joists is variable, ranging

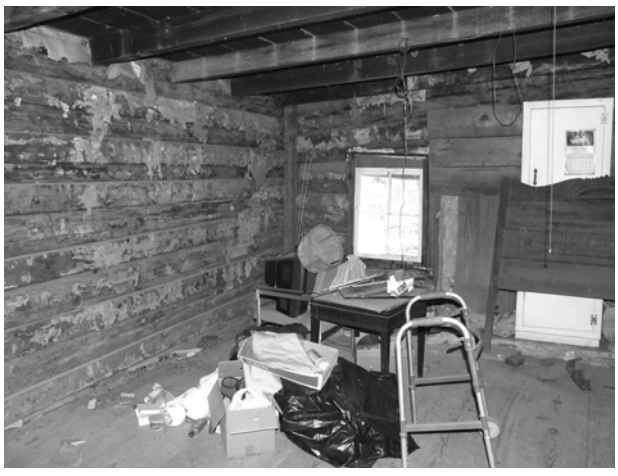


FIGURE 112. View of northeastern side of log pen in Room 101.

from around 88” to 90” across the south side of the pen to around 83” to 84” on the north side.

Windows and Doors. The rear door on the south side of the pen and the two windows at the east end of the pen are described above; the door that was added at the west end of the pen will be discussed below.

What appears to be an early front door to the house remains intact on the north wall of the log pen. The opening that was originally cut into the log wall to create this door appears to have been both too wide (44”) and too short (62”) for the existing door, but it is likely that the opening was increased to its present height before any door was hung in the opening.

The door itself measures 38½” by 73½” by ¾”. It is composed of four vertical boards in widths of 11⅝”, 11¼”, 4¼”, and 11 ⅜”. The vertical boards are connected by three horizontal boards, all with broadly chamfered edges; the upper and the lower horizontals measure 4½” wide while the center horizontal measures 6½” wide.

The door was originally hung with 10”, wrought-iron, strap-and-pintle hinge, but only the lower hinge remains in place, broken and no longer functional. The door is now mounted with a pair of 6” triangle strap hinges.

A simple, hand-carved pivot latch, probably original, is mounted to the east interior casing and can be used to secure the door from the inside. A traditional string latch is mounted a few inches above the pivot latch. The keep that guides the moveable pivot to which the string is tied is secured with cut nails and is probably contemporaneous with the pivot latch below. The moveable pivot

FIGURE 114. View of northwest corner of log pen, illustrating significant gaps that exist between some logs.

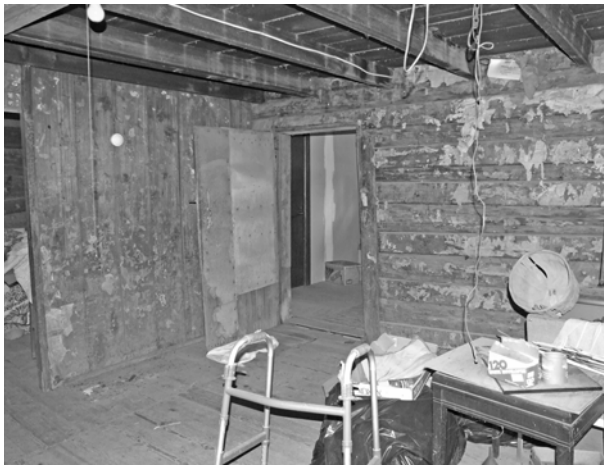


FIGURE 115. View northwest in log pen showing original front door and part of the dividing curtain

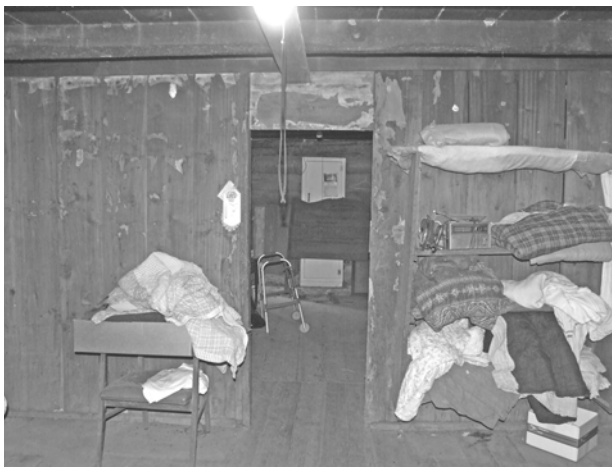


FIGURE 113. View east into log pen from doorway to Room 103.

FIGURE 116. View of southwest corner of log pen in Room 102.

FIGURE 117. View of pivot latch and repaired string latch on original front door, Room 101.

FIGURE 118. View of typical ceiling condition in log pen, southwest corner of Room 101.

FIGURE 119. View of connection of curtain wall to floor, showing cleats that hold the wall in place.

appears to be newer and is thought to have been created in the 1920s. The latch on the east casing that secures the pivot appears to date to the late twentieth century.

Stairs. A steep staircase to the loft is located in the southeast corner of the log pen and consists of four straight steps rising to a trio of winders followed by a single step to the attic floor. Stringers were cut from sash-sawn boards 1¼" by 14" and 16" wide. Treads and risers are also sash-sawn, 1" by 11½" by 35" to 36" wide.

Fireplace. The fire place could not be fully investigated because it is blocked by a cabinet that has been fixed to the floor and/or wall in front of the opening. The firebox is around 39" high and 52" wide. A stone hearth extends about 18" into the room. A large amount of debris and some fallen stones cover the floor of the fireplace.

Miscellaneous Features. Beneath the stairs, two shelves are mounted to the south wall and a series of nails on the back sides of the risers appear to have been installed for hanging garments or other items.

Modern Romex, vinyl-wrapped wiring has been added to electrify two simple keyless porcelain fixtures mounted on boards attached to the joists. There are no switches or convenience receptacles.

Loft. The loft encompasses the same floor area as both Rooms 101 and 102 below, measuring around 16'-11" by 24'-10". The distance between the floor and the bottom of the ridge board ranges from 99" at the east end to 94½" at the center and 96" at the west end. The only finish material is the flooring, which ranges between ⅞" and 1" thick and is 10 ¼" to 11 ¼" wide. The cracks between the logs here are covered with plain, rough-sawn boards. As

FIGURE 120. View east in loft of log pen.

discussed above, the openings at the west end of the loft is probably original and may have once been closed by a window sash or shutter. The opening at the east end is clearly a later alteration in which the siding was cut, framed, and hinged to form a small door. There is no evidence that a railing has ever protected the opening for the stairs in the southeast corner of the loft.

Sitting Room (Room 103)

Built in 1925, this is the largest and most completely finished of any room in the house. The addition of this room was the first major change that the Hydes made to the house. It is attached directly to the west end of the log pen, to which it is connected by a doorway that was cut through the log walls or possibly installed in an earlier window opening.

Floor. The floor area of the room measures 16'-10" by 19'-6". Flooring is a mixture 3", 3¼", and 4" wide, pine, tongue-and-groove flooring that appears never to have been varnished or shellacked.

Walls. Walls are mostly 5" wide, tongue-and-groove boards except on the west side of the door to the kitchen where 3"-wide tongue-and-groove boards were used. Like the flooring, the wall paneling has never been varnished or shellacked. The upper parts of the walls are discolored from smoke from the fireplace and stoves that have heated the room. On the north and south walls, the ledger for the ceiling joists projects into the room about an inch. Usually ledgers are let into the studs so that they lie flush with the studs and do not project, but here the builder simply nailed the ledgers to the face of the studs and butted the wall and ceiling boards to it.

Ceiling. Set at 8'-9"above the floor, the ceiling is also finished with 5" wide, tongue-and-groove boards like those used on the walls. Like the walls, the ceiling has been blackened by the smoke and soot from the fireplace and stoves that have heated the room.

FIGURE 122. View east in Room 103.

FIGURE 123. View northwest in Room 103.

FIGURE 121. View west in loft.

FIGURE 124. View west in Room 103.

FIGURE 125. View south in Room 103.

FIGURE 126. View of door between Rooms 103 and 104.

FIGURE 127. View of rim lock and pivot latch on door between Rooms 103 and 104.

Doors. The room has three doors: the front door, which was described above; the door to the west end of the log pen; and the door to the kitchen. All three doors were machine-made.

The door between this room and the kitchen is a paneled door with six horizontal panels, typical of the first decades of the twentieth century. The lack of wear on the kitchen side of the door suggests that it might not have been exposed to the elements as it would have been if it had existed in this opening prior to construction of the kitchen. The door is hung with two 3½", fixed pin, butt hinges, but these are not mortised into the door frame and the edge of the door, as is usually the case. Instead one hinge leaf of each hinge is mounted on the door casing on the west side of the opening and the other mounted on the face of the door. The door swings into Room 103. It measures 2'-10" by 6'-9" and is 1⅛" thick, and features a 4" rim lock mounted on the 103 side of the door. A small turnbuckle has been installed on the Room 103 side of the door in order to correct a significant sag that has left the lock out of alignment with the keep that is mounted on the door casing.

The door to the log pen (Room 102) is a two-panel door, also typical of the early twentieth century, but its condition is much different from the other two doors and appears to have been salvaged from another location. The door is hung upside down

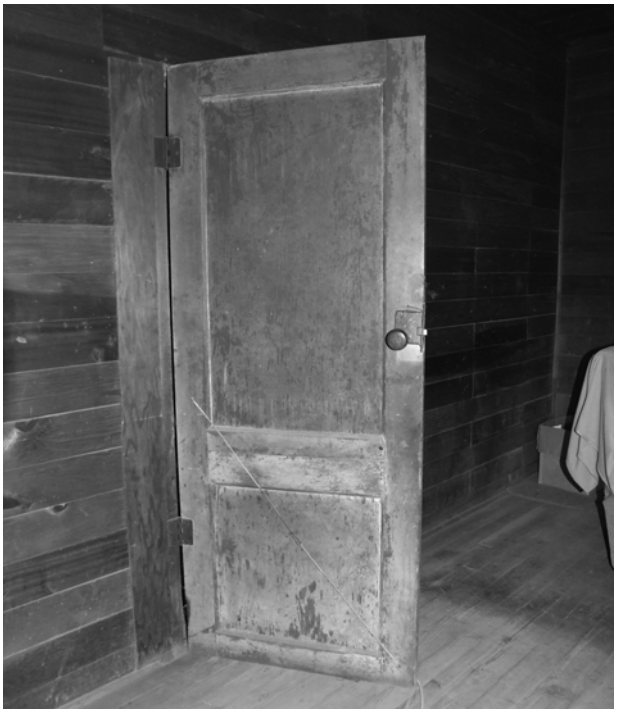


FIGURE 128. View of door between Rooms 102 and 103.

using 3½", fixed pin, butt hinges mounted, like those on the kitchen door, to the door casing on the north side of the opening and on the face of the door. The door swings into Room 103 and measures 2'-4" by 6'-6" by 1⅛" thick. The door has a mortise lock mounted as a rim lock with an oak knob on the Room 103 side and a plain metal knob on the log pen side. It is mounted over the outline of an earlier 6" rim lock. This door, too, has a turnbuckle that has been added to correct sagging, but the door still drags on the flooring.

Trim. The room has two windows, which were described earlier. These are the only windows in the house that were trimmed in the conventional manner with casing, stool, and apron. Plain 4" boards are used for casing and stools, while plain 3½" boards form the aprons. Quarter round, ¾" in diameter, is used at the floor in lieu of a baseboard and at the corners of the walls and the junction of the walls and ceiling, including both sides of the projecting ledger.

Fireplace. The fireplace was used into the 1940s when the Hydes closed it and began using stoves for heat. The firebox is closed by a sheet-metal panel with a stove flue and is currently inaccessible. It appears to be about 42" wide by 50" high. A hearth 27" by 52" projects into the room, apparently formed by concrete poured directly onto the stone foundation that supports the hearth. The concrete has been repeatedly repaired, but is cracked and spalling with significant portions now missing. A mantel shelf is formed by a plain ¾" board, 5½" by 52½", set about a foot above the chimney breast and mounted on small triangular brackets cut from 2" stock.

FIGURE 129. View of mortise lock mounted as a rim lock on the door between Rooms 102 and 103.

Miscellaneous Features. A modern, combination fan and light fixture, which was installed within the last ten years, is mounted near the center of the ceiling. Between it and the fireplace is the 6" stove flue that was installed around 1980.

Kitchen (Room 104)

Built in 1927 on the south side of the 1925 addition, the kitchen was neither as well-built or as well-finished as the 1925 addition. There may originally have been no wall coverings, and until the 1960s, the room did not even have a ceiling.

FIGURE 130. View of the junction of walls and ceiling at southwest corner of Room 103, showing typical quarter-round trim. The projecting ledger flanked by quarter round runs at the top of the wall on the left.

FIGURE 131. View of fireplace in Room 103.

Floor. The floor area of the room measures 14'-8" by 19'-4". Flooring is 5¼" wide, pine, tongue-and-.groove flooring that appears never to have been varnished or shellacked.

FIGURE 135. View southeast in kitchen.

FIGURE 132. View east in kitchen.

FIGURE 133. View west in kitchen.

Walls. Walls are 5 ¾" wide, plain, unfinished boards butted together. Like the flooring, the wall paneling has never been varnished or shellacked. The wall boards are now covered with ½"-thick, fiberboard panels 8¾" by 24¼". Three-quarter-inch-wide masking tape was used to cover the joints. Originally white, the panels are badly soiled and discolored, and the tape is black from soot and smoke.

Ceiling. The room was built with ceiling joists, 8'-10" from the floor to the bottom of the rafters, but no ceiling. In the 1960s, a conventional suspended ceiling was hung about 15" to 16" below the rafters, or about 90" from the floor. The present 24"-square acoustical tiles are reportedly fire resistant. The original tiles remain in place on top of the newer tiles. In the southeast corner of the room where the stovepipe rises through the ceiling, a sheet-metal panel is used instead of the fiberboard ceiling tiles.

Windows and Doors. There is a window on both the east and west side of the room and an exterior door on the south wall. Details of these features are described above (see pp. 55-58).

Miscellaneous Features. Along the east wall are modern base cabinets, a formica counter top, and a sink dating to the 1960s or 1970s. On the south wall on the east side of the door, a wooden shelf is mounted to the wall. Near the south end of the west wall, the electrical service enters the house and runs to a modern breaker panel mounted to the wall.

Bathroom Addition (Rooms 105 and 106)

Built in 1996, this addition, which includes an open porch at its western end, occupies the same footprint as the original, antebellum porch and

FIGURE 134. View northwest in kitchen.

rooms that it replaced. Room 105 is the house's first indoor bathroom; Room 106 is a dressing room. The addition has a conventional platform frame under a shed roof with interior walls covered with drywall and the floor with a solid, 1" by 6", board decking. Three-eighths-inch plywood overlays the board decking in the two interior spaces. These spaces were never completely finished, so that the plywood sub-flooring remains exposed and the walls of the dressing room remain unpainted. There is a suspended, acoustical tile ceiling in both rooms. The bathroom door is identical to the modern, solid-core, flush door, 35½" by 93" by 1¾", that opens from the dressing room to the porch. A fiberglass tub and surround, toilet, and a wooden base cabinet with a molded acrylic counter and sink are installed in the bathroom.

Porch

Part of the 1996 addition, this porch was, like Rooms 105 and 106, never finished. The 1" by 6" boards that are covered with plywood on the interior are exposed here. Steps to the ground were never built. A front (north) wall was framed with the original intent of creating another room but it, too, was never finished. The studs have been partially removed, with short sections left attached to the top plate, and the remaining sections below sided to a height of about 30".

FIGURE 137. View of wallboards that appear to cover all of the kitchen walls beneath the fiberboard panels.

FIGURE 136. View east of bathroom.

FIGURE 138. View northeast in bathroom.

Summary of Existing Conditions

As noted in the previous section, the house is the product of several generations of changes over the more than one-hundred-and-fifty years during which it was occupied and used. The history of the building remains, like a palimpsest, in the existing structure, especially so since neither the Powers nor the Hydes were prone to replacement of materials until it was absolutely necessary. As a result, large portions of the original house constructed in the 1840s are still visible, while most of the early twentieth century additions remain substantially as built.

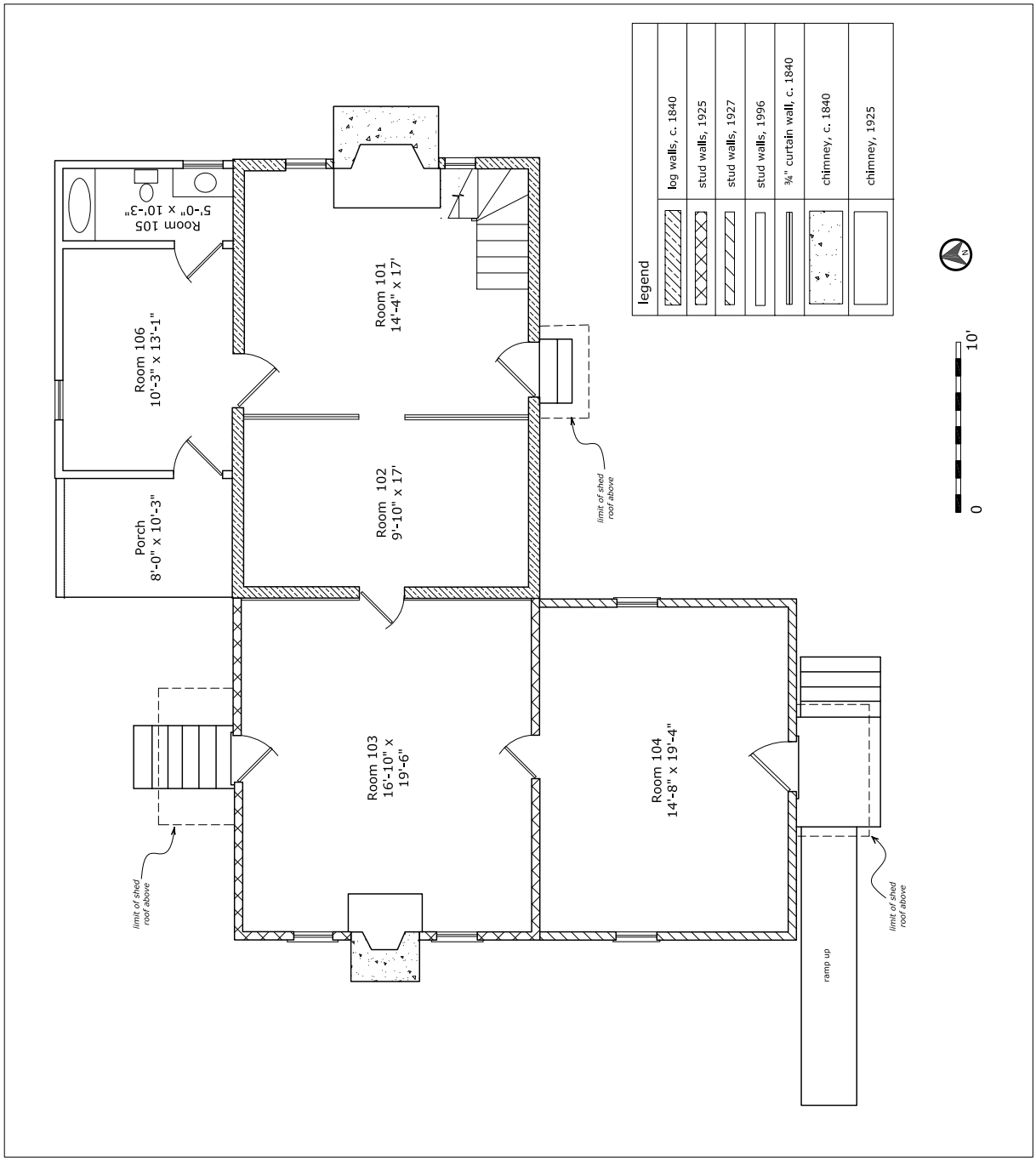
The existing condition of the house can only be described as fair, mainly because much of the exterior is in such poor condition. Rot and insect damage have destabilized the eastern end of the log pen and ruined significant portions of the board-and-batten siding with which it is covered. Rot has also compromised all of the window openings as well as parts of the sills on the front of the log pen and on the west side of the kitchen. Finally, the fact that none of the exterior woodwork was ever painted has led to major degradation of the siding due to exposure to the elements, especially exposure to UV radiation.

With the exception of the eastern end of the log pen and the window openings, most of the interior of the house is in good condition, although most surfaces are badly soiled. A few of the chamfered boards that covered the cracks between the logs in the log pen are missing, but otherwise the four main rooms in the house have remained mostly unchanged for the last four or five decades.

J. C. Hyde's 1990s addition to the front of the house is in good condition but remains incomplete. The porch was never completed and lacks a railing at its eastern end or any stairs to the ground at all. The two rooms on the interior of the addition are also unfinished, with drywall remaining unpainted and plywood sub-flooring remaining exposed.

The house's plumbing system dates to the 1990s but parts of it are not functioning. More problematic is the house's electrical system, which has been damaged by rodents in the attic. While the service to the house has been replaced and a modern breaker panel installed, some of the original branch wiring from 1951 remains in service. In addition, lighting in the log pen is no longer functional, and loose wiring and poor connections compromise the system. There is no smoke or fire detection system.

Plan of Existing House



Significance and Integrity

Properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places includes districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that (1) are significant in American history, architecture, engineering, and culture and (2) possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. National Register properties can be listed as significant at the local, state, or national level but must meet one of four stated criteria of significance to be eligible for listing:

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant to our past; or

C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Significance

Hyde Farm is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register as an exceptionally well-preserved example of an upper piedmont Georgia farm that was farmed continuously for over 150 years. The site contributes to the history of land use in the Chattahoochee River valley and represents early settlement patterns and nineteenth and

twentieth-century agriculture (Criteria A). The farm contains examples of vernacular architecture from both before and after the Civil War and, combined with spatial organization and terraced fields composing an extant vernacular landscape, represent the range of the site's history (Criteria C). The cultural landscape of Hyde Farm also includes potentially eligible prehistoric archeological sites (Criteria D)[1].

The contributing historic structures and landscape features of Hyde Farm are contained within distinct boundaries defined in part by the county land lot system. Hyde Farm should be listed as an historic district encompassing land lots 216, 221, the southern half of 222, and fractional lots 282 and 284. These boundaries correspond with the historic property owned by the Power and Hyde families and encompass the 94.7-acre site now managed by Cobb County and the National Park Service and a riverfront tract (land lot 282) already owned by the NPS. The Chattahoochee River bounds Hyde Farm to the east and suburban development borders the north and west. To the south, the NPS preserves open space and woodlands in the Johnson Ferry Unit of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area.

Periods of significance at Hyde Farm may include the prehistoric era, the Power period (c. 1830-1920), and the Hyde period (1920-2004). Further archeological investigation is needed to determine dates for the prehistoric occupation of the farm, although evidence of early sites survives on the floodplains. The Power period spans the initial settlement of Cobb County and over 70 years of continuous farming. The Hyde period begins with Jesse Hyde's purchase of the farm in 1920 and extends over 80 years to the end of the family's residency, marked by the passing of J. C. Hyde in 2004. The inclusion of the early twenty-first century in the period of significance takes into account the lifelong residency of J. C. Hyde and the exceptional continuity of farming amid rapid suburban growth that is perhaps the site's most significant aspect. The twentieth-century history of the farm retains the most integrity, but Hyde Farm's nineteenth and early twentieth century vernacular architecture and cultural landscape still reflect the continuity of agriculture on the Chattahoochee River. The collection of archeological sites, specialized outbuildings, and field patterns together compose a landscape significant to settlement and farming in piedmont Georgia.

1. *National Register Bulletin 15, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.* (Washington, DC: Department of Interior, 1995), p. 2.

Assessment of Integrity

The aspects of integrity evaluated as part of the National Register criteria include location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling. These distinct qualities considered together convey historical significance and address architectural features and characteristics that express time and place. The Power-Hyde House at Hyde Farm retains integrity of all seven aspects conveying the historic vernacular architecture. The character and feeling of the farm remain much the same way the Power and Hyde families experienced it in the nineteenth and twentieth century.

Location: Although the house has been much altered over the years, it retains integrity of location. The preservation of the Power-Hyde House, outbuildings, terraces, fields, and circulation patterns support the significance of the farm as an enduring agricultural landscape. The buildings and landscape features of Hyde Farm remain intact on the original land lots farmed by the Powers and the Hydes.

Setting: The setting clearly conveys a sense of an historic farm with intact landscape features and a feeling of quiet solitude that is far removed from the surrounding suburban landscape. With the outbuildings and other features of the cultural landscape, the agricultural character of the setting for the house remains very much intact. The existing woodlands provide a compatible buffer from adjacent neighborhoods and echo the natural landscape from an early period of significance. The Power-Hyde House retains integrity of setting.

Design: Integrity of design combines the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. While the design of the original Power House has been largely compromised, the Power-Hyde House expresses integrity of design in the vernacular form and appearance of its components and in the spatial organization of its rooms. Although major portions

of the Power's house have been lost, the intact log walls of the original house and the generations of historic wood framing that comprise the historic structure today have survived almost unaltered. The Power-Hyde House retains integrity of form, plan, space, structure, and style.

Materials: The physical materials with which the house was constructed retain exceptional integrity and convey the historic residential use of the property for over 150 years. The structure retains historic wood, stone, and iron building materials throughout. Original materials include the c.1840 logs, rock piers and underpinning; sash-sawn joists, rafters, and some siding; and machine-cut nails. Historic materials also include the twentieth-century rock piers, circular-sawn framing, tongue-and-groove paneling and flooring and exterior siding, wire nails, and fiberboard paneling and ceiling tiles. The materials trace the evolution of the historic house from initial construction to later alterations and additions completed by the Hydes. With the exception of nails, hardware, and glass, virtually all of the materials in the Power-Hyde House were locally produced. Much of the exterior siding and other woodwork exposed to the elements is reaching or has surpassed the end of its useful life. Pine lumber remains readily available so that replacement materials need not diminish this aspect of the structure's integrity if repairs do not include wholesale replacement of historic materials.

Workmanship: Integrity of workmanship at Hyde Farm is intact, but as the property transitions from a private farm to a public site, there is a high potential for loss of this critical aspect of integrity. The workmanship of the building demonstrates vernacular craftsmanship in the hewn log pen and in the 1920s additions with fieldstone chimneys, irregular use of lumber, and plain interior finishes. The integrity of workmanship also remains in the utilitarian nature of later repairs, which almost always involved re-use of older materials.

Association: Integrity of association remains in the Power-Hyde House. The continuous residential use of the house from the 1840s to 2004 shows the strong association with the Power and Hyde families. Although the associations with the Power family are much diminished by the passage of time, the nature and condition of the finishes, particularly on the interior, continue to convey a strong sense of the Hydes' residence.

Feeling: Integrity of feeling expresses the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Despite the rapid development of Cobb County and increased traffic on Lower Roswell Road, the farm retains a quiet solitude sheltered from the surrounding modern subdivisions. The house itself with its relative lack of windows, its wood-fired heating, rudimentary electrical lighting, and lack of paint or other decoration retains a strong feeling of another era as though one has "stepped back in time."

Character-Defining Features

The initial views of Hyde Farm as the visitor enters the property from the north are of a rural landscape contrasting sharply with the surrounding suburban landscape. Terraced fields on both sides of the road give way to woodland beyond and, as the visitor gets further into the site, fences and a pasture dotted with small outbuildings come into view. The rural setting of the Power-Hyde House is perhaps the primary defining feature of its historic character. (See Byrd's *Cultural Landscape Report* for a comprehensive understanding of the setting.)

The existing character of the Power-Hyde House is one of deterioration and decay, although that is not its historic character, and is the result of deferred maintenance in the last years of J. C. Hyde's life. Nevertheless, the Hydes were very utilitarian in their approach to building maintenance and appear never to have made an alteration simply for the sake of appearance. Repairs were made only for function or necessity and always had a "make-do" quality that is a significant part of the site's historic character. Within that context, the house has a number of features that contribute to the building's distinctive historic character and should be preserved. These features include the original design and construction of the log house as well as alterations and additions made by the Hydes in the twentieth century. Specifically, character-defining features are:

- the rural setting which includes the overall cultural landscape and its collection of

nineteenth and twentieth century structures and artifacts;

- the irregular nature of the building's structure, materials, finishes, and craftsmanship;
- the log pen, including its wood-framed floors and roof, wooden partition wall, and the stairs to the loft;
- the rock piers;
- the rock underpinning of the log pen;
- the two rock chimneys and fireplaces;
- the brick chimney for kitchen stove;
- the board-and-batten siding on the log pen;
- the balloon framing of the 1920s additions;
- the board siding on the 1920s additions with different dimensions and different grade of material on the two additions;
- the 5-V metal roofing;
- the existing doors in the log pen and in the 1920s additions;
- the window openings and sash in the 1920s additions;
- the window openings and mis-matched sash at the east end of the log pen;
- fiberboard wall panels and suspended fiberboard ceiling in the kitchen
- plain, unpainted wooden materials throughout the house, both inside and out;
- the front addition to the log pen and the ramp to the back door.

Treatment and Use

Preservation of Hyde Farm has been made possible by a variety of public and private entities and individuals, each of whom has naturally brought a particular perspective to the project. For some, Hyde Farm is part of a much-needed nature preserve, for others, it gives a glimpse of life in the Georgia piedmont a hundred years ago. Some visitors to the site see a nineteenth-century farmstead; others see a twentieth-century truck farm. For many, Hyde Farm is simply an escape from the automobile-driven culture of suburbia.

Similarly, the house can be experienced in different ways. For some there are sentimental attachments to those who lived there or reminders of similar places elsewhere; for others it represents an agrarian way of life that few Americans alive today have experienced. Some might see the house as an antebellum log house with unfortunate twentieth-century additions while others see it as a wonderful series of alterations and accretions to an original structure.

Part of the richness of the experience of Hyde Farm is the variety of interests and emotions that a visit can elicit. For everyone, Hyde Farm is a great palimpsest on the land, out of which can be interpreted centuries of human occupation. One of the goals of the present study is to establish a plan for treatment and use of the Power-Hyde House that permits the widest range of those interpretations and that preserves as much of the historic building's features and materials as possible. The main goal, however, is to ensure that there is consensus on how to move forward with the preservation of this important historic structure.

The developmental history in the first part of this report has documented the site's history, including its significance in the history of Cobb County and the metropolitan Atlanta area. It has also documented what is known of the construction and subsequent evolution of the house as well as assessed its existing condition today. A full discussion of the site's potential National Register significance, its integrity, and character-defining features, and a summary of its present condition can be found at the end of the preceding section of this study. While there will always be a need for additional historical and architectural research and physical conditions change over time, the data so far collected provides an excellent foundation of knowledge on which to plan for the site's future.

Requirements for Treatment and Use

A number of laws, regulations, and functional requirements circumscribe treatment and use of the the historic structures in our National Parks. In addition to protecting the cultural resource, these requirements also address issues of human safety, fire protection, energy conservation, abatement of hazardous materials, and handicapped accessibility. Some of these requirements may contradict or be at cross purposes with one another if they are rigidly interpreted. Any treatment must be carefully considered in order that the historic fabric of the structure be preserved.

National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended (NHPA) mandates Federal protection of significant cultural resources, including buildings, landscapes, and archeological sites. In implementing the act, a number of laws and authorities have been established that are binding on the NPS.

Section 106. A routine step in the park's planning process for the treatment of cultural resources is compliance with Section 106 of NHPA. This requires that prior to any undertaking involving National Register or National Register-eligible historic properties, Federal agencies "take into account the effect" of the undertaking on the property and give the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation "a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking."Enforcement is through civil suit in Federal court.

To satisfy the requirements of Section 106, regulations have been published (36 CFR Part 800, "Protection of Historic Properties") that require, among other things, consultation with local governments, State Historic Preservation Officers, and Indian tribal representatives. They also establish criteria under which the Advisory Council may comment, but as a practical matter, the vast majority of Federal undertakings do not involve review by the Advisory Council. The entire point of Section 106 review is to ensure that all interested parties have a voice in the preservation of our nation's cultural heritage.

To expedite the review process, a programmatic agreement between the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers, and the NPS allows for a streamlined Section 106 review process. With certain conditions, routine repairs and maintenance that do not alter the appearance of the historic structure or involve widespread or total replacement of historic features or materials are not subject to review outside the NPS.

The Secretary's Standards

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties are the Secretary's best advice to everyone on how to protect a wide range of historic properties. They provide a philosophy to underpin historic preservation that is widely understood and almost universally accepted in the United States. By separate regulation, the Secretary has required the application of the *Standards* in certain programs that the Secretary administers through the National Park Service.They have been widely adopted by state and local governments and by the private sector, and are intended to be applied to a wide variety of resource types, including buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts. The Standards, revised in 1992, are codified as 36 CFR Part 68 in the 12 July 1995 Federal Register (Vol. 60, No. 133). The revision replaced the 1978 and 1983 versions of 36 CFR 68 entitled *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects*.

The *Standards* are neither technical nor prescriptive, but are intended to promote responsible preservation practices that help protect our Nation's irreplaceable cultural resources. For example, they cannot, in and of themselves, be used to make essential decisions about which features of the historic building should be saved and which can be changed. But once a treatment is selected, the *Standards* provide philosophical consistency to the work.

The *Standards* describe four broad approaches to the treatment and use of historic properties. These are, in hierarchical order:

- Preservation, which places a high premium on the retention of all historic fabric through conservation, maintenance and repair. It reflects a building's continuum over time, through successive occupancies, and the respectful changes and alterations that are made.
- Rehabilitation, which emphasizes the retention and repair of historic materials, but provides more latitude for replacement because it is assumed the property is more deteriorated prior to work. (Both Preservation and Rehabilitation standards focus attention on the preservation of those materials, features, finishes, spaces, and spatial relationships that, together, give a property its historic character.
- Restoration, which focuses on the retention of materials from the most significant time in a property's history, while permitting the removal of materials from other periods.
- Reconstruction, which establishes limited opportunities to re-create a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object in all new materials.

Regardless of treatment approach, the *Standards* put a high priority on preservation of existing historic materials and not just the architectural form and style. Replacement of a column, for instance,

even when replacement is "in kind," diminishes the authenticity of the building, since the physical changes resulting from the passage of time is fundamental to the authenticity of an historic structure. The *Standards* also require that any alterations, additions, or other modifications be reversible, i.e., be designed and constructed in such a way that they can be removed or reversed in the future without the loss of existing historic materials, features, or character.

Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990

The Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) establishes comprehensive civil rights protection for disabled Americans, both in employment and in their right to free, unaided access to public buildings. While people with restricted mobility have most frequently benefited from ADA, protection also extends to those with other disabilities, including those with impaired vision or hearing.

Requirements for full compliance with ADA regulations are extensive and easiest to apply to new construction. Full compliance for historic buildings is more difficult and sometimes would require significant alterations to the historic character of the property. Where that is the case, ADA authorizes a process for arriving at alternatives to full compliance that can preserve historic character while maximizing a disabled visitor's access to the historic building.

International Building Code

Building codes are generally applicable to all buildings whether they are historic or not. As a matter of policy, the NPS and the State of Georgia are guided by the International Building Code, which includes this statement regarding codes and historic buildings:

> 3406.1 Historic Buildings. The provisions of this code related to the construction, repair, alteration, addition, restoration and movement of structures, and change of occupancy shall not be mandatory for historic buildings where such buildings are judged by the building official to not constitute a *distinct* life safety hazard [emphasis added].

Threats to public health and safety should always be eliminated, but because this is an historic building, alternatives to full code compliance are always sought where compliance would needlessly compromise the integrity of the historic building.

NFPA Code 914

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) has promulgated codes for historic buildings, most notably NFPA 909, "Code for the Protection of Cultural Resources Properties - Museums, Libraries, and Places of Worship," and NFPA 914, "Code for Fire Protection of Historic Structures." Installation of a completely new electrical system, with wiring run in conduit, and systems for fire detection and suppression would greatly reduce the chance of fire destroying the house. Lightning rods, which the house has never had, would virtually eliminate the risk of fire in the building. Additional protection should include the prohibition of storage of flammable materials and smoking inside the building. An emergency response plan should also be developed in consultation with the local fire department.

NPS General Management Policies

Finally, the NPS General Management Policies (2006) guide overall management of historic properties, especially Chapter 5 "Cultural Resource Management." Based upon the authority of some nineteen Acts of Congress and many more Executive orders and regulations, these policies require planning to ensure that management processes for making decisions and setting priorities integrate information about cultural resources, and provide for consultation and collaboration with outside entities. These policies also support good stewardship to ensure that cultural resources are preserved and protected, receive appropriate treatments (including maintenance), and are made available for public understanding and enjoyment.[1]

Section 5.3.5, "Treatment of Cultural Resources," provides specific directives, including a directive that "the preservation of cultural resources in their existing states will always receive first consideration." The section also states:

> treatments entailing greater intervention will not proceed without the consideration of interpretive alternatives. The appearance and condition of resources before treatment, and changes made

1. NPS General Management Policies (2006), p. 50

during treatment, will be documented. Such documentation will be shared with any appropriate state or tribal historic preservation office or certified local government, and added to the park museum cataloging system. Pending treatment decisions reached through the planning process, all resources will be protected and preserved in their existing states.[1]

Cooperative Management Agreement between the NPS and Cobb County

A cooperative agreement between the County and CRNRA for the management of Hyde Farm was finalized in March 2011. While most of that agreement deals with issues outside the scope of the present report, it does establish some very general parameters for treatment of the Power-Hyde House. In reaching the goal of having visitors experience the farm "as reflective as possible of a historic working farm," the cooperative management agreement calls for collaboration between the two parties in developing appropriate treatment of the cultural landscape and the historic structures, including the main house. This HSR and the Cultural Landscape Report that are being developed simultaneously are integral components of the collaborative planning process and, along with the Preliminary Condition Assessment and Preservation Action Plan developed by NPS staff in 2008, form the baseline for cooperative management of the site.

Alternatives for Treatment and Use

As noted above, there are four broad approaches to the treatment of any historic structure: preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. Choosing the correct approach requires consideration first of three primary factors: the building's relative importance in history, its physical condition and material integrity, and its proposed use.

Relative importance in history. A nationally significant resource that is a rare survivor or the work of a master architect or craftsman generally warrants preservation as an approach to treatment, if the building's physical condition will allow that. The same is true for buildings where an important event took place. Buildings that contribute to the significance of a historic district but are not individually listed in the National Register more frequently undergo rehabilitation for a compatible new use. Certainly the Power-Hyde House is a rare survivor in Cobb County, and there are few comparable structures in the Atlanta area. While the house may not be of national or even of statewide significance, for the citizens of Cobb County and the metropolitan Atlanta area, it is a highly significant building that warrants consideration of preservation as an approach to treatment.

Physical condition. The building's existing condition, including the degree of material integrity, prior to work is a critical consideration in determining an appropriate approach to treatment. Has the original form survived largely intact or has it been altered over time? Are the alterations an important part of the building's history? Much of the Power family's original, nineteenth-century house was destroyed in the early twentieth century, and they would little recognize their house today except, perhaps, the interior of the log pen. Because so little is known about the antebellum wood-framed addition is at the rear of the house, restoration or even reconstruction of the nineteenth century house is not an option, even if the Hydes'twentieth century additions were removed.

The Power-Hyde House that exists today is the product of major alterations in the 1920s, most of which are architecturally and historically significant in their own right. All of the alterations, including those late twentieth-century alterations to the front of the log pen and to the back entry, are a product of the Hydes' tenure on the property and may now be considered part of the historic form and structure of the house, worthy of preservation.

Except for the materials lost when the original wood-framed rooms and porch at the front of the log pen were removed in the 1990s, most of the historic house's materials and features remain intact. Throughout the interior, except for localized damage at the east end of the log pen, historic materials are intact and in reasonably good condition and can be preserved with only cleaning and minor cosmetic repairs. Unfortunately, the overall condition of the exterior, especially windows and exterior siding and trim, is mostly poor. This deterioration can be repaired using

1. NPS General Management Policies (2006), p. 56.

materials that match the original, all of which remain readily available; but over half of the siding and windows will require total replacement. That alone makes consideration of a purely preservation approach to treatment problematic but perhaps not impossible.

Proposed use. The final consideration in determination of an appropriate approach to treatment is the house's proposed use. Generally, continuation of an historic structure's original use is preferred since that typically requires fewer modifications to the historic structure. Continued residential use of the Power-Hyde House is certainly an option. The value of an on-site caretaker would be considerable, and although rehabilitation of the building's electrical and plumbing systems and improvements to the kitchen would be necessary, these changes could be accomplished without diminishing the house's historic character. Continued residential use would, however, diminish the interpretive possibilities for the site, since it is the interior of the house, perhaps, that speaks most vividly to the Hydes' way of life.

Alternatively, use of the house might be limited to its exhibit and interpretation to visitors. This could minimize necessary alterations and limit treatment to conservation of the existing finishes and, eventually, recreation of the Hydes' historic furnishing of the house. Installation of new electrical, fire detection, and fire suppression systems; some sort of accommodation for handicapped accessibility; and minor structural reinforcement of the floor framing are the only modern improvements that would be necessary before opening the house to visitors. While the house could be rehabilitated and preserved without additional alterations, restoration to an earlier period might also be considered as a way to improve interpretation.

While too little is known to support restoration of the Power House, restoration of the Hydes' house as it existed, for example, in the mid-twentieth century is an alternative that might be considered. However, such an approach would diminish one of the most significant aspects of the site, and that is the continuity of residential use with a minimum of modern conveniences through nearly the entire twentieth century. When considering this issue it is worth remembering that features such as the bathroom, while commonplace and of little interest today, will look very different fifty years hence. Every decision should be made with that long view in mind.

Ultimate **Treatment and Use**

In its various alterations and additions, the Power-Hyde House is a palimpsest through which can be interpreted over 160 years of residential use, use that even in the late twentieth century was much closer to the character of life in the nineteenth century than to that in the twenty-first. The house then offers an excellent opportunity to interpret a way of life that very few Americans alive today have ever experienced. Because of the unique nature of the Hydes' tenure at Hyde Farm, the ultimate use of the house will be primarily as an exhibit for interpreting the home and life of the Hyde family from 1920 to 2004.

Preservation is the recommended approach to treatment of the Power-Hyde House. This approach places a high priority on preservation of historic building materials through conservation, repair, and ongoing maintenance. Every effort will be made to preserve historic building materials and features, with replacement a last resort where the extent of deterioration is such that repair is not possible. The poor condition of some of the existing building materials, particularly on the exterior of the house, will necessitate extensive replacement of historic materials, but in order to maintain the historic character of the house, all replacement materials will match the original in all visual aspects.

The Power-Hyde House will be repaired and preserved with as many of the Hydes' additions and alterations intact as possible. Most significantly, this would include preservation of the cabinets, sink, and suspended ceiling installed in the kitchen and of the bathroom and dressing room that replaced the nineteenth-century wood-framed addition on the north side of the log pen.

A major challenge to appropriate repair of the Power-Hyde House will be maintenance of the rather ad-hoc appearance of many aspects of the family's treatment of the historic structure. Meeting this challenge will sometimes necessitate replication

of less-than-optimal materials and methods. For instance, the excessively wide exposure and poor grade of lumber used for the exterior siding on the kitchen addition are character-defining features that should be preserved. The impulse to "improve" the original work should be resisted, even if in some cases redesign and/or new materials might simplify maintenance. A major aspect of vernacular architecture is often irregular features, materials, and treatment, and those should be preserved wherever possible. Materials already on site should be used for repairs to avoid as much as possible introduction of new wood.

A preservation approach does not preclude limited alterations to the house. In particular, installation of a new electrical system as well as systems for fire detection and suppression are necessary to not only protect the resource but to protect visitors and park and county employees.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are meant to provide a conceptual plan for treatment of the house. They do not and are not intended to provide complete specifications for all aspects of the work. Depending on how the work is actually accomplished, additional plans and specifications may be necessary for all phases of rehabilitation and restoration.

Site

A shallow swale evident in the yard behind the log pen may mark the south side of the now-missing, nineteenth-century kitchen. This area should be left undisturbed until an exhaustive archeological investigation of that area has been completed. Archeology may also be able to provide more documentation for the dimensions and other features of the structure that once extended to the east of the old kitchen.

Although the crawl space under the house appears to remain mostly dry, except perhaps during large rain events, the immediate vicinity of the house suffers from erosion that allows water to collect, especially in the swales worn by rainwater run-off from the roofs. At the rear of the log pen, the grade is nearly level and a shallow swale that was probably created by run-off from the shed roof of the nineteenth-century kitchen is pronounced and continues to collect water that drains only slowly.

FIGURE 1. View southeast of house, showing site of nineteenth-century additions to the house.

Some repairs to the landscape in the immediate vicinity of house are needed to ensure good drainage away from the house and to restore proper footing to the piers in certain locations. Good drainage and maintenance of dry conditions in the crawl space are critical to preventing termite infestation. In general repairs to the landscape around the house should not necessitate extensive ground disturbance, which should be avoided until an archeological survey is complete.

Recommendations for site:

- avoid any ground-disturbing activity until an archeological survey is complete.
- conduct exhaustive archeological survey focusing especially around the rear and side of the log pen.
- repair grade around the house to ensure proper drainage away from the house on all sides
- ensure stable footing for all rock piers while avoiding installation of concrete footers

Foundation

The house is set on dry-stacked, rock piers that elevate the house about a foot above grade at the southeast corner of the log pen to nearly 40" at the northwest corner of the wood-framed portion of the house. Piers are in mostly good condition, but one pier on the west side of the house at the junction of the sills of the two wood-framed rooms has been destabilized and will need to be taken down and reset. Around the northeast corner of the log pen, there have been obvious alterations to the rock piers and underpinning but much of the original rock underpinning remains across the north side of the log pen. Each pier should be examined closely and, if unstable, dismantled and rebuilt. Careful attention should be given to re-using the original stones and re-stacking them in the same sequence as in the original. Mortar should not be used in rebuilding piers and installation of concrete footers should be avoided.

A number of wooden posts have been set on field stones at various points to support joists and sills. These can provide entry for termites into the building if the stones are not kept clear of dirt. Because they were installed by the Hydes, every effort should be made to preserve them in situ if all wood-to-ground contact can be eliminated. Alternatively metal termite shields could be installed on top of the posts.

FIGURE 2. View of typical wooden post installed to reinforce the house's floor framing but which can provide entry to termites.

Because the existing added support is somewhat haphazard, addition support will be necessary to ensure proper load-bearing strength of the flooring system. One or two supplementary beams, sometimes referred to as "shake sills," should be installed perpendicularly to the joists for each room in the house. The materials and dimensions of the beams themselves and the posts supporting them should be readily distinguished from the historic posts.

The fieldstone underpinning parts of the log pen does not necessarily function as a foundation but was rather installed after the house was built to close off the crawl space and cellar. Wherever possible, it should be preserved. It will, however, be necessary to dismantle much of the underpinning on the north and east sides of the log pen in order to make repairs to the sills on that side of the house.

In making repairs to the foundation piers and sills (see below), there will be the opportunity to correct some of the conditions that have left most floors out of level. Repairs to the logs will allow correction of much of the slope from west to east in the log pen, but it is important to remember that attempts to level the house may create problems if the original structure was not built level. Efforts to level the sills should be limited to what is necessary to allow the doors to operate without dragging. Slight lifting of the sills at select locations in the wood-framed portion of the house can also correct the dragging doors in that portion of the house. In most cases the addition of a shim at the top of the pier would be preferable to dismantling and reconstructing piers. Trimming of doors to eliminate drag should be avoided..

Recommendations for foundation:

- dismantle and reconstruct unstable pier at center of west side and others as necessary

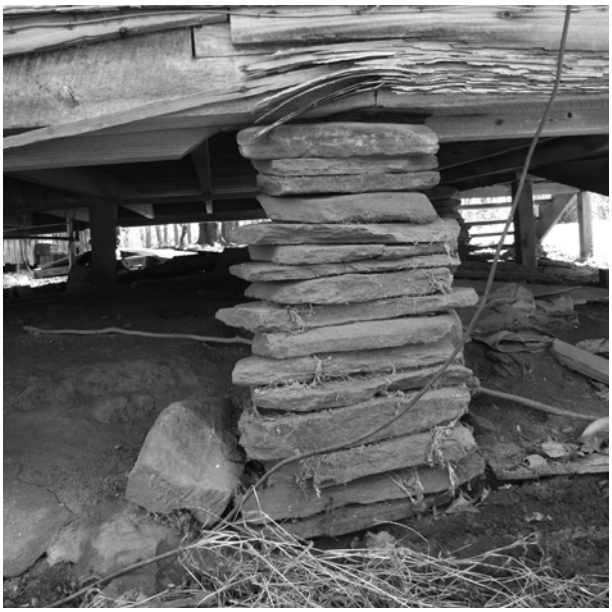


FIGURE 4. View of typical rock pier on west side of house.

FIGURE 3. View of rock underpinning front sill of log pen.

FIGURE 5. View of west chimney.

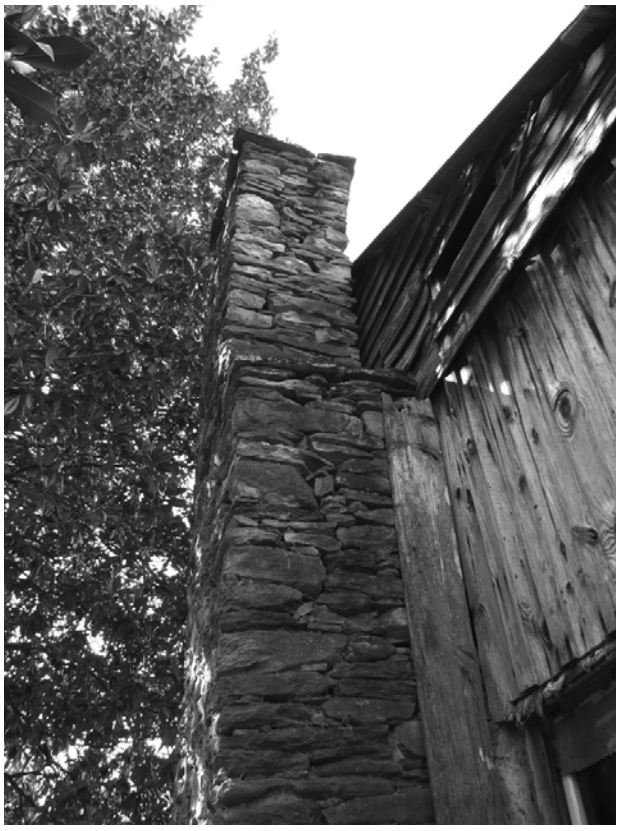


FIGURE 6. View of east chimney,

- install additional beams to support floor framing under each room
- dismantle and reconstruct rock underpinning as necessary to make repairs to the logs
- eliminate all wood-to-ground contact
- lift house and shim at piers as necessary to allow doors to operate properly.

Chimneys

The east chimney is in mostly sound condition but is not plumb and has lost the majority of its mud mortar. The slight lean to the chimney is probably of long standing, but careful attention should be given to ensuring that good drainage is maintained around its base to prevent continued settlement. Two significant stones are missing, one from the fifth course of the east face and one from about 24" above grade on the south side. The missing stones can probably be found among the several stones lying at this end of the house. In addition, the loss of mortar has contributed to deterioration of some of the softer, shale-like rock, which are crumbling away in several spots. Missing stones and those that have lost their integrity as load-bearing units should be replaced in kind.

The cabinet in front of the fireplace in Room 101 and the metal covering over the fireplace in Room 103 should be removed to allow a thorough examination of the fire boxes and chimney interiors to determine necessary repairs. If open fires are contemplated, serious reconstruction of both chimneys would probably be necessary. It would be preferable to prohibit open fires so that repairs could be limited to those necessary for stability but perhaps not including those further repairs that The west chimney was not as well-built as the east chimney, and the stones are generally smaller and more irregularly laid than those on the east. Several stones are missing from the top of the chimney and will need to be replaced. If it is found that the modern metal stove flue that was inserted in that chimney in the late 1990s is exacerbating problems with the chimney, it should be removed.

Both chimneys should be repointed using a compatible mud mortar based on laboratory analysis of the original mortars. It is important to remember that the stability of the structure does not depend on a strong mortar, and that because some

of the rock is prone to disintegration, the use of portland or other hard cements should be avoided. Because the stones on the west chimney were generally not squared, the appearance of that chimney may be markedly different from the east chimney after repointing is complete. Continued preservation of both stone chimneys would benefit if an unobtrusive way can be identified to close them at the top and prevent water infiltration. Because of the risk of fire, no open fires should be allowed in the fireplaces.

The short brick stack for the kitchen stove appears to be in relatively good condition, mainly because it was built with what appears to be a hard, Portland-cement mortar. The metal stove flues in the sitting room are in excellent condition.

Recommendations for chimneys:

- explore ways to improve drainage around the base of the east chimney
- stabilize and restore grade at base of west chimney
- repoint stone chimneys using compatible mud mortar
- investigate possibility of closing top of stone chimney stacks, if that can be accomplished without any visual impact

FIGURE 7. View of chimney and hearth base for fireplace in Room 103.

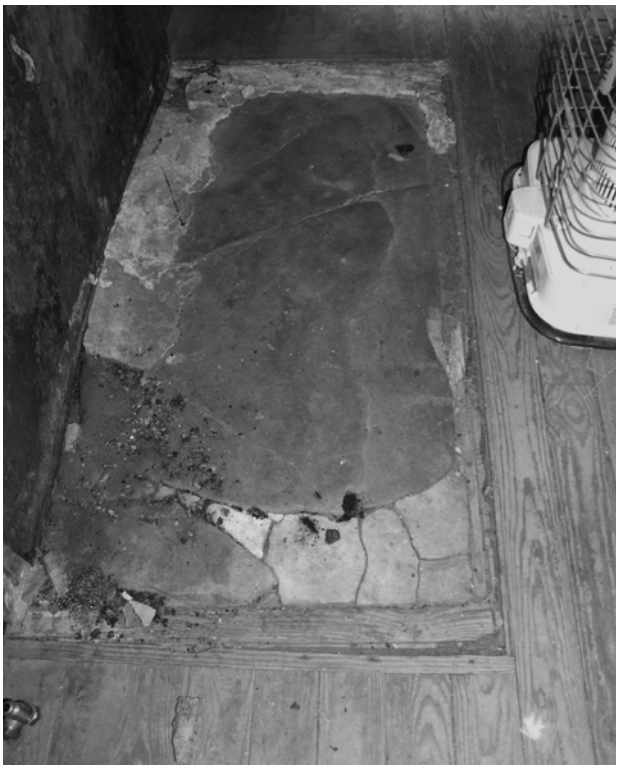


FIGURE 8. View of hearth in Room 103.

Structure

For the most part, the houses' wooden structural members are in relatively good condition, with only isolated areas of material deterioration in the wood-framed portions of the house. More significant problems are associated with the log pen. None of the floors are level, with the log pen dropping several inches from west to east and settlement in the wood-framed additions that has caused doors to drag on the floors. It is not at all clear, however, that the original structures were ever level, so great care should be taken to ensure that he structures are not racked and damaged by inappropriate lifting.

Insect Damage

There is evidence of powder-post beetle activity in the logs of the log pen and termites were observed swarming around the west chimney in the spring of 2012. A qualified exterminator should be engaged to treat the logs to eliminate the powder-post beetles. Inspection for termite infestation should be routine, but maintaining good drainage around the perimeter of the house and dry conditions in the crawl space will help prevent infestation.t

Log Pen

Significant problems exist with the log pen, especially around its northeast side. There appear to have been two sources for the deterioration in that part of the log pen. Most serious was run-off from salt-curing of meat that took place in the east room on the original front porch and that has destroyed much of the eastern end of the poplar sill under the front of the log pen. This damage has destabilized the structure, which is why the Hydes installed a large turnbuckle assembly between the top-plate logs at that end of the house along with a 4" by 4"wooden post between the attic flooring and that on the first floor, perhaps exacerbating the problems at that corner of the house.

FIGURE 9. View of northwest corner of log pen.

FIGURE 10. View of deterioration at east end of log pen.

In addition, simple rot and insects have damaged the lower logs at the east end of the pen. A qualified specialist in repair of historic log architecture should be engaged to guide repair of these areas. Replacement of logs, which will be covered on the exterior by board-and-batten siding, should be avoided if at all possible, since replacement would necessarily compromise the historic character of the interior. The damage to logs at the northwest corner of the log pen appears not to have compromised the structure, but any repairs to the logs that might be necessary will not be covered by siding on the exterior or wall coverings on the interior and so should be planned carefully in order to minimize any impact on the building's appearance.

Normally consolidants are not very effective on wood exposed to the elements, but since the logs will be covered by board-and-batten siding when repairs are complete, every effort should be made to consolidate rather than replace those logs. Consolidants might also be used to repair the much more limited damage visible on the logs near the northwest corner of the log pen, but since that area appears to remain structurally stable and consolidants will inevitably alter the appearance of the logs, there is no immediate need to attempt repairs there.

Repairs to the log walls will probably allow for reduction if not elimination of the slope in the floor toward the east end of the log pen, but any remaining slope should not be a cause for concern. Repair of the log walls will necessitate removal of some, if not all, of the board-and-batten siding at the east end of the house. Since some of this material is, like the lap siding in the gable, original, nineteenth-century material, it should be preserved wherever possible. At a minimum, the dimensions and whether attached with wire nails or cut nails should be recorded for each element of this siding as it is removed.

Wood Framing

The most significant deterioration in the wood-framed portion of the house is found in the framing

for the four windows in that part of the house. Framing for the south window on the west side of the house is very badly deteriorated and will need to be rebuilt. Where possible the original framing should be left in place and repaired, but in some cases that will not be possible

By current standards, the wood-framed portions of the house, including the floor joists in the log pen, are severely under-structured. As noted above, additional support for the first floor can be easily added, but because of their visibility, the loft floor joists in the log pen cannot be easily reinforced without significant impact on the historic character of the space. Even if reinforcement were added, which is not recommended, visitor access to the loft would be problematic due to the hazards of an open stairwell and low head room. One visitor at a time might be allowed to view the loft from the stairs, but should not be allowed to actually enter the loft. The space should not be used for general storage.

It is likely that there has been some termite damage to the wood framing, but little has been directly observed. There has also been some damage to at least one of the joists under the sitting room (Room 103), reportedly as a result of overloading from visitors at Lela Hyde's funeral in the early 1960s. Each framing member should be inspected to identify any repairs that might be needed. Termite damage need not be repaired unless it has compromised the structural integrity of the framing member. Replacement of framing members should be avoided. If repairs are necessary, dutchman repairs and sistering of new members to old is the

FIGURE 12. View of typical 1920s floor framing.

FIGURE 11. View of southeast corner of log pen. All of the material visible here, except the metal roofing, dates to the 1840s.

preferred method. See notes under foundation regarding the addition of additional supports for floor framing.

The small, braced, shed roofs on the front and back of the wood-framed additions and at the rear of the log pen are important character-defining features and should be preserved. The roof over the back door to the log pen fell in 2009 and needs to be reattached. Attachment of the other roofs should be inspected to see if any improvements are needed to ensure that they are securely attached.

Recommendations on structure:

- engage the services of a qualified exterminator to eliminate powder-post beetles and termites
- inspect annually for any renewed infestation by powder-post beetles and termites
- engage the services of a qualified expert in repair of historic log architecture to make repairs to the front sill, east end, and elsewhere on the log pen as necessary
- if repairs are made to the relatively minor damage at the northwest corner of the log pen, they should be made as unobtrusively as possible, since those logs will not be covered by siding
- restrict access to the loft in the log pen
- do not use loft for storage
- conduct a comprehensive assessment of the wood framing for termite or other damage and repair using dutchman repairs and sistering of new members if necessary
- reinstall shed roof at rear of log pen
- inspect attachment of shed roofs at front and back door of the wood-framed additions and make repairs as needed

FIGURE 13. View of log walls on front porch.

FIGURE 14. View of typical 1920s floor framing.

Roofing

When the Sitting Room (Room 103) was built in the 1920s, wood shingles were used to cover the roof but at some point after construction of the new kitchen the following year, 5-V metal roofing was installed over the entire house. Although the roofing is rusting, most of the material is not so degraded that it requires replacement. The only way to preserve the existing roofing material is to remove as much rust as possible and apply a protective coating. There has been the suggestion that the

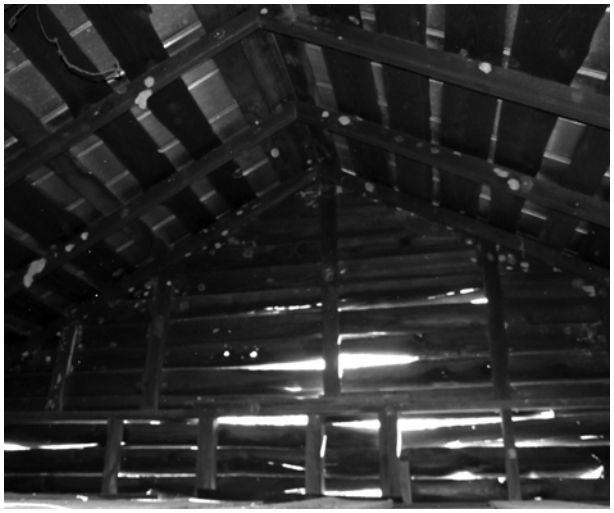


FIGURE 15. View of wood framing above south end of Room 104.

Hydes painted the roofing silver on at least one occasion, but the apparent condition of the roof in images from the mid-1980s show little difference from its appearance today. This may indicate that if the roof had been painted, it was probably done in the first half of the twentieth century. Further building investigation might locate physical evidence for a painted roof.[1]

A careful inspection of the roofing should be conducted to (1) more closely assess its condition and (2) look for evidence that the roofing was ever painted. Photographs from the 1970s suggest that the roofing was painted red at one time; repainting the roofing would extend the life of the material significantly, but would also dramatically alter the house's appearance.

Galvanized 5-V roofing is still manufactured, but it would be preferable to monitor and maintain the existing roofing, as long as it remains serviceable. Small pinhole leaks might be treated with a sealant from the underside. Usually, however, development of pinholes is the last stage in the deterioration of metal roofing.

The roofing should be inspected annually and after any high-wind event. Inspection of the attic during or immediately after a heavy rain can best help identify leaks in the roof. The house has never had gutters and downspouts and, although they would reduce erosion and help protect some of the unpainted woodwork, installation of gutters and downspouts is not recommended due to the adverse impact it would have on the historic character of the building.

Recommendations on roofing:

- maintain existing roofing
- regularly inspect roofing from the exterior and interior and after high winds and heavy rain
- consider re-painting roofing

FIGURE 17. View of now-missing shed roof at back

1. Morning Washburn recalled the Hydes talking about painting the roofing.

FIGURE 16. View of typical roofing condition.

- replace roofing in kind when it reaches the end of its useful life
- do not install gutters and downspouts

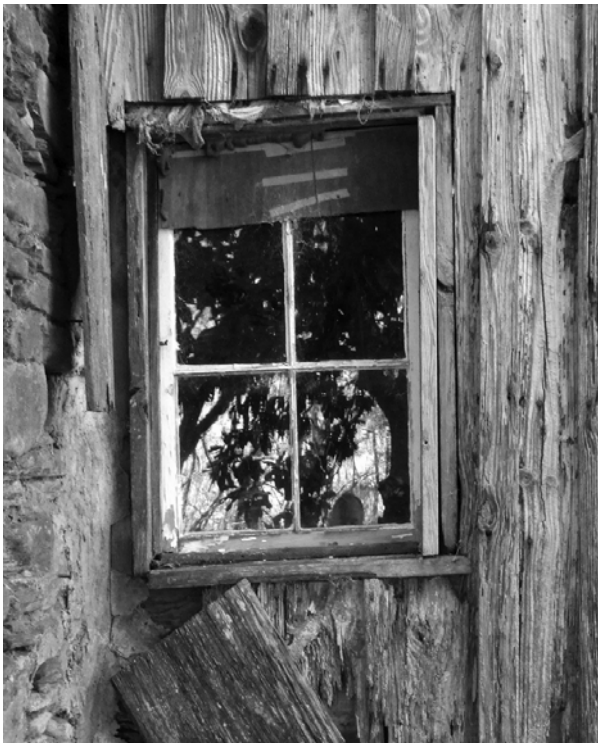


FIGURE 18. View of window at east end of log pen. northwest corner of log pen.

FIGURE 19. View of typical six-over-six, single-hung window in 1920s additions.

Windows

Excepting the two windows on the 1990s addition to the front of the log pen, the other windows need repairs and, in at least one case, partial reconstruction. All four of the six-over-six, single-hung (i.e., only the lower sash is operable) windows on the wood-framed portion of the house need major repairs, including removal of sash, frame, and trim to allow for repairs to the rough openings. All of the sash can be repaired, even where muntins are missing, but some of the casing and trim is either badly deteriorated or is missing and will need replacing. Although the sash are more or less identical, casing and trim differ from window to window. Careful attention should be given to maintaining these differences as repairs are made, including the reversed sash in the east window of the kitchen.

Repair of the two windows at the east end of the log pen will have to be done in conjunction with repairs to the log walls. The existing sash, one of which is several inches shorter than the window opening, are in reasonably sound condition and can be repaired and reinstalled as fixed, stationary sash. As with the other windows, every effort should be made to replicate trim and other features of these openings as they are repaired.

None of the windows have sash latches and none are really necessary. A latch is only good for securing an opening against casual entry and provide no real security. An intrusion alarm system (see below) should be installed for that purpose. If latches are deemed desirable, they should be created by drilling small holes at the meeting rails and inserting nails to pin the sash together. If installed loosely, the nails can be easily removed in order to open the window.

The Hydes also cut full-sized, aluminum-framed screens in half and installed them over the operable, lower sash at all of the windows in Rooms 103 and 104. These should be maintained and preserved and replaced where missing.

Recommendations on windows:

- repair and reconstruct, if necessary, the rough framing for the four historic windows on the west and east sides of the wood-framed rooms

- repair framing of windows in log pen after repairs to the logs are completed
- repair and reinstall all existing sash, maintaining differences in casing and trim
- install sash pins for security if necessary
- preserve existing and replace missing half screens at windows in wood-framed addition

Doors

The exterior doors in Rooms 103 and 104 are in good condition and need little if any repair. The main repair necessary is to ensure that they swing freely and that should be accomplished by leveling the building rather than trimming the doors. The interior door between Rooms 103 and 104 is also in good condition and needs little if any repair.

The door between Room 102 and 103 is a door salvaged by the Hydes from an unknown source. The door itself should be cleaned, but any existing paint should be preserved. The door's movement is severely restricted because the opening has now settled to a point lower than the floor in Room 103. Repairs to the log pen and wood-framed structure (see "Structure" above) should correct this condition. The same condition restricts movement of the door between Rooms 101 and 106, which was the original front door to the house. This will almost certainly be corrected during the course of repairs to the front sill. Although rehung on strap hinges, the door itself is in excellent condition and should be carefully preserved.

The existing rim locks, hinges, and other make-shift latching mechanisms that are present on all of the doors should be maintained and preserved. As with the windows, relying on an electronic security system would be better than attempting to harden the doors with deadbolts against unauthorized entry. Because of weak door frames, deadbolts would only increase the risk of damage to doors if they were forced open. Hasps and padlocks remain the best way to prevent casual entry.

The front and back doors in Rooms 103 and 104 were both fitted with wooden screened doors. The

front screened door remains in place. but the back screened door has been taken down and is standing in the kitchen. Both doors should be repaired and reinstalled.

Door recommendations:

- if possible, raise sills and floor framing as necessary to allow free movement of doors (see "Structure" above)

FIGURE 20. View of latching mechanisms at back door.

FIGURE 21. View of interior of original front door to sitting room.

- remove carpet and other materials stapled to back door
- preserve all existing hardware and makeshift locking mechanisms
- repair rim locks to working order if possible
- repair and reinstall screened doors at front and rear doors

FIGURE 22. View of intersection of log pen and kitchen wing, illustrating the numerous openings in the exterior finishes.

FIGURE 23. View of original front door to log pen.

Siding and Trim

The finishes on the exterior of the log pen and the wood-framed rooms range in age from what is probably original lap siding and board-and-batten siding on the east end to the late twentieth-century material on the front porch. Most of the rest dates to the 1920s.

The craftsmanship embodied in the present house is one of its more distinctive characteristics and, in making necessary repairs, the impulse to "improve" should be resisted. As the adjacent image suggests, the very nature of the building's construction is such that, for example, any attempt to eliminate holes and voids in the exterior finishes would probably be an exercise in futility.

The board-and-batten siding on the south (rear) and east sides of the log pen should be repaired and preserved wherever possible. Some of the siding on the east end may be nineteenth-century material and should be renailed as necessary. On the east side of the back door to the log pen, the ends of the boards have undergone some deterioration, but this is an instance where there is no need to repair the damage since it does not threaten the rest of the structure. On the west side of the door, however, particularly at the inside corner of the log pen and the wood-framed additions, more substantial repairs will be necessary. Two or three boards may need replacement. At the east end of the log pen, the board-and-batten siding beneath the windows must be replaced. Note that boards attached with square-headed, machine-cut nails most likely date to the nineteenth century and possibly to the house's initial construction. Any board that is removed should be carefully measured and recorded along with the type of nails that held it in place. In replacing nineteenth-century siding modern, machine-cut nails can be used, since they are easy to distinguish from the square-headed, cut nails of the original. Wire nails should be used for exterior repairs on the south side of the log pen and on the wood-framed additions.

The lap siding and trim on the front (north) side of the house is in mostly good condition and needs only minor repairs. Lap siding and trim on the remainder of the wood-framed portions of the house should be repaired wherever possible, much of it by simply renailing elements that have become

detached. Only if siding is missing or so badly cupped or split that it cannot be renailed should it be replaced, using #2 southern yellow pine to match what is currently on that portion of the house being repaired. The relatively short lengths of siding used by the Hydes should also be maintained. The reveal of the siding is slightly wider on the kitchen portion of the building than on the sitting room portion and that difference should be maintained as well. Note, too, that the siding in the east gable probably dates to the house's construction and every effort should be made to preserve as much of it as possible. The small door cut into the north side of the gable should be repaired or reconstructed and preserved.

Replacement wood should not, of course, be painted or otherwise treated but rather allowed to weather naturally. Attempts to "age" wood tend not to be successful and should be avoided since, in a few years, any new wood will have weathered and better blend in with historic woodwork.

Siding and Trim Recommendations:

- repair siding, replacing only where necessary
- maintain differences in lap of siding on the two wood-framed additions
- use wire nails for repairs to 20th century siding and trim, including that on the rear of the log pen
- use #2 southern yellow pine for all exterior woodwork
- make every effort to preserve in place any siding or trim installed with square-headed, machine-cut nails

Accessibility

To avoid improvements that would compromise the historic character of the steep front steps, all visitor entry and egress should be through the back door of the kitchen. Repairs are needed to the front steps and railing, but if that entrance is not used, except for emergencies, installation of a second, code-compliant hand railing could be avoided. The existing ramp to the back door should be maintained, although it may not precisely meet the 1:12 slope required by code. Under no

FIGURE 25. View of board-and-batten siding on rear of log pen.

FIGURE 24. View of west side of wood-framed portions of the house.

circumstances should doorways be widened, since that would represent a significant diminishment of the site's integrity.

FIGURE 26. View of sooty walls in Room 103, with light circle at left where a circular-saw blade hung for many

Interior Finishes

Except for some of the repairs to the log pen which may necessarily be visible from the interior, few repairs and virtually no alterations are recommended for the interior of the house. It should be maintained and preserved in more-or-less its existing condition. New mechanical and electrical systems, including security, fire-detection, and fire-suppression systems, will be necessary, but these can all be installed with a minimum impact on the historic fabric of the house.

Conservation of the newspaper glued to the walls of the log pen should be accomplished immediately. Only fragments remain on the north, east, south, and most of the west wall of Room 101 and continued preservation of these fragments may not be practical beyond a no-touch policy for visitors. On the south side of the west wall, larger fragments remain intact, some with dates and headlines visible. There, the fragments should be conserved and reattached and that portion of the wall covered with glass or clear acrylic panels to better preserve them over the long term.

FIGURE 27. View of west wall and attached newspaper in Room 101.

The entire house needs to be thoroughly cleaned, including vacuuming remaining debris from the attics and from between the logs. Most of the interior should be washed, using the gentlest means possible, but use of wet cleaning methods should be avoided on the walls of Room 101 and the walls and ceiling in Room 104. A mild detergent solution and coarse rags would probably be adequate, but all methods and materials should be tested in an inconspicuous place in order to determine what is most appropriate. The intent should not be to remove all dirt and discoloration but only that which is most easily removed without heavy scrubbing.

The appearance of the kitchen is more problematic, since in its current condition it would not present well to visitors. The ceiling is in good condition and needs no cleaning, and the floor can be cleaned as outlined above. The fiberboard panels on the walls, however, are badly soiled from soot, grease, and dirt, and much of the masking tape used to cover joints is loose or missing. Here, too, a variety of materials and methods should be tested in inconspicuous areas before treating the entire room. The sort of dry methods used for cleaning historic wallpapers may be most appropriate for cleaning these panels. A qualified paper conservator should be sought to provide direction on the best means of conserving the newspaper in the log pen and the fiberboard panels in the kitchen.

With the exception of the east end of the log pen, where there is probably significant damage to floor joists, flooring is mostly sound and can be cleaned as outlined above. When the front door of the log pen is open, a rather large gap in the flooring is apparent, probably the result of the damage to the front sill of the log pen. Any flooring in the log pen that is replaced should be quarter-sawn pine matching all of the dimensions of the original flooring. No replacement of flooring will be necessary in Rooms 103 and 104.

Recommendations for interior:

- vacuum clean the interior of the house, including the attics
- conserve and secure newspaper fragments on west wall of Room 101
- identify appropriate dry-cleaning methods for fiberboard panels in kitchen

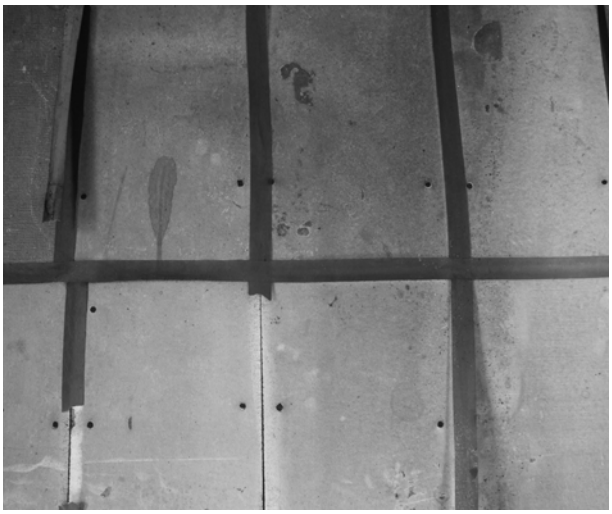


FIGURE 28. View of soiled fiberboard panels on walls of the kitchen.oty walls in Room 103.

- identify appropriate wet-cleaning methods for flooring throughout the house and for the walls and ceilings in Rooms 102 and 103
- repair flooring in Room 101

Systems

All new mechanical and electrical systems will be necessary in the house. Unlike much of the work outlined above, installation of new systems will require design and engineering by a qualified A/E firm experienced in the rehabilitation and preservation of historic structures.

Electrical System

All of the existing electrical wiring should be abandoned in place, and a new electrical system installed. It should be possible to re-use the existing fixtures and panel box, which is relatively new and of adequate size for most purposes. The existing pole-mounted service to the house should be maintained.

When re-wiring the house, all wiring should be placed in metal conduits. If wiring is coordinated with the exterior repairs, it may be possible to install conduit as siding is being replaced. If that is not possible and the conduit cannot be installed without the removal of interior finishes, conduit should be surface-mounted. All of the existing overhead light fixtures, including the ceiling fan in Room 103, should be re-wired and remounted. In

FIGURE 29. View of typical quarter-sawn pine flooring used in the log pen.

FIGURE 30. View of electrical meter and main service into the house.

general the Hydes' electrical system should be reconstructed, but additional convenience receptacles may be necessary to provide adequate service for cleaning and maintaining the house. These should be installed as unobtrusively as possible.

Security and Fire Detection

A complete security and fire-detection system should be installed. The security system could include contact alarms at all window and exterior door openings and/or motion detectors in Rooms 101, 103, 104, and 106. Fire-detection sensors should be installed in every room in the house and in all parts of the attic. Because of the exposed location of the house, the installation of lightning rods should be considered as well.

The county should work closely with local law-enforcement and with the local fire department to develop a comprehensive disaster-response plan. Simply arranging tours of the property for local fire department personnel can be helpful in minimizing damage should disaster strike.

Fire Suppression

A complete fire-suppression system should also be installed in the house. Sprinkler heads should be located in the attics, all rooms, and in the crawl spaces. Piping can be easily concealed without removing historic fabric except in the log pen. There, piping could be laid across the attic floor with sprinkler heads exposed in the rooms below or, to avoid trip hazards, it might be possible to run the piping exposed in an unobtrusive way in the rooms below.

Heating, Ventilating, and Air-Conditioning (HVAC)

Installation of a modern HVAC system into the Power-Hyde House is not necessary and should be avoided since the duct work, piping, wiring, and other equipment necessary for these systems would significantly compromise the building's historical integrity. The wood, metal, and stone components of the house will last more-or-less indefinitely, regardless of the temperature, if kept dry.

More problematic in terms of preservation of historic materials might be the newspaper glued to the walls of the log pen, the window curtains, and any furnishings or decorations that might be exhibited in the house. While temperature changes can stress these materials, the more serious problem will be relative humidity. Humidity levels above 60% tend to encourage the growth of molds and mildew which would be damaging to the building and its contents. Temperature can be allowed to fluctuate, but humidity levels should be kept low enough to inhibit mold and mildew outbreaks but high enough to avoid excessive drying and splitting of wood in the house.

Before any decisions are made regarding climate control, decisions should be made as to any furnishing of the house, and then temperature and relative humidity should be monitored and logged

over a complete cycle of the seasons. In the meantime, windows and doors should be opened whenever possible to facilitate movement of air, which can significantly reduce the growth of molds and mildew.

Finally, the county should consider the large interpretive value in leaving the house without air-conditioning. Few things have had a larger impact on southern culture than the near universal use of air-conditioning by the end of the twentieth century. For many younger visitors, especially, the Hydes' choice to live without it is another significant example of their conservative approach to living.

Some heating may be necessary to temper the winter cold, but not to maintain interior temperatures typical in most occupied structures. A ducted system should not be used. Propane-gas-fired or electric space heaters could be the best option in Rooms 103 and 104, but the nature of Rooms 101 and 102 are such that attempts at heating would be mostly futile. A chilly house should not be a problem for visitors, who will have been outdoors anyway in touring the farm. For docents or other staff that might be stationed at the farm, electric heating of the dressing room (see below) is recommended.

Recommendations for Systems:

- Abandon existing electrical system in place and install new system with wiring in conduit
- Install security and fire-detection systems
- Install fire-suppression system
- Avoid installation of HVAC system
- Install electric baseboard heating in 1996 addition if necessary

Use of 1996 Addition

The bathroom and dressing room at the front of the log pen are all modern but are being retained for their long-range interpretive value. They would lend themselves to adaptive use for a small office for docents or other on-site staff and for storage of equipment and supplies. The bathroom should be rehabilitated as necessary, maintaining existing cabinets and fixtures. Additional convenience receptacles could be installed in the dressing room (Room 106) along with electric baseboard heaters. Painting the unfinished drywall and installation of sheet floor covering are all that is needed to make the space useful for on-site county and park staff.

Sources of Information

Public Records

Cobb County Records of Deeds and Mortgages. The record of transactions in Cobb County were exhaustively searched to document Power and Hyde land ownership related to Hyde Farm. The Power family owned extensive amounts of property on both sides of the river, but much of that has not yet been precisely documented.

Dekalb County Record of Deeds and Mortgages. The surviving records from the antebellum period were exhaustively searched for early Power land ownership.

Fulton County Record of Deeds and Mortgages. These records were searched to document the Powers' ownership of land in what is now Morgan Falls Park.

United States Federal Census, 1790-1930. The Population Schedules for Cobb County were exhaustively searched, 1840-1930. Extensive research was also done in the Population Schedules in DeKalb County and elsewhere, 1790-1850, to document the Power family, and in various counties in upstate South Carolina and north Georgia, 1790-1870, to document the Hyde family. Selected schedules from the Agricultural Census summaries were also consulted.

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As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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