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**KANSAS**, Carroll County. This community is located five miles north of Bowdon. It is believed to have been named after the Kansas Territory, when this name was much in the news because of the slavery question in the 1850's. The earlier derivation is from the Indian tribe called *Kansa* by the 17th century French explorers.

**KEA'S OLD MILL POND**, Emanuel County. Located on Mulepen Creek just northwest of Norristown. Nearby is **KEA'S CHURCH** at the site of the former community of **KEA'S MILL**, which was also called **DURDAN** (q.v.). Postmaster Burreli C. Kea had a general store here in 1881. The town here is now called **STILLMORE** (q.v.).

**KEDRON**, Coweta County. A former community located northeast of Newnan on Line Creek. Named from the stream called Kidron near Jerusalem in the Holy Land.

**KEG CREEK STATE PARK**, Columbia County. Established February 26, 1953 to serve the Negro people of the area. This 867-acre park is located ten miles north of Appling on Clark Hill Reservoir. **KEG CREEK**, after which it was named, is a tiny stream that flows into the reservoir here. Named from a brewery or still in the vicinity, where the product was stored in kegs.

**KEITH**, Catoosa County. This community is located six miles east of Ringgold in the **KEITH VALLEY**. Both were named for the Keith family who lived near and established the Keith Baptist Church here.

**KELLEYTOWN**, Henry County. This community is located about nine miles east of Stockbridge. Named after Reuben Kelley (1800-1875), a first settler of this section.

**KELLOG'S STORE**, Jackson County. This former post office was established from 1826 to 1848, and named for the postmaster, Truman Kellog.

**KEMP(S) CREEK**, Wilkes County. Flows southward into Clark Hill Reservoir, nine miles east of Washington. Named for John Kemp, who settled on 300 acres near this stream.

**KENNADY**, Bulloch County. This was a small community in old Bryan County where W. Kenneday had a gin and a grist mill in 1881.

**KENNARD'S SETTLEMENT**, Lee County. Was located on Kinchafoonee Creek, five miles northwest of present Leesburg. It was named for two Lower

Creek chiefs, Jack and William Kennard. This was the western terminal of **KENNARD'S TRAIL**, an early route that extended eastward via Traders Hill to St. Marys. *See also* Canoy.

**KENNESAW**, Cobb County. This town was for many years known as **BIG SHANTY** (q.v.). It was incorporated September 21, 1887 under the name Kennesaw to preserve its war association after the famous Civil War battle fought at nearby **KENNESAW MOUNTAIN**, June 27, 1864. The mountain was named by the Indians, and is possibly a variation of Conasauga, the name of an Indian town that was located nearby. Reverend George White believed the place was named for an old Indian chief by the name of Kennesaw who signed the Treaty of Holston in 1791. He was also known as "Cabin." South of the town is the **KENNESAW NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK**, covering an area of over 3,000 acres.

**KENNESAW STATE COLLEGE**, Marietta. Opened in 1966, and is part of the Georgia University System. It was named in 1965 for Kennesaw Mountain which can be viewed from the campus.

**KENSINGTON**, Walker County. Named by resort developers in 1895. The name of this community was transferred from Kensington, Pennsylvania, the origin of some of the first settlers here. Before that the name had come from the village in England, now a part of London.

**KESTLER**, Early County. Incorporated as a town December 6, 1900. Was first established about 1897 when a big sawmill operation was set up here near the Damascus railroad station. Its been said that it was named for an early family of German origin here by the name of Kestler, or possibly named after the favorite bird dog of the sawmill doctor, L.C. Ward. The name of the town was changed to **DAMASCUS** (q.v.) August 11, 1914.

**KETTLE CREEK**, Ware County. A tributary of the Satilla River. Captain David J. Miller of Ware County, who served in the Indian wars, relates that the name was chosen by a squad of soldiers who found an old iron kettle in the sands near the creek where they were camped, three miles west of Waycross. Another **KETTLE CREEK** rises in Oglethorpe County and flows through southwest Wilkes County into Little River. A famous Revolutionary battle was fought by this stream at War Hill (q.v.). This engagement was a crushing defeat for the British.

**KEY'S FERRY ROAD.** Extends from eastern Henry County through northern Butts County to Jackson Lake. Named from **KEY'S FERRY** which was located on the Ocmulgee River at the site of the present Jackson Lake. Tandy W. Key was authorized by the state on December 10, 1823 to establish this ferry.

**KEYSVILLE,** Burke County. Incorporated as a town December 29, 1890. Probably named for the Rev. Joshua Key (1786-1862), or his son Joshua Scott Key (1817-1876).

**KIBBEE,** Montgomery County. This community is located eight miles northeast of Mt. Vernon on the Seaboard Airline Railroad. Believed to have been named for Charles C. Kibbee, a circuit judge who came here in 1881. The post office opened December 4, 1886.

**KILLARNEY,** Early County. This community in the southern section of the county was named for the famous lakes district of Ireland.

**KINCHAFOONEE CREEK.** With its source in Chattahoochee and Marion counties, it flows southeasterly until it empties into the Flint River at Albany. Hawkins recorded its name as **KIT-CHO-FOON-E**. This Indian name means "Bone Mortar," or "Mortar Nutshells," apparently a device for cracking nuts, from the Creek *Kicho*, meaning "Mortar," and *Funi*, "Nutshells." Named from the stream was **KINCHAFOONEE COUNTY**, the original name of **WEBSTER COUNTY** (q.v.). The name was also applied to **KINCHAFOONEE LAKE** of Marion, Webster and Stewart counties. This is a 4,400-acre recreational lake with an 85-mile shoreline, and was formed by a 4,000-foot long dam on Kinchafoonee Creek, about three miles northwest of Preston in Webster County.

**KINCAID,** Chattooga County. The name of this early community came about because of its being close to Kincaid Mountain. The post office existed from June 30, 1890 to September 18, 1906 after which time it became known as Holland (q.v.).

**KINDERLOU,** Lowndes County. Located four miles west of Valdosta, this community was first known as **JONES CROSSING** (q.v.). It was then named **KINDER-LOU** for the sister of civil engineer, Captain George R. McKee, who had large farming interests here.

**KINGS,** Newton County. This post office was established in 1890, eight miles southwest of Covington. S.D. King was postmaster in 1902 when it was discontinued.

**KINGS BAY,** Camden County. Formerly called **WESTERN SHORE RIVER**, this is a channel which extends inland from Cumberland Sound. Was named after Thomas King (a brother of Roswell King, *see* Roswell) who settled on a tract here.

**KINGS BAY ARMY TERMINAL,** Camden County. Located two miles north of St. Mary's on King's Bay. Originally built as a standby facility on the Intracoastal Waterway for the handling and shipping of U. S. Army explosives. In 1979 this 16,000-acre site was chosen by the Navy for the establishment of **KING'S BAY TRIDENT AND POSEIDON-CLASS SUBMARINE BASE**. This was the most expensive peacetime building project in U. S. Navy history, with a total cost of \$1.6 billion. Completed in 1993, this high-tech base employs a total of 12,000 Navy and civilian workers.

**KING'S BENCH,** Hart County. This was a post office which was established from 1832 to 1849. Named for postmaster and justice of peace, William King, and also after a sort of work bench where he would display liquor for sale.

**KING'S GAP,** Harris County. Located a few miles above Hamilton in what is now Franklin D. Roosevelt State Park. When established, this was a stop on the stagecoach route from Columbus to Newnan, and was abandoned after the coming of the railroad. The post office was established here from May 16, 1829 to October 7, 1856, and was named for **KING'S GAP**, village and mountain pass, which were named for an old white trader named King who lived here. In the fall of 1864 General Sherman planned his "March to the Sea" from a home here.

**KINGSLAND,** Camden County. Incorporated as a city August 6, 1908 at which time Mr. W.H. King was appointed the first mayor. This was established in 1894 as a flag station on the Seaboard Airline Railway.

**KING'S ROAD.** This old route was previously called **EL COMINOREAL** by the Spanish, meaning literally "The Royal Road," being named for the king of Spain. It extended from Jacksonville, Florida to Savannah.

**KINGSTON,** Bartow County. Established around 1832 and incorporated November 19, 1869. This town was named in honor of Judge John Pendleton King (1799-1888) of Augusta, once president of the Georgia Railroad and later a United States Senator.

**KING'S TRAIL(S).** An early route running from West Point easterly to the Flint River. Named after the King's highways in Great Britain.

**KING'S TOWN**, Marion County. This was an ancient Indian village and home of the Uchee Indian chiefs, located near the present Buena Vista.

**KINGWOOD**, Colquitt County. Incorporated as a town August 13, 1903. Efforts were unsuccessful in establishing a town here.

**KIOKEE**, Columbia County. This early community was located eight miles northeast of Appling on Kiokee Creek (q.v.) from which it took its name. In 1772 was established here, not only the first regularly constituted Baptist church in Georgia, but the oldest one in continuous existence. The **KIOKEE BAPTIST CHURCH** was organized under the leadership of Reverend Daniel Marshall (1706-1784) from Connecticut, and was incorporated December 23, 1789.

**KIOKEE CREEK**. Rises in eastern McDuffie County and flows southeasterly into Columbia County, then flows northeasterly to enter the Savannah River four miles south of Clark Hill Dam. Was originally called **OKIOKEE** which means "Falls Creek," or its derivation may be from the Creek Indian, *ki*, "mulberry," and *oki*, "water," or possibly derived from *kowiki*, "quail." It has also been referred to as the **KIOKAS RIVER**. There is also a stream in Columbia County called **LITTLE KIOKEE CREEK**. Another **KIOKEE CREEK** rises in southeast Terrell County and flows southward into Dougherty County to enter Chickasawhatchee Creek at the southwest corner of that county.

**KIOKEE (Militia) DISTRICT**, Columbia County. Located in the central section of the county, it is believed named from the early community of Kiokee (q.v.).

**KIOKEE LAKE**. This 180-acre lake was created by a dam built in the 1970's on Kiokee Creek near the Columbia-McDuffie county line.

**KIRKLAND**, Atkinson County. This was a community in old Coffee County when first established. Believed to have been named for Timothy Kirkland (1799-1864), early plantation owner here, or for the William Kirkland general store.

**KIRKWOOD**, DeKalb County. Incorporated as a community in 1899. Named in honor of Irish-born James Hutchinson Kirkpatrick (1778-1853), one of the early settlers of the county, who came here from Morgan County in 1827. The town became incorporated into Atlanta in 1922.

**KITCHOFOONEE CREEK**. An early spelling of **KINCHAFOONEE CREEK** (q.v.).

**KITE**, Johnson County. Incorporated September 11, 1891. The post office was established February 28, 1887. William N. Kight had a general store here and was the first postmaster. The land for the town was given by Shaderick Kight, and he chose the simplified spelling for the town's name, reportedly to facilitate mail service.

**KLONDIKE**, DeKalb County. This community is located on **KLONDIKE ROAD**, four miles south of Lithonia, and was served by the Klondike Post Office from January 4, 1898 to April, 1902. The name was inspired by the great gold rush to the Klondike in Yukon Territory during the late 1890's. It is an Athabascan Indian name. There is also a community called **KLONDIKE** in Hall County, about five miles below Gainesville, named for a trademark label of the Adams Canning Company, and another **KLONDIKE** in Houston County above Hawkinsville.

**KNOXBOROUGH**, Effingham County. This was one of the earliest white settlements in this part of the state, and was said to be sixteen miles from Savannah and sixteen miles from Ebenezer. Derivation is not certain, and may be named from one of three: Mr. Knox, undersecretary of state in London; William Knox (1732-1810) who was provost marshal of Georgia, or Revolutionary general, Henry Knox (1750-1806).

**KNOX'S BRIDGE**, Hart County. This was an old covered bridge which spanned the Tugaloo River for a road between Pendleton, South Carolina and Carnesville, Georgia. Built in 1854 by Colonel Samuel Knox of Franklin County.

**KNOXVILLE**, CS Crawford County. Designated the county seat in 1823, and was incorporated as a town December 24, 1825 to July 1, 1995. Established back in the days of the stage coach, it was on the Federal Wire Road (q.v.). The town was named for General Henry Knox (1750-1805) of Boston, the first U.S. secretary of war. In 1835, sixteen-year-old Joanna E. Troutman of Knoxville made Texas' first flag, with a blue lone star on a banner of white silk (the colors were later reversed). Most of the inhabitants here moved a mile away to Roberta after the railroad was routed through that town.

**KOINONIA (FARMS)**, Sumter County. Pronounced "Coy-noe-nee'-a." Located seven miles southwest of Americus on Georgia highway 49. This 1,400-acre interracial commune was founded in 1942 by Clarence Leonard Jordan (1912-1970). The name is found in the original Greek version of the New Testament, and means "fellowship" or "communion."

**KOLOMI.** A former Creek Indian town which was located on the Chattahoochee River, probably in what is now Clay County. Has also been spelled KULOMI and KULUMI. The Muskogean word *kolomi* may mean "where there are white oaks" plus a final element meaning "water." *See also* Kolomoki.

**KOLOMOKI,** Early County. This community is located five miles north of Blakely, and the name is derived from the Creek Indian word *kolomi* (q.v.). It is situated on LAKE KOLOMOKI, and both are included in the 1,293-acre KOLOMOKIMOUNDS STATE PARK. Named after the mounds of the Kolomoki Indians who occupied this area from about 1000 A.D. until sometime in the 13th century.

**KOLOMOKI CREEK (also written COLO-MOKEE CREEK).** Rises in upper Early County and flows northwesterly into the Chattahoochee

River, five miles south of Fort Gaines in Clay County. For derivation, *see* Kolomoki.

**KOOCKOGEY,** Talbot County. This was the name by which the present town of GENEVA (q.v.) was once known. Has also been written COCOGEE. It was named for Samuel Koockogey who built a hotel near the railroad tracks here about 1852. He was a Quaker from Pennsylvania and the first settler in Columbus before moving here.

**KOSALU.** This was an early name of the SAVANNAH RIVER (q.v.). *See also* Casuppy Creek.

**KULOMI.** This is a variation in Spelling of the Creek Indian town KOLOMI (q.v.).

**KULSE' TSI,** Fannin County. A former Indian village (*see* Sugar Creek).