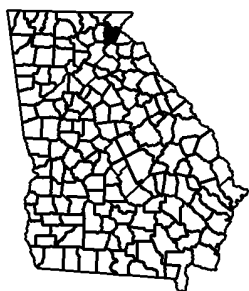


# H



**HABERSHAM COUNTY.** This is an original county which now comprises 283 square miles, and was created December 15 and 19, 1818 with Cherokee cessions of July 8, 1817 and February 27, 1819. Named in honor of Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Habersham (1751-1815) of Savannah, who was a patriot of the Revolution, served as mayor of Savannah, Postmaster General in the Cabinet of George Washington, and was speaker of the General Assembly of Georgia in 1785. He had a summer home that still stands near Clarkesville (q.v.), the county seat. The court house was destroyed by fire in 1856 and blown up in 1898. There is also a town of HABERSHAM, about three miles southwest of Clarkesville, and also a LAKE HABERSHAM near here at the head of the Soquee River. In Chatham County is found HABERSHAM CREEK, which forms the west boundary of Wassaw Island (q.v.), and also HABERSHAM STREET in Savannah was named for Joseph Habersham.

**HACHASOFKEE CREEK,** Talbot County. Flows northeasterly into the Flint River. Variations of spellings have included HATCHASAUFKA, HATCHESAUFKA, and HACHASOFKA. A contemporary county map labels the stream HOCKOSOFKEE CREEK. The name undoubtedly means "Deep Creek" in Muskogee, with *soofk* as *sufki*, meaning "deep." On older maps it was called AUPIOGEE (1797) and AHAPIOKA.

**HACK,** Decatur County. This was an early name of ATTAPULGUS (q.v.).

**HADDOCK,** Jones County. Incorporated as a town August 23, 1905 to 1925. Joseph Caswell Haddock (1812-1883) was overseer of the wealthy James Barnes family plantation here, and he married the Barnes' daughter Milbry (d. 1885). She gave the land for the depot and right of way for the railroad, so the stop was then called HADDOCK'S STATION.

**HAGAN,** Evans County. Incorporated as a city August 21, 1906. Named for Susan Hagan, wife of Marshall A. Smith, who owned some of the land on which the town was established.

**HAHIRA,** Lowndes County. Pronounced "Hey-high'-ra." Incorporated October 2, 1891. This town was founded in 1888, and reportedly named by Mr. Berry J. Folsom, and said to be from the name of a river in Liberia (The compiler was unable to find this river on any maps of that country). It has also been said to mean "good water." Another possible derivation is from the Biblical place, Hahiroth where the Israelites encamped during the initial stages of the Exodus. A legend was created which attributes the name to a locomotive engineer called Hira, who was hailed by friends with, "Hey, Hira!"

**HAISTENTOWN,** Fayette County. See BROOKS.

**HALCYONDALE,** Screven County. A community located fifteen miles south of Sylvania. Its post office was established May 20, 1842. Was first called STATION NO. 5 when the Central of Georgia first came through. It was changed later to the present name proposed by youthful local poet, Cuyler Young, and the meaning is "Peaceful Valley."

**HALF ACRE (Militia) DISTRICT,** Putnam County. Name is derived from the former community here of (THE) HALF ACRE. For derivation, *see* Devil's Half Acre.



**HALL COUNTY.** Created December 15 and 19, 1818 with 392 square miles acquired by Cherokee cessions of July 8, 1817 and February 27, 1819. This was an original county, and was named in honor of Dr. Lyman Hall (1724-1790), who was born in Connecticut, was a patriot of the Revolution, a delegate from Georgia at the Continental Congress, and was one of the three Georgians who signed the Declaration of Independence. Hall was elected governor of Georgia in 1783. The county seat is Gainesville (q.v.). Hall County has had five courthouses; losses were by fires of 1851 and 1882, and by a tornado in 1936.

**HALLOCA CREEK,** Chattahoochee County. A tributary of Ochillee Creek, located about three miles north of Cusseta. Variations in spelling have included HALLOKA, HALLOKEE, HALLOCKEE and HALLOOKEE. This is a Chickasaw Indian

word which possibly means "beloved" or "beloved bear ground."

**HALLS**, Bartow County. A community located five miles south of Adairsville. Also known as **HALL'S MILL**, it was a rail station named for L.H. Hall, an agent for the Western and Atlantic Railroad here.

**HAMBURG**, Macon County. A former community which was near the present community of Fountainville. Named after the city of Hamburg, Germany, by German brothers John H. Jones and William B. Jones, who were the first settlers here about 1830.

**HAMBURG STATE PARK**, Washington County. This 1,405-acre park is located 16 miles north of Sandersville on Georgia highway 248. This park was established in 1969 and named after Hamburg, South Carolina, a popular trade center of the early 1920's. It includes **HAMBURG MILL POND**, at the head of navigation of the Little Ogeechee River.

**HAMILTON**, CS Harris County. Incorporated as a town and made county seat December 20, 1828. Believed named for South Carolina's governor, James Hamilton, Jr. (1786-1857), who was chiefly responsible for the passing of the Nullification Ordinance of 1832, and who led armed forces to defend states' rights. This town now prefers to be called "Hamilton on the Square," after April 1969, when it opened the town square as a museum of the 1870-1920 era. It was rebuilt by Allen M. Woodall, Jr. of Columbus.

**HAMILTON PLANTATION**, St. Simons Island. Named after James Hamilton, a native of Scotland who acquired the tract of land in 1804 which was previously known as **GASCOIGNE'S BLUFF** (q.v.).

**HAMMETT**, Crawford County. A station on the Southern Railroad five miles south of Roberta. Named for the two Hammett brothers who owned a sawmill at this site.

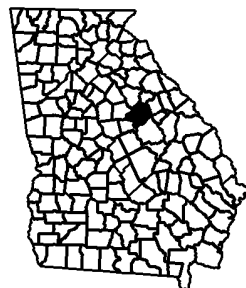
**HAMPTON**, Henry County. Incorporated as a town December 20, 1872, when the name was changed from the previous **BEAR CREEK** (see Bear Creek Station). Named to honor the noted Confederate hero, General Wade Hampton (1818-1902) of South Carolina, who raised and commanded "Hampton's Legion." His grandfather was General Wade Hampton, hero of the Revolution. General Sherman's forces passed through here November 16, 1864. This town was the site of the first Atlanta Pop Festival, July Fourth weekend, 1969 (see also Byron).

**HAMPTON**, St. Simons Island. Was also known as **BUTLER(S) POINT**. It was originally named **NEWHAMPTON** by some of General Oglethorpe's soldiers who settled here, but they soon shortened it to Hampton. It is located at the northwestern point of the island. **HAMPTON RIVER**, separates St. Simons Island from Little St. Simons Island.

**HAMPSTEAD**, Chatham County. This was an early settlement, laid out in 1733 about one mile east of High Gate (q.v.), but did not survive, being entirely abandoned by 1740. It is believed the name was transferred from England.

**HANNA**, Dade County. An early post office established on the Hanna Plantation, near the site of present **RISING FAWN** (q.v.). The name was later changed to **STAUNTON** (q.v.) before the post office was named Rising Fawn.

**HANNAHATCHEE CREEK**, Stewart County. Rises near Richland and flows westerly to enter the Chattahoochee River near Omaha. The name is derived from the Muskogean word *achina*, "cedar," and *hachi*, "creek". Near this stream was the early settlement of **HANNAHATCHEE** which was sometimes called **ANTIOCH** (q.v.), and is now the community of **LOUVALE** (q.v.).



**HANCOCK COUNTY**. Created December 17, 1793 with 478 square miles taken from Greene and Washington counties. Named for John Hancock (1737-1793), Revolutionary patriot, president of the Continental Congress, and the first signer of the Declaration of Independence. The county seat is Sparta (q.v.).

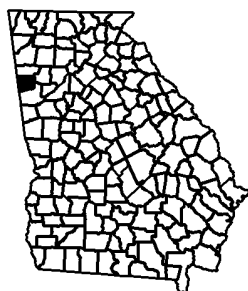
**HANOVER PARK**, Brunswick. Named in honor of the King of England, George III of the House of Hanover.

**HAPEVILLE**, Fulton County. Incorporated as a city September 16, 1891. The first post office was approved April 23, 1875. Named for Dr. Samuel Hape, an Atlanta dentist who came from Maryland, and served as an officer in the Confederate Army. He purchased the land in 1871 to establish this town,

later becoming the first postmaster and the first mayor.

**HAPPY HOLLOW**, McDuffie County. A commendatory name for a crossroads in the southwest section of the county, at the junction of Brier and Sweetwater creeks.

**HARALSON**, Coweta County. Incorporated as a town August 22, 1907. This former community was located in the southeast section of the county. Settled in the late 1820's, and believed named for an army officer, Hugh A. Haralson (*see* Haralson County).



**HARALSON COUNTY**. Created January 26, 1856 with 285 square miles taken from Carroll and Polk counties. Named for General Hugh Anderson Haralson (1805-1854), officer of the state militia, who served in the U.S. Congress. The county seat is Buchanan (q.v.).

**HARDEE CREEK**, DeKalb County. Located in East Atlanta, this is a small stream that flows into Sugar Creek where State highway 260 crosses U.S. Interstate 20. Believed named for General William J. Hardee, CSA (1815-1873) who was the able leader in the Army of Tennessee and a corps commander during the Atlanta campaign. Also named for General Hardee is **HARDEE HALL**, Atlanta Army Depot.

**HARD FORTUNE CREEK**, McDuffie County. This stream rises south of Dearing and flows westerly into Headstall Creek near the boundary of Fort Gordon. This name is descriptive of pioneer way of thinking.

**HARDING**, Tift County. A community located in the northeast section of the county. The name is taken from the town of Harding, located on the railroad where Captain H.H. Tift (*see* Tift County) lived in Massachusetts.

**HARDING LAKE**, Harris County. Located above Columbus, this 6,000-acre lake was formed by Bartlett's Ferry Dam (q.v.) in the Chattahoochee

River, which was completed in 1926. This lake is named for Mr. R.M. Harding, who was general manager of the Columbus Electric and Power Company.

**HARD LABOR CREEK**, Morgan County. This stream flows easterly across the county to enter the Apalachee River. It was given its name by slaves who found the river-bottom fields difficult to till because of their swampy and marsh-like nature.

**HARD LABOR CREEK STATE PARK**, Morgan County. This 5,804-acre park is located just north of Rutledge on the stream for which it was named. *See* Hard Labor Creek. It is the largest state park in Georgia, and contains two lakes, **BRANTLEY** and **RUTLEDGE**, which were named for early settlers on this land.

**HARDSCRABBLE**, Fulton County. This name was applied to a section in the upper part of the county. It is a pessimistic appellation that was used here as it was difficult to make a living in the area.

**HARDWICK**, Baldwin County. A town adjacent to Central State Hospital and Women's Rehabilitation Center. It lost its charter July 1, 1995. May have been named for Thomas W. Hardwick (1872-1944), U.S. Senator and governor of Georgia (1921-23). It is also called **MIDWAY-HARDWICK**.

**HARDWICK(E)**, Bryan County. A settlement, first called **GEORGETOWN** (q.v.), was established here in 1754 on a bluff at the "elbow" of the Ogeechee River's south side, about fourteen miles from its mouth. In February 1755, Governor John Reynolds visited the place and proposed that Georgia's colonial capital be moved here, and that the name be changed to Hardwick in honor of his relative, Philip Yorke (1690-1764), Earl of Hardwicke, and Lord High Chancellor of England. After 21,000 acres of land were granted here, lack of funds prevented its being developed as proposed, so the place finally died. This was designated as the Bryan county seat, but it was soon afterwards moved to Crossroads (q.v.) in 1797. An attempt was made to re-establish the town with incorporation March 21, 1866. **HARDWICK COVE** is the present name of a residential development here.

**HARGETT**, Harris County. This 19th century community was located 13 miles southwest of Hamilton. Postmaster H.V. Hargett operated gin and grist mills here.

**HARLEM**, Columbia County. First settled by Newman Hicks in the 1860's at a site one mile west

of Sawdust (q.v.). Incorporated as a village October 24, 1870. This is the birthplace of film comedian, Oliver Hardy. The place was named after Harlem in New York which at the time was a fashionable suburb of NYC. (Harlem in New York was established in 1658 by Peter Styvesant, and remained farmland for nearly 200 years and was named after the town of Haerlem in Holland).

**HARMONY GROVE**, Jackson County. Incorporated as a town December 24, 1884 when the name was changed from that of **GROANING ROCK** (q.v.). The commendatory name of Harmony Grove prevailed until August 6, 1904 when the town was incorporated under the name of **COMMERCE** (q.v.).

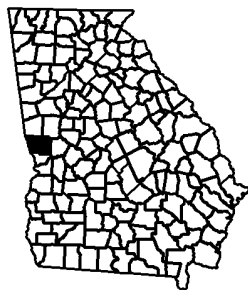
**HARNAGEVILLE**, Pickens County. The early name of the present town of **TATE** (q.v.). Was named after Ambrose Harnage, who built and operated the first tavern here, which was located on the site of the later Tate family home.

**HARPERS LAKE**, McIntosh County. Located near Fort Barrington and named after Francis Harper. It was previously known as **LEWIS LAGOON**, after early settler here, Samuel Lewis, Sr.

**HARREL MILL CREEK**, Webster County. This is the present name of the stream known to the Indians as **ARCHIBOOKTA CREEK** (q.v.).

**HARRELL'S) STATION**, Grady County. The post office was established here May 26, 1868, and changed to **WHIGHAM** (q.v.) April 7, 1880. Named for John and W.W. Harrell who deeded ten acres of land for the depot. This is the same family for which the community of **HARRELL'S STILL**, north of here was named.

**HARRIS (CITY)**, Meriwether County. Never incorporated. Most of the land here was owned by Henry Harris, father of congressman, Henry R. Harris.



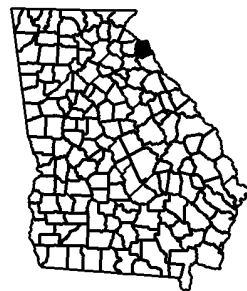
**HARRIS COUNTY**. Created December 24, 1827 with 465 square miles taken from Muscogee and

Troup counties. Named for English-born Charles Harris (1772-1827), distinguished Savannah lawyer. The county seat is **HAMILTON** (q.v.). The court house was set afire by Federal troops in 1865 but then quickly extinguished. There is also a community by the name of **HARRIS** in Meriwether County about four miles south of Greenville.

**HARRIS NECK**, McIntosh County. Named for the Harris Plantation which was located on the narrow isthmus or neck along the Intracoastal Waterway. Now the site of **HARRIS NECK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE**.

**HARRISON**, Washington County. Incorporated December 21, 1886. Was named in 1883 for Green B. Harrison, a wealthy farmer who was the postmaster, the local railroad and express agent, a director of the road, and the town's first mayor.

**HARRISONVILLE**, Troup County. A community located ten miles north of LaGrange on Georgia highway 54. Its charter was withdrawn July 1, 1995. Was formerly called **ASBURY** (q.v.).



**HART COUNTY**. Created December 7, 1853 with 257 square miles taken from Elbert and Franklin counties. Named for Nancy Morgan Hart, heroine of the Revolutionary War, who served as a spy and also had captured a group of Tories who had come to her house demanding food. She was called "War Woman" by the Indians (*see also* War Woman Creek). The county seat is **Hartwell** (q.v.). The court house was destroyed by fires in 1900 and 1967. Also named **HART** was a former post office in Bibb County, ten miles west of Macon, which was established in 1883. Another community called **HART** was located in upper Gordon County. Derivations of these two places are not known.

**HARTFORD**, Pulaski County. Designated as the county seat December 13, 1809 and incorporated as a town December 14, 1815 to July 1, 1995. Named in honor of Nancy Hart (*see* Hart County). Was established on the opposite bank of the Ocmulgee from Hawkinsville, and in 1804 came within one vote of becoming the capital of Georgia. The county

seat was moved to Hawkinsville in 1837, and the place went into a decline by mid century "on account of its unhealthiness." There was also a place on record in 1909 called HARTFORD in Cherokee County, located nine miles southeast of Canton.

**HARTFORD ROAD (or OLD HARTFORD ROAD).** Extended from Milledgeville, when it was the capital of the state, through Baldwin, Wilkinson, Twiggs, and Pulaski counties, to the frontier at Hartford (q.v.). It was built about 1811, and found useful for movement of troops and supplies during the War of 1812.

**HART(S) CREEK,** McDuffie County. Rises in eastern Warren County and flows easterly into Clark Hill Reservoir. Named for an early settler of the county.

**HARTSFIELD,** Colquitt County. A community located 11 miles west of Moultrie on Georgia highway 37. Named for the John L. Hartsfield lumber mill.

**HARTSFIELD INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT,** Fulton and Clayton counties. Serving the metropolitan Atlanta area. Established in 1929 as the ATLANTA SPEEDWAY, a dirt auto race track, with Jack Gray Sr. its first manager. Its first name as an airport was CANDLER FIELD and soon afterwards called ATLANTA AIRPORT. Named WILLIAM B. HARTSFIELD ATLANTA AIRPORT in 1970 in honor of William Berry Hartsfield, who as mayor of Atlanta (1937-1961) had the vision to make this a major aviation center. It became "international" June 29, 1971 with the first direct flight to Mexico (by Eastern Airlines).

**HART STATE PARK,** Hart County. This 147-acre park is located three miles north of Hartwell on Hartwell Reservoir (q.v.). Named for Nancy Hart (*see* Hart County).

**HARTWELL,** CS Hart County. Incorporated as a town February 26, 1856, and named in honor of Nancy Hart (*see* Hart County). The main street was named HOWELL in honor of Howell Cobb (1815-1868), who served as the attorney to aid in the establishment of this as the county seat.

**HARTWELL DAM,** Hart County. Located on the Savannah River seven miles east of the city of Hartwell, for which it was named. The concrete section is 1,900 feet long, while it is 17,900 feet long overall, including earth embankments. It was constructed by the U.S. Corps of Engineers 1955-63 at a cost of about \$88 million, and created the

61,900-acre HARTWELL RESERVOIR, also called LAKE HARTWELL, with a 960-mile shoreline. This recreation area attracts over 4 million visitors annually.

**HARVEY ISLAND,** Chatham County. Located between the Ogeechee and Little Ogeechee rivers, at their mouths. Believed named from that of early occupants.

**HARWELLS (Militia) DISTRICT,** Morgan County. Located in the southern section of the county, it was named for a Dr. Harwell, who bought lands here in 1839.

**HASSLER'S MILL,** Murray County. Established in 1879 on Holly Creek. Named for William Hassler.

**HATCHER STATION,** Quitman County. The original post office of LINWOOD nearby was re-established here in 1866 and named HATCHER'S STATION in honor of John H. Hatcher.

**HATCHETHLUCCO CREEK,** Muscogee and Chattahoochee counties. An old Indian name meaning "Big Creek," which was formerly applied to UPATOI CREEK (q.v.).

**HAT CREEK.** Rises just north of Sycamore in Turner County and flows southeasterly through a corner of Tift County and into the Alapaha River in northwestern Irwin County. Received its name after Jesse Hobby lost his hat here during a hasty retreat from an Indian attack.

**HATLEY,** Crisp County. This community in the eastern section of the county was given this name by the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad when it established the station here. The first post office was called MALONE, the postmaster's name being W.H. Malone. This community is located within HATLEY (Militia) DISTRICT.

**HAWKINS ISLAND,** Glynn County. Lies two miles south of Frederica. Named in honor of Dr. Thomas Hawkins, an early doctor of Frederica.

**HAWKINSVILLE,** CS Pulaski County. "City of Thirteen Highways" Incorporated December 2, 1830, and the county seat was moved here from Hartford (q.v.) in 1837. Named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Hawkins (1754-1816), Revolutionary soldier and U.S. senator from North Carolina (1789-95). He had been a member of the Continental Congress and in 1796 was appointed by President Washington to be superintendent of all Indians south of the Ohio River. Hawkins kept detailed records which

preserved many old Indian place-names in Georgia. He lived among the Creek Indians during his last twenty years, and he showed sympathy for and understanding of their problems. The **BEN HAWKINS MONUMENT** in Roberta is located in the center of town, having been placed there by the U.S. Government to honor the services of this noted Indian agent. He spent his later years and was buried at Old Agency (q.v.), six miles southwest of the monument, near where the **COLONEL HAWKINS BRIDGE** spans the Flint River. **HAWKINS BRANCH** is a tiny stream that flows into the Flint River in northeast Lee County. **HAWKINS CROSSROADS** is located southwest of Woodland in Talbot County. **HAWKINS LINE** is presently the boundary between Habersham and Banks counties. Was also called the **FOUR MILE PURCHASE LINE**. It was the boundary between Georgia and the Cherokee Nation from 1804 to 1818.

**HAW POND**, Crisp County. The name of this little lake is derived from the haw bushes growing along its banks.

**HAYES CROSSING**, Stephens County. Located southwest of Toccoa on Georgia Highway 184. Named for the family of William Hayes who settled here.

**HAYNES CREEK**, Gwinnett and Rockdale counties. A tributary of the Yellow River which rises west of Grayson in Gwinnett County. Named by Thomas Haynes after himself, when he built a gin, which was probably located on **LITTLE HAYNES CREEK**, a tributary.

**HAYNEVILLE**, Houston County. Located nine miles southeast of Perry on U.S. 341. Is one of the oldest communities in the county. The derivation of the name is unknown, but Grice wrote that it was said to "have been from an unimpeachable name."

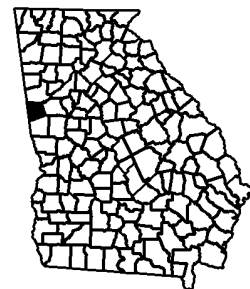
**HAYSTON**, Newton County. A station on the Central of Georgia Railroad, two miles west of Mansfield. Alexander S. Hays and then his son A.S. Hays Jr. were postmasters for the entire 64 years of the post office service here (1893-1957). This is believed to be a record in post office history.

**HAZLEHURST**, CS Jeff Davis County. Incorporated as a town August 22, 1891. Named for Colonel George H. Hazlehurst, civil engineer, who surveyed the Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

**HEAD RIVER**, Dade County. A community in the southern tip of the county, settled in the 1830's by James Blalock. The post office was established in 1913. Rock City (q.v.) is located here.

**HEADSTALL**, McDuffie County. This community in the southeast section of the county is located three miles from Avondale, on Headstall Creek, from which it derived its name.

**HEARD**, Butts County. When the railroad came through this area in May 1882, Captain J. W. Heard donated two acres of land for the station at the present site of Flovilla (q.v.). He also built the first house in the town. The area was incorporated in 1883 and called Indian Springs (q.v.), later known as **EAST INDIAN SPRINGS**, and soon afterwards shortened to **EAST END**. When the post office at Indian Springs was established, it was called **HEARD STATION** or just plain Heard. By legislative act of October 6, 1885, the name of the town of Indian Springs was to be known as Flovilla.



**HEARD COUNTY**. Created December 22, 1830 with 301 square miles taken from Carroll, Coweta and Troup counties. Named for Stephen Heard (1740-1815), Revolutionary War hero who came to Georgia from Virginia, and later became president of the Executive Council of Georgia. The county seat is Franklin (q.v.). **HEARD'S FORT**, Wilkes County. Also called **FORT HEARD** (q.v.), it was named for Stephen Heard, who planted a colony here in 1773. Construction of the fort was begun January 1, 1774. This was the seat of government for Georgia for a short time during the Revolution, after which the British captured Savannah and Augusta. In 1780, the name of the town was changed to **WASHINGTON** (q.v.). The **HEARD** community of Houston County was a region of almost 36 square miles surrounding Heard's Store as its voting precinct. The Heard post office was located seven miles northeast of Perry.

**HEARDMONT**, Elbert County. A community located about 3 1/2 miles east of Middleton. This

was a little hamlet where Stephen Heard settled after the close of the Revolutionary War.

**HEARDS ISLAND**, Elbert County. Is now called **McCALLA'S ISLAND**. Was given the original name for Stephen Heard, who was given a land grant, which included this island in the Savannah River.

**HEBARDVILLE**, Ware County. A former community of about one thousand people near the Okefenokee Swamp. Established in the early 1900's when Charles Hebard and Sons Lumber Company of Philadelphia built the Hebard Cypress Company steam-operated lumber mill here. *See also* Billy's Island.

**HEIFERHORN CREEK**, Muscogee and Harris counties. The reason for this name is not known, but John Goff said that it may be in the category of rustic names like "Buck Head," "Possum Snout" and "Hog Jaw." The present name of the stream is **STANDING BOY CREEK** (q.v.).

**HELEN**, White County. Incorporated as a town August 18, 1913. Called the "Star of the North." The town was laid out by John E. Mitchell of St. Louis in 1912-13. When a name was being sought for the place, a lumber official suggested the name of his daughter, and inasmuch as most citizens worked for the lumber company, there was little opposition to the name offered. The town has now been made over, as a tourist attraction, to look like an old-world Bavarian Village. This idea was suggested by John Kollock, an Atlanta artist.

**HELENA**, Telfair County. Incorporated as a city December 27, 1890. Derivation of the name is uncertain.

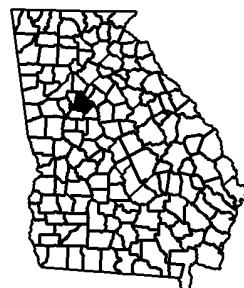
**HELL GAP**, Troup County. Is located on the Chattahoochee River below the mouth of Wehadkee Creek. So named as this is a shoaly stretch. **HELL GATE** in Camden County on the Great Satilla River, and **HELL GATE SHOALS** in Baker County (located on the Flint River, one mile below the mouth of Ichawaynochaway Creek) are so named as they are spots characterized by tortuous boat channels. **HELL HOLE BRANCH** in Rabun County is an appropriately named rugged fork of Wildcat Creek, which is a tributary of Tallulah (Terrible) River. Also in Rabun County is **HELL HOLE MOUNTAIN** with an elevation of 3,220 feet. **HELL'S GATE** is the name given to a strip of choppy water at the mouth of the Ogeechee River. **HELL KNOB** of Towns County is an elevation located west of Dismal Mountain, eight miles

southeast of Hiawassee. It is 3,455 feet high. **HELL'S HALF ACRE** in Burke County is a dense thicket and wooded area east of Magruder, and is so thick it is said a dog can not pass through it. It is far larger than a half acre.

**HEMP**, Fannin County. A community located four miles east of Morgantown. A post office here earlier was called **HEMPTOWN**. Named for a Cherokee chief, Tal-danigi-ski, translated by the whites as "Hemp-carrier (or toter)" since he traded in fabrics. Nearby **HEMPTOWN CREEK** flows northwesterly to enter the Toccoa River at Mineral Bluff.

**HENCART ROAD**. This was an early route from Macon to Savannah via Hawkinsville. The name is generally thought to have arisen because farmers carried chickens in carts to Savannah markets using this road. There is also evidence that suggests it may be a corruption of an earlier name, **HAND CART ROAD**.

**HENDERSON**, Houston County. This community in the southwest corner of the county was named after an early Indian trader, Solomon H. Henderson.



**HENRY COUNTY**. Created May 15, 1821 with 331 square miles acquired by Creek cession of January 8, 1821. Called "The Mother of Counties" because parts of Newton, Walton and Fayette counties were taken from Henry County in the first year of its formation. Named for Virginia patriot and orator, Patrick Henry (1736-1799). The county seat is McDonough (q.v.). The court house was destroyed by fire in 1824, and some records were destroyed by General Sherman's men December 16, 1864. **HENRY (COUNTY) ACADEMY** of McDonough was incorporated December 9, 1824 for college preparatory schooling, and opened January 15, 1827. It declined in the early 1850's and is said that the buildings burned during the Reconstruction period.

**HENTOWN**, Early County. Located ten miles southeast of Blakely. The name of this community came about when a Mr. J.D. Kilpatrick raised thousands of chickens here.

**HEPHZIBAH**, Richmond County. Incorporated October 24, 1870. Originally called BROTHERSVILLE (q.v.), this was one of Georgia's earliest settlements. The area was previously inhabited by the Uchee Indians. The present name of the town was taken from the Hephzibah Baptist Association which established a denominational high school here in 1860. The word *Hephzibah* is from the Bible, meaning "My delight is in Her," and is also a symbol for Zion.

**HERBERT SMART AIRPORT**, Bibb County. Now called MACON DOWNTOWN AIRPORT. Located east of Macon, it was named for Herbert Smart, who was mayor of Macon from 1934 to 1938 during which time the airport was built.

**HERMITAGE PLANTATION**. See Carr's Fort.

**HERNDON**, Jenkins County. This community is located on the Central of Georgia Railroad, ten miles west of Millen. Formerly called BIRDSVILLE (q.v.), it was then named in honor of Captain William Lewis Herndon, commander of the *S.S. Central America*. He saved all women and children when the vessel sank September 12, 1856, but he went down with the ship along with the other men.

**HEROD**, Terrell County. Incorporated November 15, 1901. This community was established one mile east of INDIAN HEROD TOWN, which was one of the largest and most important Creek Indian villages. In 1818, Andrew Jackson, en route to Florida with 900 men, visited the town and met with chief of the village, "Old Herod."

**HERON ISLAND**, Liberty County. Was an early name of COLONEL'S ISLAND (q.v.). The heron is a large wading bird.

**HIWASSEE**, CS Towns County. Incorporated May 17, 1956 (was incorporated as the town of HIWASSEE, October 24, 1870). The name is derived from the Cherokee Indian word *a-yu-wa-si*, meaning "meadow," "savanna" or "pretty fawn." See also Hiwassee River.

**HICHITEE CREEK**, Chattahoochee and Stewart counties. A variant of *Hichiti* (q.v.), the stream was formerly called HITCHITI CREEK (q.v.).

**HICHITI**, Chattahoochee County. Also spelled HITCHITI, this was the name of an old Cusseta Indian village on the right bank of Thlucco Creek, about five miles southeast of Cusseta. The name is derived from the Creek, *achitchita*, "to look up (the stream)."

**HICKORY**. Several places in the state have taken the name from hickory trees, genus *Carya*, found in their vicinities. **HICKORY FLAT** is a rural community in Cherokee County, located six miles southeast of Canton on Georgia highway 14. The name is a translation from the Cherokee Indian name of the place. **HICKORY GROVE** was a community in Crawford County, ten miles west of Knoxville. **HICKORY HILL** was the name of the plantation owned by James Butler on the south side of the Ogeechee River, in what was then Liberty County (before Bryan County was formed). An engagement of the Revolutionary War took place here in June 1779. **HICKORY HILL** is also the name that was given to Tom Watson's home in Thomson (see Thomas E. Watson Highway). **HICKORY LEVEL** is a rural community eight miles northeast of Carrollton in Carroll County. Settled in 1828, it was named for the almost level land with many hickory trees growing thereupon. **HICKORY LEVEL** was also the early name of Thomson (q.v.) in McDuffie County. **HICKORY LOG** is the name of a rural community three miles north of Canton in Cherokee County. It is translated from WANI-I the Indian name of their village which was located here. Near here also is **HICKORY LOG CREEK**.

**HICKS (Militia) DISTRICT**, Macon County. Named for an early family that settled here from Crawford County in 1836. Jones Hicks established a saw mill and grist mill six miles south of Reynolds on Horse Creek.

**HIGGSTON**, Montgomery County. Incorporated August 17, 1903. Postmaster James Higgs ran gin and grist mills here.

**HIGGSVILLE**, Twiggs County. Thought to have been named for a Mr. A. Higgs, the first postmaster when the office was opened July 19, 1833. All that remains is **HIGGENSVILLE CHURCH** located midway between Danville and Jeffersonville.

**HIGH**, Walker County. This descriptively named mountain community is now called **LOOKOUT**, and is located two miles south of Cloudland Canyon State Park.

**HIGH BLUFF**. Was given this name as it is the highest point on the Ocmulgee River between Hawkinsville and Macon. This was thought to have been an Indian sentinel point.

**HIGH FALLS**, Monroe County. Previous names of this former community have been **HIGH SHOALS**, **TOWALIGA SHOALS** and **UNIONVILLE**. The name is taken from the falls here on



the Towaliga River. During the Civil War, the grist mill here was burned by retreating Confederate soldiers. It was rebuilt in 1866 and operated until 1960. The town died after the railroad was built through Jackson in the late 1880's.

**HIGH FALLS STATE PARK**, Monroe County. This 970-acre park was established July 1, 1966. Located eight miles southwest of Jackson, it includes the falls from which it was named, and also the 600-acre **HIGH FALLS LAKE**. *See also* High Falls.

**HIGH GATE**, Chatham County. This was one of Georgia's earliest communities, which was settled by French Huguenots about four miles southwest of Savannah. It was laid out in 1733, but did not survive for long.

**HIGHLAND (or GEORGIA HIGHLAND)**. This is the descriptive name applied to the southern end of the older Appalachian mountain province in the northcentral to northeastern part of the State, and comprises about 1,850 square miles.

**HIGGSTON**, Montgomery County. Founded in 1859 by James Higgs who donated the land for the town. The post office opened February 9, 1874.

**HIGH POINT**, Dade County. This is the designation applied to the highest elevation of Lookout Mountain, at 2,393 feet.

**HIGH POINT**, Walker County. This community is located on Chattanooga Creek, twelve miles northwest of LaFayette. Was given this name as it is near a high point on Lookout Mountain.

**HIGH SHOALS**, Walton County. Incorporated as a town March 2, 1872 at which time it was also included in corners of Clarke and Morgan counties. It was named from **HIGH SHOALS**, a rapid in the Apalachee River with sixty-foot falls, located twelve miles southwest of Athens. The charter was withdrawn July 1, 1995 and the community here is now called **SHOALS**, although the post office is still named High Shoals.

**HIGH TOP**, Gilmer County. A 2,700-foot peak located nine miles west of Ellijay. So named as it is the high point on the Cohutta Mountain Range.

**HIGHTOWER**. This name is a corruption of the Cherokee Indian word *itawa*, or as it is more often spelled, *Etowah* (*see* Etowah Indian Mounds). There is presently a community named **HIGHTOWER** in Forsyth County, located eight miles northwest

of Cumming on **HIGHTOWER CREEK**. It was a center of government and commercial activities during Cherokee Indian days, and has also been known as **SCUDDER'S** (q.v.). In this section of Forsyth County is **HIGHTOWER (Militia) DISTRICT**. There was formerly a community of **HIGHTOWER** in Fannin County near Chestnut Gap, and another in Towns County near the former community of Visage. A **HIGHTOWER CREEK** in Laurens County flows south into Brewton Creek, northeast of Dublin. In Polk County, about nine miles southeast of Cedartown is found **HIGHTOWER FALLS**, **HIGHTOWER LAKE** and **HIGHTOWER ROAD**. The former community of **HIGHTOWER MILL** was previously located here. Another **HIGHTOWER ROAD** forms part of the boundary between DeKalb and Gwinnett counties.

**HILLABAHATCHEE CREEK**, Heard County. Rises in eastern Alabama and flows southeasterly to enter the Chattahoochee River near Franklin. The name means "Hillabee Creek," and it is derived from the fact that its headwaters were in the vicinity of the Hillabee Indian villages in Alabama.

**HILL CITY**, Gordon County. Located in the northwest corner of the county. Shortly after the Civil War, this town was given the name of **MILLER** after one of its pioneer families, while the post office was **BLUE SPRINGS (BLUE SPRINGS CREEK)** here is a tributary of Camp Creek). Miller was often confused with Millen, Georgia so the local railroad agent J. T. Parsons suggested the name be changed to Hill City, descriptive of the region.

**HILLMAN**, Taliaferro County. Incorporated October 22, 1887 to July 1, 1995. Mr. A.K. Hillman was one of the founders of this town which was established on a branch of the Georgia Railroad. This is now a rural community on Georgia highway 47, about ten miles south of Washington.

**HILLSBORO**, Floyd County. Incorporated February 25, 1856 to 1874, when this became **SOUTHROME** (q.v.).

**HILLSBORO**, Jasper County. A community located ten miles south of Monticello. Named for the pioneer family from North Carolina, John and Isaac Hill. This was the birthplace of Senator B.H. Hill (*see* Ben Hill County).

**HILOKA CREEK**, Lee County. Rises on the western edge of Smithville and flows southward into Kinchafoonee Creek. This is a Muskogean

Indian name from their word *hilukwa*, that is thought to mean "sweet gum tree."

**HILTON**, Early County. A community on the Chattahoochee River, southwest of Blakely. Named for Elisha Hilton who put up the first store here when the town was established about 1880. The post office was moved here from Sowhatchee, and Hilton was the first postmaster. He was also appointed the first mayor when the town was incorporated October 25, 1889. It lost its charter July 1, 1995.

**HILTONIA**, Screven County. Community and rural branch post office of Sylvania. Believed named for Lee H. Hilton (b.1865) of Sylvania who built a large mercantile business. It lost its charter July 1, 1995.

**HINESVILLE**, CS Liberty County. Incorporated July 24, 1916. The county seat was moved here from Riceboro (q.v.) September 12, 1837 and was established at the site of Zouck's Old Field (q.v.). Named in honor of State Senator Charlton Hines. A sharp skirmish occurred here December 16, 1864 as Sherman was drawing his lines about Savannah.

**HIRAM**, Paulding County. Incorporated October 6, 1891. This town was named for Hiram Baggett, its first postmaster.

**HITCHITI CREEK**. Spelled HICHITEE CREEK on current maps. Rises below Cusseta in Chattahoochee County and flows southerly into Stewart County before turning east to enter the Chattahoochee River. Hitchiti is the name of a tribe of Indians that separated from the Creeks long before Columbus made his westward voyage to the New World. *See also* Hichiti.

**HITCHITI EXPERIMENTAL FOREST**, Jones County. Located near Round Oak about eight miles northwest of Gray. For derivation, *see* Hichiti Creek.

**HITCHITUDSHI**. The name means "Little Hitchiti." Located on Chattahoochee Creek. This was an Indian settlement which was a branch of the town, Hitchiti (*see* Hichiti).

**HIWASSEE**, Towns County. The early spelling of HIAWASSEE (q.v.).

**HIWASSEE RIVER (or CREEK)**, Towns County. Pronounced "High-wah-see." Flows past the town of Hiwassee (q.v.), and then northward into North Carolina. The name is derived from the

Cherokee Indian word *ayuhwasi*, signifying "Savannah." Previous names were EUFASSEE and EUFORSEE.

**HIX**, Madison County. In 1882, A.H. Hix was the postmaster and thresher who operated a cotton gin. The community is gone, but the Hix Cemetery located four miles west of Ila remains.

**HIXTOWN**, Carroll County. This was the early name of the present VILLA RICA (q.v.). Named for William Hix, who operated a tavern and general store here before 1830.

**HLONOTISKAHACHI RIVER**. This was an old Muskogee name for the Flint River, and translated, the name means "Flint River." The Indians also called it THRONATTEESKA RIVER (q.v.).

**HOBOKEN**, Brantley County. Incorporated as a city August 16, 1920. This town in the western part of the county may have been named for the city in New Jersey, which was named from the Algonquian word *hopocan*, meaning "tobacco pipe" or "pipe country."

**HOCKOSOFKEE CREEK**, Talbot County. *See* Hachasofkee Creek.

**HODCHODKEE CREEK**, Stewart and Quitman counties. A tributary of Pataula Creek. Means either "Small Potato Creek" or "Little Creek," from the Muskogee word *Hoti*, "Home," and *Chutki*, "Little."

**HODO'S GAP**, Talbot County. Located several miles northeast of the Flint Hill (q.v.) community where a Mr. Hodo carried on a small trading business. It was said that Mr. and Mrs. Hodo were buried in a tomb where people could look upon their faces in the vault.

**HOGANSVILLE**, Troup County. Incorporated as a town October 12, 1870. When the Atlantic and West Point Railroad came through here in the 1860's, it adopted the station name, derived from William Hogan (d. 1861) who was the original owner of the property upon which the town was built. He and others settled the place in the late 1820's and early 1830's. HOGANSVILLE (Militia) DISTRICT here has the same derivation.

**HOG CRAWL CREEK**. Flows between Dooly and Macon counties, an affluent of Sweetwater Creek, rising in eastern Macon County. Was formerly called BEAVER CREEK. The name refers to a kind of pen or enclosure to hold hogs. It derives from the colonial Dutch word, *kraal* that is seemingly derived from the Spanish or Portuguese, *corral*.

**HOG HAMMOCK**, McIntosh County. A 434-acre community on Sapelo Island. According to legend it was named for Sampson Hog, an early resident.

**HOG HEAVEN BRANCH**, Worth County. This stream, east of Sylvester, was so named as it was thought to be ideally suited for pigs.

**HOG POTATO BRANCH**, Sumter and Lee Counties. *See* Five Mile Branch.

**HOG MOUNTAIN ROAD**, Barrow and Oconee counties. Is coincident with present Georgia highway 53, running from Winder to Watkinsville. A native in the area relates that this was the route used for driving large numbers of hogs down the mountains to the markets. The more likely source of the name is that it was derived from its extending further to the elevation and community of HOG MOUNTAIN near Buford in Gwinnett County which was also known as CAINS (q.v.). The Cherokee name for the mountain was SIKWA. *See* Okoloco Trail.

**HOLANNA CREEK**. A tributary of Pataula Creek in the southwestern section of the state. William Read stated that it probably means "yellow potato," from the Creek *aha*, "potatoes," and *lani*, "yellow." It may also be from the Hitchiti, *olani*, which signifies "reed."

**HOLLAND**, Chattooga County. This place was originally called KINCAID and then referred to as Holland's Store. When the post office was established June 30, 1890 it was called simply, Holland. The first postmaster was Charles I. Holland. The post office closed October 31, 1953.

**HOLLEY**, Murray County. This community located seven miles south of Spring Place has also been called HOLLY CREEK (q.v.), named for the stream on which it is located.

**HOLLY CREEK**, Murray County. This is a tributary of the Conasauga River, and the name is translated from the Cherokee, *Oosetuste*, and called that because of the profusion of holly growing along its banks. Brinkley said it was named for one of the seven Cherokee clans.

**HOLLY SPRINGS**, Cherokee County. Incorporated as a town August 14, 1906. It was said to have been given this name from the presence of several holly trees beside a large spring in the western end of town. There is also a community named HOLLY SPRINGS in upper Jackson County.

**HOLLYWOOD**, Habersham County. A community located five miles northeast of Clarkesville.

Originally an Indian settlement headed by a principal chief of the Holly clan.

**HOLMESVILLE**, Appling County. Designated the county seat December 8, 1828 and incorporated as a town February 7, 1854 to July 1, 1995. It was built on land owned by Solomon Kennedy. The seat moved to Baxley in 1874, after which the town died. The derivation of the name is not known.

**HOLTON**, Bibb County. This community was established on the Ocmulgee River, ten miles northwest of Macon. Now known as ARKWRIGHT (q.v.), it was first named after Dr. Lee Holt, a physician and farmer. It lost its charter July 1, 1995.

**HOMELAND**, Charlton County. Established in 1906 as a new opportunity colony by Union veterans of the Civil War.

**HOMER**, CS Banks County. Incorporated as a town December 19, 1859. Named after Homer Jackson, a prominent early settler.

**HOMERVILLE**, CS Clinch County. Incorporated February 15, 1869. This place was originally called STATION NUMBER ELEVEN by the railroad. In February 1853, Dr. John Homer Mattox (1827-1859) established his home here and called the place Homerville after his own name, not thinking that later on a town would be built up on the same lot of land and retain the name. The Atlantic and Gulf Railroad was built through here in 1859, and the county seat was moved here from Magnolia (q.v.) in 1860.

**HOMINY CREEK**, Carroll County. An east bank tributary of the Little Tallapoosa River, which rises southwest of Villa Rica and then flows southwesterly. Is thought to be a translation from a possible Indian name, SOFKEEHATCHEE. *See* Sofkee Creek.

**HONEY (BEE) ISLAND**, Ware County. Located in the Okefenokee Swamp, about twelve miles north of the Florida line. Wild bees use this island as a home, as there are many wild "bee gums" found here.

**HOOD**, Harris County. This former community was established in 1877. Also known as OLD

**HOOD**, it was named for Dr. E.C. Hood. After Hood declined, the community of Chipley (q.v.) was established one mile north of this site about 1879.

There was also a community called HOOD, four miles southeast of Blairsville, in Union County.

**HOOKER**, Dade County. Located nine miles northeast of Trenton. Named for Union general, Joseph Hooker (1814-1879), who advanced through the mountain pass here in the Civil War.

**HOOPER**, Haralson County. This rural community is located two miles west of Tallapoosa on U.S. 78. The post office opened January 4, 1882 by the postmaster Joseph M. Hooper, who operated a cotton gin and wool carder as well as flour and grist mills.

**HOOTENVILLE**, Taylor County. This former community was located on the Flint River where it is crossed by the present U.S. 80. It was originally called HOOTEN'S FERRY, and this ferry was later taken over by Louis Cantelow. The old Indian trail, Toms Path (q.v.), passed through here. This section of the county is named HOOTENVILLE (Militia) DISTRICT.

**HOPEFUL**, Mitchell County. Located west of Camilla. The name of this community was selected by the first settlers who desired an optimistic name to call it. There was also a community named HOPEFUL in upper Forsyth County. The first settler was believed to be Herod Thornton Sr. who moved here from North Carolina in 1819.

**HOPEULIKIT**, Bulloch County. The original settlers invented the whimsical name for this community in the upper section of the county. Brinkley said this name was submitted in desperation after the U.S. postal authorities rejected all previous names proposed.

**HOPEWELL**, Fulton County. This old community about five miles north of Alpharetta was given its name by early settlers to denote optimism. A community called HOPEWELL is located in Cherokee County near Canton. Another HOPEWELL is located west of Ellaville in Schley County and named for the Hopewell Church.

**HOPOETHYELOHOLO CREEK**, Butts County. The Muskogee Indian name for SANDY CREEK, which flows easterly into Chief Macintosh Lake at Indian Springs State Park.

**HORNET'S NEST**, Elbert County. This was the name given to that section of old Wilkes County, where there lived a number of Whigs "who were both enthusiastic and vindictive in their hatred of the Tories." Nancy Hart (*see* Hart County) lived

in this region. This section of Wilkes County was taken in 1790 to create Elbert County.

**HORNSBY'S**, Fulton County. This was the name given to an old post office which was in operation from 1840 to 1844. Named for postmaster Joseph Hornsby. It was located a short distance west of the present East Point.

**HORRY**, Taylor County. Settled about 1828 when it was the first county seat of Marion County. It was located 7 1/2 miles northeast of Tazewell. The derivation of the name is not known.

**HORSELEG MOUNTAIN**, Floyd County. Located just southwest of Rome, with an elevation of 1,526 feet. Descriptively named because of its apparent resemblance to the hock and shank of a horse. *See also* Shinbone Ridge.

**HOSCHTON**, Jackson County. Pronounced "Hush'-ton." Incorporated September 19, 1891. The first post office established here August 21, 1878 was named HOSCH'S STORE, after postmaster Russell A. Hosch, who ran a general store here.

**HOT HOUSE**, Fannin County. This early settlement was located six miles north of Blue Ridge on HOT HOUSE CREEK. This stream rises at the North Carolina line and flows southwesterly to enter the Toccoa River three miles below McCaysville. Named for a "sweat house," a small structure covered with earth, which was used by the Cherokees in extremely cold weather.

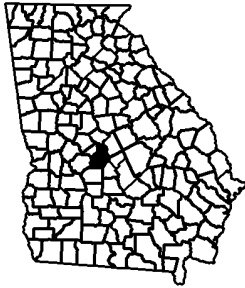
**HOUSE CREEK**, Harris County. Flows into the Chattahoochee River. Formerly called OLD HOUSE CREEK, it was named for a former house, hut or place of refuge located nearby.

**(BIG) HOUSE CREEK**, Wilcox County. Was known to the Indians as AL-KA-SAC-KILI-KI, signifying "a kettle boiling in a creek." It rises between Rochelle and Abbeville, and flows southeasterly to enter the Ocmulgee River at the southeast corner of the county. An affluent of House Creek is LITTLE HOUSE CREEK in Ben Hill County. It rises about ten miles northwest of Fitzgerald to enter (Big) House Creek three miles before it flows into the Ocmulgee River. There is also a similarly named stream, BIG HORSE CREEK in Telfair County, which enters the Ocmulgee River midway between Jacksonville and Lumber City.

**HOUSER MILL ROAD**, Peach County. Runs southward from Byron to Mossy Creek. Named

from a former mill which was located seven miles east of Fort Valley on Mossy Creek. **HOUSER MILL** was named after Andrew Houser, who purchased Clark's grist mill in 1865. The community here was originally called EVA. The place was washed away in a flood in 1928.

**HOUSTON**, Heard County. Incorporated as a village December 23, 1840 to July 1, 1995. Also known as **LIBERTY HILL**, it was located near the Troup County line. Named for the Rev. H.W. Houston, a Baptist preacher.



**HOUSTON COUNTY**. Pronounced "How'stun." Calls itself "Georgia's Most Progressive County." Created May 15, 1821 with 379 square miles acquired by Creek cession of January 8, 1821. This was an original county, named for John Houstoun (1744-1796), son of Sir Patrick Houstoun, who was one of the companions of General Oglethorpe. John Houstoun was born in Waynesboro, Burke County, was a member of the Continental Congress and became governor of Georgia in 1778. The county seat is Perry (q.v.). Note: "Houstoun" was the 19th century spelling of today's "Houston." There is also a community of **HOUSTON LAKE** near Perry in Houston County, a **HOUSTON AVENUE** in Macon and a **HOUSTON HEIGHTS** district in Bibb County.

**HOUSTON VALLEY**, Catoosa County. Located just east of Taylor Ridge. The name is derived from either Robert Houston or Samuel E. Houston, both of whom resided in Catoosa County.

**HOWARD'S MILL**, Early County. Built about 1839 by John Howard (1812-1857) on Kirkland Creek five miles north of Jakin.

**HOWELL**, Echols County. Incorporated as a town August 2, 1905 to July 1, 1995. This community is located about 14 miles east-of Valdosta. Derivation of the name is unknown.

**HOWELL MILL ROAD**, Atlanta. Named for Clark Howell's (1811-1882) grist and planing mill

on Peachtree Creek, which was established in 1852. **HOWELL'S MILLS** post office was established here from February 29, 1876 to 1891. *See also* Cox's Crossroad.

**HOWELL'S CROSSROADS**, Gwinnett County. This was the early name of **DULUTH** (q.v.).

**HOWELL'S FERRY ROAD**, Fulton County. Was called **LICK SKILLET ROAD** during the Civil War and prior to that time. This early name was taken from a village of **LICK SKILLET** at the site of the later **ADAMSVILLE**, which was located six miles west of the center of Atlanta. The later name was for Isaac Howell who operated a ferry on the Chattahoochee River in the late 1820's.

**HUBER**, Twiggs County. Originally known as **PHILIP (STATION)**, it was changed to **ADAMS PARK** (q.v.) in 1916. The present name of this community is after J.M. Huber of the J.M. Huber Company here. The post office was given the name of Huber in 1939.

**HUB JUNCTION**, Newton County. Named after a gas station, which became what was claimed to be the busiest rural bus station in the world, called "The Hub." It was established by Robert Stanton in 1935 at the junction of Georgia highways 11 and 12, and became a bus station in 1937. Up to as many as 40 buses stopped daily during World War II.

**HUCHING**, Oglethorpe County. This small village, three miles south of Crawford, was first called **RICE** for George L. Rice, local farmer and business man. The name was later changed to honor Captain Huchins, who was conductor on the Georgia Railroad, which passes through here. The name was labeled as **HUCHINS** on a Thomas B. Moss map of 1894, and given this spelling in Mrs. Florrie Smith's, *History of Oglethorpe County*.

**HUDSON RIVER**. Rises in Banks County, flows southeasterly to form the boundary between Franklin and Madison counties, and Madison and Echols counties, before entering the Broad River six miles southwest of Elberton. Named after the Hudson River of New York, which was named for Henry Hudson (d. 1611), English navigator.

**HUFFER**, Coffee County. A community originally called **SHEPHERD** (q.v.).

**HUGUENOT**, Elbert County. Was an old community located on the Broad River, five miles from its mouth. It is believed to have been named

after the French Huguenots, or Calvinist Protestants, from which ancestry the early settlers were no doubt derived.

**HULL**, Madison County. Incorporated August 24, 1905. Believed named for Rev. Hope Hull (1763-1818), founder of the Methodist Church in Georgia (at Washington, Wilkes County). His grandson, A.L. Hull, was secretary and treasurer of the University of Georgia.

**HUMBUG SQUARE**, Atlanta. This was an early designation for the block bounded by Whitehall, Alabama and Pryor streets and the Western and Atlantic Railroad. It was so named before the Civil War due to its use for circuses, medicine shows, fakirs, auctioneers, etc.

**HUNGER AND HARDSHIP CREEK**, Laurens County. Enters the Oconee River at Dublin. John Goff said it may have been given this name by a weary and hungry surveying party when first laying out the area in 1804-05.

**HUNGRY HILL**, Bryan County. Located in the eastern section of the county on Georgia highway 63; it is not a hill but is as flat as can be. This is a po' mouthin name, as is HUNGRY CREEK in southwestern Carroll County, and also HUNGRY VALLEY located west of Dalton in Whitfield County.

**HUNTER FIELD**, Savannah. This U.S. Air Force base was named for Major General Frank O'Driscoll Hunter, a native of Savannah who was a leading air ace in both World Wars. He received the highest decorations from his own country as well as from France and England.

**HURRICANE CREEK**. Streams by this name are fairly well distributed in Georgia, mostly in an east-west band across the state, through an area most frequented by hurricanes. One is located in Jeff Davis-Bacon-Pierce counties, and in the same vicinity is a stream called LITTLE HURRICANE CREEK. The HURRICANE CREEK in Jackson County was formerly called NUMSACOTA CREEK. Near the Tennessee Line in Catoosa County is found HURRICANE BRANCH, which is an affluent of South Chickamauga Creek.

**HURRICANE SHOALS**, Jackson County. This former community was settled about 1790, about three miles south of the present Maysville. A post office existed here from April 30, 1819 to January 6, 1844. It was located on the North Oconee River, taking its name from the shoals here.

**HURRICANE TOWN**, Dougherty County. This was an early Indian settlement located on the west bank of the Flint River, five miles below Albany. The name was translated from the original Indian name, HOTALIHUYANA. This was derived from the Muskogee, *Hotali*, "Wind," and *Huyana*, "Passing."

**HUSH-YOUR-MOUTH ISLAND**, Camden County. Burnette Vanstory notes that this is a tiny island near Cumberland, which was descriptively named when the small islands here were used as hideouts for smugglers.

**HUTCHINSON'S ISLAND**, Chatham County. This large island is located in the Savannah River opposite downtown Savannah. Named by General Oglethorpe for a close friend and supporter, Archibald Hutchinson.