Hyde Farm

Outbuildings

Historic Structures Report

Tommy H. Jones
Historic Architecture, Cultural Resources Division
Southeast Region
National Park Service
for
Cobb County
and
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area

September 2012

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

Cultural Resources
Southeast Region
National Park Service
100 Alabama St. SW

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Cover Image: Tommy Jones

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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 Hyde Farm Outbuildings that permits the widest range of interpretations while preserving as much of the historic buildings' 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 buildings' history and significance and the materials with which they are 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

Management Summary

This historic structure report (HSR) on the twelve outbuildings at Hyde Farm has been developed in conjunction with an HSR on the Power-Hyde House and a cultural landscape report (CLR) on all of Hyde Farm. These documents are intended to provide basic guidance for Cobb County and the National Park Service in their ongoing work to rehabilitate and preserve Hyde Farm.

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 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 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 Outbuildings at Hyde Farm are the product of several generations of construction and changes over the more than one-hundred-and-sixty years during which the farm was occupied and used. Historical documentation has shed little light on the construction of the Outbuildings and their subsequent evolution over time. Building investigation has been non-destructive, but like a palimpsest, an outline of the buildings' histories can be deciphered in the present structures.

The Outbuildings at Hyde Farm include a dozen, wood-framed structures that were built over a hundred-year period beginning in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The oldest are the Gear House, Tool Shed, and Old Corn Crib, with parts of the Well House perhaps contemporaneous with those three buildings. The Barn was likely built shortly before World War I, although the Hydes added the three, shed-roofed additions (two on the east and one on the west). The Goat House, Brood House, and North and South Chicken Houses were built in the 1920s or 1930s, while the Truck Shelter/Corn Crib was built in the late 1940s. The Hog Shed and the Privy probably date to the third quarter of the twentieth century, although the latter was not moved to the property until the 1980s.

The existing character of the Outbuildings at Hyde Farm is one of deterioration and decay, although that is not their 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 significanct part of the buildings' historic character.

Significance and Integrity

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).

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 (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.

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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.

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 Outbuildings at Hyde Farm retain a significant degree of integrity in all seven aspects that convey 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 centuries.

Recommendations

The significance of the Outbuildings does not lie in the distinction of any individual building or buildings but rather as contributing structures in a larger, historically significant cultural landscape. All of the buildings have similar problems of repair and are deteriorated, some of them ruinously so. Since the county and the park have established a goal of re-establishing a working farm, active use of most of the structures will be necessary, including places for storage of farm equipment and supplies and, perhaps, to house animals. At the same time, the County and NPS will want to present and interpret the historic buildings for the visitors, including appropriate display of some of the site's large museum collection in at least some of the buildings. For these reasons, rehabilitation is the recommended approach to treatment of the Outbuildings at Hyde Farm.

Rehabilitation, as an approach to treatment, places a high priority on preservation of historic building materials but allows greater latitude in the amount of material replacement, both in making repairs and in making compatible improvements and alterations that might be necessary for continued use. 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; but the poor condition of some of the existing building materials, particularly on the exterior of the Outbuildings, will necessitate extensive replacement of historic materials.

A major challenge to appropriate rehabilitation of the Outbuildings will be maintenance of the rather ad-hoc appearance of many aspects of the family's treatment of the historic structures. 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 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 if appropriate, since most of it was acquired for that purpose.

General Recommendations

- carefully remove debris and rotted wood in and around buildings by hand
- salvage building elements that may have become detached
- make an ongoing record of hidden conditions that are revealed during the course of the work
- replacement of material is always a last resort where repair is not possible; new material should match all visual qualities of the original material
- compile a complete "Record of Treatment" at the end of the project.

Recommendations for Site:

- avoid any ground-disturbing activity until an archeological survey is complete.
- repair grade around the buildings to ensure proper drainage away from them on all sides
- ensure stable footing for all rock piers while avoiding installation of concrete footers

Recommendations for Foundations:

- restore and maintain grade around perimeter of buildings to expose full height of each rock pier
- reconstruct missing or unstable piers at the south side of the Truck Shelter, the northwest side of the Gear House, and elsewhere as necessary, using traditional dry-laid method and existing stone
- repair and maintain rock underpinning on the Brood House and wherever it exists

Recommendations for Wood Framing:

- make repair and rehabilitation of the Goat House and the North and South Chicken Houses the first priority in rehabilitation of the Outbuildings;
- if repairs to the Goat House and chicken houses are not feasible, reconstruct in kind, re-using existing building parts wherever possible;
- if buildings are not reconstructed, ensure adequate documentation for future reconstruction;

- determine appropriate alterations to the structure of the Old Corn Crib, preferably preserving it in situ;
- if necessary, dismantle and reconstruct Old Corn Crib, utilizing all existing materials except for rotted sills;
- replace most sills on the Barn, the Gear House, the Tool Shed, and the Brood House and make repairs to studs, posts, and rafters as necessary;
- match specie, grade, milling, and actual dimensions of replacement material.
- date stamp all replacement materials so that, in the future, they can be distinguished from the historic material.

Recommendations on Roofing:

- repair and maintain existing roofing as long as it remains serviceable
- regularly inspect roofing from the exterior and interior, especially after high winds
- when it reaches the end of its useful life, roofing should be replaced in kind, maintaining the historic roofing profile
- do not install gutters and downspouts

Recommendations for Siding and Trim:

- repair siding, replacing only where necessary;
- maintain historic differences in types of siding on the various buildings;
- use common wire nails for all repairs;
- use #2 southern yellow pine for all exterior woodwork, except on the Tool Shed where oak should be used;
- make every effort to preserve in place any siding or trim installed with square-headed, machine-cut nails;
- avoid protective or decorative coats, including paint and clear coats;
- date stamp all replacement materials so that, in the future, they can be distinguished from the historic material.

Recommendations for Utilities:

- install fire detection and suppression systems in the Barn, Old Corn Crib, Truck Shelter, Gear House, and Tool Shed;
- provide potable water supply to the Barn;
- if needed for operations, install simple electrical service.

Administrative Data

Location Data

Building Names: Well House, North and South Chicken Houses, Brood House, Goat House, Gear House, Tool Shed, Truck Shelter/Corn crib, Old Corn Crib, Barn, Hog Pen, Privy

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

List of Classified Structures Identification:

908585 HF-9 Barn

908598 HF-10 Brood House

906475 HF-5 Gear House

908607 HF-11 Goat House

908613 HF-12 Hog Shed

906485 HF-6 North Chicken House

908628 HF-13 Privy

906496 HF-7 South Chicken House

906462 HF-4 Truck Shelter

906508 HF-8 Well House

793168 N/A Corn Crib

Cultural Resources Data

National Register Status: Determined eligible but not yet listed.

Proposed Treatment: Rehabilitation

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.

Jesse and his wife Lela Hyde (1882-1961) made improvements and additions to the house and constructed several new outbuildings in the second quarter of the twentieth century. With their two bachelor sons, Buck (1905-1987) and J. C. (1909-2004), they 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, for that reason, a landmark in the county. The property remained in the family until after J. C. Hyde's death in 2004.

This section of the HSR is intended to provide historical background and context necessary to understand the Outbuildings at Hyde Farm.[1]

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 John Power, a Scots-Irish immigrant from Ulster to Pennsylvania in the 1760s. By 1780, the family was in Laurens County, South Carolina, where they remained until after the War of 1812 when four brothers—Joseph, Thomas, John, and James— migrated to Georgia.[2]

Joseph Power

Born on 6 March 1780, Joseph Power married Isabella Ballew, but the date of their marriage has not been documented. Their first known child, James Cooper Power, was born in South Carolina on 12 June 1814. By the time the Powers' second child, John Gaines Power, was born in 1816, the War of 1812 was over and the family had relocated to Georgia. Where they lived in Georgia has not been documented, but it most likely was in northeast Georgia.

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.

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

1. For additional details on the historical context, see the Power-Hyde House HSR.

2. 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/Bourbon-Street/4492/power.htm>, accessed 18 March 2009.

Figure 1. View of chimney at site of the Power family's house on the Fulton County side of the river. (NPS, 2008)

Power took title to Land Lot 83 in the 17th District of Henry County, then DeKalb County, and, after 1854, Fulton County. 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. By that time, Joseph and Isabella Power had probably already moved their family to the Cobb County side of the river.[3]

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. 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 1830s. 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.

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 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. 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) was granted to Jonathon Baker Sr. of Washington County, Georgia. It is not known when Joseph Power legally acquired that land himself.

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 Powers' eldest son, Jim Power, married Rosa Dodds Austin, probably around 1840, and they built a house on Lot 221 just southwest of his parent's home some time after that. Remodeled by the Hydes 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.

In January 1844, the Powers' third son, William Hill Power, married Sarah Martin. 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.

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

3. 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.

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.

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

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.

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. 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,

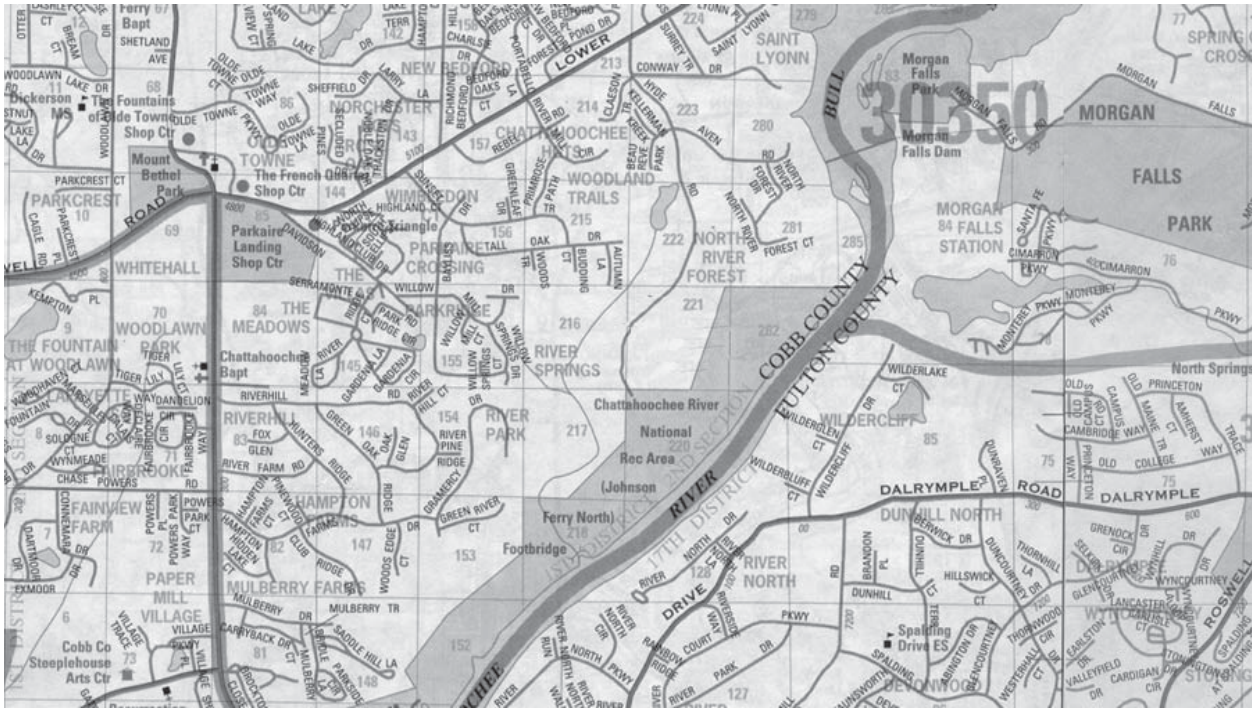

Figure 2. Detail from modern map of vicinity of Hyde Farm, showing numbered land lots that were surveyed in 1832. Hyde Farm encompasses Land Lots 216, 221, 282, and the southern half of 222.

John A. Power, was born in 1840 or 1841, they probably married around 1839. 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.

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. 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. Land Lot 157 encompasses parts of the modern 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.[4]

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

4. Cobb Deed Book AA, pp. 80-81. These deeds were not recorded until 1901. Cobb County Deed Book Y, p. 77, 78, and 79.

Figure 3. Detail from "Map illustrating the Fifth Epoch of the Atlanta Campaign," showing location of Power residences, ford, and ferry in the 1860s. (Library of Congress).

during the Maryland campaign, perhaps even at Antietam, in the fall of 1862. 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.

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.

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 official records, Gen. O. O. Howard's corp of the Army of the Tennessee built a bridge at Powers Ferry "2 miles below" Shallow Ford. It was, no doubt, a pontoon bridge over which thousands of 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."

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." 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.[5]

The Powers would have witnessed the effective destruction of their farms. Although they managed to save their houses, 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

5. Temple, pp. 331, 336.

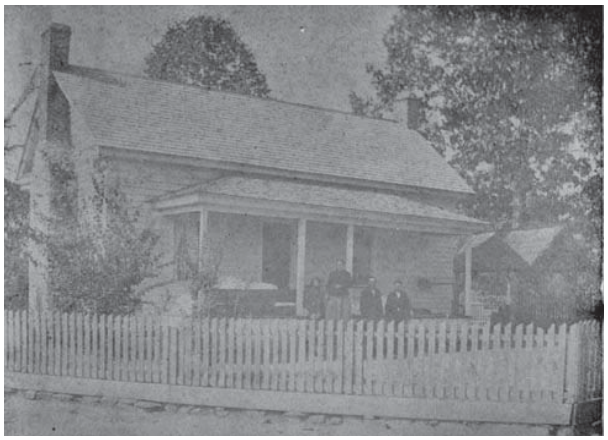

Figure 4. View of home of James and Rosa Power's daughter Tabitha Power Reed and her family on Lower Roswell Road. At right, note the well house, which is very similar in form to the one at Hyde Farm. (Vanishing Georgia Collection)

Figure 5. View of home of James Power's brother Pinkney Power and his wife Lathia on what is now Hyde Road. Note what appears to be a transverse crib barn in the background at left. (Sandy Springs Heritage Foundation)

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.[6]

Reconstruction

How the Power family coped with the aftermath of the Civil War has not been 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.

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. 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.[7]

6. See unpublished typescript memoirs of Mrs. J. R. (Sallie Anderson) Miller, a grand-daughter of Judge James Power (1790-1870).

7. 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.

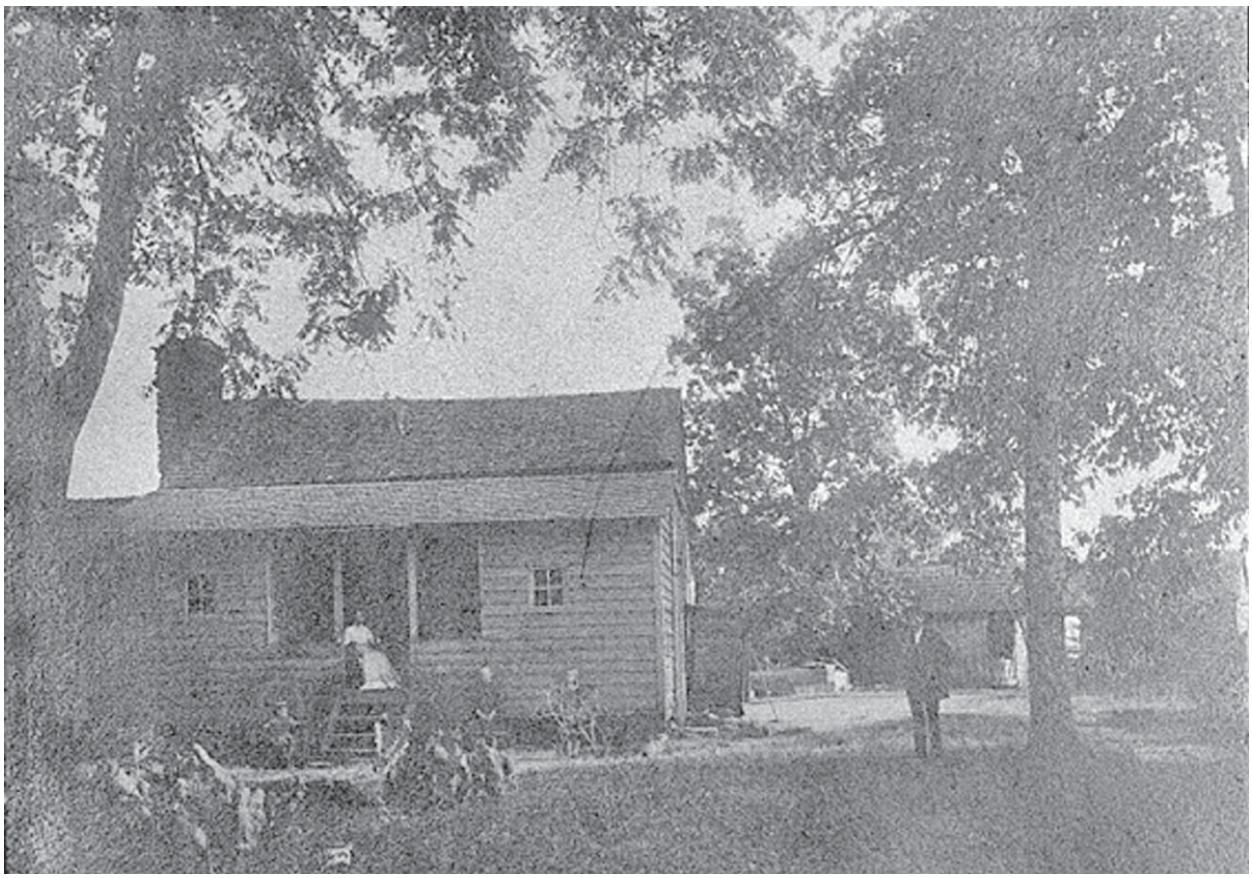

Figure 6. View of Jim and Rosa Power at their house, c. 1890. In the background at right is what appears to be a double-crib barn. No other nineteenth-century images of the house, which is now at the core of the Power-Hyde House, have been located. (Vanishing Georgia Collection)

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.

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 and eventually served as school superintendent in several Georgia counties.

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. 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.

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 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.[8]

Rosa Power died on 27 September 1894 and was buried at the Mt. Bethel Church cemetery. 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. [9]

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.[10]

The Power Farm in the Early

8. 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.
9. "Death of Mr. Power," The Marietta Journal, 25 July 1901.
10. Cobb County Deed Book II, pp. 185, 192, and 220.

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. 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.

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. 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 continuing to rent the land. 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. 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.

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. 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. The successful bidder was 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. 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.

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.

Although Newt Hyde did not own slaves, he nevertheless volunteered to fight in the Civil War, 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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.

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. 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.

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.

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! [11]

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.

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 reorder 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.

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 satisfactory to both parties since Hyde continued farming Jim Power's land for twenty-two years.[12]

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." 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,

11. Willard Range, A Century of Georgia Agriculture, 1850-1950 (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1954), p. 91.

12. 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.

the Hydes lived in George Power's "upper house" on Johnson Ferry Road.

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 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. [13]

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 parents never accomplished.[14]

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.[15]

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

13. 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.
14. Census confirms literacy.

15. 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 7. Jesse and Lela Hyde, c. 1950. (Shirley Gaddis Jordan Collection)

Figure 8. Buck, left, and J. C. Hyde, c. 1950. (Shirley Gaddis Jordan Collection)

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.[16]

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.[17]

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

16. Range, *A Century of Georgia Agriculture*, p. 259.
17. 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.

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.

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.

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). J. C. Hyde, however, recalled that his father "traded" the old farm plus $2,000 for the 127 acres at Hyde Farm.[18]

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. For whatever reason they did not move to their new farm until the fall of 1920.

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

18. Cobb County Deed Book 65, p. 474.

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. 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."

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 regroup. In 1921, they began the transition from a dependence on cotton to truck farming, growing vegetables and other produce for sale in Atlanta and other local markets.[19] 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.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. 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.

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

Figure 9. J. C. Hyde plowing, c. 1980. (Shirley Gaddis Jordon Collection)

Figure 10. J. C. Hyde's truck, c. 1983) (Morning Washburn Collection)

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 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. Of more utility to the Hydes 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 downtown Atlanta, and the Hydes may very well have taken their produce there in the 1920s and early 1930s. In 1918, the Atlanta Municipal Market opened on Edgewood Avenue, 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.

Although in early years roads remained in poor condition, the Hydes often took the twenty-mile drive to downtown Atlanta to deliver produce. The twelve-mile trip to Marietta may have been easier but prior to World War II the market there remained relatively small. As the county's population began to skyrocket after the war, the Hydes expanded a local delivery market for their produce.

Farm Improvements

When the Hydes bought Hyde Farm, the 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 Corn Crib was there along with the Gear House and the Tool Shed between the main house and the truck shelter, which itself was built after World War II.

Most small farmers kept chickens for their eggs and to eat, and the Hydes did as well. It was not until after World War I, however, that large-scale poultry production developed in north Georgia as farmers searched for alternatives to cash crops like cotton, the price of which collapsed in the 1920s. Jesse D. Jewell (1902-1975) is credited with revolutionizing the Georgia poultry industry and, in the process, making Gainesville, Georgia, "the poultry capital of the world." After the death of his father-in-law in 1930, he took over the family's animal-feed business, which was soon suffering from the effects of the Great Depression. In order to boost feed sales, he began offering baby chicks and feed on credit to farmers who would then sell the grown chickens back to Jewell "at a price that covered his feed costs and also guaranteed the farmers a profit." All over north Georgia, small farmers took advantage of the opportunity and by 1940, Jewell was well on the way to developing the largest poultry processing plant in the world. During World War II, the War Food Administration's option on all the processed chicken that could be produced in north Georgia ensured the continued growth of the business. Exactly when they Hydes began raising chickens themselves is not clear, but a clue may lie in the tremendous increase in the number of farms that raised chickens that occurred in the 1940s. Between 1939 and 1950, the number of chicken-producing farms in Hall County alone rose from 57 to 1,044.[20]

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 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.

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 Gaddis. Finally, Rosa Lee married George Lester Stroup Jr. (1915-1983) on 23 October 1937.

20. See "Poultry," *New Georgia Encylcopedia* for details of the development of the Georgia poultry industry.

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, and by 1960, the company employed more than 62,000 people. That company's presence helped ensure 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. In the 1940s, Cobb County's population grew by over 60% and, in the 1950s, it almost doubled, reaching 114,000 in 1960. The City of Atlanta reached the zenith in its population in 1970 before "white flight" began a decades-long decline 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 early 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 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 and Winnie Power's homestead and of Hyde Farm. The George Power House and two surrounding acres were donated to Cobb Landmarks and Historical Society in January 1999.

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 George William Power, 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 mid-summer of 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.

Time Line for Hyde Farm

6 March 1780 John and Sarah Power third child, Joseph, born in Laurens County, South Carolina

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, later known as Judge Power, 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

1816 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

Spring 1820 Andrew Jackson marks crossing at Shallow Ford, just upstream from the future site of Hyde Farm, warning against trespassing in the Cherokee County, encompassing territory northwest of the Chattahoochee River

1825 According to family tradition, James Cooper Power killed his first deer, which occurred in Land Lot 282

1832 DeKalb County 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 in-

ferior 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

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

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

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

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

c. 1925 Hydes are known to have owned a truck

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

c. 1955 Jesse Hyde deed the farm to their sons

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 lines are built in the bottomland along the west side of the river, crossing Hyde Farm on two sides

1978 Buck and J. C. Hyde, George William Power, and Morning Washburn support 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

c. 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

1990-1991 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 purchases 40 acres of Hyde Farm along the river

1996 Original front porch replaced with present dressing room/bathroom/porch; running water installed at kitchen sink

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 and neighbors 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 agreement with TPL

5 December 2007 Mary Maglee "Glee" Hyde Mitchell dies

8 December 2007 Rosa Lee Matilda Hyde Stroup dies

June 2008 TPL purchases 95 acres of Hyde Farm

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

The purpose of this section of the HSR is to provide a synthesis of the historical documentation and the physical evidence in the buildings themselves in order to better understand their original construction and use and any subsequent alterations that may have been made to them. Historical documentation for the outbuildings at Hyde Farm is limited and for those of the Power Farm more limited still. A scattering of the photographs currently available provide some documentation for the main house and the core of the farm beginning in the late nineteenth century, but none document the present outbuildings prior to the 1970s. A variety of oral interviews, particularly the one with J.C. Hyde that was videotaped in 1986 and the numerous interviews with Morning Washburn, have been extremely helpful in establishing a chronology of development and, especially, use of the outbuildings.

If there is a shortage of historical documentation specific to the outbuildings, the buildings themselves contain a variety of evidence that can help document their history. While there are no stylistic indicators that might date construction of the outbuildings, typologies are far more useful when considering vernacular architecture and those developed by architectural historians, folklorists, and others offer insight into the built environment at Hyde Farm. The simple form of a structure is often informative. Shallow roof pitches, for example, were rarely found on nineteenth-century outbuildings that depended on wood-shingle roofing. All of this helps place the outbuildings within a larger context and provide a foundation for understanding how and why the buildings were constructed and how they were used.

Materials

More significant to establishing the present chronology are the differences in the building materials that comprise the various historic structures at Hyde Farm. Through these differences can be interpreted many of the most important changes in building technology that occurred between the second quarter of the nineteenth century, when the main house was built, through the second quarter of the twentieth century, when the last of the outbuildings were constructed. While material differences seldom support precise dating, they can reliably establish a range of dates that facilitates interpretation of the historical data.

All of the structures at Hyde Farm are wooden and, with the exception of the Well House shelter, set on low, stacked, rock piers. Virtually all of the

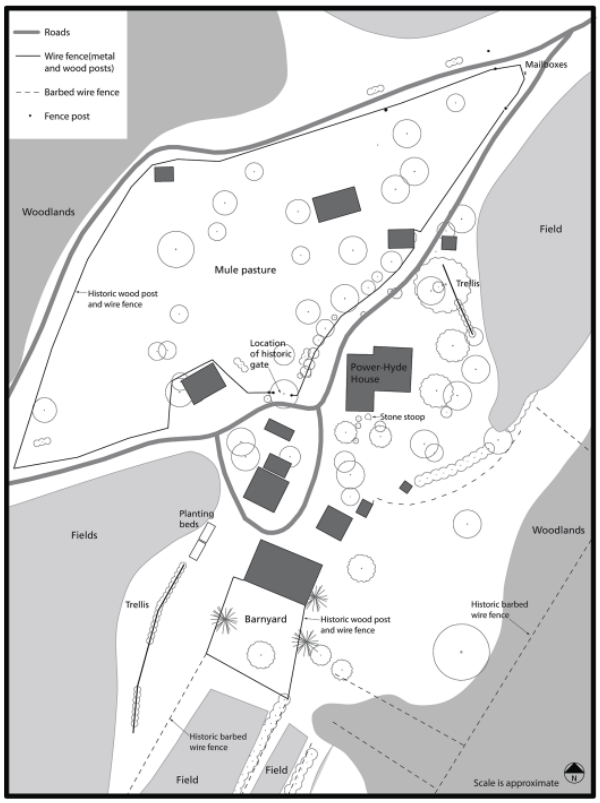

Figure 1. Plan of the core of Hyde Farm showing locations of historic fence lines and of the present buildings on the site.

stone would have been gathered on the farm and, except in the instance of the differences between the chimneys on the main house, are not helpful in establishing a chronology. The character of the wood that comprises the individual buildings and the way individual elements were joined provide the most obvious indicators of when construction may have occurred.

Figure 2. View of rafter in roof of the log pen of the main house. The vertical saw marks characteristic of the early reciprocating saws are visible on the rafter at left.

Figure 3. View of circular-sawn joists and flooring in the early twentieth-century additions to the main house. The circular saw blades used to saw lumber were quite large, sometimes over four feet in diameter and marked a very shallow arc in the wood.

Figure 4. View of Hydes' portable circular saw, which was apparently used to saw much of the lumber for their buildings.

The first generation of structures, of which the main house is the only survivor, used a combination of hewn timbers for log walls, sills, posts, and plates and machine-sawn lumber for studs, joists, and rafters. Lumber would have been sawn at a local water mill, many of which alternated between functioning as a grist mill and as a saw mill. The early water-powered mills used a long, narrow, reciprocating saw blade which leaves distinctive vertical saw marks in the lumber. Most connections were made with pegged, mortise-and-tenon joinery, with machine-cut nails used only for secondary connections and for attaching finishes. All of this is characteristic of the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

By the 1850s, steam could provide the power needed to drive large circular saws, and after the Civil War, circular-sawn lumber, with its characteristic arcing saw marks, was virtually ubiquitous. All of the lumber used in the outbuildings appears to have been circular sawn.

Contemporaneous with changes in saws was a gradual change in and standardization of lumber dimensions. Most obvious perhaps was an increase in the proportions of the sectional dimension of lumber. Studs that might be generally 3" by 4" before the Civil War were typically 2" by 4" by the 1870s, although these dimensions could be highly variable, with dimensions sometimes varying as much as a half inch or more. Not until the twentieth century were dimensions truly standardized, but even then, because the Hydes sawed much of their own lumber, dimensions remained variable for nearly all of the building at Hyde Farm. The Barn (c. 1910) appears to be the earliest structure at Hyde Farm to use more-or-less standard, modern dimensions.

Significant changes in how buildings were structured occurred, too, as the heavier timber frames and log buildings of the early nineteenth century gave way to the new "balloon frame" that was first used in Chicago in the 1830s. Derisively called "stick framing" by some, it was far easier and cheaper to build and, once people got over their mistrust of what looked like and *was* a light-weight building, its use became nearly universal after the Civil War. The Barn and the twentieth-century additions to the main house provide the clearest examples of balloon framing, but all of the outbuildings at Hyde Farm utilized some variation of this method of construction.

In addition to dimensional lumber, balloon-frame construction depended on mass-produced, machine-cut nails for all connections, replacing the mortise-and-tenon connection that was characteristic of the pre-war period. Jim Power used few nails in building his house in the 1840s, but after the Civil War, all connections were being made that way. The single instance of mortise-and-tenon connection that is evident in the outbuildings is related to re-use of hewn timbers.

Nails, too, evolved over the hundred years during which the present buildings at Hyde Farm were coming into existence. By the 1830s, machine-cut nails had completely supplanted the use of hand-wrought nails. Cut from sheets of iron, cut nails have square shanks; heads, too, are square or rectangular and not round. Machine-cut nails were widely used throughout the nineteenth century, but by the 1880s were being replaced by wire nails, which remain the most commonly used nail today. The divide between the use of cut nails, which are still manufactured but not commonly used, and wire nails is not a clear one, but where cut nails are found at Hyde Farm, one might generally assume nineteenth-century construction or repairs. The Barn is the earliest of the outbuildings in which wire nails were clearly part of original construction, and all of the Hydes' later building used wire nails.

The Farmstead

Hyde Farm is typical of many small farmsteads in the Georgia Piedmont, beginning with the loosely organized cluster of buildings and structures, each with its own special use, on a rise just off the public road in eastern Cobb County. What little is presently known about the composition of the Power farmstead suggests that it followed a similar pattern, but extensive archeology is needed before definitive conclusions can be reached.

While this HSR looks at each building individually, it should be understood that they existed as part of a farming operation, with each related to the other. As one scholar of farmsteads has noted:

> *the farmstead must be treated as a 'spatial phenomenon' where all resources 'stand in relation to one another'. . . [T]he farm family's daily routines depend on the establishment and maintenance of close functional linkages between their house, barn, assorted outbuildings, and associated spaces.*[1]

In the traditional manner, the Power-Hyde House and the Barn, which are the largest buildings on the farm, form two focal points around which most of the outbuildings—the Old Corn Crib, the Truck Shelter/New Corn Crib, the Gear House, and the Tool Shed—are loosely organized. The other four outbuildings related to the Hydes' raising of chickens in the mid-twentieth century—the North and South Chicken Houses, the Brood House, and the Goat House, which was the Hydes' first brood house—were sited in the pasture west and northwest of the main house.

None of the outbuildings is particularly unusual in their form or function, and all were built in a

1. Karen Elaine Hudson, "The Historic Farmstead Architecture of Oglethorpe County: A Preliminary Step Toward the Development of a Standard Typology and Nomenclature for Piedmont Georgia" (masters thesis, University of Georgia, 1988), p. 107.

Figure 5. Historic photograph of a balloon-framed building under construction somewhere in the Midwest. (National Building Museum)

Figure 6. View of typical nineteenth-century cut nail on the Old Corn Crib.

Figure 7. Detail from the only photograph from the Power period that has been located, showing what appears to be a double-crib barn with a center aisle in the background.

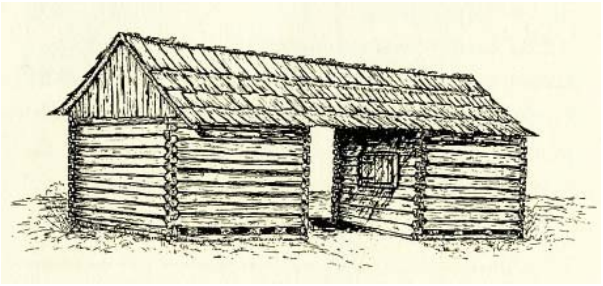

Figure 8. Drawing of a double-crib barn in Alabama (HABS)

thoroughly utilitarian fashion. As noted above, documentation has shed little light on the actual construction of the outbuildings, but based on material evidence in the existing structures, a rough chronology of their development can be established. More precise dating would depend on a carefully designed dendrochronology study of the buildings.[2]

Outbuildings on the Powers' Farm

None of the present outbuildings appear to have been built before the Civil War. Some hewn timbers, sash-sawn lumber , and a handful of mortised and pegged joints, all of which might be expected in buildings built before the Civil War, are present in some of the buildings, but all of that appears to have been recycled from older structures.

The single known photograph of the farm during Jim Power's lifetime documents what appears to be two or three buildings to the rear of their house. The only one that can be confidently identified is a double-crib barn located a short distance southwest of the main house. One of the most common barn types, double-crib barns have been documented in Central Europe and were common in the upland South throughout the nineteenth century.[3] The most common variant of the type had individual cribs around 12' by 16' on each side of an aisle running through the building. Each crib was often also divided by a light partition. The barn visible in the photograph was oriented with its longest dimension running east to west, more-or-less parallel with the house, and appears to have been finished with a wood-shingled roof and board-and-batten siding. Parts of that building could be the same nineteenth-century material that is incorporated into some of the present outbuildings, but the double-crib barn itself was probably torn down by William Reynolds Power before World War I. The Hydes did not remember its existence.

2. Dendrochronology is the study of tree rings for the purpose of dating wooden structures and other artifacts. It has the potential to determine precisely when the tree that was the source of the lumber was cut.

3. "Crib" is a term used by scholars for the basic rectangular unit of barns to distinguish it from the "pen" used in residential construction. Henry Glassie, *Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States* (Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1968), p. 89.

In June 2010, the Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC) conducted a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey in the vicinity of the main house and work yard to the rear. According to the trip report compiled by SEAC, the survey identified several anomalies which may indicate the locations of historic features associated with the farm. The report cautioned that "none of the anomalies were well defined by the geophysics alone. Additional testing and ground "truthing" will be necessary to determine if the anomalies identified by this survey represent archeological features." There were, however, good indications that at least one and possibly three of the anomalies identified in the GPR survey could be the remains of historic structures.

> *Several features are clearly visible such as evidence of a root mass associated with one of the larger trees on the site, as well as a path located behind the cabin and leading towards the barn. The area between the cabin and barn was obviously a high traffic area, and therefore the near surface time slice shows a great deal of reflection in this area. However, adjacent to the path is an anomaly which does not appear to represent simply a high traffic area. This target is possibly an early structure associated with the farm. It measures 7 meters in length (N/S) and 4 meters in width, and extends nearly to the base of the radar penetration of 2.5 meters. A similar – but smaller – anomaly is located immediately to the south, but this anomaly is relatively shallow and is more characteristic of an area where the soil has experienced significant compactions.*[4]

Two other anomalies west of the Barn may "potentially [be] the remains of historic structures." Further archeological investigation of those areas, particularly the large one, which is directly in front of the Tool Shed, is needed to determine what these anomalies represent, but it is possible that the large one marks the location of the western crib of the double-crib barn seen in the nineteenth-century photograph of the farm.

Some of the existing outbuildings were present when the farm was sold to the Hydes in 1920—the Old Corn Crib, the Barn (minus its sheds), the Gear House, and the Tool Shed. J. C. Hyde remembered that the Barn was "relatively

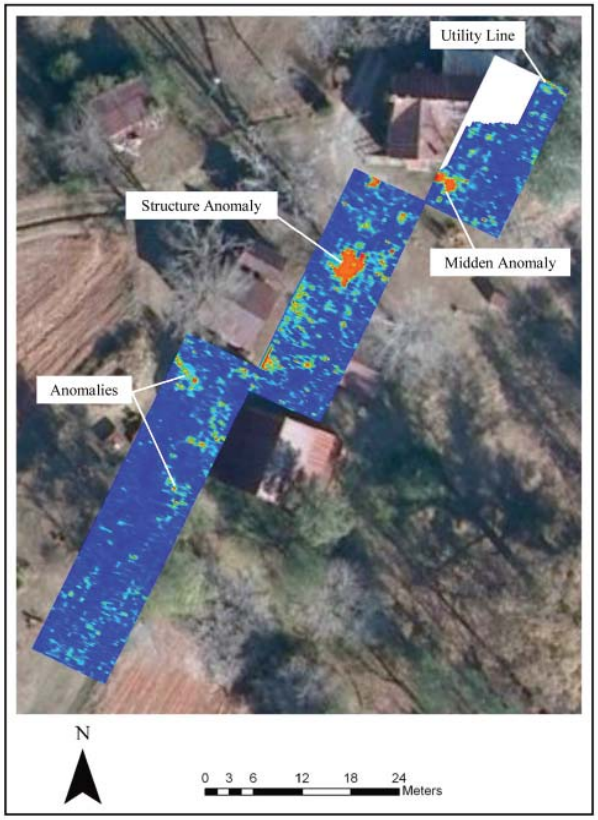

Figure 9. Map of the core of Hyde Farm showing the areas included in the SEAC's GPR survey in 2010.

new" when they moved to Hyde Farm in 1920.[5] Constructed with circular-sawn lumber, a balloon frame, and wire nails, the Barn was most likely built by Jim Powers' son William Reynolds Power or grandson James Pierce Power after settlement of the elder Power's estate in 1906. It is the sort of large barn that was not common across the Deep South until the twentieth century and may suggest something of the aspirations of the younger generation of Powers as they attempted to continue farm operations after Jim Power's death in 1901. In the twentieth century, these transverse frame barns would be the most common barn type in the upland South.

Most joinery uses wire nails, but it appears that machine-cut nails were used originally in the Old Corn Crib and possibly in the Tool Shed and Gear House. Along with the use of circular-sawn lumber and elements of balloon framing, this suggests that it is more likely that the oldest of the existing buildings —the Old Corn Crib, the Tool Shed, the Gear House, and perhaps parts of the Well House—were built in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, perhaps by some of the

4. Stephen Andrew Wise to David Morgan, "Trip report on training/geophysical survey conducted at Hyde Farm, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Cobb County, GA, June 15-17, 2010. SEAC2312.

5. The quotation is from Hyde's 1986 videotaped interview with Tom Scott.

Powers' tenants. Dendrochronological analysis might provide a more precise date.

Outbuildings on the Hydes' Farm

In his 1986 interview with Tom Scott, J. C. Hyde remembered that when they bought the farm in 1920, the Barn, the Old Corn Crib, the Gear House, and the Tool Shed were already there. Hyde did not mention the Well House, but it may have been present in 1920. As noted above, material evidence in the present buildings confirms construction dates for those buildings sometime late in the Power era.

Figure 10. View of Well House in 2008.

Figure 11. View south of Well House in the 1970s. (Shirley Gaddis Jordan Collection)

Sheds were added to both sides of the Barn after its initial construction, apparently by the Hydes.[6] Based upon differences in weathering of the siding and other aspects of the materials, the east shed may have have been built first.

One of the first buildings built by the Hydes may have been the so-called Goat House. According to Morning Washburn, the structure was built as a brood house, where baby chickens were raised. As their poultry business grew between the World Wars, the Hydes also built two chicken houses, although perhaps not at the same time. A second brood house appears to date to the early post-war period and is perhaps contemporaneous with the Truck Shelter. The hewn sills and rock underpinning sills on some of these structures may have been salvaged from the remains of the old kitchen, which the Hydes appear to have taken

6. Morning Washburn recalled the Hydes telling her that there were no additions to the Barn in 1920.

Figure 12. View at back door to Power-Hyde House in the 1920s, with remains of the antebellum kitchen chimney visible in the background. Materials from the old kitchen may have been used to construct some of the buildings that the Hydes built in the pasture northwest of the house.

down in the 1920s. The rock are typical of the sort used in the old kitchen chimney.

The Hog Shed, which is the most rudimentary of structures, probably dates to the second quarter of the twentieth century, and the Privy was not present until the 1980s.

One building that might be expected to be present at Hyde Farm but is not is a smokehouse. These were typically small structures built specifically for the purpose of curing and storing meat. Curing was done by hanging slabs of meat above a smoky fire built on the ground in the center of the structure. Cured in this way, meat could be preserved more or less indefinitely. While the Powers might have had a smokehouse, the Hydes never did, simply because they did not care for the taste, according to Morning Washburn. Instead the Hydes cured their meats in the room at the east end of the front porch, which was removed in 1996. The butchered meat was salted down in a large wooden "meat box" that was kept in that room.

Notes on the Individual Buildings

Most of the outbuildings have been altered since their original construction, either intentionally or through deterioration and neglect. Not surprisingly, uses have also changed over time. Nevertheless, there is ample documentation from physical evidence, photographs, and historical documentation to understand and describe each of them through the Hyde period at least. The character of the artifacts retrieved from the buildings in 2011 has also been helpful in corroborating statements in oral histories regarding use of the buildings.

Well House

Located about halfway between the house and Hyde Road, the Well House is an end-gabled, open-sided structure built simply to shelter the well and the person drawing the water, while reducing the chances of surface run-off of rain water from contaminating the well. The original water source for the Powers was apparently a spring on the west side of the northeast branch of Mulberry Creek. The branch originates from a spring near the southwest corner of Lower Roswell Road and Hyde Road. It is entirely possible that the branch and spring supplied water for the Power farm for years. Located several hundred feet northwest of the house site, the spring might seem inordinately distant from the house from today's perspective, but Jim and Rosa Power may nevertheless have continued to carry water from the branch to the house for many years. In rural Georgia in the nineteenth and well into the twentieth century, convenience was not always a driving force, even where a necessity like water was concerned. The family of George Power, Jim Power's brother, for instance, continued to draw water from a spring and Mulberry Creek behind his house until their son Charles Geiger Power (1856-1925) dug a well

13. View of well windlass in the 1970s. (Shirley Gaddis Jordan Collection)

Figure 14. View east of Well House in the 1970s. (Shirley Gaddis Jordan Collection)

some time after the Civil War. In addition to the distance from the house, however, the water from the branch and/or springs may not have been good or reliably present, and it is likely that Jim Power, too, had well water soon after the Civil War, if not before.

No evidence for another well on the property has been located, so it can only be assumed that the present well is the original well dug by the Powers in the nineteenth century. At some point, perhaps in connection with creating the present driveway, which itself had probably reached more-or-less its present form in the nineteenth century, the natural grade of the land was cut down by as much as three feet in order to create a more-or-less level platform approximately 10' by 10' around the well itself.

Figure 15. View of a log version of an outbuilding like the Tool Shed and the Gear House, this one at Cades Cove in Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

A stacked-stone well-head to protect against humans or animals falling into the well and a shelter of some sort were probably built at the time the well was dug. The present shelter is not likely to be much older than about 1900. The character of the materials—cedar posts set directly into the ground, pole rafters and open decking, and framing members of widely varying dimension put together with common wire nails—suggests that the structure was built in the early twentieth century, perhaps by William Reynolds Power in the first decade or two of the century. The present structure includes a number of alterations by the Hydes after 1920.

The pulley, log rope winder, axle, and crank may

Figure 16. View of Tool Shed in the 1970s. (Shirley Gaddis Jordan Collection)

also date to the Power era. Of particular interest is the use of part of what the Hydes believed to have been the barrel of Jim Power's muzzle-loading rifle for the east end of the axle for the log winder.

The earliest known photographs of the structure that have been located date to the 1970s and show that its character has remained essentially unchanged since that time, except for replacement of wood-shingle roofing with corrugated metal roofing in the 1980s. The pattern of wear on the metal roofing indicates that it was salvaged from another structure. The photographs also confirm Morning Washburn's statement that the wooden deck and well box were rebuilt in the 1980s, and again in the early twenty-first century. but the only change that is apparent was the inclusion of vents on all four sides of the box where they had been present only on the north and south. The only other change since the 1970s is the loss of an oddly placed upright in the north gable.

Tool Shed

The Tool Shed and the Gear House next to it represent a type of building with a long history. Henry Glassie, a leading authority on vernacular architecture, described the type in his study of material folk culture in the eastern United States. It is, he wrote:

> *. . . a distinctive building form, typified by a rectangular floor plan, a door in one gable end, and a gable roof which projected*

Figure 18. View of Tool Shed in 2008.

Figure 17. View of Tool Shed in 1986. (screen capture from Tom Scott Videotaped Interview with J. C. Hyde)

forward over the door. [It] was carried across Europe as a part of the neolithic complex, and continued to be employed commonly into the Iron Age on much of the Continent. . . . Settlers from the Continent introduced this form into America where it is found in upstate New York, and from Pennsylvania west and especially southward.[7]

Figure 19. View of Gear House in 2008.

Both structures were present when the Hydes bought the farm in 1920. In the 1970s, it was being used by the Hydes as a "shuck pen," where corn husks, or shucks, were stored for use as fodder for the mules, but it clearly had a long history of use for tool storage, too. This is confirmed by the character of the artifacts that were removed from the building in 2011. Among the more than 150 items retrieved were multiple pick heads, hoe heads, shovels, sickles, mattocks, spading forks, rakes, post-hole diggers, and a sledge hammer. There were also a variety of other items including stove parts, shoes, sprayer, and a set of andirons and fire-place tools. [8]

7. Henry Glassie, *Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States*, pp. 8-9.

8. While many of the same kinds of items were found in the Tool Shed and in the Gear House, the overall character of the collection removed from each building was distinctly different.

Figure 20. View of Gear House in the 1970s. (Shirley Gaddis Jordan Collection)

The building appears to have survived more-or-less as built, but empty nail holes show the loss of most of the siding in the gables and differences in wood type and the presence of wire nails show replacement of the siding on the front and on the lower part of the north side.

The structure would have been originally roofed with wood shingles. It is not known when those were replaced with the present 5-V metal roofing, which was in place when the building was first photographed in the 1970s.

The present, open-sided, shed-roofed addition at the rear (west) side of the Tool Shed is a recent replacement for a similar structure that was in existence when the building was first photographed in the 1970s. By the time of J. C. Hyde's videotaped interview with Tom Scott in 1986, what appears to be a shelter for fire wood is present on the south side of the Tool Shed, but this may be simply a sheet of corrugated metal loosely attached to shelter the wood pile.

Gear House

Virtually identical to the Tool Shed in form and size, the Gear House is one of the four existing outbuildings that were present when the Hydes bought the farm in 1920. It was most recently used to store mule harnesses and other such "gear" and equipment. Although its original use is not clear, the presence of a floor suggests that it would have always been used for storage of some sort and not for animals.

Like the Tool Shed, it was almost certainly covered with a wood-shingled roof, but the present metal roofing has been in place at least since the 1970s. The most significant alteration was to the front of the building where double doors were installed. The character of the lumber and nails that were used make it likely that the Hydes made this change.

The large amount of oil and grease at the west end of the interior as well as the broken floor joists in that area suggests that the double doors were created to accommodate a tractor or other vehicle prior to construction of the Truck Shelter after World War II. According to Morning Washburn, it is unlikely that the Hydes would have left their truck, tractor, and other farm equipment unsheltered. With the west shed of the Barn the only place that could provide that shelter, the Hydes could very well have altered the Gear House by adding double doors and making other modifications to provide more space after they got their first truck in the 1920s. The structure was certainly used for repair of equipment and machinery, and a variety of wrenches, screwdrivers, nuts and bolts were among the 600-700 items retrieved from the building in 2011. Evidence that the building was used for internal-combustion engine repair is evidenced by the several carburetors, one of which can be dated to 1949-1951, automobile tie rod ends, Delco ignition parts, fuel pumps, induction coils, fan belts, wheel hubs, a crankshaft, grease guns, and grease dispensers, and other automobile supplies that were retrieved in 2011. A variety of files and whetstones, a grinding stone, and blades of all sorts were also found in the building, along with mule-related gear, including a single tree, traces, collar, shoes and shoe nails, bridles, halters, and hames.

Old Corn Crib

The fourth of the outbuildings from the Power era that were present when the Hydes bought the farm in 1920 is the so-called "Old Corn Crib." While it was certainly used for corn storage by the Hydes, it is not a true corn crib, the design of which

> *. . . must allow the moist, newly harvested ears of corn to dry slowly and steadily in order to reduce losses from mold and mildew.*

Figuire 21. View northeast in Old Corn Crib with J. C. Hyde demonstrating his old corn sheller. (Shirley Gaddis Jordan Collection)

Figure 22. View of interior of Old Corn Crib in 2008.

> *The walls must contain a high proportion of open area, usually attained by use of widely spaced, narrow slats. The structure itself must be narrow in order to ensure adequate air circulation, or the corn must be artificially dried.*[9]

With its relatively large square plan, the structure was almost certainly not constructed specifically as a corn crib and would be more accurately described as a single-crib barn.

> *In this region [the South] little need existed for large barns when the weather was usually mild, when livestock usually went without shelter, and grain was commonly threshed in the field or farmyard. These southern barns were always smaller than their northern counterparts. Some scholars have postulated that these barns have a Germanic origin and probably came to the south through the Appalachians from Pennsylvania.*[10]

9. Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek, *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns & Other Farm Structures (*New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1995), p. 155.

10. "Crib Barns: Regional Barns of the American Southeast,

Figure 23. View of Old Corn Crib in the 1970s. (Shirley Gaddis Jordan Collection)

The Old Corn Crib is the only outbuilding where the use of mortise and pegged joinery (which would be expected in the antebellum period) has been identified, but even there it appears only in association with the large, hewn wall plates which were almost certainly salvaged from another structure.

The building's odd structural characteristics do not reflect typical building practice, particularly the large wall plates and the lack of intermediate studs between the posts.

The Old Corn Crib appears to have gone through a period of neglect which led to ruin of the wall plate on the building's north side. It seems unlikely that the Hydes would have allowed the roof to continue to leak for the length of time it would have taken for a section of the plate to completely rot away, and it is possible that the damage is the result of neglect late in the Power period.

The Hydes apparently nailed the horizontal wooden slats and old gates to the lower part of some of the interior walls, also probably to facilitate storage of corn. The loft, which is accessible through a door in the front gable, would have continued to be used for storage of hay. The building is now badly deteriorated and was on the verge of collapse when it was stabilized in 2009. It was last used for general storage.

Barn

Transverse crib barns, which were always wood-framed, developed early in the nineteenth century and were ultimately one of the most common barns in the upland South. Unusually, these barns had doors in the gable ends rather than on the side as is found in nearly every other folk barn type in the country. One explanation is that door placement in the gable ends followed precedent set in barns in northern Germany.[11]

The largest of the outbuildings, the Barn is oriented in a north-northeasterly direction and forms the southern boundary of the farm's work yard. Historically a gate at the south end of the Barn's center aisle opened on to a fenced barn lot. Five of the six cribs lack floors, but some have mangers and were clearly used to house horses, mules, or cows. The floored crib at the northeast corner of the Barn would have been used for feed storage.

<http://www.farmbuildingguide.org/cribbarns.html>, accessed 1 August 2012.

11. Allen G. Noble, Wood, Brick & Stone: Vol. 2, Barns and Farm Structures. (University of Massachussetts Press, 1984), p.11.

The second floor, which is accessible through doors at each end of the building, and the loft, which is not accessible from the outside, would have likely been used almost exclusively for storage of hay. A large trap door in the second floor over the crib at the northwest corner of the Barn was probably created to facilitate pitching hay down to the first level for the animals.

There are several indications that construction of the sheds on either side of the Barn was not contemporaneous with the barn itself, but the plumb-cut ends of the exposed rafter tails on the center portion of the Barn are a particular feature that would not be expected if the sheds had been built along with the barn itself. In addition, both sides of the Barn appear sufficiently weathered to suggest that the sheds were added some time after its initial construction, confirming Morning Washburn's recollection of statements from the Hydes that these were added after 1920.

Figure 24. View of Old Corn Crib in 1986. (Screen capture from 1986 Tom Scott videotaped interview.

Figure 25. View of Old Corn Crib in 2008, prior to stabilization..

Figure 26. Un-dated photograph of J. C. Hyde in front of the Barn working with his mule.

Figure 27. Un-dated photograph of J. C. Hyde plowing with his mule behind the truck shelter/corn crib.

Figure 28. View of front (north) of the Barn in the 1970s. (Shirley Gaddis Jordan Collection)

The door at the south end of the east shed opens on to the barnyard and with its dirt floor and feed troughs was clearly used for housing large animals, some of which have gnawed some of the floor joists for the loft. Morning Washburn believes that the shed may have been used when the Hydes were raising beef cattle.

The full loft above the east shed would have probably been used for hay storage. A simple ladder nailed to the side of the Barn next to the shed door provided access from the ground.

There are also doors at the north end of the east shed that allowed the Hydes to access the shed from the work yard. One leads in to a low, gated partition that is placed about 8' from the north wall of the shed; it is not clear how that area was used. The other door allows access to the loft of the shed. This "long stall" was used to shelter and feed the calves that they raised for beef.

The second shed-roofed addition on the east side of the Barn was built by the Hydes to shelter their baby pigs. The hogs were apparently responsible for rooting under the sill that was at the outside of the first east addition.

The shed-roofed addition on the west side of the Barn has double-doors at its north end, opening into the farm's work yard. It has no rear access to the barnyard and was used for storing the Hydes' two-horse wagon, mowing machine, hay rake, and other kinds of mule-drawn implements. A small loft has been added to the north end of the addition; it can be accessed by a small door above the double doors at ground level.

Truck Shelter and Corn Crib

This dual-purpose building was constructed just after World War II to provide shelter for the Hydes' vehicles and to provide a proper corn crib. It is not certain where the Hydes might have kept their truck prior to construction of this building, but as suggested above, they could have used the Gear House for that purpose.

Classified as a "side-drive crib barn," the structure includes a pair of large, bottom-hinged doors at the top of the inside wall of the aisle, which allowed for easy loading of the crib.[12] It has had few, if any alterations since it was built, with the exception of addition of some of the rough framing that divides

12. Noble & Cleek, *The Old Barn Book,* p. 68; Noble, *Wood, Brick & Stone*, p. 8.

the interior of the corn crib. In addition, the south wall of the drive-through has been knocked out of alignment. Morning Washburn recalled that this may have been the result of high winds associated with Hurricane Opal in the fall of 1995.

Goat House

This building was probably constructed in the second quarter of the twentieth century, and according to Morning Washburn, was the Hydes' first brood house for baby chickens until they were old enough to survive without added heat. In later years, it was used to house goats acquired to provide milk for Jesse Hyde after he could no longer tolerate cow's milk. By the 1970s, it was being used only for storage, and by the early twenty-first century was in ruinous condition.

Figure 29. Drawing of a typical side-drive crib barn. (Noble & Cleek)

Figure 30. View west of Goat House in the 1970s. (Shirley Gaddis Jordan Collection)

The building used hewn timbers apparently salvaged from a nineteenth-century building, but the remainder of the framing lumber is circular sawn pine in more or less standard modern dimensions.

If the building was in fact originally used as a brood house, some added heat would have been necessary, and there is a roof opening that must have been for a stove flue. However, the sheet of metal roofing through which the opening was made is 5V roofing rather than the corrugated metal used for the rest of the roof. Whether this is simply evidence of a later repair or evidence that the stove was not an original feature is not clear.

The building was wired for electric wiring, which must have occurred after electrical service was first brought to the farm in 1951. The wiring appears to have only served the single, Bakelite, lighting socket that remains in the building.

It is not clear when the layer of concrete was poured on top of the original wood flooring. It may have been related to use of the building to shelter goats.

At one time, tar paper covered walls and ceilings on the interior. Remnants survive beneath battens nailed to studs and rafters. This may have been done to better insulate the building when it was used as a brood house.

The opening across the front of the building may originally have been higher than its current 35" with chicken wire screening the entire opening. At some point, the opening was reduced by the addition of another piece of siding across the top of the opening, and a top-hinged cover was installed. It

Figure 31. View of Goat House in 2008.

appears to have been covered with a string-reinforced plastic sheeting (a material not widely used until the 1950s) but only small remnants of that material remain beneath the battens that originally held it in place.

Brood House

Built as a brood house, the structure was used for storage of sweet potatoes after the Hydes abandoned their chicken and egg business. To provide better insulation, the exterior was covered with tar paper sometime prior to the mid-1980s, and the original door was probably replaced at the same time. It is not known when concrete was poured over part of the flooring nor when the various interior partitions were erected, although both alterations probably occurred after the building was being used for potato storage.

Chicken Houses

Both chicken houses were built in the second quarter of the twentieth century. Neither was ever substantially altered, although the South Chicken House lost its door prior to the 1980s.

Hog House

The hog house probably dates to the second quarter of the twentieth century as well. There were alterations to the doors at some point, but the nature of those changes is not clear.

Privy

According to Morning Washburn, the present privy was moved to the property in the mid-1980s, partly in response to the more frequent visits by the Hyde sisters who helped care for Buck and J. C. Hyde as they grew older. The privy was donated by Julia Sennette, a friend of Washburn's who lived at Ocee, a small community that is now part of Johns Creek in north Fulton County.

Figure 32. View of Brood House in 1986. (Screen capture from Tom Scott videotaped interview)

Figure 33. View of South Chicken House in 1986. (Screen capture from Tom Scott videotaped interview)

Physical Description

Twelve historic outbuildings remain at the core of Hyde Farm in addition to the Power-Hyde House itself: the Barn, the Corn Crib, the Truck Shelter, the Gear House, the Tool Shed, the South Chicken House, the North Chicken House, the Brood House, the Goat House, the Well, the Privy, and the Hog Shed. They are clustered in a rough U on the west and southwest of the main house and in an irregular row a couple of hundred feet north of the house. Most were built before World War II and all were associated with farm operations: All of the structures are wood-framed, set on stone piers, and covered with a variety of metal roofing. The buildings are in fair condition at best, and the Goat House, the North Chicken House, and the Old Corn Crib are in such poor condition that repair is probably no longer an option.

Unless otherwise noted, all photographs in this section of the HSR date to the summer of 2012. An attempt has been made to provide precise measurements for all of the buildings, but the severe

Figure 1. Google Earth aerial view of the core of Hyde Farm in 2011.

deterioration of the chicken houses and the goat house have made that task impossible for those structures. Rotting of sills and other structural members has thrown many of the other structures significantly out of plumb so that characterization of some features must remain tentative.

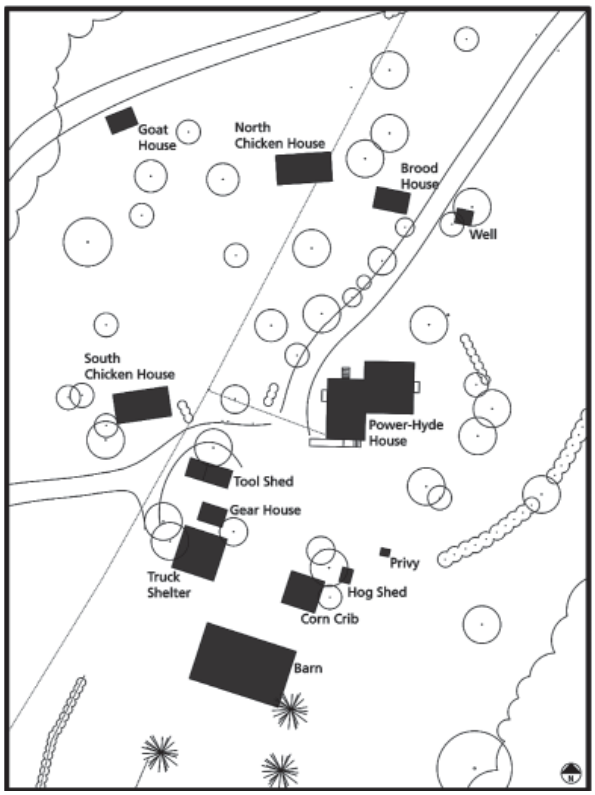

Figure 2. Map of core of Hyde Farm, showing location and common name of intact structures.

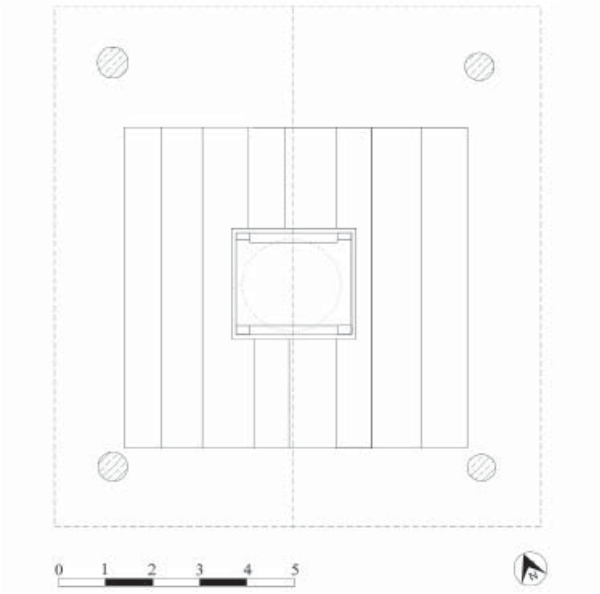

Figure 3. Plan of Well House.

Well House

Probably built in the very late nineteenth or early twentieth century, the Well House is located next to the driveway about 100'northeast of the Power-Hyde House. It was built on a small terrace, about 10' by 10', that was leveled out of the bank on the southeast side of the drive. Erosion has raised the grade on the east and south sides of the shelter as much as 8", partially burying the framing for the wood-plank deck that surrounds and protects the well itself, while lowering the grade on the north and west sides. The well was dug through primarily red clay and is approximately 24" in diameter and 35' deep. On the northeast and southwest sides of the shaft, a series of small holes have been dug to serve as foot holds that allow a person to climb down into the well.

The Well House is a simple, open-sided structure consisting of an end-gabled, wood-framed roof set on four cedar posts that were debarked and set directly into the ground. The structure measures 9' north to south and 8'-1½" east to west. The top of the gable is about 10' above grade. The logs on the east side are 6" to 7" in diameter, those on the west 7" to 8" in diameter, and all appear to have originally risen around 6'-6" above grade. While there has been some loss of material just above grade, the loss does not appear to have compromised the structure.

Constructed with circular-sawn lumber in non-standard dimensions, the Well House has oak rafter plates that are nailed to the tops of the posts. The material used for the plates ranges from 1½" to 2" thick and 3¾" to 4¾" wide. Small cleats are nailed to the edges of the plates and to the posts to provide additional insurance that the roof would not be lifted off the posts by high winds. Pairs of

Figure 4. View of barrel component of well windlass.

angled braces ranging from 37” to 41½” in length are located at each post and tie into the plates. Dimensions of the braces range from 1½” to 2¼” by 2½” to 4”.

Five pairs of rafters in dimensions ranging from 1¾” to 2” by 2” to 2½” are nailed to the plates and, at the top, to each other without a ridge board. These create an end-gabled roof with a pitch of 10/12 and rising around 40” above the rafter plates. Decking consists of six, widely spaced boards on each side, each board ¾” to 1” thick by 6” to 7¼” wide. Roofing is comprised of sheets of corrugated metal, 26” wide, apparently salvaged from another structure.

A poplar log about 4” in diameter runs parallel to the roof ridge and rests on wind braces in each gable end. A pair of upright boards at the south gable and a single upright at the north gable running from the rafter plates to the end rafters stabilize the pole, from which an 8” metal pulley is suspended by a short length of chain.

Figure 5. Interior view of south gable.

Figure 6. View northeast of Well House.

Beneath the shelter and slightly off center is a wood deck measuring 7’-3” east to west and 6’-11” north to south and dating to the 1980s. It consists of four 5¾” by 5¾” sills set on flat stones that lift the deck a few inches above grade and two

Figure 7. View of northwest post of Well House.

Figure 8. View of pulley component of well windlass.

joists running east to west. Decking is 1¼" thick in random widths ranging from 9½" to 11½". An opening in the decking measuring about 28" by 30" is covered by a wood-framed box, in plan 32" east to west and 29" north to south and rising to a height of 29" above the deck. It is framed with 2" by 4" posts at the north corners, a 2½" by 4" post at the southeast corner, and a 2¾" by 3½" post at the southwest corner, with both of the posts on the south side rising about 15" above the top of the box. One-inch holes have been bored in both posts to catch ¾" iron rods that have been inserted into each end of the 4" to 5" thick poplar log that forms the barrel for the windlass used to draw water from the well. The metal crank at one end of the barrel may have originally been designed as a crank for an automotive engine. A heavy rope tied to the barrel and looped over the pulley completes the windlass assembly.

The sides and top of the box are created by 1¼" thick boards in random widths ranging from 7¼"

Figure 9. View of top of well cover.

Figure 11. View of framing at northeast corner of Well House.

Figure 10. View south of Well House.

to 11½". Small, screened openings about 4" by 6" are present on all four sides of the box. On the top is another opening 12" by 14¼" with a lid hinged on the east side using 8" metal strap hinges. A trapezoidal piece of wood is nailed across the hinges, apparently to act as a stop for the lid when it is opened.

Summary of Condition
Overall the building is in fair condition. Small, "pinhole" leaks in the roofing are causing little damage, and the cedar posts have helped ensure that termites have not damaged the structure. The boxed enclosure over the well is deteriorating from both rot and termites. The present roofing appears mostly intact; a few small holes are visible although it is not clear if they are causing damage. Overall, the building retains a high degree of integrity.

Tool Shed

Located about 50' southwest of the main house and probably dating to the late nineteenth century, the Tool Shed is one of five existing structures that were present when the Hydes bought the farm in 1920. Oriented in an east-southeasterly direction, the building is a wood-framed, end-gabled structure with a 12-in-12 pitched roof that projectss nearly two feet beyond the façade. The structure is set on low rock piers that appear to have raised it about six inches above grade in the front and a foot in the rear, although total loss of large portions of the sills make the original height difficult to discern. The building's frame measures about 10' north to south by 13'-11" east to west. The gables at the front and rear of the building give the building an overall height of about 12', not including the height of the low rock piers on which it sits. Clear head room inside the structure is around 6'-6".

The Tool House was built almost entirely of circular-sawn oak lumber with nailed connections. The original structure appears to have used pine only for part of the wall plates and for the center studs on the north and south walls. Replacement lumber appears to be mostly pine. Cut nails may have been used in the original construction, but most of those have been augmented or replaced by wire nails, which are found throughout the building and correspond roughly with twentieth-century repairs and alterations.

Wood Framing
Lumber used for framing the structure has highly variable dimensions and is similar to that used in

Figure 12. View southwest of Tool Shed.

construction of the Well House. Although mostly destroyed by rot on the front and most of the north and south sides of the structure, sills appear to have been generally 5½" by 6". Corner posts are all around 4" by 4" and 77½" to 78" high and have 2" by 4" angled braces between posts and sills. Wall plates, which are doubled on each side but not on the ends, are around 2" by 4". A single 2" by 4" stud is also used in the center of the north and south walls, but the other studs range from 1½" to 1¾" by 2" to 2½".

There are two wooden elements nailed to and running between the side wall plates that were apparently added to facilitate overhead storage. One is located about 48" from the east end of the building and consists of two pieces 1¼" by 3¾"; the other is about 45" from the west and consists of a single 2" by 4". Except for the end rafters, which are around 2" by 4", rafters are quite small and variable in dimension, ranging from around 1¼" to 1½" by 1¾" by 2".

Floor joists are variable in size, ranging from 2" to 2¾" by 4" to 4½" with one 2" by 5" and one 2" by 6½". Joists are set on 22"-27" centers. Loss of the sills at the front of the building has brought two or

FIgure 13. View rock pier at southwest corner of Tool Shed.

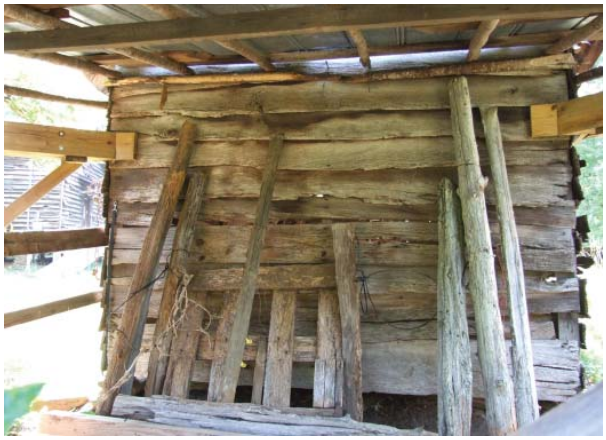

Figure 15. View of rear (west) end of Tool Shed.

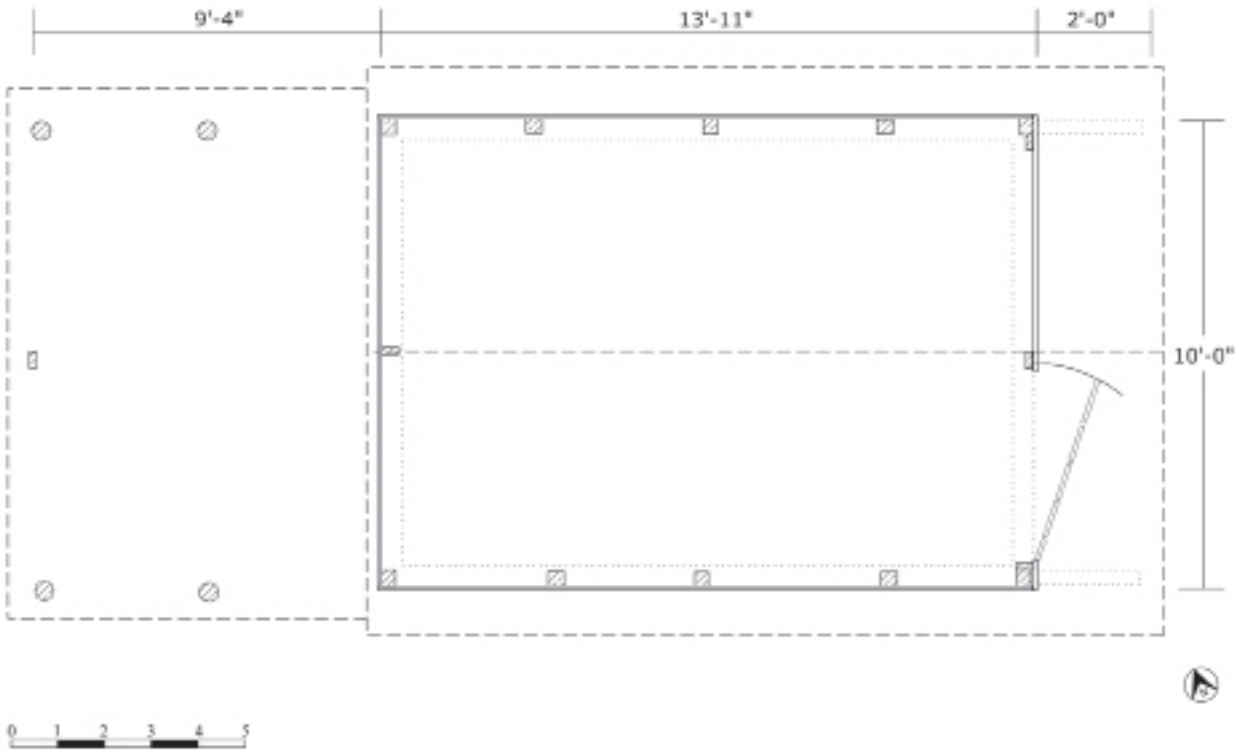

Figure 14. Plan of Tool Shed.

three joists into contact with the ground.

At the eastern end of the north wall, a pair of shelves are attached between the studs. One measures 10½" by 40" and one 11½" by 33".

Flooring
The eleven boards that comprise the flooring are in random widths ranging between 8" and 13", all sawn from 1"-thick stock. Like most of the flooring in the outbuildings, the floor boards are not nailed but simply laid across the joists.

Siding
As noted above all of the original lapped siding appears to have been oak and much of it remains intact, except on the front. Most of it is waney wood with "live" edges, meaning each board is a section

Figure 16. View east of flooring in Tool Shed.

Figure 18. View east of roof framing in Tool Shed.

FIgure 17. View west in Tool Shed.

through a tree trunk with the natural roundness of the tree still evident on each edge. Boards appear to have been sawn around 1" thick, with widths varying from 6" to 8½" to 11½". A few machine-cut nails can still be found, but it is not clear if these are typical of the original fasteners, since so much of the siding has been re-nailed with wire nails.

The siding across the entire front of the building appears to have been replaced in the early twentieth century using pine lumber and wire nails. Most of the boards are missing from the front gable. The door measures around 4'-0" by 6'-6"

Figure 19. View northeast underneath Tool Shed.

and is hung with eight-inch strap hinges. The door is composed of random-width boards—5½", 9½", 11¼", 12", and 11½"—with Z cross-bracing.

Roofing

Roofing, most of which is badly rusted, consists of a mixture of sheets of 5-V and corrugated metal roofing 26" wide. Most of the roofing is installed in the conventional manner with the long dimension parallel to the rafters but the sheets of corrugated roofing used on the south shed of the roof do not reach the end of the rafters. The shortage has been closed by inserting a sheet of corrugated metal under the ends of the 5-V roofing to finish the roof covering. Corrugated metal has also been used to patch the north shed of the roof. An open, shed-roofed addition extends about 9'-4" from the rear of the building. A reconstruction of a somewhat smaller shed that existed in the 1970s, it is covered with 5-V metal roofing.

Summary of Condition

The Tool Shed is in fair condition. Most of the sills have been destroyed, but the use of oak in the majority of the framing of the building has limited damage from termites. Sills have been destroyed across most of the front and the eastern third of the sills on the sides of the building. The stud at the center of the south side has been mostly destroyed

Figure 20. View southeast of Tool Shed.

as have the wall plate on that side of the building. Some of the original siding on the north side was replaced, probably in the mid-twentieth century, and most of the siding that is missing from the front gable was missing in the 1970s. The door to the building is in poor condition as is most of what encloses the front of the structure. Roofing is very irregular and badly rusted but appears to continue to shed water and keep the building dry. There are several areas of wood-to-ground contact, mostly across the front half of the structure.

Gear House

Located about 10' south-southeast of the Tool Shed, the Gear House is one of five existing struc-

Figure 21. View of north wall of Tool Shed.

Figure 23. View of end of rafter plate on Tool Shed. Note the mixture of machine cut nails (center) and wire nails.

Figure 22. View east inside Tool Shed.

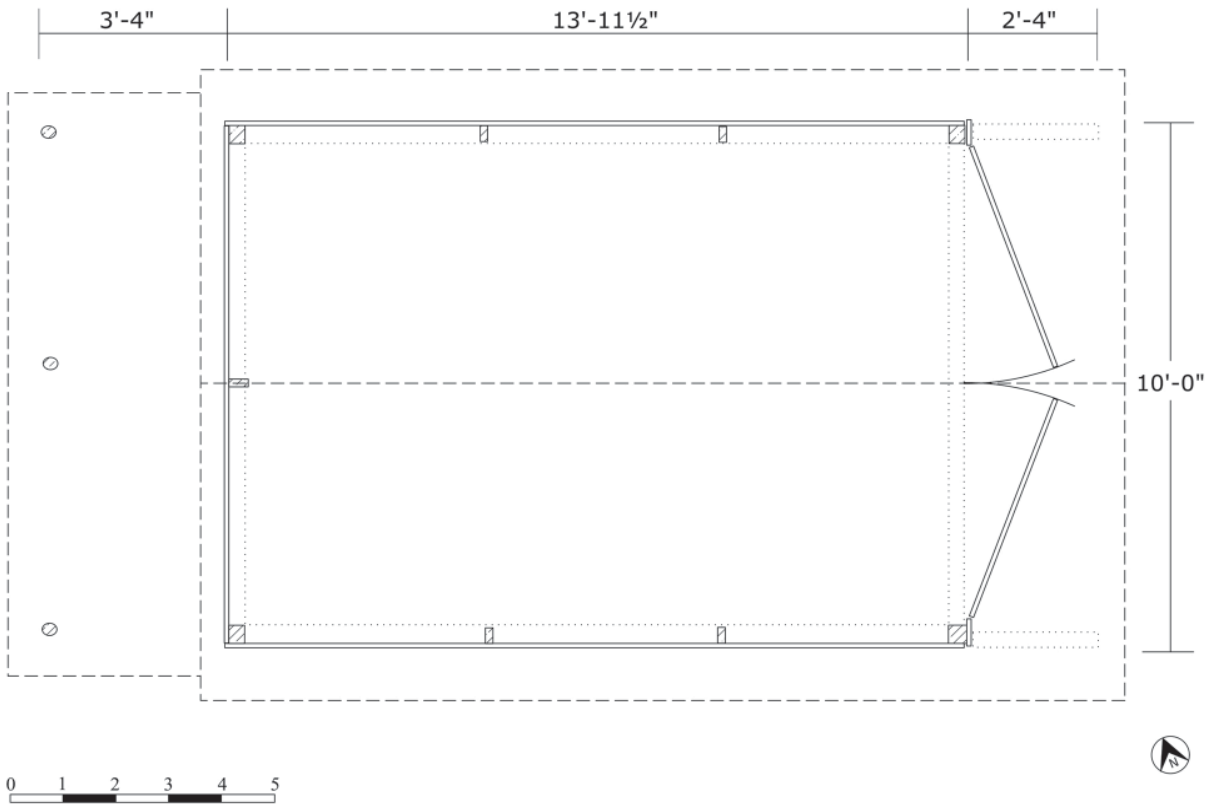

Figure 24. Plan of Gear House.

Figure 25 View southwest of Gear House in 2008.

tures that were present when the Hydes bought the farm in 1920 and is in most ways identical to the Tool Shed. Oriented in an east-southeasterly direction, the building is a wood-framed, end-gabled structure with a 12-in-12 pitched roof projecting around 2'-4" beyond the façade of the building. The structure is set on low rock piers that appear to have raised it between 6" and 12" above grade, but total loss of large portions of the sills and erosion around the building make the original height difficult to discern. The building measures about 10' north to south by 13'-11" east to west. A shed roof extends about two feet from the rear of the building. The gables at the front and rear of the building give it an overall height of about 12', not including the height of the rock piers on which it sits. Headroom inside the structure is a little less than 6'-6". All of these measurements are almost identical to those of the Tool Shed.

As with the Tool Shed and the Well House, the lumber used in constructing the Gear House is all circular-sawn and all connections are nailed. Most of the lumber is pine, but a few pieces are oak. Both buildings contain at least some machine-cut nails but because there have been so many repairs, wire nails are now the predominant nail type.

Wood Framing

The sills have been almost totally destroyed by wood rot and termite damage, but what remains suggests that the original sills may have been around 3" by 5". Floor joists, which are set on centers roughly 15" to 20" apart, vary widely in dimension, ranging from 1¾" to 2¾" by 3¾ to 4¾,

Figure 27. View of framing at southeast corner of Gear House.

Figure 26. View southeast of Gear House.

except for the western-most joist which is a log 3”-4” in diameter. The sixth joist counting from the front of the building has been displaced to one side while the seventh has been broken in two, allowing partial collapse of the floor.

Corner posts are all around 4” by 4” and measure about 77” from sill to plate. Wall plates are all around 2” by 4” except for the one on the south side which is about 2” by 5”. Unlike the Tool Shed, wall plates are not doubled. The plate at the front (east) side of the building is broken. To support the extension of the roof at the front of the building, the plate on the north side extends 28¼” while the one on the south side extends 27½”.

Figure 28 View west of roof structure of Gear House.

There are two studs on each side, each around 2” by 4” and similar lumber is used for corner braces. At the rear of the building, each corner post has three braces, all running from the sill to the post but with two meeting the post about mid-height while the third runs from near the center of the rear sill to near the top of the post. A fourth cross brace has also been added on the north side of the post at the southwest corner of the building. Why this additional bracing was thought necessary is not known, but it could have been to strengthen the structure to support a hoist for lifting engines or other heavy equipment.

As with the Tool Shed, rafters are highly variable; five are around 2” by 4” but the others are considerably smaller, ranging from 1½” to 2¼” by 2” to 2½”.

Figure 29. View east inside Gear House.

Flooring
Random-width boards, ⅞" to 1" thick and running the length of the building, are simply laid across the joists without nailing. A third of the flooring is 8" to 8½" wide; most of the rest ranges between 10" and 12" wide; a single piece measures 13½" wide.

Siding
It is not clear if all of the original siding was lapped or if the present flush-laid siding on part of the building is an original feature. It seems most likely

Figure 31. View of siding in front (east) gable of Gear House.

Figure 33. View of bracing at southwest corner of Gear House.

Figure 32. View west inside Gear House.

that it was originally lapped, similar to what remains intact in the gables. Siding is generally milled from 1" stock but varies widely in width. One of the boards on the rear is 17½" wide and others are 13" to 14" wide, but most are around 8" or 9" wide. All attachments appear to have been done with wire nails, but that is not certain since there have been so many repairs in the twentieth century.

Figure 34. View of southeast corner of Gear House. Note total absence of sills.

Figure 35. View of south side of Gear House.

Figure 36. View of southeast corner of Gear House where sills hav6 been completely destroyed.

Roofing

Roof decking is 1" thick in random widths of around 3", 5" and 8". The roof covering is sheets of 5-V, galvanized metal roofing except for the west end of the south shed where sheets of corrugated roofing were used.

Summary of Condition

The Gear House is in much poorer condition than the Tool Shed, primarily because the pine and other soft-wood lumber used in its construction has sustained more damage from rot and insects. Although the roof structure remains mostly intact, most of the sills have been completely destroyed, and the ends of posts, studs, and braces badly damaged. The floor was overloaded at one point, causing one of the joists to break and others to be displaced. The header above the front door opening has also been broken. As much as half of the siding on the south side of the building is missing and much of the rest is degraded. The cross-bracing on the front doors is partially detached and the doors are only marginally operational. Roofing appears to be in generally serviceable condition.

Figure 37. View of one of the doors on the Gear House.

Old Corn Crib

Probably the oldest of the outbuildings, the Old Corn Crib was most likely built in the last quarter of the nineteenth century as a single-crib barn and was later adapted for use as a corn crib. One of the four existing outbuildings that were present in 1920, it faces in a west-northwesterly direction about 75' south-southeast of the main house and 40' east-southeast of the Truck Shelter, forming part of the eastern boundary of the farm's work yard.

The wood-framed structure is set on low stacked rock piers, that raise it about 6" above grade on the front (west) side, 18"-20" at the southeast corner, and 24" at the northeast corner. In plan, it measures 18' by 18' under an end-gabled, 8-in-12 pitched roof that makes the structure itself, not including the rock piers, about 14' high.

The Old Corn Crib bears few similarities to the other outbuildings. Its wood frame was built using circular-sawn lumber for posts, studs, and rafters, but hewn timbers salvaged from an older structure were used for the sills and wall plates, and logs were used for floor joists. Cut nails were used for all connections except where mortise-tenon-and-peg connections were re-used in the salvaged hewn timbers.

Wood Framing

The hewn sills are generally 8" by 10". The hewn plates are around 5" by 9" to 9½" on the north and

Figure 39. View of wall plates and post at southwest corner of Old Corn Crib.

Figure 38. View of front (west) side of Old Corn Crib.

Figure 40. View of north side of Old Corn Crib.

Figure 41. View northwest of Old Corn Crib.

Figure 42. View west in Old Corn Crib.

Figure 43. View of south wall with salvaged door nailed to the center post to form a crude partition.

Figure 44. View of typical framing at southeast corner of Old Corn Crib.

Figure 46. View of joists and flooring for loft.

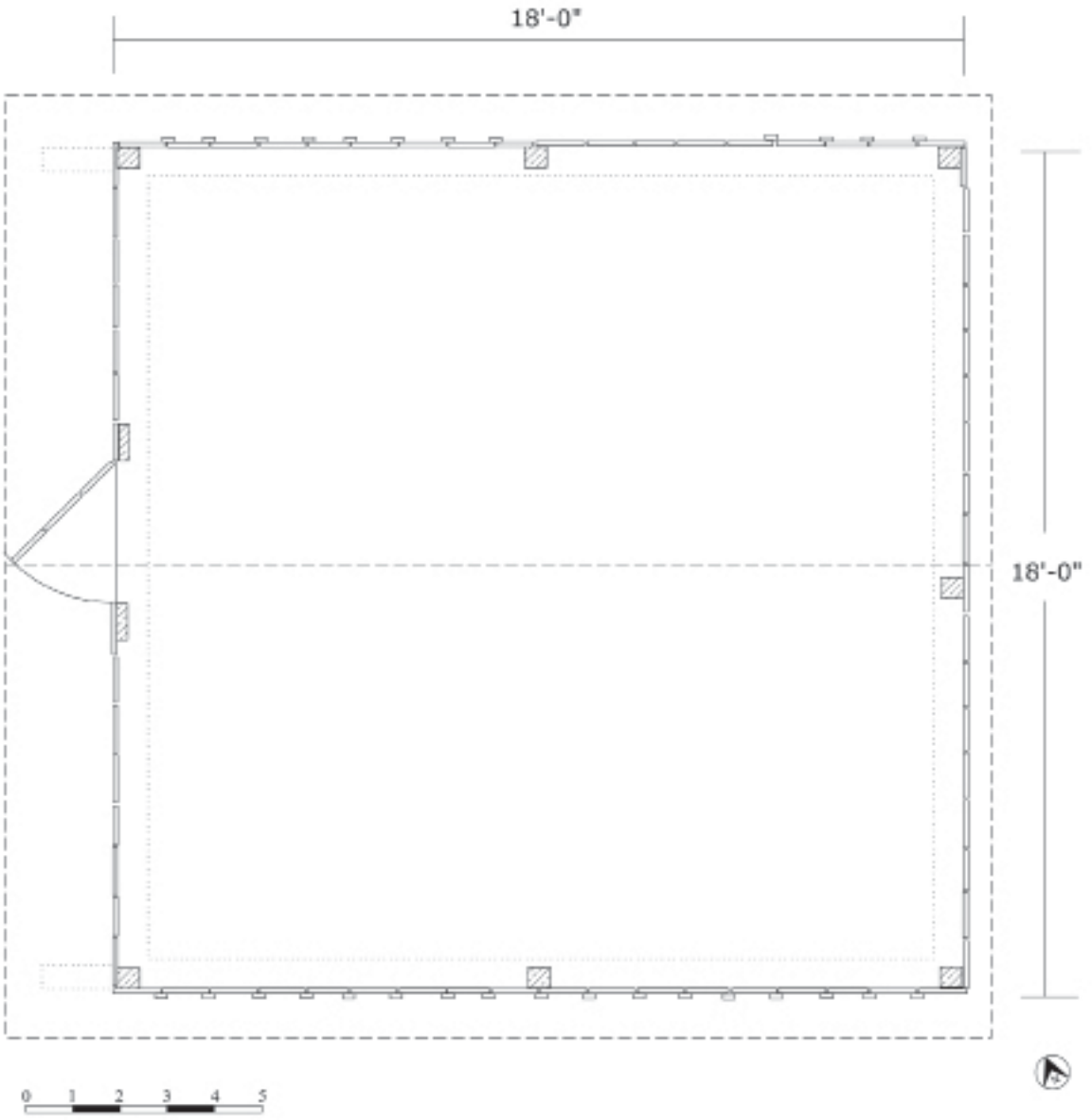

Figure 45. Plan of Old Corn Crib.

the south sides and around 5” to 5½” by 6” to 6½” on the east and west sides, all much over-sized for the loose frame on which they rest. The plates on the north and south sides of the building extend about 18” beyond the front (west) side of the building.

Corner posts are around 4” to 4¼” by 3⅝” to 4⅛” and measure around 94” tall. Only the post at the southwest corner of the building is still connected to both the sill and the wall plate. Posts are braced by lumber with varying dimensions, ranging from 1¾” to 2¼” by 3¾ to 4”. One of the braces at the southwest corner of the building measures 3” by 5½”. A single post measuring 4” by 4¼” is centered on both the east and south walls; a similar post on the north side was probably replaced with the present post which measures 3” by 7½” and was probably salvaged from another structure. At the door, which is centered on the west side of the building, jambs run from sill to top plate, with the south jamb measuring 3” by 5 ¾” and the north jamb 2½” by 5¼”. Between the posts on all sides of the building, 2” by 4” members are run horizontally as nailers for the exterior siding.

Rafters are circular-sawn 2” by 4” set on irregular centers 24” to 30” apart. There is no ridge board, but very short collar ties are placed a foot or so below the ridge. Joists for the main floor are a series of ten log joists that are generally 7” to 8” in diameter. Spacing varies from 16” to 20” on centers at the east and west sides of the building, with the center joists more widely spaced. Short lengths of logs have also been placed under some of the joists, presumably for additional support.

Five joists for the loft span the interior of the Old Corn Crib from north to south; all are log, some of them with the bark still in place. They are very irregularly spaced and were meant to support the relatively light loading from its use as a hay loft.

Figure 48. View of typical header, joists, and rafters in Old Corn Crib.

Figure 47 View of south side of Old Corn Crib.

Figure 49. View of east wall of Old Corn Crib.

Figure 50. View of north wall of Old Corn Crib.

Flooring
As in all the outbuildings, the random-width flooring at both levels is simply laid on the joists without nailing. Floor boards range from ¾" to 1¼" thick; widths range from 7½" to 15".

Siding
The exterior on the north and south sides of the building is finished with vertical, board-and-batten siding. Boards are mostly ¾" to 1" by 11½" to 11¾" with one or two at 7¾". Battens are mostly 3½" to 4" wide with one on the south side 5½" wide, but a third of them are missing from the north side. Vertical boards with similar dimensions cover the east and west sides of the building, but there is no evidence that battens were ever installed at those locations. All of the siding was originally installed with machine-cut nails, many of which remain in place.

On the interior, a series of narrowly spaced boards, 6" to 8" wide, have been nailed horizontally across the eastern two-thirds of the north wall. In addition, what appear to be lumber and gates salvaged from other locations have been attached to the west end of the north wall and all across the rear (east) wall, apparently in an effort to keep corn and other stored material away from the outside walls. In addition, a board-and-batten door salvaged from another location has been nailed to the post in the center of the south wall and to a pole resting against one of the loft joists to create a very crude partition.

Figure 51. View of flooring in Old Corn Crib, with one piece removed to show log joists.

The main entrance to the building is a door in the center of the west side. The rough opening is around 2'-10" by 5'-7" with the door itself slightly smaller. The door consists of three 1" by 11" boards with 1" by 8" Z-bracing. It is hung with 6" by 6" metal strap hinges, but there are holes that

Figure 52. View west under Old Corn Crib.

Figure 53. View of door to Old Corn Crib.

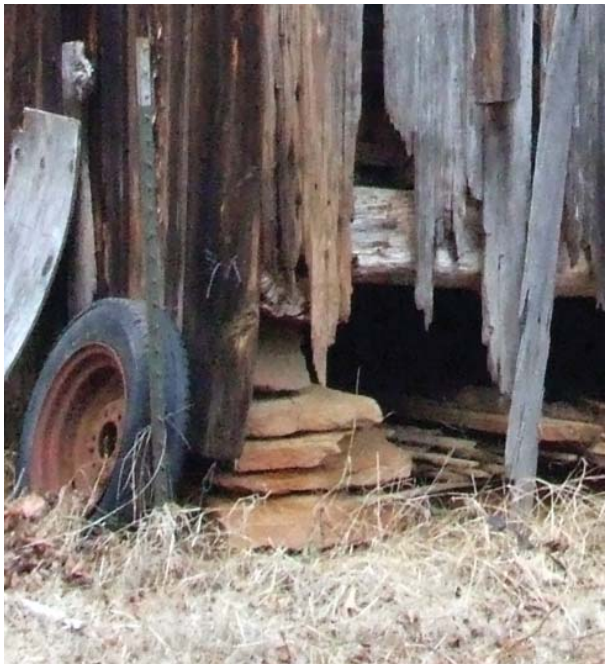

Figure 54. View of pier at southeast corner of Old Corn Crib.

Figure 55. View of roof framing in Old Corn Crib.

FIgure 56. View of door to loft of Old Corn Crib.

suggest that these hinges replaced earlier strap hinges.

A smaller bottom-hinged door, approximately 36" by 55", provides access to the loft. Most of its lower cross brace has been lost to rot.

Roofing

Rafters have an open deck comprised of boards, some of which have waney edges, in random dimensions 6" to nearly 12" wide installed perpendicular to the rafters. When the original wood-shingle roofing was replaced by the present metal roofing, which probably occurred early in the Hydes' tenure on the farm, 1" by 4" boards were installed over the original open decking running parallel with the rafters. The roofing on the Old Corn Crib is Roofing appears to be in relatively good condition but is missing part of its ridge cap and one of the panels on the south side has suffered impact damage at its lower end. Unlike the rest of the outbuildings, all of which have 5V or corrugated metal roofing, the roofing on the Old Corn Crib is 3V. The only other place this type roofing is found at Hyde Farm is on the wood-framed additions to the Power-Hyde House from the 1920s.

Summary of Condition

The Old Corn Crib is in very poor condition; if not for the stabilization in 2010, it likely would have collapsed. The structure was poorly built to begin with and must have gone through a long period of neglect which allowed near complete destruction of the sill and wall plate on the north side of the building. A 4" by 7½" and two 2" by 4" posts support 2" by 6" boards laid flat as a header and to bridge the portion of the wall plate that has been lost to rot. Portions of the missing hewn sill on the north side have been replaced by sawn lumber, but all of these repairs were make-shift and have allowed continued deterioration of the structure. The post at the southwest corner of the building is now the only post that is still connected to both the wall plate and the sill.

Barn

The largest of the outbuildings is the Barn, a wood-framed structure set on rock piers about 115' southwest of the main house. Oriented in a north-northeasterly direction and originally bounded in the rear by a fenced barnyard, the Barn forms the southern boundary of the farm's work yard. The building measures about 31'-1" north to south and 50'-6" east to west, which includes the shed-roofed additions. The main gabled roof has a pitch of

Figure 57. View south of the front of the Barn.

Figure 58. View north of the rear of the Barn.

Figure 59. View south of center aisle in the Barn.

Figure 60. View north of center aisle in the Barn.

Figure 61. View south in second level of the Barn. Hatch allowing access to loft is at upper left in this image.

Figure 62. View north in second level of the Barn.

Figure 63. View south in loft or third level of the Barn.

Figure 64. View northeast in first east addition to the Barn.

Figure 65. View north in loft of first east addition.

Figure 66. View southwest in west addition to the Barn.

about 10-in-12 and rises around 25’ above grade at the front (north) gable and slightly higher at the rear (south) gable.

The present structure includes the original three-story, transverse-crib barn built about 1910 and two flanking, shed-roofed additions that were all probably constructed in the first quarter of the twentieth century and a third, smaller addition on the east dating to the second quarter of the twentieth century. With the nearby Truck Shelter, the Barn is one of the better preserved structures at Hyde Farm.

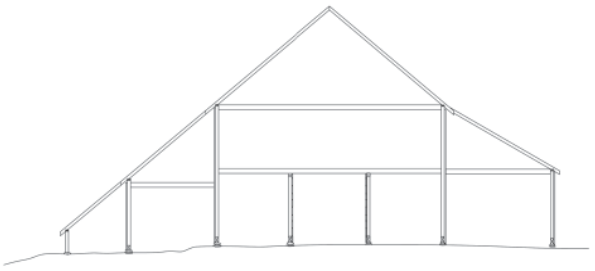

Figure 67. Section through Barn showing its principal structural elements.

Spatial Organization

The original transverse-crib barn, which measures about 31’-1” north to south and 24” east to west, has three cribs on each side of an 8’-wide aisle. Double doors are located at the north end of the aisle; a simple gate that is now absent originally closed the south end. The second floor level is accessible via exterior openings at each end of the structure; the third, loft level has no exterior access.

The corner cribs, each of which opens onto the aisle, measure around 8’ east to west and 10’ north to south; the middle crib on each side measures around 11’ north to south. The crib at the northeast corner of the Barn was used to store feed and other items and is the only crib with a wood floor. About 7’-6” above grade, is a full, undivided second floor with barely 6’ of head room; and above that, beneath the gabled roof, is a full, undivided loft.

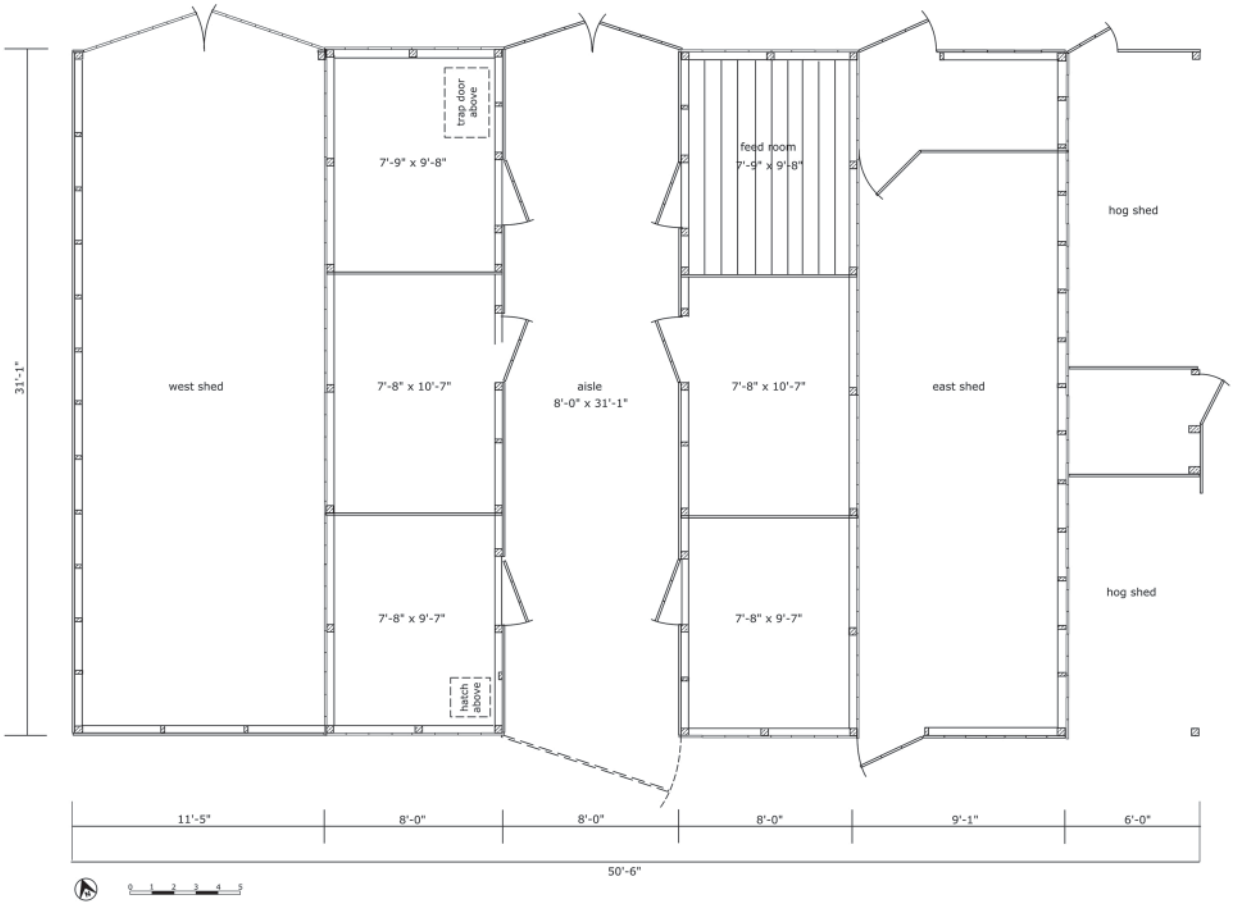

Figure 68. Plan of the Barn.

On the east side of the original structure, a wood-framed addition about 9'-6" wide runs the length of the Barn. The outside wall of this addition raise the structure about 6'-11" above the low rock piers on which the sills are set, producing a roof pitch that is slightly steeper than that of the original barn. A low, gated partition is located about 8' from the north end of the addition and there is a full loft. There are doors at each end.

A second shed-roofed addition approximately 11'-5" wide runs the length of the west side of the Barn. The outside wall rises about 7'-1" above the low rock piers on which the sills are set, giving the roof a pitch of around 8-in-12. This addition is accessed via double doors at its north end. It is not partitioned but does have a partial loft encompassing the northern third of the addition.

Finally, the shed roof on the east addition has been extended at more-or-less the same pitch to shelter an area about 6' wide that runs the length of the Barn. The south end and most of the east side is open to what was formerly a fenced area. Two rough wooden partitions in the northern half of this addition divide it into three, unequally sized stalls. The north end of this addition has also been enclosed and includes a small door opening from the farm's work yard. Two metal doors are simply

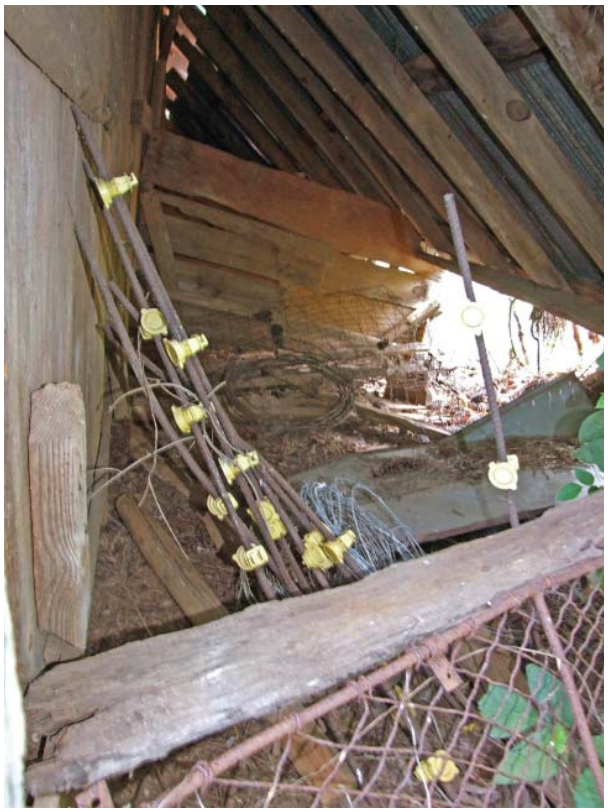

Figure 70. View north in second east addition.

Figure 69. View south in second east addition.

Figure 71. View of intersection of corner post, braces, and wall plates at southwest corner of the original barn.

leaning against the partition, but their origin and purpose is not clear.

Wood Framing
The Barn is essentially a balloon-framed structure built with circular-sawn lumber and wire nails. Lumber is nominally dimensioned, but the dimensions vary considerably.

Original Barn: The basic structure of the original, two-story portion of the barn is formed by sills which are around 3¾" to 4" by 7¼" to 7½" and a series of eighteen posts, nominally 4" by 4" and a little over 13' long, topped with wall plates of doubled 2" by 4" lumber. The four outside corners have long diagonal braces, also nominally 4" by 4", that run from the sills to within a foot of the tops of the posts. At the second floor level, a diagonal, 2" by 4", brace also runs from around the midpoint of the wall plate on each outside wall to the plate at the top of the aisle walls.

The posts that create the walls on the sides of the aisle are nominally 4" by 4" but dimensions vary considerably between 3½" and 4". Posts are 7'-6" tall and are topped with wall plates of doubled 2" by 4" lumber. Intermediate studs include some 2" by 4" lumber. Ledgers that are nominally 2" by 6"

Figure 72. View of typical rafter tails on original barn.

Figure 74. View of typical rafter, joist, and wall plate connection in original portion of the Barn.

Figure 73. View of northwest stall with typical framing and conditions.

are nailed to the posts on the outside walls to support the floor joists for the second and third floor levels. The thirteen second-floor joists, which are also nominally 2" by 6", are set at 27" to 34" on centers. All of them consist of 9'- or 10'-long pieces that are lapped at the aisle walls.

Joists for the third-floor or loft span the full 24' width of the original portion of the building. They are supported on the east side by a simple header set on irregularly spaced posts in a row above the east wall of the aisle below. A similar header is set above the south end of the west wall of the aisle but it runs for only about 10' from the south end of the building.

Rafters are nominally 2" by 4" and set on 27" to 34" centers. Exposed, plumb-cut, rafter tails extend about a foot beyond the east and west walls.

First East Addition: The sill along the east side of the east addition, which appears to have been salvaged from another building, measures 5" by 5¾". Corner posts, which may also have been salvaged, are 5¾" by 6". The east wall of the addition is framed with studs that are nominally 2" by 4" and set on centers 25" to 27" on centers. The top plate is a single 2" by 4". Rafters are nominally 2" by 4" and continue the slope of the original roof. Square-cut rafter tails on the east side were exposed prior to further extension of the roof to form a shed for the Hydes' hogs.

A nominally 2" by 6" ledger is set about a foot below the top of the east wall and another on the opposite wall of the barn. The ledgers support similarly sized joists for a loft that runs the length of the addition. Joists are 25" to 27" on centers.

West Addition: The sill along the west side of the west addition may also have been salvaged from

Figure 75. View of board partition typical of both sides of the center aisle.

Figure 76. View north of loft in west addition.

Figure 77. View of typical siding on the original barn.

another structure. It measures about 3½" by 8". Studs are nominally 2" by 4" and set on centers 30" to 32" apart. A single 2" by 4" is used for the top plate. Rafters are 2" by 4" and have exposed, square-cut tails.

Second East Addition: The second addition to the east side of the Barn extended the roof to shelter an area about 6' wide running the length of the Barn. The shed roof consists of 2" by 4" rafters nailed to the rafter tails on the first east addition and resting on a single 2" by 6" plate. Posts supporting the plate appear to have been around 36" high. A post or posts are missing from the south end of this addition.

Roofing

The Barn is roofed with a three types of metal roofing. The west shed of the original barn roof as well as the east and west shed-roofed additions are roofed with 5-V metal roofing.. The east shed of the original barn roof is covered with 3-V metal roofing. The second east addition is roofed with corrugated metal. The roofing on the west addition is in poor condition; that on the remainder of the building remains serviceable.

Siding and Flooring

Original Barn: The exterior of the original portion of the Barn was finished with vertical board siding in #2 yellow pine. Boards are typically 1" thick, with random widths ranging between 9½" and 12". Siding is continuous on the sides and gable ends, with separate lengths of similar siding in the gable ends overlapping the top of the siding on the lower walls. There are no nail holes or other evidence that battens were ever installed.

Ten evenly spaced boards, each ⅞" to 1" by 5½" to 6", cover each side of the center aisle. Partitions between the cribs appear to have been finished in a similar fashion, but there have since been numerous repairs in some of the cribs.

Figure 78. View of exterior of second east addition.

Figure 79. View of west side of West Addition.

Flooring in the northeast crib and in the lofts is random width nominally 1" thick and 6" to 11" wide. None of it is nailed in place, but simply laid across the joists. In the northwest side of the loft, an opening 2'-9" by 4'-8" closed by a hinged board-and-batten door was created to allow hay to be tossed down to the crib below. Smaller openings without doors are also present above some of the other cribs.

East Addition: The east and part of the south walls of the first east addition are also sided with vertical board siding in dimensions similar to those on the original barn. Siding has been removed or was never installed on part of the addition's south end to allow for a door opening into the second floor loft. The loft could then be accessed by a ladder, the remains of which are still nailed to the Barn wall on the west side of the opening.

The north end of the east addition has typical board siding, but with battens, at the first level. The upper portion of the wall is covered with 6" lapped siding similar to that used on the main house, the only instance of the use of that type of siding on any of the outbuildings.

Figure 80. View in northwest crib, with typical partitions between it and the aisle (left) and the adjacent crib (right). Note the broken manger in this corner of the crib.

Second East Addition: The north end of this addition is covered with 7" to 8" wide boards used as lap siding. This is the only part of this addition that was sided, but a pair of metal doors have been

Figure 81. View of doors at front (north) end of center aisle.

Figure 82. View of gate at south end of center aisle in 2008.

Figure 83. View of doors to loft at north end the Barn.

leaned against the north end of the addition to enclose the space. The south end adjoining the barn yard was not enclosed.

West Addition: The west addition is covered with lap siding comprised of boards measuring ⅞" to 1" by 7" to 9½". Boards are missing from the lower part of the south end and untrimmed boards are nailed haphazardly over the upper part of that wall.

Doors

All exterior doors are simple batten doors, most with three to five vertical boards secured by a diagonal batten on one side between horizontal battens at top and bottom or by two or three horizontal battens without the diagonal brace. With one exception, they are hung with common, 6", 8", or 10" strap hinges.

Figure 83. View of door at south end of first east addition.

Figure 84. View of door at north end of first east addition.

FIgure 85. View of loft door at north end of west addition.

Figure 86. View of door at north end of second east addition.

Original Exterior Doors: The opening for the double doors at the front (north) of the center aisle spans the width of the aisle. Each door is comprised of six, vertical, Z-braced boards, nominally 1" by 8". The door on the east side of the opening measures 3'-11½" by 6'-8" and is hung with 8" by 8" strap hinges: the door on the west is 3'-11½" by 6'-8" and is hung with 10" by 10" strap hinges. The doors are closed by a pivoting wooden bar bolted to the west door with wooden keeps on both doors. A variety of nuts and bolts were used to mount these features. The doors to the six cribs are all similar, being comprised of three, vertical boards with a Z brace on the inside, hung with 8" by 8" strap hinges in openings that are typically around 3' wide by 5' high.

The south end of the central aisle of the Barn was last closed by a wooden gate, the remains of which are still in place. Only one of the strap hinges and the make-shift metal keeps to secure a cross bar remain in place. The gate is around 3' high and would have originally spanned the width of the aisle. It was constructed with four vertical pieces and four horizontal pieces of wood using 1⅛" by 4¼" stock.

Figure 87. View of door to southwest crib.

Figure 88. View of door at center crib on west side.

At the front (north) end of the barn, the loft door opening is around 4'-6½" by 4'-11½". It was originally hung with double doors using 8" strap hinges, but one is now detached and leaning against the front wall of the loft. The doors are in poor repair but were originally comprised of three vertical boards with three horizontal battens on the inside.

Figure 89. View of what remains of the door to the south end of the loft.

Figure 90. View of door at northwest crib.

Figure 91. View of door to feed room (northeast crib).

At the south end of the loft, the door opening is slightly smaller, measuring 4'-1"" by 4'-10½". It was hung with a single door around 4'-2" by 4'-6" and mounted by strap hinges, which remain only on the west side of the opening. A short length of wood mounted as a pivot is mounted on the east side of the opening and was probably used to secure the door.

Figure 92. View of door to center crib on east side.

Figure 93. View of door to southeast crib.

Figure 94. View of trap door above northwest crib.

East Additions: Doors are present at both ends of the first addition to the east side of the Barn. The door at the front (north) end of that addition measures around 2'-9" by 6'-3" and, like the end wall of the addition, consists of vertical boards and battens. Boards are from ¾" stock, two 11½" wide, one 6", and one 4". range from 5" to 7' wide and are held together with three narrow horizontal battens on the exterior of the door. A simple wooden pivot latch secures the door.

The door at the south end of the east addition also consists of random-width vertical boards but without the vertical battens on the interior. Four horizontal battens just above and just below each of the strap hinges with which it is hung complete the door.

At the front (north) end of the second east addition is a single door around 2'-3½" by 5'-9½". Hung with typical strap hinges, it consists of three vertical boards and three horizontal battens, all ¾" by 8½" to 9½". The door was constructed with one corner

Figure 95. View of metal hasp at door to northeast crib.

Figure 96. View of sliding bar latch for southwest crib door.

cut to allow the door to clear the overhanging roof of the addition.

West Addition: Double doors at the north end of the west addition are constructed with vertical boards ¾" to ⅞" by 5¾" to 7¼" and Z bracing that uses boards 1" to 1⅛" by 5¾" to 6¾". The west door measures 5'-2½" by 7'-0"; the east door is an inch wider. Both doors are hung with 10" strap hinges.

A small door is also present at the front (north) side of the loft of the west addition. Measuring around 2' by 2'-4", it hung with a pair of 3", steeple-tip, Victorian-era hinges that were most likely salvaged from another location.

A large trap door measuring 2'-8" by 4'-8" is located over the northwest crib and was used to pitch hay from the loft to the crib below. Hinged on the long side with 6" strap hinges, it is comprised of three boards around 1" by 11" and three battens 1" by 4".

Crib Doors: The doors to the six cribs are all similar, measuring 2'-10" to 3'-0" wide by 4'-11" to 5'-0" tall. Each is comprised of three vertical boards and a Z brace. Boards used are variable in dimension, mostly 1" thick but a few 1¼" thick. Most vertical boards are 11" to 12" wide; boards for Z bracing are typically 5¾" to 8¼" wide.

A sliding wooden bar in wooden keeps mounted to the wall is used to secure the door to the southwest crib. Simple wooden pivots, generally 8" to 10" long, are used to secure most of the other crib doors. The doors to the northwest and center west

Figure 97. View of typical pivot latch to crib doors.

Figure 98. View of trough in southwest crib.

Figure 99. View of trough in northeast crib, a continuation of the trough in the middle west crib.

Figure 100. View of trough in middle west crib, which runs through to the next crib.

cribs have a second pivot mounted near the bottom of the door.

The door to the northeast crib, where feed was stored, does not have a pivot latch but has a metal hasp for a lock. Except for the middle crib on the east side and the northwest crib, the other doors have drilled holes that were probably created to hold a chain so that those doors, too, could be locked.

Figure 101. View of floor-mounted trough in southeast crib.

Figure 102. View of remains of feed trough in center crib on east side.

Figure 103. VIew nesting boxes on front of first east addition of the Barn.

Miscellaneous Features

Except for the feed-storage crib at the northeast corner of the Barn, each of the cribs, or stalls, have wooden feed troughs mounted just inside the crib door. The trough in the southwest crib is around 8” by 11½” by 30”. A single trough 14” by 49” run through the wall between the cribs serves the middle west crib and the northwest crib. The middle and the southeast cribs on the east side had larger troughs set on or just off the floor, but only the one for the southeast crib remains intact.

Already mentioned above are the remains of a wooden ladder mounted to the rear (south) end of the barn. It provided access to the loft of the first east addition.

At the north end of the first east addition, an assembly of five nesting boxes for laying hens is mounted to the side of the building about three feet off the ground. Installed in the early 1990s to facilitate gathering of eggs, the assembly of boxes measures around a 12” by 12” by 5’-7” with a 2” by 2” rail mounted on the front. The short wooden ladder resting on top of the boxes could be used by the hens during the day and be taken up at night to provide some security for the hens against foxes and other threats.

At the front (north) end of the original barn short boards protrude a few inches between pieces of siding at two locations. Mounted in pairs, one is located about 2’ from the east edge of the original barn and just below the wall plate at the top of the

Figure 104. View of what are presumed to be mounts for electrical wiring.

second floor. The other pair is mounted just above the plate at the west end of the gable. Photographs from the 1970s suggest that these features were for mounting electrical wires. All four pieces are badly degraded.

Another short length of wood has been nailed horizontally to the siding just on the east side of the north door to the second-floor loft. Its use is uncertain.

Summary of Conditions
The Barn is in fair condition. While there are serious problems of repair, deterioration is generally localized.

Structure: Sills on the west and parts of the south sides of the original crib barn are badly deteriorated with a build-up of organic debris from years of stabling animals raising the grade in the cribs and contributing to deterioration of the sills. The sill has been removed at the door to the middle crib on the east side of the aisle, presumably to allow easier entry. At the door to the middle crib on the west side, the sill appears to have simple been worn away. Wood-to-ground contact across the north side of the building has also allowed localized damage to the sills there. In the west addition, sills at the south end and at the south end of the west side and the wall plate all along the west side are rotting

Figure 105. View of underside of deteriorated roofing on west addition.

Figure 107. View of remains of ladder to loft of first east addition. Only one of the top rungs is readily apparent in this image.

Figure 106. View of roofing on west side of the Barn.

as are several of the rafters. A section A section of rafters for the second east addition have collapsed and posts are missing or have unstable piers.

Roofing: All of the roofing is rusting, but mostly serviceable, except on the west addition which has many small holes and is past its useful life. The collapsed rafters in the second east addition have compromised that roofing as well.

Finishes: The boards that form the walls of the aisle and cribs in the original barn are mostly intact and in good condition. Some partitions between the cribs have apparently been damaged by the animals, with some boards displaced or missing entirely. Where it has been sheltered, the vertical board siding is in good condition, but that on the north and south ends of the original crib barn has been degraded by a century's exposure to the elements. With minor repairs, most of that siding is still serviceable.

Much of the siding at the south end of the west addition is missing. Siding on the remainder of the additions is deteriorated but still mostly reparable.

The wood on all of the doors is degraded, and several of the doors are detached from their hinges and/or are falling apart. None operate properly. Flooring in the northeast crib could not be examined because of accumulated debris. Flooring in the second floor and in the loft is in good condition, but several runs of flooring, none of which is nailed in place, have been displaced, leaving dangerous gaps in the floor. One of the hinges for the trap door at the northwest corner of the building is broken.

Truck Shelter and Corn Crib

Built in the late 1940s, the Truck Shelter and Corn Crib is an example of a side-drive, single-crib barn. Facing in an east-southeasterly direction, opposite the Old Corn Crib, the building is nearly square in plan, measuring 24' east to west and 26'-1" north to south. The structure has a gabled roof with a pitch of around 6-in-12, which gives the building a height of around 15'-5" from the tops of the rock piers to the roof ridge. The corn crib, which measures 12' by 24', occupies the northern half of the structure and the open drive-through for vehicle storage occupies the southern half.

Wood Framing

The building is built mostly with circular-sawn lumber varying around modern nominal dimensions, but with some waney wood. Logs are used for joists for the loft and in place of a stud in one location. Connections are with wire nails.

Figure 108. View northwest of Truck Shelter/Corn Crib.

The building is balloon-framed using nominally 4” by 8” sills set on rock piers that are as low as 6” on the front (east) side, rising to 18” at the northwest corner and 23” at the southwest corner. Corner posts are nominally 4” by 4”; studs and rafters are nominally 2” by 4”, typically 1¾” to 2” by 3¾” to 4” and set on 24” to 28” centers. The 2” by 4” lumber is doubled for wall plates and for some of the posts in the building. A peeled pine log is used for a post at the center of the south side of the corn crib. Posts and studs are around 9’-2” tall.

Floor joists for the corn crib are nominally 2” by 8”, typically 1¾” to 2” by 7¾” to 8” and set on 24” centers. Three un-peeled log joists span between the south and north walls of the corn crib, and three more log joists span between the south wall of the corn crib and the south wall of the truck shelter.

Figure 110. View of rock pier at southwest corner of corn crib.

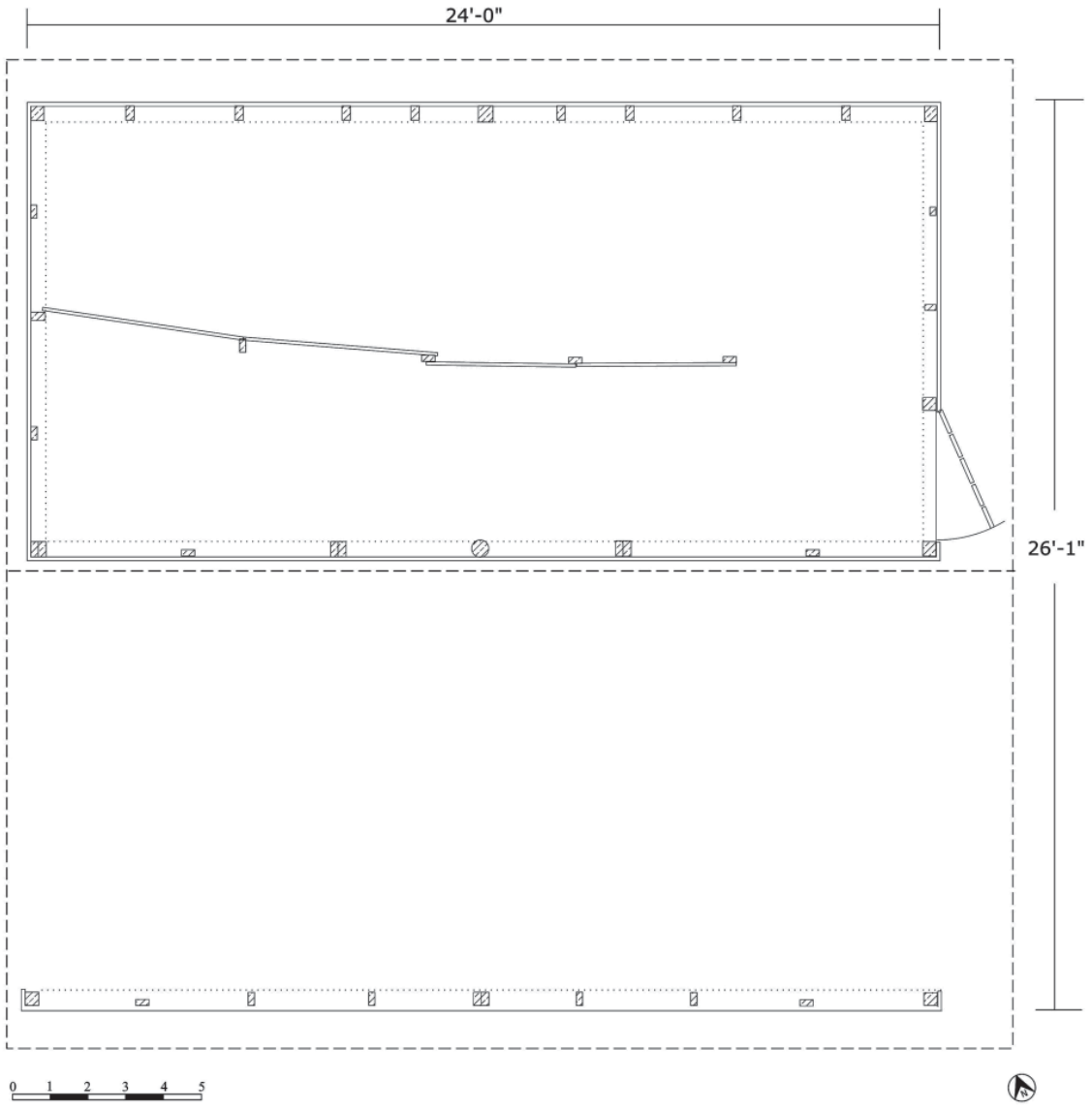

Figure 109. Plan of Truck Shelter/Corn Crib.

Flooring
Flooring for the corn crib is typically 1" by 9¾" to 10". Unlike flooring in most of the outbuildings, the flooring here is nailed in place.

Siding
The exterior, lapped siding is #2 yellow pine in variable dimensions, mostly 8" to 10" wide but with widths ranging from ⅞" to over 1¼" thick. Boards are in random lengths between 8' and 12', butt jointed, including at the corners. The south wall of the corn crib is finished with boards ⅞" to 1⅛" by 4" to 8". Boards are spaced 1" to 2" apart.

Doors
The front door to the corn crib is 3'-3" by 6'-0" hung with 6" strap hinges. It consists of five boards ⅞" by 5" to 6" and one ⅞" by 9" with a Z brace on the back side which uses boards 1¼" by 3¾" to 4". A simple wooden pivot latch closes the door, and

Figure 111. View of log joists for loft over truck shelter.

Figure 113. View east of floor framing of corn crib.

Figure 112. View east in truck shelter.

there is a drilled hole through which a chain can be run to lock the door.

A small door in the front (east) gable opens into the loft. It measures around 2' by 3'-6" and is comprised of seven pieces of lapped siding like that used on the rest of the exterior of the building.

High on the south wall of the corn crib is a pair of bottom-hinged doors, hung with 6" strap hinges, that could be dropped to allow filling of the corn crib from the drive-through aisle. They were built with the same lumber used to cover that side of the corn crib.

Figure 114. View west of northeast corner of corn crib.

Figure 115. View west in corn crib.

Roofing

Roofing consists of sheets of 5-V metal roofing. Although rusting, it continues to shed water.

Figure 116. View north of east end of corn crib.

Figure 117. View northwest in corn crib.

Figure 118. View of drop down doors for loading corn crib.

Figure 119. View west of Truck Shelter, left, and Corn Crib, right.

Figure 120. View northeast of Truck Shelter and Corn Crib.

Summary of Condition
The building is in fair condition. Roofing is rusting, and siding is worn, especially on the east (front) and south sides of the building, but both remain serviceable.

Both doors are in poor condition. The corn crib door is warped and parts of boards are missing, making it impossible to secure the corn crib against entry.

The most serious issue is at the south wall of the building. The pier at the southwest corner of the building has been replaced, and it appears that the entire wall has been thrown out of plumb, perhaps by vehicular impact.

Goat House

Facing south about 300' northwest of the main house, the Goat House is in ruinous condition, with most of the rear wall, including framing and finishes, destroyed by rot and termites. As a result, the roof has collapsed across the rear of the structure. Although that loss makes determination of exact dimensions of the building difficult, it appears that it was about 9'-9" north to south by 13'-4" east to west. The front (south) wall of the building rises to about 8' and the rear (north) wall to about 6', giving the building's shed roof a slope of 2½-in-12.

Except for hewn sills, which must have been

Figure 121. View of door to corn crib.

Figure 122. View of front (south) side of Goat House.

salvaged from elsewhere, lumber is circular-sawn, mostly in standard, modern dimensions. Connections use wire nails.

Wood Framing

Lapped and nailed at the corners, sills on the rear (north) and sides of the building are hewn, 8" by 8", and badly eroded. The character of the front sill is not certain, but it was most likely the same. Sills were set on low rock piers that raised the building only a few inches above grade in front and perhaps a little over six inches in the rear. Corner posts are

Figure 123. View of east end of Goat House.

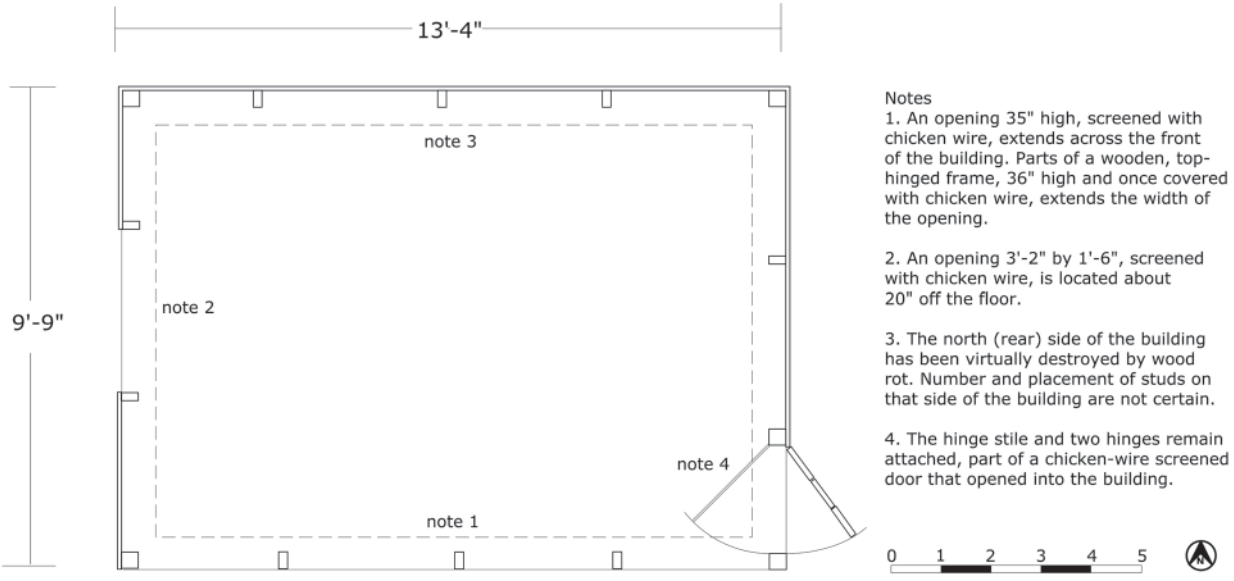

Figure 124. Plan of Goat House as it was originally constructed.

4” by 4”; studs 1¾” by 4”; and wall plates 2” by 6”.

The eight rafters on the building are 2” to 2½” by 4” and on 24” to 30” centers. Rafters are notched over the plates, and rafter tails appear to have extended 6” to 8” beyond the front and rear walls. Five 1” by 6” purlins are laid perpendicular to the rafters.

There are seven floor joists, 2” by 6” and on 24” to 29” centers. Running north to south, they were lapped over the sills.

Figure 126. View of rear sill. Ends of floor joists, wood flooring, and concrete overlay are visible..

Figure 128. View at northeast corner of Goat House, showing intersection of sills and post, although rot has destroyed most of the sill that lapped over the rear sill seen here.

Figure 127. View of collapsed rear (north) side of Goat House.

Flooring
Flooring, which runs east and west, appears to have typically been ¾" by 6" to 8", but most of it is hidden by a layer of concrete poured directly on the flooring. The layer of concrete is around 1½" thick.

Siding
Siding is lapped using boards ¾" by 8" to 10". All of the siding is missing from the rear wall.

There were no interior finishes *per se* but at one point in the building's history, tar paper covered the interior walls and ceilings. It was secured by 1" by 2" to 4" wooden battens nailed to the studs and posts and to purlins attached to the underside of the rafters.

Door and other openings
A single, board-and-batten door on the east end of

Figure 129. View of window opening at west end of Goat House.

Figure 131. View of hole in roofing for stove flue.

Figure 130. View west inside Goat House.

the building provides access to the interior. Hinged on the north jamb and swinging out, it measures around 3'-0" by 5'-3" and is comprised of boards ¾" by 5 ¾" to 7". There were originally three 1" x 6" horizontal battens on the interior face of the door but only the one at the top of the door remains intact.

On the interior of the north jamb are two 4 ½", ball tip hinges still attached with what was the hinge stile for a home-made screen door. Other parts of this screen door may be concealed beneath debris on the interior of the structure.

On the front (north) side of the building, siding was not installed in order to leave an opening 2'-11" high that runs the length of the building. Parts of a top-hinged, wood-framed, window cover, around 3' by 13', remain in place. The bottom rail of the cover is missing, but the 1" by 4" (actual dimension) top rail remains intact. Only a few inches of one of the end stiles remains intact and one of the four intermediate stiles is also missing. Enough remains of one of the remaining stiles to determine the original short dimension of the cover. The stiles are variable in dimension, ½" to ¾" by 1½" to 2", and were rabbeted to both top and bottom rails. A thin piece of wood, around ¼" by 1½", remains attached to the outside face of the top rail and holds

Figure 132. Interior view of roof structure, with interior and exterior purlins visible along with remnants of the tar paper that originally covered the interior.

Figure 133. View at southwest corner of Goat House, showing top rail and hinge for window cover. Remnants of chicken wire are visible at what may have been the original top of the opening.

Figure 134. View of door to Goat House.

Figure 135. Detail of window cover at front opening, with remnants of string-reinforced polyethylene sheeting visible beneath the battens used to attach it to the frame.

in place remnants of the string-reinforced plastic sheeting that originally covered the opening.

Siding was also not installed on part of the west end of the building in order to create a window opening. With its lower edge about 20" above floor level, the opening measured about 1'-6" by 3'-2". The opening is framed at top and sides, but not the bottom by 1½" by 2".

Figure 135. View of Bakelite, keyless socket on interior of Goat House.

FIgure 136. Interior view at top of front window opening.

Figure 137. VIew of east end of front window cover, with remnant of end stile still attached to top rail.

Miscellaneous Features

A pair of electrical wires enters the building near the center top of the building's south side and are looped around one of the interior roof purlins. A keyless, Bakelite, light socket with pigtail wiring is attached to the wires with the connection secured by cloth electrical tape.

Summary of Conditions

As already noted, the Goat House is an irreparable ruin. While enough remains that all of the essential elements of the building can be identified and described, nearly all of the existing material is in ruinous condition. However, additional details about the building's character and its evolution over time are probably present within the accumulated debris in and around the structure, so the potential for further building investigation remains high.

Brood House

Located across the driveway from the well about 120' north of the main house, the Brood House is,

Figure 138. View of inside face of Goat House door.

like the other three buildings related to the Hydes' chicken and egg business, a simple shed-roofed structure. Probably constructed in the 1930s or 1940s, the Brood House is wood-framed and set on rock piers. Sills are also underpinned with stacked stones which were probably salvaged from the old kitchen chimney that the Hydes tore down in the 1920s or 1930s. The building measures around 11'-2" by 18'-1" in plan and, from the bottom of the sill to the bottom of the rafters, 5'-11" in the rear and 9' in the front, giving it a roof pitch slightly more than 3-in-12.

Wood Framing

The Hydes' two chicken houses and their original brood house have hewn sills, salvaged from another building but, like the Truck Shelter, the Brood House has sawn sills, ___" by _____", lapped at the corners. Walls are framed with circular-sawn posts that are nominally 4" by 4" and set on centers 32" to 42" apart. Wall plates consist of a single 2" by 4". Connections are made with wire nails. The building has pole rafters 4" to 6" in diameter set on centers about 30" apart.

Flooring

Because of the amount of debris in the building, the overall character of the floor of the Brood House is uncertain. It appears that the building was constructed with a wooden floor, but parts of it have been removed or rotted away. A 2"-thick slab of concrete has been poured over the floor on part of the north side of the building.

Figure 140. View southwest of Brood House.

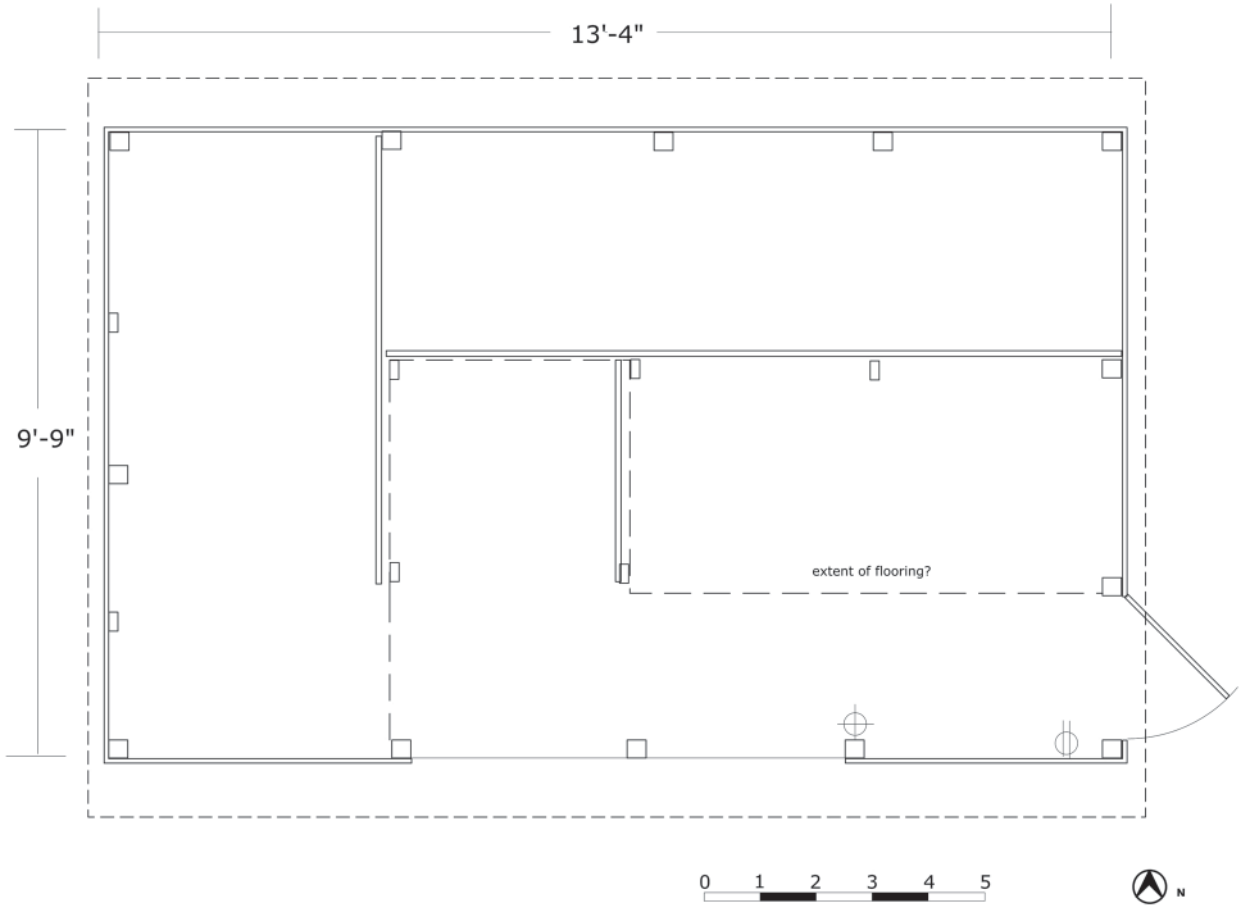

Figure 139. Plan of Brood House.

Figure 141. View of front (south) side of Brood House.

Figure 142. View of north side of Brood House.

Figure 143. View of east end of Brood House.

Figure 144. View of west end of Brood House.

Figure 145. View west inside Brood House.

Figure 146. View east inside Brood House.

Siding
Most of the exterior of the building was finished with lapped siding using boards _____" by _____". At some point, the siding was covered with tar paper, held in place with vertical battens 1½" to 4" wide. Most of the tar paper has since been destroyed by exposure to the elements.

Roofing
The building is roofed mostly with sheets of corrugated metal but with two or three pieces of 5V metal roofing inserted, probably as repairs. Roofing is missing across much of the south side of the shed roof.

Door and Other Openings
A single door is present in the east end of the building. The existing door, which is not original, is a flush door, 3'-0" by 6'-8". The original door opening is substantially smaller, measuring 2'-5" by 5'-1". Hung with 4" butt hinges, the door, which was veneer over a solid, particle-board core, is badly deteriorated.

Miscellaneous Features
The building was wired for electricity but service is no longer active. Electrical wiring entered the south side of the building near the southeast corner and supplied a modern duplex receptacle and a plain porcelain fixture with a pull chain, both mounted high on the south wall just inside the door.

The interior partitions probably represent alterations after the building ceased to be used as a brood house and was instead used to store sweet potatoes.

Summary of Conditions
The Brood House is in fair condition. Like all of the buildings in the pasture, sills are in poor condtion, and there has been damage to some of the roof and wall framing from water penetration. Since it was protected for a time by the tar paper, siding is worn but in relatively good condition except on the north side where several pieces are missing. The interior is filled with debris and trash, making an assessment of the floor impossible. Quite likely the wood flooring in the building is irreparably damaged.

Figure 147. View of northwest corner of Brood House

Figure 148. View east along north side of Brood House.

Chicken Houses

The two chicken houses—designated North Chicken House and South Chicken House—were virtually identical when originally constructed in

the second quarter of the twentieth century, but the North Chicken House is now in near-ruinous condition, making determination of its original dimensions problematic. The sills and lower ends of nearly all of the posts and studs in the North Chicken House have been destroyed by rot and termites. As a result, it can only be assumed that those features were more or less identical to those in the South Chicken House. The North Chicken House is located just a few yards west-northwest of the Brood House; the South Chicken House is located about 100 feet west of the main house.

The structures were built mostly of pine, probably

Figure 149. View of front (south) of South Kitchen House.

Figure 150. View of rear (north) side of South Chicken House.

sawn on the property, using wire nails. Sills may have been salvaged from older buildings. Many of the stones used for piers and to underpin the sills are flat field stones that likely were salvaged from the old kitchen chimney, which disappeared sometime in the late 1920s.

Both buildings are simple shed-roofed structures measuring around 15' by 30', and set on stacked stone piers that elevated the structure a few inches above grade on the south side and as much as a foot on the north. Both buildings face in a southerly direction and appear to have originally risen just over 8' in the front to around 6'-10" in the rear, which

Figure 151. View of front (south) side of North Chicken House.

Figure 152. View of rear (north) side of North Chicken House.

produced a roof pitch of around 1-in-15.

Wood Framing
The size of the sills has not been determined. The buildings are framed with 4" by 4' corner posts. Studs and rafters are variable in dimension, ranging around 1¾" to 2¼ by 3½" to 4½". Studs and rafters are typically placed on 36" centers, but actually ranging between 27" and 38". Rafters are not continuous but are lapped near the center over 2" by 4" lumber laid flat and supported by log poles resting on the floor. Rafters are notched over the wall plates and extend a few inches beyond the north and south walls.

Figure 153. View of east end of South Chicken House.

Figure 154. View of west end of South Chicken House.

Figure 155. View of east end of North Chicken House.

Flooring
The buildings had wooden flooring 1" by 5" to 6" wide, much of it now covered with debris or rotted away entirely. It appears to have been laid on 2" by 4" joists. If these joists were not originally set as sleepers, they are now in almost continuous contact with the ground, except on the north side.

Siding
The exteriors of the buildings are covered with boards installed as lap siding. They are generally ¾" thick in random widths around 5½", 7½", and 9½".

Roofing
Six 1" by 6" purlins are laid perpendicular to the rafters. These support 5V metal roofing that covers the buildings.

Door and Other Openings
Each building has a single door at the east end. The door opening to the South Chicken House is around 2'-11" by 5'-10" and that for the North Chicken House was similar. Both doors may have had nothing more than screen doors, but only the one for the North Chicken House remains intact. It is 3'-0" by 5'-6" but is missing its top rail.

Across part of the front of each building, siding was not installed in order to leave an opening around 44" high on the South Chicken House and two or three inches higher on the North Chicken House. The openings were originally screened with

Figure 156. View of west end of North Chicken House.

Figure 156. View east in North Chicken House.

Figure 157. View west in North Chicken House.

Figure 158. View east in South Kitchen House.

Figure 159. View west in South Chicken House.

chicken wire, but only remnants remain intact.

Miscellaneous Features
Across the rear (north) half of both buildings are chicken roosts set about 42" off the floor in the North Chicken House and 48" off the floor in the South Chicken House. Each consists of 2" by 4" headers supported by three or four short posts across the front and nailed directly to the studs on the rear. Laid perpendicularly across these every 10" to 12" are thin, narrow boards that served as roosts for the chickens.

Around 28" from the floor in the South Chicken House and 24" from the floor in the North Chicken House is a deep shelf comprised of 1" by 6" boards resting on headers at front and rear. The rear header is mounted a few inches higher than that on the front so that the shelves slant toward the front. This was probably intended to aid in the collection of chicken droppings for use as fertilizer.

Figure 160. View of roosts at the northwest corner of the North Chicken House.

Figure 161. View of nesting boxes along south wall of North Chicken House.

Figure 162. View of rock underpinning at rear sill of South Chicken House.

Figure 162. View of typical rafter that was notched to ride over the rear wall plate. A similar detail was used at the front walls of both buildings.

Figure 163. View of framing at northeast corner of South Chicken House.

Below the window opening along the south wall of the North Chicken House is a series of wooden boxes around a foot square that were probably used by the hens for nesting. These are not present in the South Chicken House.

Summary of Conditions
Both chicken houses are in very poor condition. Sills in the North Chicken House have been almost completely destroyed by rot and termites, and those on the south house have been largely destroyed as well. Ongoing water penetration from missing or damaged roofing has rotted some of the rafters and rafter plates at the rear of the buildings, allowing partial collapse of the roof. So much damage has been done to the posts and studs on the North Chicken House that its original dimensions are difficult to determine.

Figure 164. View of rear (north) side of North Chicken House.

Hog House

This structure, which probably dates to the second quarter of the twentieth century, is a low, wood-framed structure set a few feet off the northeast corner of the Old Corn Crib. It measures about 8' east to west and 7' north to south and is around 5' high on the front (west) side and 3' on the rear.

The structure consists of three hewn sleepers around 3" by 10" running east to west and laid directly on the ground. Perpendicular to these are three hewn joists around 4" by 9" running north to south.

The walls are framed with 4" by 4" corner posts with a single intermediate stud with the same dimension. One the north and south sides, a 2" by 4" forms a plate for five 2" by 4" purlins that run north to south.

Figure 165. View southeast of Hog House.

The sides and floors are covered with 2”-thick lumber, 8” to 10” wide put up with common wire nails. Sheet metal and plywood have also been added to the sides and front, apparently in an attempt to make the structure more weather-tight. The roof is finished with sheets of corrugated metal.

There are two door openings, but both have been altered so that the original configuration is not clear. The opening on the west side measures 2’-10” by 3’-7’; the opening on the north measures 1’-8” by 3’-4”. There are 6” strap hinges at both openings, but no doors have survived.

Figure 166. View of front (west) side of Hog House.

Figure 167. View of south side of Hog House.

Figure 168. View of rear (east) side of Hog House.

Figure 169. View of north side of Hog House.

Figure 170. View of interior of Hog House.

Figure 171. View of interior of Hog House.

Summary of Conditions
The building's only purpose was to shelter the hogs and appears to have been cobbled together with materials at hand. The sleepers are probably badly deteriorated, and much of the flooring is missing or irreparably damaged. Doors are also missing. Sheet metal and plywood have been added, apparently in an attempt to make the building more weather-tight.

Privy

Probably built late in the third quarter of twentieth century and moved to the property in the early 1980s, the Privy is situated about 75' south-south-east of the Power-Hyde House. Wood-framed and facing in a southwesterly direction away from the house, it is about 4' north to south and 5' east to west. It is around 6' high in the front (south) and 5' in the rear (north).

The building has four 2" by 4" braced corner posts with 1" by 6" boards nailed around the tops of the posts as headers. The exterior, including the roof, is covered with corrugated metal.

On the interior, there is a wooden floor using boards 6" to 8" wide. At the rear (north), a bench 17" high and 16" deep with a single hole to the cesspit below. There may have been a cover at one time, but it has since disappeared.

Figure 172. View of front (south) of Privy.

Figure 173. Interior view of Hog House roof.

Figure 174. View of east side of Privy.

Summary of Condition
The sills of the structure have been compromised and the header has rotted away around the north-west corner of the structure. Part of the flooring is missing.The cesspit has been almost completely filled.

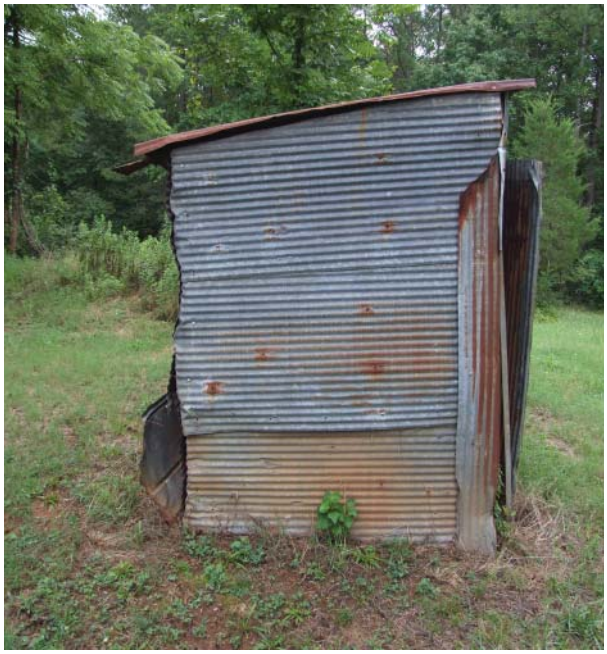

Figure 175. View of west side of Privy.

Figure 177. View of interior of Privy.

Figure 176. View of rear (north) of Privy.

Figure 178. View of interior of Privy.

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

Although not yet listed in the National Register, 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 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) .

The main house, twelve outbuildings, and the cultural landscape at Hyde Farm are contained within distinct boundaries defined in part by the county land lot system. The historic district at Hyde Farm would encompass land lots 216, 221, the southern half of 222, and fractional lots 282 and 284. These boundaries correspond with the contiguous historic property owned by the Power and Hyde families and include the 94.7-acre site now managed by Cobb County and the National Park Service as well as a riverfront tract (land lot 282) already part of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area (CRNRA). The river itself bounds Hyde Farm on the east; suburban development the north and west. To the south is open space and woodlands in the Johnson Ferry Unit of the CRNRA.

Periods of significance at Hyde Farm may include the prehistoric era, the Power period (c. 1830-1919), and the Hyde period (1920-2004). Further archeological investigation is needed to determine any prehistoric occupation of the farm, but evidence of early sites have been documented along the river. The Power period spans the initial settlement of Cobb County, which was organized in 1832, and over 70 years of continuous farming. The Hyde period begins with Jesse Hyde's purchase of the farm on New Years Day 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 and a traditional way of life 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 main house, specialized outbuildings, field patterns, and the collection of archeological sites compose a landscape significant to the history of settlement and farming in piedmont Georgia.

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 Outbuildings at Hyde Farm retain a significant degree of integrity in all seven aspects that convey 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 Outbuildings have been altered over the years, they retain 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 their original locations in the 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 all of the buildings 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 Outbuildings retain integrity of setting.

Design: Integrity of design combines a historic property's form, plan, space, structure, and, in the case of vernacular architecture, its building type. The Outbuildings express integrity of design in the vernacular form and appearance of their components. The variety of building types, the original construction techniques, and the Hydes' approach to long-term maintenance of the buildings are still clearly expressed in the vernacular character of the Outbuildings. They retain integrity of form, plan, space, structure, and type.

Materials: Although deteriorated, the physical materials with which the Outbuildings were constructed retain sufficient integrity to convey the historic agricultural use of the property for over 150 years. The outbuildings retain most of the historic wood, stone, and metal building materials with which they were originally constructed, including rock piers and underpinning; circular-sawn joists, rafters, studs and posts, much of those in variable, non-standard dimensions; machine-cut and wire nails; and three types of metal roofing. The character of these materials traces the evolution of the historic Outbuildings from initial construction to later alterations and additions completed by the Hydes in the twentieth century. Nails, metal roofing, and other hardware were purchased locally, but much of the lumber in the Outbuildings is thought to have been sawn from the property. Some of the wood framing and much of the exterior siding and roofing exposed to the elements are reaching or have surpassed the end of their useful life. However, pine and oak lumber remain readily available, and replacement materials need not diminish this aspect of the structures' integrity if repairs do not include wholesale replacement of historic materials.

Workmanship: Integrity of workmanship in the structures 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 buildings demonstrates vernacular craftsmanship in the framing of the buildings, including the sometimes irregular use of lumber, and in the plain utilitarian 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 Outbuildings. The continuous agricultural use of the structures from the late nineteenth century to the early twenty-first century 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 Outbuildings continue to convey a strong sense of the Hydes' residence on and use of the property.

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 Outbuildings retain 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 land-

scape 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 house and outbuildings is perhaps the primary defining feature of their historic character. (See Byrd's Cultural Landscape Report for a comprehensive understanding of the setting.)

The existing character of the Outbuildings is one of deterioration and decay, exacerbated by deferred maintenance in the last ten or fifteen years of J. C. Hyde's life. 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 Outbuildings have a number of features that contribute to the buildings' distinctive historic character and should be preserved. These features include the original design and construction of all of the buildings 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 character of the buildings as expressions of vernacular building types;
- the individual character of the buildings' wood frames, including sizing and spacing of individual members;
- the use of lumber recycled from nineteenth-century buildings in many of the buildings;
- the sometimes irregular dimensions of the lumber, differences in which are critical to understanding the origins of most of the Outbuildings;
- the specie and grade of lumber used;
- wire nails and, especially, nineteenth-century, machine-cut nails, wherever they occur and which are critical to establishing the origins of the Outbuildings, particularly those of the Tool Shed, Gear House, Old Corn Crib, and perhaps the Well House as well;
- the variability of types of siding
- the often irregular craftsmanship apparent in the Outbuildings, especially as expressed in repairs and alterations;
- the rock piers on all of the buildings;
- the rock underpinning of several of the buildings;
- the 3-V, 5-V, and corrugated metal roofing;
- the flooring placed without nailing in most of the buildings;
- the existing doors and gates in all of the buildings, including hinges and latches;
- the plain, unpainted wooden and metal materials on all of the buildings;
- the crib partitions in the original transverse-crib barn, but not necessarily the more makeshirt partitions in both corn cribs;
- the absence of battens on all vertical siding except on the north and south sides of the Old Corn Crib and on the first floor of the original transverse-crib barn and its two east additions;
- the feeding troughs in the cribs and in the first east addition.

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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.

NPS September 2012