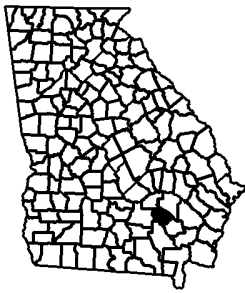


B

BABCOCK, Miller County. An old community located in the southern section of the county. First incorporated as the town of POND TOWN December 14, 1901 and then named for its founders, the Babcock brothers - E. V., Fred R. and Oscar H. The town lost its charter July 1, 1995.

BACK RIVER, Savannah. Descriptive name for the channel of the Savannah River, flowing in back of Hutchinson's Island, on the South Carolina side. Early records show that this designation was used about the time of General James Edward Oglethorpe's arrival. The channel on the near side is named Front River.



BACON COUNTY. Created July 27, 1914 with 293 square miles taken from Appling, Pierce and Ware counties. The county seat is Alma (q.v.). The county was named for Augustus Octavius Bacon (1839-1914), who was born in Bryan County, but made Macon his home. He was speaker in the Georgia House of Representatives, later became U.S. Senator from Georgia, and served as president pro tempore of the Senate after the death of Vice-President James S. Sherman. He bequeathed a 117-acre tract to the city of Macon named BACONSFIELD PARK in honor of his two sons. The park was returned to the heirs in January 1970 as the result of a U.S. Supreme Court decision concerned with the stipulation in the will of Senator Bacon that the park was for white people only.

BACONTON, Mitchell County. Incorporated August 6, 1903. This town was founded by and named for Major Robert J. Bacon (1830-1907), lawyer and planter who came here from LaGrange, Troup County in 1858, and purchased land to take up farming. He was a graduate of the University of Georgia, Athens at its 50th anniversary commencement in 1851. His home was known as "Liberty Hall."

BAD CREEK, Rabun County. The name is quite descriptive of this stream flowing in a rugged area in the lower part of the county. Nearby is Worse Creek which runs parallel to it, and both flow into the Chattooga River.

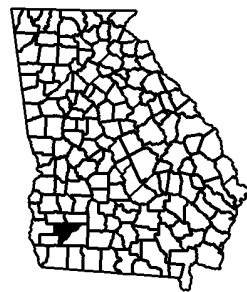
BAGGS CREEK, Lumpkin County. An extreme upper tributary of the Chestatee River, in the northeast section of the county. Supposedly named for a Cherokee Indian family called Bagg who lived along the stream until 1819.

BAHIA DE GUALQUINI, Glynn County. The Spanish name of SAINT SIMONS SOUND (q.v.), which translates, "Bay of Gualquini" (*see* Gualquini).

BAILEY'S MILL, Camden County. An early settlement which was located on the Satilla River two miles southeast of Burntfort. John S. Bailey owned a general store and a sawmill here.

BAINBRIDGE, CS Decatur County. Incorporated as a town December 22, 1829. In 1765, John Burgess operated an Indian trading post in this vicinity. Brinkley said it was originally called FORT HUGHES (q.v.). The present city was founded December 19, 1823, and was named for William Bainbridge (1774-1833), who once commanded the celebrated frigate *U.S. Constitution*, nicknamed "Old Ironsides" (*see also* Gascoigne's Bluff). BAINBRIDGE COLLEGE here is part of the University System of Georgia.

BAIRDSTOWN, Oglethorpe County. A community located on the Greene County line which was settled in 1825. It was originally called HURRICANE BRANCH, and later changed to honor a Mr. Baird who lived here.



BAKER COUNTY. Created December 12, 1825 with 355 square miles taken from Early County. Named for Colonel John Baker (d.1792), affluent farmer, soldier of the American Revolution, and Indian fighter. He represented Liberty County in the Georgia House of Representatives. The county seat is Newton (q.v.). The court house was destroyed by floods in 1925 and 1929.

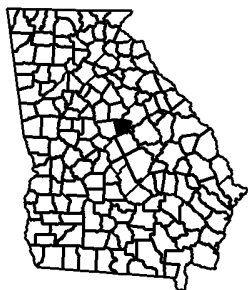
BAKER'S FERRY, Elbert County. This ferry crossed the Broad River southwest of Elberton, and was named for L.H. Baker, its owner and operator.

BALD MOUNTAIN, Murray County. With an elevation is 4,010 feet, it is located 12 miles northeast of Chatsworth. The name "Bald" is used to designate a peak without trees at its summit.

BALD MOUNTAIN PARK, Towns County. Located two miles south of Hiawassee near LITTLE BALD MOUNTAIN (4,450 feet elevation), and almost one mile north of BRASSTOWN BALD (q.v.). The site of the park was previously called FODDER CREEK (q.v.).

BALL RIDGE CREEK, Forsyth County. Flows into Lake Lanier near Cumming. The name is apparently a variant of the name BALDRIDGE CREEK found on earlier maps. Goff believed the name "...came from a prominent Cherokee family which bore that English name and which probably lived on the stream."

BALDWIN, Habersham County. Incorporated December 17, 1896, the town now extends into Banks County. Named for Joseph A. Baldwin, an official of the Atlanta-Charlotte Airline Railroad.



BALDWIN COUNTY. An original county, created May 11, 1803 and June 26, 1806 following Creek cessions of June 16, 1802 and November 14, 1805. It now comprises an area of 257 square miles, and was named in honor of Abraham Baldwin (1754-1807) a native of Connecticut who moved to Savannah in 1784 and there began to practice law. He was a signer from Georgia of the Federal Constitution in 1787, was a state legislator, and one of the founders of the University at Athens. The county seat is Milledgeville (q.v.). The court house was destroyed by fire in 1861.

BALDWIN STATE PARK, Baldwin County. A 700-acre park located west of Milledgeville, opened in 1975.

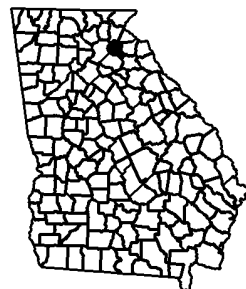
BALL GROUND, Cherokee County. This name is a survival of Indian days, when the site of the present town was used by the Cherokee Indians for their national pastime, the ball-play. The name BALL GROUND was also applied to a crossroads

in south Murray County, which is included in Georgia Militia District No. 1807, known as the BALL GROUND DISTRICT.

BALL PLAY CREEK, Lumpkin County. This stream enters the Chestatee River three miles east of Dahlonega, and is named after the Cherokee Indians' once popular game, the ball-play. A recent state map of Lumpkin County erroneously shows this stream labeled PECKS MILL CREEK, after a mill located thereupon.

BANKHEAD HIGHWAY. U.S. Highway 78 between Atlanta, Georgia and Birmingham, Alabama. Believed named for William Brockman Bankhead (1874-1940) of Alabama, who served in the U.S. Congress (1917-1940).

BANKS BRIDGE, O.H., Jasper County. Spans Murder Creek on Georgia route 83. Named March 4, 1964 for Mr. O. H. Banks, bank president and mayor of Shady Dale.



BANKS COUNTY. Created December 11, 1858 with 231 square miles taken from Franklin and Habersham counties. It was named for a noted surgeon, Dr. Richard E. Banks (1784-1850), who took up practice in Ruckersville, Elbert County, then moved to Gainesville, Hall County in 1832. The county seat is Homer (q.v.).

BANKSVILLE, Jackson County. This rural community was located about nine miles southeast of Homer when the site was in Banks County. Named for Dr. Richard Banks (*see* Banks County).

BANNING, Carroll County. An early post office. *See* Bowenville.

BARBER, Colquitt County. A former community located five miles northeast of Moultrie. Named for Moultrie banker and industrialist, William H. Barber.

BARBER'S CREEK, Barrow and Oconee counties. Rises just east of Russell and flows southeasterly

to McNutt Creek just before that stream enters the Middle Oconee River above Watkinsville. Named for the early settler family of Robert Barber. Named for this stream was the early settlement here of BARBERS CREEK, which is now Statham (q.v.).

BARBOUR ISLAND, McIntosh County. Lies across the Wahoo River from South Newport. It is thought to have been named for John Barber, who first settled here in 1740 with General Oglethorpe's permission. Records of 1757 list the place as BARBER'S ISLAND. BARBOUR ISLAND RIVER drains into Sapelo Sound and forms the west boundary of Barbour Island.

BAREFOOT (or BEARFOOT), Towns County. A little spot located where the old Hiwassee Trail crossed the present U.S. 16 in the eastern section of the county. The name either signifies "bear track" or a place where residents had to go without shoes.

BARKCAMP (Militia) DISTRICT, Burke County. This district contains one of the early communities of Georgia. Its main settlement at BARKCAMP CROSSROADS is located six miles above Midville, and was one of the earliest post offices in the state. The original community of BARKCAMP is believed to have been three miles southeast of the present crossroads, on the east side of BARKCAMP CREEK (a tributary of Mill Creek). This earlier site was recorded in the 1760's and 1770's as CASE'S OLD PLACE (q.v.). The name is derived from a "barkcamp" which was a crude shelter, similar to a lean-to, with a roof and siding of bark. These were frequently erected by early cattlemen and hunters. Another BARKCAMP (Militia) DISTRICT is located in northwest Hall County. It took its name from a former site known as BARKCAMP, located to the northwest of today's community of Price, where it is said that early travellers going to and from the mountains stopped to camp.

BARNESVILLE, CS Lamar County. Settled in 1826 and incorporated February 20, 1854. This town was named for an early settler, Gideon Barnes, who ran a tavern here and operated a stage line between Macon and Columbus.

BARNETT SHOALS, Oconee County. Originally called RUTHERFORD, this community grew up around the Star Thread Mill and was named for John Barnett (d. about 1814) who located here in the late 1700's. This town lost its charter July 1, 1995. There was once a small fort here called BARNETT'S FORT.

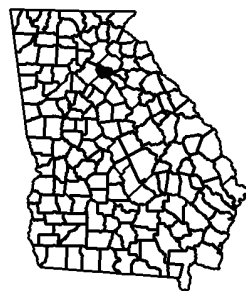
BARNEY, Brooks County. Incorporated as a town August 6, 1903 to July 1, 1995. The community

was settled in the 1830's by William Folsom. The South Georgia Railroad was built through here in 1897 when the present name was adopted, which is for one of the owners of the Barney-Smith Car Company of Ohio (railroad equipment suppliers). The post office was transferred here from Foster (q.v.) in 1897.

BARNESLEY GARDENS, Bartow County. This estate is located midway between Cartersville and Rome, six miles from Kingston. It was built just prior to the Civil War on 10,000 acres purchased by Sir Godfrey Barnesley (1805?-1873), scion of British nobility, who was the wealthiest man of Savannah. These once beautiful gardens fell into neglect until purchased in 1988 and restored by Prince Hubertus Fugger and Princess Alexandra of Bavaria Germany.

BARRETTSVILLE, Dawson County. This community was located seven miles south of Dawsonville on the Etowah River. It is believed to have been named for the first postmaster, J.M. Barrett.

BARRIMACKE, Camden County. Located at the northeast tip of Cumberland Island. This early community of about twenty-four families was settled in 1740, but they deserted the place shortly afterward. The derivation of the name is unknown.

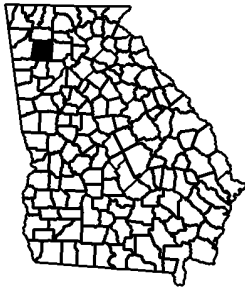


BARROW COUNTY. Created July 7, 1914, comprising 171 square miles taken from Gwinnett, Jackson and Walton counties. It was named for the chancellor of the University of Georgia, David Crenshaw "Uncle Dave" Barrow (1852-1929). The county seat is Winder (q.v.).

BARTLETT'S FERRY DAM, Harris County. This dam was built 1923-26 at the site of the former BARTLETT'S FERRY, which crossed the Chattahoochee River here. The name is a misspelling of Dr. Simpson W. Bartley's name. This early ferry operator was a minister who owned lands here. The dam created Lake Harding (q.v.).

BARTOW, Jefferson County. Incorporated September 20, 1887. This town was originally called

SPIER'S TURNOUT (q.v.), but the name was later changed to honor General Francis S. Bartow (*see* Bartow County).



BARTOW COUNTY. Created December 3, 1832 with 463 square miles taken from Cherokee County. It was originally named **CASS COUNTY** (q.v.), but was changed December 6, 1861 after General Lewis Cass from Michigan alienated his southern friends with his views on slavery. The present name was selected to honor Brigadier General Francis Stebbins Bartow (1816-1861), who was a state senator from Chatham County. He died in the first battle of Manassas Plains to become the first Confederate general to be killed in the Civil War. He was elected a member of the First Confederate Congress from the Savannah District, and was responsible for the selection of the Confederate gray uniforms. Cartersville (q.v.) is the county seat.

BARWICK, Brooks and Thomas counties. Pronounced "Bar'wick." Incorporated August 17, 1903. This border town originated as a Georgia Northern Railroad stop in 1891-92, and was built on lands that were owned by T.M. and John Massey. The post office opened in 1894 with John Massey the first postmaster. The name is of unknown origin.

BASTONVILLE, Glascock County. This was the fourth post office in the county, and the first postmaster was Nathan T. Baston. Located ten miles southeast of Warrenton, it served this area from January 31, 1890 to April 30, 1902.

BATH, Richmond County. Located six miles west of Hephzibah, this locale was originally called **RICHMOND BATHS** after the therapeutic springs here.

BATTEY GENERAL HOSPITAL, Floyd County. *See* Rome.

BATTLE CREEK, Lumpkin County. This stream was given its name after a bloody fight in gold rush days when some Georgians ran off some Tennessee "gold diggers."

BATTLE HILL, Fulton County. Incorporated as a town December 16, 1895, and was so named because its entire town limits were the site of the July 28, 1864 Battle of Ezra Church. This community, in the vicinity of the present Mozley Park, was absorbed in the 1910 expansion of Greater Atlanta.

BAXLEY, CS Appling County. Incorporated February 23, 1875, the town was named for William Baxley, an early settler who came from North Carolina. The county seat was moved here from Holmesville (q.v.) in 1874. Georgia's first nuclear power plant is on a 2,200-acre site north of here on the Altamaha River. Completed in 1974, the \$330 million **EDWIN I. HATCH PLANT** produces 800,000 kw of power daily.

BAY CREEK (Militia) DISTRICT, Gwinnett County. Located just above Loganville. There was formerly a community of **BAY CREEK**, seven miles southeast of Lawrenceville on the stream from which it took its name.

BEACON CREEK, McIntosh County. Located on Wolf Island at the mouth of the Altamaha River, and named after a marker located near its mouth. This stream has been mislabeled **BEAVER CREEK** on some maps.

BEALL SPRINGS, Warren County. Located seven miles southwest of Warrenton on state route 1097. Ceded to the state in 1773 after which the Beall family acquired the property (the family pronounces their name "Bell").

BEAR CREEK, Terrell County. *See* Lochochee Creek.

BEAR CREEK STATION, Henry County. Established in 1848 as a stop on the Macon and Western Railroad. Named after the stream which rises near Hampton and flows through a corner of Spalding County where it enters the Flint River. The town of **BEAR CREEK** was incorporated here August 23, 1872, and the name was changed to **HAMPTON** (q.v.) in 1873.

BEARDS BLUFF, Long County. Located along the northeast bank of the Altamaha River just below the entrance of **BEARDS CREEK**, from which its name is derived. Beards Creek forms the boundary between Long and Tattnall counties. Derivation is uncertain, but is apparently for one of three pioneers here, Edmund, George or Matthew Beard. *See also* Fort Telfair.

BEARFOOT, Towns County. *See* Barefoot.

BEAULIEU, Chatham County. Pronounced "Bewley." Located at the mouth of the Vernon River, south of Savannah, this community was settled in 1739 by William Stephens (1671-1753), the first "president" of Georgia (1743-50). It was reportedly named after a manor of the Duke of Montgomery. However, Charles C. Jones records it as BEWLIE, taken from the name of a manor of the Duke of Montague.

BEAVER. In Georgia there are many places with "beaver" in the name to denote places where beavers had been active. BEAVER CREEK in Jackson County was called JARATHOGGIN by the Indians. Other streams named BEAVER CREEK are in Bibb, Candler, Macon, Putnam and Stewart Counties (*see also* HOG CRAWL CREEK). Streams called BEAVERDAM CREEK are found in Burke, Lamar, Screven and Upson counties (*see also* PHILEMA CREEK). BEAVERDAM BRANCH is a stream name found in Richmond, Washington and Wilkinson counties. The name BEAVER RUN has been noted in Douglas and Schley counties by John Goff, as well as BEAVER POND in Muscogee (1797) and Wilkes counties. A BEAVER RUIN CREEK is located in Clarke County. Goff said this name refers to an extensive area which a colony of beavers had flooded and devastated with a network of dams. Another BEAVER RUIN CREEK is in Gwinnett County. Brinkley says this stream was named for a Cherokee, Beaver Toter, whose house and ferry were washed away during a flash flood. A BEAVER MOUNTAIN is found in Murray County, and a community of BEAVERDALE is located in northeast Whitfield County. *See also* Intachoochee, Intackculgua and Turkey Creek.

BEAVER SLIDE, Atlanta. This name referred to a row of shacks on the east side of Ivy Street in the block just north of Decatur Street, in the early days. It was once a respectable community, but after the Civil War it fell from its former state. The Blacks gave the section this name after it became a dive and hangout for criminals.

BEECH CREEK, Jackson County. Named for the beech trees, genus *Fagus*, of the vicinity. The early name for this stream was TAURALABOOLE or TAURULABOOLE, meaning "Screaming Panther Creek."

BEEMAN, Greene County. Named for a Mr. Beeman who owned a large store here. This is the original name of WOODVILLE (q.v.).

BEL AIR, Richmond County. This rural community is located two miles west of Augusta city limits on U.S. Highway 78-278. The name is a French phrase meaning "good air."

BELFAST, Bryan County. This rural community, located about seven miles south of Richmond Hill, was named from the city in Northern Ireland. The BELFAST RIVER is located in lower Bryan County.

BELLE VISTA, Glynn County. The name of this community is from the French, and means "beautiful view."

BELL, ERNEST A., BRIDGE, Charlton County. Crosses St. Marys River east of St. George. Named to honor Charlton County Commissioner Bell.

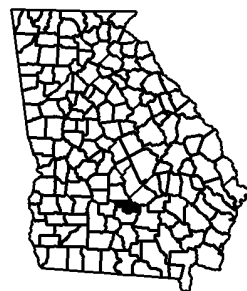
BELL HIGHWAY. *See* Vereen Bell Highway.

BELLVILLE, Evans County. A community located seven miles west of Claxton. Incorporated March 10, 1959. Established in 1890 with the coming of the railroad, and was named for James Bell Smith's mother, who was Miss Fannie Bell before her marriage. The railroaders called it BELLEVILLE, supposedly named to honor the lovely ladies of the town. The town of BELLVILLE in Richmond County was incorporated December 6, 1861 with derivation unknown.

BELOIT, Lee County. A rural community in the southeast section of the county; it was incorporated August 4, 1903 to July 1, 1995. The name is believed transferred from the city in Wisconsin.

BEMBRY'S (OLD) MILL, Pulaski County. Was located about four miles southeast of Hawkinsville. It stood on the property for which the first deed in the county was recorded, November 7, 1807. Named for early owner, Miles Bembry, who was sheriff of the county, and one of its largest landowners.

BENEVOLENCE, Randolph County. Settled in 1831 by Thomas Coram. The place was so named because of the benevolent deed when Coram in 1840 gave 5 acres for the Baptist Church and cemetery. The town lost its charter July 1, 1995.



BEN HILL COUNTY. Created July 31, 1906 with 255 square miles taken from Irwin and Wilcox counties. It was named for U.S. Senator Benjamin Harvey Hill (1823-1882), Whig leader who strongly

opposed the Reconstruction measures. Born in Hillsboro, Jasper County, he was a state representative and senator from Troup County. The county seat is Fitzgerald (q.v.).

BEN HILL, Fulton County.. This was a hamlet located nine miles southwest of Atlanta. Its name prior to 1880 was MOUNT GILEAD CROSS ROADS. It then took the name of Senator Benjamin Hill (*see* Ben Hill County).

BENJAMIN HAWKINS, CAMP, Peach County. A Boy Scout camp located north of Byron, named for Colonel Benjamin Hawkins (1754-1816), the famous Indian agent. *See also* Hawkinsville.

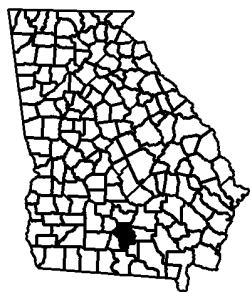
BEREA, Jackson County. This former post office was established five miles southeast of Commerce in 1897. The name is derived from the ancient city of Berea in Macedonia, which is today called Veroia.

BERKELEY, Madison County. Pronounced "Ber-ly." The name of the railroad station of CARLTON (q.v.). *See also* Trip.

BERLIN, Colquitt County. This town was named for the capital city of Germany. The name was changed to LENS (q.v.) during World War I, and afterwards reverted to Berlin.

BERNER, Monroe County. When the Macon and Brunswick Railroad brought tracks through here about 1822, the station was called FRANKVILLE, until the turn of the century. The community was named for Colonel Bob Berner of Forsyth.

BERRIEN, Dooly County. Located at the site of the present VIENNA (q.v.), it is believed to have been originally called BROWNVILLE. The name was changed to Berrien November 25, 1824 when the town became Dooly's first county seat. Afterwards the seat was moved to Drayton and then returned to Berrien in 1839. The name was changed to CENTERVILLE in 1840, and to the present name of Vienna, February 8, 1841.



BERRIEN COUNTY. Created February 25, 1856 with 466 square miles taken from Coffee, Irwin

and Lowndes counties. Named for U.S. Senator and Attorney General, Judge John MacPherson Berrien (1781-1856) of Savannah, but originally from Princeton N.J. The county seat is Nashville (q.v.).

BERRY COLLEGE, Mount Berry. Located in Floyd County on the northwest outskirts of Rome (q.v.). This institution, with BERRY ACADEMY, occupies the nation's largest campus, on 30,000 acres. It was opened in 1902 and named for its founder, Martha Berry (1866-1942). The chapel-like HENRY FORD DINING HALL was named in honor of its donor (*see also* Ford Island).

BERRYTON, Chattooga County. This village is located on Raccoon Creek, and was probably named for John Berry of Rome who developed a textile mill here.

BETHANY, Baker County. A former community is the western part of the county. Named in 1855 by an original settler, James Blummer White.

BETHANY, Effingham County. Settled in 1751 by John Gerar William DeBrahm and the German Salzburgers. It was north of their other settlement of Ebenezer (q.v.).

BETHANY, Jefferson County. This old community was an active ante-bellum trade center. It was named when children from Bethesda (q.v.) Orphanage in Savannah were refugees here during the Civil War. The town is now called WADLEY (q.v.).

BETHESDA, Chatham County. An orphanage located about ten miles southwest of Savannah. The name means "house of mercy." The Reverend George Whitefield gave it this name when he established one of the first orphanages in the United States here in March, 1740. *See also* Bethany and Whitfield County. BETHESDA is also the name of a community located four miles east of Union Point in Greene County. BETHESDA in Meriwether County, located on SR 85 between Manchester and Woodbury, took its name from the church here.

BETHLEHEM, Barrow County. "The Christmas Town of Georgia." Incorporated in 1902, the name is derived from that of the Bethlehem Methodist Church and campground here, which were incorporated December 20, 1860. Some of the street names here are MARY, JOSEPH, JUDEA, AND STAR. Found also here are ANGEL, CHRISTMAS, AND MANGER avenues. A live Nativity scene is staged annually in Bethlehem during the yule season. Postal employees here cancel stamps by hand with an old fashioned postmark.

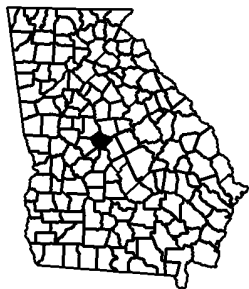
BETTY(S) CREEK, Rabun County. Arises in the North Carolina mountains and flows into Georgia, across Rabun County, to join the Little Tennessee River at Dillard. It was previously called **LITTLE BETTY'S CREEK**, after a Cherokee Indian widow known as Little Betty who lived at Eastertoy (q.v.). An earlier name of this stream was **VALLEY CREEK**.

BETWEEN, Walton County. Settled in the 1850's and incorporated August 17, 1908. Mr. George Schaeffer, who was the husband of the postmaster of Monroe, chose this name for the community because of its location equidistant between Monroe and Loganville.

BEVERLY, Elbert County. Incorporated as a town from August 22, 1907 to 1919. This community is located on Beaverdam Creek, about two miles east of Middleton. It was named for wealthy Virginian, Mr. Beverly Allen, who kept a tavern here. Allen was charged, found guilty, and imprisoned for the June 1794 killing of U.S. Marshall, Robert Forsyth, father of John Forsyth (1780-1841), who later became governor of Georgia. Later released, he moved to Kentucky where he lived to be 90. This community has also been known as **PEARL** (q.v.).

BEWLIE, Chatham County. *See* Beaulieu.

BIBB CITY, Muscogee County. A long established community located on the northeast edge of Columbus. Named for Dr. Bibb (*see* Bibb County).



BIBB COUNTY. Created December 9, 1822 with 254 square miles taken from Houston, Jones, Monroe and Twiggs counties. It was named in honor of William Wyatt Bibb, M.D. (1780-1820), a native Virginian who studied medicine in Pennsylvania. He moved to Elbert County, Georgia and served in the U.S. House of Representatives and later in the U.S. Senate. Bibb was appointed governor of the Territory of Alabama in 1816 and was subsequently elected the first governor of that state. There was at one time a sentiment in the Georgia General Assembly to change the name of Bibb

County to Mercer County. The county seat is Macon (q.v.).

BIEWLY, Chatham County. An alternate spelling of **BEAULIEU** (q.v.).

BIG ATTAPULGUS CREEK, Decatur County. This stream heads near Climax and flows southerly into Florida. For derivation, *see* Attapulcus.

BIG BALD MOUNTAIN, Gilmer County. A 4,081-foot peak located in the northeast section of the county. The descriptive name indicates that there are no trees at its summit.

BIG BEND, Charlton County. This name refers to the region of the lower section of the county, bordered on three sides by Florida, and formed by the "big bend" of the St. Marys River.

BIG COTTON INDIAN CREEK, Henry County. *See* Cotton River.

BIG CREEK, Forsyth County. A community located six miles south of Cumming on Georgia highway 141. Named from the nearby stream called **BIG CREEK**.

BIG CREEK. Streams with this descriptive name are found in Early, Forsyth, Jefferson, Lanier, Laurens and Thomas counties. It is generally translated from the Muskogean Indian name **HATCHEETHLUCCO**. *See also* UPATOICREEK.

BIG HOUSE CREEK, Wilcox County. *See* House Creek.

BIG INDIAN CREEK. Rises at Fort Valley, flows southerly to form the boundary of Peach and Macon counties, crosses southeasterly through Houston County to the Ocmulgee River. Has also been called **BIG WARRIOR CREEK**. Named for the Creek Indian chief, Tustinugee, who was noted for his physical size.

BIG OAK, Twiggs County. A former settlement in the northern part of the county, named for the trees of the area. The post office existed here from December 28, 1895 to January 14, 1904.

BIG SANDY, Twiggs County. Also called **MYRICK'S MILL** (q.v.), this rural community was located four miles northeast of Fitzpatrick. It was so named because of its being near **BIG SANDY CREEK**, which rises in Twiggs County and flows through Wilkinson County to join the Oconee River in Laurens County. The post office was established here from June 2, 1879 to May 15, 1903.

BIG SAVANNAH, Dawson County. This section of the county is now referred to as SAVANNAH, and it comprises the SAVANNAH (Militia) DISTRICT. The post office of Big Savannah was established about 1874 at the site of the present DOUGHERTY (q.v.). A Cherokee Indian settlement called TENSAWATTEE (q.v.) had been here previously. This section boasts fine bottom lands along the Etowah River, and was named Big Savannah because of the open, moist, meadow-like area where grass or reed cane grew in abundance.

BIG SHANTY, Cobb County. The early settlement on the site of the present KENNESAW (q.v.). At one time the dwellings of railroad construction workers were on a hill here. The steep grade of the railroad at this point was called "that big grade to the shanties," and afterwards shortened to Big Shanty. It has also been said that the place was given this early name because of a particularly large and well-built shanty which once dominated the scene. There exists today the BIG SHANTY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL in Kennesaw, and BIG SHANTY (Militia) DISTRICT, in which Kennesaw is located. *See also* Morrow.

BILL ARP, Douglas County. This community was named for Southern humorist, Charles Henry Smith (1826-1903), who was for a short time editor of the *Rome Commercial*, and who wrote under the name "Bill Arp." *See also* Arp.

BILLY'S ISLAND and BILLY'S LAKE, Charlton County. This 60-acre lake is the largest in the Okefenokee Swamp, in which the island is also located. They were named for the famed Seminole Indian chief, Billy Bowlegs, who lived in the swamp as late as 1840. His Indian name was *Olac-to-mico*, and he is said to have been born in Wiregrass, Georgia about 1804. A town of 600 population grew up on the island after 1909 near the Hebard Lumber Company plant.

BIMINI. This was the early name of what is the present day coastal Georgia, before it was called GUALE (q.v.). *Bimini* is probably of Spanish origin.

BIRDSONG BRIDGE, FRANK G., Troup County. Spans the Chattahoochee River on State Route 109 between LaGrange, Georgia, and Roanoke, Alabama. Named March 17, 1958 for Mr. Birdsong, member of the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenue of Troup County.

BIRDSVILLE, Jenkins County. This post office was established in 1813 in what was then Burke County. It was named for the first postmaster, Captain Samuel Bird of the County militia, and

was located on the Jones plantation, which had been established in 1764 by Francis Jones. The post office was later closed, and afterwards reopened as HERNDON (q.v.) in 1854. BIRDSVILLE AIRPORT is located nine miles northwest of Millen.

BIRDWOOD JUNIOR COLLEGE, Thomasville, Thomas County. Opened in 1954 by the Primitive Baptist Church on the former Birdwood Plantation.

BIRMINGHAM, Bartow County. Named after the city in England. This was the former name of CARTERSVILLE (q.v.).

BISHOP, Oconee County. Originally called GREENWOOD (CROSSING). Incorporated December 26, 1890 and named for the Bishop family living here. Mr. W.H. Bishop purchased property at this site and was one of the original councilmen.

BISHOP F. GRANT MEMORIAL FOREST, Putnam County. Located about 20 miles south of Madison. The 12,000-acre forest was dedicated April 23, 1976 and named in honor of Bishop F. Grant (c.1904-1970), a native of Walhalla, South Carolina. He helped the forestry department at the University of Georgia develop into a major department during his service there from 1933 to 1965.

BLACKANKLE. As applied to a section or locale, this name is found in Chatham, Upson and Fannin counties and denotes an area of deep, fertile, black soil. BLACK ANKLE CREEK is located in lower Fannin County, and flows into Toccoa River.

BLACKBEARD ISLAND, McIntosh County. Lies northeast of Sapelo Island. It was so named because of its early use by pirates, including Edward Teach (d.1718), known as "Blackbeard," who established his headquarters here in 1716. It is now federally controlled and is called BLACKBEARD ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE.

BLACKBURN STATE PARK, This 193-acre park is located seven miles southwest of Dahlonega, in the richest section of the gold belt. Named in honor of its donor, Wayne W. Blackburn.

BLACK CREEK. This stream in Bulloch and Bryan counties was translated from the Creek Indian word *Weelustee*, meaning "black water." The two major branches of the stream are now called UPPER BLACK CREEK and LOWER BLACK CREEK. In post-Revolutionary years these branches were called FIRST BLACK CREEK and SECOND BLACK CREEK respectively. BLACK CREEK in Ware County was a translation from the original

WILASTIHACHI, or "Water Black Stream." A community of BLACK CREEK was once located twelve miles southeast of Sylvania on the stream of that name in Screven County.

BLACK HALL, Fulton County. *See* White Hall.

BLACK JACK ISLAND, Ware County. This island is five miles long, and is located in the south central section of Okefenokee Swamp. It got its name on account of the abundance of "black-jack" oak growing on the island.

BLACKJACK MOUNTAIN, Carroll County. With an elevation of 1,550 feet, it is located about eight miles south of Bowdon. It is so named because of all the blackjack oak growing on this mountain.

BLACKSHEAR, CS Pierce County. Named in honor of General David Blackshear (1764-1837), who commanded the troops who constructed BLACKSHEAR ROAD (or BLACKSHEAR TRAIL) in 1814 between Hartford and the Flint River. Fort Early (q.v.) was then built at this latter terminal of the road, and many years later a dam was constructed here on the Flint River to create the 8,000-acre LAKE BLACKSHEAR of Lee and Sumter counties. BLACKSHEAR'S FERRY in Laurens County was located four and one-half miles north of Dublin on the Oconee River. It was previously called TRAMPLE AND BATEY FERRY for the prior owners. The name was changed after General David Blackshear took over the ferry while he was assigned to drive out the Indians and to survey the lands. General Blackshear later built his home, "Springfield Plantation," one half mile eastward from the site of the ferry. BLACKSHEAR'S MILL was the name of the post office near here from July 5, 1878 to December 17, 1879.

BLAINE, Gilmer County. This dead town was named for James Gillespie Blaine (1830-1893), who was a U.S. Senator from Maine, Secretary of State, and presidential nominee in 1884. This town was originally called TALKING ROCK (q.v.) and was named Blaine after the name Talking Rock was transferred to the community of Loves (q.v.). *See also* Cornelia.

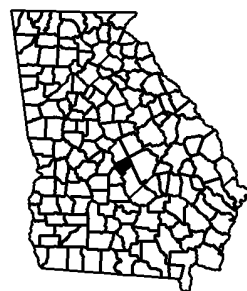
BLAIR LINE. Surveyed in the early 1800's by James Blair as the boundary between Georgia and the Cherokee Nation. It is described by a marker in Habersham County at the junction of Georgia highways 115 and 105.

BLAIRSVILLE, CS Union County. Incorporated December 26, 1835. Named for Francis Preston Blair, Sr. (1791-1876) from Kentucky, editor of

the newspaper, *Washington Globe*, which was established to promote Andrew Jackson's re-election. His Washington D.C. home, Blair House, is now government property. The county seat was established in Blairsville in 1835.

BLAKELY, CS, Early County. Established as the county seat in 1825 and incorporated October 24, 1870. This town is called "The Peanut Capital of the World." It was named in honor of Captain Johnson Blakely (1781-1841) from North Carolina, who was lost at sea aboard the sloop, *U.S.S. Wasp* in the War of 1812.

BLANTON, Lowndes County. A rural community in the southeast corner of the county. Established in 1896, and named for local landowner, J.N. Blanton.



BLECKLEY COUNTY. Created July 30, 1912 with 219 square miles taken from Pulaski County. It was named in honor of Logan Edwin Bleckley (1827-1907), a philosopher and poet, who became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia. The county seat is Cochran (q.v.). Also named in his honor is the LOGAN E. BLECKLEY HIGHWAY, that portion of U.S. Highway 23-441 (formerly Georgia Highway 15) which extends from the North Carolina State line in Rabun County to the Habersham County line.

BLECKLEY MOUNTAIN, Rabun County. *See* Old Screamer Mountain.

BLITCH, Bullock County. This early community was believed named for its postmaster, W.H. Blitch, who owned a general store here. It is at a "five points" intersection, nine miles north of Statesboro.

BLOOD MOUNTAIN, Union County. A legend relates that before the white men came, a savage Indian war was fought at Slaughter Gap (q.v.) near here between the Cherokee and Creek nations. It is said that blood ran down the mountain sides and colored the waters, which is the reason for the name. The top of the 4,458-foot mountain is within Vogel State Park (q.v.).

BLOODY BRANCH, Charlton County. Arises northwest of Burntfort, and was named to commemorate an Indian massacre of 1794. At that time, a settler named James Keene and one of his four children were killed when a group of twenty Indians attacked him and his family by this stream.

BLOODY MARSH, St. Simons Island. Located between the lighthouse at St. Simons and the old citadel of Frederica (q.v.). So named for the historic and fierce battle fought here July 7, 1742 against the Spanish invaders,

BLOUNT, Monroe County. A community ten miles north of Forsyth. Named in honor of Congressman James H. Blount (*see* Blountsville), who served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1872 to 1892.

BLOUNT(S)VILLE, Jones County. Located about eight miles north of Gray on Georgia Highway 129. Named for the James Blount family of Plymouth, North Carolina and Jones County, Georgia. Before the Civil War this was a busy community, with a wagon factory, state coach station and post office. The town was founded before 1817 and disappeared following the severe destruction it suffered during the war. *See also* Blount, Monroe County.

BLUE BLUFF, Burke County. Located two miles below Hancock Landing. Named for the native clay here, a bluish-grey glauconitic marl.

BLUE JOHN CREEK, Troup County. Rises in LaGrange and flows south to join Long Cane Creek which then enters the Chattahoochee River near West Point. Some think that the name refers to its color, like "blue john," a frontier expression that means skim milk.

BLUE RIDGE, CS Fannin County. The town was founded by Col. Michael McKinney. The post office was established March 30, 1837. Incorporated October 24, 1887, and named for the Blue Ridge Mountains, as was nearby BLUE RIDGE LAKE. The BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS are the easternmost of the Appalachians, and extend from north Georgia to western Virginia. They were first given this name by the early settlers who observed that from a distance they were "like ranges of blue clouds." The county seat was transferred here from Morganton (q.v.), August 13, 1895.

BLUE SHIN (Militia) DISTRICT, Dougherty County. So named because the configuration of the district on the map resembles a swollen foreleg.

There is also a region in northwest Heard County which has long been called BLUE SHIN.

BLUE SPRINGS, Brooks County. This resort community was active in the 1870's, and was named from a spring east of Quitman on the Withlacoochee River. A community known as BOSTON (q.v.) existed here previously. Another BLUE SPRINGS is found in Harris County, located six miles west of Hamilton at the base of Pine Mountain. It has a capacity of one million gallons a day, and was named for the color of the clear blue spring water. BLUE SPRINGS was the original name of RADIUM SPRINGS (q.v.) located in Dougherty County, and was also the early name of SWORDS (q.v.) in Morgan County.

BLUFF SPRINGS, Pike County. Incorporated in 1853, this former community was located two miles southeast of Zebulon, and took its name from the Bluff Springs Camp Ground here.

BLUFF TRAIL. This old road had previously been known as UPPER UCHEE PATH (q.v.). In 1807, surveyor William Dowsing Sr. gave it the name of Bluff Trail, after the bluff opposite the mouth of Crooked Creek where this stream enters the Ocmulgee River in Twiggs County.

BOARDTOWN CREEK, Gilmer County. This stream in the northeast section of the county flows southward to join the Ellijay River. It was named for BOARDTOWN, a former Indian community in this region.

BOBBY BROWN STATE PARK, Elbert County. This 664-acre park, situated between the Broad and Savannah rivers, is located eighteen miles southeast of Elberton at the site of old Dartmouth (q.v.). Was named in honor of Lieutenant Robert T. Brown, U.S. Navy, who died in World War II. Lieutenant Brown was the son of U.S. Congressman Paul Brown of Elberton.

BOBBY JONES EXPRESSWAY, Richmond County. Georgia Highway 232, west of Augusta, named in honor of Robert Tyre (Bobby) Jones, Jr. (1902-1971) of Atlanta, five times winner of the National Amateur golf championship.

BOGART, Oconee County. First called OSCEOLA (q.v.), the name was changed to Bogart in 1892. Named for a Mr. Bogart, "a respected gentleman in the railroad agency."

BOGGY GUT CREEK, Burke County. Flows into the Savannah River near Shell Bluff Landing

(q.v.). Was descriptively named, the word "Gut" meaning channel or stream.

BOLD SPRING(S), Walton County. This rural community was settled in the northwest section of the county about 1899, and was named for the big bubbling springs at the original site of the settlement, which was later moved several miles to another location. It was incorporated as a village August 17, 1908 under the name WILLIAMSVILLE, and then reverted to its original name August 9, 1909. The charter ended July 1, 1995.

BOLINGBROKE, Monroe County. Incorporated as a town July 30, 1912 to July 1, 1995. This old community is near the southeast border of the county on U.S. Highway 23-41. The post office was established here March 16, 1824, and first called STALLINGS STORE for John Stallings, the original postmaster. The name of the post office was changed to PRATTVILLE (q.v.) August 8, 1844, at which time it was said to have been located about one and one-half miles west of the present Bolingbroke. The post office name was next changed to COLAPARCHEE (q.v.) September 10, 1850. Finally, it was named Bolingbroke, August 28, 1866, for "Lord" Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke (1678-1751), English statesman and author. When the Central of Georgia Railroad was built, this stop was called CRAWFORDS CROSSING (or STATION). The president of the railroad, William Wadley, purchased a 1,360-acre plantation here, where he moved to live in 1873, and named it Great Hill Place. The house was built in the 1820's and was sold by the Wadley estate in 1974 and burned down in the 1980's. It was Mr. Wadley who selected the name Bolingbroke. *See also* Wadley.

BOLIVAR, Bartow County. Pronounced "Bol' i ver." This little station on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was named in honor of General Simon Bolivar (1783-1830) who overthrew Spanish rule in South America.

BOLTON, Fulton County. Incorporated December 29, 1893, and named for Charles L. Bolton, who was a state railroad commissioner. It had also been called BOLTONVILLE, FULTON, and ICEVILLE (for the ice plant of the Atlanta Brewery Company). The town was located on the Chattahoochee River near the present BOLTON BRIDGE and BOLTON ROAD in Atlanta, and is now a section of Atlanta.

BONAIRE, Houston County. Settled in 1889 and incorporated as a town August 7, 1912 to July 1,

1995. This community is named from the French phrase, *bon aire*, meaning "good air."

BONAVENTURE, Savannah. This cemetery takes the name of the former plantation here, which was named by its owner, Colonel John Mulryne, who came here from Charleston about 1760. San Buenaventure was the name of an old Spanish mission on St. Simons Island.

BOND'S MILL, Twiggs County. This early post office was located fifteen miles southwest of Jeffersonville. Postmaster John T. Bond owned a steam-operated grist mill here in the 1880's.

BOND'S TRAIL. This name was sometimes applied to JACKSON'S TRAIL (q.v.), and was named for a thrifty Indian trader called Bond.

BONNY CLABBER BLUFF, Laurens County. Located on the west bank of the Oconee River in the lower section of the county. It is thought to be a "poverty name" for the bluff, and is probably an Anglicized Irish expression for sour buttermilk. *See also* Buttermilk.

BONY BLUFF, Echols County. Located nine miles southeast of Fargo. So named because the sand here contains large fragments of blackened bones, sharks' teeth, and other fossils.

BOOGER BOTTOM, Hall County. This site was of archeological interest because of an ancient mound located here. However it is now beneath the waters of Lake Lanier. "Booger" is an old American slang term for hobgoblin. The name was apparently descriptive of this low area where spirits were reputedly found.

BOOTH, Jackson County. This was a post office from 1890 to 1895, and was named for the postmaster, James M. Booth.

BOOTH'S FERRY, Jones County. Named for Zachariah Booth who ran a ferry which crossed the Ocmulgee River below today's Juliette. BOOTH'S FERRY ROAD, Jones County, is named for this former ferry.

BOSTON, Brooks County. This former village of the 1840's and 1850's was located on the Withlacoochee River east of Quitman. It was named in honor of Thomas M. Boston of Lowndes County. He discovered a mineral spring here, after which the community was later given the name BLUE SPRINGS (q.v.).

BOSTON, Thomas County. This town was chartered October 24, 1870, and was named for its first settler, Captain Thomas Boston, who came in 1831.

BOSTWICK, Morgan County. Incorporated as a town in 1902. Named after John Bostwick, the man who did the most to bring about development and growth of this town.

BOURBON COUNTY. This former county was created February 7, 1785, at which time the western boundary of the State of Georgia was at the Mississippi River (as directed by the Treaty of Paris in 1763). It was believed named for the famed ruling family of France. Thomas Green attempted to organize this county, but it embraced largely the western part of the region which Spain was claiming, and the Spanish authorities resisted his efforts to occupy the territory. It was located in what is now the State of Mississippi, and was bounded by the Mississippi River on the west, the Yazoo River on the north, the unrelinquished Indian lands on the east, and the 31 degree parallel of latitude to the south. On February 1, 1788, the General Assembly of Georgia repealed the act creating Bourbon County in an effort to reduce the diplomatic strife with Spain.

BOWDEN or BOWDEN LITHIA SPRINGS, Douglas County. The early name of LITHIA SPRINGS (q.v.). Named for Judge John C. Bowden the first mayor who was appointed the first postmaster February 9, 1859 when the place was called SALT SPRINGS (q.v.). The post office closed May 31, 1861. It was Judge Bowden who discovered the great value of the spring water and made an analysis.

BOWDON, Carroll County. Pronounced to rhyme with "how-done." Incorporated as the town of BOWDEN (sic) December 13, 1859, and had originally been called CERRO GORDO (q.v.). It was named to honor U.S. Representative from Alabama, Franklin Welch Bowdon (1817-1857), who was instrumental in getting a post office for the early community. Incorporated as the city of Bowdon on March 7, 1957. Located here was BOWDON STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE, which was established in 1855 by Charles A. McDaniel as BOWDON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

BOWEN'S MILL, Ben Hill County. This was a post office of the 1880's which was also called BOWENSVILLE. Postmaster R.V. Bowen operated a grist mill here. The 100-acre BOWEN'S MILL

LAKE was created by a dam on House Creek, constructed here in 1870. The lake drained away after the dam collapsed in 1949.

BOWENVILLE, Carroll County. A rural community located nine miles southeast of Carrollton; named for the first postmaster, William Bowen. The name of the post office was later changed to BANNING.

BOWERSVILLE, Hart County. Incorporated as a town September 4, 1883. Was an early settlement of old Franklin County, named for Job Bowers, the first postmaster. The post office was located in his house which was located one mile east of the present town of Canon (q.v.).

BOWLING GREEN (Militia) DISTRICT, Oglethorpe County. Located south of Lexington. Named from a race track once owned by Ferdinand Phinizy.

BOWMAN, Elbert County. Incorporated August 22, 1907. This town was named in honor of Thomas J. Bowman of Elberton who helped finance the Elberton Airline Railroad.

BOXANKLE, Monroe County. A former community which was located six miles north of Forsyth, where Boxankle Road (q.v.) meets Johnstonville Road. It is said that some men were here watching a cockfight, and two men began fighting. One knocked the other over a wooden box and broke his ankle. This is said to be how the community got its name. *See also* Richland, Stewart County.

BOXANKLE ROAD, Monroe County. Extends northwest from U.S. 23 about three miles north of Forsyth. Named from the early community of Boxankle (q.v.).

BOX SPRINGS, Talbot County. Incorporated as a town from August 4, 1913 to August 13, 1931. This community is located in the southwest corner of the county. In June 1853, railroad workers boxed a spring near the tracks to provide water for the locomotives, which gave the place its name. It was first called BOX SPRING, but the Post Office Department adopted the present name in 1958 after people had added the "s" over the years. In this same section of the county is located the BOX SPRINGS (Militia) DISTRICT.

BOYKEN, Miller County. A community located five miles southeast of Colquitt. Incorporated as a town August 4, 1903 to July 1, 1995. Believed

to have been named for early resident, Guilford A. Boyken, Sr.

BOYNTON, Catoosa County. Located four miles west of Ringgold on Georgia highway 2. Settled as PEAVINE in 1850. Renamed to honor General H.V. Boynton, the first commissioner of the Chicamauga-Chattanooga Battlefield Park (q.v.). Incorporated as a town August 22, 1907.

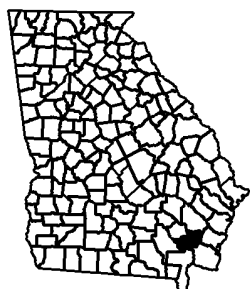
BOY'S ESTATE, McIntosh County. *See* Santo Domingo Boys Estate.

BRADLEY, Jones County. A community located three miles northwest of Gray. Named for John Wiley Bradley, Jr. who founded the town and was the first depot agent when the Central of Georgia came through the area in 1886. The original name was FRANKS (q.v.), named for Bradley's grandfather, Wiley Franks.

BRAINERD ROAD, Chattooga and Walker Counties. The name is derived from the Brainerd Mission, which was located near the present site of Chattanooga, Tennessee. It was a school for Indians, established by Reverend Cyrus Kingsbury, and it existed from 1817 to 1838.

BRANCHVILLE, Mitchell County. This rural community is located ten miles west of PELHAM. Named for Colonel W. Branch, (son of Governor John Branch of North Carolina), who came here from Decatur to settle in 1864. The place was later called FAIRCLOTH (q.v.) temporarily, because at that time there existed another post office in Georgia named Branchville (*see* Smithville).

BRANDON, McDuffie County. Located in the northern section of the county on Little River or about five miles northwest of present day Thomson. This was one of the earliest settlements of upper Georgia, and was established about 1752-1754 by Edmund Grey of Virginia, a pretended Quaker and his frontiersmen. They abandoned this settlement and moved to New Hanover (q.v.) in April 1755. The derivation of the name is unknown. In the late 1760's a group of Quakers settled here and named the settlement WRIGHTSBOROUGH (q.v.).



BRANTLEY COUNTY. Created August 14, 1920 with 447 square miles taken from Charlton, Pierce, and Wayne counties. Named for State Senator William Gordon Brantley (1860-1934) of Brunswick. Some earlier sources claimed that the county was named for Benjamin D. Brantley (1832-1891). The county seat is Nahunta (q.v.).

BRASELTON, Jackson County. Pronounced "Brasel-ton." First settled in 1884 when John O. Braselton opened a store here. The post office was established in 1916 and the town was incorporated August 21, 1916. In 1990, actress Kim Basinger paid a reported \$20 million to purchase about half the town including most of the retail property.

BRASSTOWN, Towns County. This settlement located eight miles southwest of Hiwassee was formerly called TRACK ROCK (q.v.). The name Brasstown is a misinterpretation of a Cherokee Indian word *Itse'yi*, which actually means "town of the green valley" or "a place made green with vegetation." It was confused with a similar Cherokee Indian word, *Untsai'yi*, which translates "brass." **BRASSTOWN CREEK** of Union and Towns counties, and **BRASSTOWN MOUNTAIN** of Union County were named from the community of Brasstown.

BRASSTOWN BALD, Union County. This is the highest point in Georgia with an elevation of 4,784 feet. This mountain peak was formerly called the SUMMIT OF MOUNT ENOTAH. The present name was taken from the nearby settlement of Brasstown.

BRASWELL, Paulding County. Incorporated December 13, 1895. When the Southern Railway came through here in 1882 the stop was named Braswell for sawmill owner, Henry Braswell. The town died about 1925 and a new charter was granted September 18, 1973.

BREAD TOWN, Dawson County. This former Cherokee Indian settlement was located on the lower end of Amicalola Creek, on the present site of the Lockheed nuclear facility. The name was apparently translated from the Cherokee, *Gatu-yi*.

BREASTWORKS BRANCH, Early County. This stream near Blakely was named for an old stockade found near its banks.

BREMEN, Haralson County. "Clothing Center of the South". Pronounced "Breemen." The post office opened December 26, 1882. Incorporated as a town September 1883. This city was previously called REPOSE (q.v.) and before that, WOLF PEN.

Its present name came from the famous seaport city of Germany.

BRENAU COLLEGE, Gainesville. Chartered in 1878 as the GEORGIA BAPTIST SEMINARY, although it was never owned or supported by the church. It is a nonsectarian, liberal arts college for women. The present name is a coined word from the German, *brennen*, "to refine," and the Latin word, *aurum*, meaning "gold." WILKES HALL (Food Service) was the first building erected on the campus, and it is named for the school's first president, Dr. W.C. Wilkes.

BRENT, Monroe County. A community located five miles southwest of Forsyth. The name originated with the Thomas Y. Brent family, who came here from Louisville, Kentucky.

BREWTON, Laurens County. Incorporated as the town of BRUTON (*sic*) August 20, 1889 to July 1, 1995. The Wrightsville and Tennille Railroad established a station here in 1884, and named it BRUTON after the nearby Bruton Creek. The name was changed December 16, 1895 to Brewton.

BREWTON-PARKER COLLEGE, Mt. Vernon. Established in 1904 as a Baptist high school. In 1927 it became BREWTON PARKER JUNIOR COLLEGE, and in 1948 control was transferred to the Georgia Baptist Convention. The present name was adopted in 1958. It is named in honor of Dr. John Carter Brewton (1854-1939), the founder, and Mr. C.B. Parker, a generous benefactor.

BRICK STORE, Newton County. When first settled in 1818, it was proposed that a town named "Winton" would be established here. This was considered the original county seat when the first superior court of Newton County convened here April 15, 1822. The present name was adopted after Solomon Graves built the first brick building in the county here, which was constructed of brick which were made in England and hauled by oxen-pulled wagons from the Savannah wharf. The structure still stands, and is located one-fifth of a mile east of Hub Junction (q.v.). A post office existed here from 1851 to 1866.

BRICKYARD HILL, Lumpkin County. This hill near Dahlonega extends from Last Chance Creek to Cane Creek. At the foot of this hill was a brickyard which made bricks used in the construction of North Georgia College, the local court house, and the former United States mint here (which began minting gold coins in 1838).

BRIDGEBORO, Worth County. Incorporated as a town August 1, 1912 to July 1, 1995. A community

located 14 miles southwest of Sylvester. Derivation of the name is unknown.

BRIER CREEK. Spelled BRYAR CREEK on a 1780 map. Flows southeasterly through Screven County and enters the Savannah River east of Sylvania. The Indian name of the stream was KANUGU 'LA or "Scratchers," referring to the rich growth of briars along the banks. BRIER CREEK was the name of a former settlement and shipping point on the Savannah River.

BRIGHTON, Tift County. A former community which was located four miles northeast of Tifton in what was then Irwin County. Was believed settled by a Mr. Jim Walker, who had but one arm. The post office was established here about 1900. Ida Belle Williams said it was named by Captain Henry Harding Tift for a town near his home in Mystic, Connecticut. BRIGHTON (Militia) DISTRICT is located in the northeast section of Tift County.

BRINSON, Decatur County. Incorporated as a town August 22, 1907. Was first known as MOUNT ZION community, after the Methodist Church here. The post office was called SPRING CREEK, and the first postmaster was Simeon Brinson, who was also the town's first mayor.

BRINSONVILLE, Jenkins County. A former community, recorded in 1883 as being in what was then Burke County, and was located on the Ogeechee River four miles from Millen. It is believed to have been named for the Brinson family who were early settlers here.

BRISTOL, Macon County. This former community was incorporated as a town December 31, 1838, presumably named from the city in England. It was originally called TRAVELERS REST (q.v.).

BRISTOL, Pierce County. Located ten miles north of Blackshear. Originally called Lightsey after Jack Lightsey. It was said that Lem Lightsey named it after the city of Bristol, England. The town lost its charter July 1, 1995.

BROAD RIVER, Elbert County. This descriptively named river runs along the south border of the county, and was formerly called DART RIVER (q.v.). Earlier names were SALIVAGE RIVER (1733 map) and SALIVEGEE RIVER (1789 map).

BROCKTON, Jackson County. This community is located about five miles east of Jefferson. The first postmaster, Charles O. Brock, established the post office here June 11, 1895. The office closed January 31, 1902.

BROKEN ARROW (Militia) DISTRICT, Walton County. To the Indians, a broken arrow ordinarily signified "peace." It has also been supposed by some that in this instance the name was derived because of the abundance of discarded arrowheads found in the area. A little hamlet known as BROKEN ARROW existed in this section of Walton County's early days, and may have had some remote kinship with the well known Indian town of the same name that once existed on the Chattahoochee River.

BRONCO, Walker County. Located five miles southwest of LaFayette. Because of the wild, rustic location in this woody region, the name proposed for the first post office of this community was Sylvan Bower. After postal authorities rejected this name, the Spanish word *Bronco* was selected as a name descriptive of a wild, bucking horse.

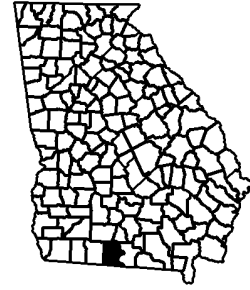
BRONWOOD, Terrell County. First settled in 1826 by Samuel Denton who was the first postmaster; the place was then called DENTON'S STORE. The railroad came through in 1858, the stop named BROWN'S STATION, to honor a Mr. Brown who was president of the Southwestern Railroad. The place was incorporated with the name, Bronwood, September 24, 1883.

BROOKFIELD, Tift County. This town was founded in the fall of 1870 with the opening of a store and lumber mill. The name is descriptive of its location by a small stream which is a tributary of the Withlacoochee River.

BROOKLET, Bulloch County. Incorporated as a town August 21, 1906.

BROOKLYN, Stewart County. This community in the northeast section of the county may have been named for the borough of New York City. However, the name was most likely chosen to suggest an area of pleasant surroundings. BROOKLYN was once the designation of a section of Atlanta at the intersection of Marietta and Walton streets. BROOKLYN is also the name that is applied to a southwest section of Athens in Clarke County.

BROOKS, Fayette County. Incorporated as a town from August 3, 1910 to August 16, 1913. Located twelve miles south of Fayetteville, it was named in 1850 for Hilary Brooks who moved here from Henry County in 1840. The first name of this community was SHARON GROVE (1835). It was changed to HAISTENTOWN in 1840 for "Aunt Peggy" Haisten and her husband, who were the first white settlers, having arrived here in 1819.



BROOKS COUNTY. Created December 11, 1858 with 492 square miles taken from Lowndes and Thomas counties. Named in honor of Preston Smith Brooks (1819-1857) of South Carolina. U.S. Congressman Brooks, a captain in the Mexican War, gained notoriety when he caned Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts in the Capitol at Washington, because of a speech by Sumner which was offensive to the South.

BROOKSVILLE, Randolph County. When first settled in the early 1800's the post office was called NOTCHAWAY. In 1880 the place was named Brooksville for Balaam Brooks by his son Jacob Brooks. The town lost its charter July 1, 1995.

BROOKTON, Hall County. A community located ten miles north of Gainesville. Named for the John Prescott Brooke family who settled the area in 1825.

BROOMTOWN VALLEY, Walker County. Located near Summerville, it is named for an Indian chief known as "The Broom" or "Old Broom." Also in Walker County is a small stream in the west central section called BROOM BRANCH, which is an affluent of Boggy Gut Creek. There was also at one time a community of BROOMTOWN, located five miles west of Summerville in Chattooga County. BROOMTOWN ROAD is the name given to Georgia Highway 337, which runs southwest from LaFayette in Walker County, down through Broomtown Valley.

BROTHERSVILLE, Richmond County. Named in honor of the Anderson brothers, James, Augustus, and Elisha Jr., who built the first homes here. The place is now called HEPHZIBAH (q.v.), and has also been referred to as LOST ARCADIA (q.v.).

BROWN'S CROSSING, Baldwin County. This was once a stop on the Georgia Railroad, sometimes called BROWN'S STATION. In the 1880's, C.E. Brown was the postmaster, and D.W. Brown was the railroad agent who also operated a gin and a grist mill here. This dead town is located where Pancras Road crosses Camp Creek, and is the site of an annual crafts fair held in October, having begun in 1970.

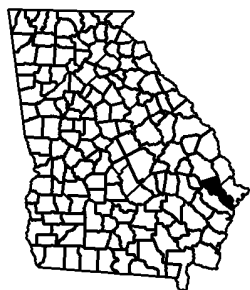
BROWN'S MOUNT, Bibb County. Named for George A. Brown who first owned the property. This ancient prehistoric Indian mound is located near the Ocmulgee River about seven miles below Macon, and still has traces of an old fortification.

BROWNSVILLE, Paulding County. This rural community is located about eleven miles south of Dallas, and was possibly named for an early Methodist minister here, Reverend John Brown. The post office was established in 1860 and discontinued in 1905.

BROWNWOOD, Morgan County. This rural community is located five miles southwest of Madison, and was named for James Neville Brown, a prominent landowner of the vicinity.

BROXTON, Coffee County. Incorporated as a city July 27, 1904. This town was first called GULLY BRANCH, then later took its name from nearby BROXTON CREEK. This stream was thought to have been named for Henry Broxton, early settler here from South Carolina.

BRUNSWICK, CS Glynn County. Called "Port City." Founded in 1771 and chartered December 3, 1812. It was named in honor of England's King George III of the house of Hanover or Brunswick. Originally a plantation settlement was here prior to 1770 known as CARR'S FIELD, named for settler Mark Carr. This is Georgia's second busiest seaport and is a shrimp processing center. It has the lowest elevation of any city in Georgia, 14 feet above sea level. GEORGE STREET here was named for King George III. BRUNSWICK COLLEGE, a unit of the University System of Georgia, was founded here in 1961.



BRYAN COUNTY. Created December 19, 1793 with 439 square miles taken from Chatham County. Named in honor of Jonathan Bryan (1708-1788), who came from South Carolina with General James Edward Oglethorpe, to help establish the Georgia Colony at Savannah. A patriot of the Revolution, Bryan was later a judge and state representative from Chatham County. The county seat is Pembroke (q.v.).

BRYAN, Bryan County. This was the original county seat, sometimes called BRYAN COURT HOUSE, and also known as EDEN (q.v.). Was recorded as the county seat in 1883; the seat was later moved to Clyde (q.v.) nearby.

BRYAN(S) NECK, Bryan County. This descriptive name is given to the narrow, lower part of the county between the Great Ogeechee and Medway rivers.

BUCHANAN, CS Haralson County. The post office was established June 19, 1857 and the town was incorporated December 22, 1857. Previously called PIERCEVILLE, it was then named for the 15th president of the United States, James Buchanan (1791-1868) of Pennsylvania, who served immediately prior to Abraham Lincoln. He strongly favored the maintenance of slavery.

BUCK CREEK. Arises in Marion County, flows through Schley County into Macon County where it enters the Flint River. It is presumed that the original surveyor shot or saw a male "buck" deer in the vicinity of the stream he so named. The Indians called the stream OPILTHLUCCO, "Big Swamp." Another BUCK CREEK is located in Screven County.

BUCKHEAD, Fulton County. Incorporated as a town August 17, 1908. Now a part of Atlanta, this community was settled in 1838 by Henry Irby (1807-1879), for whom the post office of Irbyville (q.v.) was named. It was said that a man killed a buck deer and nailed its head to a tree near the store here, and it remained there for some time. The place was therefore called Buckhead (It might have been Irby himself who shot the deer).

BUCKHEAD, Morgan County. This village is located eight miles east of Madison. Benjamin Fitzpatrick first settled here with other families from Greene County. When hunting here they killed a huge buck deer and hung its head on the branch of a tree, which gave rise to the community's name.

BUCK HORN, Haralson County. This rural community west of Villa Rica was one of the earliest settlements of Carroll County. First to arrive about 1833 was G.H. West. Isaac E. Cobb who came next, once killed a buck and nailed its horns in front of his house to give the place its name.

BUCKTOWN (Militia) DISTRICT, Gilmer County. Located in the eastern section of the county, it was once a part of Tickanetley District, but was organized as a separate district in 1892. It was named at the suggestion of T.H. Tabor who had long kept the antlers from a buck which had been killed in the area and exhibited in Ellijay.

BUDAPEST, Haralson County. The post office opened June 19, 1899. This community was named by Hungarian winemakers from Budapest, Hungary who settled here. The place was also known as "Little Italy" and "Dago-town."

BUENA VISTA, CS Marion County. Became the county seat in 1849 after the original county seat at Tazewell (q.v.) was destroyed by fire. It was incorporated January 26, 1850. The original community here was called PEA RIDGE (q.v.), and it was established about a mile and a half from the site of Kings Town, home of the Uchee Indian chiefs. It was named in honor of General Zachary Taylor's noted victory over Santa Ana at Buena Vista, Mexico, February 22-23, 1847. *Buena vista* is Spanish and literally translated it means "good view."

BUFFALO CREEK, Brantley County. Was presumably given this name when the original surveyor either shot or saw a buffalo in the vicinity.

BUFFALO LICK, Greene County. An early settlement was started here in 1773, about one and a half miles east of Union Point. Named for a rock with a salty taste which attracted buffaloes.

BUFFINGTON (or FORT BUFFINGTON), Cherokee County. Established in the 1830's as a stockade or fort for use in rounding up Cherokee Indians for removal to the west in 1838. This community is thought to have been named for a mixed blood Cherokee, Joshua Buffington.

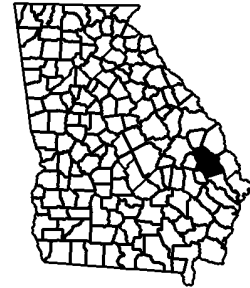
BUFORD, Gwinnett County. Pronounced "Bew'-ferd," to rhyme with "You'-ferd." Incorporated as a town August 24, 1872. Called "The Leather City." Established in 1868 as a stop on the railroad that ran from Atlanta to Charlotte, N.C. Named for the president of the road, Colonel A.S. Buford, by Thomas S. Garner and Larkin Smith, stockholders of the railroad, who first developed this area.

BUFORD DAM, Forsyth County. Built by the U.S. Corps of Engineers, and completed in 1957 to create Lake Lanier (q.v.). The dam took its name from the nearby town of Buford (q.v.).

BUGABOO ISLAND, Ware County. Located near Chase Prairie in Okefenokee Swamp. The name refers to an incident when an early deer hunter became frightened of a fearful noise which turned out to be from two trees rubbing together in the wind.

BULLARD, Twiggs County. This name was first given to a railroad station located about a mile east

of the Ocmulgee River. It was named for the Daniel Bullard family. Mr. Bullard was a wealthy plantation owner and business man who owned land on the east bank of the Ocmulgee River. The present settlement is about 1 1/2 mile east of the station. The post office of Bullard existed from May 10, 1870 to January 31, 1923.



BULLOCH COUNTY. Created February 8, 1796 with 684 square miles taken from Bryan and Screven counties. Named for Archibald Bulloch (1729-1777), one of the most distinguished of Georgia's Revolutionary patriots. He was also congressman, speaker of the House of Representatives, and acting governor of Georgia (1775-1777). The county seat is Statesboro (q.v.).

BULLOCHVILLE, Meriwether County. Was incorporated December 20, 1893. Believed to have been named for Benjamin F. Bulloch who settled here in 1891. The name of the town was changed to WARM SPRINGS (q.v.) August 6, 1924.

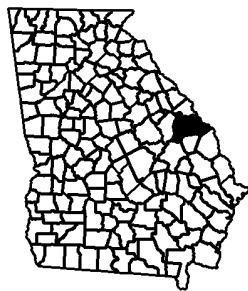
BULLSBORO, Coweta County. An early trading station and settlement. This was the first county seat, and was located about 2 1/2 miles northeast of what is now Newnan. Derivation of the name is unknown.

BULL SLUICE, Fulton County. Located about six miles below Roswell on the Chattahoochee River. This shoal was given its name by the Cherokee Indians. A suggestion to change the name to MORGAN FALLS (q.v.) was at first refused by the public, but the change was made nevertheless.

BUNCOMBE (Militia) DISTRICT, Haralson County. This name was taken from Buncombe County in North Carolina, which was there named for Colonel Edward Buncombe (1742-1778), a soldier of the Revolution. There are also militia districts named BUNCOMBE in Oconee, Polk and Walton counties, which name was probably brought in by newcomers from North Carolina. *See also* Loganville.

BURDEN (Militia) DISTRICT, Jones County. Named for early settler Thomas Liles Burden (born

1809) who came to Jones County from South Carolina.



BURKE COUNTY. Created February 5, 1777 with 832 square miles acquired by the Creek cession of May 20, 1733. This is an original county, previously organized as the PARISH OF ST. GEORGE (q.v.). It is the state's second largest county in area. It was named for English political writer, Edmund Burke (1729-1797), who advanced theories of liberty and human rights, and who favored conciliation with the colonies. The county seat is Waynesboro (q.v.). The court house was destroyed by fires in 1825 and 1856.

BURNSIDE, Chatham County. A former community named for an early settler, James Burnside. It is now a part of the settlement of MONTGOMERY, located south of Savannah. Located here also is BURNSIDE ISLAND and the BURNSIDE RIVER.

BURNTFORT, Charlton County. A community located on the Satilla River, twelve miles from Folkston. It acquired its name from the traditional story that there once existed a fort here which was built by South Carolina between 1715 and 1725, and was destroyed by fire.

BURNT VILLAGE, Troup County. Was located on the west bank of the Chattahoochee River at the mouth of Wehadka Creek, due west of LaGrange. Prior to 1793 this was the great central point of the Muskogee tribe of the Creek Nation. In that year, a Major Adams led an attack of white men who killed the Indians and burned their town as revenge after Indian attacks on frontier settlements.

BURTON LAKE, Rabun County. *See* Lake Burton.

BURTSBORO, Lumpkin County. A rural community seven miles southwest of Dahlonega. Named for Ray and W.J. Burr who operated a general store here.

BUSH CREEK, Heard County. *See* Loo-chau Po-Gau.

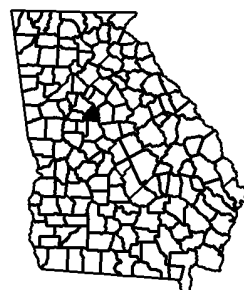
BUSHNELL, Coffee County. A former community which was located six miles northwest of Douglas

on the Seaboard Railroad. Incorporated as a town from August 22, 1907 to August 17, 1908. A Mr. G.L. Bush was one of the town councilmen.

BUTLER, CS Taylor County. The town was incorporated February 8, 1854. Named for General William Orlando Butler (1791-1880), who was commander of the United States Army in Mexico. He was candidate for vice president on the ticket with General Lewis Cass of Michigan in 1848.

BUTLER ISLAND, McIntosh County. This island is located at the mouth of the Altamaha River just below Darien. It was owned by Major Pierce Butler (1745?-1822), an Irish-born British army officer who came to America in 1776. He was elected from South Carolina to sit in the first meeting of the U.S. Senate, which convened in New York City. His grandson, Pierce Mease, who at his grandfather's wish had taken the surname of Butler, married the noted British actress, Frances Anne "Fanny" Kemble (1809-1893), who was the author of *Journal of a Georgian Plantation in 1838-1839*. This devastating book which was critical of slavery, was written during a four-month stay here and at BUTLER(S) POINT on St. Simons Island. This famous estate, location of Major Butler's widely known Hampton Plantation, was also named for Major Butler, who provided sanctuary here for Vice-President Aaron Burr after the latter had killed Alexander Hamilton in the famous duel of 1804.

BUTTERMILK. Some of the following may be "poor mouthing" names, referring to persons, who because of their poverty status, had to survive on buttermilk. Others may refer to bodies of water with a whitish buttermilk-like appearance. Some of these are: BUTTERMILK BLUFF, located where I-95 crosses the Camden County line at the St. Marys River. BUTTERMILK BOTTOMS, which was the name of an old section of Atlanta; BUTTERMILK CREEK, Cobb County; and BUTTERMILK SHOALS on the Ocmulgee River near Hawkinsville. BUTTERMILK SOUND, McIntosh County, is located at the mouth of the Altamaha River.



BUTTS COUNTY. Created December 24, 1825 with 185 square miles taken from Henry and Monroe counties. Named for Captain Samuel Butts (1777-

1814), who lost his life January 27, 1814 in the battle of Challibbee against the Upper Creek Indians. The county seat is Jackson (q.v.).

BUZZARD FLOPPER CREEK, Cherokee County. This stream arises near the upper edge of Lathamtown and flows northward to join Smithwick Creek, which flows into the Etowah River south of Ball Ground. Believed to have been named for a Cherokee Indian called Buzzard Flopper (or Flapper) who lived on the Etowah River.

BUZZARD ROOST, Taylor County. This was a former Indian settlement on the west bank of the Flint River, and was an out-settlement of the Cusetta Indians, whose main center was where the present Fort Benning Army reservation now stands. The name is translated from the Muskogee Indian word, *sulenojuh*, which means, "having buzzards." A post office named **BUZZARD ROOST**, in the southwest corner of Twiggs County existed from May 20, 1872 until January 6, 1891. One legend claims that the name was gradually acquired because Indians then frequently lay on the ground here to sleep off intoxication. Another account relates that when the Macon and Brunswick Railway was being built, right-of-way was solicited from the landowner at this point, Robert R. Slappy. He granted the request with the provision that he be allowed to name the station. Being a practical joker, Mr. Slappy named the station Buzzard Roost to infuriate his friends and kinsmen. In 1885 the name was changed to **WESTLAKE** (q.v.). **BUZZARD ROOST** in Fulton County was the early name of **SANDTOWN** (q.v.), and was probably named for **BUZZARD ROOST ISLAND** in Cobb County. This island is located at the south corner of the county in the Chattahoochee River, and was named for the Buzzard Roost tribe of Indians from Alabama. **BUZZARD**

ROOST LAKE in Charlton County is located in the Okefenokee Swamp. It was so named because of its being a favorite roosting or gathering place for buzzards. *See also* Mill Creek Gap.

BYROMVILLE, Dooly County. Incorporated August 19, 1905. Named for early settler, William H. Byrom, who purchased 800 acres of land here in 1852, where he built his home in 1859. The community that developed here was first named **FRIENDSHIP** for the Friendship Methodist Church. The town was first settled in 1829 by N. Thomas Swearington; his home built that year still stands. The post office opened July 1, 1853.

BYRON, Dougherty County. A former community located five miles northwest of Albany. Also recorded as **BRYAN**, it was named for Lord Byron, (*see* Byron, Peach County). Designated December 16, 1828 as the first official county seat of Baker County. The post office existed from 1826 to 1840. The seat was moved to Newton in 1832.

BYRON, Peach County. Incorporated as a town March 3, 1874. Settled about 1820, and named for English writer, George Noel Gordon, Lord Byron (1788-1824), by the founder of the town, Dr. C. H. Richardson, who was an admirer of Lord Byron. Richardson was from South Carolina and settled here after the Civil War. This was first a flag stop on the Southwestern Railroad called **NUMBER ONE AND A HALF-STATION**. And then changed to **JACKSON (STATION)**, named for Nimrod Jackson. The name changed to Byron when it was found that another place called Jackson already existed in Georgia. This was the site of the South's largest "pop festival" which was held during the weekend of July 4, 1970 (*see also* Echeconnee Creek).