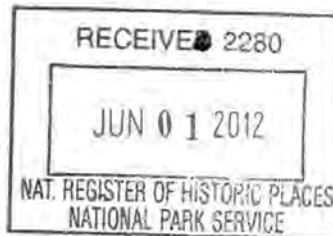


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



411

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Fannin-Cooper Farm  
other names/site number Twin Creek Farm

### 2. Location

street & number 620 and 511 Smith Road  not for publication  
city or town Hiram  vicinity  
state Georgia code GA county Paulding code 223 zip code 30141

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this  nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.  
In my opinion, the property  meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

Richard Coover 5-23-12  
Signature of certifying official/Title: Dr. David C. Crass/Historic Preservation Division Director/Deputy SHPO Date

Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register  determined eligible for the National Register  
 determined not eligible for the National Register  removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

For Edson H. Beall 7-17-12  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Fannin-Cooper Farm  
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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

**Category of Property**  
 (Check only one box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	8	buildings
1	0	sites
2	2	structures
0	0	objects
7	10	<b>Total</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling  
 AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural field;  
 agricultural outbuilding

**Current Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling  
 AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural field;  
 agricultural outbuilding

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: central-hallway plan house  
 OTHER: double-pen plan house

**Materials**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE; CONCRETE  
 walls: WOOD: weatherboard  
 roof: METAL  
 other: BRICK

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### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

#### **Summary Paragraph**

The Fannin-Cooper Farm is located on Smith Road in eastern Paulding County, approximately seven miles east of Dallas, the county seat, and about one-half mile west of the Cobb County border. The property includes a main farmhouse, a tenant house, several historic outbuildings, and historic farmland. All of the buildings are located in proximity to each other on both sides of Smith Road. Built in 1887, the main farmhouse is a one-story, central-hall plan house with rear kitchen ell and shed-roof front porch. The house has double-hung sash windows, a metal roof, painted wood siding, concrete block foundation, and chimneys of brick and stone. A combination kitchen/dining room and bath were added adjacent to the rear ell in the 1960s. The interior has the original wood floors and beadboard or flush-board walls and ceilings. Other buildings include a 1882 double-pen house with board-and-batten siding; a large 1887 transverse crib barn with open side sheds added later; a smaller 1882 barn with open sheds on each side; a 1882 corncrib; and an undated wellhouse. The barns have been covered with new wood siding. The working farm contains two trout streams, fenced pastureland, and woods. Located throughout the property are mature trees, shrubs, and flowering plants.

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### **Narrative Description**

*The following description was written by property owners Anthony and Pamela Cooper, and edited by Lynn Speno, Historic Preservation Division. The February 28, 2011 "Fannin-Cooper Farm" Historic Property Information Form is on file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.*

Fannin-Cooper Farm is located in eastern Paulding County in Hiram, Georgia. The 82.2-acre farm is located south of Handy Road, a two-lane road. Smith Road, a dirt road, bisects the farm in a north-south direction. The historic buildings are located on both sides of Smith Road on the highest point of land on the property. There are four historic buildings on the farm including a 1887 farmhouse, a 1882 double-pen house with board-and-batten siding, a 1887 transverse crib barn, and a 1882 barn. There are two structures -- a 1882 corncrib and a pre-1962 wellhouse.

The farm acreage is terraced hills and flat bottomland. The cleared fields are in pasture with upland timber areas. There are two streams that run through the property and converge just east of the farm. The streams are named Little Powder Springs Creek and Powder Springs Creek. In the early 1900s the creeks were dredged straight to facilitate the farming of the bottomlands. The original position of the streams can be seen on the hand drawn plats of 1836.

The main farmhouse, located on the east side of Smith Road, is a frame, one-story, central-hall plan house with a rear ell (photograph 1). The main (west) façade of the house faces Smith Road. The main block of the house has a metal, steeply-pitched, gable roof. Original 6x8 inch oak sills support the house atop a concrete-block infill and rock pier foundation. The shed-roof front porch has four slender chamfered posts, a concrete-block foundation, and coursed-rubble stone steps. Stone-and-brick chimneys are located on the gable ends of the house (photographs 1 and 2). There is a rear gable-roof ell. A third chimney is located on the east elevation of the rear ell (photograph 3). On the south side of the house is a metal, shed-roofed porch with a concrete slab over block foundation with coursed-rubble stone steps (photograph 3). Four-over-four, double-hung sash windows are original to the house. The front entry door is a wood-paneled door with three vertical glass panes on the upper half of the door, metal hardware, and black porcelain knobs (photograph 15). There are two doors on the rear porch, one leading into the laundry room and one into the kitchen. Both are wood-panel doors.

The interior retains its original central-hall floor plan (photograph 15). In the mid-1960s, after the historic period, the original kitchen, located in the rear ell, was converted to a bedroom (photograph 19), a hallway with closets, and a bathroom. At the same time, a kitchen/dining area, bathroom, laundry room, and porch were added to the rear of the main block (photograph 18). Natalie Howard, a north Georgia architect, designed the alterations.



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Interior doors are original four-panel wood doors with metal hardware and white porcelain knobs. Both the front bedroom and central hall have original beadboard walls and ceilings. The living room has flush board walls and beadboard ceiling. The rear bedroom has three flush-board walls, the fireplace wall is gypsum board, and the ceiling is gypsum board. The kitchen walls and ceiling are gypsum board (photograph 18). The original pine floors are covered with carpet. The kitchen and utility areas have linoleum floors. Both bathrooms have tile floors. Original pine mantels are located in the two front rooms of the house (photographs 16 and 17).

A 50-foot deep, hand-dug well is located on the south side of the house. The well, a contributing structure, was dug sometime before 1962 with steps cut into the inner dirt walls for access. The well surround is made of brick. The cover is wood with a sliding door opening. There is a hand windlass system with wood winding drum, rope, pulley, and bucket. The well house has been expanded with a rear storage room and open, side porch, all contained under a metal roof (photograph 4).

The double-pen tenant house is a frame house constructed in 1882 (photographs 6, 20, and 21). This house has an entry door to each room located on the main or east façade. The two front doors are wood doors with skeleton key latches. The house has a rear shed addition, and a front porch with a shed roof and oak floor. The house has board-and-batten siding, stone foundation supporting oak sills, and a metal roof. Front and side windows are six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. Floors are tongue-and-groove pine; walls are either gypsum board or board and batten. In the rear shed addition, a kitchen and bathroom were added in the 1960s. The house has undergone many changes since 1882 to upgrade the house to accommodate modern living standards. Its overall form and original floor plan are intact.

There are two historic (contributing) barns. The larger barn is a transverse crib barn located across Smith Road from the main farmhouse (photograph 5). This tri-level barn, built in 1887, contains approximately 1,800 square feet, is 35 feet tall, and has a steeply-pitched, gable, metal roof. The barn was originally used for mules. A wagon could be pulled into the center of the barn and hay pitched up through the trap door opening to the loft above. The sheds were added at a later date. The original weatherboard exterior remains intact under a more recent covering of plywood. Large, wood double-entry doors are located on the main (east) elevation. The foundation is stone with rough-hewn oak sills on top. Walls are rough-cut wood from a sawmill that was on the property. Oak was used on high wear areas and pine elsewhere. The original roof was wood shingles, but is now covered with metal. The main block of the barn contains six animal stalls and a feed room on the first floor. Some animal stall doors have metal hinges and latches; other stalls have wooden latches (photographs 22 and 23). The feed room has a corded wooden latch and original padlock. Three separate stairs lead to the loft areas on the upper levels. One stair is located in the aisle of the barn (photograph 26) and the other two are located in the open side sheds (photograph 27). Feed chutes are located on the second level leading to feed troughs in stalls below (photograph 24). From the second level is a stair and original ladder leading up to the third level (photograph 25). Historic functions of the barn were for housing and feeding animals and for crop and animal feed storage. Today the barn is used for animal feeding and shelter, storage, and workspace.

The 1882 barn is located across Smith Road from the double-pen tenant house. The barn has an open shed on each side and entrances on the east and west elevations. The foundation is stone. The original pine boards are covered with plywood. The roof is metal. The barn contains one and a half stories and is approximately 900 square feet in size. There are two stalls and a ladder up to the loft. The stalls contain slots above each stall so that feed can be dropped into the feed troughs on the main level. The open side sheds are for feeding and storage (photograph 7).

The corncrib, a contributing structure, was built in 1882 (photograph 8). It is a one-story rectangular structure with a stone foundation and a corrugated metal roof. There is a small, horizontal, hinged-opening located on the upper part of the north elevation. This opening was used for filling the crib from a wagon. The entry doors are located on the east and west ends of the corncrib. The original exterior pine board has been covered with plywood or with vertical metal siding, as on the south elevation. The building is currently used for storage.

There are eight noncontributing buildings on the farm and two noncontributing structures (wellhouses). These buildings and structures were all constructed after 1962. They include a carport, shed, workshop, and wellhouse surrounding the main farmhouse. There are two portable storage buildings located behind the corncrib; two sheds and a pole barn located near the tenant house (photograph 10); and on the south side of the mule barn is another wellhouse.

The property contains two trout streams (photograph 14), bottomland (photograph 13), and terraced upland pasture for cattle grazing (photographs 11 and 12). The landscape is counted as a single contributing site. Approximately half of the land is forest and all of the property is fenced for cattle operation. Evidence of historic terraces are visible throughout the



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property (photograph 11). Ditches installed for drainage in 1962 along either side of Smith Road remain intact (photograph 9). During the winter, the Atlanta skyline is visible from atop the two hills that exist on the farm.

Unpaved paths from the road lead to the front doors of both houses. Porches and trees adjacent to the houses provide shade. Mature trees include dogwood, cedar, oak, pecan, holly, maple, walnut, and magnolia. A large 100-year-old scuppernong arbor is in the back yard of the main farmhouse. Shrubs and flowers include boxwood, azaleas, pink thrift, and yellow bells around the homes and roadway. The road banks are covered with vinca, English ivy, and blue rug juniper.

While much of Paulding County has become one of the exurban bedroom communities for metro Atlanta, a surprising number of small farms are still located in the immediate area of the Fannin-Cooper Farm.

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### 8. Statement of Significance

#### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

#### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

#### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

#### Period of Significance

1882-1962

#### Significant Dates

1882 – double-pen house, small barn, and corncrib constructed

1887 - farmhouse and mule barn constructed

#### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

#### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

#### Architect/Builder

N/A

#### Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1882, the year the double-pen house, small barn, and corncrib were constructed. A central-hall plan house and a mule barn were constructed in 1887. This larger house served as the main farmhouse until the end of the historic period in 1962.

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**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

N/A

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Fannin-Cooper Farm is an excellent example of a historic intact farm complex in Paulding County that represents the types, methods, and evolution of farming in the upper Piedmont region beginning in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century through the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century as defined in the statewide agricultural context *Tilling the Earth: Georgia's Historic Agricultural Heritage*. Farming was the predominant livelihood in Paulding County at the time of the farm's inception and throughout the period of significance. The farm is eligible at the local level under Criterion A in the area of agriculture for its association with farming practices in Paulding County from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century through the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and under Criterion C in the area of architecture for the excellent collection of farm buildings including the main house and accompanying outbuildings that serve as the center of the working farm.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Fannin-Cooper Farm is significant in the area of agriculture as a good example of a working family farm that has operated continuously from the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century through the end of the historic period by the Fannin and Cooper families. The main house, outbuildings, pasturelands, and wood lots, as identified in the statewide agricultural context *Tilling the Earth: Georgia's Historic Agricultural Heritage*, are a good example of agricultural practice in Paulding County, Georgia. The core of the 82.2-acre farmstead is the two houses, outbuildings, and farmland. The extant contributing resources reflect how the farm has operated over time.

The landscape is what has been defined in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings* as a landscape of work. This type of setting is usually found in a rural-agricultural setting where the primary elements of farmhouse, outbuildings, activity areas, well, garden, fields, and wood lots prevail. All of these elements are found in the Fannin-Cooper Farm, arranged in a neat and efficient order to provide a practical layout to the farm. Small farms during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries were laid out in such a way that outbuildings were easily accessible from the main house. That type of layout is found on the Fannin-Cooper Farm, which is representative of the small, family farms that historically characterized the county until the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Small-scale farms were typical of this region during the historic period. The Fannins raised corn and cotton, as well as cattle and hogs. A plan, devised in 1962 by the Soil and Water Conservation Service, identified a plan for improving the farm. Operated by the Cooper family since the early 1960s, the farm today is a reflection of the 1962 plan for converting terraced land to pasture for raising cattle and hay.

According to the 2008 *Historic Farms in Paulding County - Agricultural Context Survey*, this farm was identified as one of the remaining historic farms in the county. Until recently, Paulding County was primarily an agricultural county with many small farms. Before the Civil War, only a handful of large landholders existed in Paulding County; a typical farmstead consisted of 20 to 50 acres. After the war, the few, large farms were divided into smaller properties, averaging 79 acres, and either leased or sharecropped. With the division of farms in Paulding County into smaller parcels, the number of farms increased six times what it was before the war.

As was true elsewhere in Georgia, the period from 1920-1950 was a time of diversification in farming. By 1950 approximately three-fourths of the county was still designated as agricultural land; however, the decline of cotton due to the boll weevil forced farmers to expand their crop base. Overproduction and lack of crop rotation had also forced farmers to make changes to the landscape through terracing to prevent erosion of the land. This terracing is still visible at the Fannin-Cooper Farm.

Today the number of farms has dwindled considerably, with only 8 percent of the county zoned agricultural and less than 140 farms identified as historic. The Paulding County survey identified as historic only the farms that retained the original farmhouse, a historic outbuilding and/or an intact agricultural landscape. The Fannin-Cooper Farm retains all three of the criteria that were required for identification as historic.



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The farm is significant in the area of architecture for its collection of intact, historic domestic and agricultural-related buildings. The houses and outbuildings are good representative examples of the types of agricultural-related buildings constructed in Piedmont Georgia during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The main farmhouse is a good and intact example of a central hall-plan house with a rear ell that evolved over time to accommodate the changing needs of the occupants. As defined in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings*, central-hall plan houses have two rooms divided by a central hall. These houses generally have exterior gable-end chimneys and were commonly built between 1830 and 1930, with clusters between 1840-1860 and 1870-1890. The house type was one of the most popular types in Georgia, with over 4,500 identified in county surveys to date. The farm is also significant in architecture for the accompanying double-pen house and outbuildings, which are good examples of typical secondary buildings that would have been located on small family farms during the historic period. As defined in *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings*, double-pen houses consist of two rooms, usually square in size. Double-pen houses were commonly built in Georgia for agricultural workers between 1870 and 1930. The Fannin-Cooper double-pen house predates what is now considered the main farmhouse on this farm. As often occurred when farmers became more profitable and/or had larger families, they would build a larger house and the original house would be converted to a different use.

According to the 2008 *Historic Farms in Paulding County - Agricultural Context Survey*, most of the small family farms in the county had a small farmhouse, a barn, and one or two support structures and most of the farmhouses have had significant alterations or additions over the years. The main farmhouse and outbuildings on the Fannin-Cooper Farm are representative of the types of buildings on farms in Paulding County as identified in this context.

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

*The following historic context was written by property owners Anthony and Pamela Cooper, and edited by Lynn Speno, Historic Preservation Division. The February 28, 2011 "Fannin-Cooper Farm" Historic Property Information Form is on file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.*

The Fannin-Cooper Farm consists of 82.2 acres, which includes two 40-acre Land Lots (Land Lots 369 and 370) from the 1832 Georgia Land Lottery, and partial Land Lots 297 and 298. All Land Lots are located in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Section, 19<sup>th</sup> District. Paulding County was one of ten counties formed in 1832 out of these lands.

Benjamin Franklin Fannin purchased the farm from the Paris family in 1859 upon the death of James Elias Paris in May 1858. Fannin was born on April 2, 1802 and married Charity Townsend in 1830. They had eight children - Susan E., John W., Christopher C., Nancy, Adaline, Christy, James Henry, and Eliza.

Fannin would have been approximately 57 years old when he purchased the farm and his son, Christopher C., would have been 21 years old. The 1860 census lists Benjamin as a farmer and Christopher as a farm laborer.

During the Civil War, Christopher Fannin was a private in Company K, 60th Regiment of the Georgia Infantry from May 10, 1862 until August 1, 1862. At that time, he left Company K without permission and later enlisted as a private in Company C, 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry on January 3, 1863. Following the war, Christopher, according to a newspaper article in *The Marietta Journal* dated March 25, 1866, "will teach a school here this summer." While he must have been an educated man, no further information is known about his schooling.

Christopher was born on December 11, 1837 in Floyd County, Georgia. He married Narcissus ("Norris") Elizabeth Fuller in 1871 with whom he had four children. They were William Tasker "W.T." or "Will" (1874-1972), Charles Jefferson (1883-1985), Sariah E. (1872-?), and Narcissus ("Norris") C. (1878-1961).

In 1877 Benjamin Fannin deeded the property to his son, Christopher, several years before his death on May 2, 1890. He is buried at Midway Presbyterian Church at Lost Mountain, Cobb County.

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It is not known where the Fannin's lived. There was a small house on the farm that the Paris family put on rollers and moved across Handy Road. The house was enlarged and is today occupied by descendants of Elias Paris.

Christopher Fannin built the double-pen house and small barn in 1882. The double-pen house was probably used as the main farmhouse prior to 1887, and then later used as a tenant house. He also constructed the main farmhouse in 1887, and all of the outbuildings during that time period. His daybook chronicles the purchases, sales, and other farming activities from 1899-1906. Under his ownership, the primary crops grown on the farm were cotton and corn; both as cash crops and for family and animal use. After harvest, the corn was placed in the corncrib and the barn for later use in feeding the mules, hogs, and cows. Fannin partnered with some of James Elias Paris's descendants and they operated a grist mill that was located on Powder Springs Creek on property adjoining the farm. The mill location is outside of the boundary and the mill is non-extant. Some of the corn raised on the farm was ground at the mill and then used by the family. The cows and hogs provided meat and the cows provided milk for the family. The grapes from the scuppernong arbor, which still exists next to the main farmhouse, were used for making jelly.

Fannin began using guano as fertilizer in his fields in the early 1900s. According to a newspaper article, some local people felt it was a controversial way of fertilizing the land. The opposing locals' belief was that farm animal manure should be used instead.

By 1930 Christopher C. Fannin, 92 years of age, had retired from farming, and his son Will Fannin had taken on the farming responsibilities. Upon Christopher's death in 1934, Will was the executor of his estate. While Will was "the farmer" for the farm, his sister, Narcissus, inherited the land. Narcissus ("Norris") C. Fannin was born on December 27, 1878 in Georgia. She never married. She and her brother continued the farming operations until they were no longer able to do so. The farm was sold to Anthony Almain Cooper, Sr. in 1962, after the death of Narcissus the prior October at the age of 83. Will Fannin was 88 years old at that time.

Cooper, a local, second-generation grocer purchased the farm from his longtime customer, Will Fannin. The Fannins had visited his store once a month or so for staples. Fannin sold the farm to Cooper because he knew the farm would be kept as a working farm. Cooper allowed Fannin to visit when he wanted, draw water from the well, and drink from his old dipper that Cooper kept hanging on its spot at the well. The dipper still hangs there today.

Anthony Almain Cooper, Sr. was born July 25, 1918 and died February 26, 1980. He married Clara Pauline Lee on August 14, 1938. They had one son, Anthony, Jr. The Cooper family has owned the 82.2-acre farm consisting of Land Lots 369, 370, and partial Land Lots 297 and 298 since 1962. When Cooper purchased the farm in 1962, it had a small, deeply rutted, dirt path running between the house and barns that provided access to the main county road. The houses, barns, and lands were in disrepair and overgrown with brush. Because of the Fannins' health and age, they had retreated into the main house and lived in two rooms with a propane cook stove, propane refrigerator, and light bulbs on cords hanging from the ceiling. Heat was provided by coal in the potbelly stove and fireplaces. An outhouse was located behind the scuppernong vine and arbor.

Cooper and his wife, who owned a beauty shop in the basement of their grocery store in nearby Dallas, would go to the farm and work at night and on Wednesday afternoons when the merchants in Dallas would be closed. At that time, it was a tradition for the merchants to be closed on Wednesday afternoons and Sundays. Almain and Pauline bought the farm for their retirement and labored to make it into a working farm again.

In order to do this, Cooper solicited the help of his friend Price Thornton who was associated with the Coosa River Soil Conservation District in Rome, Georgia. Thornton formulated a soil and water conservation plan for the farm on September 18, 1962. The plan was identified as Farm Plan Work Unit No. 1065 in the Sweetwater Creek Watershed. Cooper and Thornton completed the plan for the farm by implementing ditching, drainage, general landscaping, plantings, and clearings. The farm has been continuously listed and associated with the Farm Service Agency in Georgia and has benefitted from and qualified for their various conservation programs since the Cooper family ownership of the farm began.

National soil conservation programs in the United States began in 1935 with the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. Responding to dual threats of soil erosion and agricultural overproduction, Congress passed this act on April 27, 1935. Geologists had first called attention to the dangers of soil erosion in 1908. It was not until after a soil scientist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture published *Soil Erosion: A National Menace* in 1928, that the federal government took

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notice. Congress authorized soil conservation experiment stations in 1929, and then in 1933 established the Soil Erosion Services (SES) to provide farmers with planning assistance, equipment, and seeds. One year later, after the May 12, 1934 worst dust storm in U.S. history, Congress became convinced that the soil erosion caused by conditions in the Dust Bowl posed a menace to national welfare, which led to passage of the 1935 act. This act established the Soil Conservation Services (SCS) as the successor to the SES. The SCS began programs to prevent soil erosion by demonstrating to farmers methods of contour plowing, strip cropping, erosion resistant crops, resting lands, and terracing. In a move to ease fears of federal government overregulation, a district concept was begun in 1937 in which the federal government would work through state-created conservation districts made up of local farmers. Today this service is part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service.

The Cooper family has had as their principal interest the enjoyment of farming, cattle production, and farm land improvement. The Coopers raised corn on the bottomland and various vegetables in their garden areas. Once the pastures on the farm were fenced, they began raising cattle.

Upon Almain Cooper, Sr.'s death in 1980, the farm was inherited by his wife Pauline. Pauline and her son, Anthony Almain Cooper, Jr., continued to operate the farm raising cattle and hay. Pauline Cooper died in October 2005 and Anthony Almain Cooper, Jr. inherited the farm.

Anthony Almain ("Andy") Cooper, Jr. was born April 21, 1948. He is the current owner of the farm. The Cooper family continues to farm the land.

According to the 2008 *Historic Farms in Paulding County - Agricultural Context Survey*, the remaining farms in the county tend to be small family farms such as the Fannin-Cooper Farm. Ornamental horticulture, poultry production, cattle operations, timber production, vegetable production, and horse boarding and training facilities are the predominant agricultural pursuits in the county today. The number of cattle producers has decreased from previous years and only one dairy cattle operation remains.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Cooper, Anthony and Pamela. "Fannin-Cooper Farm." *Historic Property Information Form*, February 28, 2011. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Edwards-Pittman Environmental, Inc. *Historic Farms in Paulding County - Agricultural Context Survey*. Atlanta: [n.p.], 2008.

Georgia Department of Natural Resources. *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings*. Atlanta: [n.p.], 1991.

Messick, Denise P., J.W. Joseph, and Natalie P. Adams. *Tilling the Earth: Georgia's Historic Agricultural Heritage — A Context*. New South Associates, Inc.; Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division; and Georgia Department of Transportation. October 1, 2001.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)  
 previously listed in the National Register  
 previously determined eligible by the National Register  
 designated a National Historic Landmark  
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_



Fannin-Cooper Farm  
Name of Property

Paulding County, Georgia  
County and State

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 202408

### 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 82.2 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	708900	3754740	3	16	709620	3754360
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	16	709620	3754820	4	16	708900	3754340
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

#### Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary is indicated by a heavy black line on the attached tax map, which is drawn to scale.

#### Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is the current legal boundary and the acreage associated with the farm.

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lynn Speno, National Register Specialist  
organization Historic Preservation Division, GA Dept. of Natural Resources date May 2012  
street & number 254 Washington Street, Ground Level telephone (404) 656-2840  
city or town Atlanta state GA zip code 30334  
e-mail lynn.speno@dnr.state.ga.us

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Fannin-Cooper Farm  
Name of Property

Paulding County, Georgia  
County and State

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**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Fannin-Cooper Farm

City or Vicinity: Hiram vicinity

County: Paulding State: Georgia

Photographer: Charlie Miller, Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources

Date Photographed: October 21, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1. Main farmhouse. Photographer facing southeast.
2. Main farmhouse. Photographer facing northeast.
3. Main farmhouse. Photographer facing northwest.
4. Wellhouse. Photographer facing south.
5. Mule barn. Photographer facing southwest.
6. Tenant house. Photographer facing northwest.
7. Small barn. Photographer facing east.
8. Corn crib. Photographer facing southeast.
9. Smith Road. Photographer facing north.
10. Pasture. Photographer facing northwest.
11. Terraced pasture land. Photographer facing northwest.
12. Cattle pasture. Photographer facing northeast.
13. Bottomland. Photographer facing southeast.
14. Powder Springs Creek. Photographer facing east.
15. Interior, hall in main farmhouse. Photographer facing west.
16. Interior, living room in main farmhouse. Photographer facing southeast.
17. Interior, hall and bedroom in main farmhouse. Photographer facing north.
18. Interior, kitchen in main farmhouse. Photographer facing west.
19. Interior, bedroom in main farmhouse. Photographer facing southwest.

Fannin-Cooper Farm  
Name of Property

Paulding County, Georgia  
County and State

20. Interior, living room in tenant house. Photographer facing south.
21. Interior, living room in tenant house. Photographer facing northeast.
22. Interior, mule barn aisle. Photographer facing northwest.
23. Interior, mule barn door to stall. Photographer facing north.
24. Interior, second level in mule barn. Photographer facing east.
25. Interior, second level in mule barn. Photographer facing east.
26. Interior, second level in mule barn. Photographer facing west.
27. Interior, mule barn. Photographer facing northwest.



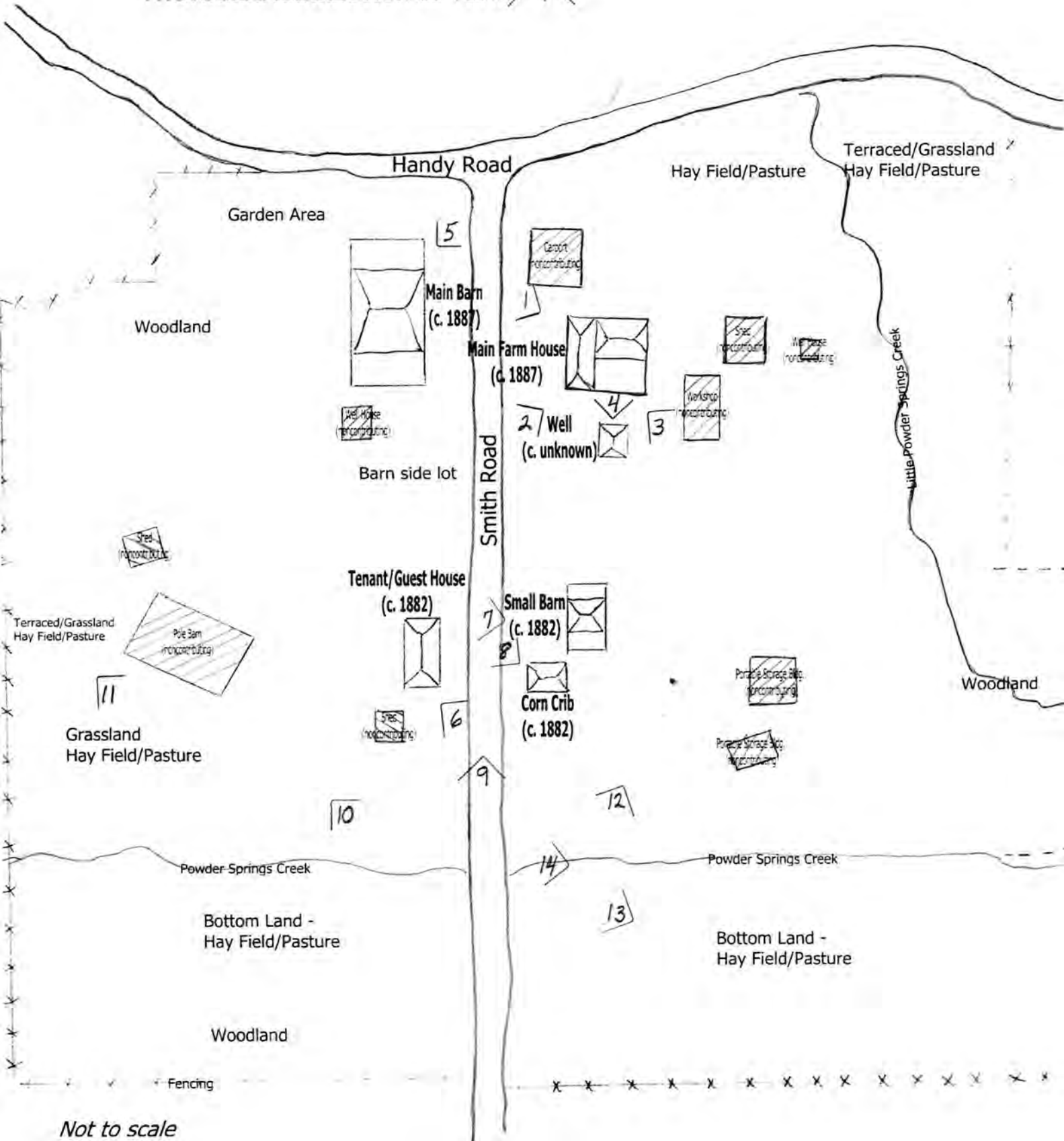
**FANNIN-COOPER FARM  
PAULDING COUNTY, GEORGIA  
SITE PLAN**

NONCONTRIBUTING: 

NORTH: ↑

SCALE: Not to Scale

PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: 



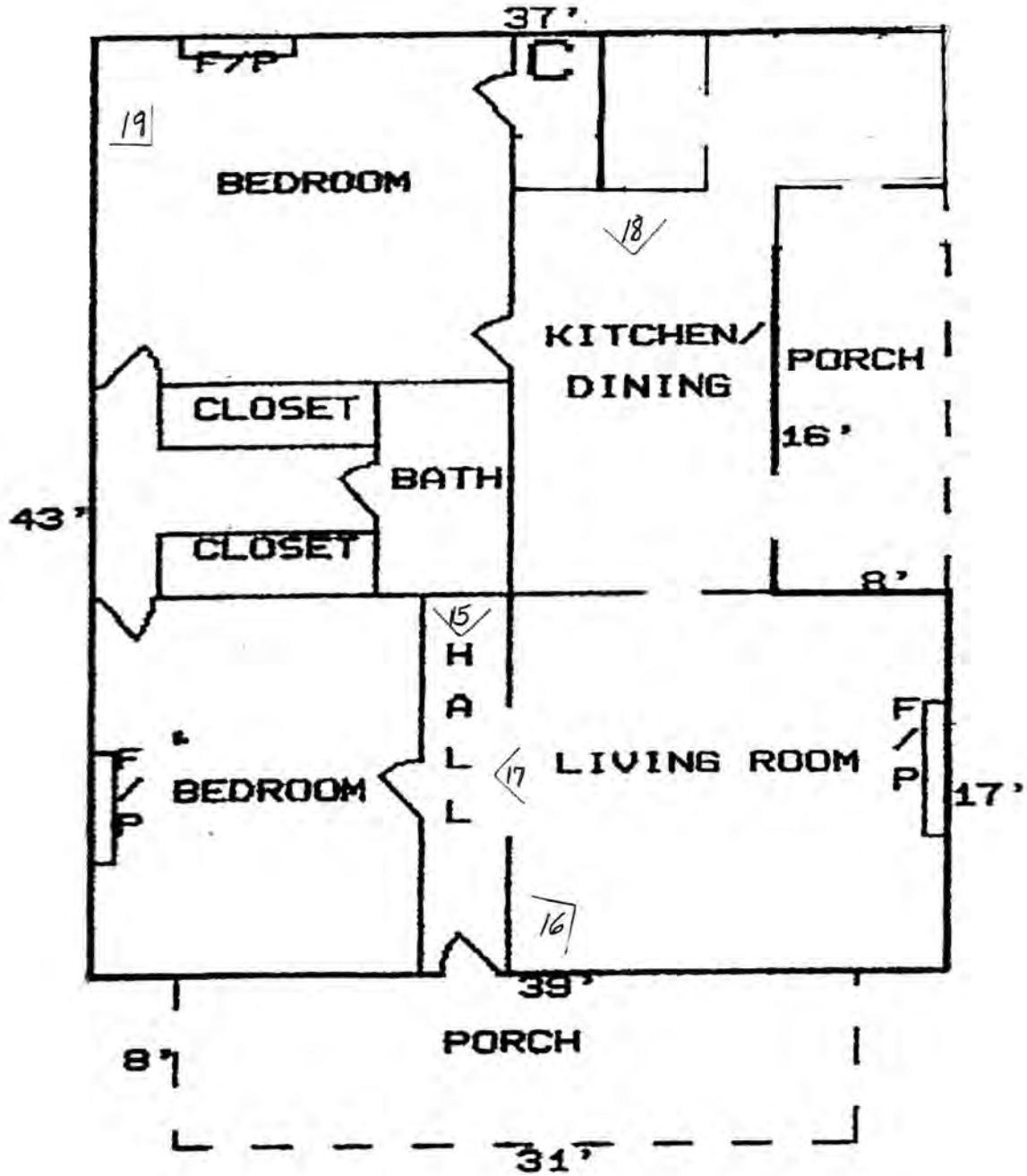
Not to scale

FANNIN-COOPER FARM  
PAULDING COUNTY, GEORGIA  
MAIN FARMHOUSE

NORTH: ←

SCALE: Not to Scale


PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: ↗<sub>4</sub>

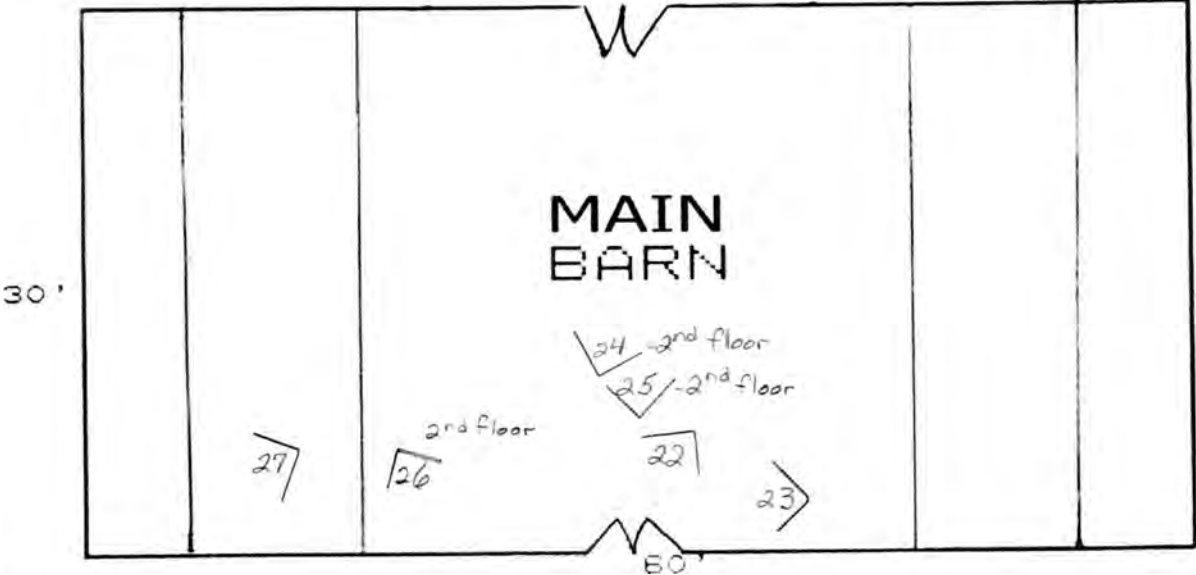


**FANNIN-COOPER FARM  
PAULDING COUNTY, GEORGIA  
MAIN BARN**

NORTH: →

SCALE: Not to Scale

PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: 



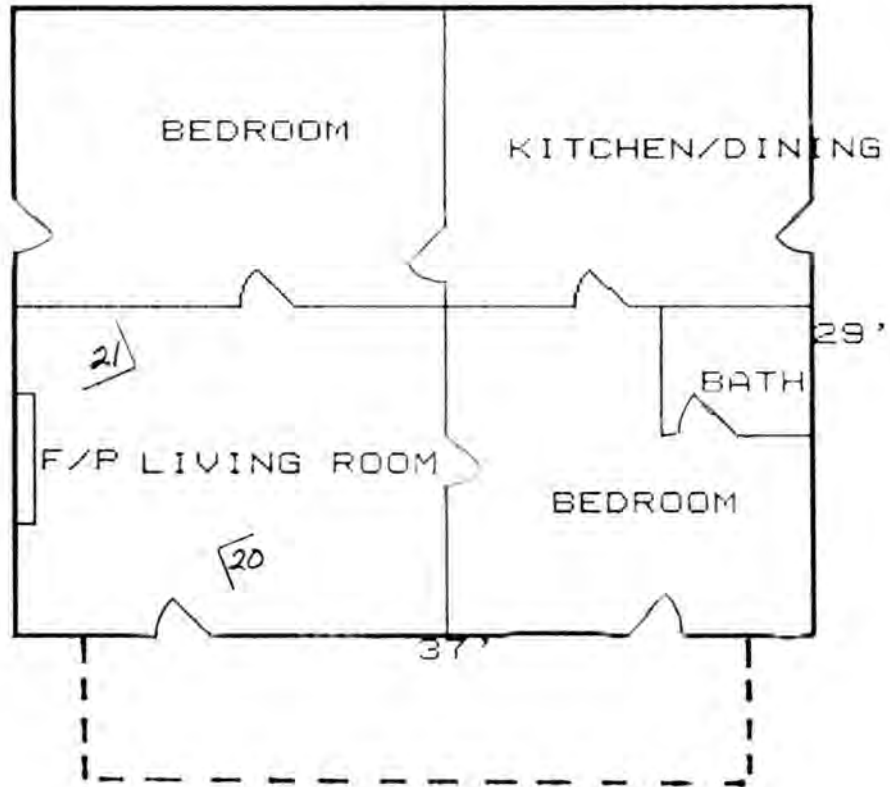


**FANNIN-COOPER FARM  
PAULDING COUNTY, GEORGIA  
TENANT HOUSE**

NORTH: →

SCALE: Not to Scale

PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION OF VIEW: 



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Fannin--Cooper Farm  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: GEORGIA, Paulding

DATE RECEIVED: 6/01/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/22/12  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/09/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/18/12  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000411

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 7.17.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



**Fannin-Cooper Farm  
Paulding County, Georgia  
Photograph 1 of 27**



**Fannin-Cooper Farm  
Paulding County, Georgia  
Photograph 2 of 27**



**Fannin-Cooper Farm  
Paulding County, Georgia  
Photograph 3 of 27**





Fannin-Cooper Farm  
Paulding County, Georgia  
Photograph 4 of 27



**Fannin-Cooper Farm**  
**Paulding County, Georgia**  
**Photograph 5 of 27**



**Fannin-Cooper Farm**  
**Paulding County, Georgia**  
**Photograph 6 of 27**



**Fannin-Cooper Farm**  
**Paulding County, Georgia**  
**Photograph 7 of 27**



**Fannin-Cooper Farm  
Paulding County, Georgia  
Photograph 8 of 27**





**Fannin-Cooper Farm  
Paulding County, Georgia  
Photograph 9 of 27**



**Fannin-Cooper Farm**  
**Paulding County, Georgia**  
**Photograph 10 of 27**



**Fannin-Cooper Farm**  
**Paulding County, Georgia**  
**Photograph 11 of 27**



**Fannin-Cooper Farm  
Paulding County, Georgia  
Photograph 12 of 27**



**Fannin-Cooper Farm  
Paulding County, Georgia  
Photograph 13 of 27**





**Fannin-Cooper Farm  
Paulding County, Georgia  
Photograph 14 of 27**



Fannin-Cooper Farm  
Paulding County, Georgia  
Photograph 15 of 27



**Fannin-Cooper Farm  
Paulding County, Georgia  
Photograph 16 of 27**



Fannin-Cooper Farm  
Paulding County, Georgia  
Photograph 17 of 27





**Fannin-Cooper Farm  
Paulding County, Georgia  
Photograph 18 of 27**



**Fannin-Cooper Farm  
Paulding County, Georgia  
Photograph 19 of 27**



Fannin-Cooper Farm  
Paulding County, Georgia  
Photograph 20 of 27



**Fannin-Cooper Farm  
Paulding County, Georgia  
Photograph 21 of 27**



**Fannin-Cooper Farm  
Paulding County, Georgia  
Photograph 22 of 27**





**Fannin-Cooper Farm  
Paulding County, Georgia  
Photograph 23 of 27**



**Fannin-Cooper Farm  
Paulding County, Georgia  
Photograph 24 of 27**



**Fannin-Cooper Farm  
Paulding County, Georgia  
Photograph 25 of 27**

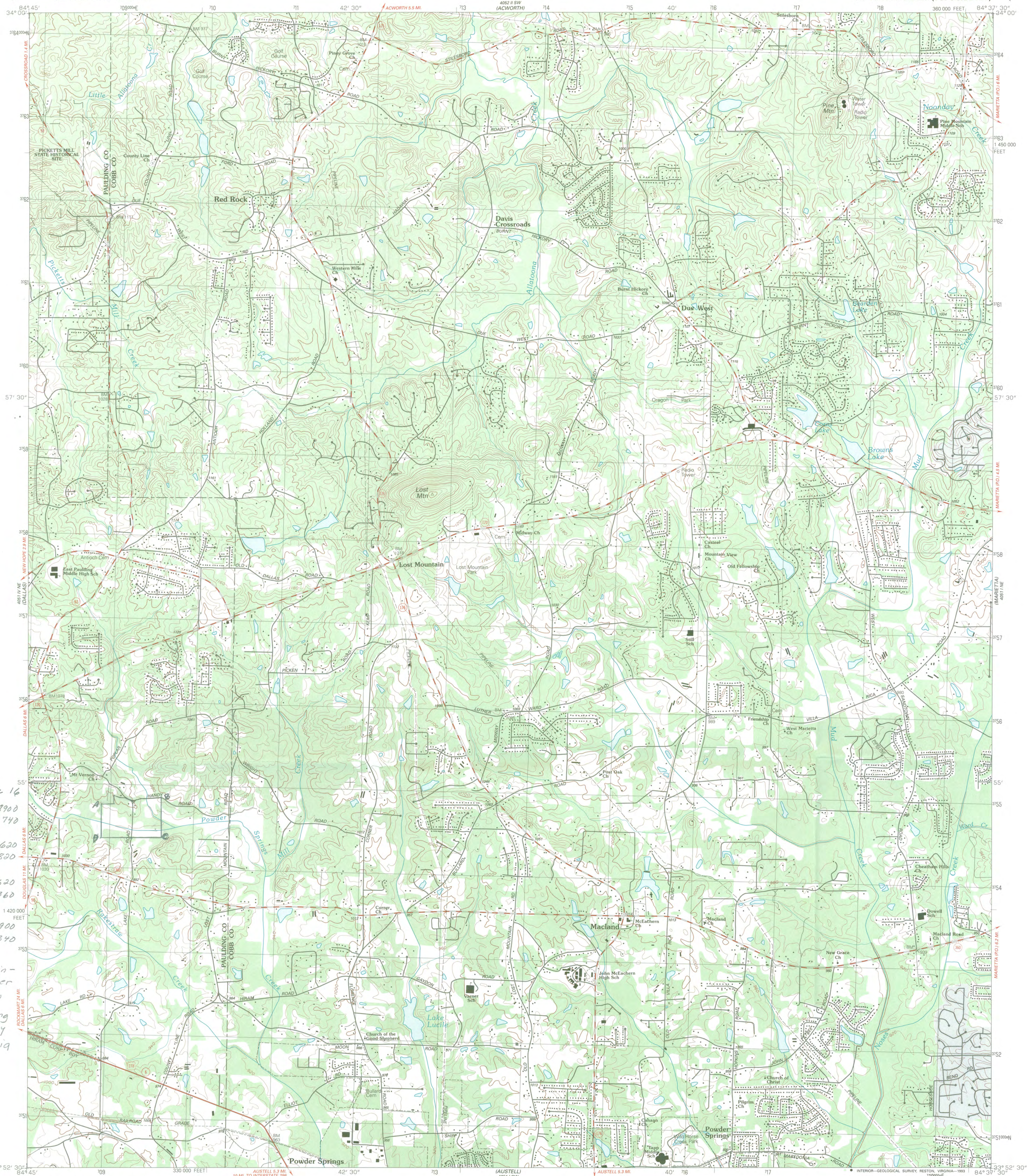


**Fannin-Cooper Farm  
Paulding County, Georgia  
Photograph 26 of 27**



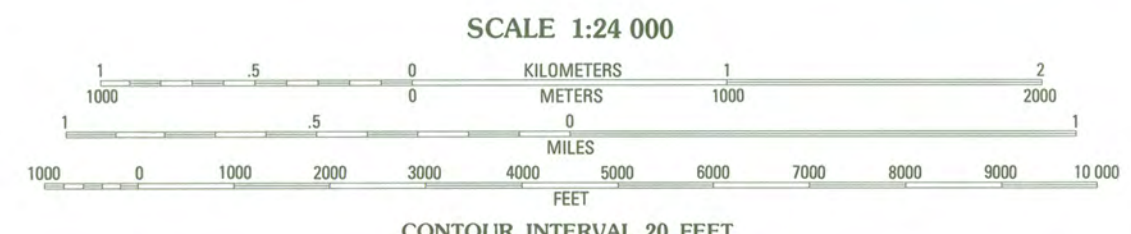
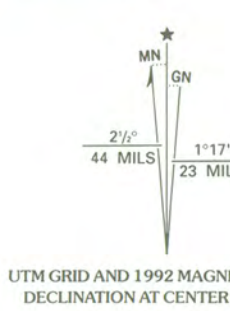
**Fannin-Cooper Farm  
Paulding County, Georgia  
Photograph 27 of 27**





Zone 16  
A 708900  
3754740  
B 709620  
3754820  
C 709620  
3754360  
D 708900  
3754340  
Fannin-Cooper Farm  
Paulding County  
Reorgia

Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, Georgia Department of Transportation and Georgia Geodetic Survey  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1952. Field checked 1954. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1988. Field checked 1991. Map edited 1992  
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Georgia coordinate system, west zone (transverse Mercator)  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 16  
1927 North American Datum (NAD 27)  
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks  
The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875  
Gray tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

LOST MOUNTAIN, GA.  
33084-16-TF-024

1992

DMA 4051 1 NW-SERIES V845



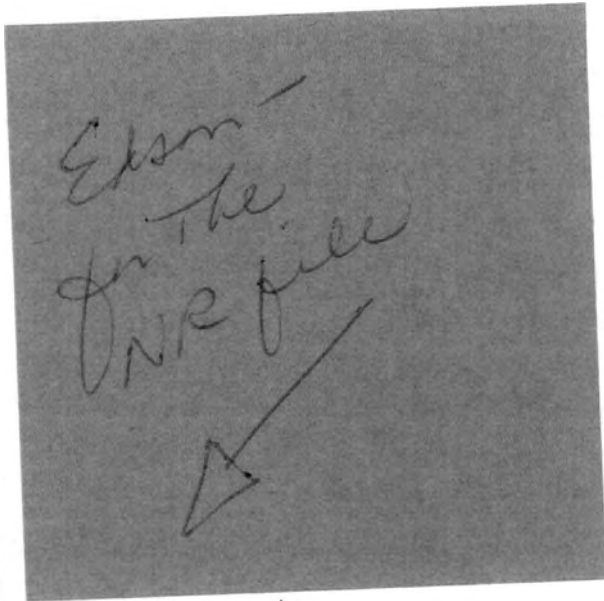




*Comment letter*

FAX FAX FAX FAX FAX FAX FAX FAX FAX

DAN R. PARIS  
3180 ATLANTA HWY  
DALLAS, GA. 30132  
770-445-1396



TO  
NAME NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
FAX NO. 202-371-6447

MESSAGE RE - FANNIN-COOPER FARM GRO-  
511 SMITH RD. HIRAM GA, 12060411

FROM:  
NAME DAN R. PARIS  
FAX# 770-445-1398

6-27-2012

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

AS AN ADJOINING LAND OWNER OF SAID FANNING-COOPER FARM 620 & 511 SMITH RD. 12000411. BEING CONSIDERED FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES. MY CONCERN IS THAT SMITH RD. CONTINUE YO BE A PUBLIC RD. WITH ENOUGH RIGHT OF WAY FOR COUNTY TO MAINTAIN IT. THIS ROAD HAS BEEN A PUBLIC RD. FOR OVER ONE HUNDRED & FIFTY YEARS,AND NEEDS TO REMAIN SO.

THANK YOU IN ADVANCE



DAN R. PARIS



HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION



MARK WILLIAMS  
COMMISSIONER

DR. DAVID CRASS  
DIVISION DIRECTOR

May 24, 2012

J. Paul Loether  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, N.W. 8th floor  
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Please find enclosed the following materials for your consideration submitted on this 24<sup>th</sup> day of May 2012, for the nomination of the **Fannin-Cooper Farm, Paulding County, Georgia** to the National Register of Historic Places.

- Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
- DVD with electronic images
- Photographs
- Original USGS topographic map(s)
- Sketch map(s)/attachment(s)
- Correspondence
- Other:

COMMENTS:

- Please insure that this nomination is reviewed
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do  do not  constitute a majority of property owners.
- Special considerations:

Sincerely,

Gretchen Brock  
National Register & Survey Program Manager

Enclosure