

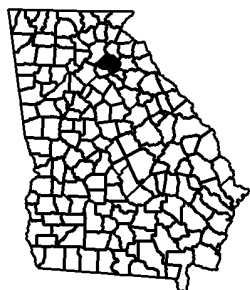
# J

**JACK'S CREEK**, Walton County. Rises just north of Monroe and flows easterly, crosses the upper tip of Morgan County and empties into the Apalachee River. This stream was named for Lieutenant John "Jack" Clark (*sic*), son of Elijah Clarke. The younger Clark was wounded in the Battle of Jack's Creek against the Indians here September 21, 1787 (*see also* Clarkesville). A stream called JACKS RIVER rises in northern Gilmer County and flows northwesterly through Fannin County into Tennessee.

**JACK'S ISLAND**, Ware County. Named in honor of Jack Lee, one of the natives of the Okefenokee Swamp.

**JACKSON**, CS Butts County. Incorporated and designated the county seat, December 26, 1826. Named in honor of Andrew Jackson (1767-1845) who stopped near here for two weeks in 1818 when en route to Florida to fight the Seminoles. He drew acclaim from Georgians with his campaign against these fierce Indians in the lower part of this state, which he defeated at Horseshoe Bend in Alabama. His stopover near Jackson was at JACKSON SPRINGS, Jasper County, designated by a marker on Georgia 11 south of Monticello.

**JACKSONBORO(UGH)**, Screven County. Established as the county seat February 1, 1797 and incorporated as a town February 16, 1799 to July 1, 1995. This former town was established by legislator Clement Lanier (*see* Lanier, Macon County). It was located at the center of the county on Beaver Dam Creek, six miles north of the present county seat, Sylvania (q.v.). Was founded in 1794 as a coach stop halfway between Augusta and Savannah. Named for Georgia's Governor, General James Jackson (1757-1806). The town declined after itinerant minister Lorenzo Dow put a curse on the residents in 1830. It was decided May 11, 1847 to move the county seat to Sylvania, as Jacksonborough was considered a town of bad character.



**JACKSON COUNTY**. Created February 11, 1796 with 337 square miles acquired from part of Franklin

County. Named in honor of General James Jackson (1757-1806) of Revolutionary fame, who was the hero of the Yazoo affair when he left the United States Senate to come home and fight the Yazooists. The first settlement in the county was at Yamacutah (q.v.). The county seat is Jefferson (q.v.).

**JACKSON LAKE**. This 4,750-acre lake is located at the juncture of Butts, Jasper and Newton counties. It was developed as a state reservoir in 1910 by the construction of Lloyd Shoal Dam on the upper Ocmulgee River, and was named for General Andrew Jackson (*see* Jackson, Butts County).

**JACKSON MONUMENT**, Terrell County. Located five miles south of Dawson. Was erected to the honor of Andrew Jackson, who was the seventh president of the United States (*see* Jackson, Butts County).

**JACKSON'S FOLLY**, Charlton County. A canal which is one of the three entrances to Okefenokee Swamp. Named after Captain Henry Jackson (1845-1895), who attempted to get wealthy by draining the swamp in order to cut the valuable timber here. Now called SUWANNEE CANAL, it was dug in 1891 between the St. Marys River to the edge of the swamp. *See* Camp Cornelia.

**JACKSON SPRINGS**, Jasper County. *See* Jackson, Butts County.

**JACKSON'S TRAIL**. Also called the SEMINOLE WAR PATH, it was made by Colonel Arthur P. Hayne of Tennessee in 1818, under orders of General Andrew Jackson. It ran from Marion County through Chattahoochee, Stewart and Randolph counties.

**JACKSONVILLE**, Telfair County. Settled in 1807 and incorporated December 14, 1815. Was the county seat until it was moved to McRae in 1871. Named for "Old Hickory" Andrew Jackson, who defeated the British at New Orleans in 1815, the same year this town was chartered. Another JACKSONVILLE is a community in Towns County, just south of Young Harris. It is not known for which Jackson it was named.

**JAKIN**, Early County. Incorporated as a town December 16, 1895. First settled in 1817, the post office was opened in 1891. Named by a former major in the Confederate Army, J. Morris Bivings.

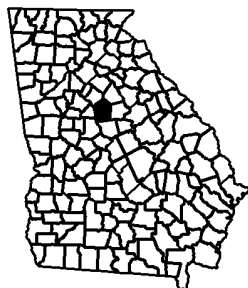
**JAMAICA**, Glynn County. This former community was located sixteen miles northwest of Brunswick, and was named after Jamaica, New York, the home of an investor in the Atlantic Coastline Railroad.

**JAMES**, Jones County. Located about five miles southeast of Gray, this was originally a Creek Indian settlement. It was named by officials of the Georgia Railroad for Lemuel Photo James, Sr., a bridge builder for the railroad who settled here. JAMES was also the original name of GRAY (q.v.).

**JAMESTOWN**, Chattahoochee County. This former community was located seven miles southwest of Cusseta. It was named for John A. James who was overseer of construction of the road to Cusseta. Corporal John A. James, CSA of this family died in the battle of Chickamauga.

**JARRELL PLANTATION STATE HISTORIC SITE**, Jones County. The only working plantation in Georgia that has been preserved as when established. Was first settled in 1847 by John Jarrell whose residence still stands. The newest residence adjacent to the site was built in 1920 and is occupied by a great-grandson of John Jarrell.

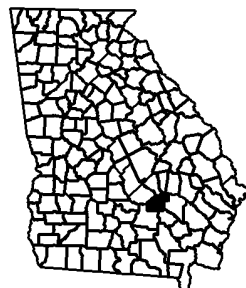
**JASPER**, CS Pickens County. Incorporated as a town December 22, 1857. Named in honor of Sergeant Jasper (*see* Jasper County).



**JASPER COUNTY**. Created December 10, 1807 with 373 square miles taken from part of Baldwin County. When first formed, the county was named RANDOLPH COUNTY after U.S. Congressman John Randolph (1773-1833) of Virginia, the state from which the early settlers here had come. Because of Randolph's opposition to the War of 1812, the county changed its name in 1812 to honor Sergeant William Jasper (1750-1779) of South Carolina, who fell mortally wounded at the siege of Savannah in the Revolution. The county seat is Monticello (q.v.). A statue to the honor of William Jasper stands at Madison Square, Savannah. *See also* Jasper Spring.

**JASPER SPRING**, Chatham County. This spring is on the edge of Savannah near Augusta Road, where Sergeants Jasper and Newton rescued some American prisoners during the Revolution. *See also* Jasper County and Newton County.

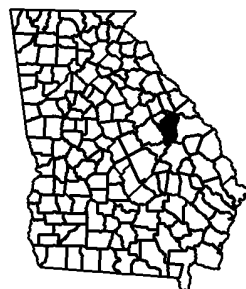
**JAY BIRD SPRINGS**, Dodge County. The place is located 14 miles south of Eastman and was first settled in early 1900 by T. A. McMillan. Folklore relates that the place was named after a spring here that healed the injured leg of a black man who was led to the place by a Jay Bird.



**JEFF DAVIS COUNTY**. Created August 18, 1905 with 331 square miles formed from parts of Appling and Coffee counties. Named for Jefferson Davis (1808-1889), president of the Confederacy. The county seat is Hazlehurst (q.v.).

**JEFFERSON DAVIS MEMORIAL STATE PARK**, Irwin County. Located two miles north of Irwinville, with Davis' bust located at the spot where he was captured May 16, 1865.

**JEFFERSON**, CS Jackson County. Incorporated as a town and designated the county seat November 24, 1806. This town was established in 1805 at the site of a previous Indian settlement called THOMOCOOGGAN. The first post office was called JACKSON COURT HOUSE January 1, 1805 and the place was called JEFFERSONVILLE. The Community name was changed to JEFFERSONTON October 1, 1810, and finally to Jefferson June 30, 1824. Was named for Thomas Jefferson (*see* Jefferson County). The first use of ether for surgery occurred here March 30, 1842 (*see* Long County).



**JEFFERSON COUNTY**. Created February 20, 1796 with 532 square miles taken from Burke and Warren counties. Named for Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) of Virginia, author of the Declaration of Independence, apostle of agrarian democracy,

and the third president of the United States. The county seat is Louisville (q.v.).

**JEFFERSON HALL**, Greene County. Was located nine miles east of Greensboro, and named for Thomas Jefferson (*see* Jefferson County). Established by Lemuel Greene, who built a Greek Revival house here about 1830, after which this became a thriving community when it was made a railroad terminus about 1838. When the road was later extended to Augusta, it spelled the decline of the village, until finally only the Greene house remained.

**JEFFERSONTON**, Camden County. Laid out in 1800 on a high bluff on the south side of the Satilla River. The county seat was moved here from St. Marys in 1801. After many years the seat was returned to St. Marys, because the inhabitants suffered chills and fevers, as this place was found to be unhealthy. Still existent is the JEFFERSON CHURCH, located about 3 1/2 miles west of Woodbine.

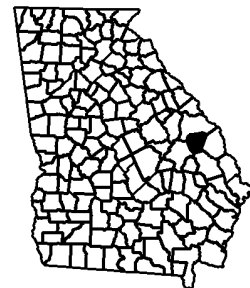
**JEFFERSONVILLE**, CS Twiggs County. Incorporated as a town November 29, 1901. The early community here was known as RAIN'S STORE, with a post office approved September 1828. The name of the town was changed in 1849 to honor the Jefferson family, leaders during the early development of the county. This became the county seat when it was moved here from Marion (q.v.) in 1868.

**JEKYLL ISLAND**, Glynn County. Pronounced "Jeck'-el," or as called by coastal folk, "Jack'-el." This island was originally called OSPO by the Indians, while the Spanish called it GUALDAQUINI, GUALEQUINI and OBALDAQUINI. The French named it ISLE DE LA SOMME (and the Satilla River they called the Somme). Some of the early English names of this island were JECKEL, JEEKEL, JEKIL and JEKYL. It's been speculated that the name originated from a Frenchman named Jockes who had dealings with the pirates on the island; supposedly the name was corrupted from JACQUES' ISLAND to JAKE'S ISLE and then to JAKYL. The island was in reality named in January of 1734 by General James E. Oglethorpe in honor of Sir Joseph Jekyll, (1663-1738), a lawyer and statesman who helped finance the colonial venture with a gift of £500. The Spanish first came about 1556 and maintained a Jesuit mission here until about 1742. In 1791 four Frenchmen bought the island and it was owned by the du Bignon family until 1886 (*see also* Dubignons Creek). Major William Horton was the

first Englishman to settle here. He raised hops and established a brewery to supply the community of Frederica (q.v.) on nearby St. Simons Island. Jekyll was a millionaires' playground and retreat from 1888 to 1942, with names like Astor, Morgan, Pulitzer, Rockefeller and Vanderbilt maintaining cottages here. It was purchased by the State of Georgia in 1947 for \$675,000 for the creation of JEKYLL ISLAND STATE PARK, which includes 11,000 acres of tropical beauty, with ten miles of white sandy beach. JEKYLL POINT is the lower end of Jekyll Island which extends into St. Andrew Sound. JEKYLL RIVER (or CREEK) is the name of the channel separating the island from the mainland, and is part of the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway (q.v.). JEKYLL SOUND is at the mouth of the Little Satilla River.

**JENKINS**, Columbia County. This was the first depot in the Martinez-Evans area and was named for Mrs. Sarah Jenkins, a large landowner here.

**JENKINSBURG**, Butts County. Incorporated as a town October 24, 1889. Named in honor of the Jenkins family, early settlers here. In 1881 William Jenkins had deeded a strip of land for the Southern Railroad to pass through the town.



**JENKINS COUNTY**. Created August 17, 1905 with 351 square miles taken from Bulloch, Burke, Emanuel and Screven counties. Named for Georgia's governor, Charles Jones Jenkins (1805-1883), a native of South Carolina, who was author of the famous Georgia Platform (1850). The name originally proposed for this county was "Dixie" (q.v.). Representative Joe Hill Hall from Bibb County was the one who suggested the name for the county. The county seat is Millen (q.v.).

**JENKINS STATION**, Montgomery County. Named for Warren T. Jenkins, the first postmaster when the post office opened August 15, 1890. The name of the place was later changed to VIDALIA (q.v.).

**JENKINSVILLE**, Pike County. This former community was located at or near the present town of Molena, and was named for the pioneer settlers

here. In 1882 the postmaster was Mrs. M.A. Jenkins, and N.S. Jenkins ran the general store.

**JENNIE**, Evans County. The postmaster (1892-1905) was W. E. Grice who had a store, sawmill and cotton gin here. He named the place for his daughter, Mrs. Dave Bradley.

**JEROME**, Heard County. James Bonner believed that this former community was probably named after postmaster Jerome Ridley.

**JERSEY**, Walton County. Incorporated as a town August 24, 1905. The original name of the place was CENTERVILLE, because it was seven miles from Monroe, from Covington and from Social Circle. The present name of this community was adopted after a local planter proudly imported a Jersey bull.

**JESUP**, CS Wayne County. Pronounced "Jess'-up." Incorporated as a town October 24, 1870. Named for General Thomas Sidney Jesup (1788-1860) of the U.S. Army, who rendered valuable service during the Creek War of 1836. The county seat was moved here from Waynesville (q.v.).

**JEWELL(S)**, Hancock County. Located on the Ogeechee River, 13 miles east of Sparta on Georgia highway 16. It was first known as ROCK FACTORY and then called SHIVERS (on a 1718 map), named after William Shivers who built a cotton mill on the river. Ultimately it was named for Daniel A. Jewell, who came from New Hampshire in 1856 and purchased the mill which he operated until 1883.

**JEW TOWN**, Glynn County. Located east of Gascoigne Bluff on the southwest end of St. Simons Island. Named after a Jewish merchant, a Mr. Levinson, who once owned a store here. He wished to call the community LEVINSON TON, but the Negroes of the vicinity insisted on calling it "Jewtown."

**JOBLEY(S) CREEK**, Burke County. A tiny stream which flows northerly into the Savannah River near Girard. It was first called TOBLER CREEK (q.v.), then TOBLAR and JOBLER before finally evolving to the present name.

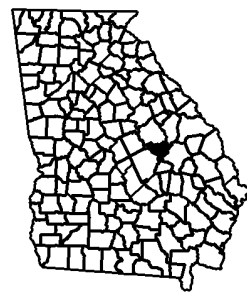
**JOEL**, Carroll County. An old community and post office located 14 miles southwest of Carrollton. In 1882 the postmaster was Joel F. Yates. An earlier name of the community was SPENCER.

**JOETOWN**, Macon County. This was the original settlement at the site of the present IDEAL (q.v.).

Violet Moore said it was named for a solid old citizen here, Mr. J.C. "Joe" Tarrer.

**JOHN MARSHALL LAW SCHOOL**, Atlanta. Includes colleges of Liberal Arts and Law. Named after John Marshall (1755-1835), American jurist and statesman, fourth chief justice of the United States, who was credited with establishing the power and prestige of the Supreme Court. *See also* Marshallville.

**JOHN'S NEGRO ISLAND**, Ware County. Located in the Okefenokee Swamp above the northeast tip of Blackjack Island. A thief stole a Negro slave from J.J. Johns of Charlton County and hid him on this island in slavery times.



**JOHNSON COUNTY**. Created December 11, 1858 with 313 square miles taken from Emanuel, Laurens and Washington counties. Named for Georgia's governor, Herschel Vespasian Johnson (1812-1880), who was a U.S. senator, and was candidate for vice president on the ticket with Stephen A. Douglas in 1860. The county seat is Wrightsville (q.v.).

**JOHNSON ISLANDS**, Harris County. Located eight miles below West Point on the Chattahoochee River. Named for Benjamin Johnson (1807-1882), who purchased the islands from William A. Callaway in 1851.

**JOHNSTON STATION**, Long County. The early name of LUDOWICI (q.v.), and was so called as Allen Johnston owned all the land where the present town is located. In the 1880's when Johnston Station had about 200 inhabitants, a Mr. T.F. Johnston operated a general store here.

**JOHNSTONVILLE**, Lamar County. Located four miles northeast of Barnesville. Established in 1821, this community was the first county seat of Monroe County. Mrs. Lambdin said it was named for the Thomas Johnston family, thought to be the first settlers here, while Winters reports that the first settler was John Johnston who came from South Carolina. The Monroe county seat was moved to Forsyth in 1823.

**JOHNTOWN**, Dawson County. A former community located 13 miles northwest of Dawsonville on Georgia 52. The postmaster in the 1880's was John S. Holden.

**JOHNTOWN**, Jackson County. The Negro section of Harmony Grove was so named after lots were sold by John Pittman, John A. Williford and Johnson Sanders.

**JOHN W. TANNER STATE PARK**, Carroll County. Located six miles west of Carrollton. This 128-acre park was acquired by the state in 1971 and includes a 1,000-foot white sand beach on a 27-acre lake. It was formerly a private resort called TANNER'S BEACH RECREATION AREA, which was founded by John Tanner.

**JOLLY**, Pike County. A stop on the Southern Railway 3 1/2 miles northwest of Zebulon. The original community was called TRAVELERS' REST, as it was a rest stop for early wagon train drivers. When the railroad came through a laborer suggested the new name because of the good humor of the inhabitants.

**JONES**, McIntosh County. A community in the northern section of the county. Was originally called JONESVILLE, after its first settler, Samuel Jones.

**JONESBORO**, CS Clayton County. Settled about 1843, and incorporated as a town December 13, 1859. Called LEAKSVILLE (q.v.) until the railroad came through; it was then named JONESBOROUGH for Captain Samuel G. Jones (father of Alabama's governor, Thomas G. Jones), a civil engineer who surveyed for the Central of Georgia Railroad here. In the Civil War, Atlanta fell after the last rail line to the city was cut off with the capture of Jonesboro by Union forces September 1, 1864.



**JONES COUNTY**. Created December 10, 1807 with 402 square miles taken from part of Baldwin County. Named for James Jones (1769-1801) who studied law in Savannah, who became a legislator at the age of 23, was a U.S. Congressman, and

served Georgia well before his early death. He is buried in Washington's Arlington Cemetery. The county seat is Gray (q.v.).

**JONES CROSSING**, Lowndes County. Settled by Mr. Francis Jones in the early 1800's. The name of the community was later changed to KINDERLOU (q.v.).

**JONES CROSS ROADS**, Harris County. Formerly called PAULINA post office, the community is located nine miles east of West Point. Named after early landowners, Christopher Columbus Jones and his son Monroe Jones.

**JORDON**, Pike County. Was located nine miles southeast of Zebulon. Named for the post office and general store of Henry G. Jordon.

**JOSEPH B. MERCER BRIDGE**, Glynn County. A bridge crossing the Turtle River on Georgia highway 303 northwest of Brunswick. Named March 31, 1965 in honor of Dr. Mercer (1925-c.1965) who was a physician and mayor of Brunswick.

**JOSEPH'S TOWN**, Chatham County. This dead town was located four miles below the mouth of Abercorn Creek on the Savannah River at Black Swamp. Settled about 1733 by two Scotchmen and thirty servants. They soon left after some of their numbers died of malaria. The British attacked General Moultrie here in 1799.

**JOT 'EM DOWN STORE**, Pierce County. A community located three miles northeast of Blackshear, and has a whimsical name invented by an early store owner. There was a store called SMITH'S JOT 'EM DOWN STORE in Doctortown, Wayne County, and also a JOT 'EM DOWN ROAD, which is a three-mile stretch of road that runs south of Chestatee in Forsyth County.

**JOSEPH VANN HIGHWAY**, Gordon and Murray Counties. State Route 225 through Spring Place was named November 3, 1955 to honor Chief Vann (*see* Vann).

**JUG TAVERN**, Barrow County. Incorporated as a town December 24, 1884. This was the earlier name of WINDER (q.v.), under which name it was reincorporated December 20, 1893. It was claimed that a tract of land here was cleared by settler Alanzo Draper in the shape of a jug, which gave it this name. Other versions of how the early community was named relate that it was after a tavern here which sold whiskey by the jugful, or because this was a place where jugs were manufactured near a tavern.

**JUGTOWN**, Pike County. This former community, located eight miles south of Zebulon, was named for a family of potters who made jugs and pots here for over a century from native clay.

**JULIETTE**, Monroe County. This town was originally called **ICEBERG** or **BROWNSVILLE**. It was named for Juliette McCracken, whose father was the engineer who supervised the grading and laying of the tracks through here in 1882. The place declined with the closing of the Juliette Milling Company in 1957. This location was used for the filming of the movie, "Fried Green Tomatoes" in 1991. On the opposite side of the Ocmulgee River is the larger town of East Juliette (q.v.).

**JUNCTION CITY**, Talbot County. Incorporated as a town August 21, 1906. The reason for this name is because it was established at the junction of the

Central of Georgia and Talbotton railroads, as well as the junction of the Atlantic Coast Line and Central of Georgia tracks.

**JUNIPER**, on the border of Marion and Talbot Counties. The name of this community is derived from the stream on which it is located, **JUNIPER CREEK**, which has also been called **UPATOY CREEK**.

**JUNO**, Dawson County. This post office is (1974) in the home of postmaster, Miss Ruth Harben, eight miles south of Dawsonville. She was appointed April 8, 1940, replacing her mother who had served twenty years. Her grandfather, Z.C. Payne was postmaster in 1887. She has heard it said that the name is from Juno of Roman mythology, who was the consort of Jupiter.