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FACTORY CREEK, Early County. Flows northwesterly into the Chattahoochee River. A factory was built on this stream in 1855 to make thread and cloth, with the creek furnishing power for the machinery.

FACTORY SHOALS, Douglas County. The name of this site was derived from the Sweetwater Manufacturing Company, which was established here in 1852 to process cotton and wool. It was located on Sweetwater Creek (q.v.) in the northeast section of the county. The workers lived in Sweetwater Town which had a population of about 350. It was four miles north of the factory, within the city limits of today's Austell.

FAIRBURN, Fulton County. This town was incorporated February 17, 1854, and named after an English township in the county of York. It was made county seat of old Campbell County October 17, 1870, when the seat was moved from Campbellton. Settled in the 1830's, the place was earlier called **CARTERSVILLE** and **BERRYSVILLE**.

FAIRCHILD(S), Seminole County. The most southwesterly community in the state. Is thought to have been named for an early settler, a Mr. Fairchild. The 255-acre **FAIRCHILD STATE PARK** is located here.

FAIRCLOTH, Mitchell County. Named for John G. Faircloth, who was a physician and druggist here. The community is now called **BRANCHVILLE** (q.v.).

FAIRFAX, Ware County. Incorporated as a town for 20 years beginning August 12, 1907. Was a former post office and station on the Brunswick and Western Railroad, 17 miles west of Waycross.

FAIRMOUNT, Gordon County. Located 19 miles southeast of Calhoun. Incorporated as a town August 6, 1908. So named by the settlers for their old home, Fairmont, West Virginia. It was the county's only town on the old Tennessee (stagecoach) Road.

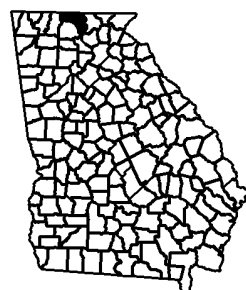
FAIRVIEW, Chattooga County. A former village located five miles northwest of Summerville. Named this for the excellent view of the mountains here.

FAIRYLAND (Militia) DISTRICT, Walker County. Located in the northwest corner of the county. Named for the principal theme of the Rock City Gardens (q.v.) and Mother Goose Storyland.

FALL LINE. A geologists' term that refers to what was once the shoreline of an ancient ocean about 100 million years ago. It is called this as it marks

the place where streams of the Piedmont Plateau drop to the Coastal Plain in falls or rapids. This Fall Line in Georgia extends from Columbus through Macon to Augusta. Along this belt is found 80% of the kaolin in the United States.

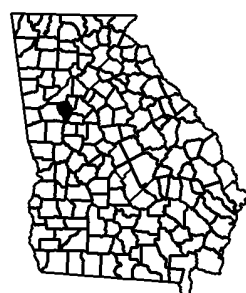
FALLING CREEK, Elbert County. Rises at Elberton and flows southerly to the Broad River. Named for John Falling, a brother-in-law of James Vann, forefather of the Cherokee Vann clan. *See also* Vann, Murray County.



FANNIN COUNTY. Created January 12, 1854 with 396 square miles taken from Gilmer and Union counties. Named in honor of a native Georgian, Colonel James Walker Fannin, Jr. (1809-1836). He perished in what was known as "Fannin's Massacre" at Fort Goliad in southern Texas, in the War of Texas Independence. The county seat is Blue Ridge (q.v.).

FARGO, Clinch County. The abandoned post office at nearby Dayton was transferred here and renamed Fargo. Ben Leviton served as postmaster at both places, and his grandson owns a modern store here now (1974). The postmaster, S.H. Croft, explained that Fargo is a coined word, and was so named when the G.S. Baxter Lumber Co. built a railroad from Valdosta, and this was just as FAR as it would GO.

FARMINGTON, Oconee County. The post office was established March 23, 1888 and incorporated as a city August 18, 1919 to July 1, 1995. Was so named because of its being in an agricultural region.



FAYETTE COUNTY. Created May 15, 1821 with 199 square miles acquired by Creek cession of January 8, 1821. An original county, it was named

in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette (1757-1834) of France, who fought against England in the American Revolution (*see also* LaFayette). The county seat is Fayetteville (q.v.).

FAYETTEVILLE, CS Fayette County. Incorporated and made county seat on December 20, 1823. For derivation, *see* Fayette County. The court house which was built in 1825 is the oldest in the state.

FDR, Seminole County. This school site in the middle of the county is so designated from the initials of the three consolidated schools: Fairchild, Desser and Reynoldsville.

FEAGIN ROAD, Houston County. *See* Wellborn's Mills.

FEDERAL CROSSING, Hall County. Located about one mile north of the town of Flowery Branch. This is a byway that is a remnant of the Old Federal Road (q.v.) which crossed Flowery Branch (stream) here.

FEDERAL FORT, Bartow County. Located on the hill east of U.S. highway 41 at the Etowah River. General Sherman built this fort in 1864 to protect the river bridge.

FEDERAL ROAD. *See* Old Federal Road and *see also* Macon.

FEDERAL TOWN, Baldwin County. An old tobacco village which was established about 1792 on the east bank of the Oconee River. It was the first settlement in the county, but perished with the coming of cotton. The name was changed to FORT FIDIUS (q.v.) when that post was erected at the site.

FEDERAL WIRE ROAD (Marker at Knoxville Court House). This name is in reference to the telegraph line which paralleled this road, the first such line to be erected in Georgia (1848). The road ran from Washington D.C. through Richmond to Augusta, Sparta, Milledgeville, Macon, and Knoxville to Coweta Town (Columbus), and then on westward to New Orleans. It was also known as FEDERAL ROAD, having previously been called MAIL ROAD.

FENDER, Tift County. A post office and community named for the Frank Fender turpentine works. The railroad name for the place is ELDO-RADO (q.v.).

FICKLINGS MILL, Taylor County. Named for a Dr. Fickling who lived here, and was a surgeon in the Confederate Army. The dam on Patsiliga Creek (where now crossed by Georgia 137) was originally built here before the Civil War. Fickling was an ancestor of Macon realtor, Bill Fickling.

FIFTEEN MILE CREEK, Candler County. Flows southerly to enter the Canoochee River below Metter. Named for the distance at the big bend, being 15 miles from Ten Mile Creek.

FIGHTINGTOWN CREEK, Fannin County. Flows northeasterly to enter Tennessee at McCaysville. The name is a translation of the Cherokee term, *Unulsti yi*, "fighting place," a meeting place of war chiefs.

FILLMORE, Whitfield County. A former community and post office which was five miles northeast of Dalton. Named for Millard Fillmore, president of the United States, 1850 to 1853.

FINCHERVILLE, Butts County. A former community named for the John Lumpkin Fincher family who were early settlers here. The post office closed in 1901.

FINDLAY, Dooly County. A community located four miles north of Vienna. Founded by a Mr. Findlay who set up a sawmill here in the early 1900's.

FINHALUI. A Lower Creek Indian town. *See* Penholoway Creek.

FINNEY (Militia) DISTRICT, Jones County. The Benjamin Finney family were early residents of Jones County. Mr. Finney fought in the American Revolution, and died in Jones County in November 1824.

FISH, Polk County. Located about six miles east of Cedartown on the Seaboard Coastline Railroad. This was an early trading station, with the railroad name of FISH CREEK STATION, named from nearby FISH CREEK.

FISHING CREEK. Arises in eastern Jones County and flows easterly to enter the Oconee River at Milledgeville in Baldwin County. The name is a translation from the original Indian name of THLATHLOASA (or THLOCK-LAUSO).

FISH TRAP, Baker County. This was a settlement and trading post in west Baker County with a post

office from 1848 to 1852. The name is derived from an Indian custom of forming stones to create a trap for fish.

FITZGERALD, CS Ben Hill County. "The Colony City of Georgia" Named for Philander H. Fitzgerald, a newspaper publisher from Indianapolis, who settled the town in 1895 with families of Union veterans who became tired of northern winters. Was first incorporated as a city December 2, 1896. The little village of SWAN (q.v.), also called "Shack Town," was here originally. The president of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis, was arrested five miles from here in Irwin County on May 10, 1865.

FITZPATRICK, Twiggs County. A community located seven miles northwest of Jeffersonville. Earlier known as ELMWOOD, it was renamed to honor the prominent family of Benjamin S. Fitzpatrick.

FIVE FORKS, Madison County. Incorporated as a town December 8, 1899 at a place where the roads forked off into five directions. The town became COLBERT (q.v.) in 1909.

FIVE MILE BRANCH. Also called FIVE MILE CREEK. Arises in lower Sumter County, and flows southwesterly into Lee County where it joins Muckalee Creek. The name refers to its length. It was formerly called SUOXOMAHA, a Creek Indian word meaning "Hog Potato Creek."

FIVE MILE CREEK. Arises in Appling County, then separates that county and Wayne County before it empties into the Altamaha River. This name was applied to the stream because it ends five miles above Fort James Bluff.

FIVE MILE CREEK, Coffee County. This stream was given its name by General Blackshear (*see* Blackshear), although it is not known why.

FIVE NOTCH ROAD, Heard County. This was a trail blazed through the woods by early settlers on the west side of the Chattahoochee River. Five axe-marks in the trees at about 100-yard intervals identified the trail. *See also* Three Chop Road.

FIVE POINTS, Atlanta. This constitutes Atlanta's hub, from which principal thoroughfares radiate in five directions to all parts of the metropolitan area. This wedged-shaped area is at the intersection of Peachtree, Decatur, and Marietta streets and Edgewood Avenue. This intersection is called, "The Wall Street of the South," as it is the state's financial center. Originally the town Well was at this spot,

and for a long time a flag pole stood here. FIVE POINTS is a descriptive name for a place at which five roads or trails converge, and is also found in the following counties: Dougherty (part of Albany), Lowndes, Macon, Randolph, Taylor, and Thomas.

FIVE SPRING TRAIL, Walker County. A former Cherokee Indian trail running the entire length of Broomtown Valley (q.v.). Named after five cold, clear springs of pure water located along this trail.

FLAT CREEK, Fayette County. A community located eight miles southwest of Fayetteville, within the city limits of the present Peachtree City. The nearby stream, FLAT CREEK, from which it derived its name, arises near Tyrone and flows southerly into Line Creek. FLAT CREEK as a stream name indicates a creek with little gradient, therefore having quiet or "flat" water, and not considered desirable for a mill. In the following counties are found streams with this name: Berrien (2), Clay, Dawson, Emanuel, Fannin, Fayette, Gilmer, Hail, Houston, Meriwether-Troup, Miller, Montgomery, Rabun, Spalding, Twiggs, Walton and White.

FLAT SHOALS, Butts County. This was the name of a hamlet on the bank of the South River. Union General, J.W. Geary, reported it as "Float Rock" during Civil War action here October 11, 1864.

FLAT SHOALS, Pike County. Once a busy river town in the early days of the county, it was located on the Flint River about five miles west of the present community of Concord.

FLAT SHOALS CREEK, Harris County. Flows southerly into the Chattahoochee River in the northwest corner of the county. So named due to the sandbar created where the stream joins the Chattahoochee.

FLAT SHOALS CREEK, Hart County. Rises about three miles east of Bowersville and enters Hartwell Reservoir above Hartwell. Was descriptively named.

FLAT TOP MOUNTAIN, Gilmer County. With an elevation of 3,800 feet, it is located near the Fannin County line. Named for the flat appearance of the summit.

FLAT WOODS, Elbert County. A former community and post office about ten miles southeast of Elberton. Named for an unusual level and rich stand of hardwoods.

FLEMINGTON, Liberty County. Located two miles northeast of Hinesville, this community was

settled before 1814. Originally called GRAVEL HILL, it was then named after its first settler, William Fleming.

FLETCHERVILLE, Thomas County. Incorporated March 5, 1856 to July 1, 1995. This former town was named from FLETCHER INSTITUTE, a Methodist school which was incorporated in 1854, and located just outside of Thomasville.

FLINT, Mitchell County. A station on the Seaboard Coastline Railroad located six miles north of Camilla, it was originally named COCHRAN'S MILL (q.v.), and later given its present name after the nearby Flint River.

FLINT HILL, Talbot County. This rural community as well as FLINT HILL (Militia) DISTRICT are located in the northwest corner of the county, west of the Flint River.

FLINT RIVER. This 350-mile river, rises from a stream in College Park, flowing southward until it joins the Chattahoochee River at the southwest corner of the state. The name is reportedly from the Indian name for the waterway, THRONATEESKA (q.v.), which name refers to a source of flint stone. John Goff said that the Muskogee Indian name for the Flint River was HLONOTISKAHACHI. It was named RIO DE CAPACHEQUI by Hernando DeSoto when he discovered these inland waters near Bainbridge, Friday March 5, 1540. The Spanish later called it the RIO PERDERNALES (*see* Pedernales).

FLINT RIVER, Spalding County. A stop on the Central of Georgia railroad at the crossing of the Flint River.

FLINTSIDE, Sumter County. This community name describes its location on the west bank of the Flint River (now Lake Blackshear).

FLINTSTONE, Walker County. A community located four miles southwest of Rossville. Named for a nearby source of the flint stone, used by the Cherokee Indians.

FLIPPEN, Henry County. This community was established with the Southern Railroad when it was built through here, and it was named for a Mr. Flippin, one of its officials. The post office was established in 1886 when it was moved from Guess (q.v.) by A.G. Harris who founded Flippen.

FLORENCE, Stewart County. Was incorporated December 14, 1837 to July 1, 1995. This shipping

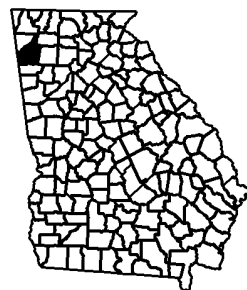
point on the Chattahoochee River was built to replace Roanoke (q.v.), three miles downstream, which was burned by Indians in 1836. Adiel Sherwood listed the name as LIVERPOOL in his *Gazetteer* published in 1837. An earlier settlement, three fourths of a mile from the present Florence, was called MILLEN, and later referred to as OLD FLORENCE. *See also* Apalachee.

FLORIDA (of LA FLORIDA). In the Spanish era, this name was applied to the region which included present day Georgia. The name which was chosen by Ponce de Leon means "flowered (or flowery)."

FLORIDA PASSAGE. A portion of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway (q.v.) between Bryan County and Ossabaw Sound on the route to Florida.

FLOVILLA, Butts County. This town was incorporated October 6, 1885, at the same time it changed its name from that of INDIAN SPRINGS (q.v.). *See also* McIntosh, Butts County.

FLOWERY BRANCH, Hall County. Incorporated as a town August 17, 1903. The first house was built here in 1875, one mile from the stream from which the name of the town was derived. FLOWERY BRANCH had been called NATTAGASSKA by the Cherokee Indians, and it means "blossom creek," in reference to the floral beauty along its banks.



FLOYD COUNTY. Created December 3, 1832 with 514 square miles taken from part of the original Cherokee County. Named for General John Floyd (1769-1839) of South Carolina, an Indian fighter and U.S. congressman. The county seat is Rome (q.v.). FLOYD COLLEGE of Rome opened in the Fall of 1970 and is part of the University System of Georgia.

FLOYD(S) ISLAND, Charlton County. Located six miles northeast of Stephen C. Foster State Park in the Okefenokee Swamp. Named by General Charles Floyd for his father, General John Floyd

(*see* Floyd County), a famous soldier who drove the Seminoles out of the swamp in 1838.

FLOYD SPRINGS, Floyd County. Located four miles north of Armuchee on Floyd Springs Road. Named for General John Floyd (*see* Floyd County).

FLOYDTOWN, Miller County. Located 2 miles southeast of Colquitt. Believed named for local merchant, Thomas S. Floyd.

FODDER CREEK, Towns County. Rises on the southern slope of Brasstown Bald, and flows northeasterly until it enters the Hiwassee River. Near this stream is a site that was called FODDER CREEK after the Cherokee Indian Chief Fodder, who lived here with his tribe. His Indian name was Saluwaugah. The place is now called BALD MOUNTAIN PARK.

FOLKSTON, CS Charlton County. Incorporated as a city August 19, 1911. The county seat was moved here from Traders Hill (q.v.) in 1901. Named in honor of a prominent family of Charlton County, related to Dr. A.P. Folks of Waycross.

FORD, Bartow County. A former village and post office located four miles southwest of Kingston. Named for Joseph Ford, an early settler.

FORD ISLAND, Bryan County. Located in the Ogeechee River, just below Richmond Hill (q.v.) where Henry Ford (1863-1947) owned several plantations.

FORK DISTRICT, Hall County. This militia district was given this name because of its location at the fork of the Chestatee and Chattahoochee rivers.

FORK FERRY, Gordon County. The early name of CALHOUN. *See* New Echota.

FOREST PARK, Clayton County. Incorporated as the town of FORREST PARK August 14, 1908. So named for the many park areas here. The early rail stop here was called QUICK STATION.

FORESTVILLE, Floyd County. A former village located eight miles northwest of Rome. Named for General Nathan Bedford Forest (1821-1877) of Tennessee, a noted hero of the Confederacy.

FORSYTH, CS Monroe County. Pronounced "Firsyth'." Incorporated December 10, 1823 when this was also designated the county seat. To lay out the city, 202 1/2 acres were purchased for \$700

from John T. Booth, February 18, 1823. Named in honor of John Forsyth (*see* Forsyth County). Railroading in Georgia got its actual start December 8, 1838 when two passenger cars on the Macon and Monroe Railroad left Macon for a 63-minute run to Forsyth. The first county seat of Monroe County was Johnstonville (q.v.).



FORSYTH COUNTY. Created December 3, 1832 with 223 square miles taken from Cherokee County. Named for John Forsyth (1780-1841), a native of Virginia and famed Georgia diplomat and statesman. He served as governor of Georgia 1827-29, and was secretary of state under President Van Buren. His home still stands in Augusta at Milledge and Cumming roads. The county seat is Cumming (q.v.). The court house was destroyed by fire in 1972 and 1973.

FORSYTH PARK, Savannah. Laid out in 1851 and named for John Forsyth (*see* Forsyth County).

FORT ADVANCE, Baldwin County. An early Indian fort, built by Elijah Clarke in 1794 on the Oconee River, on the opposite shore from Fort Fidius (q.v.). The site is about two miles below Milledgeville on Georgia highway 112. It was believed named because of its forward position. *See also* Trans-Oconee Republic.

FORT ALERT, Charlton County. This community was also known as TRADERS HILL (q.v.).

FORT ARGYLE, Bryan County. Built in 1733 by General Oglethorpe and Captain James McPherson, and named for John Campbell, Duke of Argyle. Was located about forty miles from Savannah on the west bank of the Ogeechee River, about one mile above the mouth of the Canoochee River. The site is now within Fort Stewart reservation.

FORT AUGUSTA, Richmond County. The first white settlers here were fur hunters, Kennedy O'Brien and Roger DeLacy. They established a trading post here to be closer to the Indians than Savannah Town. For their protection the trustees

ordered the erection of Fort Augusta in 1736. During the American Revolution, it was called FORT CORNWALLIS (q.v.). *See also* Augusta.

FORT BARRINGTON, McIntosh County. Built in 1760 by Lieutenant Robert Baillie who garrisoned the fort with 25 rangers. It was established at a strategic crossing of the Altamaha River, twelve miles northwest of Darien, and was intended as a first line of defense against the Indians. After several years it was abandoned until the coming of the Revolution, at which time it played a vital part under the name FORT HOWE (q.v.). It was also garrisoned by the Confederate forces during the Civil War. Named in honor of Lt. Col. Josiah Barrington, a friend and kinsman of General Oglethorpe. In 1773, John Bartram the famous colonial botanist noted the remnants of an ancient Indian village at this site, which is now known as OLD FORT BARRINGTON.

FORT BARTOW, Chatham County. Located on a sandy bluff above St. Augustine Creek, four miles southeast of Savannah at a site known as Causton's Bluff (q.v.). Known as CAUSTON'S BLUFF BATTERY before 1863, the name was changed to honor General Francis S. Bartow (*see* Bartow County).

FORT, BEARDS BLUFF, Long County. *See* Fort Telfair,

FORT BENNING, Chattahoochee County. "The West Point of the South" This is the world's largest infantry camp, covering 284 square miles, just south of Columbus. It was established at the beginning of World War I, by order of General Pershing in 1917. Originally called CAMP BENNING, it was changed to Fort Benning in 1922, having been named in honor of General Henry Lewis Benning (1814-1875), "Old Rock" of Confederate fame. He was one of the most widely known and highly esteemed men in Georgia, considered great as a lawyer, judge, soldier, and patriot. LAWSON FIELD at Fort Benning was named in honor of Captain Walter B. Lawson, who was awarded the D.S.C. for heroism during World War I.

FORT BROWN, Chatham County. Was located at Savannah's Roman Catholic cemetery. Built at the beginning of the Civil War for defense of the city. Believed named for Georgia's governor during that war, Joseph Emerson Brown (1821-94). *See also* Emerson, Bartow County.

FORT BUFFINGTON, Cherokee County. Located six miles northwest of Canton, near Waleska. Was also called BUFFINGTON (q.v.).

FORT CEDARTOWN, Polk County. Was erected in the 1830's as a stockade or fort for rounding up Cherokees for removal to the West in 1838. Named from the town of Cedartown (q.v.).

FORT CHASTAIN, Towns County. Was established for the handling of Indians as at Fort Cedartown (q.v.). Derivation of the name is not known.

FORT COCKSPUR, Chatham County. *See* Cockspur Fort.

FORT CORNWALLIS, Augusta. Named after General Charles Cornwallis, 1st Marquis (1738-1805). Erected by the British at the site of the previous FORT AUGUSTA (q.v.). It was captured in 1780 by Colonel Elijah Clarke (*see* Clarke County) and Colonel James McCall.

FORT CUMMINGS, Walker County. This was an old Indian stockade, built by the United States government in 1836 on a hill above Big Spring at the northwest edge of LaFayette. Is thought to have been named for Rev. David B. Cummings, who was a well known Methodist preacher and missionary to the Indians.

FORT DAHLONEGA, Lumpkin County. Was an Indian removal stockade (*see* Fort Cedartown) named for the town of Dahlonega (q.v.).

FORT DANIEL, Gwinnett County. This fort was built as an outpost against the Indians, and was completed December 14, 1813. It was erected on a high hill near Hog Mountain, and presumably named in honor of General Allen Daniel (*see* Danielsville).

FORT DARIEN, McIntosh County. This was the first military post of the Scotch Highlanders at New Inverness (q.v.). Named by their leader Captain George Dunbar who brought them here in 1736, in memory of a former Scottish Colony (about 1696) in Panama called Darien; it was claimed to be Balboa's mispronunciation of a native, Tarena. The Isthmus of Panama was formerly called the Isthmus of Darien, and today Darien is the name of the eastern part of Panama. *See also* Darien.

FORT DEARBORN, Clinch County. Was located at the confluence of the Suwanee River and Suwanoochee Creek. Commanded by Major G. Dearborn during the Indian troubles of the 1830's.

FORT DEFENSE, Wayne County. This stockade was established in post Revolutionary years at the site of Doctortown (q.v.), and was so named as it

was built to be used for the defense of the white settlers from Indian attacks.

FORT DEFIANCE, Baldwin County. Was established and commanded by General Elijah Clarke. The fort was burned September 28, 1794 after Clarke and his men were forced out in the action brought about to eliminate the Trans-Oconee Republic (q.v.) under command of Jared Irwin.

FORT DEPOSIT, Dawson County. Built on Thompson Creek in 1818 by Andrew Jackson. So named as it was used for the storage of food and supplies.

FORT EARLY, Crisp County. Was constructed in 1812 as an outpost against the Indians, on the banks of the Flint River at the western end of Blackshear Road (q.v.). It was given this name to honor the then current governor of the state, Peter Early (*see* Early County).

FORT EBENEZER, Effingham County. Erected at Ebenezer (q.v.) in 1757, by John Gerar William DeBrahm, His Majesty's Surveyor-General for the Southern District of North America. It was built for protection of the early settlers from Indian attacks.

FORT EDWARD(S), Oconee County. In 1789, the Eagle Tavern (q.v.) building in Watkinsville, opposite the courthouse, was said to have been used as a blockhouse for protection against the Indians. The name derivation is unknown.

FORT ERWIN, Washington County. Was located eight miles south of Tennille. A stockade erected by Governor Jared Erwin (1751-1818) and his three brothers for the protection of the settlers from Indian attacks.

FORT FIDIUS, Baldwin County. Established in 1793 at a site two miles below the mouth of Fishing Creek, on the east side of the Oconee River. The derivation of the name is not known. In 1797, it was replaced by Fort Wilkinson (q.v.). *See also* Federal Town.

FORT FLOYD. Was located near the northeast corner of Okefenokee Swamp. It was occupied November 15, 1838 to September 25, 1839, and named for the famed Indian fighter, General Charles Floyd.

FORT FREDERICA, Glynn County. An earthwork fortification established on St. Simons Island February 18, 1736 by General James

Oglethorpe, and was the headquarters for his military operations against the Spanish in Florida during the Anglo-Spanish struggle of 1739-43. Oglethorpe's forces turned back the Spanish invaders in the Battle of Bloody Marsh a few miles south of the fort in 1742. *See also* Frederica.

FORT FROGTOWN, White County. Was located about 20 miles northwest of Cleveland. This was an army outpost and stockade for prisoners, used by U.S. troops during the Cherokee Indian removal of 1838. For derivation, *see* Frogtown Creek.

FORT GAINES, CS Clay County. "Queen City of the Chattahoochee". Incorporated as a town December 14, 1830. This place was first established as an outpost on the western border of Georgia about 1812-14. Was known to the Indians as A-CON-HOLLO-WA TAL-LOFA, meaning "Highland Town." Named for the military fort which was erected in April 1814 on the crest of a bluff on the left bank of the Chattahoochee River to check Seminole and Creek incursions into South Georgia. The fortification was named for General Edmund Pendleton Gaines (*see* Gainesville), who proposed that this fort be established. The last garrison abandoned the post in 1865.

FORT GALPHIN. Located on Silver Bluff below Augusta on the South Carolina side of the Savannah River. The British called the fort, DREADNAUGHT (meaning "Fearless"), but the Americans named it for the wealthy Indian trader, George Galphin, who was active in Georgia, but whose residence was here.

FORT GEORGE, Chatham County. Was constructed on Cockspur Island (q.v.) in 1761 by John G.W. DeBrahm to guard the mouth of the Savannah River. It served at least up to 1775, and was dismantled in 1776. Believed to have been named for King George III of England. This name, FORT GEORGE, was soon after given to Fort Morris (q.v.) by the British.

FORT GILLEM, Forest Park. Activated June 30, 1974 and named in honor of Lt. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, Jr. (1888-1973) of the U.S. Third Army. Was established on the site of the former Atlanta General Depot.

FORT GILMER, Clinch County. A place by this name was located about two miles southwest of Fargo on the Suwannee River. Derivation of the name is unknown.

FORT GILMER, Fulton County. Was located at the site of Atlanta's water works at Bolton. Also

known as GILMER'S FORT, it was named for its builder, Lieutenant George Gilmer (*see* Gilmer County). The post was also called FORT PEACH-TREE (q.v.), so named from the Indian town, Standing Peachtree, at the site.

FORT GILMER, Gilmer County. Was located one mile below the mouth of Cypress Creek, and named for Governor George R. Gilmer. It was established in 1836, and occupied from July 30, 1838 to March 24, 1842.

FORT GORDON, Richmond County. The original name was CAMP GORDON (q.v.).

FORT GREENE, Pulaski County. Was located 6 1/2 miles below Hartford at the site of the present Fort Pond. It was named for General Nathanael Greene (*see* Greene County). This was one of four early forts built in the county for the defense of the settlers "from the savagery of the Creek and Seminole Indians." The others were Forts Pike, Lawrence and Mitchell. It is believed that FORT GREENE in Chatham County was also named for General Greene. This fort on Cockspur Island was destroyed by a battering hurricane in 1804.

FORT GRIERSON, Augusta. Was located at or near the intersection of the present Reynolds and Eleventh streets. Named after the British officer, Lieutenant Colonel James Grierson, who commanded the fort, and was then shot by a Georgian. This was a temporary stronghold during the British occupation of Augusta, 1780-81. Was captured in May 1781 by an American force under General Andrew Pickens, aided by Colonel "Lighthouse Harry" Lee and Colonel Elijah Clarke.

FORT HALIFAX, Chatham County. Erected in 1759 on the bluff within the Savannah city limits. Named for George M. Dunk, Earl of Halifax (1716-1771), who was called the "Father of the Colonies."

FORT HAWKINS, Bibb County. This was the first white settlement of Macon, and was constructed in 1806 on the site of OLD OCMULGEE FIELDS (q.v.). It was named for Benjamin Hawkins (1754-1816), who selected the site and had recommended its establishment, to be used as a trading post. The garrison was brought here from Fort Wilkinson (q.v.). This fort was in operation from 1807 to 1821. A replica of Fort Hawkins was erected in 1929 on Macon's Emery Highway, at the instigation of the Nathaniel Macon Chapter of the D.A.R. *See also* Old Agency and Hawkinsville.

FORT HEARD, Wilkes County. Was ordered built in 1774. and was constructed near the

headwaters of Fishing Creek on the site of present Washington (q.v.). Named for Stephen Heard who settled here about 1773; it was also called HEARD'S FORT (q.v.).

FORT HEITZEL, Gilmer County. Was located on the present site of East Ellijay. Used for herding Indians during the removal of the Cherokees in 1838. It stood until about 1868. Derivation of the name is not known, and it was sometimes erroneously called Fort Gilmer (q.v.).

FORT HOWE, McIntosh County. Built on the Altamaha River in 1777 near the junction of McIntosh, Glynn and Wayne counties. Originally called FORT BARRINGTON (q.v.), it was then named for North Carolinian, Brigadier General Robert Howe (1732-1796), who fought in the Continental Army here during the Revolutionary War.

FORT HUGHES, Decatur County. Was located near the present Bainbridge. This was an eighteenth century trading post, but the derivation of the name is not known. The earthwork fort was used by the troops of General Andrew Jackson during the Indian War of 1817-21.

FORT JACKSON, Chatham County. Was established at the site of the former MUD FORT on Salters Island (q.v.), which was built in 1778. Fort Jackson was built in 1808 and used as a signal station in the War of 1812. Named in honor of General James Jackson (*see* Jackson County), it was called FORT OGLETHORPE from 1867 to 1907. It now houses the maritime museum of the Georgia Historical Commission.

FORT JAMES, Elbert County. Was built at the fork of the Broad and Savannah rivers in about 1776, to protect the settlers of the Dartmouth (q.v.) area. It was named in honor of Georgia's last colonial governor, James Wright (1714-1785). Twenty years later, another FORT JAMES was built in what is now Wayne County. It was located on the Altamaha River about four miles above the community of Madray Springs, on what is now called FORT JAMES BLUFF. It is on the opposite shore from, and about a mile above Beard's Bluff (q.v.), and two miles above the mouth of Beard's Creek. Derivation of the name is not known. During the Civil War, there was a Confederate fortification called FORT JAMES on the Ogeechee River.

FORT JONES, Stewart County. This was a fortification which was built about 1837 near

Florence (q.v.), for protection from the Creek Indians who burned Roanoke (q.v.). The derivation of the name is not known.

FORT KING GEORGE, McIntosh County. This was the first fort to be established by the English to defy the Spanish and the French. It was constructed in 1721 near the mouth of the Altamaha River on the bluff at Darien. Colonel John Barnwell, a planter from South Carolina was in charge of establishing the fort. The fort was named for King George I of England, and was shortly afterward abandoned in 1727 by Carolina. The site was bought by the State of Georgia in 1938 to be preserved as a historical monument. Another FORT KING GEORGE was built at the junction of the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers about 1720 by order of General Nicholson, then governor of South Carolina. This fort was destroyed by fire and not rebuilt.

FORT LAWRENCE, Taylor County. Established by Colonel Benjamin Hawkins at Old Agency (q.v.).

FORT LAWTON, Jenkins County. This 42-acre stockade was located within what is now Magnolia Springs State Park. It was the largest camp for receiving prisoners-of-war in the entire Confederacy, built to handle a capacity of 40,000 prisoners. Completed in October 1864, it later burned. Believed to have been named from the former town here of Lawtonville.

FORT McALLISTER, Bryan County. Designed by Captain John M. McCrady and built in 1861-62 at Genesis Point on the south bank of the Great Ogeechee River. Was the southern "anchor" in a chain of Confederate defenses to prevent attack by sea. Federal naval attacks against the fort during the years 1862-64 were unsuccessful, and it was finally captured by General Sherman's land forces December 13, 1864. This earthwork fort, which was recently restored, got its name from the nearby McAllister plantation.

FORT McINTOSH, Camden County. Erected on the northeast side of the Satilla River in 1777, fifteen miles south of Atkinson, it became an important post on the Southern frontier. This is the only Georgia fort to ever surrender to the enemy and to allow its men to be captured. Named for General Lachlan McIntosh (1725-1806), commander of the Georgia Battalion, and was built by his brother, Colonel William McIntosh. It was General McIntosh who killed Button Gwinnett in a duel (*see* Gwinnett County).

FORT McPHERSON, Fulton County. Called "The Pentagon of the South." Established in the

southwest sector of Atlanta in 1867, and originally called McPHERSON BARRACKS. Named for Ohio-born Union general, James Birdseye McPherson (born 1828), who was killed by Confederate sharpshooters in the Battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. A monument stands at the spot where he lost his life, at Monument and McPherson avenues southeast. During the 1880's, the original post was sold and the present site was selected in 1885, with occupation taking place in 1889.

FORT McCREARY, Stewart County. The site is one mile north of Omaha. Built for the defense of Georgia's frontier along the Chattahoochee River. It was garrisoned during the Creek Indian War of 1836.

FORT MASSACHUSETTS, Baldwin County. Was located at the Rock Landing (q.v.) on the Oconee River, as recorded in 1791. Is named for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in New England which was so named in 1780, this being an Algonquian Indian name meaning "big hills at."

FORT MATHEWS, Clarke County. Built in 1793 for protection of the frontiersmen from the Indians. Was located on the Oconee River opposite Watkinsville (?). Named for Georgia governor, George Mathews (1739-1812).

FORT MITCHELL, Russell County, Alabama. Was located near the Creek Indian town, Coweta, on the Chattahoochee River, and within the area of the present city of Mitchell. It was completed in 1813 (when this was still part of Georgia) as a frontier post, and named for Georgia governor, David B. Mitchell (1766-1837).

FORT MONTPELIER, Baldwin County. Built in 1794 just east of Milledgeville during the Creek Indian troubles. The nearby Montpelier Church on Georgia highway 24 was named from this fort.

FORT MORRIS, Liberty County. Located on the Midway River, just below Sunbury, the town it was designed to protect during the Revolution. Built in 1776 and named in honor of the captain who led the Continental artillery company here. It was first garrisoned in 1778. The British Colonel Prevost captured the fort in January 1779, whereupon he changed the name to FORT GEORGE in honor of King George III.

FORT MOUNTAIN, Murray County. This community took its name from the nearby 2,835-foot mountain. FORT MOUNTAIN is located in the Cohutta Mountains, and it derives its name from an ancient fortification of unknown origin, the ruins

of which still stand on the high point of the mountain. These are possibly the oldest fortifications of North America, believed to have been built by Indians about 1530 as protection against DeSoto's conquering legions. It has also been thought to have been built in 1560 by the Spanish party of Tristan DeLuna. Is located in the northern section of FORT MOUNTAIN STATE PARK. This 1,897-acre park was presented to the State of Georgia in 1934 for development as a state park by Ivan Allen Sr. of Atlanta.

FORT NELL, Greene County. The early name of WHITE PLAINS (q.v.).

FORT OGLETHORPE, Bibb County. Named for General Oglethorpe (*see* Oglethorpe County), this was a Civil War encampment site in Macon after which its OGLETHORPE STREET was named.

FORT OGLETHORPE, Catoosa County. Built in 1902-04 as a U. S. military reservation, and named for General Oglethorpe (*See* Oglethorpe County). It was used as a training post during World Wars I and II. The fort was closed in 1947, and then the town of FORT OGLETHORPE was established here, which was incorporated February 17, 1949. *See also* Fort Jackson.

FORT PEACHTREE, Fulton County. First called FORT GILMER (q.v.), it was established from 1814 to about 1821 as part of a chain of communications and supply. It was located in what is now Atlanta, on a knoll on the north side of Peachtree Creek where it flows into the Chattahoochee River at Atlanta's Water Works. For derivation, *see* Peachtree Creek.

FORT PERRY, Marion County. Completed in 1813 at the direction of General John Floyd. (*see* Floyd County). Was located on the Old Federal Road, 12 miles north of Buena Vista. Named in honor of Commandant O.H. Perry (*see* Perry).

FORT PICKERING, Charlton County. Located at Coleraine (q.v.), it was one of the earliest government forts built for the protection of white settlers. A marker on the west side of St. Marys states that Fort Pickering was built there in the War of 1812, but this location (near the marker) appears unlikely.

FORT POND, Pulaski County. Located six and one-half miles below Hartford. This small lake was named in reference to Fort Greene (q.v.), which had been established here.

FORT PRINCE WILLIAM, Camden County. *See* Fort William.

FORT PULASKI, Chatham County. Situated on Long Island at a site selected by Major Babcock about 1829. Captain J.F.K. Mansfield of the U.S. Engineer Corps was given charge of the erection which took almost sixteen years, and costing at that time nearly \$1 million. Named in honor of Count Casimir Pulaski (*see* Pulaski County). This is one of the best preserved fortresses constructed for coast defense during the first half of the nineteenth century. Was greatly strengthened prior to the Civil War by R.E. Lee of U.S. Army Engineers. The fort was abandoned after the Spanish-American War, until the 537-acre FORT PULASKI NATIONAL MONUMENT was established here by presidential proclamation of October 13, 1924. The National Park Service then undertook to restore the fort so as to be preserved as it was at the time of its surrender in 1862.

FORT RECOVERY, Decatur County. *See* Recovery.

FORT ROMULOS, Monroe County. The proposed site for this fortification was near the Ocmulgee River opposite Tom's Ford (q.v.), but the post was never constructed. The location and name were designated by General John Twiggs (*see* Twiggs County). The name may be a variant of Romulus, who was the legendary founder and first king of Rome.

FORT ST. ANDREW, Camden County. Established in early 1736 by Captain Hugh Mackay on the northeast end of Cumberland Island. Saint Andrew was the patron saint of Scotland.

FORT ST. SIMON'S, Glynn County. Completed in 1736 on the south end of St. Simons Island where the lighthouse now stands. It was first called SOLDIER'S FORT and later referred to as THE FORT AT ST. SIMONS. Oglethorpe had ordered extensive fortification to be erected here. Records show that it was commanded by Lieutenant Delegal (*see* Delegal's Fort) in 1738.

FORT SCOTT, Decatur County. Built by Lt. Col. D.L. Clinch in 1816 on the west bank of the Flint River. Probably named for General Winfield Scott (1786-1860), who fought in the Seminole War. March 9, 1818, Andrew Jackson arrived and launched an unauthorized campaign against the Seminoles from this fort. It was first called CAMP CRAWFORD, named for Secretary of War, William H. Crawford. The post was abandoned in September 1821.

FORT SCREVEN, Chatham County. First acquired from John Screven and J.C. Rowland, by the United States, December 22, 1808, and was built on Tybee Island in 1875. The post office here was established in March 1898. It was manned during the Spanish-American War, World War I and II. First known as **FORT GRAHAM**, it was then named in honor of General James Screven (*see* Screven County).

FORTSONIA, Elbert County. A community located eight miles southeast of Elberton. Named for George Hailey Fortson, a native son who was killed in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War.

FORT STEWARD. First established as **CAMP STEWART** (q.v.).

FORT SUNBURY, Liberty County. Was built in the middle of the eighteenth century for protection against the Indians at Sunbury (q.v.). It was more commonly known as **FORT MORRIS** (q.v.).

FORT SWAMP, McIntosh County. This descriptively named fortification was established in the middle of the eighteenth century on the south side of the Sapalo River at its mouth, 14 miles north of Darien.

FORT TATTNALL, Clinch County. Believed named for Governor Tattnall (*see* Tattnall County). It was built by General Charles Floyd during an expedition against the Indians of the swamp in 1838. Was located about ten miles northeast of today's Fargo, on the peninsula called The Pocket.

FORT TELFAIR, Long County. Also known as **BEARDS BLUFF FORT** as it was established at Beards Bluff (q.v.) on the Altamaha River for protection against the Indians. The fort was named in 1790 for Governor Edward Telfair (*See* Telfair County) and was garrisoned on and off from 1776 to 1814.

FORT TONYN. Built during the Revolutionary War at Scrubby Bluff on the St. Marys River. Named after the royal governor of Florida, Patrick Tonyn (1725-1792). A marker on the western edge of St. Marys indicates that this fort was located there, but Hemperley located a map showing its site on the Florida side of St. Marys River, opposite Coleraine (q.v.).

FORT TWIGGS, Hancock County. This frontier fort was named for General John Twiggs (*see* Twiggs County), and was erected in 1793 at the mouth of Shoulderbone Creek on the Oconee River.

FORT TWIGGS, Twiggs County. Was established during the War of 1812 near the present community of Tarversville. Erected and commanded by Colonel Ezekial Wimberly.

FORT TYBEE, Chatham County. Built about 1779 by Colonel Campbell at the north end of Tybee Island, not far from Fort Screven (q.v.).

FORT TYLER, Troup County. Was strategically located on top of a high hill on the northeast edge of West Point, for the defense of that town from Union attack, and to guard the two important railroad bridges across the Chattahoochee River. This was the last Confederate fort to fall. Named for Brigadier General Robert C. Tyler, who was killed at this small fort by General James H. Wilson's "Raiders," on Easter Sunday, April 16, 1865. The Union troops outnumbered this little garrison ten to one.

FORT UCHEE, Screven County. This was an Indian trading post located 30 miles above Ebenezer on the Savannah River, commanded by Captain Thomas Wiggins who died in 1742. For derivation *see* Uchee Creek.

FORT VALLEY, Peach County. Called "The Peach Center" and "The Best Pecan Producing Area in the South." Incorporated March 3, 1856. Founded in 1820 by James Abingdon Everett who established an Indian trading post here and was the first postmaster. The locality was first known as **FOX VALLEY**, because so many people from the Macon area would hunt fox in a small valley near Mossy Creek, a short distance from town. The post office was established December 7, 1825, but the name was misread as "Fort Valley" when the application was submitted to the postal authorities. The congressman for the district who applied on behalf of the community scrawled the word "Fox" which was read as "Fort" in Washington. At that time, illegible writing was considered indicative of intellectual profundity. There was actually never known to be a fort in this area. **FORT VALLEY STATE COLLEGE** is located here. It was founded in 1895 as **FORT VALLEY HIGH AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL** and became a junior college in 1926. In 1931 the name was changed to **FORT VALLEY NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL**. Then in 1939 it adopted its present name when it was combined with **STATE TEACHERS AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE** (which was founded in Forsyth in 1902)

FORTVILLE, Jones County. Located five miles east of today's Gray on Georgia highway 22. The place was also known as **OLD FORT** or **THE FORTIFICATION**. The **FORTVILLE ACADEMY**

was established here in 1823. The place was named from an early trading post or blockhouse fort built here to protect the early settlers from the Indians.

FORT WALKER, Fulton County. The site is in Atlanta at the crown of the hill near the Atlanta Avenue and Boulevard entrance to Grant Park. Was erected with slave labor during the summer and fall of 1863, and was part of 10.5 miles of breastworks designed and supervised by Colonel L.P. Grant for the defense of Atlanta. Now standing is a restoration of the fort that stood to defend the southeast section of the city in the summer of 1864. Named in honor of General William Henry Talbot Walker (b. 1816) who was killed in the Battle of Atlanta, July 1864. *See also* Grant Park and Walker Monument. Another FORT WALKER was located on the west end of Chepucky Island (q.v.). General Floyd gave it this name, also in honor of General W.H.T. Walker.

FORT WASHINGTON, Wilkes County. This was more commonly known as HEARD'S FORT (q.v.). The present county seat town of Washington (q.v.) is located on this site.

FORT WAYNE, Chatham County. Constructed in 1759 on Broad Street near the River in Savannah. Was used in the Revolutionary War and also in the War of 1812. In 1786, it was declared inadequate for compelling vessels to comply with the laws. Originally called FORT SAVANNAH, it was later renamed to honor Anthony Wayne (*see* Wayne County).

FORT WAYNE, McIntosh County. Built by the U.S. Government, and occupied October 21, 1821 to June 1823. Was named in honor of Anthony Wayne (*see* Wayne County).

FORT WILKINSON, Baldwin County. Established in 1797 on the Oconee River, three miles below Milledgeville. This was an early trading house for the Creek Indians, named in honor of General James Wilkinson (1757-1825) of Maryland, a scoundrel who was noted for his military activities during the Revolution. *See also* Fort Hawkins.

FORT WILLIAM (or WILLIAM'S FORT), Camden County. Built by General Oglethorpe about April 1740 at the lower end of Cumberland Island near Dungeness (q.v.). The garrison was sent here from Fort St. Andrew in June 1742. Nothing remains here now. Named for Prince William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, for whom this island is named.

FORT WIMBERLEY, Chatham County. Built in 1741 to guard the narrows of the Skidaway River

near Wormsloe (q.v.), the home of Noble Wimberly Jones.

FORT WINSTON, Baldwin County. An early fort built in 1794 which stood at the site of the present city of Milledgeville. This was a fortification of Elijah Clarke's Trans Oconee Republic (q.v.). Derivation of the name is not known.

FORT WORMSLOE, Chatham County. Built in 1735, this was one of Georgia's original fortifications against the Spanish. *See also* Wormsloe.

FORT YARGO, Barrow County. This old log fort or block house was built sometime in the 1790's by the Humphries brothers for protection against the Indians. *See* Fort Yargo State Park.

FORT WRIGHTSBORO, McDuffie County. Established at Wrightsboro (q.v.) during the Revolutionary War when it was commanded by Captain Thomas White.

FORT YARGO, Barrow County. Located two miles south of Winder, this old log fort or block house was built some time in the 1790's by the Humphries brothers for protection against the Indians. The 1,680-acre FORT YARGO STATE PARK here was named after the fort. *See also* Willa-Way Recreation Area.

FOSTER, Brooks County. This former post office was established April 4, 1890 and transferred to Barney (q.v.) in 1897.

FOSTER'S STORE, Chattooga County. Located eight miles southwest of Summerville on the Chattooga River. Named for Captain Kinchen R. Foster who had a gin, general store, and grist mill here when he established the community. Later, in 1889, he was appointed superintendent of the newly established prison farm at Milledgeville.

FOSTERVILLE, Henry County. This was a post office in 1837, located near the Clayton County line. The settlement was made up of several Foster families.

FOUCHE, Floyd County. Located in the northwest section of the county on Lavender Creek. In 1881, the postmaster C.M. Fouche was in a partnership in operating grist, saw, and shingle mills. Brinkley says the community was named for Colonel Simpson Fouche, an early settler.

FOUR KILLER CREEK, Fulton County. This was translated from the Cherokee Indian name, *Nunggihtehe*. Chief Four Killer lived at the head

of this stream, which is located between Roswell and Alpharetta.

FOUR LANE HIGHWAY, Cobb County. The descriptive name of U.S. highway 41 through Marietta. Of course this appellation has been used universally throughout the country for years, but a highway is rarely officially so labeled as it is here.

FOUR MILE CREEK, Forsyth County. *See* Two Mile Creek.

FOWL'S ROOST ISLAND, Okefenokee Swamp. This was so named as it was famous as a roosting place for water fowls of the swamp.

FOWLSTOWN, Decatur County. An old community located eight miles south of Bainbridge. The Indian name of the place was TOTALOSI TALOFA, but it was called Fowlstown by the whites. Elias Kemp was postmaster of the first post office here January 5, 1833. First named KEMP, the name was changed to Fowlstown July 15, 1833. Fifty years later, a post office named AVIRETT was opened here March 12, 1883, with its name changed to Fowlstown by postmaster Abner Avirett, March 24, 1883. *See also* Perryman.

FOX CREEK, Lee County. This is a tributary of Muckalee Creek. It was either translated from the Indian word for "fox" or the name was chosen because the first surveyor saw or killed a fox by the stream.

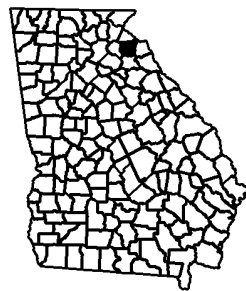
FOX VALLEY, Peach County. *See* Fort Valley.

FRANCISVILLE, Crawford County. Located six miles southwest of Roberta on State highway 128, near the site of Old Agency (q.v.). Was founded in 1825 by and named for Francis Bacon of Massachusetts, who was married to Benjamin Hawkins' daughter Jeffersonia. The community thrived until the 1850's, when the railroad was built between Macon and Columbus, but bypassing this section.

FRANKLIN, CS Heard County. Was a village as early as 1770, but not incorporated until December 26, 1831, at which time it was designated the county seat. They apparently "stole" the name from West Point (q.v.) in Troup County, thirty miles south, which was originally called FRANKLIN.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, Clarke County. This was the name given to the first building of the University of Georgia (q.v.), to honor Benjamin Franklin who personified learning and wisdom.

The University itself was referred to by this name in its early days.



FRANKLIN COUNTY. Created February 25, 1784 with 269 square miles acquired by Cherokee cession of May 31, 1783 and Creek cession of November 1, 1783. This was an original county, and was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790), the U.S. statesman, printer, scientist, and writer from Philadelphia, who went to Paris in 1781 to sign the Treaty of Peace with England at the conclusion of the Revolution. The county seat is Carnesville (q.v.). This is one of 24 Franklin counties in the U.S., not counting Franklin Parish, Louisiana that were named for this great American. Also named in honor of Benjamin Franklin is FRANKLIN SQUARE, Savannah and FRANKLINVILLE, Lowndes County (*see* Lowndes Courthouse).

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT STATE PARK, Harris County. This 4,980-acre park is located five miles southeast of Pine Mountain, and includes Lake Delano (q.v.) and LAKE FRANKLIN. Was created by President Roosevelt's C.C.C. (Civilian Conservation Corps) and named for the president, as he particularly liked and often visited this region during his term of office. The local residents still call it by its old name, PINE MOUNTAIN STATE PARK. Also named for this president is FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT HIGHWAY which runs from South Carolina through Cornelia, Newnan, Warm Springs, Columbus, and Albany, then on southward to the Florida Line.

FRANKLIN SPRINGS, Franklin County. Incorporated July 22, 1924. A community located 13 miles south of Lavonia which was named for Benjamin Franklin.

FRANKLINVILLE, Lowndes County. This now dead village was located on the Withlacoochee River about nine miles northeast of Troupville (q.v.), and was the site of the county's first court house, which was built of logs in 1828. The post office was moved here from the original county seat of Lowndes Courthouse (q.v.) July 7, 1828, at which time the name of the post office was changed to Franklinville. In

1833 it was decided to move the county seat here and change the name to Lowndesville (q.v.).

FRANKS, Jones County. This early community existed in the 1880's, and was located northeast of the Central of Georgia railroad station of Bradley. Named for Wiley Franks, a large landowner here. The name of the place was later changed to Bradley (q.v.).

FRAZIER, Bleckley County. Incorporated as a town December 18, 1884 at which time it was in Pulaski County. It was located just above Empire. In 1881, the postmaster J.J. Frazier operated a general store here. They lost their charter July 1, 1995.

FREDERICA, Glynn County. Later called OLD TOWN, this old fort and settlement on St. Simons Island was named by General Oglethorpe after Frederick Louis (1707-1751), Prince of Wales, eldest son of the King, and father of George III. It was established in 1736 for protection from the Spanish to the south. After determining the site, Oglethorpe returned to England to select the settlers, consisting of 40 families who would build the town and fort. This was a typical English village which was planned in England. Near this town was Orange Hall, which was the only home Oglethorpe ever occupied in the colony. By the year 1839 only two dwellings remained, and efforts to revivify the town proved utterly futile. In 1945 the 250-acre FORT FREDERICA (q.v.) site was established as a National Monument, a part of the National Park System.

FREDERICA COUNTY. On April 15, 1741 Georgia was divided into two so called counties. Savannah County (q.v.) was the first established, and as the new settlements of Darien, Frederica, Barrimacke, etc. developed, it was decided to establish the new county with the county seat at Frederica. A president was never designated, so Frederica County never did become an actuality.

FREDERICA RIVER, Glynn County. Frederica (q.v.) is located on this channel between St. Simons Island and the mainland.

FREDONIA. Dr. John Goff explains that this is a coined name which was originally thought up in the early 1800's as a proposed national name for Americans and America. Believed to be a name built on the word "freedom," or meaning "Land of Freedom." Communities of this name have been found at various places in Georgia including: northwest Heard County near the Alabama line

(1939), in Monroe County east of Forsyth on State highway 18, in Meriwether County, northeast of Thomasville in Thomas County, and a post office in Macon County (1851). And there is a Fredonia Church in Lamar County, southeast of Barnesville.

FREEDMEN'S GROVE, Liberty County. Located about three miles above Midway on U.S. highway 17. This is the descriptive name given to a Negro settlement on land deeded by the owner to his former slaves at the conclusion of the Civil War. The community is today designated as FREEDMAN.

FREEMAN, Early County. A community, eight miles west of Blakely, was settled in the 1840's.

FREEMANTOWN, Gwinnett County. Early name of DACULA (q.v.).

FRIENDSHIP, Dooly County. This community took its early name from the Friendship Methodist Church here. The name has since been changed to BYROMVILLE (q.v.). Another community of FRIENDSHIP is located at the northwest corner of Sumter County.

FROGTOWN CREEK, Lumpkin County. This name (Frog town) originally applied to a mountain peak northeast of the creek, and the name FROGTOWN (or WALASI-YI) also applied to an Indian settlement on the stream. For derivation, *see* Frog town Pass.

FROGTOWN PASS, Union County. This was the name the Cherokee Indians gave to the present NEEL'S GAP (q.v.), a dent in the line of the Blue Ridge where U.S. highway 19-129 passes through. The ancient name was *Walasi-yi* "the place (or home) of Walasi, the Great Frog." *See* Walasiyi Inn.

FRONT RIVER, Chatham County. Descriptively named, it is that portion of the Savannah River which flows "in front of" Hutchinson Island (q.v.) at Savannah. *See also* Back River.

FULEMMY'S TOWN, Worth County. *See* Philema.

FULLINGTON, Dooly County. Settled in the 1860's by John and G.W. "Doc" Fullington. The Southern Railroad built through here and changed the name to PINEHURST (q.v.).

FULSAMS CREEK, Hancock County. Has also been known as FOLSOMS CREEK. Named for Captain Benjamin Fulsam (or Folsom) who came to Georgia from North Carolina in 1773. He was attacked by Indians who killed him and burned his

building in 1777. Shown as FULSOME CREEK on today's maps, it flows easterly into the Ogeechee River in the northeast section of the county.

FULTON, Fulton County. Now a section of Atlanta called BOLTON (q.v.), this early community was formerly called Fulton after the county name.



FULTON COUNTY. Created December 20, 1853 with 523 square miles taken from part of DeKalb County. The name of "Fulton" was accepted for the name of the new county after being proposed by Senator John Collier of DeKalb County on December 7, 1853. It has been assumed by most historians that it was intended to be in honor of Robert Fulton (1765-1815) of Pennsylvania, who had gained notoriety with his steamboat *Clermont* in 1807. Franklin Garrett adds that "the weight of the evidence is that Dr. Needom L. Angier who came from New Hampshire had Robert Fulton in mind when he chose the name for this county." There have also been those who believe Georgia

had no reason to honor Robert Fulton, in view of the fact that inventor William Longstreet of Augusta operated a steam powered vessel on the Savannah River in November 1808. It was then contended that the county was actually named after Hamilton Fulton, a noted English civil engineer, who was born and educated in Scotland, and who proposed and surveyed a railroad through what is now Fulton County. He was at that time the chief engineer of the state. The county seat is Atlanta (q.v.).

FUNKHOUSER, Bartow County. This community was named after the Funkhouser Co. which first owned the present Flex-a-tile Company here.

FURNACE, Dade County. A former community located two miles southeast of Rising Fawn. Named for the ore furnaces which were located near here by industrialist, Noah Edmondson. In Walker County is a stream named FURNACE CREEK which flows westerly into Armuchee Creek, two miles south of Villanow.

FUSHACHEE CREEK. Now known as PRUITT CREEK, it rises in southeast Randolph County and flows southward into Calhoun County where it joins Merrett Creek before emptying into Ichawynochaway Creek. Variations of this name have included FUSIHATCHI and FOOSAHATCHEE. The word is of Muskogean origin, meaning "Bird Stream" or "Clay Creek." An early English name of this stream was CLAYBANK CREEK.