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AARON, Bulloch County. A rural community located 14 miles northwest of Statesboro. Named for the Biblical brother of Moses.

ABAC, Tift County. This railroad station name is an acronym formed from the initials of Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College located here.

ABBEVILLE, CS Wilcox County. Incorporated September 15, 1883. Sixty acres were given by David Fitzgerald for the county seat. It was said to have been either named for Abbie McNally or for Fitzgerald's wife. Brinkley says it was named for the famous Abbeville District of South Carolina, which was settled by French Huguenots, and was the home of Vice President John C. Calhoun.

ABERCORN, Chatham County. An early community which was located about fifteen miles above Savannah on **ABERCORN CREEK**, which stream was named for this settlement. The place was named by General Oglethorpe for the Duke of Abercorn, who encouraged Oglethorpe's philanthropies. Ten families comprised the original settlement which was established in 1733. The place was abandoned in 1737 as conditions in the area caused sickness and death from malarial fevers. **ABERCORN STREET** in Savannah was also named for the Duke of Abercorn.

ABERDEEN, Fayette County. Incorporated as a town August 18, 1911 to July 1, 1995, and named for the city in Scotland. This former community has now become part of **PEACHTREE CITY**, and is a stop on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

ABNER, Spalding County. This was the former name of **DREWRYVILLE** (q.v.).

ABRAHAM BALDWIN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Tifton. Founded in 1908 as the **SECOND DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SCHOOL**. The present name is in honor of the founder of the University of Georgia (*see* Baldwin County). The college came under the State University System in 1933.

ACHENAHATCHEE CREEK. A Creek Indian name which means **CEDAR CREEK** (q.v.).

A-CON-HOLLO-WA TAL-LO-FA, Clay County. The Indians' name for a village at the site of the present **FORT GAINES** (q.v.).

ACORN CREEK, Carroll County. Rises at Whitesburg and flows southwesterly. Named for the former Creek town of **ACORNTOWN**, which was located at the junction of this stream and the Chattahoochee River.

ACTON, Harris County. A former post office in south Harris County which was named by Revolutionary veterans for the old colonial **ACTON DISTRICT** in Christ Church Parish. Acton was a former borough of London which was a center of English Puritanism.

ACWORTH, Cobb County. Incorporated as a town December 1, 1860. Earlier called **NORTHCUTT STATION**, it was named in 1843 by Joseph L. Gregg for the New Hampshire town which was named for the English nobleman, Lord Acworth. It was also thought to have been named for Paul Ackerly from Brooklyn, New York, who was an early president of Acworth Mills here.

ADAIRSVILLE, Bartow County. Settled in 1825 by a Scot, Walter S. Adair, who married into the Cherokee Nation. Incorporated as a town February 8, 1854. The Adairs lived five miles north of here at Oothcalooga (now Calhoun).

ADAMS BRIDGE, E. CUYLER, Wilkinson County. Spans Turkey Creek three miles east of Allentown on Georgia highway 112. Named March 25, 1958 to honor civic leader E. C. Adams, who was a mail carrier for 33 years.

ADAMS PARK, Twiggs County. A railroad stop four miles south of Bullard station. Named for President John Adams, due to his popularity following the XYZ affair with France in 1797-98.

ADAMSVILLE, Fulton County. Now part of Atlanta, this former community was believed named for an early settler called Adams. It was recorded that G.W. Adams was a farmer here in 1882. This place was previously called **LICK SKILLET** (q.v.). (*See also* Scottdale). It was given its present name in 1906.

ADEL, CS Cook County. Pronounced "Ay-dell" or "Uh-del." Incorporated October 3, 1889. A pioneer settler, Joel J. "Uncle Jack" Parrish, was the first postmaster here and wished to change the name of the town from **PUDDLEVILLE**. To create the new name, he struck out the first and last four letters of the name Philadelphia which he saw on a crocus sack. The name was changed July 22, 1873. *See also* Sparks.

ADGATEVILLE, Jasper County. Located two miles south of Monticello, this community was known as GRASSFIELD in the early 1800's. The name was changed when the Adgate family opened a grocery store here in the 1870's with H. C. Adgate listed as postmaster in 1889.

ADKINS, Crisp County. An early settlement which was located in the western section of the county. Named for William Adkins who came here from Washington County before 1842.

ADRIAN, Johnson and Emanuel Counties. The post office was established in 1891 and the town was chartered December 9, 1899. The county line forms a large "Z" through Adrian, which came about because of a local family feud. The derivation of the name is unknown.

ADSBORO (Militia) DISTRICT, Morgan County. This is a coined name which arose from an incident in which a man shaping a timber with an adz, hit himself in the knee.

AGNES SCOTT COLLEGE, Decatur. Founded in 1889 as DECATUR FEMALE SEMINARY by Frank H. Gaines. In 1890 the name was changed to AGNES SCOTT INSTITUTE in honor of the mother of its generous benefactor, George Washington Scott (1829-1903), Cavalry CSA (*see also* Scottdale). It was given its present name in 1906.

AH-YEH-LI A-LO-HEE, Hart County. Also spelled A-YEH-LI A-LO-HE (q.v.).

AI, Gilmer County. Pronounced "Aye-eye." A former post office which was located southwest of the town of Blue Ridge. This was the name of a city mentioned in the Bible which was destroyed by the Hebrews during their conquest of Canaan.

ALABAHA CREEK (or RIVER), Pierce County. This is another form of the Creek Indian word *Alapaha* (q.v.). It is a north-bank tributary of the Satilla River.

ALACOOCHEE RIVER, Irwin County. This name appears on an 1823 map and is believed to have been meant to apply to Willacoochee Creek (q.v.). But if authentic, the name probably means "Little Potato," from the Creek Indian *ahalak*, "potato," and "*uchi*, "little."

ALAMO, CS Wheeler County. The railroad station was established in 1889 and the post office opened May 13, 1890. Alamo was incorporated August 16, 1909. The name first suggested for the town

was "McCrae" to honor a prominent landowner here, Judge John McCrae, who later became a state senator. Since the name was already in use, his daughter Christina McCrae Brightto suggested the name Alamo after the famous mission at San Antonio, Texas, the scene of a brutal massacre in 1836. *Alamo* is a Spanish word meaning "cottonwood" or "poplar."

ALAPAHA, Barrien County. Incorporated September 29, 1881. This town bears the name of the nearby ALAPAHA RIVER which flows southward from Dooly County to enter the Suwannee River in Florida. It is called the cleanest river in Georgia. Old timers pronounce it "Loppy-haw." The LITTLE ALAPAHA RIVER was earlier known as FLORIDA CREEK, a name of Spanish derivation meaning "flowered" or "flowery." Variations of spelling have included LOPAHA, ALOPAHA, LOPPAHAW, and LOW HAW. It is said by some to be from the Creek Indian word *apala*, signifying "on the other side," but it is more likely from the Timicua Indian word *Arapaha: ara*, "bear," and *paha*, "house." It has also been thought to mean "alligator." This was the site of an early Seminole Indian town also named Alapaha. Lakeland (q.v.) in Lanier County was formerly called ALAPAHA. *See also* Alabaha Creek.

ALAPAHOOCHEE RIVER, Lowndes County. The name means "Little Alapaha." This stream is formed about ten miles southeast of Valdosta where Mud Swamp and Grand Bay unite. It runs into the Alapaha River (q.v.) at the Georgia-Florida line.

ALBANY, CS Dougherty County. "The Artesian City" or "City of Opportunity." Locally pronounced "All-ben'-ny" or "Al-bain'-ny." Named for the capital city of New York State, which was named for the Duke of York's Scottish title, Duke of Albany. The name was adopted because both cities are located on rivers at the head of navigation. The site was selected and purchased in 1836 by Alexander Shotwell, a Quaker from New Jersey. The town was settled by Nelson Tift, October 1836, and he secured a charter for the city December 27, 1838. TIFT PARK was named for Colonel Tift, founder of the town (*see* Tift County), and MILLS MUNICIPAL STADIUM was named in honor of Hugh M. Mills (1885-1952), school teacher and athletic coach. ALBANY STATE COLLEGE was established here in 1903 as the ALBANY BIBLE AND MANUAL TRAINING INSTITUTE. It became GEORGIA NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE in 1917, and the present name was adopted in 1943. ALBANY JUNIOR COLLEGE was established here in 1966.

ALBANY, Jones County. This was the early name of CLINTON (q.v.).

ALCOVY, Newton County. This stop on the Georgia Railroad is located northeast of Covington. Is named after the ALCOVY RIVER which flows southward from Gwinnett County through Newton County into Jackson Lake. The Muskogean Indian name of the river was ULCOFAUHATCHIE, which William Read translates to mean, "A river among pawpaw trees," from *ulcofau*, "pawpaws-among," and *-hatchie*, "creek." The name has also been spelled ALCOVA and ALCOVEE.

ALECKS CREEK, Wayne County. Has also been spelled ALEX and ELLIS Creek. It was named for a Lower Creek Indian chief called Alleck or Captain Alleck, who once lived near its mouth on the Altamaha River. His name is derived from the Muskogean Indian word, *aleckcha* or *alikcha*, meaning "doctor." *See also* Doctortown.

ALEXANDER, Burke County. Incorporated December 16, 1851 to July 1, 1995. A community located nine miles southeast of Waynesboro on Georgia route 24. First established as Alexander Village and Academy Company, it was settled in 1849 and named for early settler, Hugh Alexander.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS STATE PARK, Crawfordville. Named in honor of the vice president of the Confederate States, Alexander H. Stephens. His home Liberty Hall, a museum, Lake Liberty, and a monument to his honor are included in the 1,161-acre park. *See also* Stephens County.

ALEXANDERVILLE, Madison County. The previous name of MADISON SPRINGS (q.v.). Named for James Alexander, who with William Dearing purchased the site in 1816 to develop a resort.

ALEXANDRIA, Elbert County. Founded about 1797; its location was believed to have been near the Savannah River, a few miles below where Ruckersville was settled. Said to have been named after Alexandria, Virginia.

ALLATOONA, Bartow County. This community is located on ALLATOONA CREEK, and was established as a gold mining village of the 1840's and 1850's. It is probably a Cherokee Indian name of unknown meaning; resembles "toonigh," once a common name for Cherokee men. Brinkley states it was named after the city of Altoona, Pennsylvania. An important engagement of the Civil War was fought here October 5, 1864. The settlement is about six miles southeast of Cartersville, and is a stop

on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, near the 19,200-acre ALLATOONA LAKE (or RESERVOIR).

ALLEN GAP, Gilmer County. Named for an early settler here, Billy Allen.

ALLENHURST, Liberty County. A community established January 12, 1910 by B. H. Allen from Montreal, Canada who put up a lumber mill here along the Atlantic Coastline Railroad.

ALLEN(S) MILL, Carroll County. A community located near Villa Rica. When first settled, a Mr. E. M. Allen had a general store and mill here.

ALLENSVILLE, Forsyth County. This was the fifth post office in the county when it was established, September 30, 1837. It was located in the lower section of the county near Shiloh. The first postmaster was Beverly Allen. The name of the post office was changed January 13, 1846 to VICKERY'S CREEK (q.v.). *See also* Beverly.

ALLENTOWN, Located at the junction of four counties: Wilkinson, Twiggs, Laurens and Bleckley. Originally called CROSS ROADS, then COOL SPRINGS, and after that ALLEN'S CROSSROADS, for the early postmaster, John Allen. The present name was adopted in 1891 when the Macon, Dublin and Savannah Railroad came through here. The town was incorporated December 7, 1901, when the first aldermen included J.W. Allen and W.M. Allen.

ALLIGATOR. This name is derived from the Spanish *el lagarto*, "the lizard." Before thousands were killed for their hides, alligators were seen more commonly in the coastal plains of Georgia. This has been reflected in many of the state's place-names, such as the community of ALLIGATOR in Telfair County. ALLIGATOR BAY is in southwest Bryan County, and ALLIGATOR HOLE in eastern Early County was recorded on an 1820 map. A map of 1764 shows an ALLIGATOR POND in Jenkins County. The name of streams called ALLIGATOR CREEK has been noted in the following counties: Baker, Clinch, Dodge-Laurens-Wheeler, Mitchell, Telfair, Toombs and Ware.

ALLON, Crawford County. A station on the Southern Railroad 7 miles south of Roberta. Named by a Frenchman, Grief Cheeves. *Allon* is the French word for "In the woods."

ALLONAHACHEE CREEK, Stewart County. This name is derived from the Muskogean Indian words, *alunaha*, "wild potato," and *hachi*, "creek."

ALMA, CS Bacon County. Called "The Queen City." Incorporated August 21, 1906. A group of residents were trying to decide on a name for their community, when their friend, a Mr. Sheridan arrived on the scene. He was a "drummer" (salesman) from Macon who offered the name of his wife Alma. Bernice McCullar has pointed out that this town name is made up of the first letters of the four Georgia capitals: Augusta, Louisville, Milledgeville and Atlanta.

ALMON, Newton County. This town had a post office from 1886 to 1931. The first postmaster here was Thomas J. Almond.

ALPHARETTA, Fulton County. Incorporated December 11, 1858. Was the county seat of the former Milton County (q.v.). Prior to 1858 the town was called NEW PROSPECT CAMPGROUND. The name is a variant of Alfarata, the fictional Indian girl of the 19th century song, *The Blue Juniata*. Alpharetta has also been thought to have been coined from the first letter of the Greek alphabet.

ALPINE, Chattooga County. A former village three miles south of Menlo on ALPINE CREEK. Because of its location in the mountainous region of Georgia, this community took its name from the Swiss Alps. Settled by the Force family of Augusta, this was the home of George Guess (1770-1843), the Indian called Sequoyah (q.v.).

ALSTON, Montgomery County. Incorporated as a town August 3, 1910. The first post office, located two miles east of this site, was called BROMLEY and opened February 13, 1901. The post office was moved to the Alston site April 23, 1910 which was named for the early settler family of Alex Alston.

ALTAMA, Glynn County. This was the name given to a 2,000-acre plantation which was established in 1815 and purchased by the Shakers in 1898. The former ALTAMAHA PARK was later located at this site. For derivation, *see* Altamaha.

ALTAMAHA. Pronounced "All'-ta-mahaw'." This was the name of an early community in Tattnall County, ten miles southwest of Reidsville, near the river from which it took its name. It was possibly situated at about the same location as an earlier Indian settlement of Tama (q.v.). In the days of Spanish possession, the islands and coastal lands of present Georgia were referred to as Guale (q.v.), and the inland region of mythical riches as Tama. The ALTAMAHA RIVER flowing through the middle of this region was apparently called by the Spaniards, AL TAMA (*al* in Spanish, "to the"),

and later extended by the Indians to Altamaha. In his poem *The Deserted Village* (1770), the English author, Oliver Goldsmith, referred to the river as the "Altama." This name was mentioned by Hernando DeSoto's chroniclers in 1540 as the name of a province, and is claimed to be a Creek Indian adaptation of a Timicua Indian name. The river has also been called A-LOT-AMAHA. Some have claimed a derivation from the Spanish *altarnia*, signifying "deep earthen plate (or dish)." It has also been suggested that the name is from the Timicua Indian, *holahta*, "chief," and *paha*, "lodge," to mean "chiefs lodge." Another interpretation has been that it means "treacherous waters." Altamaha was also the name of a Yamassee Indian chief. A map of Georgia during the Spanish era shows this river labeled RIO DE TALAJE (*see* Talaje). This 137-mile-long river has sometimes been called GEORGIA'S LITTLE AMAZON, and drains one fourth of Georgia or 14,530 square miles. It pours water into the ocean at the rate of 100,000 gallons per second! The only town which has endured on this great river is Darien.

ALTO, Habersham County. Incorporated December 16, 1895. Previous names were LONGVIEW STATION, LULAH and ROUL. The name of this town is from the Italian, *alto*, meaning "high," in reference to its elevation, 1,395 feet above sea level. The Georgia Industrial Institute here is on the site of the former state tuberculosis sanitarium. The rural community of ALTO in Madison County is located five miles north of Comer.

ALVATON, Meriwether County. Incorporated in 1911 to July 1, 1995. Established with the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad through here. Named by Dr. W. R. McCrary of Senoia in honor of his son Alva.

AMBOY, Turner County. Community located seven miles northeast of Ashburn. Named from the city in New Jersey, an Algonquin Indian word referring to a valley.

AMERICUS, CS Sumter County. Founded in 1832, the post office was established January 15, 1833. The town was incorporated and made county seat December 22, 1832. Named for the Western Continents, which in turn were named for Amerigo Vespucci (1451-1512). Americus, the masculine of America, was suggested by a Mr. Cobb, who placed it in a hat with other proposed names. Located in this city is the international headquarters of Habitat for Humanity. Charles A. Lindbergh made his first solo flight at Souther Field (q.v.) here in 1923.

AMICALOLA, Dawson County. Pronounced "Ahm-a-kuh-lo-la." A former community in the western section of the county, named for AMICALOLA CREEK, on which it was located. The stream rises in the AMICALOLA MOUNTAINS in the northern section of the county, and flows southwestly until it reaches the Etowah River. The name means "tumbling waters," from the Cherokee Indian words, *ama*, "water," and *kalola*, "tumbling." This refers to the series of seven waterfalls of this stream called AMICALOLA FALLS, which have a total fall of 929 feet. These are the highest waterfalls in the state and are located within 263-acre AMICALOLA FALLS STATE PARK. AM(M)ACALOLA CAMP GROUND was established in this vicinity December 18, 1860 by the Methodist Episcopal Church. Past variations in spelling have included AMAKALOLA, ARMICALOLA and UMMAH CALOLOKE.

AMITY, Lincoln County. This community's name means harmony and friendliness. The AMITY SCHOOL DISTRICT here was incorporated August 17, 1903.

AMSTERDAM, Decatur County. This community is located 16 miles southeast of Bainbridge, and was named for the city in Holland.

ANDERSONVILLE, Cobb County. This community was located on U.S. Highway 41 between Big Shanty and Acworth, but ceased to exist after the railroad by-passed the area. The derivation of the name is not known.

ANDERSONVILLE, Sumter County. Founded in 1853 and incorporated January 18, 1881. This was originally a station on the Southwestern Railroad. The place was first named ANDERSON or ANDERSON STATION to honor John W. Anderson of Savannah, superintendent of the road at the time a spur was extended from Oglethorpe to Americus. The name of the post office was changed to Andersonville on July 1, 1886 to avoid confusion with Anderson, South Carolina. During the Civil War the Confederate States Military Prison, CAMP SUMTER, was established here (1863), and was generally referred to and later formally named ANDERSONVILLE PRISON. This consisted of 26.5 acres of stockaded area which was used to confine about 45,000 captured Union soldiers, of whom 12,914 died in a thirteen month period, and were buried in the ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL CEMETERY adjoining the prison camp. The prison and burial area is now called ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE. A monument stands in the "square" of Andersonville

village to honor the prison commandant, Swiss-born, Captain Henry Wirz (1822-1865), and as a protest against his execution. He was condemned to death by hanging, after a trial at which he was charged with excessive cruelty to the prisoners here. ANDERSONVILLE TRAIL is the official designation given an 80-mile tourist loop off of Interstate Highway 75, which includes the towns of Cordele, De Soto, Leslie, Americus, Plains, Andersonville, Oglethorpe, Montezuma, Marshallville, Ft. Valley, Warner Robins and Perry.

ANDREW COLLEGE, Cuthbert. Claims to have the second oldest charter (1854) in the United States for an educational institution conferring degrees upon women. It is now coeducational. Originally named ANDREW FEMALE COLLEGE in honor of Methodist Bishop, James Osgood Andrew (1794-1871).

ANGELICA CREEK, Sumter County. Located in the northern part of the county just above Americus. Was at one time labeled MUCKALOOCHIEE, and was probably first called NOTOSAHATCHIE, after the Angelica plant that the Creek Indians found growing here, which they used for medicine.

ANGUILLA, Glynn County. A community located eight miles northwest of Brunswick on Georgia highway 32. Named for the Caribbean island of Angilla, from where Sea Island Cotton was introduced into Georgia.

ANNA RUBY FALLS, White County. Located five miles northeast of Helen, they are also known as RUBY FALLS (q.v.).

ANNEEWAKEE CREEK, Douglas County. Flows southeastward from near Douglasville to join the Chattahoochee River. First called ANNAWAKA CREEK (1827), the name is thought to have been derived from a Cherokee family named, *Anakwan-ki*. The possible meaning is "Cow (Cattle) People," from *ani*, "clan," and *waca*, "cow."

ANNIEDELL, Floyd County. A community located 12 miles west of South Rome. Named for the Cherokee woman, Sadayi, known to white traders as Annie Ax.

ANTIOCH, Stewart County. Incorporated as a town December 30, 1851. It was named for the Antioch Baptist Church, established here in 1839. Derivation is from Antioch, the ancient capital of Syria, which is now Antakya, Turkey. This Georgia community was also known as HANNAHATCHEE (q.v.), and

is now called LOUVALE (q.v.). *See also* STEPHENS.

APALACHEE, This is the oldest recorded Indian name in Georgia, according to Goff. It is a name that was given to a former community in Oconee County, and was named for the APALACHEE RIVER on which it was located. This was formerly called the South Branch of the Oconee River, and before that named CHULAPOCCA (q.v.). There is at present a community called APALACHEE in upper Morgan County. It was settled before 1820 and incorporated August 22, 1907 to July 1, 1995. The railroad station here was first named FLORENCE, for Florence Few, a daughter of Joe C. Few. The name was already in use, so about 1896 the name Apalachee was adopted. The name is derived from the Apalachee (or Apalachi) Indian tribe of the Creek Confederation. The meaning may be from the Hitchiti Indian word *apalahchi*, "those on the other side" (as opposed to allies), "those who lived beyond the mountains," or possibly from the Choctaw, *apelachi*, "helpers" or "allies." Derivation can also be traced from the former Indian town of Apalachee (or Apalachen), which was in the vicinity of today's Tallahassee, Florida. This place was mentioned by Alvar Nunez de Vaca (c.1490-1557) in the account of the Narvaez expedition of 1528. The Spaniards under Hernando De Soto (1500?-1557) first applied the name to the APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS in 1539. This range includes all of the eastern United States mountains from Alabama and Georgia to northern Maine. Through this range runs the APPALACHIAN TRAIL, one of the longest trails in the world, which extends 2,065 miles from Springer Mountain in Georgia to Mount Katahdin in Maine.

APALACHICOLA, A former Indian village located south of Caveta (q.v.) on the west side of the Chattahoochee River. The exact location is not known. APALACHICOLA FORT (or *Presidio*) was built at this site in 1689 by Captain Primo de Rivera for protection against the English. In the summer of 1691 the garrison was withdrawn and the fort was completely destroyed to prevent the English from occupying it. The name comes either from the tribal name Apalachicolas, an Indian confederacy called Lower Creeks by the English, or from the Choctaw Indian word *Apelach-okla*, "The helping people" or "Allies." The name was shaped by the early Spaniards to the appearance of a Spanish name for RIO APALACHICOLA. This is the APALACHICOLA RIVER, which is formed by the meeting of the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, and flows through Florida to the Gulf of Mexico.

APOLLO, Putnam County. This former community was named for Apollo, the Greek god of light, music, poetry, and pastoral pursuits.

APPLE VALLEY, Jackson County. This rural community was founded by Judge W.J. Colquitt of Athens, who planted apple orchards in this valley. The post office served here from June 29, 1877 to August 31, 1903.

APPLING, CS Columbia County. Settled in 1772 by William Appling who conveyed the land on which the court house was established December 10, 1807. The town lost its charter July 1, 1995. The previous county seat was Cobbham (q.v.), now a dead town.



APPLING COUNTY. Created December 14, 1818 with 514 square miles acquired by Creek Indian cessions of August 9, 1814 and January 22, 1818. Named for Colonel Daniel Appling (1787-1818), a native Georgian and noted soldier of the War of 1812. The county seat is Baxley (q.v.).

ARABI, Crisp County. Incorporated as a town September 14, 1891. In 1888 the original settlers met to name their railroad stop, and "agreed on this name after a great deal of discussion." It is said to have been derived from a family name.

ARAGON, Polk County. Pronounced "Arrer'-gun." Incorporated as a city July 23, 1914. Was named after the mineral, *aragonite*, which has been mined in this area for use as a bleaching compound.

ARCADE, Jackson County, Incorporated August 17, 1909 to enable the establishment of a school here, which was to be housed in an arcade type building. This is now called "The Beer Capital of Georgia," because it sells about 500,000 cases of beer a year at a low tax rate in an otherwise dry county.

ARCADIA, Liberty County. An early community named for the land of idyllic joys in Peloponnesus, Greece, which was inhabited by a pastoral people. This community is now known as MIDWAY (q.v.).

ARCH, Forsyth County. A former community which was located in the northeast section of the county. Named for the Cherokee scribe, John Arch, whose tribal name was A'tsi.

ARCHERY, Webster County. Bishop William D. Johnson named his organization to establish a school here, Order of the Archery, thus the name was adopted when the town was established in 1913. This is the place where the James Earl Carter family was living when the future president, Jimmy Carter, was born.

ARCHIBOOKTA CREEK, Webster County. This Creek Indian name found on an 1826 map means "Corn Cob Creek." The present name of the stream is HARRELL MILL CREEK (q.v.).

ARGYLE, Clinch County. Incorporated as a town November 18, 1901. Established in 1885 when it was first known as SAUSSY to honor a Mr. Clement Saussy. The present name was used beginning in 1899 to commemorate Fort Argyle (q.v.) in Bryan County.

ARGYLE ISLAND, Chatham County. Located in the lower Savannah River, it was probably named for Archibald Campbell, 3rd duke of Argyle (1682-1761).

ARKAQU(T)A CREEK, Union County. It flows southwesterly into the Nottely River three miles below Blairsville. Named for a Cherokee Indian man who lived nearby.

ARKWRIGHT, Bibb County. Formerly called HOLTON (q.v.), this community on the Ocmulgee River is the site of the Arkwright Power Plant which was named for Preston S. Arkwright, founder and early president of the Georgia Power Company.

ARLINGTON, Calhoun and Early counties. "Garden Spot of the World and Southwestern Georgia" Established in May 1873 and incorporated as a town September 13, 1881. Was the county seat of Calhoun County until August 6, 1929 when the seat was moved to Morgan (q.v.). Named for the estate of General Robert E. Lee in Virginia near Washington, D.C., which is now a national cemetery.

ARMSTRONG STATE COLLEGE, Savannah. Founded in 1935 as ARMSTRONG JUNIOR COLLEGE. Was first housed in the Armstrong Building, a gift to the city from the family of George F. Armstrong. The college entered the State University System in 1959 when the present name was adopted.

ARMUCHEE, Floyd County. This town is located on ARMUCHEE CREEK, which arises in Chattooga County, and flows into the Oostanaula River. The name is a Cherokee word that is thought to mean "hominny," or may be from the Choctaw, *alurnushi*, "hiding place." Sartain stated that it means "land of the flowers." Brinkley says it was named for Am ma choo, an old Cherokee warrior who was protected by a land grant in the 1817 treaty.

ARNCO (MILLS), Coweta County. A community located about five miles northwest of Newnan. This is a coined name for the cotton mill established here by a Mr. Arnold and a Mr. Cole.

ARNOLD (MILL), Fulton County. A community in the upper section of the county which was named for Givens White Arnold, a settler of old Milton County.

ARNOLD ROAD, Barrow County. Located eight miles east of Winder. When this road was in Jackson County, a village of ARNOLDSVILLE or ARNOLD'S STORE was established here. Mr. T.B. Arnold had a general store here. The place was also called BARBERS CREEK (q.v.), named from the nearby stream.

ARNOLDSVILLE, Oglethorpe County. Incorporated as a city April 23, 1969. Settled about 1881 on the site of the former CHEROKEE CORNER community (q.v.). In 1896 the name of the post office was changed to Arnoldsville, named for Mr. Nat D. Arnold, who was one of the "largest farmers" in the county.

ARP (or BILL ARP), Banks County. A community located about five miles northeast of Homer. For derivation, *see* Bill Arp, Douglas County.

ASBESTOS, White County. A former community in the eastern part of the county, named for the fire resistant mineral, *asbestos*, mined here.

ASBURY, Troup County. A community located nine miles north of La Grange, named for Bishop Francis Asbury (1745-1816), first American consecrated bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is now called HARRISONVILLE.

ASCALON, Walker County. An early post office which was located in the northern section of the county, 18 miles above LaFayette. Named for the Biblical city of Ashkelon in Israel, which is today spelled Ashqelon.

ASHANTILLY PLANTATION, McIntosh County. Still standing, it is located just east of Darien, and

was the home (1818) of Thomas Spalding (*see* Spalding County). He named it after his family's estate in Scotland (which was named for the Barony of Ashantilly, Perthshire, Scotland).

ASHBURN, CS Turner County. Incorporated December 26, 1890. Named for W.W. Ashburn, early settler who came here from Eastman. Was previously named MARION by Mr. Ashburn and J.S. Betts when they purchased land here about 1888. The place had first been called TROUPVILLE CROSSROADS.

ASKA, Fannin County. A community located eight miles southeast of Blue Ridge. A form of the Cherokee word, *asi*, "a winter house."

ATALLA, Fannin County. When this early post office was opened June 10, 1887, John Henry Dunn wanted to name it after his hometown, Atalla, Alabama. The name was changed to Epworth (q.v.) June 7, 1901.

ATCO, Bartow County. An acronym for American Textile Company, which established a plant here. This community is now a part of Cartersville.

ATHENS, CS Clarke County. "The Classic City" Incorporated December 8, 1806 when the county seat was moved here from Watkinsville. Of over forty Athenses in the U.S., Athens, Georgia is the largest and best known. The name was reportedly selected by the Trustees of the University of Georgia (q.v.) upon its establishment here. Some have believed that the name was suggested by Milledge or Meigs, but more recently, University of Georgia professor, E. Merton Coulter, surmised that the local postmaster selected the name. It was named for the capital of Greece, which name is believed to have been derived from the name of the Olympian goddess Athena, and as John Milton, the English poet once said, "Athens is the mother of arts and eloquence." The original settlement here was called CEDAR SHOALS (q.v.). The street names of Athens reflect the men in its history: BALDWIN STREET was named for Abraham Baldwin (1754-1807), who introduced the bill in the state legislature to authorize the new university, MILLEDGE AVENUE for John Milledge (1757-1818), who donated the land for the university. MEIGS, CHURCH, and WADDELL streets were named for Josiah Meigs, Alonzo Church, and Moses Waddell who were early university presidents. FINDLAY STREET honors James Findlay, the founder of the university library, and LUMPKIN STREET commemorates Governor Wilson Lumpkin (1783-1870), who lived in Athens. FRANKLIN STREET was named for noted resident

Leonidas Franklin, and GRADY AVENUE for William S. Grady, businessman of Athens who died in the Civil War. Old MARKET STREET was later changed to WASHINGTON STREET to honor our country's first president.



ATKINSON COUNTY. Created August 15, 1917 with 318 square miles taken from parts of Clinch and Coffee counties. It was named in honor of state representative, William Yates Atkinson (1854-1899), who became speaker of the State house, and later governor in 1894. He was born in Meriwether County. The county seat is Pearson (q.v.).

ATLANTA, capital of the State and CS of Fulton County. The Indians first had a settlement at STANDING PEACHTREE (q.v.) where Atlanta now stands. However the first permanent white settlers were James Montgomery (*see* Montgomery Ferry Road), and Hardy Ivy (c. 1780-1842) who came from South Carolina in 1833, and built a log cabin near the present Five Points (q.v.). Ivy is remembered in Atlanta today by IVY STREET (q.v.). His arrival was twelve years after the territory was opened by treaty with the Creek Indians. As other settlers arrived the settlement was sometimes called CANEBRAKE, but the first official name was the post office called WHITE HALL (q.v.) which was established June 9, 1835. This name is today preserved as WHITE HALL STREET. Colonel Abbott Hall Brisbane surveyed the area for the railroad, and placed a bench mark in early September 1837 between the present Forsyth Street and the old Gas Works. This was referred to as the railroad terminus, and the first cluster of shacks was called TERMINUS. This name was used by early settlers here between 1845 and 1850, although it was never official. In 1839 it was suggested by some that the early settlement be called "Deanville" for early resident Lemuel Dean. Another suggestion was to call it "Thrasherville" (q.v.) for John J. Thrasher (1818-1899), who with a partner operated the first store here. About 1842, former governor Wilson Lumpkin declined the suggestion that the new town be named "Lumpkin" in his honor, and suggested it be called "Mitchell," for Samuel Mitchell who gave the land for the railroad terminus.

However Mitchell and chief engineer of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, Charles Fenton Mercer Garnett (for whom GARNETT STREET is named) decided to name the town for Lumpkin's youngest daughter, Martha. It was incorporated under the name MARTHASVILLE on December 23, 1842. The United States Post Office also recognized the place as Marthasville at that time. The present name was chosen by J. Edgar Thomson (*see* Thomson, McDuffie County), chief engineer of the Georgia Railroad, who was asked by his boss in 1845 to suggest a new name for the depot. He mailed his reply, "Eureka! -- ATLANTA, the terminus of the Western & Atlantic Railroad -- Atlantic, Masculine; Atlanta, feminine-- a coined word, and if you think it will suit, adopt it." The town was still officially called Marthasville, but the freight all began coming in marked "Atlanta," and the town was thereafter called by this name. Atlanta was incorporated as a city December 29, 1845, at which time its population had grown to 2,000 inhabitants. It became the county seat November 7, 1853 when Fulton County was formed. Atlanta became the capital of the state April 20, 1868, when it was transferred from Milledgeville. Many nicknames have been applied to Atlanta, including: "Black Ankle" (1820's), "Mud City" (1872), "Empire City of the Empire State," "The Chicago of the South (1873), "The Cracker City" (1885), "Capital City," "The Magic City" (1892), "The-Windy City," "Gate City" (q.v.), "Gait City" (1911), "The Dogwood City," "Gone With the Wind City," "Scarlett's Town," and "Sin City" (1954). *See also* Zero Mile Post.

ATLANTA BAPTIST COLLEGE, Atlanta. Now Mercer University in Atlanta (q.v.).

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, Atlanta. A private coeducational institution which was chartered in 1867 to provide higher education for freed slaves. It became a graduate school for students from Spelman and Morehouse colleges in 1929, Morris Brown College in 1932 and Clark College in 1941.

ATLANTA GENERAL DEPOT, Forest Park. Deactivated in 1974 to become FORT GILLEM (q.v.).

ATLANTIC COASTAL HIGHWAY, U.S. Highway 17. Descriptively named after the Atlantic Ocean, which name is thought to have been derived from that of the lost continent of Atlantis in Greek legend. It was also said to be named for Atlas the legendary giant who carried the world on his shoulders. The highway extends from Maine to Florida, and was paved through Savannah in 1924. The stretch between Darien and Savannah was first

built by General Oglethorpe's engineers, Augustine and Tolme, following the route of an old Indian trail.

ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY. This descriptively named busy passageway for small craft stretches for 1,000 miles from Maine to Miami, and runs along the inland side of Georgia's Golden Isles (q.v.).

ATTAPULGUS, Decatur County. Incorporated August 7, 1914. The name of this town is pronounced "Atteepulgus" by old timers. Was previously known as BOROUGH OF PLEASANT GROVE, and before that was called HACK. Many variations of spelling have been found such as, TAPHULGEE, AT LAPALGAS (1817), ALLAPULGES (1818), and ATEAPULGUS (1892). Some say it is from the Indian, *itu-pulga*, "boring holes in wood to make a fire," while others believe it is from the Creek Indian word, *attap'halgi*, "dogwood grove." In this locale is also found BIG ATTAPULGUS CREEK and LITTLE ATTAPULGUS CREEK (q.v.). The clay found in this region is a fuller's earth containing a mineral which has been labeled *attapulgit*, known chemically as hydrous aluminum magnesium silicate.

ATTICA, Jackson County. The name of this community is a Greek word pertaining to the Athenians or to the hinterlands of ancient Greece.

AUBURN, Barrow County. Incorporated September 13, 1881. This town is thought to have been named for the imaginary community in British author, Oliver Goldsmith's poem, "The Deserted Village" (1770).

AU CHE HA CHEE. This was the Indian name of the LITTLE OCMULGEE RIVER (q.v.), and probably means "Little River," from *ochee*, "small or little" and *hatchi*, "creek."

AUCHUMKEE COVERED BRIDGE, Upson County. This historic bridge over Auchumpkee Creek was located on Allen Road (off of U.S. highway 80, three miles north of the Flint River Bridge). It was demolished during the flood of July 1994.

AUCHUMPKEE CREEK. Called OAK CHUNK locally. It rises near Culloden in Monroe County and flows south through Upson County, then joins Ulcohatchee Creek before entering the Flint River. The Muskogean Indian word means "hickory-all-about." This name has also been interpreted as being a garbled version of *otialgi*, the Muskogean word for "islands."

AUCILLA RIVER, Thomas County. The second oldest recorded Indian name in Georgia (after Apalachee q.v.), as it was mentioned in 1539 by the chroniclers of Hernando DeSoto (c.1500-1542). Various spellings have included ASSILLI, AUSSILLE, OSSILLA, and OCILLA. The name is derived from a Timicua Indian settlement in Florida, written variously as Agile, Axille, Aguile, and Ochile. There was at one time a post office of AUCILLA in Thomas County, located eighteen miles northeast of Thomasville. AUCILLA SWAMP is located in southeast Thomas and southwest Brooks counties.

AUDUBON, Gordon County. A community located ten miles northeast of Calhoun. Believed named for American ornithologist, John James Audubon (1785-1851).

AUGUSTA, CS Richmond County. Called "Garden City of the South" and "Golf Capital of the U.S." Established in 1735, this is the second oldest settlement in the state after Savannah. It was incorporated as a town in 1789, and as a city in January 1798. General James Edward Oglethorpe, founder of the colony of Georgia gave it the name of the Princess of Wales. Augusta, the mother of King George III. FORT AUGUSTA (q.v.), which was sometimes called KING'S FORT, was built here in 1736 by order of the Colonial Trustees, and its site is presently identified by a Celtic cross located between St. Paul's Church and the river. Augusta was the state capital from 1786 to 1796. AUGUSTA CANAL was built here in 1845-46 by Colonel Henry H. Cumming to produce water power for a cotton mill. AUGUSTA COLLEGE was established here as JUNIOR COLLEGE OF AUGUSTA in 1925, utilizing the RICHMOND ACADEMY (q.v.) building on Bay Street. Its present name was adopted in 1958 when it became part of the University System of Georgia. OLIVER GENERAL HOSPITAL of Augusta was named for Colonel Robert T. Oliver (1868-1937), dental surgeon of the AEF in 1918, and later head of the American Dental Association. MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA was founded in Augusta in 1828, and is part of the University System of Georgia.

AUGUSTINE CREEK, Chatham County. Flows into the Savannah River at Port Wentworth. Erroneously labeled on maps as ST. AUGUSTINE CREEK (q.v.). It was named for Walter Augustine, who received a grant of land on it in 1735 and had a sawmill on this stream.

AURARIA, Lumpkin County. Located south of Dahlonega, this was the first gold-mining town in American history. It was the provisional county seat when the county was first organized in 1832. The following year Dahlonega was designated the county seat. The village was first called DEAN(S) after William Dean who had built a cabin here in 1832, and then NUCKOLLSVILLE for Nathaniel Nuckolls who set up a small tavern here. It was called "Scuffle-Town" by some. John C. Calhoun (1782-1850), South Carolina statesman and vice president of the United States (1825-1832), owned a mine near here and wished to establish a new name for the community. Doctor Croft, a friend from South Carolina, suggested to him the name *Aureola*, meaning "gold" or "Shining like gold." The settlers however, preferred to call their place Auraria, the meaning of which is approximately the same, "gold mine" or "gold region." The name was actually selected by Major John Powell, a prominent citizen here and professional gold miner.

AUSMAC, Decatur County. This is a station on the Seaboard Airline Railroad, six miles northwest of Bainbridge. It is a coined name created from the surnames of two men called Ausley and McCaskill, who were in the turpentine trade here.

AUSTELL, Cobb County. Incorporated September 4, 1885. Was established near Sweetwater Creek at the site of a former Indian town. It was first named CAUSEY'S CHAPEL for an early settler family, and afterwards called IRVINE, after A.H. Irvine who was postmaster and owned a general store here. In 1882 the village was called CINCINNATI JUNCTION. The present name is for General Alfred Austell (1814-1881), a leading financier in the early development of Georgia, and founder of the Atlanta National Bank. He was at one time owner of AUSTELL'S FERRY, originally known as Gorman's Ferry (q.v.), which crossed the Chattahoochee between south Fulton and Douglas counties from about 1870 to 1937. *See also* Factory Shoals.

AUTREYVILLE, Colquitt County. This place was established when D. A. Autrey began a naval stores business here in the late 1890's.

AVALON, Stephens County. Settled in 1882 by Richard Dempsey Yow and incorporated as a town August 5, 1909. *Avalon* is a Celtic word meaning "Island of Apples," and refers to an earthly paradise which was the legendary home of King Arthur.

AVIRETT, Decatur County. This former village was located about eight miles southwest of

Bainbridge. Abner Avirett was the postmaster here in 1882.

AVON (HALL), Chatham County. This was the name of William Neyle Habersham's summer home on the Vernon River near Savannah which was destroyed by fire in early 1971.

AVONDALE, Bibb County. Located south of Macon. This is a coined name derived from the Upper Avon River in England which flows past Stratford-on-Avon, William Shakespear's birthplace.

AVONDALE, McDuffie County. This was a former post office located near Dearing.

AVONDALE ESTATES, DeKalb County. Incorporated January 1, 1927. This Atlanta suburb was created on land purchased by G.F. Willis in 1924. The post office of **INGLESIDE** (q.v.) was here originally.

AXSON, Atkinson County. This community was first called **MacDONALD'S MILL**, for James MacDonald who built a sawmill here. Georgia State representative Charlie Stewart had political differences with the mill owner, and therefore had the name changed. The present name was then

chosen by President Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924), who named the place in honor of his wife, Ellen Louise Axson (1860-1914). *See also* Woodrow Wilson College of Law.

A-YEH-LI A-LO-HEE, Hart County. This site, originally a Cherokee Indian assembly ground, is located three miles southwest of Hartwell, where the Indians' paths to trading posts crossed. This Cherokee Indian name is purported to mean "Center of the World." On October 25, 1923, a granite marker was unveiled here in commemoration of the Cherokees. Vigorous efforts were made by some to establish the Hart County seat here.

AYERS(VILLE), Stephens County. Located five miles west of Toccoa. This community was settled about 1810 by Nathaniel and Jeremiah Ayers.

AZALIA, Screven County. This community was located six miles below Sylvania. Was probably named for the large flowering shrub of the genus *Rhododendron*.

AZILIA. A proposed name for an English colony where Georgia was later founded, generally referred to by the full name, **MARGRAVATE OF AZILIA** (q.v.).