As mentioned in the first part of the Kidd story, James has lived an interesting life. He was born in Virginia, fought in several key Revolutionary War battles, and managed to evade imprisonment as a tax debtor. Leveraging his service in the Revolutionary War, Kidd returned to Oglethorpe and Gwinnett counties in 1831 through 1833 to file for a pension for service. In these trips to his old haunts he enlists Elisha Winn.

Elisha Winn’s house (pictured left) would have hosted the first sheriff’s sale in Gwinnett County (in which Kidd was on the debtors end), but he also plays a greater role in Kidd’s story. Among the requirements to obtain a Revolutionary War pension was to validate the identity of the claimant with two sworn witnesses who knew the applicant—one of whom was to be a clergyman. In Kidd’s application for pension a clergyman does not appear, but rather two people who sworn to have known him for some time: Benjamin Ivie and Elisha Winn. To fully understand this we look at the sworn documents for information. There is an asterisk at the end of the statement explaining that Mr. Kidd now lives in DeKalb County and that a clergyman could not be produced without great inconvenience and expense to the court. Although living in DeKalb County, Kidd had returned to Gwinnett County to obtain the necessary witnesses. Knowing the location of Elisha Winn’s house and that he made an oath in court to knowing James Kidd for some time, we can further draw that Mr. Kidd’s store was probably close to the Fort Daniel location. Two other facts worth mentioning are that travelling between Fort Daniel and Elisha Winn’s house could be done without crossing any streams. This would be of importance for anyone who travelled with the purpose of purchasing

continued on Page 4
On September 2 members of Fort Daniel Foundation (FDF) and Gwinnett Archaeological Research Society (GARS) will be participating in a Work Day at Fort Daniel from 10AM to 1PM. The two main tasks are to finish organizing the shed and excavating the second post hole for the original gate to the fort. Wayne Stancel secured several telephone poles from the power company in the spring and will construct the gate from what is left of these (he already erected two, to represent the SE and NW corners of the fort, in May). This way visitors will be able to better envision the layout of the fort—comparing it to our model. Besides the timber outline of the SW blockhouse and, when all excavation there is completed, the NE blockhouse, there will be no other construction on the footprint of the fort.

Resulting from the Teachers Workshop in June, requests have come in from these teachers for in-school visits and field trips to Fort Daniel. Plans are in the works for these in the upcoming months—specifically a Fort Daniel School Day on October 20 (day before the Frontier Faire—see below). If you are interested in helping, please contact Catherine Long. In the next Gwinnett Archaeology Bulletin (GAB) more information will be available about these exciting opportunities for students to learn local history!

On Tuesday, October 3 the Gwinnett County Board of Commissioners will be recognizing members of FDF and Gwinnett Historical Society (GHS). The ceremony will begin at 2PM at the Gwinnett Justice and Administration Center.

9th Annual Frontier Faire
Saturday, October 21, 2017 from 10AM–5PM
Fort Daniel Historic Site
(2505 Braselton Highway/GA 124, Buford)
Admission: Individual = $2 Family = $5
Public Archaeology ★ Fort Daniel Museum ★ Archaeology Lab
ArchaeoBus ★ Reenactors ★ Trading Post ★ Demonstrations
For information visit www.thefortdanielfoundation.org.
Fort Daniel Foundation’s Legacy program recognizes those with ancestors connected to Fort Daniel. At this year’s Frontier Faire there will be a “Meet the Descendants” tent. You will hear wonderful stories of how genealogical research led to discovery of connections to Fort Daniel and the Hog Mountain community. It is truly amazing that within our community, we have found a well-rounded list of people with qualifying ancestors. Those of you already hooked on genealogy know that “aha” feeling when a discovery is made. Such was my feeling upon recently discovering that my friend, Amy Stanton, is a direct line descendant of General Frederick Beall! A letter from General Allen Daniel to General Beall is often referenced in the story of Fort Daniel.

Our Legacy program welcomes all who with information that can help complete the story of Fort Daniel. Cindy Horsley (sixth great-granddaughter of Captain Nehemiah Garrison) is coordinating the collection for this tent exhibit. To submit family history stories, pedigree charts, and even meaningful photos, letters, and memorabilia of your ancestor’s life in the Hog Mountain area during the early 1800s, please email Cindy Horsley or Beverly Paff. ■ BP

Visit our “Meet the Descendants” Tent on October 21 at the 9th Annual Frontier Faire for stories and information on all of the above.
goods to be transported home. Secondly, Winn’s daughter Philadelphia married William Maltbie who operated a store at Hog Mountain. In 1820 Maltbie and Winn were listed as neighbors on the census role. It could be a possibility that Maltbie took over Kidd’s store or filled the business vacuum Kidd created after he left the area.

Benjamin Ivie was the second person listed as a witness to Kidd’s identity. Benjamin, his brother, and his son were listed in the 1832 gold lottery as receiving land in the area. Benjamin also appears in the Bogan District in the 1830 census. The best evidence of Benjamin Ivie’s connection comes from an interview with the Reverend William Ivie published in the *Gwinnett Weekly Herald* on February 3, 1875. Reverend Ivie stated in his interview that his father Benjamin,

…settled on Beaver Ruin creek in 1817. His family and his brother John’s were the only white families then living west of the Apalachee. The location of their cabins is not certainly known now, but it is believed they were near the road that runs by Daniel J. Liddell’s, and on his land. Faint evidences of old house places, I am informed, may be seen near the creek, and these probably are where the cabins of Benjamin and John Ivie were built fifty-eight years ago. Upon the organization of Lawrenceville, a few years after, the father and son moved to the new town…

Given this information and using the location descriptions, it can be surmised that Benjamin Ivie lived on the trading path that became Peachtree Road near present-day Norcross. This would further endorse Mr. Kidd’s store location at being near the Fort Daniel site as it would have been the closest trading post for the Ivies to do business. Given that Peachtree Road crossed no streams between the Ivie residence and Fort Daniel and that a waterless trail also existed between Elisha Winn’s home and Fort Daniel, a solid case can be made that Kidd’s store was somewhere near the fort at the current crossroads of Georgia Highways 124 and 324.

Additionally, Kidd’s brother, William Kidd, is mention in his pension papers. As noted in Part 1, William Kidd moved to Georgia in 1799 almost 15 years after James Kidd arrived in the state. By all evidences William put down roots in the Lexington area. His Revolutionary War pension states that he has resided for almost all his time in Georgia in the area of Lexington. He established a life for himself and even served in the militia in the War of 1812—indicated by his wife’s application for a widow’s pension in 1871. Although the connection has not been determined, the Kidd brothers had some connection to the Hurricane Shoals area in Jackson County. Newspaper evidence puts both in that area with business interest and William’s War of 1812 pension lists Hurricane Shoals as an address. James Kidd had his Revolutionary War pension (pictured left) sent to Hurricane Shoals for collection. This would have been a long distance for him to travel and collect coming from DeKalb in the 1830s, but given his history of tax debt, perhaps he had found a haven where the money would come to him safely. This part still has yet to be uncovered.

After the Revolutionary War filings for pensions, James Kidd’s trail goes dark. The last evidence discovered, thus far, is the government paying his final pension check in the year 1840—usually indicating a death occurred. What we can say for sure is that in 1812 (with heightened tensions on the frontier and the nation at war) Hog Mountain was a place where frontier settlers had a reason to be nervous about their lives everyday as evidenced by the incidents at Mr. Kidd’s store. Non-native settlements were expanding rapidly through the Hog Mountain area in route to points west. The allocations of land and pensions to war veterans were driving people in this westward direction, and as a result, the research is a wild paper chase of people, times, and locations. There is more to the story—more to be discovered, more to be answered—but this comes with time. ■ ES

If modern day Gwinnettians want to find a story that weaves county, state, and US history together, they don’t have to look much further than Thomas P. Hudson. Hudson was a local postmaster and general store owner as well as a state legislator in the mid-19th century. He also played a role in Georgia’s transition from being a member of the US to being a member of the Confederacy just before the Civil War.

“He was just so significant to our history because of everything he did for our county and the state,” Gwinnett Historical Society Co-president Betty Warbington said.

More of Hudson’s story will soon be open to the public for viewing because the house he had built in about 1840 (now known as the Hudson-Nash House; see picture below) on Five Forks Trickum Road has been donated to Gwinnett County for preservation. County officials plan to move it across the street to the Yellow River Post Office property where it can be restored and preserved and help fill out the post office’s story. The donation is an important move considering The Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation placed the house on its Places in Peril list last year. The property was placed on the list, the Trust said, because it was threatened by developments that were encroaching on it.

Warbington said the house is one of three major properties the historical society has been working on in recent years. The others are the Fort Daniel site at Hog Mountain and the Promised Land property in far southern Gwinnett. Both of those properties have also been acquired by the county in recent years so they could be preserved as well.

The house is named for the two families that have owned it for much of its existence. The more recent owners, the Nash family, are the ones who donated it to the county. The Gwinnett Historical Society lists the house on its tour of important sites from Gwinnett’s early history that the group feels visitors should see on a driving tour around the county. The entry gives a little bit of historical perspective on Hudson’s story.

Hudson operated the Yellow River Post Office as both a post office and general store from the 1840s until his death. He was also a member of the Georgia General Assembly off and on from 1853 to 1862, when he died. In 1845 Hudson and two other men were picked to serve as road commissioners tasked with laying out a stagecoach road from Stone Mountain or the railroad station in Decatur to Lawrenceville. The road went by his home, a precursor to what is now Five Forks Trickum Road, and National Register records indicate he became postmaster not long after he was asked to pick the road’s route.

The Nash family became owners of the property in the 1870s when Lewis Nash — who was also a former state legislator from Gwinnett — bought the house. It then become the property of William T. Nash, who added the house’s gabled rooms and porch, in about 1880, according to the National Register’s records. The property continued to be used for farming, both by the Nash family and sharecroppers, well into the 20th century.

The house is the latest historical site around Gwinnett that county leaders have taken over so they can be used to teach the public about the area’s history. ■ GDP
Wynne-Russell House will be open to tours on Saturday, September 9 beginning at 10 AM. Join Teresa Czyz and learn about the Wynne and Russell families, their life on the plantation, and their ties with other prominent Gwinnett County and metro area families. For more information visit the Wynne-Russell House’s Facebook page.

Elisha Winn House will be open to tours on Saturday, September 16 from 12–4 PM. For more information please visit the GHS Web site.

Gwinnett Historical Society will be meeting on Monday, September 18 at the Historic Courthouse in downtown Lawrenceville beginning at 7 PM. Guest speaker Dr. Michael Gagnon will be presenting about slavery in Gwinnett County. For more information please visit the GHS Web site.

Atlanta History Center’s Fall Folklife Festival will be on Saturday, September 23 from 10:30 AM to 4:30 PM. Celebrate all things Southern! Smith Family Farm provides the ideal backdrop for exploring Southern foodways traditions with chef demonstrations and discussions in open-hearth kitchens (pictured left). Hands-on demonstrations explore Southern crafts—such as basket weaving, woodworking, pottery, food preservation, and candle dipping. Sip local brews while listening to the sounds of Georgia folk musicians, visiting with regional folk artists, and exploring signature exhibitions and the fall foliage in our Goizueta Gardens. For more information visit the Atlanta History Center’s Web site.

The next GARS meeting will be on Tuesday, September 19 at Fort Daniel beginning at 7 PM. The guest speaker will be Sarah Love, Archaeology Outreach Coordinator for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division. She will be speaking about the archaeological investigation of the Fairview School in Cave Springs, Georgia—one of the 5,000 Rosenwald structures built in the 20th century in the Southeast.

The Society of Georgia Archaeology (SGA), Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists (GCPA), and Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR) are sponsoring student research grants for 2017. These research grants are competitive awards given to support undergraduate and graduate student research that focuses on the archaeology of Georgia. Two grants of $375.00 will be awarded to support undergraduate research projects, and one grant of $2,000.00 will be awarded for thesis or dissertation research. The deadline for submission is September 23, 2017. For information visit the SGA’s Web site.

The SGA (which GARS is a chapter member) will be having their Fall Meeting on Saturday, October 14 at Gwinnett Technical College. There will be a morning session for paper presentations and SGA business that is scheduled to begin at 8:30 AM. The focus will be on recent work in Georgia by SGA Chapters, members, CRM professionals, and academic and student archaeologists. Meeting registration will be $10 to cover facilities and audiovisual equipment rental. For information visit the SGA’s Web site.
What we are engaged in at Fort Daniel (and several other GARS projects) is “Historical Archaeology.” As the name implies, archaeological investigation of historical sites means more than moving dirt. In fact, much time is spent on historical background research than on excavation or excavation-related activities such as remote sensing, shovel testing, etc. Such has been the case with the Fort Daniel project.

Beginning with Shannon Coffey’s “discovery” of the Allen Daniel letter at the Georgia Archives, which indicated that the construction of Fort Daniel in late 1813 was to replace an existing, unnamed fort at Hog Mountain (“the fort at Hog Mountain” as subsequently researched documents would call it); various members and I have uncovered a great deal about the history of Fort Daniel, the vicinity around Fort Daniel, and both Hog Mountain forts’ relationship to the frontier and Indian conflicts.

Among those researchers is Bill Field who, although no longer a member, continues to do research on early titles to land surrounding and including Fort Daniel—beginning with Basil Jones’ acquisition in 1786 of 7300 acres that would include much of the original Elisha Winn property. Another is Eli Stancel, whose research on one James H. Kidd, has produced surprising results. The first part of his study entitled, “The Curious Mr. Kidd,” appeared in the last issue of the GAB, and the second part appears in this issue. (See Page 1.)

Often these research efforts cross—with the resulting nexus being as rewarding as the original effort. Case in point: Bill discovered that a Kidd (probably James Kidd) owned property just down the road from the former Fort Daniel site and that one of Kidd’s neighbors, John Gresham, owed the land on which Fort Daniel sat. (See Eli’s first article for the reference to Gresham as Kidd’s neighbor).

As Bill Field’s two maps (pictured below) show, the Kidd fraction of Simpsons lot was on Peachtree Road just southwest of the source of the Apalachee and beginning of the Hawkins Line (which is presently across from Twin Rivers Elementary with Willoughby Drive being the approximately location of the Kidd fraction.)

As often happens when one line of research intersects another, new questions arise leading to the need for further research. In the next issue of the GAB, I will write about the Kidd “fraction” and what we now know about the history of the factional Land Lot 95 wherein it was located as well as what we know about John Gresham.

Note: Shannon Coffey, now living out of state, was a member of both GARS and FDF and the original curator of the Fort Daniel artifacts as well as holding the office of Historian. Eli Stancel is a member of FDF and was instrumental in construction of the Blacksmith Shop. Bill Field, a retired surveyor, was an early member of GARS and FDF and was involved in the layout of the Fort Daniel grid.
At the edge of downtown Atlanta’s historic core, a nondescript brick building holds a little-known 94-year-old tie to music history: The spot where a song that many deem the first country hit was recorded. However, that physical vestige of Fiddlin’ John Carson may be in jeopardy because a developer wants to raze it and build a restaurant linked to a more modern Southern musician: Jimmy Buffett’s Margaritaville. Now the city is trying to preserve the place.

The briefest of encounters ties the two-story office building to a musical legacy, according to a biography of music producer Ralph Peer by author Barry Mazor. In mid-June 1923 Carson, who came from the mountains but lived in Atlanta, played an old minstrel tune called “The Little Old Log Cabin in the Lane” for Peer of Okeh Records, then a major recording label. To everyone’s surprise, it was a hit. Wayne W. Daniel, who wrote about Atlanta’s country music scene in the book *Pickin’ on Peachtree*, reported that Peer said sales topped 500,000. The record’s release marked the first deliberate effort to market “country as country from a country artist for what they believed was a country audience,” Mazor said.

Nonetheless, last August came an announcement that Orlando, Florida-based Jimmy Buffett’s Margaritaville planned to develop a restaurant in Atlanta. It would swallow the building at 152 Nassau Street and another behind it, where vintage movie reels once were stored. Atlanta’s planning department began pushing last April to designate both buildings as landmarks.

Mazor said the old building has enormous value to history and even to tourists. Atlanta in the 1920s was briefly the recording capital of the Southeast, a title Nashville eventually took away. ■ AP