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SABACOLA, Seminole County. An old Spanish settlement which was located where the Chattahoochee River is joined by the Flint River. The village here was burned by the English in 1685. The name, also known as SAVACOLA, comes from the Spanish mission, Santa Cruz de Sabacola el Menor, established here in 1680. There was also an Indian town in that same period, further north on the Chattahoochee, in the vicinity of Stewart County, called SABACOLA (or SAVACOLA) EL GRANDE.

SAFFOLD, Early County. A rural community located 19 miles south of Blakely on the Chattahoochee River, named from a plantation family who lived here.

S. A. HODGE, SENIOR, BRIDGE. On April 2, 1963 the Georgia State legislature passed an act proposing that "...the bridge over the Ocmulgee River which connects Jones and Monroe Counties on Georgia Highway 18 be named for the Honorable S.A. Hodge, Senior," who owned and operated Dames Ferry (q.v.), one of the last ferryboats in Georgia.

SAINT ANDREW'S PARISH. Created January 11, 1758 when the Georgia colony was divided into eight parishes. This parish comprised the district around Darien, and it was the intention of Governor Ellis that the Church of England would establish a church here to be called Saint Andrew's, after the patron saint of Scotland. In 1777, Saint Andrew's merged with Saint John's and Saint James' parishes to form the original Liberty County.

SAINT ANDREWS SOUND, Camden County. Located at the mouth of the Satilla River, and named from Saint Andrew's Parish. (q.v.).

SAINT AUGUSTINE CREEK, Chatham County. A channel between Oatland Island and McQueens Island. Believed named by the early Spaniards in reference to Saint Augustine, the first white settlement on the continent, in today's Florida, which was named for St. Augustine of Hippo (A.D. 354-430). *See also* Augustine Creek.

SAINT CATHERINE'S ISLAND, Liberty County. This was the home of the Indian chief, Guale (q.v.), and the site of the first white settlement of present-day Georgia. In April 1566, Pedro Menendez de Aviles (1519-1574) made his first visit to the northern Georgia coast, and landed at what is now called St. Catherine's Island. He then

established here what was the first of the island missions, and the head mission, which the Spanish named SANTA CATALINA DE GUALE. It burned in 1597 and was rebuilt in 1604 half a mile inland. The Spanish called the island SANTA CATALINA, and the English settlers later Anglicized it to the present name. It is believed that the first book written in America, a grammar by Brother Domingo, was written here in about 1568. The 25,000-acre island was owned by Mary Musgrove in 1759 and later sold to Button Gwinnett, who may be buried here. On Saint Catherine's Island was the headquarters of the Nation's first black Separatist Empire, which was established here by order of General William T. Sherman in 1865. SAINT CATHERINE'S SOUND lies between Saint Catherine's Island and Ossabaw Island.

ST. CHARLES, Coweta County. A small community located nine miles south of Newnan. Incorporated as a town from December 9, 1893 until March 22, 1935.

SAINT CLAIR, Burke County. A community located 12 miles northwest of Waynesboro on Georgia route 80-305. Was originally called KILPATRICK ESTATE. Probably named for General Arthur St. Clair (1735-1818) of the Revolutionary War, a friend of George Washington.

SAINT DAVID'S PARISH. Created October 7, 1763, and was merged with Saint Patrick's Parish in 1777 to form Glynn County. Probably named for David, king of the Hebrews (c. 1012-c.972 B.C.).

SAINT GEORGE, Charlton County. A community located southeast of the Okefenokee Swamp. Originally called BATENVILLE and later CUTLER STATION by the railroad. Was incorporated as a city from August 21, 1906 to August 6, 1924.

SAINT GEORGE'S PARISH. Created January 11, 1758, it consisted of the district of Halifax, which included all of the present Burke, and parts of Screven and Jefferson counties. Named for the patron saint of England since about 1348. A log cabin Church of England was built to serve this parish. This parish became the original Burke County in 1777.

SAINT JAMES' PARISH. Created January 11, 1758, it consisted of Frederica (q.v.) and all the sea islands south of the Altamaha River. Named either for the apostle, St. James the Great, brother

of John and the patron saint of Spain, or for the palace of St. James in London. In 1777, St. James' Parish merged with St. John's and St. Andrew's parishes to form Liberty County. Telfair Square (q.v.) in Savannah was originally named SAINT JAMES SQUARE, after the palace of St. James in London.

SAINT JOHN'S PARISH. Created January 11, 1758, it comprised all of the present Liberty County, which included at that time the two settlements of Midway and Sunbury. Named after either the apostle Saint John, or Saint John the Evangelist. In 1777, St. John's Parish merged with St. James' and St. Andrew's parishes to form Liberty County.

ST. MARKS, Meriwether County. A community located nine miles northwest of Greenville. Incorporated as a town December 15, 1897, named for St. Marks Masonic Lodge., St. Marks was the patron of Venice and wrote the second book of the New Testament.

SAINT MARYS, Camden County. Claims to be "America's Second Oldest City." Incorporated as the town of St. Mary (*sic*), November 26, 1802, and as the city of St. Marys, December 13, 1858. This is the most southeasterly town in Georgia. Laid out in 1788 by James Findley on 1,672 acres of land, purchased for \$38 from Jacob Weed. It was first named SAINT PATRICK (q.v.) and in 1792 changed to Saint Marys, named after the former Saint Mary's Mission in this vicinity, which the Spanish called *Santa Maria de Guadeloupe* (q.v.). The mission was founded in 1568 by Pedro Menendez de Aviles (1519-1574), founder of St. Augustine, Florida. It is believed that St. Marys was the site of an Indian village, TLATHLOTHLAGUPHTA, to which Captain Jean Ribault came in 1562.

SAINT MARY'S PARISH. Created October 7, 1763, after the English occupation, of what afterwards in 1776 became Camden County (q.v.), after being merged with St. Thomas Parish. Derivation is the same as St. Marys (q.v.).

SAINT MARYS RIVER. Rises in the lower Okefenokee Swamp and forms the border of Florida below Charlton and Camden counties. The Indians' name for this river was THLATHLOTHLAGUPHKA or PHLAPHLAGAPHGAW, which means "Rotten Fish," but the white men couldn't pronounce it. Jean Ribault (1520-65), upon finding it May 1, 1562, called it the SEINE. The present name originated from that of the early mission (*see* Saint Marys).

SAINT MATTHEW'S PARISH. Created January 11, 1758 when the colony was divided into eight parishes. This one included all of the present Effingham and much of Screven County, including the settlements of Abercorn and Ebenezer. Named for Saint Matthew, the disciple who wrote the first book of the New Testament.

SAINT PATRICK, Camden County. The first county seat of Camden County after it was formed in 1777. It is suspected that an Irishman was among one of the early settlers, to account for the name of the patron saint of Ireland. The name of the town was changed to SAINT MARYS (q.v.) December 5, 1792, and the county seat was moved to Woodbine in 1923.

SAINT PATRICK'S PARISH. Created March 25, 1765. Was merged with St. David's Parish in 1777 to form Glynn County. St. Patrick (c. 385-461) was a Christian missionary, called the Apostle of Ireland.

SAINT PAUL'S PARISH. Created January 11, 1758, it included all of the present Richmond, Columbia, McDuffie counties, and a part of Warren County. Named for the great apostle and missionary of Christianity, who was the author of the principal Epistles of the New Testament.

SAINT PHILIP'S PARISH. Created January 11, 1758, it included the south side of the Ogeechee River, west of Liberty County. Named for one of the twelve disciples of Jesus, and a missionary of the early church.

SAINT SIMONS ISLAND, Glynn County. The Indians' name for the island was ASAO, and the Spanish at first called it ISLA DE ASAO. Three Spanish missions were established here, with the central one being SAN BUENAVENTURE. The others were the Mission ASAO, plus a substation, OCTONICO. The Spanish changed the name of the island to the present one, undoubtedly after the one disciple who was a fisherman. The first English settlers arrived on Saint Simons Island February 22, 1736 (A comparative date: George Washington was born on February 22, 1732). The village of SAINT SIMONS is a resort community located on the southeast edge of the island. There was also a former community of SAINT SIMONS MILLS on the west coast of the island.

SAINT SIMONS SOUND, Glynn County. Located south of Saint Simons Island (q.v.) from which it was named. It was previously called WALLEGONY BAY (1725), a corruption from

its Spanish name, BARRA DE GUADALQUINI. Ribault had called it the LOIRE.

SAINTS ROW, White Sulphur Springs, Meriwether County. The old name for an unpaved road on the west side of present Georgia highway 18, because of the farm and plantation owners living along here who were "God-fearing" and church-going people.

SAINT THOMAS' PARISH. Created March 25, 1765. In 1777 it was merged with St. Marys Parish to create Camden County. St. Thomas was one of the twelve apostles who doubted the Resurrection until he saw Jesus and touched his side.

SALACOA CREEK. Pronounced "Salla-coee" or "Sally-coee" by old timers. A tributary of the Coosawattee River, which rises in southwest Pickens County, flows through corners of Cherokee and Bartow counties, and up through southeast Gordon County. The stream, as well as the SALACOA VALLEY, were probably named for an old Indian town of SAL(L)ACOA in northwest Cherokee County. Some families from Virginia settled here in 1850, and adopted the old Cherokee Indian name for the place, which is on Salacoa Creek. Hawkins recorded the name as SALE QUO HEH, which he said meant, "Silke Grass." John Goff reported the name is of Cherokee origin, and signifies "Silk Grass Place" or "Bear Grass Place." He said the town was in Gordon County, on Pine Log Creek, eight miles east of Calhoun. Mooney wrote that the Indian word is from *Salikawa' yi* or "Bear Grass." Lloyd Marlin relates that the name is from the Indian word *Selu-egwa*, to signify "Big Corn," alluding to the fertility of the area.

SALE CITY, Mitchell County. Incorporated as a city August 12, 1910. Settled about 1901 and named for T.D. Sale, an active promoter.

SALEM, Dade County. Settled in 1830, it became the county seat in 1837, and was renamed TRENTON (q.v.) in 1840. *Salem* is a Hebrew word meaning "peace." There is also a rural community of SALEM in the southern part of Oconee County which was incorporated November 24, 1818. SALEM (Militia) DISTRICT is located in the northwest corner of Jackson County. SALEM VALLEY in Catoosa County was named from an old church that was established there in 1854.

SALIVAGE RIVER, Elbert County. An early name of the BROAD RIVER (q.v.).

SALTERS CREEK and SALTERS ISLAND, Chatham County. Located southeast of Savannah

near Five Fathoms Hole. The island was previously known as DAWBUSS' ISLAND, and was in 1741 acquired by a brick mason, Thomas Salter, after which it and the stream were named. Fort Jackson (q.v.) was established here in 1808.

SALT SPRINGS, Douglas County. Incorporated as a town December 12, 1882. Previously known as DEER LICK by the Cherokee Indians, as deer frequently licked the rocks here to benefit from the healthful healing salts from the springs. The place was also called BOWDEN (q.v.). The early community produced salt for the Confederacy during the Civil War. The name of the town was changed from Salt Springs to LITHIA SPRINGS (q.v.) August 19, 1918.

SAN BARNARD, Worth County. The first county seat when Worth County was established in 1853. It was Georgia's first summer resort, and was named for Saint Bernard of Clairvaux, by General Brisbane, a Catholic who proposed building a monastery here. The name of this early resort was popularly given a "cracker" corruption to SANGUINARD. The succeeding county seat was Isabella (q.v.).

SANBORN CREEK, Decatur County. Located in the extreme lower part of the county, commencing near Faceville, and running into Jim Woodruff Reservoir at the Flint River. The derivation of this name, which was bestowed by white men, is not known. The former Muskogee Indian name of the stream was EASTAHATCHEE (q.v.).

SANDERSTOWN, Gilmer County. Located on the Old Federal Road, one mile northwest of Talking Rock, it was the site of CARMEL (q.v.) or TALONEY STATION (q.v.). The name is derived from the Cherokee chief, George Sanders, who once kept a house of entertainment here.

SANDERSVILLE, CS Washington County. Called "The Kaolin City" or "Kaolin Center of the World." Established as the county seat in 1796 and incorporated as a town November 27, 1812. The name is derived from SAUNDERS CROSS ROAD, its original name, which was named after a Mr. M. Saunders, who once owned land and a store here. In early times it was also called SAUNDERSVILLE.

SAND HILL, Carroll County. Descriptively named, this former town was located eight miles north of Carrollton, and incorporated August 17, 1903.

SANDHILLS, Liberty County. Descriptively named, because of its location in sandhills adjoining the headstreams of the North Newport River. The name of the post office here was later changed to WALTHOURVILLE (q.v.).

SANDTOWN, Fulton County. This was an important early community, located along the east side of the Chattahoochee River below Utoy Creek. The name is a translation from the ancient Indian town here called, OKTAHASASI or OKTAHATALOFA. This place was first listed as BUZZARD ROOST (q.v.). SANDTOWN TRAIL began here, running through the middle of present Atlanta to Decatur. The name was later changed to SANDTOWN ROAD and then CASCADE ROAD. SANDTOWN is also the name of a community in northeast Wilkes County.

SANDY CREEK, Butts County. A descriptively named stream, which flows easterly into Chief McIntosh Lake. It was called HOPOETHYLE-LOHOLO by the Indians. Another SANDY CREEK rises in lower Madison County and flows westerly through lower Jackson County to the Oconee River. It was called POCATALIGO (q.v.) by the Indians, which is also the name of a community in Madison County. At least three other streams called SANDY CREEK are found in Georgia, located in Coweta and Heard counties, Turner and Irwin counties, and in Jasper County. BIG SANDY CREEK is in Twiggs and Wilkinson County.

SANDY CROSS, Oglethorpe County. A community located 5 1/2 miles northeast of Lexington. So named on account of the white sandy soil found here, and because several roads cross here, going in the four directions of the compass.

SANDY RIDGE (Militia) DISTRICT, Henry County. Located in the southeast section of the county. There was also a SANDY RIDGE post office here in the 1830's through the end of the century. It was believed named by early settlers after a natural sandy ridge in the red clay hills here.

SANDY SPRINGS, Fulton County. Called "Golden Ghetto" because it is an affluent community. A large suburban area lying north of Atlanta -- a non-city with no local government or legal boundaries. Originally here was a spring bubbling through the sand used by Creek Indians and horse riders to Atlanta. A Methodist Church congregation later fathered the community. The original spring exists today in a yard on Sandy Springs Circle.

SANFORD, Stewart County. A community in the southwest section of the county. Thought to have been named for noted Indian fighter, General John W.A. Sanford (1798-1870).

SANGUINARD, Worth County. This name is the "cracker" corruption of SAN BARNARD (q.v.).

SANSAVILLA BLUFFS, Wayne County. Located on the Altamaha River at the mouth of Alex (Alecks) Creek. The name is derived from an early Indian town located on the bluffs, called SANTA SAVILLA (or SANCTA SAVILLA). The origin of the Indian town name is not certain, and there is no evidence of any former Spanish mission, fort or settlement here. There was also a white settlement called SAINT SAVILLA on the Upper Sansavilla Bluff, later called WILLIAMS-BURG (q.v.).

SANTA CLAUS, Toombs County. A community located below Lyons. Incorporated as the City of SANTA CLAUSE, March 27, 1941. The spelling of the name was changed to the present, March 13, 1970. Farmer Green had a pecan orchard and motel here and thought this catchy name would induce tourists to stop. "Santa Claus" is the patron saint of children and is a corruption of the Dutch form of Saint Nicholas.

SANTA MARIA DE GUADELOUPE MISSION, Camden County. A mission built by the Spanish in 1568 in the vicinity of the present Saint Marys (q.v.).

SANTA MARIA STATE PARK, Camden County. Located two miles north of St. Marys. The 65-acre site includes ruins of a sugar mill built about 1825 by John Houstoun McIntosh (1773-1836). It had been widely circulated that this was the ruins of the Santa Maria de Guadeloupe Mission (q.v.), which accounts for the name.

SANTO DOMINGO BOYS ESTATE, McIntosh County. A self-governing boys' town, founded in 1946 on the Elizafield Plantation. Named after and located at the site of the former SANTO DOMINGO STATE PARK. The former 350-acre park was donated to the state by Cator Woolford. It is reputedly on the site of old Santo Domingo de Talaxe Mission, on the Altamaha River, one-half mile west of U.S. 17. *See* Talaje.

SAPELO ISLAND, McIntosh County. Pronounced "Sap'a-lo." Named for the Sixteenth Century mission of San Jose de Zapala, after which the island was called ZAPALA by the Spanish and the Indians. Zapala is the name of a province in

Spain. Oglethorpe entered the picture, and Anglicized the name to Sapelo, which was sometimes spelled SAPELOE. The island is now owned by the state except for the Hog Hammock (q.v.) community. Sapelo was called "Nigger Heaven" by envious planters because of Thomas Spalding's treatment of the slaves on his plantation here (*see also* Spalding County). SAPELO RIVER arises at Eulonia and flows southeasterly toward Sapelo Island. SAPELO SOUND lies between Sapelo and Saint Catherines islands.

SARDIS, Burke County. Incorporated as a town August 16, 1912. Believed named after the Sardis Baptist Church, established here in 1810. The church name is for the ruined city in Asia Minor, which was destroyed by Tamerlane. A community of SARDIS is located in northwest Talbot County. It was settled in the 1820's.

SARDI(N)S CREEK, Emanuel County. Was also spelled SARTINS. It arises at the Johnson-Jefferson county line, and flows southeasterly across northwest Emanuel County to the Ochoopee River. This was originally called SARTAINS CREEK, and was named for James Sartain who acquired property along the stream as early as 1794.

SARGENT, Coweta County. Previously a farming community called LODI (q.v.). In 1866 the name was changed to honor Captain H.J. Sargent and his brother George Sargent, founders of a cotton mill here that same year.

SASSER, Terrell County. Incorporated as a town December 29, 1890. Named in honor of a Mr. William Sasser.

SASSERVILLE, Meriwether County. Named from William Sasser who first settled here in 1829. This was the first stop on the stage route from Griffin to LaGrange. Mr. Sasser gave land for the first school here. The name of the place was later changed to GAY (q.v.).

SATILLA, Brantley County. A community located 30 miles south of Jesup on the Satilla River (q.v.). There was another community of SATILLA in Wayne County which was also called HASLAM. It was settled at the approximate site of the present town of ODUM, ten miles from the Little Satilla River, and ten miles northwest of Jesup.

SATILLA BLUFF, Camden County. This was an early community located three miles east of Woodbine, just east of highway I-95, where it

crosses the Satilla River (q.v.). It was on the south bank, just above Burnt Fort.

SATILLA RIVER. Pronounced "Satility" by old timers here, and is often called the GREAT SATILLA RIVER. Ribault had first called it the SOMME in 1562, and it was later given the name AI(S)NE by La Moyne. The present name is a corruption of SAINT ILLA, the name given the river by the Spanish invaders in honor of a captain in their King's army by that name. The name "Satilla River" was rendered in a decision by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names in 1892.

SATOLAH, Rabun County. Located on Georgia highway 28, it is the most northeasterly community in the state. The name is derived from a Cherokee word meaning "six."

SAUNDERSVILLE, Washington County. Also called SAUNDERS CROSSROAD, this was the early name of the county seat, SANDERSVILLE (q.v.), and it was named for a Mr. Saunders.

SAUTEE, White County. Located three miles east of Helen at the junction of Chickamauga Creek and SAUTEE CREEK. The Cherokee town of ITSA TI near this site was called SANTA by Colonel Hawkins (1796). Bernice McCuller said that Sautee was named for a legendary Indian lad who was the lover of Nacoochee (q.v.). The post office name here is SAUTEE NACOOCHIEE.

SAVACOLA, Seminole County. *See* Sabacola.

SAVAGE CREEK, Twiggs County. Flows into the Ocmulgee River at the southwest corner of the county. The name was given this stream because white families living near here were massacred by savage Indians. A smaller stream named SAVAGE CREEK is in Bibb County. It flows through the northern residential section of Macon, and into the Ocmulgee River.

SAVANNAH, CS Chatham County. Established February 12, 1733, when General James Edward Oglethorpe landed at the Indian settlement on YAMACRAW BLUFF (q.v.), and founded Georgia. OGLETHORPE BENCH on Factors Walk marks the spot where Oglethorpe's landing was made (*see also* Oglethorpe County). The town was named by Oglethorpe after the Savannah River (q.v.), on the banks of which it is located. In the earlier days it was often referred to as SAVANNAH TOWN. TOMOCHICHI BOULDER on Wright Square was placed there in honor of the famous Yamacraw Indian chief, Tomochichi,

(c.1642-1739) who befriended Oglethorpe's colonists. Peter Gordon completed the plan of the town within the first year of their arrival. It became the first municipality in America to be built on the system of city squares. The streets that were then named KING, PRINCE and DUKE (as this was a royal colony), after the Revolution, in 1803 were changed to PRESIDENT, STATE and CONGRESS streets respectively. BULL STREET was named for Colonel William Bull (1683-1755), Surveyor-General of South Carolina, who helped Oglethorpe lay out the city of Savannah. JOHNSON SQUARE was laid out in 1733, and named in honor of Robert Johnson (c.1676-1735), colonial governor of South Carolina, who aided Oglethorpe in the settlement of Georgia. ELLIS SQUARE was also laid out with the original city plan, and later named in honor of the second colonial governor of Georgia, Henry Ellis (1756-1759). JONES STREET was named in honor of Major John Jones, who was killed in the siege of Savannah in 1779. EMMET PARK was named for Irish patriot, Robert Emmet (1778-1803). CHIPPEWA SQUARE was laid out in 1813, and named to commemorate the July 5, 1814 Battle of Chippewa in Canada. Located here is a magnificent bronze statue of General James E. Oglethorpe. MONTERREY SQUARE was named in 1848 to commemorate the Battle of Monterrey, Mexico in 1846. FACTORS ROW consists of East Bay Street between Bull and Abercorn streets, and was named for the cotton factors (or agents) who made the nineteenth century a period of flourishing trade for Savannah. WRIGHT SQUARE was named for Sir James Wright (1714-1785), Georgia's last colonial governor (1760-1776). VICTORY DRIVE was named in reference to the victory of the Allies in World War I. Savannah was the place in 1733 of the first agricultural experimental station ever to be established (*see* Trustees' Garden). The Savannah post office was established in 1764, with Robert Bolton its first postmaster. The *S.S. Savannah* sailed from here in 1819, which was the first steamboat to cross the Atlantic. Juliette Low founded the Girls Scouts of America in Savannah in 1912. Some of the city's nicknames have included, "Georgia's First City," "Cradle of Georgia," "Hostess City of the South," "Forest City of the South," and "Port City."

SAVANNAH BEACH, Chatham County. The easternmost town in Georgia. Located east of Savannah on Tybee Island, it was previously called TYBEE (q.v.) until the present descriptive name was adopted August 1, 1929.

SAVANNAH COUNTY. In the mid-1700's, Georgia was divided into two so-called counties,

Savannah and Frederica (q.v.), named from the two principle towns. Colonel William Stephens was made president of Savannah County April 15, 1741. With Frederica County, it was joined under one government in June 1743

SAVANNAH DISTRICT, Dawson County. Georgia Militia District No. 931, in the southern part of the county, was named for the old community of Big Savannah (q.v.).

SAVANNAH RIVER. This 314-mile river originates at Hartwell Dam (q.v.) and is the boundary between South Carolina and Georgia. Along with its tributaries, it drains more than 10,000 square miles. The Frenchman Jean Ribault called this river the GRANDE in 1562, and then the Spanish called it RIO DULCE, meaning "Soft (or Sweet) River." Some attribute the name to the Spanish word *sabana*, meaning "flat lands" or "plains," and others believe it comes from the Indian, *shawano*, "the southerners." Then there are those who say it is a Creek corruption of the name of the Shawnee Indians, who formerly lived on the Savannah River. George Stewart relates that the name was probably derived from that of an Indian tribe, which may have been called this by the Spanish on account of the savannas found here, to mean "meadow," "open glade," or "treeless plain." The Indians' name for the river was ISONDEGA, or ISONDIGA, which means "blue water" (although the water was never blue). The Mills Atlas of 1825 labels this the ISUNDIGA RIVER. The Indian name has also been said to be a corruption of *I'sunigu*, the name of an important Cherokee settlement in South Carolina that the whites called Seneca, meaning "muddy water." The Westoe Indians named the river WESTOBOU, or "River of the Westoes." In the upper part (in North Carolina) it is called the Whitewater River, and further down, Keowee River ("place of mulberries"), then Seneca River (these latter two in South Carolina), which flows into Hartwell Reservoir at the head of the Savannah River.

SAVANNAH STATE COLLEGE, Savannah. Established in 1890, it is now a part of the University System of Georgia.

SAVANNAH TOWN, Chatham County. An early name which referred to the city of Savannah. There was also a noted trading post of the early 1700's called SAVANNAH TOWN, across the Savannah River in South Carolina, opposite the present city of Augusta.

SAW DUST, Columbia County. A community located in the southern corner of the county, one

mile east of Harlem. The name was adopted because of the lumber produced from several saw mills here, which were powered from Big Kiokee Creek.

SAWHATCHEE CREEK, Early County. This stream name is now generally spelled SOWHATCHEE (q.v.).

SAWMILL, Chattooga County. This was a former community in the northwest corner of the county, located on Little River, which provided the power for the mill referred to in the name.

SCANTVILLE, Carroll County. A former settlement in the western part of the county. Its name refers to the habit of local bootleggers of watering down the product so that the real liquor was scanty.

SCARBORO, Jenkins County. Incorporated as a town in "*Scirven*" (*sic*) County, December 19, 1859, according to the State Acts. It lost its charter July 1, 1995. One of the original five commissioners was Enos H. Scarborough, who was the first postmaster when the post office was established here about 1839. The original community was named for him and first called SCARBOROUGH. When the Central of Georgia Railroad was built through here, they named the stop, STATION NUMBER SEVEN.

SCARECORN CREEK, Pickens County. Flows northwesterly to enter Talking Creek. Brinkley relates how an Indian farmer was said to have merely "scared the corn" as he whooped through the field trying to scare away the birds.

SCHATULGA, Muscogee County. A rural community located nine miles east of Columbus. Goff explained that the name is a Creek Indian word meaning, "Crawfishes" or "Crawfish Place."



SCHLEY COUNTY. Pronounced "Sly." Created December 22, 1857 with 162 square miles taken from parts of Marion and Sumter counties. Named for William Schley (1786-1858), governor of Georgia (1835-37), legislator, and jurist of distinction. The county seat is Ellaville (q.v.).

SCOTLAND, Telfair and Wheeler counties. Incorporated as a town August 19, 1911. The original name of the town was McVILLE which was sometimes confused with McRAE, so it was changed to the present name because of the predominance of Scotch settlers here.

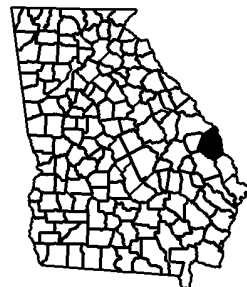
SCOTT, Johnson County. Incorporated as a town August 6, 1904 until July 1, 1995. The post office was established May 21, 1897, with James V. Carter the first postmaster. Derivation of the name is unknown.

SCOTTDALE, DeKalb County. This northeast suburb of Decatur was named for himself by Colonel George W. Scott (1829-1903), who built the Scottdale Cotton Mill here in 1900. He was originally from Florida, where he was elected governor in 1868. Scott was also an Atlanta broker, and benefactor of Agnes Scott College (q.v.).

SCOTT HIGHWAY, WILLIAM FRED, SR. Georgia highway 155-212, running southeast from Decatur. Named March 10, 1964 to honor this former state senator and U.S. congressman from Georgia.

SCOTTSBORO(UGH), Baldwin County. This early community was located four miles south of Milledgeville, and named for General John Scott of the state militia, whose modest house here was later enlarged by one of Georgia's richest planters, Farish Carter, and still stands (*see* Cartersville).

SCREAMER MOUNTAIN (or OLD SCREAMER MOUNTAIN), Rabun County. This 3,200-foot mountain was purchased in 1971 by Modern States Life Insurance Co. One legend relates that the name was adopted because an Indian squaw once screamed all night at its top, and another tradition is that she leaped to her death rather than leave the mountains when the Indians were expelled from the state in 1838. The name of this mountain was changed March 24, 1839 to BLECKLEY MOUNTAIN (q.v.), in honor of Logan E. Bleckley (*see* Bleckley County).



SCREVEN COUNTY. In the original act creating the county, December 14, 1793, the name was

spelled SCRIVEN, and it is not believed to have ever been changed officially to the correct spelling (*see also* Scarboro). Screven County comprises 651 square miles taken from parts of Burke and Effingham counties. It was named for General James Screven (1744-1778), public official and Revolutionary War hero, who lost his life fighting the British near Midway Church in Liberty County. The house of Benjamin Lanier was used for the first courthouse of the county until 1797 (*see* Jacksonboro). The county seat is now Sylvania (q.v.). The courthouse was destroyed by fires in the 1860's and in 1896. There is also a town by the name of SCREVEN, which is in Wayne County. It was incorporated August 19, 1907.

SCRUGGSVILLE, Glascock County. A post office established January 22, 1886. It was moved and changed to Mitchell (q.v.), February 18, 1887, when the railroad came through.

SCUDDERS, Forsyth County. Named for notable white settler, Jacob M. Scudder (1788-1870), who came here in 1815 from Wilkes County, Georgia, and was the first state senator from Cherokee County. Scudder established the first post office in the county here in 1833, and this was a center of government and commercial activities during Cherokee Indian days. The present community here is now called HIGHTOWER (q.v.).

SCULL SHOALS, Greene County. Located on the Oconee River, in the northwest part of the county. This post office was established in 1825, and the town here at one time had a population of about 600. Thought to have been named because of skulls and skeletons found in the nearby area of Indian mounds. Coulter said that this was the site of an early paper mill established in 1810 by Zachariah Sims, who also built and operated a toll bridge here. The factory ruins are preserved by the United States Park Service.

SCULL'S CREEK, Jenkins County. Located in the southern section of the county, it flows into the Ogeechee River. Goff presumed it was named for a colonial family by the name of Scull. **SCULL'S BLUFF** on the Ogeechee River in Jenkins County was previously known as **INDIAN BLUFFS**, and later was called **PARAMORE'S BLUFF** after a resident here (*see* Paramore Hill).

SEABROOK (VILLAGE), Liberty County. A rural community located between the Midway and North Newport rivers. Settled by freed slaves from nearby farms after the Civil War. Was descriptively named in reference to a small stream flow-

ing into the sea. A restoration project of the village was begun in 1991.

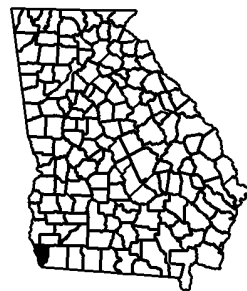
SEA ISLAND, Glynn County. This community on the island from which it was named, was laid out in 1828. The Cloister Hotel here is one of Georgia's oldest and most exclusive resort facilities. Sea Island has also been called **LONG ISLAND** in the past. The series of beautiful semi-tropical islands that extend along the Georgia coast from the Florida border to St. Catherine's Sound are called the Golden Isles (q.v.) and sometimes were referred to as the **SEA ISLANDS**. The name Sea Island has later been applied specifically to this privately owned resort island, which lies on the seaward side of Saint Simons Island.

SEAY, Meriwether County. Was located three miles east of Mountville, at which time the site was in old Troup County. **SEAY'S POST OFFICE** was in service from March 18, 1830 to September 1835. The first postmaster was James Seay, well-to-do plantation owner here.

SECLUSION FALLS and SECLUSION LAKE. *See* Lulah Falls.

SEED LAKE, Rabun County. Also called **NACOOCHEE LAKE** (q.v.).

SEITUAH, Chatham County. A former settlement on Skidaway Island (q.v.) where General James Oglethorpe built a stockade in 1834 for protection against Indians. *Seituah* is believed to be a Yamacraw Indian name of unknown origin.



SEMINOLE COUNTY. Created July 8, 1920 with 254 square miles taken from Decatur and Early counties. The county is named for the Seminole Indians, an important Muskogean tribe that lived primarily in what is now Florida and in the Okefenokee Swamp. They are a mixed people, combining aborigines of the area, migratory Creeks, and Negro slaves. The name is a Creek Indian word meaning, "separatists," "runaways," or "wanderers." The county seat is Donalsonville (q.v.). The Jim Woodruff Reservoir in the south-

west corner of the county is also called LAKE SEMINOLE. It covers 37,500 acres, and has a 243-mile shoreline. On its shores is SEMINOLE STATE PARK which was established March 17, 1960. The 343-acre park is located 16 miles south of Donalsonville. There is also a smaller SEMINOLE LAKE in lower DeKalb County, which drains into Conley Creek. It is located almost four miles south of Panthersville.

SENOIA, Coweta County. "Home of Friendly People" First settled in 1860 by Rev. Francis Warren Baggerly, and incorporated December 12, 1866. John Williams suggested the name of the town, after an old Indian chief who had lived near the present community of Sargent. May also have been corrupted from "*Shenoywa*," a possible Indian title of Creek chief, William McIntosh.

SEQUOYAH CAVERNS, Walker County. Named for Sequoyah, which was the Indian name of George Gist (usually corrupted to Guess) (1770-1843), a halfbreed Indian who by 1821 had invented the Cherokee syllabary (alphabet), which made literature of all kinds available to the Indians. Sequoyah became the accepted Indian name (*Sikwayi*) for the "Lonely Lame One," which is the same name they gave to the white man's pig, and also to the possum, as the Indians thought the opossum was an animal of mixed breed. It is for this Georgia Indian that the gigantic redwoods of California were named, and he was also the only Indian to merit being in the National Hall of Fame. The SEQUOYAH STATUE to his honor faces the memorial arch at the city limits of Calhoun. Also named for him is LAKE SEQUOYAH, at 2,800 feet elevation in Pickens County, six miles northeast of Jasper.

SETTINGDOWN CREEK. Rises in upper Forsyth County and flows westerly to enter the Etowah River just inside the Cherokee County line. Also spelled SITTINGDOWN, it was named for Cherokee Indian chief, Setten Down. He was called this because he allowed some of the white settlers to "set down" and live peaceably near his village. The village called SETTENDOWN was located on this stream, four miles northwest of Cumming.

SEVEN BRIDGES, Bibb County. This descriptive name designates a district in the vicinity of seven separate bridges located in a 3/4 mile stretch of U. S. highway 41, beginning below the city limit of Macon.

SEVEN ISLAND ROAD, Jasper and Morgan counties. This was an old highway that connected

civilization with the red man; an old Indian trail that crossed the Ocmulgee River at the SEVEN ISLANDS.

SEVENTEEN MILE CREEK, Coffee County. Warren Ward said it was given this name about 1812-15 by General David Blackshear, undoubtedly because of its length. Brinkley states that the name refers to the distance to another stream or military point.

SEVENTY NINE (or OLD 79), Jenkins County. The early name of MILLEN (q.v.).

SEVILLE, Wilcox County. Pronounced "See-vil." Incorporated as a town December 27, 1890 to July 1, 1995. Named for the famous province and its capital in Spain, that is called *Sevilla* by the Spanish.

SEYMOUR, Jackson County. This former community was located near the bridge across the Mulberry River on Georgia route 11, between Jefferson and Winder. It was named for Andrew J. Seymour, who was the postmaster here from 1893 to 1902.

SHACKLETON, Chattooga County. Now a ghost town, it was established southwest of Gore in early 1909 by R. G. Peters from Michigan. He named the place for the manager of his iron mine, R. H. Shackleton. The post office existed from March 25, 1910 to April 15, 1911.

SHADY DALE, Jasper County. Incorporated November 13, 1889. It is a commendatory descriptive name for this community which is located nine miles northeast of Monticello. Another community which is descriptively called SHADY GROVE is located in Carroll County on the Little Tallapoosa River, 5 1/2 miles northeast of Carrollton. The same name has also been given to communities in Forsyth, Towns and Twiggs counties.

SHAFTESBURY KNOLL, Chatham County. This is the name that was long ago given to the only high place on the old SHAFTESBURY PLANTATION on Argyle Island. The early owner James Deveaux named his plantation for the Earl of Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper (1621-1683).

SHAKE RAG. This name was applied to various early railroad stops, referring to the waving of a signal flag. This was the early name of the present WADLEY (q.v.), and is still the name of two rural communities, one in upper Fulton County, six miles east of Alpharetta (*see* Sheltonville) and

another in Fayette County near Senoia. A stream called SHAKERAG BRANCH in Towns County is located southeast of Hiwassee, and flows into lower Chatuge Lake.

SHAKING ROCK PARK, Lexington. This park was named in reference to a 20-ton boulder which can be rocked with one hand because of its pivotal balance.

SHANGRI-LA LAKE, Rabun County. This fishing pond is located just above Clayton. The name originated from the mythical land of eternal youth described by James Hilton in his 1933 novel, *Lost Horizon*.

SHARON, Taliaferro County. Incorporated December 24, 1884. The name of this town has a Biblical origin, and is from the Hebrew, meaning "A Plain."

SHARON GROVE, Fayette County. The original name of BROOKS (q.v.).

SHARP, Carroll County. This former settlement was named for Uncle Hiram Sharp, probably the first settler in this part of the county, who lived to be 90. The place was later called FARMVILLE. Of the same derivation is SHARPE (or SHARPS) CREEK, which flows northerly into Spence Lake in Carroll County, near the Haralson County line.

SHARPE, Walker County. Located six miles southwest of LaFayette. This small community was named for Thomas A. Sharpe, early settler and delegate to the Secession Convention in 1860.

SHARPE'S STORE, Brooks County. Named for Hamilton W. Sharpe, who built a store out of logs here in 1826. This was the second post office in the original Lowndes County, having been approved April 2, 1853. The name of the place was changed to the present MORVEN (q.v.), July 21, 1853.

SHARPSBURG, Coweta County. Founded in 1825 by Anglo-Saxon descendants of Connecticut settlers. Incorporated as a town December 13, 1871. Named for Judge Elias Sharp (c. 1813-1884), who was one of the original town commissioners. The post office was built here in 1870 and still stands.

SHARPS CREEK, Carroll County. *See* Sharp.

SHARP TOP MOUNTAIN, Pickens County. Located four miles northwest of Jasper with an

elevation of 2,600 feet. Usually thought to be a descriptive name, but Brinkley says the origin is probably from a Cherokee family of Sharp Fellow or Peggy Sharp who lived here.

SHAWNEE, Effingham County. A community located ten miles northwest of Springfield. Named after the Shawnee Indian tribe of the Algonquian linguistic family. Their chief was Tecumseh (1768?-1813).

SHELL BLUFF, Burke County. Was a thriving community and post office in early colonial days, located about one mile from SHELL BLUFF LANDING, from which it was named. The bluff extends forty miles along the Savannah River below Augusta, and was so named after the common oyster fossil which is found in abundance here. This is the highest bluff on the river, and rises up to 150 feet elevation. SHELL BLUFF (Militia) DISTRICT is located at the northeast corner of Burke County.

SHELLMAN, Randolph County. Originally incorporated as WARD (q.v.), the town was incorporated as SCHELLMAN October 6, 1885, with the spelling corrected July 30, 1908. Named to honor W.F. Shellman who contributed generously for the academic institute.

SHELTONVILLE, Forsyth County. The post office was established here October 27, 1848, with the first postmaster being Vardy B. Shelton. The name of the community was later changed to SHAKERAG (q.v.).

SHENANDOAH, Coweta County. The idea for this planned city, just east of Newnan, was conceived in 1969 by developer Scott Hudgens of Atlanta. With a start in 1971 it was expected to be a city of 70,000 by the year 1993. The site is now an unincorporated residential and commercial area. Mrs. Douglas Wilson of Senoia submitted the name which was selected from over 1,000 entries. For this she was given \$5,000 by Hudgens. *Shenandoah* is an Algonquian Indian word meaning "spruce-stream."

SHEPERDS (Militia) DISTRICT, Morgan County. Located in the lower section of the county, and named for early landowner here, Carter Shepherd (*sic*).

SHEPHERD, Coffee County. Located six miles northeast of Douglas. The name was adopted because of this being a center of sheep raising and wool carding. The community here is now known as HUFFER.

SHERRILL'S FORT, Richmond County. Established in 1751 by Quaker families who abandoned the settlement because of Indian attacks. The settlers returned in January 1774 under the leadership of Sherrill, and built a fort. While it was under construction, the Indians attacked again, killing some of the settlers including Sherrill, and set the fort aflame.

SHILOH, Harris County. Incorporated as a city February 14, 1961. This name was taken from the Shiloh Baptist Church here. It is of Biblical origin, from the city of Shiloh in Ephraim, north of Bethel. There is also a **SHILOH (Militia) DISTRICT**, located in Lowndes County, below Salem District.

SHINBONE RIDGE, Chattooga County. Located in the northwest section of the county. The name is in reference to the anatomy of a horse, as associated with nearby Horseleg Mountain.

SHINGLER, Worth County. Incorporated as a town August 16, 1912 to July 9, 1924, and is located five miles northeast of Sylvester.

SHOAL CREEK, Newton County. An early community named from the nearby stream, and centered around Shoal Creek Baptist Church. It is now known as **PINE GROVE** community.

SHOALS, Walton County. Formerly called **HIGH SHOALS** (q.v.).

SHOALS, Warren County. A rural community in the southwest section of the county, which was first called **LEXINGTON**. An industrialist named Colonel William Bird from Virginia settled here in 1794, and established what is believed to have been the first woolen mill and iron foundry in Georgia. The community was also called **VILLAGE SHOALS** and **SHOALS OF OGEECHEE**.

SHOOTING CREEK BALD, Towns County. Located in the northeast section of the county, this peak has an elevation of 4,317 feet. Named after Shooting Creek in North Carolina, which is derived from a translation of the Cherokee, *du-stagan'yi*, "where it made a great noise."

SHORTER COLLEGE, Rome. Founded August 2, 1873 as **CHEROKEE BAPTIST FEMALE COLLEGE** by Colonel Alfred Shorter, his wife Martha Baldwin Shorter, and Luther Rice Gwaltney. The school opened October 6, 1873 with Gwaltney the first president. In 1876 the present name was adopted to honor Mr. and Mrs. Shorter.

SHOULDER, Hancock County. A former community, which was located nine miles northwest of Sparta. It took the name from its location on Shoulderbone Creek.

SHOULDERBONE CREEK. Rises in lower Greene County and upper Hancock County, and empties into the Oconee River. Named in 1784, although the derivation is not known. A famous treaty was signed with the Creek Indians near the mouth of this stream, November 3, 1786, wherein all lands east of the Oconee River were ceded to the white men.

SHURLINGTON, Bibb County. An 800-acre development in northeast Macon established in 1958 by Francis Fielding Shurling (1913-1977).

SIDNEY LANIER BRIDGE, Glynn County. Opened July 18, 1956. A one-mile long span where U.S. highway 17 leaps the confluence of the Brunswick and Turtle rivers. Named for Georgia-born poet, Sidney Lanier (*see* Lanier County). Ten people were killed November 7, 1972 when the ship *African Neptune* struck the span of the bridge, causing it to collapse.

SIDSHA' LIDSHA, Chattahoochee County. This was the name of a branch town of the Cusseta Indians. The name signifies, "Under Blackjack Trees,"

SILCO, Camden County. This community in the western section of the county is located on the headwaters of the Crooked River. It is probably a coined name, but it also may be from the Creek word, *silkosi*, meaning "narrows" or "narrow place."

SILK HOPE, Chatham County. This early community was about five miles west of Savannah. It was named when the Georgia colony was first formed, reflecting aspirations of establishing a flourishing silk industry here.

SILLYCOOK MOUNTAIN, Habersham County. Located 11 miles northeast of Mount Yonah near the Rabun County line. The name is the white man's corruption of the Cherokee, *Saligugi*, which signifies, "turtle," because of the shape of the formation.

SILOAM, Greene County. The community was originally settled as **SMYRNA** in the early 1840's. At the request of the post office department that a new name be adopted, it was decided to use the Biblical name from the Tunnel of Siloam, used by Hezekiah in the defense of Jerusalem.

SILVER BLUFF. Located on the east side of the Savannah River opposite a place called SPANISH CUT. The Spanish thought there was silver under Silver Bluff.

SILVER CITY, Forsyth County. Originally called TATUM (q.v.). The post office of Silver City existed seven miles north of Cumming from April 7, 1886 to June 22, 1907. It is believed the name was taken from one of the western mining towns.

SILVER CREEK, Floyd County. This community is five miles south of Rome, located on the stream called SILVER CREEK. The name of this stream was adopted because of the mining of silver in the vicinity.

SILVER HILL, Chattooga County. Located south of Gore and named because silver had once been mined here. The post office existed here from September 4, 1891 to May 31, 1901.

SILVERTOWN, Upson County. Incorporated July 27, 1929 to February 21, 1958. Established as a company town by the B.F. Goodrich Company, which built one of the world's largest plants here for the production of tire cord. The town was given the trade name of the company. It was located above Thomaston and annexed to that city in 1958.

SIMSTON (Militia) DISTRICT, Oglethorpe County. Located east of Lexington. Originally called SIMSTOWN for resident John Maze Sims.

SIMS TOWN, Oconee County. An early community located on Hog Mountain Road (q.v.) near the Barrow County line. It was named for the earliest settlers here who were called Sims.

SIMSVILLE, Carroll County. A former community located on the Little Talapoosa River, twelve miles north of Carrollton on Georgia highway 113. The place was named for the local pastor, Reverend S.T. Sims.

SINCLAIR, LAKE. Located on the borders of Baldwin, Hancock and Putnam counties. This 15,330-acre reservoir with a 420-mile shoreline was created by the 3,000-foot long SINCLAIR DAM on the Oconee River. Both the lake and dam are named in honor of the late Benjamin W. Sinclair, who served the Georgia Power Company for many years as manager of production.

SITTING BULL MOUNTAIN, Towns County. This is the middle summit of the Nantahala Mountains (q.v.), with an elevation is 5,046 feet. Named

for the noted Indian chief, Sitting Bull (c.1837-1890), medicine man of the Sioux Nation.

SITTINGDOWN CREEK. Also spelled SETTINGDOWN CREEK (q.v.).

SITTON('S) GULCH, Dade County. A picturesque canyon located on the west side of Lookout Mountain near Trenton. Named for Jacob Sitton (1807-1892), who got land here by lottery and established a mill. The name of SITTON'S GULCH STATE PARK here was changed to CLOUDLAND CANYON STATE PARK, December 11, 1953.

SIXES CREEK, Cherokee County. Named after the once noted Sixes Gold Mine of the 1830's, which was owned by Allen Lawhorn, and located about six miles southwest of Canton. The mine had been named after a former Cherokee village, SIXES OLD TOWN, and Goff said it was probably translated from the Cherokee word, *sutali*, meaning "six." The site of the mine is now covered by the waters of the Alatoona Reservoir.

SIX FLAGS OVER GEORGIA, Cobb County. Located west of Atlanta, just past the Chattahoochee River on Interstate 20. This 276-acre amusement park presents the discovery, founding and development of the State of Georgia, and was named from the fact that in past history, the following flags have flown over the state: Spanish, French, English, Georgia, Confederate and United States.

SIX MILE, Floyd County. The name of this community refers to its distance south of Rome on the Southern Railway. It was first called COURTESY.

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

SKELLY'S STATION, Gordon County. Located on the Rome and Dalton Railroad, five miles southwest of Calhoun. Was named for Captain and Mrs. Thomas Skelton, teachers in Gordon County in the 1850's. The post office was established in 1881 and changed in 1896 to OOSTANAULA (q.v.).

SKIDAWAY ISLAND, Chatham County. A 12 square-mile island, located just south of Savannah. Oglethorpe had a fort built here in 1734 on the northeast point of the island. He sent ten families to colonize the area, but the settlement was soon deserted. Various spellings have been: SKIDWAY (1735), SKIDAWAY (1737, 1883), SKEEDWAY

(1737), SKEDOWAY (1738), SKEEDOWAY (1740), SKEEDAWAY (1745), SKIDDOWAY (1749), SHIDOWAY (1767), and SKIDOWAY (1878). Not enough is known of the Yamacraw language to hazard a guess as to the meaning of Skidaway, assuming that it is of Indian origin. Brinkley says it is an Anglicized form of Scenawki, the wife of Tomochichi, for whom Oglethorpe named the island. A bridge built here prior to the Civil War was destroyed about 1864. After this it was reached only by boat until June 1971, when a causeway and highway bridge were completed. The 480-acre SKIDAWAY STATE PARK has been established here. Also located on the island is SKIDAWAY INSTITUTE OF OCEANOGRAPHY, a unit of the Georgia University System. The SKIDAWAY RIVER lies on the island's western shore. *See also* Priests Landing.

SKIN(T) CHESTNUT, Douglas County. Early name of DOUGLASVILLE (q.v.). Mr. Young Vansant was the original settler who built a store here. This was said to have been an old Indian ground, where it is believed they stripped bark from a chestnut tree which stood at the site of the present Kirkley's Store.

SKITT MOUNTAIN, White County. With an elevation of 2,076 feet, it is located on the Hall County line. Reportedly derived from "skit," a form of humorous story, because of the wild stories and hoaxes told by miners here.

SKYUKA SPRING, Dade County. Located two miles west of Rock City Gardens. This water source was named for an old Cherokee chief, Skyuka (or Wyuca).

SKYWATER PARK, Dougherty County. An early name of RADIUM SPRINGS (q.v.).

SLABTOWN, Atlanta. Jonathan Norcross put up a sawmill on the site of present Decatur Street opposite Pratt Street. The place here was so named when Norcross gave slabs of wood to poor people for use in building cabins in the locality.

SLAUGHTER GAP, Union County. The name of the pass between SLAUGHTER MOUNTAIN and Blood Mountain. Located about 1 1/2 miles southwest of Vogel State Park. The name was applied because of a legendary savage Indian war fought on this mountain, when the Cherokees are said to have defeated the Creek, who were encroaching on their territory.

SLYGO, Dade County. Located ten miles north of Trenton. Named for an Indian chief.

SMARR, Monroe County. Founded in 1838 by William Smarr when the first train stopped here. The SMARR'S STATION post office opened May 24, 1872 with a name change to SMARR'S July 31, 1895. The present name was adopted July 1, 1950.

SMITH CREEK, White County. Located above Anna Ruby Falls. Named after the former Nathan Smith settlement.

SMITHFIELD, Carroll County. Joe Cobb said this was a settlement on the western section of the county, near the Alabama line. Named for the large number of Smith families residing here.

SMITHSONIA, Bibb County. A 280-acre development for the juvenile detention home, located just south of Herbert Smart Airport. Named in 1926 for juvenile court judge, Bridges Smith.

SMITHSONIA, Oglethorpe County. Incorporated as a town August 23, 1905 to July 1, 1995. Named for Colonel James M. Smith (1839-1915), one of the three original councilmen.

SMITHVILLE, Lee County. Incorporated as a town April 18, 1863 and named for a family of Smiths who moved here from Atlanta. Was previously named RENWICK (q.v.).

SMYRNA, Cobb County. "The Jonquil City" Incorporated as a town August 23, 1872. The first community here was called NEAL DOW, in honor of a friend of Stephen H. Young, Western and Atlantic Railroad engineer. It was also called VARNER'S STATION. The present name was taken from the Smyrna Campground here, which name was taken from Smyrna, the ancient seaport of Asia Minor, the birthplace of Homer. *See also* Siloam, Greene County.

SNAKE NATION, Atlanta. A tenderloin district or settlement, so named as it consisted of criminal and immoral elements. It was sprawled along the old Whitehall Road (later Peters Street). The section was cleaned out in the early 1850's.

SNAKE NATION, Fannin County. A community located three miles south of the city of Blue Ridge. The name is derived from the old Cherokee Nation which had leaders such as Going Snake Speaker and Speckled Snake Chief.

SNAPFINGER CREEK, DeKalb County. An undocumented story relates that when DeKalb County was being surveyed, one of the surveyors

tripped at the edge of an unnamed creek and broke his finger. Because he "snapped" his finger, the creek became known as Snapfinger Creek. Brinkley declares the name of the stream was adopted because it is a "branch" or "finger" of Snapping Shoals Creek. Union general, George Stoneman was involved in a skirmish by this stream July 27, 1864. The stream name has also been applied to the community of SNAPPFINGER and also to SNAPPFINGER ROAD in the South Decatur area.

SNAPPING SHOALS. Located on the South River east of McDonough. Rainer said the name was adopted because of the rapid current of the stream. Brinkley wrote that it was "named for an old Indian fishery where the fish could be pitched out or 'snapped' as they passed over the shallow shoals." A post office of SNAPPING SHOALS was established on the Newton County side of the river from 1850 to 1902.

SNAPPING SHOALS CREEK, Rockdale and Henry counties. Rises at Conyers and flows down into the South River at Snapping Shoals (q.v.).

SNEED'S STORE, Lee County. The original name of WOOTEN (q.v.).

SNELLVILLE, Gwinnett County. Incorporated as a town August 20, 1923. Settled in the 1870's by two Londoners, Thomas Snell and James Sawyer. The first post office was named SNELL and opened in 1885.

SNOW SPRINGS, Dooly County. A community located three miles west of Unadilla. The name was expanded from an earlier designation of SNOW, so derived because of bubbling springs that washed over white sand around which the settlement was established.

SOAPSTONE RIDGE, Clayton, Fulton and DeKalb counties. Covers an area of approximately 25 square miles in a triangular shape. At least 450 million years old, it is predominantly of metaproxenite -- a rock type which has been locally (but inaccurately) called soapstone. Indians quarried stone here about the time the pyramids were being built in Egypt.

SOCIAL CIRCLE, Walton County. Incorporated as a village December 22, 1832. The post office was transferred here from Sunup (q.v.) in 1900. The derivation of this name is not certain. Goff related that local tradition held that it was named in the 1820's when a group who first gathered here to start a settlement, passed around a jug of spirits.

They looked upon themselves as a happy social circle, and thereupon decided on this name. Brinkley claims it was, "Named for a rest station of the early overland drives where 'crackers' would swap stories and socialize while passing the jug." But the most likely derivation is that it was brought from a former Social Circle in Bulloch County, as shown on an 1818 map of Georgia.

SOCOHACHEE CREEK, Randolph Creek. Believed to be a tributary of Ichawaynochaway Creek, located east of Shellman. William Read wrote that the name is of Creek Indian origin, from *sukha*, "hog," and *hachi*, "creek."

SOCRATES, Monroe County. Candler and Evans record this former community which was located in the northwest section of the county on a branch of the Towaliga River. Named for the ancient Greek philosopher of Athens.

SOFKEE, Bibb County. A small community, ten miles south of the center of Macon, which was begun as a railroad junction point. The present name was shortened from its previous, TOBESOFKEE, which undoubtedly was taken from nearby Tobesofkee Creek (q.v.). There was also a community named SOFKEY near Cairo in Grady County on Sofkee Creek (q.v.).

SOFKEE CREEK, Grady County. Flows easterly to enter Tired Creek four miles south of Cairo. In an early survey of this region, the stream was labeled "SOFKA CR." The meaning is not certain, but may mean "Hominy." Or the name may derive from the Indian word *sufki* or *soofka*, signifying "deep." A Cherokee chief called Old Sope once lived on this stream. It was later corrupted to Soap Creek. There is another SOAP CREEK in Cobb County, and also a SOAP CREEK which rises in eastern Wilkes County.

SOLDIER CAMP ISLAND, Charlton and Ware counties. Located about ten miles south of Camp Cornelia. Was used as a camping place during the Civil War for deserters from the army, and soldiers hunting for deserters.

SOLDIERS BRANCH, Telfair County. Brinkley says this was a camping spot for General Blackshear's troops in the War of 1812. The name of the stream was adopted after one of his soldiers died and was buried here,

SOMME. This was the name (of a French river) given by Ribault to the present SATILLA RIVER (q.v.).

SOPERTON, CS Treutlen County. "The Million Pine City" Incorporated as a town December 17, 1902. It was named for Benjamin Franklin Soper (1856-1901), founder of the Southern Railway and Milling Co. The post office was established September 4, 1903. The *Soperton News* printed its newspaper on pine-pulp paper for the first time of any newspaper in the United States on March 31, 1933.

SOQUE(E) RIVER. Rises in Habersham County and flows southwesterly into Lake Sidney Lanier in Hall County. Its name was taken from a former Cherokee town of SOQUE or SAKWIYI, which was located eleven miles northwest of Clarkesville on the Soque River.

SOULE, A. CHARLES, BRIDGE, Gilmer County. Spans the Cartecay River at the city limits east of Ellijay. Named March 25, 1958 in honor of former Mayor Soule of Ellijay.

SOUTH END POINT, Chatham County. A descriptive designation that was given to the site on Wilmington Island (q.v.) where remnants of Confederate breastworks can still be seen.

SOUTHER FIELD, Americus (q.v.). Named in honor of Major Henry Souther, who was a noted aviation engineer during World War I.

SOUTHERN SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, Atlanta. Opened in 1903 as an independent college by Dr. R.C. Hood, Dr. Edward Everhart and Dr. Hansell Crenshaw. A board of trustees assumed control of the school in 1938, then in July 1959 it was merged with Mercer University (q.v.) and is now located on Mercer's Cecil B. Day Campus in northeast Atlanta.

SOUTHERN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Marietta. Established in 1948 at Chamblee as the TECHNICAL INSTITUTE. The name was changed to the present in 1949, and moved to its Marietta location in 1961. It is now a branch of Georgia Institute of Technology (q.v.).

SOUTH GEORGIA COLLEGE, Douglas. The first state-supported Junior College in Georgia. Established in 1906 as the ELEVENTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SCHOOL. In 1927 the present name was adopted. It came under the State University System in 1932. PETERSON HALL (1908) was named for Benjah Peterson of Douglas who gave the original 300 acres of land for the college. DAVIS HALL (1908) was named for Charles Wesley Davis, first princi-

pal of the school, and POWELL HALL (1908) for Josiah W. Powell, the second principal. FRASER HALL was named for Charles West Fraser, the third principal.

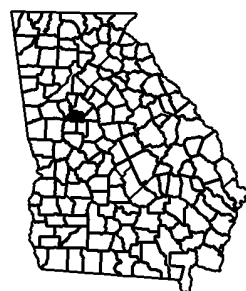
SOUTH NEWPORT, McIntosh County. A community located 19 miles north of Darien on the SOUTH NEWPORT RIVER. The name is believed to be derived from Newport, Rhode Island.

SOUTH RIVER. Flows out of underground springs in downtown Atlanta, and runs easterly to Jackson Lake. In early days it was known as SOUTH BRANCH, OCMULGEE RIVER before the name was shortened to "South River."

SOUTH ROME, Floyd County. Incorporated as a town February 20, 1874, and incorporated into Rome October 24, 1889.

SOWHATCHEE RIVER, Early County. Pronounced locally, "Sy-hatchy." Flows southerly from below Blakely to the Chattahoochee River. Originally called SAWNOOK HATCHIE. Goff says that the name is of Muskogean origin, meaning "mad river." However Read claims it is from the Hitchiti, *sawi*, "raccoon," and *hatchi*, "creek." There was formerly a community with a post office called SOWHATCHEE, located two miles east of Hilton (q.v.).

SPALDING, Macon County. Incorporated as a town from March 16, 1869 to March 21, 1958. This community is located just east of Montezuma.



SPALDING COUNTY. Created December 20, 1851 with 201 square miles taken from Fayette, Henry and Pike counties. Named for Thomas Spalding (1774-1851), who was born at Frederica, and purchased Sapelo Island (q.v.) where he was a prominent planter. Spalding was also an early political leader, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1798. The county seat is Griffin (q.v.). This county's first clerk of court was Major Henry B. Holliday, father of the notorious gunman of Texas, John Henry "Doc" Holliday.

SPANIARD MOUNTAIN, Towns County. With an altitude of 3,786 feet, it is located six miles south of Hiawassee. Brinkley attributes the name to the legendary explorations into north Georgia by Juan Pardo in 1566, as directed by Menendez.

SPANISH CREEK, Charlton County. Flows southerly to enter the St. Marys River below Folkston. Named for a Seminole Indian called Spanish John who lived in this vicinity.

SPARKS, Cook County. Founded by Dr. I. J. Goodman and incorporated as a town December 26, 1888. The original post office here was called AFTON. In the 1880's, when the Georgia Southern & Florida Railroad was built through here from Macon to Jacksonville, Florida, the people of Afton decided to re-name the place for a Mr. Sparks, who was the railroad division president. In later years at the nearby town of Adel, a saying came into being to the effect that "Adel is so close to Hell you can see Sparks."

SPARTA, CS Hancock County. Established in 1795, made the seat of justice in 1797, and incorporated as a town December 3, 1805. Was so named, to indicate the bravery of its citizens, by its founder, Major Charles Ambercrombie, Revolutionary soldier from North Carolina. The original old world Sparta was a famous classical Greek city state. This new world Sparta, along with Athens (q.v.), helped inspire Georgia's Greek revival.

SPELMAN COLLEGE, Atlanta. Founded in 1881 by Misses Sophia B. Packard and Harriet E. Giles of the Women's American Baptist Home Mission Society of Boston. It was originally called ATLANTA BAPTIST FEMALE SEMINARY, and was the first college ever established for black women students. The name was changed to SPELMAN SEMINARY in 1884 in honor of Mrs. Harvey Buel Spelman, mother of the school's benefactor, John D. Rockefeller of New York. This is now one of five colleges that make up the Atlanta University Center (q.v.). The education building was built in 1886 and named ROCKEFELLER HALL, as this was the first major gift of John D. Rockefeller to education. SISTERS CHAPEL was dedicated in 1935, and was named to honor Rockefeller's mother and aunt. The FLORENCE MATILDA READ HEALTH AND RECREATION BUILDING was dedicated in 1951, and named in honor of Miss Read, who served as president of the college from 1927 to 1953.

SPEWRELL BLUFF, Upson County. The former spelling of the name of SPREWELL BLUFF (q.v.).

SPIERS TURNOUT, Jefferson County. Has also been recorded as SPEAR'S TURN OUT. Established in the 1850's, this was the original name of the present town of BARTOW (q.v.). It was named for William Spier who had kept a commissary for railroad hands here.

SPIVEY, LAKE, Clayton and Henry counties. A 550-acre private lake located east of Jonesboro. Claims to have the world's largest man-made beach. Was formerly owned by Dr. Walter B. Spivey.

SPLIT SILK, Walton County. A small community located between Between and Loganville. It was reportedly given this name when a girl accidentally tore her silk dress in front of the C. L. Ivey General Store.

SPOIL CANE CREEK, White County. Goff explained that this name evolved from the original surveyor's naming this stream, SPOIL'D CANE CREEK (1820), somehow related to the use of cane as a forage plant. From the edge of Georgia highway 75, just short of Unicoi Gap, one can look down on the very head of Spoil Cane Creek.

SPREAD, Jefferson County. Incorporated as a town August 15, 1903. The post office here was first known as SPREAD OAK, and later shortened to "Spread." The name of the town was changed to STAPLETON (q.v.) August 17, 1917.

SPEWELL BLUFF, Upson County. This bluff overlooks the Flint River about eight miles west of Thomaston. Named for Jephtha Sprewell, an early settler of upper Talbot County. SPEWRELL (*sic*) BLUFF STATE PARK was established nearby on Old Alabama Road. Efforts to build a "Spewrell Bluff Dam" on the Flint River were defeated by the state assembly in February 1974. By executive order in early March 1974, Governor Jimmy Carter corrected the spelling from its former name, SPEWRELL BLUFF.

SPRING BLUFF, Camden County. This bluff is located near U.S. highway 17 on the south side of the Little Satilla River. Goff said that it had this name for over 200 years, and it refers to the mineral spring three miles to the east.

SPRING CREEK. Rises in southeast Clay County and flows through Early and Miller counties, thence down near the western boundary of Decatur County into Lake Seminole. Named for the artesian springs at its source.

SPRINGER MOUNTAIN. Located at the juncture of Dawson, Fannin and Lumpkin counties. Its

elevation is 3,782 feet, and it is the southern terminus of the Appalachian Trail (q.v.). The peak is about one mile north of the Dawson County line. It was previously known as PENITENTIARY MOUNTAIN (q.v.). Derivation is not certain, but may be named for John Springer, the first Presbyterian minister to be ordained in Georgia, July 22, 1790. The name was officially approved in 1959 by the Georgia Appalachian Trail Club. If this was a later designation, it was most likely for William G. Springer, an early settler of Carroll County who was appointed (c.1833) by Governor Lumpkin to implement legislation to improve conditions for the Indians.

SPRINGFIELD AT POWDER SPRINGS, Cobb County. An early name of the town of POWDER SPRINGS (q.v.).

SPRINGFIELD, CS Effingham County. Founded in 1799 and incorporated as a town December 31, 1838. Thought to have been named for the plantation of General David Blackshear (*see also* Blackshear). The original county seat was at Tuckasee-King (q.v.).

SPRING HILL, Chatham County. This section of Savannah was descriptively named as it was the site of some never failing springs of water.

SPRING PLACE, Murray County. Designated the county seat in 1834 and incorporated as a town October 9, 1885 to July 1, 1995. The original settlement was called POINSET (q.v.), but it was later renamed for the former Spring Place Mission (q.v.), which was located southwest of the present town. The county seat was moved to Chatsworth in 1913. Nearby stands the home of the former Cherokee Indian chief, Joseph Vann, who was a wealthy plantation owner (*see also* Vann).

SPRING PLACE MISSION, Murray County. Located southwest of the town of Spring Place (q.v.). Founded in 1801 by Moravian Brethren from Salem, North Carolina, and was the first school among the Cherokees. It was named for a noted spring in the locality, which had made this a famous resort of the Indians.

SPRINGVALE, Randolph County. A commendatory name for a community located eight miles northwest of Cuthbert. Was incorporated as a village October 25, 1870 to July 1, 1995.

STALKINGHEAD CREEK, Jasper and Jones counties. Rises about five miles south of Monticello and flows southward to enter Little Falling

Creek in northwest Jones County. Derivation is the same as for Stocking Head Branch (q.v.).

STALLINGS ISLAND, Columbia County. Located eight miles northwest of Augusta in the Savannah River. Was also known as INDIAN ISLAND. Found here is one of the most important shell mound sites in the Southeast, with pottery from a period prior to 1700 B.C. The name is believed to be from that of an early owner of the island.

STAMP CREEK, Bartow County. Rises in western Cherokee County and flows southward into Allatoona Lake. Originally known as LICK CREEK in the state surveys of 1832. A lick or stamp was an area in which cattle were fed, and they stamped their feet while licking salt or feeding.

STANDING BOY CREEK. Rises in lower Harris County and flows into upper Muscogee County, entering the Chattahoochee above Columbus. The Indian spellings were CHUCETHLOCCO, CHUSSETHLUCCO and HATCHAUXA, which do not translate directly. Goff said, that properly spelled to mean "Standing Boy Creek," it should have been written, *Chiponusihuli*. The stream is now called HEIFER-HORN CREEK (q.v.).

STANDING PEACHTREE, Fulton County. Was located on both sides of the Chattahoochee River at the mouth of Peachtree Creek. This name is an English translation of the Indian name for the Creek Indian village, PAKANAHULI. James Montgomery was the postmaster of the early community here (*see* Montgomery Ferry Road). *See also* Peachtree Street.

STANFORDVILLE, Putnam County. *See* Devil's Half Acre.

STANLEY CREEK, Fannin County. Flows into the Toccoa River about six miles southeast of Blue Ridge. Brinkley says it was named for the John Stanley rest station of 1818.

STAPLETON, Jefferson County. Was called SPREAD (q.v.) when it was incorporated August 15, 1903. The present name is in honor of a Colonel James Stapleton.

STARK, Butts County. An unincorporated village 5 miles northeast of Jackson which was settled in the early 1820's. It was named for Judge James H. Stark. This was the home of Robert Grier (1780-1848) who founded "Grier's Almanac" in 1807,

with a current circulation of almost 2 1/2 million copies annually.

STARKVILLE, Lee County. Incorporated and designated the county seat December 26, 1852. It lost its charter July 1, 1995. Was located on the west side of Muckalee Creek, several miles east of present Leesburg (on the east side of the creek was a Chehaw Indian town). Named in honor of Major General John Stark (1728-1822) of Revolutionary War fame. The county seat was moved to Leesburg in 1872, after which this eventually became a dead town. *See also* Webster.

STARRSVILLE, Newton County. A community located six miles southeast of Covington, on Georgia highway 213. Settled in 1820-21 by the Starr and Epps families. Named for Silas H. Starr, Sr., popular state legislator.

STATE LINE, Heard County. An early community which was located at or near the present community of Waresville. It was descriptively named regarding its location on the Alabama state line. This same name has also been applied to the community of Red Clay (q.v.), Whitfield County.

STATENVILLE, CS Echols County. Named for Captain James W. Staten, who opened the first store here. Incorporated as the town of STATESVILLE December 13, 1859, and is the name by which it is now popularly known. It was previously known as TROUBLESOME. It is located within the STATENVILLE (Militia) DISTRICT.

STATESBORO, CS Bulloch County. "The Tourist City" On December 19, 1803 it was decided that the county seat would be "Statesborough" but there was no record of a town by the name of Statesboro until 1805. Was incorporated as a town and designated the county seat December 20, 1866. This is the only Statesboro in the United States, and is believed to have been named in honor of States' Rights after Jefferson became president in 1801 with the platform of States' Rights.

STATESVILLE, EchoIs County. The name by which STATENVILLE (q.v.) was chartered.

STATHAM, Barrow County. Pronounced "Stay'-tum." Incorporated as a town from December 20, 1892 to December 6, 1902. In 1846 it was called BARBERS CREEK, after the nearby stream, BARBER'S CREEK (q.v.). The name was changed to DELAY in 1854, and the present name was adopted in 1892, in honor of Dr. Charles Statham, chancellor of the University of Georgia.

STAUNTON, Dade County. A former community located just south of Rising Fawn. The post office here was called HANNA. In 1870 the station was named for a Mr. Staunton who built the Alabama Great Southern Railroad through here.

STEADMAN, Newton County. Incorporated as a town February 21, 1866, to enable Enoch Steadman to build a large manufacturing establishment on the falls (known as Henry Shoals) of the Yellow River. It lost its charter July 1, 1995. On this site is today's town of PORTERDALE (q.v.).

STEADMAN ISLAND, Chatham County. Located in the Little Ogeechee River south of Savannah. Believed to have been named for its early occupants.

STEAM MILL, Seminole County. Located near the Chattahoochee River, eight miles southwest of Donalsonville. This little community was given its name when there were steam-operated cotton gins and grist mills here. It was also known as DICKERSON'S STORE, with this name from storeowner S.H. Dickerson.

STEARNEVILLE, Pike County. Named for John T. Stearnes who operated a general store here. This was an early name of WILLIAMSON (q.v.)

STEKOA CREEK, Rabun County. Flows from Clayton northeasterly to the Chattooga River. The name is a misspelling of STICOA, an early Cherokee village.

STELLAVILLE, Jefferson County. Incorporated as a town September 11, 1891 to July 1, 1995. This community was first established in 1817 as a Baptist church called DARCY'S MEETING HOUSE, and then later changed to WAYS CHURCH, for a Mr. William Way. It was called SISTERVILLE until 1871, when it adopted its present name after Stella Brinson, the daughter of John Brinson.

STEPHEN C. FOSTER STATE PARK, Charlton County. This 80-acre park is located on Jones Island in Okefenokee Swamp, and is on the Suwannee River, 18 miles northeast of Fargo. Named for Stephen Collins Foster (1826-1864) of Pittsburgh who wrote *Old Folks at Home* (1851), also known as *Swanee River*.

STEPHENS, Oglethorpe County. A community located eight miles southwest of Lexington. Originally called ANTIOCH or ANTIOCH DEPOT, after the local Baptist church. Later named for Alexander H. Stephens (*see* Stephens County).



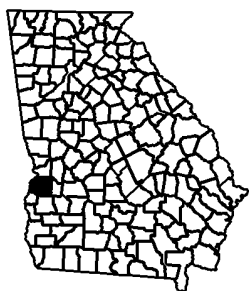
STEPHENS COUNTY. Created August 18, 1905 with 180 square miles taken from Franklin and Habersham counties. Named in honor of Alexander Hamilton "Little Alec" Stephens (1812-1883), who opposed secession, but was made vice president of the Confederacy. He served as governor of Georgia for only four months before he died. The county seat is Toccoa (q.v.).

STEPHENS MEMORIAL STATE PARK. See ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS STATE PARK.

STERLING CREEK, Bryan County. Enters the Ogeechee River two miles below Richmond Hill. Named for two Scotch brothers, William and Hugh Sterling, who in 1734 received a grant of 500 acres in this area from General Oglethorpe. They abandoned the place after being refused permission to introduce slaves.

STEVENS POTTERY, Baldwin County. A community located nine miles southwest of Milledgeville, which was sometimes called WHITING. Established in 1858 by Henry Stevens (1813-1883) who came to America in 1831 from County Cornwall, England. He built and operated a clay manufacturing plant here which was burned to the ground by General Sherman's soldiers. A post office was later established here in 1870.

STEWART ARMY AIR FIELD. See Camp Stewart.



STEWART COUNTY. Created December 23, 1830 with 463 square miles taken from part of Randolph County. Named for General Daniel Stewart (1759-1829), scion of the famous Midway settlement, who served in the Revolutionary War

and the War of 1812. The county seat is Lumpkin (q.v.). The court house was destroyed by fire in 1922.

STICOA, Rabun County. A former Cherokee town. See Stekoa Creek.

STILESBORO(UGH), Bartow County. Incorporated March 21, 1866 to July 1, 1995. This community located eight miles southwest of Cartersville was named for William H. Stiles who settled here in 1838.

STILLMORE, Emanuel County. The community of KEA'S MILL (q.v.) was here originally. When the town was first established, the U.S. Post Office authorities sent a list of names to choose from, and also indicated that if none were acceptable they would send "still more." So this last suggestion was used for the name of the post office.

STINK CREEK, Union County. Rises near the White County line and flows northwesterly into Nottely Lake. This name is a literal translation of the Cherokee word *sunga*, which referred to a strong offensive odor, such as found with wild onions.

STINSON, Meriwether County. First named for early settler Dr. James Winslow Stinson, the community is now called DURAND (q.v.).

STITCHIHATCHIE CREEK, Laurens County. Rises west of Dexter and flows northeasterly into Rocky Creek. Read wrote that, "The first part of this name probably means *Indian*, from Creek *isti*, man and *chati*, red. The second part is from *hachi*, creek." Goff on the other hand said it is a garbled form of the earlier name TICKEHACHEE, meaning "Crossing Creek" or "Fording Creek."

STOCKBRIDGE, Henry County. Incorporated as a town in 1895 and as a city August 6, 1920. First established in 1882 as a railroad stop. Vessie Rainer said it was named after a Professor Stockbridge who taught school here before the war at what is now known as OLD STOCKBRIDGE, which is on the north edge of the present town. Brinkley wrote that it was, "Settled in the 1820's and named for Thomas Stock, State Surveyor and later President of the Georgia Senate."

STOCKING (or STOCKIN') CREEK, Burke County. Arises a mile or so to the northeast of St. Clair and flows northerly to join Bushy Creek. The name is a shortened variation of the original name, STALKING HEAD BRANCH (see Stocking Head Branch).

STOCKING HEAD BRANCH, Candler County. Flows southerly to enter Fifteen Mile Creek on the northeast edge of Metter. Goff said that the name is in reference to a camouflage of a deer head worn by Indian hunters when stalking their prey. In Jasper and Jones counties there is a similarly named Stalking Head Creek (q.v.). *See also* Stocking Creek.

STOCKTON, Lanier County. Incorporated as a town (then in Clinch County) February 28, 1876 to July 1, 1995. This community changed its name from REGISTERVILLE (q.v.) to honor a Mr. Stockton, who was in charge of grading for the railroad through here.

STONE HOUSE SHOALS, Putnam County. Located on Murder Creek at Resseaus Crossroads. The name is a translation of the Creek Indian word *Chattohookohatchie*, which means "Stone House Creek."

STONE MOUNTAIN, DeKalb County. This descriptive name is given to the largest exposed granite rock in the world, which is 650 feet high and two miles long. It is located sixteen miles east of Atlanta. The Indians had called it LONE MOUNTAIN or CRYSTAL MOUNTAIN, and the white men later named it ROCK MOUNTAIN or ROCK FORT MOUNTAIN, and sometimes NEW GIBRALTER (q.v.). A town called STONE MOUNTAIN was established here, with a post office which opened July 18, 1834. It was incorporated as New Gibraltar in 1839, with the name being changed to Stone Mountain, December 24, 1847. In 1885 there was some agitation to move the county seat of DeKalb County here from Decatur. This dispute came to a head in 1896 and 1897, which resulted in an election in which Stone Mountain won a majority vote, but not the required two-thirds. The 3,000-acre STONE MOUNTAIN PARK is located on the east edge of the town of Stone Mountain and encompasses the mountain. It was dedicated to Confederate soldiers and sailors.

STONE PILE GAP, Lumpkin County. *See* Trahlyta's Cairn.

STONEWALL, Fulton County. Located five miles northeast of Fairburn. It was incorporated as a town August 18, 1911 to July 1, 1995. Believed to have been named after the nickname of Confederate general, Thomas Jonothan "Stonewall" Jackson (1824-1863).

STORY, LUTHER, BRIDGE. Spans the Flint River on Georgia highway 27 between Americus

and Vienna. Named March 10, 1959 in honor of Luther Story of Sumter County, who was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for heroism in the Korean conflict.

STRAIGHT GUT VALLEY, Walker County. A descriptive name for this beautiful valley; the word "gut" refers to a channel or stream.

STRIBLING LAKE, Jones County. A seven-acre lake located at the Macon YMCA Camp on Highway 18. Named in 1972 in honor of W.L. "Young" Stribling who died in October 1933. *See also* Macon, Stribling Memorial Bridge.

STROUD(S), Monroe County. Located five miles northeast of Culloden. This community was originally called STROUD CROSSROADS, named for the first settlers of the community, Levi Stroud Sr. and his wife Frances, who arrived here about 1830.

STUBBS, Mitchell County. A former community which was located in the southwest corner of the county. Named for the mill of John Stubbs.

STUCKEY, Wheeler County. A community located 7 1/2 miles southwest of Mount Vernon. Believed named for early postmaster Henry T. Stuckey who had a general store here, when this was part of Montgomery County. The post office opened November 8, 1881.

STYX, RIVER. *See* River Styx.

SUBLIGNA, Chattooga County. Incorporated October 28, 1870 to July 1, 1995. A community located on Taylor Ridge (q.v.) named by a Dr. William Dunlop Underwood for himself. This is a Latinized form of his name, from *sub*, "under," and *ligna*, "wood." The post office existed from June 22, 1848 to August 31, 1953.

SUCHES, Union County. Pronounced to rhyme with "touches." Located 18 miles north of Dahlonega. This community is over 75 years old, and may be derived from a family name.

SUGAR CREEK, Fannin County. Located two miles west of Blue Ridge. The name is derived from an earlier Cherokee Indian village called KULSE' TSI, meaning "sweet place," which was named from the honey locust.

SUGAR HILL, Gwinnett County. Incorporated as a town March 24, 1939. The origin of this name is not known. There is also a community of

SUGAR HILL in Hall County, located near Gainesville.

SUGAR VALLEY, Gordon County. The post office was established here by Elias King in 1849, and the town was incorporated October 24, 1887 to July 1, 1995. This community is located a few miles south of Resaca. Four different explanations have been offered as to the origin of the name: 1. It was said to have been covered with sugar maples when first settled to account for the name. 2. Pioneer John Bough named it in 1831, because it was the sweetest valley he had ever seen. 3. Brinkley reports that it was named for the Cherokee Indian called Su-A-Ga who settled in the area under the protection of the treaty of 1817. 4. Orrin Davis introduced sugar cane here and it became SWEET VALLEY then Sugar Valley.

SULENOJHNE FORD, Crawford-Taylor counties. Located about one-half mile above Islands Ford (q.v.). There was another Sulenojuhne fording place upstream from the U.S. 80 bridge. This Creek Indian word means "Buzzard Roost Trail," although it was here used to designate a ford on the Flint River. It was used as a crossing of a branch trail of Toms Path (q.v.).

SULPHUR SPRINGS, Hall County. This was a descriptive name given to this once celebrated resort, located six miles northeast of Gainesville. It was also called OCONEE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS or WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (q.v.). There is also a rural community in Dade County called SULPHUR SPRINGS, located 13 miles south of Trenton on the Southern Railway.

SUMACH, Murray County. A community located ten miles north of Spring Place on SUMACH CREEK, which is a tributary of the Conasauga River. Sumach is a translation from the Cherokee, which they called *Qual-lakia-ica-ie*, and this name was adopted by them because of the sumac trees or shrubs (genus *Rhus*) found in the area. Hawkins translated it onto maps as SHEWMAKE or SHOE-MAK.

SUMMERTOWN, Emanuel County. Incorporated as a town August 21, 1906. This community is located ten miles northeast of Swainsboro on Georgia 56. The name was adopted as residents established summer homes here to flee the mosquitos along the Ogeechee River.

SUMMERVILLE, CS Chattooga County. "City of Young Men" Incorporated as a town and designated the county seat December 21, 1839.

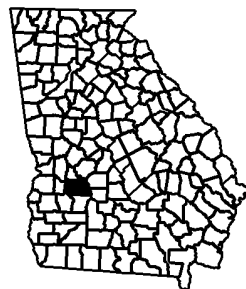
The origin of the name is uncertain, but is thought to have been named because of its picturesque environment in a beautiful mountain valley. There was originally the post office of SELMA at this site which was opened April 16, 1830. On March 3, 1840 the Summerville post office was established in its place.

SUMMERVILLE, Richmond County. Incorporated as a village, December 16, 1861, and 50 years later was incorporated into the city of Augusta. It is now a suburban area of that city known as THE HILL. It was believed given the original name by its early residents who included many distinguished families, such as Hugh Nesbit and John Milledge, because of its unusual advantages for summer residence.

SUMMIT, Emanuel County. Incorporated as a town April 23, 1898. This descriptively named community was combined with Graymont in 1924 to create TWIN CITY.

SUMNER, Worth County. Incorporated August 9, 1883. This community was once also known as ALFORD. The first settlement here was on land belonging to John C. "Jack" Sumner, and the place was named for him. (It was certainly *not* named for the ardent antislavery spokesman from Boston, Senator Charles Sumner!)

SUMPTERVILLE, Laurens County. In 1807 this became the first county seat of Laurens County. It was located on the west side of the Oconee River on Turkey Creek, eight miles from the present county seat of Dublin. The derivation of this name is not known.



SUMTER COUNTY. Created December 26, 1831 with 485 square miles taken from part of Lee County. Named for Major General Thomas Sumter (1734-1832) of Revolutionary War distinction, who was born in Virginia and died in South Carolina. He was given the nickname "Fighting Gamecock" by the British. The county seat is Americus (q.v.). *See also* Andersonville. There is also a community named SUMTER in the lower section of the county.

SUMTERVILLE, Lee County. Was located about 12 miles northeast of Leesburg, with a population of about 250. It existed several years before the Civil War.

SUNBURY, Liberty County. First settled in 1752 on the south side of the Midway River at the site of restored Fort Morris (q.v.) by the families of Benjamin and Samuel Baker of South Carolina. The town was established June 20, 1758 by Mark Carr (*see also* Carr's Fort) and others and was the first town in what was then Saint Johns Parish. It was most likely given its name because that was the name of Carr's ancestral home in Sunbury, Middlesex County, England. It was incorporated December 8, 1791, and the town government continued to function to about 1825. It became a point of entry in 1761, soon rivalling Savannah as a port. The post office served about half a century until discontinued December 8, 1841. This was the home of Governor Lyman Hall, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Several factors caused the town's demise, but the coup de grace was delivered by one of Sherman's divisions in 1864. **SUNBURY ACADEMY** was authorized in February 1788 and established in 1793, after which it existed for over forty years. Located in King's Square in Sunbury, this was for many years the most famous school in South Georgia. **SUNBURY CHANNEL** is the designation of the harbor lying between the bluff at Sunbury and a small island. **SUNBURY CREEK**, also in Liberty County, is a tidal stream located several miles downriver from the site of Sunbury. (OLD) **SUNBURY ROAD** was laid out about 1792, at which time it was the longest vehicular route of post-Revolutionary Georgia. It extended from Sunbury to Greensboro in Greene County, and was variously called, **SUNDBURY**, **LUNSBURY**, **SUNBERRY**, **SUNSBURG** and **SUNSBERRY Road**.

SUNDALHATCHEE CREEK, Heard County. This stream is now called **CENTRALHATCHEE CREEK** (q.v.). William Read wrote, "Sundalhat-*chee* may have been altered from Creek *sandala-kwa*, perch (a fish) and *hachi*, creek. Folk etymology must be responsible for the change of Sundal to Central."

SUNHILL, Washington County. A commendatory name given this community when it became a station on the Central of Georgia Railroad, four miles east of Tennille. There was once an early community called **SUNNY DALE**, six miles west of Summerville in Chattooga County, where there is today a **SUNNYDALE ROAD**. And another commendatorily named community of **SUNNY-**

SIDE in Spalding County is located on the Central of Georgia Railroad, near the Henry County line. It was incorporated December 20, 1897.

SUNSWEET, Tift County. Formerly known as **CYCLONETA** (q.v.), Brinkley said it was first known as **LITTLE PENNSYLVANIA** by the Pennsylvania investors who reclaimed the cotton lands here. A bountiful peach crop of 1894 led to the Sunsweet name which is still in use in the fruit industry.

SUNUP, Walton County. A post office which was established in 1887 and transferred to Social Circle in 1900.

SUOMI, Dodge County. Pronounced "Sue-oh-mee." A community located in the southern part of the county just east of Chauncey. This was originally the town of **NORMANDALE**, {q.v.}. The place was named Suomi by the group of lumbermen from Finland who purchased the property in July 1901. Suomi was the native and official name of Finland (otherwise known as Suomen Tasavalta).

SURRENCY, CS Appling County. Incorporated as a town August 21, 1911. Named for Millard Surrency, an early settler of Hazlehurst, Jeff Davis County.

SURREY, Tift County. The early name of **OMEGA**, it was named from the county in England.

SUTALLE, Cherokee County. A community located eight miles west of Canton. Was also spelled **SUTTALLEE**. The name is a translation of *Sutali*, an Indian word referring to six or sixes, a Cherokee settlement.

SUTHERLANDS BLUFF, McIntosh County. Overlooks the Sapelo River about 1 1/2 miles south of Shellman Bluff. Named for Lieutenant Patrick Sutherland, who was granted this property on the recommendation of General Oglethorpe, in recognition of Sutherland's service in the Battle of Bloody Marsh.

SUWANEE, Gwinnett County. Incorporated February 25, 1949. A community in the northwest section of the county. Established in 1871, when what is now the Southern Railroad was put through here. The name is taken from a former Cherokee Indian village of **SUWANNEE OLD TOWN**, a short distance to the west, which had earlier been spelled **SUWANI**. The Cherokees said the name was of Muskogean origin, possibly meaning

"echo," or may have been named for the Shawnee Indians. *See also* Suwannee River.

SUWANEE CREEK. Rises in southwest Hall County, it flows southwesterly through the town of Suwanee (q.v.) in Gwinnett County, and then enters the Chattahoochee River.

SUWANEE RIVER. Commences in the Okefenokee Swamp (q.v.), flows through Clinch and Echols counties then runs down through Florida to the Gulf of Mexico. When the Spaniards with DeSoto first crossed this river, they called it RIO DE VENADO, or "River of the Deer," which has no connection with its present name. Its name is derived from a former Seminole village on its banks, which took its name from a Cherokee settlement of SUWANI, which was in what is now Gwinnett County (*see* Suwanee). The river had also been called LITTLE SAINT JOHN(S), LITTLE SAN JUAN or SAN JUANITO (pronounced "Wah-nee'-toe"), which some have suggested was corrupted to Suwanee. Another theory is that the name is attributed to a noble chieftainess, Su-wanee, who ruled over the Seminoles in early times. *See also* Stephen C. Foster State Park.

SUWANOCHE CREEK. A tributary of the Suwannee River, that rises in Clinch County, and flows southeasterly to join the mother river in Echols County.

SWAINSBORO, CS Emanuel County. "Pine Tree Country" Also called "Crossroads of the South," as U.S. highways 1 and 80 cross here. Established as the county seat February 18, 1854 when the name of the town was changed from Swainsboro to PARIS. Was incorporated again as the town of Swainsboro December 22, 1857. Named for Colonel Stephen Swain of the state legislature.

SWAMP CREEK, Decatur County. Rises along the west border of Grady County, flows southwesterly into Decatur County, thence into Florida to enter Attapulgus Creek. Descriptively named for the swampy region through which it flows.

SWAN (TOWN), Ben Hill County. Settled by the Drew brothers of North Carolina, who named the village after the steamship *Swan*, which had originally brought them up the Altamaha-Ocmulgee River from Darien. The land here was purchased in 1895 by the American Tribune Soldier Colony Co. which established the present city of FITZGERALD (q.v.).

SWEDEN, Pickens County. A former community which was located eight miles west of Talking Rock, at the northwest section of the county. Its name is from the Scandinavian country.

SWEET CITY, Elbert County. A rural community located four miles west of Elberton on Georgia route 72. Early store owner Gordon Colson suggested the name in the early 1900's.

SWEET GUM, Fannin County. A rural community located near the North Carolina line. Named for the deciduous tree, Sweet Gum, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, which was found in abundance here.

SWEETWATER. This place-name is frequently used to identify a source of potable water, and may sometimes be a direct translation from the Spanish term, *agua dulce*. A former community named SWEETWATER in Gwinnett County was located seven miles northwest from Lawrenceville. In McDuffie County, SWEETWATER was the name of a post office which was established December 21, 1826. It was named from the nearby stream called SWEETWATER CREEK. SWEETWATER BRANCH in Camden County flows easterly along the northern edge of St. Marys' airport to the North River. SWEETWATER CREEK in northeast Crawford County, according to Goff, was one of the oldest recorded names of interior Georgia (1775). Another SWEETWATER CREEK rises in northeast Douglas County. It flows through Paulding and Cobb Counties, returning to Douglas County where it enters the Chattahoochee River. The 35-mile stream is named after a Cherokee Indian chief, AmaKanasta, or Chief Sweet Water. Named also for this chief was SWEETWATER TOWN on the aforementioned creek, in the vicinity of the present Austell in Cobb County (*see* Factory Shoals). And lastly, a SWEETWATER CREEK rises south of Andersonville, then forms the border between Macon and Sumter counties before entering the Flint River. Legend relates that the name is derived from an accident in which a barrel of homemade cane syrup tumbled into this stream, in the last days of the Civil War.

SWIFT'S LITHIA SPRING, Elbert County. Believed to have been located in the southern part of the county. Named for I.G. Swift who purchased the spring in 1806 from Mrs. Sallie L. Bell. An earlier name for this once noted watering place was POWDER SPRING.

SWORDS, Morgan County. A rural community located 3 1/2 miles east of Buckhead. Incorporated as a town August 16, 1909. Previously called BLUE SPRING, it was named after John Buchanan Swords (d.1940) who settled here around 1889 to 1900, and was the greatest benefactor of the town.

SYCAMORE, Turner County. Incorporated as a town September 29, 1891 when this was in part of Irwin County. Named for the sycamore trees, *Platanus occidentalis*, in the area.

SYLLSFORK, Oglethorpe County. This early community was located eleven miles southeast of Lexington, on SYLLSFORK CREEK, from which it was named.

SYLVAN BOWER, Walker County. This name signifies a secluded (or wild) location. The post office department refused this name, so it was necessary to change the name of the place to BRONCO (q.v.). In Rabun County northwest of Clayton is found SYLVAN FALLS, at the north end of SYLVAN LAKE, which means "Wood Lake." SYLVANGROVE was the name of an old community located in northwestern Jefferson County.

SYLVANIA, CS Screven County. "The Welcome Station City" Established as the county seat

December 24, 1847. The post office was opened August 10, 1848, and the town was incorporated February 20, 1854. The name was suggested by Cuyler Young of Halcyondale (q.v.). *Sylvania* is a Latinized form for "Place in the Woods" or "Forest Land," suggestive of the Arcadian beauty of the woods here. The decision was made May 11, 1847 to transfer the county seat here from its previous location of Jacksonborough (q.v.). *See also* Round Oak.

SYLVESTER, CS Worth County. "Heart of Hunting Land" Laid out in 1893 and incorporated as a town December 21, 1898 to August 15, 1904. The original community here was called ISABELLA STATION (q.v.). The present name was adopted in 1894, with the derivation from the Latin words, *silva*, meaning "wood," and *rester*, meaning "your." Brinkley says the town was named for a pioneer family. *See also* WILLINGHAM.