
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2011



Hyde Farm
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

Hyde Farm

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

Hyde Farm is located in Cobb County along the Chattahoochee River, north of Atlanta, Georgia. The farm is within the authorized boundaries of Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area (CHAT NRA) and jointly managed and owned by the National Park Service (NPS) and Cobb County. The cultural landscape is a 135-acre historic vernacular farm with terraced fields, woodlands, and historic structures dating to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Hyde Farm is potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a well-preserved example of an upper Piedmont farm in the Chattahoochee River valley.

The cultural landscape centers on the Power-Hyde House, a 1840s log house with two twentieth-century additions. A cluster of farm outbuildings behind the house create a U-shaped work yard. Other outbuildings and the remnants of an orchard occupy a mule pasture to the northwest. Terraced fields to the north and south of the core farm are bordered by woodlands. The landscape is surrounded by suburban development to the north and west. Hyde Farm includes twelve structures (in addition to the main house), fenced animal pens, and many small-scale features dating to the twentieth century. The site boundaries follow county land lots stretching from the west bank of the Chattahoochee River, east to the floodplains, upland ridge, secondary drainage (Mulberry Creek) and a small field once used for timber and cultivation.

Hyde Farm is significant as an exceptionally well-preserved upper Piedmont Georgia farm under National Register criterion A, C, and D. The site contributes to the history of the Chattahoochee River valley in early settlements patterns and nineteenth and twentieth century agriculture. The vernacular architecture, terraced fields, and overall spatial organization contribute to a rare cultural landscape in Cobb County with excellent integrity.

Joseph Power and his family, among the first white settlers, grew cotton and subsistence crops on the floodplains and uplands now composing Hyde Farm. Scots-Irish settlers, including the Powers settled in the Piedmont, migrating south after the Creek War. The son of Joseph Power, James Cooper “Jim” Power farmed land in Cobb County in the 1840s and built the log house at the core of the existing Power-Hyde House. The settlement pattern along the Chattahoochee River—a network of small farms connected by familial ties, roads, and ferry crossings—spread through the area after the Cherokee were pushed westward.

Jim Power farmed through the nineteenth century and his family weathered the Civil War as Union and Confederate troops trampled Cobb County after the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. The 1873 economic depression further stunted the Power farm and James Alexander Hyde began tenant farming in 1874. When Jim Power passed away in 1901, his family obtained the estate and possibly improved the property before mortgaging it in 1913. In 1920, Jesse Hyde purchased the Power land that his father (James Alexander Hyde) had tenant farmed on the Chattahoochee River. The landscape soon became shaped by the Hydys with the addition of new farm buildings, cleared land, expanded terraces, and diversified production.

Jesse and Lela Hyde raised a family and began truck farming in 1921. They continued to grow cotton

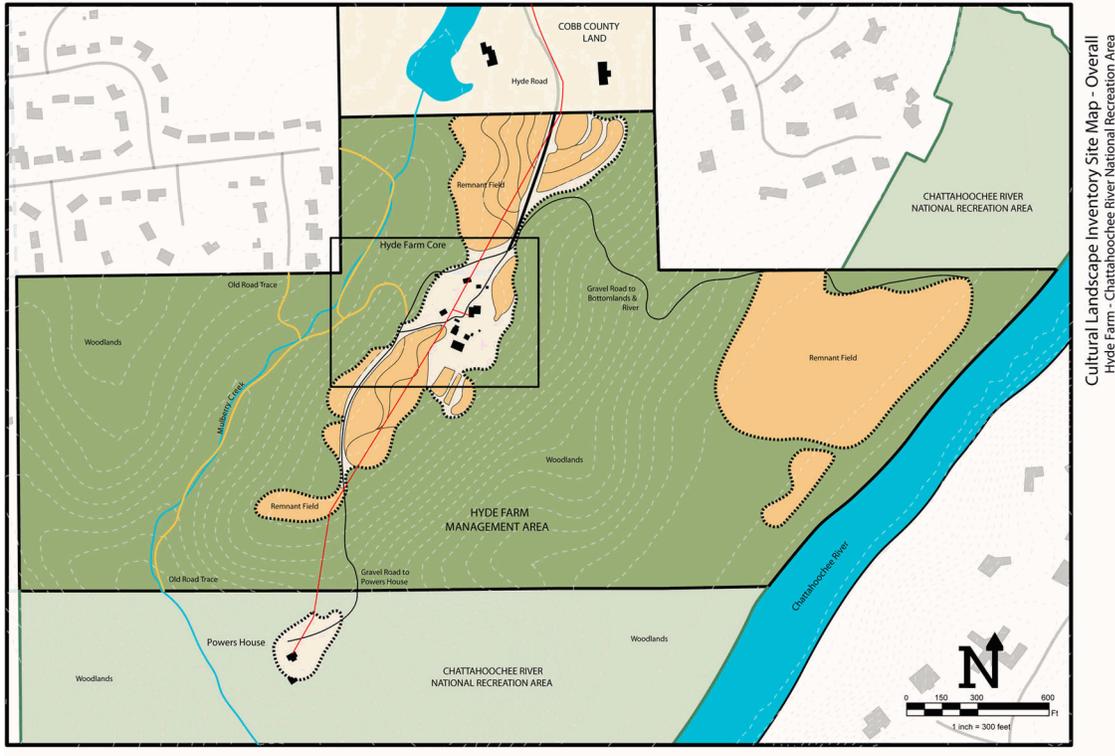
Hyde Farm

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area

until the 1940s, but supplemented their income with the sale of produce, dairy products, eggs, beef, charcoal and chickens. As Jesse and Lela aged, Buck and J. C. Hyde, their two sons continued operating the farm, using a mule to plow the terraces. The Hyde brothers farmed as the family always had, despite the rapid suburbanization of Cobb County in the 1960s. As area land use shifted, Hyde Farm became an isolated rural farm amid neighborhoods and shopping malls. J. C. Hyde passed away in 2004 and the farm, then a local landmark, was preserved by the Friends of Hyde Farm and the Trust for Public Land. In 2011, Cobb County and the National Park Service signed a conservation easement and cooperative management agreement to open Hyde Farm to the public. The completion of a cultural landscape report and historic structure report in 2011 will begin the planning and development process for the jointly-managed site.

The Hyde Farm landscape is in poor condition. Since a 2008 preliminary assessment, the farm has been minimally maintained and the potential for vandalism and deterioration remain a threat until management is finalized. The loss of historic fences in 2010 and the end of active field cultivation diminished the site's integrity.

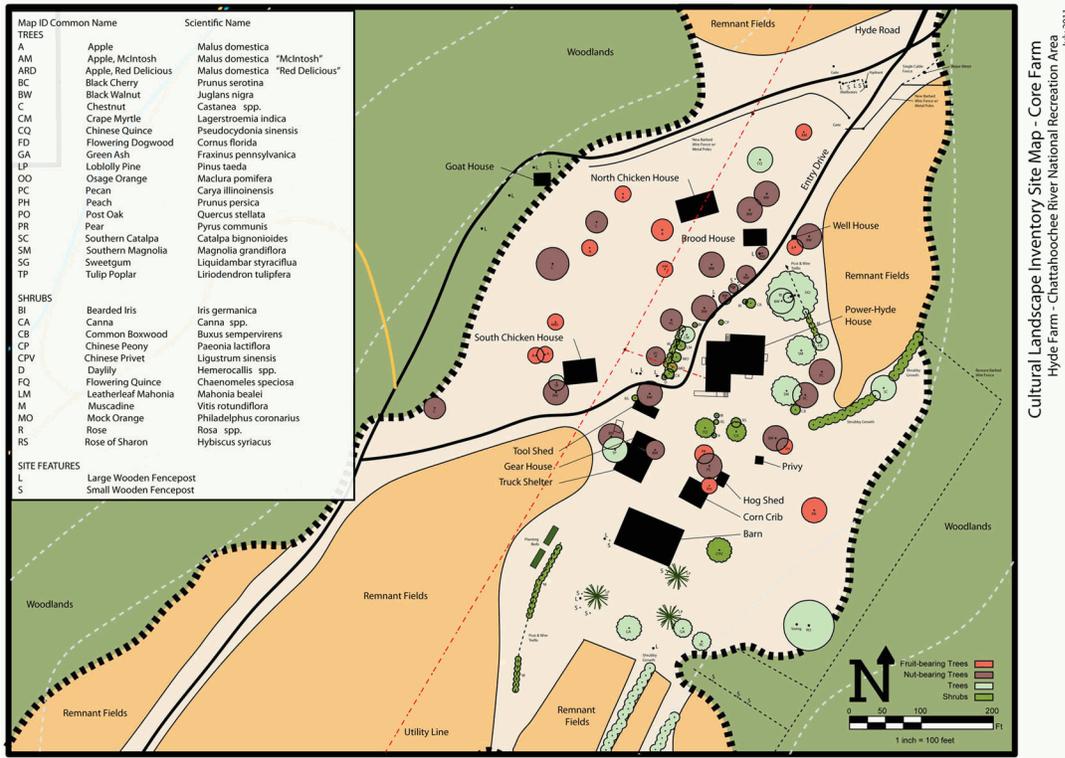
Site Plan



Cultural Landscape Inventory Site Map - Overall
Hyde Farm - Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
July 2011

Overall site plan, 2011.

Hyde Farm
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area



Core farm site plan, 2011.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: Hyde Farm
Property Level: Landscape
CLI Identification Number: 550156
Parent Landscape: 550156

Park Information

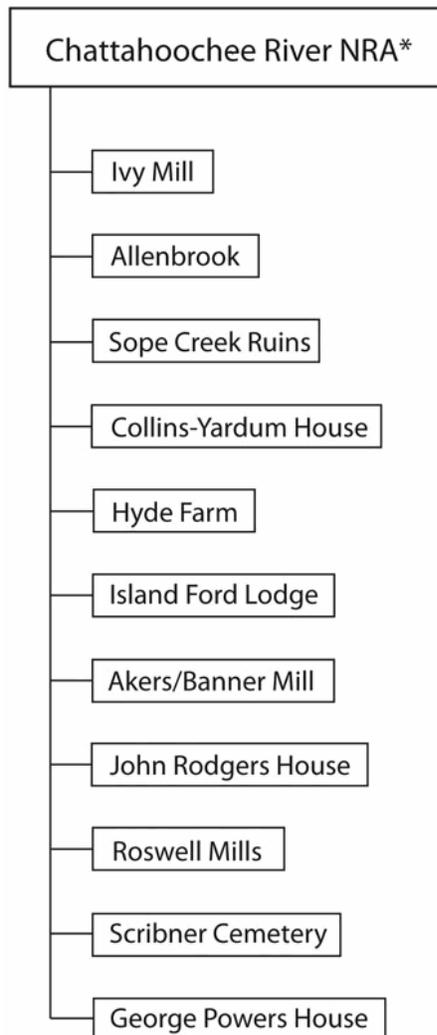
Park Name and Alpha Code: Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area -CHAT
Park Organization Code: 5340
Park Administrative Unit: Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area

CLI Hierarchy Description

Hyde Farm

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area

Hyde Farm is a cultural landscape identified in the 2007 Chattahoochee River NRA Historic Resource Study. Of the landscapes noted, only the Sope Creek Ruins inventory unit has been certified (2009). Hyde Farm was acquired by the NPS in 2011 through acquisition from the Trust for Public Land (TPL) and a conservation easement and cooperative management agreement with Cobb County. Though the site is jointly-managed, Chattahoochee River NRA has a legal interest in Hyde Farm. Other CHAT landscapes are within authorized park boundaries, but have not been inventoried.



* Draft CHAT NRA landscapes. These landscapes were identified in the 2007 Historic Resource Study.

Chattahoochee River NRA Cultural Landscape Inventory hierarchy.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

A Cultural Landscape Report and Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) were completed concurrently by Beth Wheeler Byrd in 2011. Site visits in January and April 2010 and July 2011 included documentation of historic features and conditions assessment. Archival research at SERO, CHAT, and local repositories was conducted in conjunction with Tommy Jones and the Power-Hyde House Historic Structure Report. The park contact is Rick Slade.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	09/22/2011
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Hyde Farm
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southeast Regional Office
Atlanta Federal Center
1924 Building
100 Alabama St., SW.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H22 (SERO-CRD)

12 August 2011

Dr. Karen F. Anderson-Cordova
Program Manager
Environmental Review and Preservation Planning
Historic Preservation Division
GA DNR
254 Washington Street SW
Ground Floor, Atlanta, GA 30334

Dear Ms. Anderson-Cordova:

Enclosed please find a copy of the Cultural Landscape Inventories (CLI) for Hyde Farm, located at Chattahoochee National Recreation area in Cobb County, Georgia.

The CLI is an evaluated list of landscape properties in the National Park System considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or that contribute to an existing historic property. In order for CLI data to become certified, National Park Service regulations require concurrence from the SHPO on the eligibility of these properties. We are requesting your review of Hyde Farm CLI and ask that you sign and return the enclosed concurrence form.

Hyde Farm is not listed in the National Register of Historic Places, but it was determined eligible for listing based on a 2006 inventory prepared by Robert A. Ciucevich of Quatrefoil Consulting. The inventory was entered into GA-SHPO's statewide database, Georgia's Natural, Archaeological and Historic Resources Geographic Information System (GNAHRGIS). The Hyde Farm CLI provides a more detailed description of the property's cultural landscape features – including vegetation, views and vistas, terracing, spatial organization, and land form – and describes how they contribute to the integrity of the site.

With concurrence from your office, the findings become certified in the CLI database. Your concurrence also gives us justification to submit a full National Register nomination to you at a future date. If you have any questions about these documents, please contact David Hasty, CLI Coordinator, Southeast Region (SER), at (404) 507-5780 or by e-mail at david_hasty@nps.gov. The concurrence form can be returned by fax at (404) 562-3202, e-mail attachment, or mailed to the address above.

We greatly appreciate your office's assistance with the project.

Sincerely,

Dan Scheidt
Chief, Cultural Resource Division
Southeast Region

Enclosures



Memo to SHPO

Hyde Farm
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area



MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

DR. DAVID CRASS
DIVISION DIRECTOR

September 6, 2011

Dan Scheidt
Chief, Cultural Resource Division
Southeast Region
National Park Service
Atlanta Federal Center, 1924 Building
100 Alabama Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Attn: David Hasty, david_hasty@nps.gov

**RE: CRNRA: Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI), Hyde Farm
Cobb County, Georgia
FP-110818-001**

Dear Mr. Scheidt:

The Historic Preservation Division (HPD) has reviewed the submitted draft report entitled *National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory 2011: Hyde Farm, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area*. Our comments are offered to assist the National Park Service (NPS) in complying with the provisions of Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA).

Based on the information contained in the report, HPD concurs with the NPS' findings regarding the Cultural Landscape Inventory of Hyde Farm, which is considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Furthermore, this appears to be an excellent report that should provide very useful guidance for the preservation and management of this historic property. Therefore, I have signed the concurrence form and am returning it via email to your office.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Elizabeth Shirk, Environmental Review Coordinator, at (404) 651-6624.

Sincerely,


Karen Anderson-Cordova, Program Manager
Environmental Review & Preservation Planning

KAC/ECS

Attachment: Concurrence Form

254 WASHINGTON STREET, SW | GROUND LEVEL | ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30334
404.656.2840 | FAX 404.657.1368 | WWW.GASHPO.ORG

SHPO Signature

Hyde Farm
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southeast Regional Office
Atlanta Federal Center
1924 Building
100 Alabama St., S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303



H22(SERO-CRD)

12 August 2011

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
From: Chief, Cultural Resource Division, Southeast Region
Subject: Hyde Farm Cultural Landscape Inventory

We are pleased to transmit the Hyde Farm Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for the park's review. The CLI is an evaluated list of landscape properties in the National Park System eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NR) or that contribute to an existing nomination. This CLI was produced using data from the 2011 Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) by Beth Wheeler.

In order for the CLI to be certified and counted in PMDS under the systemwide goals 1a7 and 1b2B, the Georgia Historic Preservation Division (GA-SHPO) needs to concur on the potential eligibility of the identified cultural landscape features to the existing nomination. Hyde Farm is not listed in the National Register of Historic Places, but it was determined eligible for listing by GA-SHPO based on a 2006 inventory prepared by Robert A. Ciucevich of Quatrefoil Consulting. The inventory was entered into GA-SHPO's statewide database, Georgia's Natural, Archaeological and Historic Resources Geographic Information System (GNAHRGIS). David Hasty, CLI Coordinator for the Southeast Region, will send a request to GA-SHPO for concurrence on the CLI findings.

Approval by the park superintendent is also needed for certification. If the findings of the CLI are agreed upon – especially regarding condition assessment and management category – please sign the attached approval form and return it to our office to the attention of David Hasty via mail, e-mail (david_hasty@nps.gov), or fax (404.562.3202). However, if you have comments or changes to any part of the CLI, please send those to David Hasty instead. We will incorporate them into the inventory, and send the updated version back to you for further review and signature.

Enclosures



Memo to superintendent

Hyde Farm
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY
CONDITION ASSESSMENT CONCURRENCE SHEET – 11 August 2011

Park Information

Park: Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
State: Georgia
Counties: Cobb

Cultural Landscape Condition

Inventory Name	CLI Id #	Condition
Hyde Farm	550156	Poor

Cultural Landscape Management Category

Should Be Preserved and Maintained 1 August 2011

Park Superintendent Concurrence

Concur Do Not Concur

Patty Waininger 9-22-2011
Superintendent Date

Superintendent signature

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

Hyde Farm is located on land lots 216, 221, the southern half of 222, and fractional land lots 282 and 284 in Cobb County, Georgia. The site borders the west bank of the Chattahoochee River and extends west in an irregular polygon defined by the county land lot system. The site matches the historic boundaries of the farm owned by Jim Power and later Jesse Hyde. Hyde Farm encompasses an upland ridge that runs north-south through the property, parallel to the river and is bounded by suburban neighborhoods to the north and west and the Johnson Ferry unit of Chattahoochee River NRA to the south. The farm includes 42.520 acres owned by Cobb County with an attached conservation easement and 52.19 acres owned by the NPS. The 40 bottomland acres (land lots 282 and 284) are part of the Johnson Ferry unit and have been owned by the park since the 1990s.

Hyde Farm
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area

State and County:

State: GA

County: Cobb County

Size (Acres): 135.00

Boundary UTMS:

Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	740,404
UTM Northing:	3,761,105
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	740,826
UTM Northing:	3,761,142
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	740,817
UTM Northing:	3,761,316
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	741,219
UTM Northing:	3,761,353
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected

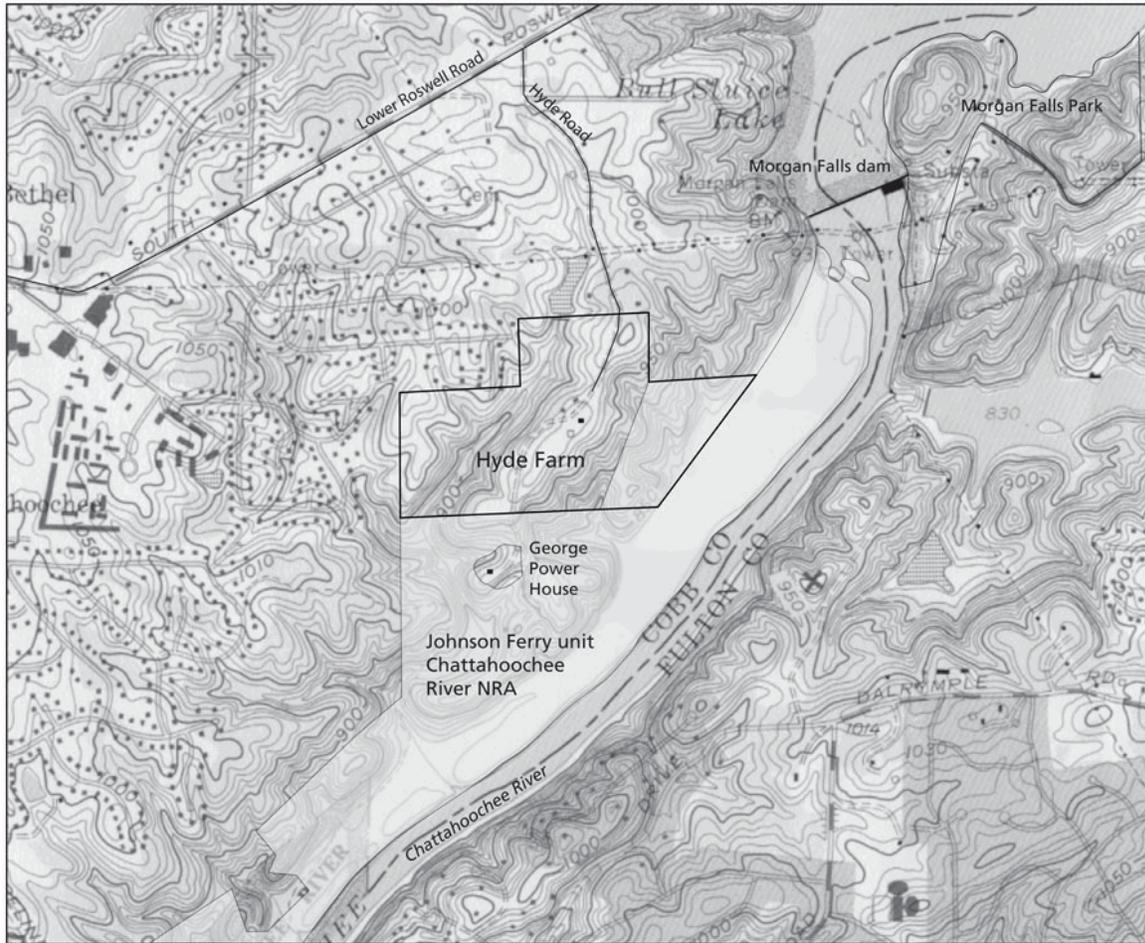
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	741,256
UTM Northing:	3,761,184
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	741,753
UTM Northing:	3,761,206
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	741,379
UTM Northing:	3,760,766
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	16
UTM Easting:	740,404
UTM Northing:	3,760,752

Hyde Farm
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area

Location Map:



Hyde Farm
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area



Hyde Farm location with Chattahoochee River NRA identified in light gray.

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Hyde Farm was occupied in the prehistoric era by Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian groups associated with the Chattahoochee River valley. Historically, the river became a boundary between Creek and Cherokee Indians until the nineteenth century when frontier settlers pushed westward and displaced all native inhabitants. In 1832, Cobb County was established and a lottery held to auction off 40-acre land lots. Scots-Irish settlers farmed the floodplains and uplands along the river in the nineteenth and early twentieth century and used fords and ferries to cross the Chattahoochee. Although the Civil War and 1873 economic panic impacted farm life, it was not until the 1960s that Cobb County urbanized, transforming rural farm land into a suburban bedroom community. Hyde Farm and Chattahoochee River NRA remain the exception to this sprawling land use and currently preserve the west bank of the river as an oasis of green space.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Hyde Farm is adjacent to the Chattahoochee River which follows a geographical fault line called the Brevard Lineament. Hyde Farm includes the floodplains to the west of the river and an upland ridge. The landscape once supported diverse flora and fauna with temperate oak-hickory forests and evergreens. The landscape provided fertile, flat soils for farming and open, elevated sites for homes in the nineteenth century. Upstream sections of the Chattahoochee River were dammed in 1904 and 1956 and while the dams eliminated river flooding, sedimentation increased above Morgan Falls. Today the Hyde Farm is preserved for its historic agricultural use and natural resources; meanwhile the surrounding landscape is suburban neighborhoods.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

Hyde Farm is located in the Sixth Congressional District of Georgia.

Management Unit: Johnson Ferry unit, CHAT

Tract Numbers: 104-01, 104-02, 104-11, 104-12, 104-13

GIS File Description:

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 02/07/2011

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

Hyde Farm is compatible with the park's legislated significance and bound by a conservation easement with Cobb County to "[assure] the preservation of the characteristics that contribute to the architectural, archeological, and historical integrity of the Property in perpetuity..." Hyde Farm is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Cooperative Agreement

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Cooperative Management Agreement (No. G534009001)
Expiration date 2016. The agreement automatically renews indefinitely every six years, unless it is terminated for cause by the county or NPS.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Less than Fee Simple

Other Agency or Organization: Cobb County

Explanatory Narrative:

The NPS owns 92.19 acres of land surrounding a tract of land owned by Cobb County (42.52 acres). The tract (104-13) owned by Cobb County is subject to a conservation easement with the NPS and consists of the core farm.

Public Access:

Type of Access: With Permission

Explanatory Narrative:

The site not currently open for visitation, though school groups and special tours have visited Hyde Farm.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

Adjacent Lands Description:

Hyde Farm

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area

The land adjacent to Hyde Farm was once rural farmland owned by Joseph Power and his sons. The Power brothers farmed contiguous land lots along the Chattahoochee River and eventually sold [Hyde Farm] to Jesse Hyde in the 1920s and adjacent land to developers. The landscape surrounding Hyde Farm is primarily suburban neighborhood development today and does not retain integrity. The Johnson Ferry unit of Chattahoochee River NRA preserves the floodplains of the historic farm and the George Power House property (owned by Cobb Landmarks and Historical Society) conveys the historic association with the Power family and nineteenth-century land use.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Undocumented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

Hyde Farm is not yet nominated to the National Register of Historic Places; however the farm was determined eligible by the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in a 2006 inventory prepared by Robert A. Ciucevich of Quatrefoil Consulting and entered into the statewide database, Georgia's Natural, Archeological, and Historic Resources Geographic Information System (GNAHRGIS).

The Cultural Landscape Report and Power-Hyde House Historic Structure Report provide a baseline assessment, document character-defining features that contribute to Hyde Farm, and address historic significance and integrity in detail. Treatment recommendations in each report suggest formally nominating the property to the National Register. The history of Hyde Farm requires more thorough research and development of historic contexts. The National Register nomination should include the contributing features identified in the CLR and HSR.

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Individual
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	State
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values
Significance Criteria:	D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history
Criteria Considerations:	G -- A property less than 50 years of age

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	AD 1840 - 1920
Historic Context Theme:	Peopling Places
Subtheme:	Westward Expansion of the Colonies and the United States, 1763-1898
Facet:	The Farmers' Frontier
Other Facet:	Farming the Southeast
Time Period:	AD 1920 - 2004
Historic Context Theme:	Developing the American Economy
Subtheme:	Agriculture
Facet:	Farming For Local Markets (Dairying, Fruits, And Vegetables)
Time Period:	AD 1920 - 2004
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Architecture
Facet:	Vernacular Architecture

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Agriculture
Area of Significance Category:	Architecture
Area of Significance Category:	Archeology
Area of Significance Category:	Exploration - Settlement

Statement of Significance:

Hyde Farm is potentially eligible for listing on the National Register as an exceptionally well-preserved example of an upper Piedmont Georgia landscape that was farmed continuously for 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 vernacular architecture representing a range of the site's history and combined with spatial organization and terraced fields, composes an extant cultural landscape (Criteria C). The landscape of Hyde Farm also

Hyde Farm

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area

includes eligible and potentially eligible prehistoric archeological sites (Criteria D).

The contributing resources of Hyde Farm are contained within distinct boundaries defined 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 land lots 282 and 284. These boundaries correspond with the 135-acre historic property owned by the Power and Hyde families and comprise the 94.7-acre site managed by Cobb County and the National Park Service and riverfront tracts (land lot 282 and 284) 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 CHAT.

Periods of significance at Hyde Farm potentially include the prehistoric era, the Power period (1848-1920), and the Hyde period (1920-2004). Further archeology is needed to determine dates for the prehistory of the farm, though evidence of Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian occupation 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 and extends over 80 years to the end of the family's residency, marked by the passing of J. C. Hyde. The inclusion of the early twenty-first century in the period of significance takes into account the lifelong residency of Buck and J. C. Hyde and the exceptional continuity of farming amid rapid suburban growth. This end year may prompt National Register Criteria Consideration G as it dates within the last fifty years. The landscape retains the most integrity from this latter period of significance.

Prehistoric groups in the Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian and historic periods temporarily occupied the Chattahoochee River valley for camping, hunting, fishing, and cultivation. In 1832, Cobb County was surveyed from Cherokee Territory and divided into 40 acre lots. Settlers quickly began planting cotton and subsistence crops and developed a regional network of farms. The grid of land lots still delineates boundaries at Hyde Farm, though natural systems and topography shaped the pattern of settlement in Cobb County.

Jim Power constructed a log house on the ridgeline west of the river perhaps as early as 1840, although it was not until 1848, that his father conveyed title to the land that would become the core of Hyde Farm. That house remains as part of the extant Power-Hyde House and is a good example of the vernacular architecture of early Georgia pioneers.

The Power-Hyde House is sited like many early homesteads on a ridge to take advantage of topography and views. The half-dovetail log joinery, the fieldstone chimney, and the single-pen partitioned into two spaces characterize much early nineteenth-century building construction and are well-preserved at the core of the Power-Hyde House. Jim Power farmed throughout the nineteenth century along the Chattahoochee River using oxen and mules to plow his terraced upland fields. His family farmed adjacent land tracts and built similar log houses. The resulting landscape included a farming community of extended family members, connected by local roads and ferry crossings.

The Civil War and 1873 economic panic devastated southern agriculture and Jim Power's farm transitioned to a tenant farmer arrangement. Jim Power hired James Alexander Hyde in 1874 to pick

Hyde Farm

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area

cotton and in 1920, Hyde's son, Jesse purchased the farm. Hyde Farm signifies the shift from cotton in the early twentieth century to diversified farm production as well as the ability of tenant farmers to become landowners. Jesse Hyde planted cotton until the 1940s and began truck farming in 1921, a business the family would continue until the late twentieth century through the work of Buck and J. C. Hyde. The Hyde family expanded the core of the farm, adding new outbuildings and two rooms to the former Power house, and cleared additional land for an assortment of crops. While the construction dates vary for components of the main house and core farm, the present character is defined by the Hyde period.

The spatial organization of the Hyde period exemplifies a Piedmont Georgia farm that evolved over several decades. Centered on the Power-Hyde House, a cluster of outbuildings extends south along the ridge to form a U-shape enclosing a work yard. By mid-century the Hydies had expanded the barn and built a Truck Shelter. A new Brood House, Goat House, and two chicken houses were also built in the mule pasture. The core landscape is surrounded by a periphery of agricultural fields and woodlands. The arrangement of outbuildings, pastures, fences, fields, and woodlands are character-defining of Hyde Farm.

The vernacular architecture illustrates typical construction methods and use, based solely on function with little or no decorative elements. Two wood-frame additions expanded the log house in the 1920s and the porch was reconfigured in 1996. The materials and workmanship remain intact for each phase of construction. During the Hyde period, the family continued to plant sweet potatoes, corn, and a variety of vegetables to sell at market. Despite forays in mechanization, including the purchase of a tractor in 1951, the Hydies continued to use mules and plows to cultivate their crop fields. After Jesse and his wife Lela Hyde passed away, Buck and J. C. Hyde operated Hyde Farm much as they always had. The brothers continued farming the same upland fields with a mule and plow in the late twentieth century as suburban neighborhoods encroached on the Hyde Farm boundaries.

While the extant features at Hyde Farm reflect a nineteenth- and twentieth-century vernacular landscape, archeology should also be considered in assessing the potential significance of the site. In 2004 and 2009, archeologists identified the Hyde Field site and the River Forest site on the NPS floodplains with National Register eligible and potentially eligible subsurface remains. A team from the Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC) surveyed the bottomlands and uncovered evidence of Late to Middle Archaic, Early Woodland, and Mississippian occupation. Sites located on the historically associated floodplains of Hyde Farm should be included in the potential National Register district and archeology on the uplands and in the core farm should be considered potentially contributing.

Although the periods of significance span the continuous use of the landscape from prehistoric occupation to contemporary farming; the history of the Hyde family contributes to the site with the most intact resources surviving in the landscape. The preservation of a traditional farming lifestyle in the twenty-first century is evident in the extant vernacular architecture and agricultural terraces. A continuity of spatial organization and use throughout the historic period until today makes Hyde Farm a well-preserved example of a Piedmont farm in Georgia. Hyde Farm's nineteenth- and early twentieth-century vernacular architecture and cultural landscape reflect the development and continuity

of agriculture on the Chattahoochee River. The collection of archeological sites, specialized outbuildings, and field patterns together compose a landscape significant to historic settlement patterns and farming in Piedmont Georgia.

State Register Information

Identification Number: 207123
Date Listed: 01/01/2006
Name: Hyde Farm

Explanatory Narrative:

Historic survey conducted by Robert A. Ciucevich (Quatrefoil Consulting) added to Georgia's Natural, Archeological and Historic Resources Geographic Information Systems (GNAHRGIS) database (Historic Preservation Division, Georgia DNR).

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Vernacular

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function:	Agricultural Field
Primary Current Use:	Landscape-Other
Other Use/Function	Other Type of Use or Function
Agricultural Outbuilding	Historic
Agriculture/Subsistence-Other	

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
J. C. Power Farm	Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
10000 BC - AD 1830	Inhabited	Native Americans inhabit the Chattahoochee River Valley.

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AD 1817	Land Transfer	Treaty of 1817 defines Chattahoochee River as boundary between United States and Cherokee Territory.
AD 1821	Land Transfer	Creek Indians cede land east of the Flint River and Line Creek.
AD 1825	Land Transfer	Creek Indians cede remaining land in Georgia to U.S. government.
AD 1831	Established	December 26, 1831. State of Georgia organizes Cherokee County, encompassing territory northwest of Chattahoochee River.
AD 1832	Settled	White settlers begin squatting on the west bank of the river, despite a Supreme Court ruling (<i>Worcester v. Georgia</i>) in March 1832 supporting the Cherokee Nation. By July, the state begins surveying land that is to become Cobb County and a land lottery is held in October to distribute Cherokee County land. December 3, 1832 Cobb County is created with Marietta as the county seat.
AD 1833	Purchased/Sold	April 30, 1833. Land lot 216 granted to John Smith of Washington County
AD 1836	Purchased/Sold	July 21, 1836. Land lot 221, site of the Power-Hyde House, granted to Joseph Bentham of Putnam County.
AD 1837	Purchased/Sold	Joseph Power buys fractional land lot 286 from William May, site of a ford in the river and later, his son's ferry.
AD 1841	Purchased/Sold	December 1, 1841. Land lot 222, north side of Hyde Farm, granted to John Nicholson of Greene County.
AD 1845	Purchased/Sold	October 20, 1845. Joseph Power buys fractional land lot 287 from D. R. Fox.
AD 1848	Purchased/Sold	October 2, 1848. James C. Jim Power acquires land lot 211, 221 (site of log house), and 226 from his father for \$100.

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AD 1864	Damaged	Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. July 26, 1864. Following the battle, Confederate troops fall back to a defensive river line and forage for supplies in Cobb County along the way. Union troops soon follow, destroying Roswell Mills, Sope Creek Mills, and requisitioning farm supplies, livestock, and stores. The Federal army occupies Marietta until the end of the war, but continue on to Atlanta, which surrenders in September.
AD 1868	Purchased/Sold	May 10, 1868. James C. Power purchases land lot 222 from P.J. Power.
AD 1900		Federal census shows James C. Power living with his daughter Emily Bellah on the farm.
AD 1901 - 1904	Built	Morgan Falls dam constructed on Chattahoochee River just above Power farm to provide hydroelectric power to Marietta.
AD 1901 - 1913	Land Transfer	James C. Power passes away in 1901, leaving the farm and additional land lots to his estate. His grandson, James Pearce Power purchased land lots 216, 221, 222 and 282 from the estate on July 5, 1906, but conveys the title of the lots to his father on October 29. William Reynolds Power mortgages the farm to the First National Bank for \$1500. During this period, improvements were made to the farm and outbuildings may have been constructed.
AD 1919 - 1920	Purchased/Sold	William Reynolds Power dies in 1919 and the bank sells the farm to Jesse Hyde January 2, 1920. Jesse pays \$5000 for land lots 216, 221, the south half of 22, and fractional lot 282.
AD 1921 - 2004	Cultivated	Hyde family farms cotton, sweet potatoes, and a variety of vegetables at Hyde Farm. They raise chickens and livestock, harvest charcoal, and sell produce along truck routes and at local farmer's markets.
AD 1920 - 1950	Built	Outbuildings constructed at Hyde Farm.
AD 1925	Built	Hydes add sitting room to west end of original log house.
AD 1927	Built	Hydes construct kitchen to south side of sitting room.

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AD 1938 - 1951	Altered	Electricity brought to rural Cobb County.
AD 1956	Built	Buford Dam built upriver on the Chattahoochee, eliminating most flooding.
AD 1960 - 1980	Urbanized	East Cobb County begins rapid suburban development.
AD 1971 - 1990	Moved	Morning Washburn moves into the George Power House directly south of Hyde Farm and helps with sweet potato harvests.
AD 1975	Built	Major sewer line built in the bottomland along the west side of the river, crossing Hyde Farm with tributary lines along Mulberry Creek.
AD 1978	Preserved	Buck and J.C. Hyde join multi-party lawsuit involving the assessment of property values in Cobb County. Hyde Farm is valued as vacant land.
AD 1984 - 2010	Cultivated	James Roho Gunther helps Buck and J. C. Hyde farm the bottomlands at Hyde Farm. Roho volunteers his labor in return for a place to farm and increasingly helps the Hydies with farm maintenance and small projects. Roho continues planting sweet potato and cover crops after J. C. Hyde passes away in 2004.
AD 1992 - 1994	Purchased/Sold	J. C. Hyde sells acreage along the Chattahoochee River to the Trust for Public Land (TPL).
AD 1996	Altered	Front porch of Power-Hyde House reconfigured to present dressing room, bathroom, and porch lay out. Indoor plumbing added to the house for the first time.
AD 2004 - 2006	Land Transfer	Agreement between J. C. Hyde and TPL argued in court. U.S. District court upholds agreement and Hyde Farm is acquired by the trust for Public Land.
AD 2006	Purchased/Sold	Cobb County passes local \$40 million dollar referendum to purchase land for parks, including Hyde Farm, using a Special Purpose Local-Option Sales Tax (SPLOST).
AD 2008	Preserved	Friends of Hyde Farm organized to preserve the farm.

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	Purchased/Sold	Cobb County purchases north half of land lot 222.
AD 2008 - 2010	Preserved	Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area and Cobb County preserve Hyde Farm. Team from the Southeast Regional Office, Cultural Resources Division, NPS assesses the buildings and landscape at Hyde Farm and makes preliminary recommendations to preserve the farm during the interim. Threatened outbuildings are structurally stabilized and Roho continues to plant the north and south upland fields. He mows the bottomlands annually.
AD 2011	Land Transfer	Conservation Easement and Cooperative Management Agreement signed by Cobb County and the National Park Service.

Physical History:

Prehistoric Era (10000 BCE - 1830 AD)

Prehistoric occupation of the Chattahoochee River valley began in the Paleo-Indian era as nomadic hunters and gatherers traversed the area. The distribution of Clovis, or fluted spear points from Massachusetts to Virginia and in Macon, Georgia suggests a range that included the Chattahoochee River valley. Southeastern Indians in the Archaic period (8000 BCE – 1000 BCE) left material culture found by archeologists on the floodplains of Hyde Farm. Archaic Indians hunted deer and camped near the river and other secondary water sources. With complex social organization, Archaic trade included non-native plants and early pottery. By the Woodland era (1000 BCE – 900 AD), local tribes supplemented hunting and gathering with the cultivation of beans, squash, and maize. This period marks the most intense occupation of the Chattahoochee River corridor. Later evidence of Mississippian occupation was discovered at Hyde Farm, though most populations lived near mound complexes such as Etowah and Ocmulgee.

During the historic period, Muscogee or Lower Creek inhabited middle Georgia. The Cherokee moved down from the Appalachian highlands in the seventeenth century and after several battles, the Chattahoochee River became a boundary between the Creek Nation to the southeast and the Cherokee to the northwest and a shared corridor for hunting and fishing. As white settlers pushed westward and migrated south via the Appalachian Mountains, the Creek ceded land. Although the Cherokee joined the side of the federal government during the Creek War, they managed to retain land claims in the area only until the 1830s. Local history suggests a few Cherokee remained when the Power family settled east of the Chattahoochee.

The Power Family and the Establishment of Cobb County (1832-1861)

Creek, Cherokee, and white settlers tentatively shared the frontier landscape until the Creek War and Treaty of New Echota compelled the Indians to move westward. The struggle over contested lands characterized early nineteenth century history and resulted in the establishment of several new Georgia counties, including Cobb County. Georgia turned a blind eye as settlers began raising crops and building houses. When gold was discovered in the area in 1829, prospectors joined in claiming Cherokee land. Although the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the federal authority to negotiate with Indians in 1832 (*Worcester v. Georgia*), President Andrew Jackson ignored the decision and initiated an exodus known as the Trail of Tears.

The Power family settled in DeKalb County (east of Hyde Farm) in the 1820s after service during the War of 1812 exposed Joseph Power to the southern frontier. On December 8, 1826, Joseph bought land lot 83 in DeKalb County and with his wife, Isabella, raised eight children, farmed land and operated a ferry across the Chattahoochee River. Throughout the 1830s, Joseph Power accumulated land lots west of the river and by 1840, moved across the Chattahoochee to farm. Cobb County was established in 1832 and land divided into 40-acre lots. He gave his son, William H. Power the riverfront DeKalb lot (83) to continue ferry operations to the new county. Joseph Power's other sons James Cooper "Jim" Power, George Abner Power, and Pinkney Joseph Power helped their father farm in the newly established

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Cobb County. Jim Power built the log house on land lot 221 that became the centerpiece of Hyde Farm, meanwhile George and Pinkney Power built similar houses on adjacent property. The 1850 Federal census listed all three brothers as farmers.

During the settlement period the cultural landscape included hundreds of acres bordering the Chattahoochee River woven together by family ties, farming patterns, and a transportation network of roads and ferries. Fords that once limited white incursions to the west became well-used crossings on the Chattahoochee River, like the one owned by Joseph Power. Many Scots-Irish immigrants, including the Power family, settled Piedmont Georgia after migrating south through the Appalachian Mountains. They built log houses surrounded by scattered outbuildings and fields, creating farms that were labor-intensive and self-sufficient. Cotton was a popular cash crop, though the Piedmont never supported the large plantations further south. Local farms planted cotton on floodplain fields and grew corn in large quantities.

The farm of Jim Power in the mid-nineteenth century was typical of Piedmont Georgia and the Chattahoochee River valley. The Power House had a well, barn, and cleared fields for cotton, corn, and subsistence crops. The log house consists of poplar timbers and a fieldstone chimney, likely harvested from the immediate landscape. The woodlands were utilized for fuel and construction materials and oral history suggests the Power family improved the floodplain by adding drainage ditches parallel to the river. The terracing evident at Hyde Farm today was likely begun by the Power family.

Civil War (1861-1865)

The Civil War reached Cobb County in 1864 as General William Tecumseh Sherman marched Union troops toward Atlanta. A series of battles in northwest Georgia preceded the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain on June 26, 1864, outside of Marietta. The Confederate army defended Cheatham Hill, Pigeon Hill, and Kennesaw Mountain from repeated attacks and defeated the Federal army. Despite the victory, the southern troops retreated to a hastily constructed river line on the northwest bank of the Chattahoochee River in late June. By July, the river was the last natural obstacle between the armies and Atlanta.

After the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, 60,000 Confederates moved through Cobb County toward the river followed closely by the Union army. They foraged all grasses and available crops, using local fences and outbuildings for firewood. Farmers could not stop soldiers from taking cattle, hogs, sheep, chickens, and stores of crops. The Federal army numbered 100,000 men and 35,000 horses and requisitioned all things not already taken by the Confederates. They destroyed industrial mills and the railroad, trampled fields and raided small farms. No direct documentation survives as to the effects of the war and occupation on the Power farm, though oral history suggests the family hid valuables from demanding troops.

The Union army easily crossed the Chattahoochee River on July 8, resupplied and moved toward Peachtree Creek. During the Battle of Peachtree Creek, the Battle of Atlanta, and the Battle of Ezra Church, the South suffered major casualties. After a month-long siege, Atlanta surrendered on September 1, 1864. Cobb County remained occupied by the northern army and accounts describe food shortages and a devastated landscape.

Members of the Power family participated in the Civil War, as well. John A. Power and his brother Henry C. Power served in Phillip's Legion and oral tradition suggests other family members were Civil War veterans. The Powers were a typical southern family and many men called to duty never returned home.

Reconstruction and Tenant Farming (1865-1920)

While farming continued to be the primary occupation in Georgia during Reconstruction, the Civil War altered the social, physical and economic southern landscape. Cobb County lost real estate value and local farms struggled with trampled soil and low production. Meanwhile, urban populations increased and employment opportunities diversified.

Agricultural life in Cobb County in the late nineteenth century was representative of Piedmont Georgia. Cotton dominated the market until prices plummeted during the 1873 economic panic. The 1873 panic became one of the longest depressions in American history and pushed farmers toward crop diversification. With the cotton market declining and the arrival of the boll weevil in Georgia in 1913, many farms were overwhelmed.

The growth of Atlanta buoyed local markets and expanded industry. The population doubled and in 1868, Atlanta became the new state capital. Marietta, the Cobb County seat became an affluent suburb and in 1905, a streetcar line connected the two cities. The burgeoning metro area provided viable markets and sustained local farming. Atlanta and Marietta provided places to sell staple produce, dairy products, and other goods. New jobs lured the Power children away from farm life and the next generation became teachers, lawyers, railroad porters, and paper mill workers.

As the Power children left farming for different jobs, sharecropping and tenant farming became a necessity by the 1870s. Reconstruction helped alter the social organization of farm labor and property owners began renting out land, farm equipment, and work animals. A new system of planters, tenant farmers, and sharecroppers organized a hierarchy of labor. Hyde Farm represents the upward mobility of this "agricultural ladder." James Alexander Hyde (1847-1919) began renting land in Cobb County in 1874 and tenant farmed at one point for another for Jim, George, Pinkney Power throughout the late-nineteenth century, exchanging one-fourth the cotton crop and one-third the corn crop for rented farm land. After the 1873 decline in cotton prices and on-set of the boll weevil, many tenant farmers capitalized on the conditions and became land owners.

The only known historic photograph of the Power farm was taken during this period in the 1890s. The photograph shows the log house, historic barn, and immediate landscape. The single-pen house has a partially enclosed front porch and an end chimney. Mature trees are scattered to either side of the house and elephant ear (*colocasia esculenta* or *alocasia macrorrhiza*), a popular plant at the end of the nineteenth century, is located in front of the porch. The remainder of the yard appears to be open with short grass or a swept surface. The house exterior is sheathed in board-and-batten and two small windows open from rooms on the porch. A double-crib barn, visible behind the house, no longer exists. There may have been

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other outbuildings at the farm during this period, but no documentation survives.

A second house on land lot 222 may have been extant, though no information has been found on the date on construction. The house burned in the 1920s when the Hydes owned the property. The Power farm at the end of the nineteenth century included the core farm and land lots 216, 221, 222, and 282 as well as 160, 211, 226, 159, 212, and 225, indicating a much larger farm than the existing boundaries of Hyde Farm today.

Jim Power passed away July 20, 1901 and his estate was divided between his grandson James Pearce Power and his children Henry C. Power and Emily Bellah. James Pearce Power received land lots 216, 221, 222, and 282, but worked on the railroad and gave his farm to his father, William Reynolds Power later that same year. Reynolds Power improved the farm and may have constructed the Barn, Gear House and Tool Shed, before mortgaging the property in 1913. The bank foreclosed on the farm when he passed away in 1919.



Power Farm, c. 1890s. Only known historic photograph.

The Hyde Family (1920-1960)

James A. Hyde moved to Cobb County from Cherokee County to pick cotton and worked for the Power family, living for a few years east of Lower Roswell Road and later on Johnson Ferry Road. The Hydes rented the land that would one day become today's Hyde Farm as tenants of Jim Power. Later, James A. Hyde worked additional land owned by the Wright family and George and Pinkney Power, never acquiring his own real estate. When he passed away in 1919, his personal property included: 25 chickens, about 125 pounds of meat, household kitchen furniture, one wagon, farming tools, and 8 bushels of corn.

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On January 2, 1920, Jesse Clifford Hyde, James A. Hyde's son purchased land lots 216, 221, 282, and the southern half of 222 from the First Bank of Marietta at auction. Jesse and his wife, Lela moved to the farm in 1920 and raised six children on the property: William "Buck" Hyde, Pearl Celeste, Jesse Clifford Hyde Jr. known simply as J. C., Mary Maglee, Gladys Ada, and Rosa Lee Matilda. According to J. C. Hyde in the 1980s, one of the reasons Jesse bought the Power farm was a desire to return to the Chattahoochee River where, as a young boy, he helped his father farm.

After purchasing the farm, the growing family moved to the former Power house on land lot 221. Hyde Farm centered on the log house with a cluster of outbuildings located immediately south. Farming continued on the fields used by the Powers and the area enclosed by the outbuildings functioned as a general workspace. The farm soon became a landscape shaped by Jesse and Lela Hyde and their family. As the Hydies started farming in 1920, the cultural landscape expanded with new farm buildings, new cleared land, and diversified production.

Despite low yields and a declining cotton market, the Hydies experienced some success in the first few years of farming. During the 1930s, the Hydies added to the agricultural terracing established by the Powers. Between the world wars, agricultural terracing increased sevenfold in the southeast and the Hydies maximized their upland acreage by following topographical contours and using a mule for precise plowing.

The landscape near the Power-Hyde House had workspace and animal pens, but also ornamental plantings tended to by Lela Hyde and her daughters. Shirley Gaddis Jordan, the grand-daughter of Lela Hyde recalled lots of flowers, particularly roses and jonquils, and a "pin cushion" cactus. No formal garden survives, though beds of bearded iris and scattered jonquils remain north of the existing house. Behind the corn crib, a hog pen extended downslope toward the floodplains. Other enclosed or fenced areas, including the barn yard and mule pasture, defined the yards in the Hyde landscape.

As Jesse and Lela Hyde established their farm, the road system beyond and within Hyde Farm remained essentially unchanged. Lower Roswell Road, created as early as the 1830s, continued to connect Roswell with Marietta. Hyde Road led south from Lower Roswell Road to the Power-Hyde House before continuing to the George Power House, which at the time was still home to his descendents. Other roads connected fields and the floodplains on Hyde Farm and were used during plowing and harvests for wagons and trucks. New cleared fields required improvements to the roads on the farm.

The buildings at Jim Power's old farm provided the Hyde family a house and space for animals and farm equipment. The Hydies expanded, repaired, and constructed outbuildings resulting in a collection of nineteenth- and twentieth-century vernacular architecture built by both the Power and Hyde families as they began egg production and acquired trucks, goats, and more equipment. The Hydies expanded the log house to the west in 1925 adding a sitting room and to the south in 1927 adding a kitchen. A connected wing or "house" and kitchen were removed and the cellar partially filled at this time. The Power-Hyde House may have received electricity

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as part of the rural electrification project in 1938, but likely got power in 1951. The front porch was replaced in 1996 after J. C. Hyde had a heart attack. The porch was reconfigured into a bathroom, small dressing room, and open, unfinished porch.

The family not only made improvements to the Power-Hyde House, but increased the number of outbuildings in the core landscape. The Hydes purchased the farm with a well, barn, the Corn Crib, and likely the Tool Shed and Gear House extant. They built the Truck Shelter shortly after World War II and expanded the barn with shed-roof additions on each side. The addition of the Truck Shelter formalized the enclosure of the work yard behind the Power-Hyde House and created the existing U-shaped cluster of farm buildings.

The addition of specialized structures in the mule pasture northeast of the Power-Hyde House expanded the core of Hyde Farm. The North and South Chicken Houses were built sometime in the 1920s-1940s to handle the increased production of eggs. The widely-spaced location and similar construction of the two chicken houses indicates that they were built separately, one likely added soon after the other due to success of the egg business.

The construction of the Brood House and Goat House date to second-quarter of the twentieth century and reflect the growing diversity of Hyde Farm. The Brood House was added to raise chicks and the building later became a sweet potato house to store large harvests. Jesse Hyde developed allergies to milk and the Goat House was retrofitted from the original brood house for the production of goat's milk. These buildings housed the young chicks and goats, respectively, in the fenced pasture northwest of the Power-Hyde House.

The agricultural fields cultivated by the Hyde family include those used by the Power family as well as additional land cleared in their first few years of farming. The Hydes planted cotton and a variety of grains, fruits, and vegetables and made improvements such as clearing, terracing, and drainage ditching to increase yields. The fields north of the Power-Hyde House were planted with corn, beans, peas, sweet potatoes, and other rotating vegetables. The Hydes planted corn, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, squash, melon, turnips, sorghum, okra, beans, peas, and tomatoes at one time or another and beans and peas were planted in the corn field to grow on stalks. Each field was designated with a single crop and rotated every few years. The fields south of the Power-Hyde House included beans, watermelon, oats, potatoes, and sorghum. The most-accessible field, immediately northwest of the house was usually planted with okra, since the plants needed regular attention.

Jesse Hyde cleared twenty-two acres of forest on lot 216 in the 1920s and called the tract the "back field." J. C. and Buck farmed the back field until the 1970s and then let pine trees overtake the hilltop. An infestation of pine beetles struck in the late 1980s, devastating the second-growth forest. When initially cleared by the Hydes, the back field may have provided lumber for the construction of additions to the log house and later mid-century outbuildings. In other areas of the farm, including the wooded bottomlands, the Hyde brothers allowed selective timbering. This additional income helped with farm expenses, yet impacted the pattern of fields and woodlands.

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The Hydes improved the floodplain acreage under cultivation by adding drainage ditches to divert a spring just north of the bottomland fields. A “ditched branch” diagonal to the fields emptied the run-off into the Chattahoochee River. Beyond the easternmost field, or “sand lot”, the Hydes created three parallel ditches running north and south through the adjacent field. The improved tract was planted with cotton then used for truck farming produce and eventually feed corn. The fields created between the three ditches were kept in a three-year rotation. Corn was planted in one field, while the other two were fallow, so each field received two years to recover. The Hydes maintained the drainage ditches each winter and cleared silt and debris out to the river or the creek to keep the channels open.

The Hyde’s production capitalized on local markets and diversified throughout the early twentieth century. Jesse Hyde planted cotton as a cash crop initially, but soon after purchasing the farm expanded to truck farming which became the primary livelihood of the family. The Hydes began truck farming in 1921 and sold fruits, vegetables, poultry, eggs, beef, watermelon, and other crops in local markets in Atlanta and Marietta. Jesse Hyde established a route through the county to sell produce and goods to the local community. The Hydes made charcoal during the winter months for additional income.

Sweet potatoes became a cash crop in the second half of the twentieth century and the crop planted by the Hydes helped pay property taxes. During the mid-twentieth century, the Hydes generally maintained nineteenth-century farm practices and their method of farming changed little over the years. While they made some modern improvements to their built environment, adding two rooms to the Power-Hyde House and building several new outbuildings, they still lived without an indoor bathroom. The daily work of the Hyde family included feeding and watering livestock, collecting eggs, milking cows, planting, harvesting, and maintaining fields, as well as any number of seasonal chores.

Development of Suburban Cobb County (1960-Present)

The population of Cobb County skyrocketed between 1940 and 1990 and planned neighborhoods encroached to the north and west of the farm. The pressure of modernization did not impact the Hydes and daily life on Hyde Farm continued in spite of rapid suburban growth. After the passing of Lela Hyde in 1961 and Jesse Hyde in 1972, Buck and J. C. Hyde took over the farm and continued traditional farming, including mule plowing, but with reduced harvested acreage. Buck and J. C. cultivated ten to twelve acres in the 1980s and sold produce at the Marietta market. In 1984, James “Roho” Gunther began volunteering at Hyde Farm in exchange for a place to farm. Roho worked the bottomlands for a few years and later began helping J. C. with projects, replaced the fencing wire and upgrading the front porch. Roho helped with more and more farm tasks over the years and continued to farm the land during the transition of ownership in the 2000s.

The increased residential use in east Cobb County prompted new utility projects and land speculation. In 1975, a sewer line was constructed along the river and on lot 216. The line disrupted the floodplain topography of Hyde Farm and impacted the Mulberry Creek drainage. The land appraisal process changed in 1977, effectively raising the tax assessment of Hyde Farm from \$30,500 to \$289,000. The doubling and in some cases tripling of the value of “vacant

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land” in Cobb County caused the Hydes to join the lawsuit of John Sibley against the county. The Cobb County Superior Court found that the assessment of agricultural land based on potential development value unlawful and unconstitutional in 1978.

Taxation affected Hyde Farm again when Buck Hyde passed away in 1987. The financial burden of the farm, in addition to inheritance taxes, fell to J. C. Hyde. The Trust for Public Land (TPL) arranged to purchase fractional lots 282 and 284 to off-set the large tax bill in 1992. The following year, TPL bought 40 acres of bottomland along the Chattahoochee River and J. C. retained lifetime rights to farm the property. The National Park Service received the land to expand the Johnson Ferry unit of the park. An agreement between J. C. Hyde and TPL in 1997 included the rights-of-first-refusal to purchase the remainder of Hyde Farm. J. C. Hyde received a life estate and continued living in the Power-Hyde House until his death on March 3, 2004.

The successful acquisition of Hyde Farm by TPL in 2008 initiated a consultation between Cobb County and the National Park Service to cooperate in opening the site to the public. The Friends of Hyde Farm and Morning Washburn, the Hyde’s neighbor at the adjacent George Power House, were instrumental in furthering the efforts to preserve the farm. The transition in ownership and on-going planning process resulted in several changes to the cultural landscape. An entry gate was added in 2009 and Hyde Road was paved up to a point just north of the well. The fences and an historic wooden gate were removed and the buildings were stabilized with external supports. Cobb County developed the north half of land lot 222, rehabilitating the adjacent twentieth- century houses for future visitor services and adding a parking lot. In 2011, a conservation easement and cooperative management agreement were signed by the county and Chattahoochee River NRA for Hyde Farm.



Buck in the garden, 1970s.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The landscape characteristics of Hyde Farm convey the history of a Chattahoochee River farm with continuous agricultural practices. The natural systems, land use, circulation, topography, spatial organization, vegetation, buildings and structures, vistas and views, small-scale features, and archeological sites contribute to the character of the vernacular landscape and include features of historic significance.

The natural systems-- the Chattahoochee River, Mulberry Creek, and the woodlands represent a portion of the larger river valley ecosystem. These features preserve valuable natural resources in Cobb County and provide a buffer from adjacent neighborhoods. Hyde Farm has been cultivated since the nineteenth century by Native Americans, the Powers, and the Hydes. The agricultural land use of Hyde Farm became the exception to rapid suburban development in the 1960s and 1970s as the Hyde brothers maintained a traditional lifestyle. Residential use of Hyde Farm ended in 2004 with the passing of J. C. Hyde.

The circulation system of roads within Hyde Farm retains integrity. Hyde Road, farm roads, and road traces retain the character and alignment of historic routes that linked the farm with nearby fields. The main roads connecting Hyde Farm to Marietta, Roswell, and Atlanta are unchanged from the nineteenth century. The topography, both man-made and natural retains integrity. The floodplains and upland ridge composing Hyde Farm represent the original Piedmont landscape, while the terraces and sloped areas of the work yard define the historic use of the farm.

The spatial organization conveys historic agricultural patterns and includes a cluster of outbuildings, the Power-Hyde House, small-scale features, an orchard, and fences on the ridge parallel to the river. Fields and woodlands surround the core farm. The outbuildings form a U-shape behind the main house and the mule pasture contains several twentieth-century buildings added by the Hydes. The terraced fields extend north and south of the Power-Hyde House. Organization of the core farm, upland fields, and floodplain fields represents typical nineteenth-century settlement in Cobb County.

Vegetation contributes to the historic character and setting of Hyde Farm. Agricultural crops, orchard trees, and plantings from the historic period remain in the landscape and convey farming patterns and cultural vegetation. Specimen trees, ornamental shrubs, vines, and a grassy yard survive near the Power-Hyde House. The structures at Hyde Farm include twelve buildings clustered around the Power-Hyde House, ranging from fair to poor condition, yet retaining integrity and exemplifying nineteenth and twentieth vernacular construction. The structures are all farm-related and include a Privy, Hog Shed, Corn Crib, Barn, Truck Shelter, Gear House, Tool Shed, South Chicken House, North Chicken House, Brood House, Goat House, and Well.

The vistas and views within Hyde Farm buffer the existing landscape from modern suburban development, through the composition of views during the historic period is undocumented. The small-scale features at Hyde Farm include historic features of daily farm life. Fences, planting beds,

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utility lines, a swing, mailboxes, and a stone stoop remain from the Hyde era. Several modern gates and signs, all recently placed, do not contribute to the historic farm. The integrity of the small-scale features from the twentieth century is diminished due to the removal of fences and a gate in 2010.

Hyde Farm includes the potential to yield archeological sites on the floodplains and uplands of the Chattahoochee River. Survey work in 2003 and 2009 by the Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC) identified eligible and potentially eligible sites associated with prehistoric groups on the floodplains. Other survey work occurred in 2010, identifying sub-surface anomalies near the Power-Hyde House. Unsurveyed areas may provide information on prehistoric occupation, historic dump sites and building locations, and buried landscape features.

The aspects of integrity (location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling) considered together convey significance and the character of the historic vernacular landscape. The landscape features and characteristics detailed in this CLI retain all aspects of integrity at Hyde Farm. The location of structures, terraced fields, and circulation patterns remain on the original land lots once owned by the Power and Hyde families. The setting is preserved in the quiet solitude and intact landscape features of Hyde Farm, far removed from the surrounding suburban development. The woodlands buffer neighborhoods and shopping malls, allowing the core farm to retain its isolated setting. Integrity of design remains intact in the spatial organization and field patterns of Hyde Farm.

The physical elements of the landscape and structures retain integrity. The building materials of the Power-Hyde House and outbuildings remain intact from original construction and preserve repairs completed by the Hydes. Several large trees date to the mid-twentieth century and although crops are planted seasonally, the pattern, variety, and rotation remain the same. The integrity of workmanship survives in the vernacular craftsmanship of the buildings. The crop fields and small landscape features still convey the meticulous routine of mule plowing and as-needed repair.

The continuous use of Hyde Farm preserves the association of the landscape with the Power and Hyde families and farming in Piedmont Georgia while the topography and natural features convey the Chattahoochee River valley. The feeling preserved at Hyde Farm allows visitors to feel as though they have “stepped back in time.” The quiet solitude and preservation of terraced fields and vernacular farm buildings retains a strong feeling of the past amid the bustling development in surrounding Cobb County.

Aspects of Integrity:	Location
	Design
	Setting
	Materials
	Workmanship
	Feeling
	Association

Landscape Characteristic:

Natural Systems and Features

The natural systems and features of Hyde Farm contribute to the historic landscape. The Chattahoochee River retains its location despite the construction of two dams. The natural geography locked the river into place and Morgan Falls dam (1904) and Buford dam (1956) did little to impact Hyde Farm. A 1975 sewer project trenched through the floodplains and disturbed Mulberry Creek (on land lot 216), though the natural drainage of the site continues on the uplands and floodplains. A spring remains undisturbed west of Hyde Road and the woodlands on site retain integrity. The regrowth of woodlands changed the character of the larger landscape but today preserves a valuable ecosystem along the river and buffers adjacent suburban development.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Chattahoochee River
Feature Identification Number:	150539
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Floodplains/Uplands
Feature Identification Number:	150541
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Mulberry Creek
Feature Identification Number:	150543
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Spring
Feature Identification Number:	150545
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Woodlands
Feature Identification Number:	150547
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Chattahoochee River, 2009.



Floodplain field, 2010.

Land Use

The agricultural and residential use of Hyde Farm continued from the early nineteenth century to 2004, ending with the passing of J. C. Hyde. Agriculture continues on a limited basis with uplands fields planted in cover crop in 2010. The use of the farm for crop production and related farm activities became an anomaly in Cobb County as suburban development expanded in the 1960s. The Power-Hyde House remained the lone residence on the property, surrounded by single-family neighborhoods. Today the landscape is preserved by the park and the county. Preservation planning is on-going.

Topography

The natural and man-made topography of Hyde Farm contributes to the cultural landscape and retains integrity from the historic period. The floodplains and the parallel ridgeline influenced the siting of the farm and provided shallow, fertile fields along the river and a flat, elevated home site. The Power family terraced farm land to some extent, but the Hydes expanded the terracing significantly in the twentieth century. Upland terraces improved and defined crop fields north and south of the main house and dictated circulation routes. Eroded areas of the yard remain between outbuildings, a subtle topographical change that indicates circulation. The yard created by the outbuildings and entry to the Barn preserve a “landscape of use” in the

immediate vicinity of the Power-Hyde House.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Natural topography

Feature Identification Number: 150565

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Slope of yard

Feature Identification Number: 150567

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Upland fields contour terracing

Feature Identification Number: 150569

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Upland terraces in winter 2010.

Small Scale Features

The small-scale features at Hyde Farm contribute to the related activities of the Hydes and modern improvements made to the farm in the twentieth and twenty-first century. Two wire trellises support muscadine grape vines to the northeast of the house and southwest of the Barn. The southern trellis was added in 1950, and the second trellis added in the 1980s. Each contribute to the diverse crops J. C. and Buck Hyde produced at Hyde Farm. A planting bed and remnants of an additional bed remain next to the southern trellis and were used each spring to start the sweet potato crop. The bed consists of a rectangular wood frame set into a shallow excavated area. The trellises and beds retain integrity and contribute to the cultural landscape.

Utility lines cross through the Hyde Farm property following the alignment of Hyde Road and continuing south to the George Power House. The utility lines are standard wood poles that may have been added in 1951. A fire hydrant and water meter are located at the asphalt turnaround north of the Power-Hyde House. City water was not routed to Hyde Farm until a septic tank was added in 1998. Other small-scale features that may contribute to the cultural landscape include a swing hanging from a red oak tree behind the house and a double mailbox moved to the asphalt cul-de-sac along Hyde Road sometime in the 1990s. Modern metal signs and metal entry gates added to the core farm in 2009-2010 do not contribute to the cultural landscape. A large field stone forms a stoop at grade-level along the rear elevation of the Power-Hyde House. The date of the stoop is unknown.

The fences and wooden gate are contributing features of the Hyde Farm landscape and were altered during the interim management of the site. Fences with barbed, coated, and plain metal wire were attached to metal poles and two types of wood posts. The original wire was replaced in the 1980s and several metal and wooden posts were removed in 2010. The remaining fences contribute to the landscape and evidence of the fences (sections of wire, posts, and postholes) still delineates spatial organization and circulation patterns. Cobb County added a vehicle gate to the north boundary of Hyde Farm and a farm gate added in 2004 by TPL deters access to the entry drive. These gates and new fence added to the landscape since J. C. Hyde passed away are non-contributing and diminish integrity of location, workmanship, design, setting, and feeling. The CLR recommends the replacement of the recently removed fences. A wooden gate on the south edge of the pasture was also removed and has been preserved for replacement.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Mule Pasture fence
Feature Identification Number:	150597
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Barnyard fence
Feature Identification Number:	150599

Hyde Farm

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area

Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Hog Pen fence
Feature Identification Number:	150601
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Planting Beds
Feature Identification Number:	150603
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Wire trellises
Feature Identification Number:	150605
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Fire Hydrant
Feature Identification Number:	150607
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non Contributing
Feature:	Water Meter
Feature Identification Number:	150609
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non Contributing
Feature:	Signs
Feature Identification Number:	150611
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non Contributing
Feature:	Utility lines
Feature Identification Number:	150613
Type of Feature Contribution:	Undetermined
Feature:	Mailboxes
Feature Identification Number:	150615
Type of Feature Contribution:	Undetermined
Feature:	Swing
Feature Identification Number:	150617
Type of Feature Contribution:	Undetermined

Hyde Farm

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area

Feature: Hyde Road gate

Feature Identification Number: 150621

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Entry Drive gate

Feature Identification Number: 150623

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Wooden gate

Feature Identification Number: 150625

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Stone Stoop

Feature Identification Number: 150629

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Stone Stoop.



Barnyard fence, 2010.



New Cobb County gate across Hyde Road, 2010.



Planting beds, 2010.



South trellis vine in foreground, utility lines in background.



Mailboxes at cul-de-sac on Hyde Road.

Circulation

The circulation at Hyde Farm contributes to the historic landscape and retains integrity of location, setting, materials, and association. Hyde Road, the original access to the farm, heads south from Lower Roswell Road to land lot 221. Cobb County paved Hyde Road from land lot 222 to the turnaround just north of the entry drive in 2009. The alignment was not changed, though the paving diminished the integrity of workmanship of the primary approach.

The entry drive leading from the turnaround to an informal parking area behind the house and the remainder of Hyde Road (leading to the George Power House) are gravel and compacted soil. These road prisms are intact and retain integrity. Roads to the floodplain fields and river and an alternate route to the George Power House survive, though no formal pedestrian circulation or walkways have been identified. Minor rerouting occurred in the 1980s when the road to the river eroded beyond repair. The changes were minimal and the road remains a walking trail to the Johnson Ferry unit of CHAT. Road traces also exist in the woodlands leading to the back field.

Hyde Road, farm roads, and the road traces retain the character and alignment of historic routes that linked the core landscape with nearby fields and adjacent farms. The nineteenth-century road system connecting Hyde Farm to outside markets and towns follows the same routes but has been modernized and expanded. Lower Roswell Road, Johnson Ferry Road, and Power's Ferry Road are major thoroughfares in Cobb County.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Farm roads
Feature Identification Number:	150561
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Hyde Road
Feature Identification Number:	150563
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Hyde Road heading south. Power-Hyde House in distance.



Farm road west of south upland field, 2010.

Vegetation

The vegetation at Hyde Farm contributes to the historic character. The agricultural setting includes crop fields, cultural vegetation around the Power-Hyde House, and remnants of an orchard in the mule pasture. The farm once supported cotton, corn, and subsistence crops in the nineteenth century. After 1920, the Hydys planted potatoes, cotton, peas, okra, turnip greens, corn, peppers, tomatoes, sorghum, melons, oats, beans, cabbage, onions, greens, and beets at one time or another. Since Hyde Farm was acquired by the Trust for Public Land, fields continue to support sweet potatoes and cover crops annually. Though the harvest is limited, the crop rotation and field patterns were unchanged until 2010.

The Power-Hyde House is framed by mature specimen trees, ornamental shrubs, beds of perennials, and a grassy yard. A cluster of southern magnolia and pecan trees shade the east elevation and a large osage orange blooms each spring in front of the house. Black walnut trees line the entry drive and a flowering dogwood survives to the northeast of the house. Other plantings include, boxwood, Chinese peony, flowering quince, canna, leatherleaf mahonia, and rose of Sharon. Beds of bearded iris are located near the well and at the base of the osage orange. This vegetation has integrity of location, material, setting, association, and design.

The mule pasture enclosing the later twentieth-century outbuildings also retains several mature apple trees that form a widely spaced orchard. The McIntosh and Red Delicious trees have not been maintained. A Chinese quince also grows in the orchard and a pear and peach tree are located near the barn. The fruit trees at Hyde Farm represent some degree of cultivation due to the location and separation by fruit type, and while the orchard remains in poor condition, the trees contribute to the historic vegetation and diverse production of the farm.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Crop fields
Feature Identification Number:	150555
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Cultural vegetation
Feature Identification Number:	150557
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Orchard
Feature Identification Number:	150559
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Field, 2008.



Iris beds, northeast of Power-Hyde House.



Hannah the cow and orchard trees at Hyde Farm, c. 1970s.

Spatial Organization

The spatial organization of Hyde Farm is a character-defining feature of the landscape and conveys the historic settlement and agricultural that defined the Chattahoochee River valley in the nineteenth and twentieth century. The arrangement includes floodplain fields west of the river and a parallel upland ridge that provided a house site. The Power-Hyde House located at the core farm is surrounded by a cluster of farm outbuildings, small-scale features, an orchard, fences, and terraced fields contoured into the elevated topography. Woodlands provide a vegetative buffer.

Behind the main house, the Corn Crib, Barn, Truck Shelter, Tool Shed, and Gear House form a U-shaped work yard. The fence line of a mule pasture and orchard contains several twentieth-century buildings added by the Hydes to the northwest. The fields at Hyde Farm extend north and south of the core farm and include other agricultural land in the back field and floodplains. The upland fields retain integrity with terraces and unchanged boundaries. The integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, association, material, and workmanship remain in the spatial organization of Hyde Farm.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Spatial organization of the core farm. Work yard behind the Power-Hyde House enclosed by farm outbuildings.

Views and Vistas

The views at Hyde Farm convey the historic rural landscape. The core farm overlooks outbuildings and fields to the woodlands bordering the property. Changes in the size and maturity of cultural vegetation obstruct views of the fields that were once visible from the main house. The view to the Chattahoochee River is obstructed, but may have only been visible during the initial clearing of the farm. The arrangement of fields in the foreground and woodlands in the distance remains intact, though the exact pattern in the nineteenth and twentieth century is undocumented. While views at Hyde Farm are less expansive than the historic period, the woodland buffer protects the site from incompatible modern development subdivisions and preserves the integrity of feeling, setting, and design.

Cluster Arrangement

Not used: See Spatial Organization.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Hyde Field
Feature Identification Number:	150549
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Hyde Farm

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area

ASMIS ID Number: CHAT-114

Feature: River Forest

Feature Identification Number: 150551

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

ASMIS ID Number: CHAT-120

Feature: Core Farm

Feature Identification Number: 150553

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Land Use

Not used: see Spatial Organization

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Power-Hyde House

Feature Identification Number: 150571

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Barn

Feature Identification Number: 150573

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Well

Feature Identification Number: 150575

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Brood House

Feature Identification Number: 150577

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: North Chicken House

Feature Identification Number: 150579

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: South Chicken House

Feature Identification Number: 150581

Hyde Farm

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Goat House

Feature Identification Number: 150583

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tool Shed

Feature Identification Number: 150585

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Gear House

Feature Identification Number: 150587

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Truck Shelter

Feature Identification Number: 150589

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Privy

Feature Identification Number: 150591

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Hog Shed

Feature Identification Number: 150593

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Corn Crib

Feature Identification Number: 150595

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Corn crib.



Gear house, 2008.



Hog shed, 2008.



North Chicken House.



Tool shed.



Well.



Privy.



South Chicken House, 2008.



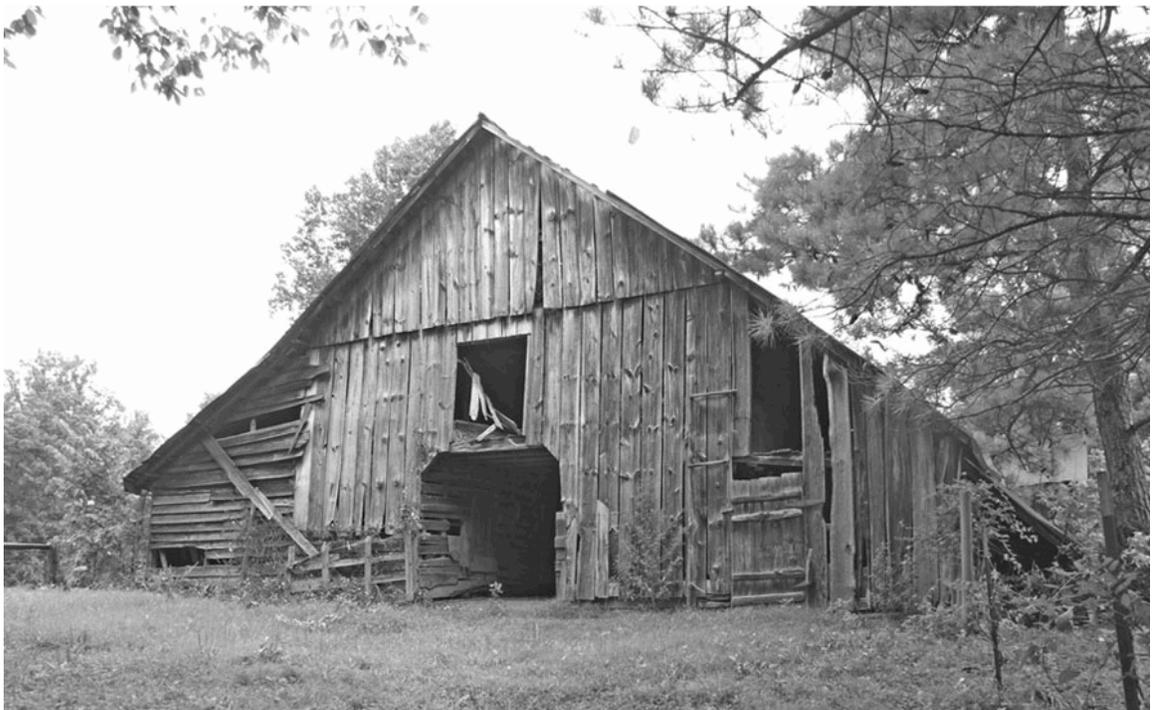
Brood House.



Truck Shelter.



North elevation of the Power-Hyde House.



Barn.



Goat house with stabilization shelter, 2009.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Poor

Assessment Date: 08/15/2011

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Hyde Farm was assessed in fair condition in 2008 during the Preliminary Assessment and Preservation Action Plan. Since that time, research for a Cultural Landscape Report has been completed and several University of Georgia student projects have addressed the farm. The structures were stabilized in 2009. The loss of small-scale features in January 2010, specifically the fences, fence posts and small wooden gate have diminished the integrity of the landscape. The continuation of cover crop planting and basic mowing kept unchecked growth manageable until the fall of 2010. The departure of Roho ended active cultivation of the upland fields and annual cutting of the floodplain fields. Hyde Farm has received minimal maintenance, further exacerbating the declining condition after 2004.

In 2011, Cobb County and the park signed a conservation easement and cooperative management agreement; however an interim plan is still needed to preserve the landscape until final treatment is approved. The recent gap in site maintenance has left the fields overgrown and terrace edges impacted by saplings and shrubs. Bush piles have formed from routine mowing in the mule pasture and vegetation threatens the chicken houses, Brood House, and Goat House. Cobb County erected a new fence of metal posts and barbed wire to replace the removed fencing, but it does not replicate the historic fence or follow the original fenceline. The barnyard fence and hog pen fence remain missing. Hyde Farm is currently in poor condition.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Inappropriate Maintenance

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: The most pressing issue at Hyde Farm remains the interim maintenance of the site. The 2008 Preliminary Assessment identified contributing landscape features, but fencing and the wooden gate were removed, despite their historic significance. With Roho's departure in 2010, the fields and terraces have overgrown. The maintenance of the site in recent years (during the course of the CLR) has diminished and although the mowing of the core farm continues, new bush piles have been formed in the mule pasture. The neglected crop fields to the north and south of the main house are character-defining landscape features and should be maintained seasonally.

Type of Impact: Erosion
External or Internal: Internal
Impact Description: Erosion impacts areas of the road trace leading down to the floodplains and threatens the upland terraces. The absence of a regular maintenance routine has allowed erosion to occur on slopes at Hyde Farm.

Type of Impact: Vandalism/Theft/Arson
External or Internal: Internal
Impact Description: Building security should be priority. The Preliminary Assessment and Preservation Action Plan called for site security, yet some vandalism has occurred since the report was published in 2008. The isolation of the site and absence of a management plan contribute to this potential impact. Since 2009, fencing, gates, and video-surveillance signage has been added to the Hyde Farm landscape to minimize this threat. Addressing the museum collections and completing the Power-Hyde House Historic Structure Report will further deter vandalism.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment Document: Cultural Landscape Report

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

The Hyde Farm Cultural Landscape Report is scheduled for completion in 2011. This document will provide immediate treatment recommendations for the landscape and define a preservation strategy for CHAT and Cobb County as they move forward in site planning.

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Estimator: Regional Office

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

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Year of Publication: 2011
Citation Publisher: NPS
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Citation Publisher: Cobb Landmarks and Historical Society, Inc.

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Source Name: CRBIB
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Citation Location: SERO

Citation Author: NPS
Citation Title: General Management Plan/EIS Chattahoochee River NRA
Year of Publication: 2009
Citation Publisher: NPS
Source Name: CRBIB

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Citation Title: Chattahoochee River NRA Historic Resource Study
Year of Publication: 2007
Citation Publisher: NPS
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Type: Both Graphic and Narrative
Citation Location: SERO, CHAT

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Citation Title: Preliminary Condition Assessment and Preservation Action Plan
Year of Publication: 2008
Citation Publisher: NPS
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Type: Both Graphic and Narrative
Citation Location: SERO, CHAT

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Citation Publisher: NPS
Citation Type: Both Graphic and Narrative
Citation Location: SERO

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Archeological Sites Final Report
Year of Publication: 1980
Citation Publisher: NPS
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Type: Both Graphic and Narrative
Citation Location: SERO

Citation Author: Stephen Drew Wise
Citation Title: Trip Report describing archeological testing prior to several ground disturbing projects at Chattahoochee River NRA, August 17-30, 2009. SEAC Acc. 2262
Year of Publication: 2009
Citation Publisher: SEAC
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: SERO

Citation Author: Darlene M. Roth
Citation Title: Architecture, Archeology, and Landscapes
Year of Publication: 1988
Citation Publisher: Cobb County Historic Commission

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Year of Publication: 2011
Citation Publisher: SEAC
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: SERO