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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hudson-Nash House and Cemetery
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 3490 Five Forks Trickum Road
city, town Lilburn (n/a) vicinity of
county Gwinnett code GA 135
state Georgia code GA zip code 30247

(n/a) not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- (x) private
() public-local
() public-state
() public-federal

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property:

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	10	0
sites	1	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	11	0

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination 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 the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Elizabeth A. Lyon
Signature of certifying official

11/30/89
Date

Elizabeth A. Lyon
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer,
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

In my opinion, the property () meets () does not meet the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

Entered in the
National Register

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

Helene Lyon 1/4/90

() determined eligible for the National Register

() determined not eligible for the National Register

() removed from the National Register

() other, explain:

() see continuation sheet

ja _____
Signature, Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC:single dwelling/secondary structure
AGRICULTURE:animal facility/storage
GOVERNMENT:post office
EDUCATION:school
FUNERARY:cemetery

Current Functions:

DOMESTIC:single dwelling/secondary structure
AGRICULTURE:animal facility/storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Mid-19th century
Other: Plantation Plain

Materials:

foundation	brick, stone
walls	wood:weatherboard
roof	asphalt, metal:tin
other	

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Hudson-Nash House and Cemetery consists of an 85 acre tract of land which includes a two-story antebellum house, nine historic outbuildings--a general store/post office, two barns, a small house, a garage, a blacksmith's shop and three sheds--and a family cemetery. The house and outbuildings are situated on both sides of the road. Pasture land and wooded areas are adjacent to these structures. The property is located along Five Forks Trickum Road (originally Stone Mountain-Lawrenceville Road) in Lilburn, Gwinnett County, Georgia. The farm complex was formerly part of the Yellow River community and is approximately eighteen miles northeast of Atlanta, Georgia.

The c. 1839-1840s Hudson-Nash House was constructed by Thomas P. Hudson, Sr. in the Plantation Plain style of architecture using mortise-and-tenon construction. Plantation Plain is also known as the "I-house," a design commonly found in national folk architecture. The main house is a frame dwelling, with a two-story, antebellum main block with two end chimneys and a one-story c. 1911 front addition (photograph 1). The addition reflects a Vernacular Victorian style of influence with scalloped shingle gables and a wrap-around porch with decorative spindlework (photograph 2). The original rear shed porch has been converted to a kitchen and a bath (photograph 4).

The interior of the house was originally two over two equal size rooms. There is no central hall, just a stairway within one of the parlors. The later front addition added two bedrooms. The interior

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walls are wide, hand-planed, tongue-and-groove boards (photographs 6, 7). The upstairs wall and ceiling wood paneling is unpainted and the fireplace mantels are simple stone arches (photograph 8). The downstairs wood paneling is painted white and the fireplace wood mantelpieces are simply decorated. The flooring is five and one-half inch wide pine. There are wood-pegged doors, door frames, and windows. Original windows are 9/6. Iron latch-type locks remain on many of the interior doors.

A one-story, frame kitchen is still intact and is connected to the main house by a covered breezeway (photograph 3). The building shows the use of mortise-and-tenon frame construction and features hand-hewn beams, wooden pegs, and a single brick end chimney (photograph 5). The structure is now used for storage. Behind the main house is a historic wood-pegged, transverse crib barn (photograph 9).

The historic Hudson family cemetery is located in a wooded area approximately 375' southwest of the main house. The clearly marked gravestone of Thomas P. Hudson, Sr. is located here along with other family members. Smaller fieldstones mark the graves of Hudson's slaves (photograph 14).

Across the road from the main house are nine extant historic, outbuildings. The one-story, double pen building with a tin roof, rock chimney, and small front porch served as the Hudson's general store/post office. Hudson was postmaster from 1846 until his death in 1862. Built using mortise-and-tenon construction, the store still retains a wooden lock on the front door, and the painted words "Yellow River" faintly visible above the original mail slot. The building was later used as a school in the 1870s and remained as a post office until 1903 (photographs 12, 13).

Located behind the Hudson store/post office are six outbuildings--a single story, white frame house, garage, blacksmith's shop, barn, and three sheds--all believed to have been built c. 1912 by William T. Nash (photographs 10, 11). Nash had purchased the property from Thomas Hudson, Jr. in 1880. He was also a farmer and owned a large number of mules which he stabled in the barns.

A one-room outbuilding c. 1840s, with a fieldstone end chimney is also located behind the small frame house and was possibly used as a loom room.

The property is landscaped with pear, oak, cottonwood, pecan, black walnut and dogwood trees. There is a small wooded area behind the store with steep banks and pasture land to the west. Modern residential areas surround the nominated property. All historic resources located on this nominated property are contributing.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): ☐ N/A

☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

architecture
commerce
communication
education

Period of Significance:

1839-1939

Significant Dates:

1839
1846
1874
1911-1912

Significant Person(s):

n/a

Cultural Affiliation:

n/a

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Thomas P. Hudson, Sr.

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Significance of property, justification of criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above:

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Hudson-Nash property is significant as a mid-19th century farm and commercial property. The farmstead with several outbuildings and the general store/post office served as a center for the small dispersed community of Yellow River. This type of complex was characteristic throughout rural Georgia and provides an excellent example of the type of development found in Gwinnett County.

The Hudson-Nash house is significant in architecture because it is an excellent example of an antebellum Plantation Plain type house in its central core as well as later adaptive changes which reflect a Vernacular Victorian style influence. Both architectural classifications are important individually, however, together they form an ensemble of a typical plantation house that has been in continuous use for over 150 years. The house not only illustrates the two design stages but also reflects the style preferences of Thomas P. Hudson and William Nash. The nominated property is a good example of an antebellum farm complex found throughout the state but particularly common across the Piedmont areas. The two-story, I-house has maintained its overall form, proportion, and interior arrangement and exemplifies the type of local craftsmanship seen in these houses. The building shows the typical use of mortise-and-tenon frame construction. The walls, ceiling, and flooring are made from hand-hewn and rough sawn pine boards joined together by wooden pegs. Upstairs the pine board paneling is left unpainted. The house retains the original mantelpieces, windows, doors, and door locks. The locks are hammered iron with latch locks. The c. 1911 front addition shows the Vernacular Victorian influence with the scalloped shingle gables, the wrap-around porch, and the decorative spindlework. The interior rooms consists of a living room, den, kitchen, bath, and two front bedrooms. Two bedrooms are also located upstairs. Since there is no central hallway, the stairwell is located in one of the parlors. The Hudson-Nash farm also reflects a particular pattern in its building layout. Besides the main farm house and kitchen, this complex also contains a general store/post office which served as a early form of communication for the Yellow River community and later served as a school. The small family cemetery was also part of this farm scene. The remaining outbuildings--barns, storage sheds, blacksmith's shop, a single story, frame house, and garage--built by Nash were also important structures to this active farm complex.

Hudson's store is significant in commerce as the only country store for the small dispersed community of Yellow River. Items often sold

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in this type of store included salt pork, corn meal, molasses, farm supplies, and clothing. Usually goods were purchased on credit by the farmers and paid off once they sold their harvest. Hudson's store was the center of a community system and provided the principal range of services for the surrounding area. The store was particularly important to the community during the Civil War where it served as the major location for food and supplies. Hudson's store is a good example of this type of general store commonly found throughout the South but now relatively rare. It is also the oldest extant commercial building in Gwinnett County.

The Hudson-Nash property is significant in communications because Hudson's store was also the Yellow River Post Office (serving the Yellow River community) from 1846 to 1903 and Thomas P. Hudson was the postmaster from 1846 to 1862. At that time, all newspapers were delivered to the post office and it became a center for all information disseminated in the area. This type of early general store/post office was scattered throughout the county in the 1800s but with the coming of rural mail delivery in the early 1900s, these post offices were discontinued. During the Civil War, the Yellow River Post Office served as a key information/supply point where the community would gather to learn news about the war, receive letters, and obtain supplies. This type of store is reflective of the fairly common but now relatively rare southern general store which served as the center of the community system. They were used not only for obtaining supplies but also as an informal social gathering place. The building is a good example of the type of early general store/post office which served as the news center for a community and which was commonly found throughout the state.

The nominated property is significant in education because a school was opened up in Hudson's storeroom, in January, 1874, and known as the Yellow River Academy. It was a privately supported school, a necessity due to the opposition to publicly supported schools at the time. The teacher/principal, T. E. Daniel, also lived in the main house. The house was also used to board students and presumably the parlor area was also used as a classroom. The school year lasted ten months and the curriculum covered such subjects as: orthography, geography, moral and natural philosophy, chemistry, and Latin. During this time period, the school room continued to also be used as the post office. The building illustrates the type and size of private school used during the late 1800s before public school systems were fully initiated in Georgia.

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Agricultural potential

The Hudson-Nash farm complex is potentially significant in agriculture as records indicate that by 1860 the farm was a working plantation consisting of 562 acres. However, information on this context is incomplete and it is not fully documented at this time.

Archaeological potential

The Hudson-Nash property has the potential for archaeological artifacts from being part of a farming complex for over one hundred and forty years. The property may also contain information about the early Yellow River community. The general store/post office building was later used as a school and may contain significant information concerning mid to late 19th century lifestyles of a small rural community. A former log cabin, smokehouse, and stable might also yield information about 19th century domestic life. However, it is not possible to fully document this information at this time, and no formal archaeology has been done on the property.

National Register Criteria

This property meets National Register Criteria A because it reflects the elements that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of development in American history. The farm complex is typical of many built during this time period within the Piedmont farm region. The property also reflects an unique aspect in its multipurpose use--not only as a farm but also as the general store/post office and later as a private school for the Yellow River community. The store/post office served as an information point for the outlying areas and was particularly important during the Civil War as residents came here for news and supplies. In the 1870s, this same building served as a school and continued to operate as a post office. The main house was used to board students. In the 1880s, when William Nash owned the property, the farm was used for sharecropping and the main house and outbuildings were rented to various farmers. The Hudson-Nash farm complex and general store/post office were all instrumental to the development of the early Yellow River community from the mid-19th to the early 20th century.

This property meets National Register Criteria C because of its distinctive characteristics of a rural farm complex that also includes a former general store/post office and private school for the Yellow River community. The plantation house is only one element representing the particular type and method of construction used

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during the mid-1800s. The store/post office, outbuildings, cemetery, and surrounding field area are all contributing factors to this historic farm setting. Furthermore, the architectural features are characteristic of historic farm and commercial type buildings found in rural Georgia during the mid-1800s.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

The Hudson family cemetery is an integral part of this rural farm. Private family cemeteries in remote areas were alternatives to church yard burials. The cemetery is located in a wooded area 375 feet from the plantation house. Field stone markers and a tomb stone marker indicate the scattered grave sites. Thomas Hudson, Sr., owner and builder of the plantation is buried there, along with family members and some of Hudson's slaves.

Period of significance (justification, if applicable)

1839-1840s: Thomas P. Hudson, Sr. built the house, the store/post office, and the farm buildings.

1846: Hudson began serving as postmaster.

1874: Private school started in the store/post office.

1911-1912: William Nash made additions to the original Hudson house, built one-story frame house, garage, barn, and additional outbuildings.

Developmental history/historic context (if applicable)

Like many of the early settlers of Gwinnett County, Thomas P. Hudson, Sr. came from South Carolina. From the 1850 census records, we know that he and his wife Lurinda were living in Georgia by 1838. We also find from early Athens, Georgia, newspapers that the Hudson's were in Gwinnett County by 1839. By November, 1845, the Hudson's were living at the Five Forks Trickum Road location and he was commissioned by the Inferior Court to help mark out a road from Stone Mountain to Hudson's storehouse. This early wagon road, the Stone Mountain-Lawrenceville Road, is now called Five Forks Trickum Road.

Hudson came to Gwinnett at a time when the first sweep of settlers, who had obtained their land through the lottery, were moving on to new land which was opening up westward. The settlers who remained behind (including Hudson) were quickly buying up these abandoned tracts and amassing large quantities of land. These people became Gwinnett's

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plantation owners. In 1840, Hudson had two slaves and in 1850 only one. By 1860, Hudson owned a modest plantation of 562 acres and had fifteen slaves.

Hudson was a farmer, but he also ran a general store and the Yellow River Post Office in the small structure across the road from his house. The old mail slot and the words "Yellow River Post Office" are still faintly visible on the front of this structure. Hudson was post master here from 1846 until his death in 1862. Additionally, Hudson provided food and other necessities from this store to the poor during the Civil War. The area near the store also served as a mustering point for Hudson's Guards during the War. Legend has it that this company of home guards practiced their aim by firing into a dirt bank behind Hudson's store.

Hudson was also a politician, serving as a State Representative in the Georgia Assembly from 1853-1856, and 1861-1862. Hudson was one of three delegates from Gwinnett County to the secession convention in Milledgeville where the State of Georgia resolved to withdraw from the Union. Hudson opposed secession, but after the war began, supported the war effort.

Thomas P. Hudson died November 4, 1862. On May 17, 1867, Hudson's son, Thomas Jr., purchased 300 acres of his father's land on the Gwinnett County Courthouse steps.

In 1873, the house and general store were rented to Tom E. Daniel for use as a private school. Daniel also boarded students in the house. The school opened on the first Monday in January, 1874. According to an 1874 Gwinnett Herald, Daniel listed his terms for his classes: "first class, Orthography, Reading and Writing, \$7.50; second class, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, ...\$10.00; third class, Composition and Rhetoric, Algebra and higher Mathematics, \$12.50; fourth class, Moral and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Latin, \$15.00 per term, payable at end of term."

The Hudson property apparently stayed in the Hudson family's hands until the tract was purchased in 1880 by William Thomas Nash. The Nash's were another prominent family in the Yellow River area of Gwinnett. William Nash's father and mother also came from South Carolina. Shortly after settling here, William's father returned to South Carolina for the family's belongings. He died en route and his burial place is unknown.

William Thomas Nash (1845-1927) married Dora Johnson in December, 1880, and they moved to the Hudson property. He is credited with building several structures on the Hudson property on the north side

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of Five Forks Trickum Road. He built the white frame house c. 1912 and the blacksmith's shop and barn around the same time. Additionally, around 1911-1912 Nash alter the front of the Hudson House, adding the two gabled rooms and present porch. Nash is also credited with enclosing the house's rear shed porch.

During the Reconstruction Period, sharecroppers lived on the Nash property while Nash was owner. The farmers lived in a house which was destroyed by the moving of Five Forks Trickum Road in 1939. This tenant house stood west of the Hudson House and south of the 1912 frame house. Nash was also a farmer and kept mules in his barns.

When William Thomas Nash died in 1927, his 308 acre tract lying in Land Lots 85 and 88 were divided. A 1930 plat map shows the estate divided into nine lots of varying sizes. Nash's wife, Dora, retained the 23 acre lot on which the original Hudson house is situated. The other eight tracts were divided among Nash's eight children. Nash's children continue to farm the land. When Dora died in 1941, the house and lot passed to two of the daughters. After the last daughter passed away in 1958, the land was held by their brothers who then sold 66 acres, including the Hudson house, in 1962 to Ray Nash, the present owner.

The Hudson's store lot contained 32 acres when Claude E. Nash inherited it from his father's estate. 27 acres of this lot were sold in 1972 and his daughter, Hazel Cruce inherited the remaining five acres in 1982. The current owner of this tract of land is Hazel's son, Ray Cruce.

The Hudson cemetery tract had been sold by one of William Nash's daughter's, Myrtice, in 1950-1951, to Herman Moore. The present owner, Ernest Nash, purchased it from Moore in 1957 and now owns approximately 14 acres. It is believed only members of the Hudson family and Hudson's slaves are buried in this cemetery.

The present owners of all three tracts, Ernest Nash, Ray Nash and Ray Cruce are all descendants from William Thomas Nash.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Hughes, Phyllis. "Historic District Information Form-Hudson-Nash House and Cemetery." 1988. Filed at the Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): (x) N/A

- () 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 #

Primary location of additional data:

- (x) State historic preservation office
- () Other State Agency
- () Federal agency
- () Local government
- () University
- () Other, Specify Repository:

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 85

UTM References

A) Zone 16 Easting 770680 Northing 3752110
B) Zone 16 Easting 770810 Northing 3752100
C) Zone 16 Easting 770780 Northing 3751740
D) Zone 16 Easting 770920 Northing 3751800

Verbal Boundary Description

The National Register property includes the house, barn, store, cemetery, and outbuildings and the property surrounding them. The property is marked on the enclosed sketch map.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property is owned by three property owners (all descendants of Wm. T. Nash) and consists of all the remaining historic acreage still associated with the historic Hudson-Nash holdings. The boundary is the current legal boundary of these three parcels.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lisa Raflo, National Register Researcher
organization Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 205 Butler Street, S.E., Suite 1462
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30334
telephone 404-656-2840 **date** 11/28/89

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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PHOTOGRAPHS
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Hudson-Nash House and Cemetery
Lilburn, Gwinnett County, Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negatives filed with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date photographed: January 1989

Description:

1 of 14: Front view of Hudson-Nash plantation house and attached kitchen; photographer facing south.

2 of 14: Northwest corner of the Hudson-Nash house showing 1911-1912 gable room additions and porch alterations; photographer facing southeast.

3 of 14: Front view of one-story wood frame kitchen; photographer facing southeast.

4 of 14: Rear view of the Hudson-Nash house; photographer facing northwest.

5 of 14: Rear view of wood frame kitchen; photographer facing northwest.

6 of 14: Interior view of the living room, Hudson-Nash house; photographer facing east.

7 of 14: Interior view of a first floor bedroom, Hudson-Nash house; photographer facing west.

8 of 14: Interior view of the second floor stairway and bedroom; photographer facing east.

9 of 14: View of wood frame transverse-crib barn; photographer facing southeast.

10 of 14: Front facade view of the c. 1912 one-story framehouse; photographer facing northwest.

11 of 14: View of farm outbuildings including blacksmith's shop and c. 1912 barn; photographer facing north.

12 of 14: Northwest corner of Hudson's store/post office; photographer facing southeast.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

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13 of 14: Front facade view of Hudson's store/post office; mail slot located next to the front door; photographer facing north.

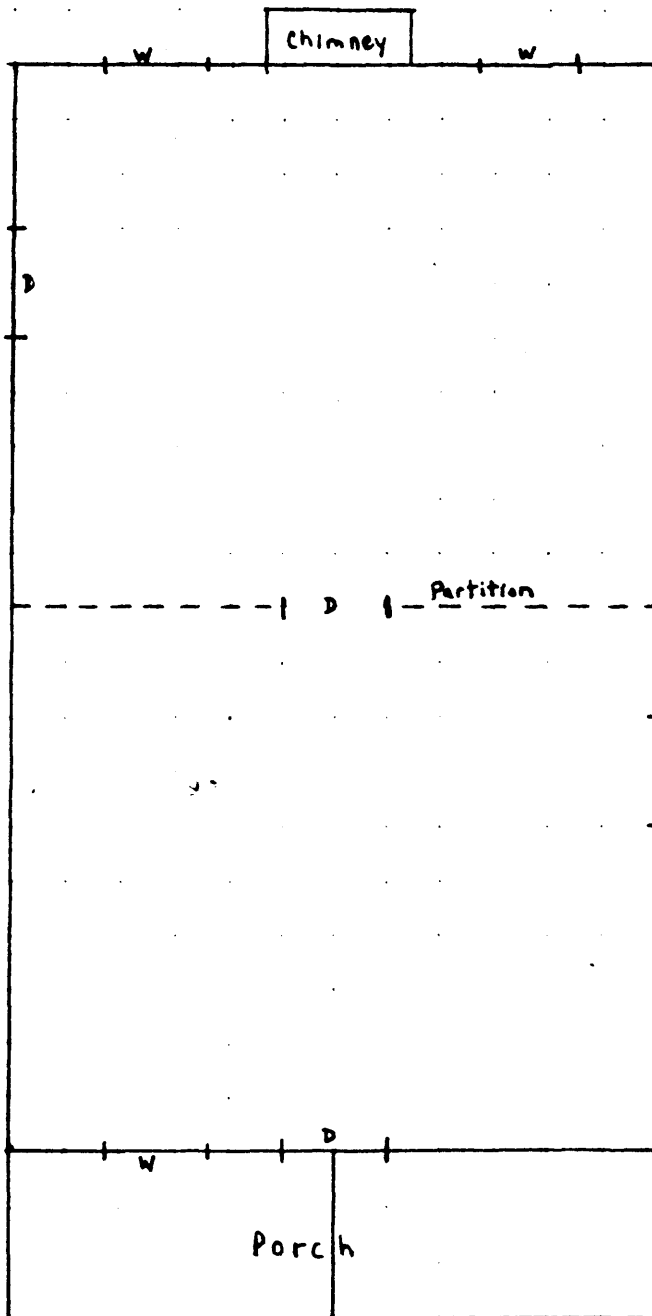
14 of 14: View of Hudson family cemetery, flat stone marker indicates grave of Thomas P. Hudson, Sr.; photographer facing northwest.

HUDSON-NASH HOUSE AND CEMETERY
Lilburn, Gwinnett County, Georgia

Hudson's Store/Yellow River Post
Office

Scale: none

North:



HUDSON-NASH HOUSE AND CEMETERY
Lilburn, Gwinnett County, Georgia

Second Floor Plan

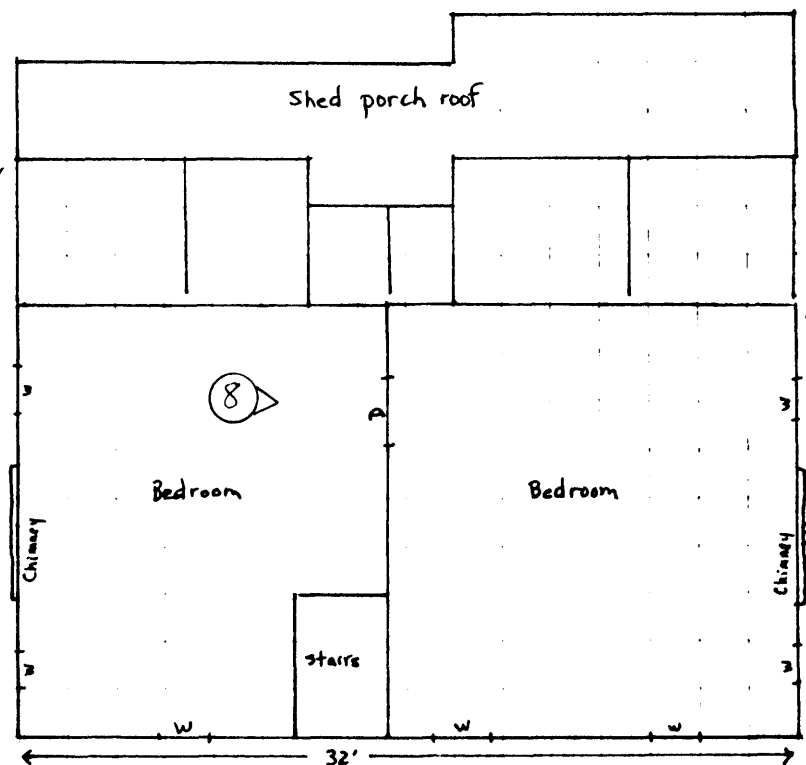
Scale: none

Photographs: indicated by (3)

North:



Gable roofs
over front
bedrooms



D- Door way
W- Window

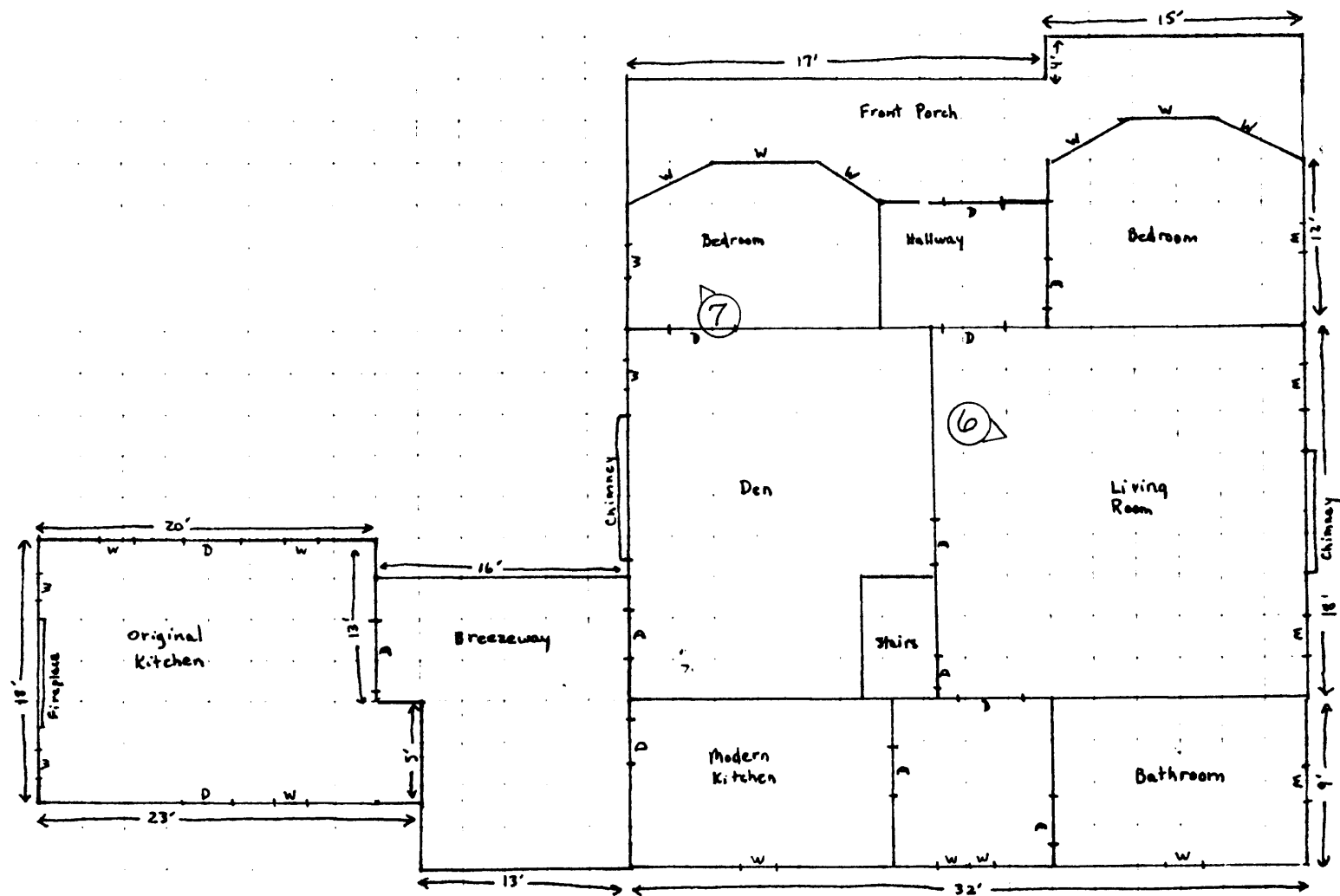
HUDSON-NASH HOUSE AND CEMETERY
Lilburn, Gwinnett County, Georgia

First Floor Plan

Scale: none

Photographs: indicated by (3)

North:



D - Doorway
W - Window

