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CABANISS, Monroe County. A community located eight miles northeast of Forsyth, named for Judge E.G. Cabaniss of Forsyth. It was previously called GULLETTSVILLE (q.v.). *See also* Oglethorpe, Macon County.

CADWELL, Laurens County. Incorporated as a town August 22, 1907. Land for the town was donated by Mrs. Rebecca L. Cadwell, and it was named for her first husband, Matthew Cadwell. The place is 17 miles southwest of Dublin.

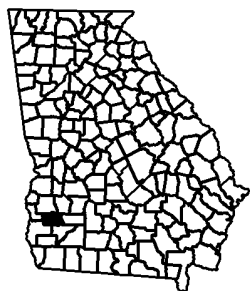
CAHELEE CREEK, Early County. Arises west of Blakely and flows southwestward into the Chattahoochee River. The name was altered from the previous COHELEE (q.v.).

CAINS, Gwinnett County. Also called HOG MOUNTAIN (q.v.). Named for the John Cain store and post office.

CAIRO, CS Grady County. Pronounced "Cay-roe." Originally called MILLER'S STATION (q.v.). Incorporated as a town October 28, 1870, and designated the county seat when Grady County was formed in 1905. The Atlantic and Gulf Railroad came through this site in 1859 and Railroad Station No. 20, called Cairo, was opened October 10, 1867. It took the name of an old post office in the area which was believed named for the city in Egypt. This has become the center of the syrup trade in Georgia.

CALAMIT, Barrow County. An old settlement on the Okoloco Trail (q.v.), 3 1/2 miles southeast of Winder. It means "place of rest," and was so named because of a huge chestnut tree here providing shade and shelter.

CALHOUN, CS Gordon County. "Cherokee Indian Capital" Named for Senator John Calhoun (*see* Calhoun County) in 1850 and incorporated as a town January 12, 1852. It was previously named DAWSONVILLE for a Mr. Dawson who owned a general store here in early times. Before this the Indians called their town here, OOTHCALOGA (*see* Oothcalooga), USTANALI (q.v.), and NEW ECHOTA (q.v.).



CALHOUN COUNTY. Created February 20, 1854 with 289 square miles taken from Baker and Early counties. Named for the famous statesman from South Carolina, Senator John Caldwell Calhoun (1782-1850), noted orator and leader in the Southern fight for slavery and states' rights. He was U.S. vice president 1825-32. (*see also* Calhoun Mine). The county seat is Morgan (q.v.). The court house was destroyed by fires in 1888 and 1920.

CALHOUN DAM, Lumpkin County. Also named for Senator Calhoun (*see* Calhoun County), it was located about two miles south of Dahlonega on the Chestatee River.

CALHOUN MINE, Lumpkin County. Located south of Dahlonega, it was named after Senator John Calhoun (*see* Calhoun County) after he had purchased this mine, which is where deer-hunter Benjamin Parks first discovered gold in 1828. The senator took almost \$1,000 worth of gold from the mine daily. *See also* Auraria.

CALHOUN'S FERRY. Crawford County. Named for Samuel Calhoun, who was authorized to, at one time, operate a ferry across the Flint River.

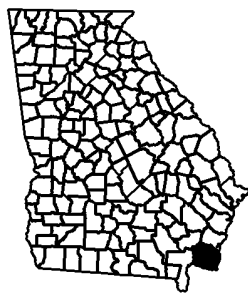
CALLAWAY GARDENS, Pine Mountain. This park comprises 2,500 acres on the northern slopes of Pine Mountain in Harris County, and was opened to the public in 1952. Was developed by Cason J. Callaway of LaGrange, and named in honor of his mother, Ida Cason Callaway. He was the son of Fuller E. Callaway, founder of Callaway Mills of LaGrange, and the father of Howard Hollis "Bo" Callaway, U.S. Congressman (1965-1967), now president of Callaway Gardens Corporation, and appointed Secretary of the Army in 1973. A new feature here is the \$5 million Cecil B. Day Butterfly Center.

CALLICO CORNER(S), Coweta County. Settled before 1840. The name was believed to be attributed to the early residents here named Colley. On June 1, 1852 this community became GRANTVILLE (q.v.).

CAMAC'S ROCK, Dade County. Located near Nickojack Creek on the summit of Rackoon Mountain. It indicated what at one time was determined to be the northwest corner of the state. Named after James Camac, mathematician, who helped locate this exact site in 1818. *See also* Ellicott's Rock Wilderness.

CAMAK, Warren County. Incorporated as a town December 22, 1898. Named for James Camak of

Athens, newspaper editor and first president of the Georgia Railroad.



CAMDEN COUNTY, Created February 5, 1777 with 656 square miles acquired by Creek cessions of November 10, 1763 and November 12, 1785. An original county previously organized in 1765 as the parishes of Saint Thomas and Saint Mary. Named for Sir Charles Pratt, Earl of Camden (1714-1794), English jurist who opposed the English ministry's attitude towards the colonies. He was chief justice and lord chancellor of England. The county seat is Woodbine (q.v.).

CAMELOT, Clayton County. A suburban area near Jonesboro. In British fable, Camelot was the legendary place where King Arthur held his court.

CAMERON MILLS, Telfair County. In 1882, records show that postmaster J.W. Cameron owned a grist mill here. The community here is now called **COBBVILLE** (q.v.).

CAMILLA, CS Mitchell County. "The Hub City" Incorporated as a town December 14, 1858 when this was established as the county seat. Named by David B. Lewis of Hancock County, for Camilla Mitchell, the daughter of Governor David B. Mitchell (*see* Mitchell County), when she was 19. She later married a Mr. Groves of Marietta. Dr. W. C. Cox built the first post office here in 1859.

CAMPBELL COUNTY. Created December 20, 1828 from Carroll, Coweta, DeKalb, and Fayette Counties. The county seat was Campbellton (q.v.) and then Fairburn (q.v.). Campbell County was merged into Fulton County January 1, 1932. It was named in honor of Colonel Duncan G. Campbell (1787-1828), a noted Georgia lawyer, who was a member of the legislature, a commissioner to the Indians, and a strong advocate of the higher education of women.

CAMPBELLTON, Fulton County. Settled in 1829 and incorporated December 3, 1829 to July 1, 1995. This was the original county seat of Campbell County (q.v.), located nine miles northwest of Fairburn. It was named for Georgia statesman Colonel Duncan G. Campbell by Frank Irwin, who

owned the land on a hill overlooking the Chattahoochee River where the town was established. After the railroads by-passed the town, the court house was moved to Fairburn (by 1870), and eventually this became a ghost town.

CAMP BRANCH. This stream rises in Ware County and flows southward to enter the Suwannee River in Charlton County. Thought to have been named by the survey party who made camp near the stream.

CAMP CORNELIA, Charlton County. A site at the eastern entrance of the Okefenokee Swamp. Named by Captain Henry Jackson for his daughter, Cornelia. *See also* Jackson's Folly.

CAMP CRAWFORD, Decatur County. *See* Fort Scott.

CAMP CREEK, Union County. This old community derived its name from the fact that it was located on Camp and Dooley Creeks, twelve miles northwest of Blairsville.

CAMP EATON, Forsyth County. Earlier name of **CAMP GILMER** (q.v.). Senator John Henry Eaton (1790-1856) was Secretary of War (1829-31).

CAMP GILMER, Forsyth County. Named for George Gilmer (*see* Gilmer County). The original name was **CAMPEATON** when first constructed by U.S. troops in 1829. Was located at the present community of Hightower.

CAMP GORDON, Augusta. Named for John Brown Gordon (1832-1904), who was a lieutenant general in the Civil War, and governor of Georgia from 1887 to 1890. The name of the post was changed to **FORT GORDON** in 1956 when this became a permanent army post. *See also* Camp John B. Gordon.

CAMP HARRIS, Macon. Established opposite Crumps Park in 1917 as a tent camp for troop mobilization for the Mexican border conflict. Was commanded by Macon's General Walter A. Harris, and named by Adjutant J. Van Holt Nash in honor of Georgia's governor at that time, Nathaniel Edwin Harris (1846-1929).

CAMP JOHN B. GORDON, Chamblee. Established July 18, 1917 as a World War I cantonment, and was named in honor of General John B. Gordon (*see* Camp Gordon). The camp was abandoned December 13, 1919 after which this section was for years known locally as **CAMP GORDON**. During World War II the site was used

for the establishment of a Naval Air Base and Lawson General Hospital (q.v.).

CAMP LAWTON, Jenkins County. Was located at Magnolia Springs, five miles north of Millen. The camp served as a Confederate prison in 1864, where thousands of Union prisoners were confined during the closing months of the Civil War. Named for Brigadier General Alexander Robert Lawton (1818-1896), a graduate of West Point and Harvard University. He was quartermaster general of the Confederate Army. He later served in both houses of the state legislature, and was appointed U.S. minister to Russia in 1887.

CAMP MCDONALD, Cobb County. Established by Governor Joseph E. Brown as a training camp for Confederate soldiers. Named for Governor Charles James McDonald (1793-1860) of Cobb County.

CAMP MILNER, Griffin. A Confederate cavalry camp, named for Ben Milner, who was a prominent Spalding County man. The name was changed to **CAMP NORTHEN** (q.v.) in 1898.

CAMP NORTHEN, Griffin. Established as **CAMP MILNER** (q.v.) during the Civil War. Named in 1898 for Georgia governor, William Jonathan Northen (1835-1913), and used for a training camp and mobilization center during the Spanish-American War. Here now is the Municipal Park of Griffin.

CAMP OGLETHORPE, Macon. Named April 30, 1844 for the founder of Georgia, James Edward Oglethorpe (*see* Oglethorpe County). Was located at Seventh, Pine and Hawthorne streets, and used to hold about 1,500 captured Union officers from May 1862 to July 1864. Macon's **OGLETHORPE STREET** was named from the camp.

CAMP PINCKNEY, Charlton County. This former community and boat landing was located on the St. Marys River below Folkston. It was said that a Captain Pinckney camped here with troops during the Indian Wars. It was possibly Thomas Pinckney, son of Governor Charles Pinckney of South Carolina.

CAMP STEPHENS, Spalding County. Was located north of Griffin on McIntosh Road. This was a Confederate Infantry camp, named for Alexander Stephens (*see* Stephens County).

CAMP STEWART, Bryan, Evans, Liberty and Long counties. Now called **FORT STEWART**, it was named for General Daniel Stewart (1761-1820),

an ancestor of President Theodore Roosevelt, who fought in the Revolution and the War of 1812. General Stewart's home was Tranquil Plantation near Riceboro.

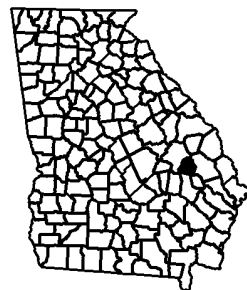
CAMPTON, Walton County. Incorporated as a town August 23, 1905 to July 1, 1995 at the site of William F. Camp's storehouse. This rural community is located about five miles north of Monroe at the site of William F. Camp's storehouse. The post office was opened in 1888, and was originally called **CAMP'S STATION** after railroad agent, Joseph Ray Camp.

CAMP WHEELER, Bibb County. Was located east of Macon at Holly Bluff, and was established in July 1917. It was used for training about 300,000 soldiers during both world wars. After World War I, Camp Wheeler was ordered abandoned December 9, 1918, and was then rebuilt on the same site in 1940-41, after which it became the nation's largest replacement center. It was named for Major General Joseph Wheeler (1835-1906) of Augusta, a noted general for the Confederacy in the Civil War who also served the U.S. Army in the Spanish American War. General Wheeler was also a U.S. congressman and an author. A nearby residential area of Macon is now called **WHEELER HEIGHTS**. There is also a **WHEELER ROAD** that runs past the site of the former camp from Macon southeastward into Twiggs County. *See also* Wheeler County and Emery Highway.

CAMP WRIGHT, Bibb County. Established near Macon in early 1864 by, and named for, General Marcus Joseph Wright (1831-1922), CSA.

CAMP WILL-A-WAY, Barrow County. *See* Will-a-Way Recreation Area.

CANDLER, Hall County. Incorporated as a town August 15, 1910 to July 1, 1995. Located five and one-half miles southeast of Gainesville on Georgia on state route 60, this community was named for Governor Candler as was **CANDLER (Militia) DISTRICT** of Hall County (q.v.).



CANDLER COUNTY. Created July 14, 1914 with 251 square miles taken from Bulloch, Emanuel

and Tattnall counties. Named in honor of Governor Allen Daniel Candler (1834-1910), who served in the state legislature, was Secretary of State, and governor of Georgia from 1898 to 1902. In the Civil War, he lost an eye at Jonesboro. He afterwards became known as the "one-eyed plow-boy from Pigeon Roost" (his being born near Pigeon Roost gold mine in Lumpkin County). He edited the voluminous Colonial, Revolutionary, and Confederate records of the state. The county seat is Metter (q.v.). The community of CANDLER, Hall County was incorporated as a town August 15, 1910 to July 1, 1995. It is located five and one-half miles southeast of Gainesville on Georgia highway 60. It was also named for Governor Candler, as was the CANDLER (Militia) DISTRICT of Hall County.

CANNON'S BLUFF, McIntosh County. Settled about 1805 by the Henry Cannon family.

CANON, Franklin County. The town was laid out in December 1875 by Bob Bowers and first called WEST BOWERSVILLE. Incorporated as the town of Canon in December 1902. Earlier names were OLD FIELD and NEWTON. *See also* Bowersville.

CANOOCHEE, Emanuel County. Incorporated August 19, 1912 to July 1, 1995. This town was named from that of an ancient Indian country or province, recorded as *Canosi*, of uncertain meaning.

CANOOCHEE RIVER (or CREEK). Rises in Emanuel County and flows southeastward to the Ogeechee River in Bryan County. It may be of the same derivation as the town by this name in Emanuel County, although it has also been thought to be from the Creek, *Ikanodshi*, "Graves are There." A more likely derivation is from *Kanooche*, meaning "Little Ground." Former variations of spelling have been CANOUCHIE, CANOCHE and CONOOCHEE.

CANOY, Lee County. This was a later name for KENNARD'S SETTLEMENT (q.v.). The Indians couldn't pronounce the Kennard's last name, so they later called themselves "Canards." The name Canoy evolved as a further variation from the same source.

CANTON, CS Cherokee County. "The Broiler City" Pronounced "Can'-tun." The place was first called CHEROKEE COURT HOUSE when the post office was established in 1832. It was incorporated under the name of ETOWAH (q.v.) in 1833, and then changed to Canton December 18, 1834 for China's great silk center. Judge Joseph Donaldson brought in 100,000 silk worms and put

out many mulberry trees, hoping to develop a thriving silk industry here. It has been said by some that the name was chosen as the village was thought to be antipodal to Canton, China.

CANTON CREEK, Cherokee County. Flows westerly to join the Etowah River at Canton, from which it was named.

CAPRON, Dooly County. This former community was located on the Flint River twelve miles northwest of Vienna. Said to have been named for a Confederate war hero by the name of Capron.

CARBONDALE, Whitfield County. A community located eight miles south of Dalton on the Southern Railway. First called COVE CITY for its location at the mouth of a cove. Later named for the railroad coal (carbon) stop.

CARDVILLE, Jones County. A former community and post office located on Falling Creek. Named for a member of the Card family.

CAREY, Greene County. This is the station where the Georgia Railroad crosses the Oconee River, and it was named for James Carey, for many years an employee of the railroad. The post office formerly here was named LITCH, after a Mr. Litchfield who had a store and no doubt was also the postmaster.

CARLIER SPRINGS, Floyd County. Named after Louis Henry Carlier, who helped General L.J.B. LeHardy establish a Belgian colony here in 1848, which existed thirty years. It was located three miles east of Rome, and was sometimes referred to as LeHARDY SPRINGS.

CARLTON, Madison County. Incorporated December 20, 1892. This town is known by two names. After being established, it was found that freight shipments were frequently routed to Carrollton by mistake. To avoid this confusion, the railroad name of BERKELEY (q.v.) was adopted for the station here.

CARNEGIE, Randolph County. Settled in 1828 and incorporated about 1904 to July 1, 1995. The first post office was called GRUBBS until 1903 for Andrew Jackson Grubbs. A Mr. Newton suggested changing the name to Carnegie hoping Andrew Carnegie would make a contribution. The post office closed in 1967.

CARNESVILLE, CS Franklin County. Designated county seat November 29, 1806 and incorporated as a village December 7, 1807. Named for noted judge and congressman, Thomas Peter Carnes (1762-

1822) of Clarke County. **CARNES ROAD** of Augusta was also named for Judge Carnes.

CARMEL MISSION, Gilmer County. This was the name of the second mission to the Indians in the State of Georgia since the time of the Spaniards, and was named for the Carmelites, an order of the Roman Catholic Church. It was located near Talona (q.v.), where it was established from 1819 to 1839. Its main building stood for ninety-seven years, until 1918.



CARROLL COUNTY. Created June 9, 1825 and December 11, 1826 with 495 square miles acquired by Creek cessions of January 24, 1826, March 31, 1826, and November 15, 1827. This was an original county, named for Charles Carroll (1737-1832), a Maryland patriot, U.S. congressman and senator, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In its early history it was often called "Free State of Carroll" because of its large size and independent character. The county seat is Carrollton (q.v.).

CARROLLTON, CS Carroll County. "The Friendly City" The original county seat was so designated May 31, 1827, and was located at a site eight miles northwest of the present county seat. Now referred to as **OLD CARROLLTON**, it was first called simply **CARROLL COURT HOUSE**. The new county seat was authorized November 14, 1829, and at first named **TROUPEVILLE** (q.v.). The state legislature met December 22, 1829 and incorporated the town under the name of Carrollton, after the name of Charles Carroll's old colonial home on Chesapeake Bay. **LAKE CARROLL** is located in the northeast section of Carrollton.

CARR'S FORT, Glynn County. Was located 4 1/2 miles northwest of Brunswick (q.v.) on the north bank of the Turtle River. Established by the Scottish gentleman, Mark Carr, when it was called **HERMITAGE PLANTATION**. After its destruction by the Yamacree Indians in 1741, it was rebuilt with the added protection of four blockhouses.

CARRS (STATION), Hancock County. This railroad stop is located about ten miles southwest

of Sparta. Believed named for J.D. Carr, who owned a general store here and was a railroad and express agent.

CARRY'S SOCK ISLAND, Okefenokee Swamp. Was so named because it is in the shape of a stocking.

CARTECAY, Gilmer County. This was an old Indian settlement, and is now a rural community about six miles southeast of Ellijay. The name is from a Cherokee Indian word meaning "bread valley." Spelling variations and previous names have been **CARTECAY**, **CORTIKEYEH**, **KANTIKA**, **CARTIKEYE**, and **CROSS ROAD**. **CARTECAY (Militia) DISTRICT** in the southeast section of the county was named from the town. **CARTECAY RIVER** (or **CREEK**) of Gilmer County is located in the **CARTECAY VALLEY**, all with the same variation. The river is a tributary of the Coosawattee River.

CARTER ISLAND, Baldwin County. Located in the Oconee River just below Lake Sinclair Dam. Named for Farish Carter (*see* Carters).

CARTERS, Murray County. This once active settlement was the living and industrial center of Farish Carter's vast plantation. He purchased this 15,000-acre plantation about 1832 from Judge John Martin, treasurer of the Cherokee Nation. It was originally called **COOSAWATTEE**, after the prominent river flowing through the plantation. He gave it the name **CARTER'S QUARTERS**, and it was also known as **ROCK SPRING** plantation. *See also* Cartersville.

CARTERS DAM, Murray County. This dam was built on the Coosawattee River by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at the vicinity of Carters (q.v.). It is the largest earth-rock dam east of the Mississippi River, constructed from 1963 to 1975 at a cost of \$106 million.

CARTERS LAKE, Gilmer and Murray County. This 3,200-acre lake is the reservoir on the Coosawattee River created by Carters Dam (q.v.).

CARTERSVILLE, CS Bartow County. Incorporated as a town February 8, 1854, and again in 1872, after its destruction in the Civil War. Was originally called **BIRMINGHAM** by some Englishmen who settled here in 1832. It was later changed to Cartersville in honor of Colonel Farish Carter (1780-1861) of Milledgeville (*see also* Scottsboro), who was one of the wealthiest of Georgia's ante-bellum landowners, and one of the largest slave-owners in the state. *See also* Carters and Fairburn.

CASE'S OLD PLACE, Burke County. An early settlement which was also known as **WILLIAM CASE'S OLD SETTLEMENT** and **CASE'S CAMP**. It is believed that William Case was a trespasser on Indian lands where he grazed his cattle. The settlement was later called **BARKCAMP** (q.v.).

CASEY'S (Militia) DISTRICT, Fulton County. Named for Hiram Casey, one of the earliest settlers of the county, and for many years justice of the peace.

CASEY'S HILL, Atlanta. Located between Peachtree and Proctors creeks, near the Chattahoochee River. Named for John A. Casey (1820-1907) who lived on this hill.

CASSANDRA, Walker County. A rural community located nine miles northwest of LaFayette on Georgia highway 193. Was first known as **HINIARD'S CROSSROAD**. A Dr. Thornbury, who was a Methodist preacher and physician, settled here after having crossed the Atlantic on a ship called *Cassandra*, and suggested the town be given this name. This name is from Greek mythology, in which Cassandra was a Trojan princess who learned the art of prophecy from Apollo, but was never believed.

CASS COUNTY. Created December 3, 1832 with 463 square miles taken from part of Cherokee County. The name was changed to **BARTOW COUNTY** December 6, 1861, when it was no longer desired to retain the name of a Yankee from Michigan. General Lewis Cass (1782-1866) was Secretary of War under President Jackson, later minister to France, and the Secretary of State under President Buchanan.

CASSVILLE, Bartow County. Was designated the county seat in 1832, laid out in 1833, and incorporated as a town December 27, 1843 to July 1, 1995. It was named for the county, but changed to **MANASSAS** (q.v.) in 1861 when the county became Bartow. The new name for the county seat was recognized by the Confederate authorities, but not by the U.S. postal officials. The name change was said to be the cause of the town's utter destruction by Union forces in 1864.

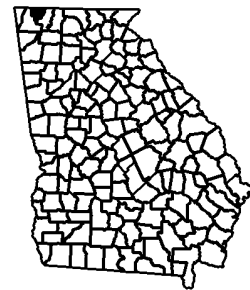
CASUPPY CREEK, Wilkes County. Labeled on maps of 1784 and 1785 as **CASUPPY FORK** and **COSUPPY FORK**. This is evidently a branch of Kettle Creek in the southwest section of the county. The name is derived from Kosalu, an early name of the Savannah River.

CATATOGA. This name was given to an old Cherokee town of uncertain location, and means "New-settlement-place."

CATAULA, Harris County. Settled about 1829, the post office was opened in 1836. Located in the lower part of the county on the stream for which it was named. Besides the town, there is also a **CATAULA (Militia) DISTRICT** here.

CATAULA CREEK. Rises in Talbot County and joins Mulberry Creek in Harris County. The name is from the Muskogee word *kitali*, which means "dead (or withered) mulberry." Hawkins called the stream **KETALEE**.

CAT CREEK, Lowndes County. This former community was established about 1858 by Mitchell Griffin, and it was named for the stream on which it was located. It was about twelve miles northeast of Valdosta. The stream rises in Berrien County and is a tributary of the Withlacoochee River.



CATOOSA COUNTY. Created December 5, 1853 with 167 square miles taken from Walker and Whitfield counties. The name is derived from the Cherokee word *catoosa*. This name is said to have been from an Indian chief who lived at **CATOOSA SPRINGS**, four miles east of Ringgold. It also may be from the Cherokee word *gatusi*, signifying "hill," "small mountain," or "high place." Another theory is that is from the Cherokee *gatu' gitse*, meaning "new settlement place." The county seat is Ringgold (q.v.).

CAUSTON(S) BLUFF, Chatham County. Named for Thomas Causton, General Oglethorpe's bailiff and storekeeper. Fort Bartow (q.v.) was established here.

CAVE SPRING, Floyd County. Incorporated as a village January 22, 1852. Henry W. Grady called this town, "One of the most beautiful spots in all the land." It was so named because of the bountiful spring that emanates from a cave, providing water for the community and for Little Cedar Creek. Cave

Spring was the home of Chief David Vann (*see* Vann's Creek).

CAVETA (FORT). Built in 1702 and named after CAVETA, a former town of the Coweta Indians. This early settlement on the Chattahoochee River had been burned to the ground by the English in 1685. The exact location is unknown. *See also* Coweta County.

CAWTHON, Greene County. This rural community is located eleven miles south of Greensboro. The postmaster in 1882 was J.W. Cawthon, who had a general store here, as well as a gin and grist and saw mills.

CECIL, Cook County. Was established on the Georgia Southern Railway and incorporated August 11, 1914. The derivation of the name is not known.

CEDAR, Jackson County. This former community was located midway between Braselton and Pendergrass on Georgia highway 60. Its post office was established from March 30, 1901 to June 30, 1902. This is one of the many place-names in the state that are derived from the large number of cedar trees (genus *Cedrus*) in the region. Another rural community named CEDAR is located three miles northwest of Winder in Barrow County. Nearby is the community of CEDAR HILL, which is at the site of a formerly active Indian town that was called POGANIP, which means "cold weather." In the vicinity of these places in Barrow County is a stream named CEDAR CREEK which flows into a pond on the northwest edge of Winder. CEDAR CREEK in Clarke County is southeast of Athens, and flows into the Oconee River, while the CEDAR CREEK in Crisp County goes into the Flint River. Another CEDAR CREEK rises in northeast Marion County, then runs through the south section of Taylor County, and enters Whitewater Creek at Ideal in Macon County. The CEDAR CREEK which flows into the Coosa River in Floyd County originates in Polk County, flowing by its county seat, CEDARTOWN. This town was incorporated and made county seat February 8, 1854 and named for the numerous red cedar trees growing here. There was once a Creek town of this name in the area. Then there is a CEDAR CREEK which rises in northern Tattnall County and flows through western Evans County to enter the Canoochee River above Claxton. And a rural community called CEDAR GROVE is near the south border of Laurens County. Incorporated as a town August 17, 1908 to August 19, 1918. It was settled about 1890, and named by Cornelius Clark, as he selected this name for a church built near some cedar trees growing in a graveyard. Another community called CEDAR

GROVE is located seven miles west of LaFayette in Walker County. Just east of Dalton in Whitfield County is a rise called CEDAR RIDGE, and in eastern Union County is CEDAR MOUNTAIN, with an elevation of 4,041 feet. CEDAR SHOALS are in the Yellow River at Porterdale in Newton County, and another CEDAR SHOALS in Clarke County on the Oconee River gave its name to the original community that later became Athens. The community of CEDAR SPRINGS in Early County is located fifteen miles southwest of Blakely. Its name is derived from a group of springs which are east of the village. *See also* Hannahatchie.

CELEOTCHEE CREEK, Talbot County. Also spelled CELEOTH. This stream rises near Manchester and flows easterly to join Lazer Creek before that stream enters the Flint River. May be from the Muskogee, *okcotuh*, "muskrat," and *oochee*, "small," i.e. "Small Muskrat."

CEMENT, Bartow County. Incorporated October 9, 1891 to July 1, 1995. Located 1 1/2 miles north of Kingston. Early postmaster George H. Waring manufactured hydraulic cement here, and so named the post office. The population has dwindled from about 200 to zero.

CEMOCHECHOBEE CREEK. Rises in Randolph County and flows westward through Clay County to enter the Chattahoochee River north of Ft. Gaines. Derivation is from the Hitchiti, *sarnochi*, "sand," and *chobi*, "big," or "Big Sandy Creek." *See also* Wakafudsky.

CENCHAT, Walker County. This rural community is located four miles northwest of Chickamauga on Georgia highway 193. This is a coined word to describe where the Central of Georgia crosses the Chattanooga Southern Railroad.

CENTER, Jackson County. Incorporated as a town August 21, 1906 to July 1, 1995. Its first post office was established in 1826 and called BASCOBEL. In 1899 the village was named for a railroad man from Athens, a Mr. Center, of the firm Center and Reeves.

CENTERPOINT, Carroll County. Located about four miles south of Temple. Named for its approximately equal distance from Carrollton and Villa Rica.

CENTER POST, Walker County. This community is located seven miles southwest of LaFayette on Georgia highway 337. The name came about as the place was the midway point between Bronco and Trion on the old mail route.

CENTER VILLAGE, Charlton County. This now extinct community was also called **CENTERVILLE**. Was located two miles northeast of the center of present Folkston, near Camp Pinckney (q.v.). It was settled about 1800 after which it became an active trading center, but declined after the Civil War with the coming of the railroad.

CENTERVILLE, Early County. This rural community is halfway between Hilton and Damascus, as well as halfway between Blakely and Mayhaw (Miller County).

CENTERVILLE, Gwinnett County. A community located 5 miles south of Snellville with a post office from 1879 to 1903. The place was called **SNEEZER** before the Civil War.

CENTERVILLE, Houston County. Incorporated as a city March 25, 1958. Mitchell F. Ethridge settled here and opened a store about 1885. The name derived from the fact that it was located halfway between Macon and Perry, as well as halfway between Byron and Wellston (Warner Robins). Since there was already a Centerville in Georgia, the name was changed for a while to **HATTIE** after the oldest Ethridge daughter, until the post office was moved to Perry.

CENTERVILLE, Talbot County. This community was located in the center of the county, and was laid out as the county seat about 1827, before Talbotton was selected for this designation. The town lost its charter July 1, 1995.

CENTERVILLE, Walton County. This was the original name of **JERSEY** (q.v.).

CENTERVILLE, Wilkes County. Originally spelled **CENTREVILLE**, it was so named due to its being at the mid-point between Washington and Lexington. This community is located twelve miles west of Washington on U.S. highway 78.

CENTRALHATCHEE, Heard County. Incorporated as a town August 15, 1903, this community was named for the stream on which it is located.

CENTRALHATCHEE CREEK, Heard County. Rises at Ephesus and flows southwesterly to enter the Chattahoochee River at Franklin. This name is derived by folk-etymology from the Muskogean, *Sandalakwahachi*, "Perch (fish)-Stream." An earlier recorded form of the name was **SUNDALHATCHEE**.

CERES, Crawford County. This former community was located near the Flint River, five miles north

of Knoxville. Was named for the ancient Roman goddess of agriculture, and the word stands for "growth." The community was also known as **HOPEWELL**.

CERRO GORDO, Carroll County. This post office was authorized in September 1847. *Cerro Gordo* is Spanish, meaning "fat (or round) hill." The name was changed to **BOWDON** (q.v.) July 1848.

CEYLON, Camden County. Now merely a triangulation station, it is located about four miles east of Woodbine. Named for the island south of India, now known as the republic of Sri Lanka.

CHALYBEATE SPRINGS, Meriwether County. Pronounced "Ka-lib-e-at." Located one mile east of Manchester. Settled in 1831 and incorporated 1907 to July 1, 1995, this was once a popular resort named for the springs here. Chalybeate means "containing iron salts or minerals" as mineral spring water.

CHAMBLEE, DeKalb County. Pronounced "Chamblee'." Incorporated as a town August 17, 1908. The original name of the place was **ROSWELL JUNCTION**, but when this name was submitted to the U.S. Post Office Department in 1881, it was found that the name was already in use. So the officials in Washington instead arbitrarily took the name of one of the petitioners for the post office name. There was once a village of **CHAMBLEE** on Chenubee Creek in Terrell County.

CHAPEL HILL, Twiggs County. This former post office opened April 14, 1837, and was named for the first postmaster, Thomas Chapel. There is at present a rural community of **CHAPEL HILL** located in Douglas County, with its name apparently derived from the university town in North Carolina.

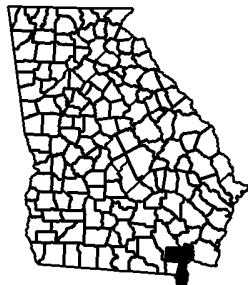
CHAPPELL, Lamar County. Was settled in 1821 when it was named **UNIONVILLE**, which name it retained until Lamar County was formed in 1920. This community was given its present name for businessman H.A. Chappell. **CHAPPELL (Militia) DISTRICT** located in this section was also named for Mr. Chappell.

CHARING, Taylor County. A community located 12 miles southwest of Butler. Incorporated as a town from August 19, 1912 to August 13, 1915.

CHARLIE(S) CREEK, Towns County. Rises in North Carolina and flows southeasterly to the Tallulah River. Named for the principal Cherokee chief, Charlie Hicks. Named also for him is **CHARLIE MOUNTAIN** in Rabun County. With

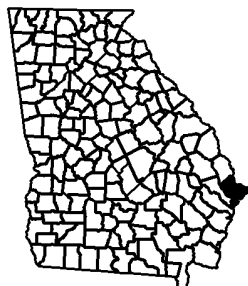
an elevation of 2,990 feet, it is located east of Lake Burton.

CHARLOTTE, Montgomery County. This post office was opened June 15, 1910 and named by Dr. John E. Mobley for his wife, Charlotte.



CHARLTON COUNTY. Created February 11, 1854 with 799 square miles taken from part of Camden County. Named in honor of one of Georgia's foremost jurists, Robert Milledge Charlton (1807-1854), once mayor of Savannah, and later elected to the U.S. Senate in 1852. The county seat is Folkston (q.v.). Its courthouse was destroyed by fire at Traders Hill in 1877 and at Folkston in 1928. **CHARLTON STREET** in Savannah was also named in honor of Senator Charlton.

CHASTAIN, Thomas County. A rural community located near the northern border of the county. Early residents here were J.A. Chastain, a teacher, and B.E. Chastain, a farmer.

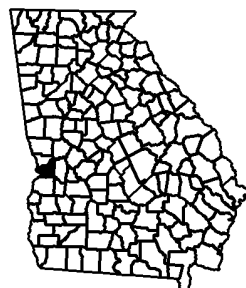


CHATHAM COUNTY. Pronounced "Chattum." Created February 5, 1777 with 441 square miles acquired by Creek cession of May 20, 1733. This was an original county, previously organized in 1758 as the parishes of **SAINT PHILIP** and **CHRIST CHURCH**. Named for the same individual as Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, William Lord Pitt, the Earl of Chatham (1708-1778), noted prime minister of England, who vigorously opposed the harsh measures taken with regard to the American colonies in 1774-75. The county seat is Savannah (q.v.). *See also* Savannah County.

CHATSWORTH, CS Murray County. Incorporated as a town August 18, 1906. Judge W.W. "Billy" Keith said that the name came about after the

railroad came through, and a board or sign fell off of a freight car on which was printed the name "Chatsworth." It was placed on a pole by the tracks, and the place was thereafter known by this name. Chatsworth in England was the seat of the Duke of Devonshire in the county of Derby. Brinkley on the other hand said that the town was named for a railroad official.

CHATTAHOOCHEE, Fulton County. This former community was located on the Southern Railway where the present U.S. highway 78-278 crosses the river for which it was named. Before 1899 the place was called **OAKDALE**.



CHATTAHOOCHEE COUNTY. Created February 13, 1854 with 253 square miles taken from parts of Marion and Muscogee counties. Named for the river which forms its western border. The county seat is Cusseta (q.v.).

CHATTAHOOCHEE LAKE, Clay, Quitman and Stewart counties. Said to have been named by the state assembly of Georgia. Was formed by the Walter F. George Dam on the Chattahoochee River at Ft. Gaines. It is also called **LAKE GEORGE**, **LAKE EUFALA** and **WALTER F. GEORGE RESERVOIR** (q.v.).

CHATTAHOOCHEE NATIONAL FOREST. Consists of nearly two million acres in twenty Georgia counties of the northern mountainous regions of the state. It was established in 1936 by proclamation of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and took its name from the principle river of the area.

CHATTAHOOCHEE OLD TOWN, Heard County. This was an old Indian village which was located near the present town of Franklin, on the west bank of the river for which it was named, or possibly vice versa. John Goff found a 1738 map where it was spelled **CHATAHUCHEE**.

CHATTAHOOCHEE PALISADES STATE PARK, Cobb and Fulton counties. Comprises 377

acres along the Chattahoochee River north of Atlanta. Established with a \$1.89 million grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior, September 26, 1972. Lieutenant General William T. Sherman crossed here with his Union troops in the Civil War.

CHATTAHOOCHEE PARK, Hall County. This former park was located on the former Lake Warner (q.v.).

CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER. Pronounced locally, "Chatty-hoochee." This great river is about 560 miles in length, and originates in tributaries of Habersham, Towns, and Union counties. It was believed named for an early Indian town of CHATTO-HO-CHE which was located on the Chattahoochee River near today's town of Franklin. The name probably meant "Corn Rock," "Pounded Rock," "Meal Rock," or "Flour Rock," from *Uchee*, "corn" and *Hochee*, "pounded (or beaten)." It has also been said to be derived from the Indian words *Chatta*, "Sparkling," "Flowered," or "Marked," and *Ochee*, "Rocks." Benjamin Hawkins spelled it CHATTAHOOCHEE. The French wrote it SCHATTAOUCHI and CHACTAS-OU-GUY. Other variations from old maps included: CATAHOOCHE, CHATTAHUCES, CHATAHOUCHE, CHATTAUCHEE and CHATTYHOOCHEE. The Yuchi Indians called this river the TIAH.

CHATTANOOGA CREEK, Walker County. Flows northerly, on the east of Lookout Mountain, into Tennessee. Derived from the Muskogean, meaning "Rock-coming-to-a-point," probably referring to Lookout Mountain. CHATTANOOGA MOUNTAIN in Dade County and CHATTANOOGA VALLEY (Militia) DISTRICT in northwest Walker County were from the same derivation.



CHATTOOGA COUNTY. Created December 28, 1838 with 317 square miles taken from parts of Floyd and Walker counties. Named from the Chattooga River which flows through the middle of the county. The county seat is Summerville (q.v.).

CHATTOOGA LAKES STATE PARK, Chattooga County. Descriptively named, this new state

park is located three miles southeast of Summerville on Marble Springs Road.

CHATTOOGA RIVER. Rises in Walker County and flows through Chattooga County, then continues southwesterly to join the Coosa River in Alabama. The name is from that of an early Cherokee Indian town of *Cha tu' gi*, which was located east of Clayton in South Carolina. The meaning is not known for sure, but some think it is derived from the Cherokee word, *Tsatu' gi*, which may mean "He drank by sips" or "He has crossed the stream and come out on the other side." John Mooney said it means, "Throw it out (away)." Others think it is a variation of the Cherokee word *Chatauga*, which means "chicken." Some variations of spelling have included CHATOOGA, CHATUGA and CHATTUGIE. Another CHATTOOGA RIVER runs along the east border of Rabun County, and is an upper extension of the Savannah River, and its tributary, the WEST CHATTOOGA RIVER in eastern Rabun County. Was formerly called GUINEKELOKEE, an old Cherokee name of unknown meaning. CHATTOOGA was also the former name of LAFAYETTE (q.v.) in Walker County. Was incorporated as Chattooga and made county seat January 22, 1835.

CHATTOOGAVILLE, Chattooga County. A community in the southern part of the county, named for the Chattooga River (q.v.). Its post office existed from May 4, 1840 to November 31, 1906.

CHATUGE LAKE, Towns County. Extends from Hiawassee northwestward into North Carolina. For derivation, *see* Chattooga River.

CHAUGA CREEK, Oconee County. A tributary of the Oconee River. The name is thought to be derived from the Creek word, *chahki*, which means "shoal."

CHAUKEETHLUCCO, Bibb County. This was the name of a fording place where Toms Path (q.v.) crossed the Ocmulgee River about seven miles above today's Macon. The Muskogee word means, "Big Shoals," from, *chaki*, "shoals" and *thlako*, "big."

CHAU, KE THLUCCO. A former Indian town located upriver from Philpots Old Ferry in the big bend of the Chattahoochee River on the Heard-Troup county line. For derivation, *see* Chaukeethlucco.

CHAUNCEY, Dodge County. The place was first called STATION NO. 21 when the railroad came through here. The first resident was the railroad agent, William K. Bussey. The post office was established here in 1870 and the town was

incorporated September 11, 1883. Named in honor of lumber dealer William Chauncey who settled here from New Hampshire. He promised to erect a church but died before it was accomplished.

CHEAP, Banks County. Another name for the former community of WILMOTS (q.v.).

CHEATHAM HILL, Cobb County. An elevation west of Marietta. Named for Confederate general, Benjamin Franklin Cheatham (1820-1886), whose division defended this site June 27, 1864.

CHECHERO (Militia) DISTRICT, Rabun County. Located in the southern part of the county. Named for a Cherokee settlement, CHEROCHEE (or CHICHEROHE), which was destroyed in the American Revolution.

CHEEVERTOWN, Baker County. This settlement was established in the early 1870's with a post office established in 1882. It was believed named for early settler, William W. Cheever.

CHEHA(W), Lee County. A former Indian village near the present town of Leesburg. It was also called CHE-RAW and AU-MUCCUL-LA, and was the home of the Chehaw Indian tribe, for which it was named. Also named for these Indians was CHEHAW CREEK in southeastern Putnam County. This stream is now called JENKINS BRANCH. CHEHAW PATH was the name of an old trail that extended to northeast Putnam County from Toms Path in southwest Jones County. CHEHAW STATE PARK in Lee County is located two miles northeast of Albany and was deeded to that city in 1975. This 586-acre park was named for the Chehaw Indians. *See also* Chiaha.

CHELOCCONENEAUHASSE. A Creek Indian name which means, "old horse path," and was commonly referred to as the LOWER CREEK TRADING PATH. It extended between Augusta to the Creek towns below today's Columbus.

CHELSEA, Chattooga County. This community was assumed to have been named by a resident from the Chelsea area in England. Its post office existed from December 27, 1890 to December 31, 1928.

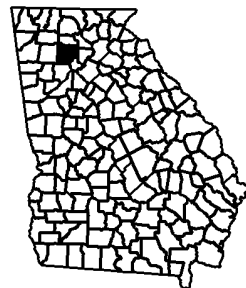
CHENOCETAH MOUNTAIN, Habersham County. With an elevation of 1,829 feet, it is located just south of Mount Airy. A Cherokee Indian name of unknown meaning, which name was lost for several years when this was called GRIFFIN MOUNTAIN and TOWER MOUNTAIN.

CHENUBA, Terrell County. Settled in 1836 by William J. Parker, when this was in Lee County,

at which time the post office was established. Named for the vanished Indian village, CHENUBE.

CHEPUCKY. This former community was located on CHEPUCKY ISLAND in the southwest section of Okefenokee Swamp. This was the site of an old Indian town called CHEPUCKY-TO-LO-FA, which means "Chepucky's Town."

CHERAW, Lee County. A variation of CHEHAW (q.v.).



CHEROKEE COUNTY. Created December 21, 1830 and December 24 and 26, 1831 with a present area of 414 square miles. This was an original county which was acquired by Cherokee cession of December 29, 1835. When formed the county contained 6,900 square miles which was then occupied by the Cherokee Indians, and was therefore given this name. James Mooney said that the derivation of the Indian word *Cherokee* has no meaning in the Cherokee language, and its origin is uncertain, but various theories have been suggested. Some say it may mean "upland field," in reference to the topography of this tribe's vast homeland, extending through the southern states. Another theory is that it is from the Muskogee Indian word *tcikoli*, meaning "people of a different speech," or from the word *cheera*, meaning "fire," or *a-chella*, "he takes fire." It has also been said it is from the Indian word *Tsalagi* or *Tsaragi*, to mean "Ancient Tobacco People." "Red Fire Men," "Children of the sun" or "Brave Men." Also it may have come from *Chiluk-ki*, *ki*, the name applied to the Cherokee Indians by the Choctaws, which means "Cave People." The English had spelled the name CHERAKAE (1674), or CHARAKEYS (1715), and the French wrote CHIAQUIS. TSA-LA-GI is the form used at present. The county seat is Canton (q.v.). The court house was destroyed by fire in 1865 and 1928. The community of CHEROKEE in Cherokee County was originally an Indian settlement, named SWEET WATER TOWN. This name has also been applied to a stream, CHEROKEE BRANCH in the CHEROKEE VALLEY located in Catoosa County, between White Oak Mountain on the west and CHEROKEE RIDGE on the east. In this same county is also found CHEROKEE

SPRINGS, which was once a summer resort. CHEROKEE CORNER was located in Oglethorpe County, eight miles west of Lexington on Athens Road. It was established in the 1770's by colonial governors to regulate Indian trade. CHEROKEE MILLS is a community in Cherokee County, located eight miles southeast of Canton. CHEROKEE TRAIL is a mountain road in the southeast section of Dade County. '

CHERRY LOG, Gilmer County. This is the name the Cherokee Indians gave to their old settlement here, nine miles northeast of Ellijay. CHERRY LOG (Militia) DISTRICT in the northeast section of the county was named after this early community.

CHESSER(S) ISLAND, Charlton County. Located about two miles southwest of Camp Cornelia (q.v.). Named after an early settler on this island in the Okefenokee Swamp, W. T. Chesser, who moved here from Tattnall County in 1858.

CHESTATEE, Forsyth County. This community located in the northeast section of the county was called AT SUN TA TI YI by the Indians. The CHESTATEE RIVER is an upper tributary of the Chattahoochee River, which rises in Lumpkin County, runs between White and Habersham counties, and enters Lake Sidney Lanier in Hall County. The upper part of Lake Lanier is named CHESTATEE BAY. The Cherokee word *chestatee* means "pine torch place" or "place of the lights," so named because the deer hunters used torches when hunting by the river at night.

CHESTER, Dodge County. Incorporated December 17, 1902 and August 21, 1916. This town was founded about 1890 by Mr. June Williams and H.M. Hancock, and named for the town of Chester, New York.

CHESTNUT FLAT, Walker County. This rural community was so named because of the abundance of chestnut trees (genus *Castanea*) here when the early settlers arrived. There is also a community of CHESTNUT GAP, located five miles northeast of Blue Ridge in Fannin County.

CHESTNUT MOUNTAIN, Hall County. First known as PRICE MOUNTAIN, renamed for the early settler family of J.T. Chestnut.

CHIAHA, Floyd County. Also spelled ICHIAHA, TCHIAHA and CHEHAW (q.v.). This was a Lower Creek town on the west bank of the Chattahoochee River. The Chiaha Indians had other villages on the Flint River. A town called CHIAHA, "where otters live," existed among the Cherokee Indians;

this is the name that they had called their town at the site where ROME (q.v.) now stands.

CHICKAMAUGA, Walker County. This town is located on the west fork of the Chickamauga River. It was first called CRAWFISH SPRING after an Indian Chief Crawfish who lived here. Incorporated September 11, 1891, when the name of the place was changed to Chickamauga after the river of that name. It is located in CHICKAMAUGA (Militia) DISTRICT of upper Walker County.

CHICKAMAUGA RIVER. Flows through Catoosa, Walker, and Whitfield counties. It is pronounced "Chick'-a-mog'a," or by old timers, "Chicky-mawgee." Early settlers were told by the Cherokee Indians that it means "River of Death," because of so much sickness and death from malaria and other fevers when they dwelt along its banks. It has been claimed by some that the name is from the Cherokee, *chacarna*, "good," and *kah*, "place." Another interpretation is that it means "The dwelling place of the chief." The name is actually from the Muskogean *Tchiskarnaga*, which means "To become filled with snags or roots," "Sluggish or dead water." A branch of the Cherokee Indians, known as the Chickamaugas, inhabited five villages on the Tennessee River.

CHICKMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, Catoosa and Walker counties. Established August 19, 1890, it consists of 8,127 acres, part of which is in Tennessee. This is the oldest and largest national military park administered by the Federal government. In the Fall of 1863, more American lives were lost here than in any other battle in our history, when the casualties totaled about 18,000 killed, wounded, and missing out of 66,000 engaged.

CHICKASAWHATCHEE, Terrell County. Located in the southern section of the county. Earlier known as Hortonville (1847), this community was named for the stream on which it is located. Incorporated as a village March 3, 1856 (then in Lee County). The charter was lost July 1, 1995.

CHICKASAWHATCHEE CREEK. Flows from Terrell County into Baker County where it enters the Flint River. Was formerly written CHICK-ASYHATCHY, which is a Hichiti Indian word meaning "Council House Creek," with reference to a council house, attracted by American folk-etymology to the name of the well-known Chickasaw Indian tribe (*See also* Chicken Road). CHICKASAWHATCHEE SWAMP in Baker County has also been written CHICKASAWHACHEE.

CHICKEN ROAD. Has also been called **CHICKASAW INDIAN TRAIL.** It extended from the Oconee River near Dublin, to Hartford on the Ocmulgee River in Pulaski County, and was originally part of the Uchee Path (q.v.). It is thought to have been named after the Chickasaw Indians who had used this trail. They lived mostly in Mississippi and neighboring states, and were called "Chicazo" by DeSoto, and "Tchikasa" by the Creek Indians. *Chickasaw* may mean "rebellion," and refer to a separation of the Chickasaw Indians from the Creeks and Choctaws.

CHICOPEE, Hall County. Pronounced "Chick'-a-pee." This is a mill town below Gainesville. The Chicopee Manufacturing Company of Chicopee, Massachusetts established a mill on a 3,500-acre site here which was previously occupied by the Hall County Home and Farm. Chicopee was said to be the name of an Indian chief of a tribe from Canada that settled in the mountains of western Massachusetts. *Chicopee* is an Algonquian Indian word which may mean "swift water," or possibly "birch-bark place."

CHIEF McINTOSH LAKE, Indian Springs State Park (q.v.). Named after General William McIntosh, a half-breed Creek Indian chief, who was murdered by fellow Indians after he had signed away their remaining land to the white men in the Treaty of February 12, 1825. *See also* Coweta County.

THE CHIEFTAINS, Rome. Located in the Riverside community, on the banks of the Oostanaula River. This was an old Indian trading post, and the home of John Ridge, chief of the Cherokees. It was here that the U.S.-Cherokee Treaty was signed which removed the Cherokees to Oklahoma.

CHILDERS CREEK, McDuffie County. Was named for an early settler who lived near the stream.

CHILD TO(A)TERS CREEK, Dawson County. Named for a prominent full blood Cherokee who lived at the Big Savannah (q.v.) settlement. It is now called **RUSSELLS CREEK** (q.v.).

CHINA HILL, Telfair County. Located about six miles west of Jacksonville. The name of this community is derived from the numerous china (chinaberry) trees adorning the crest and brow of the nearby hill.

CHIPLEY, Harris County. Established about 1879-80, and named for railroad promoter, Colonel W.D.

Chipley. It was incorporated in 1883. The original community here was named **HOOD** (q.v.). In 1958 the name of the town was changed from Chipley to **PINE MOUNTAIN**, which was thought to be a more attractive name to attract tourists.

CHISHOLM, Stewart County. Pronounced "Chizzum." Probably derived from a family name. This was the early name of **RICHLAND** (q.v.).

CHISSEHULCAH CREEK, Muscogee County. Enters the Chattahoochee River north of Columbus. This stream was mentioned by Benjamin Hawkins as **CHUSETHLOCCO** and **CHISSE HULKUHA**. It is thought to mean "Crawling Rat(s) Creek," or "Place of Bluebirds." The present name is **ROARING CREEK**.

CHOCTAHATCHEE CREEK. Rises in northwestern Sumter County and flows southwesterly to enter Kinchafoonee Creek in Webster County. Was probably first named from the Chatot tribe of Muskogee Indians with a later substitution from the name of the better known tribe, Choctaw.

CHOESTOE, Union County. This community is located seven miles southeast of Blairsville. The name is probably the same as "Choestea," from the Cherokee, *tsistu-yi*, "rabbit place."

CHOICE'S STORE, Gwinnett County. Was located 11 miles southwest of Lawrenceville. Settled in 1824 and named for postmaster John Choice.

CHOOKEE, Lee County. This is a rural community in the northeast section of the county. It was incorporated, had a post office and telegraph station owned by A. H. Simmons who was mayor and justice of the peace. The name is shortened from the Creek Indian word *Chokeefichickee*, with obscure derivation. It may mean "Rotunda raised on a mound." **CHOOKEE CREEK** rises at Leslie in Sumter County and flows southward through Lee County to enter the Flint River below Lake Blackshear Dam.

CHOOKEELIGA CREEK, Lee County. Located in the northwest section of the county. The name has also been spelled **CHOOKEELIGEE**, and is of Muskogean origin, meaning "House there," or "Council House-stands-there," with reference to a council house.

CHOPPED OAK, Habersham County. An early Indian rendezvous where many Indian trails crossed, which was on a hill between Cornelia and Baldwin. This was where the Indians recorded trophies of battle by taking a gash in a great oak tree here, for every scalp taken. The Cherokee name of the site

was DIGALU YATUNYI, "Where it is chopped (or gashed)." **CHOPPED OAK CHURCH** is about three miles east of Hollywood, Habersham County.

CHRIST CHURCH PARISH. Created January 11, 1758 when the colony was divided into eight parishes. This was the most populous, and included all of the present Chatham County and the adjacent islands. It was named for Christ Episcopal Church, the "mother church" of the colony, which was founded in 1733.

CHRISTMAS BRANCH, Stewart County. An upper tributary of Hannahatchee Creek which commences at the northwest edge of Richland. This name was first applied by surveyor John G. Scruggs when he recorded this stream on December 25, 1825. **CHRISTMAS CREEK** of Cumberland Island is a channel which enters the Atlantic Ocean at the upper end of the island.

CHRISTOPHER, Chattahoochee County. A stop on the Central of Georgia Railway, three miles northeast of Cusseta. Named to complement a "sister city," Columbus.

CHULA, Tift County. The first post office of this community was named RUBY, and soon after changed to Chula, thought to be the Muskogean Indian name meaning "flowers." It has also been suggested by Stewart that this is a Muskogean word meaning "fox." Brinkley says the place was named for Chula Vista, California. Was incorporated as a town August 15, 1904 to August 1, 1906.

CHULAPOCCA. This is an obsolete name of the APALACHEE RIVER (q.v.), and may mean "Pine trunk (or stem)" or may mean "Fox ball."

CHULIA, Floyd County. A former community southeast of Rome. Named for an old Cherokee warrior, Chulioa.

CHUPEE CREEK. This was an early name given to the present TOBESOFKEE CREEK (q.v.). The derivation is from the Creek Indian word *chapa*, "halfway."

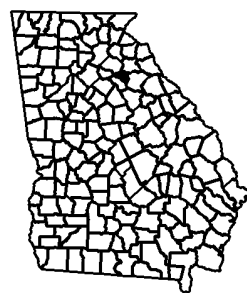
CHURCH HILL, Marion County. A settlement 12 miles south of Buena Vista on Georgia highway 41. Was so named because of the many churches here.

CISCO, Murray County. A community located 14 miles north of Chatsworth and settled in 1834 by the Cockburn (pronounced "Coe-burn") family. In the late 1800's, May Elvira Cockburn ran the store here. Her father's name was John and her

nickname was Cis. In the early 1900's the community was referred to as CIS COCKBURN'S STORE or merely Cisco.

CLARK COLLEGE, Atlanta. Founded in 1869 by the Freedman's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Named in honor of Augusta Clark Cole, who contributed a large portion of the funds for its founding.

CLARKDALE, Cobb County. The Clark Thread Co. erected a mill here in 1932 and named the village in honor of the Clark family. This community is located within CLARKDALE (Militia) DISTRICT, northwest of Austell.



CLARKE COUNTY. Created December 5, 1801 from a portion of Jackson County. This is the smallest county in the state, comprising 125 square miles. It was named for Elijah Clarke (1733-1799) of North Carolina, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution, and the "Hero of Hornets Nest." He later served in the U.S. House of Representatives from Wilkes County. *See also* Elijah Clark (sic) State Park and Trans-Oconee Republic. The county seat is Athens (q.v.).

CLARKSBORO(UGH), Jackson County. This post office was established from 1813 to 1903, and was located seven miles southeast of Jefferson. It was the county seat of Jackson County from 1796 to 1802, and was named for Elijah Clarke (*see* Clarke County).

CLARKESVILLE, CS Habersham County. Incorporated as a village and made county seat November 26, 1823. Named for General John C. Clark (1776-1832) of North Carolina, son of the Revolutionary hero, Elijah Clarke. John Clark was governor of Georgia (1819-1823). *See also* Jack's Creek.

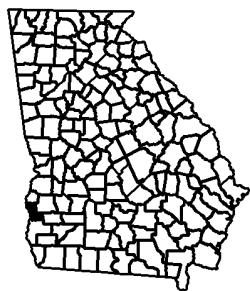
CLARK HILL DAM. Constructed by the U.S. Corps of Engineers beginning in 1946, on the Savannah River, 21 miles above Augusta. It is over one mile long, the concrete section being 2,282 feet in length. This dam created CLARK HILL

RESERVOIR, including a lake 39 miles long on the Savannah River, 25 miles long on Georgia's Little River, and 17 miles long on South Carolina's Little River. The shore line extends 1,200 miles. The dam and reservoir were named for Elijah Clarke (*see* Clarke County). The town of Clarks Hill is on the South Carolina side of the dam, and the South Carolinians call the reservoir, Clarks Hill Lake.

CLARK'S MILL, Crawford County. A grist mill on Spring Creek five miles southeast of Knoxville. Was operated by E.S., J.B. and J.J. Clark in the 1880's, serving a community of reportedly 200 souls.

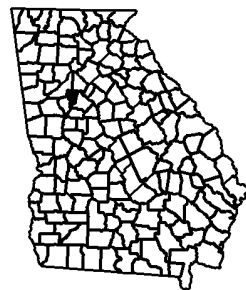
CLARKSTON, DeKalb County. This community northeast of Decatur opened a post office October 9, 1876, and was incorporated December 12, 1882. Named for Colonel W.W. Clark, prominent lawyer from Covington and director of The Georgia Railroad.

CLAXTON, Evans County. "Fruit Cake Capital" Incorporated as a city July 28, 1911. It was first proposed to call the town Hendricks to honor the founding family here. Georgia at that time already had a post office by this name, so it was named for a popular actress of the time, Kate Claxton (1878-1924).



CLAY COUNTY. Created February 16, 1854 with 224 square miles taken from portions of Early and Randolph counties. Named for Henry Clay (1777-1852), Secretary of State, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and U.S. Senator from Kentucky. The county seat is Fort Gaines (q.v.).

CLAYTON, CS Rabun County. This site was selected as the county seat in 1821, with the name to be CLAYTONSVILLE in honor of Judge Augustin S. Clayton (*see* Clayton County). The name was shortened to Clayton December 13, 1823 when the town was incorporated and made the county seat. The land was acquired in 1824 from Solomon Beck to erect a court house.



CLAYTON COUNTY. Created November 30, 1858 with 149 square miles taken from parts of Fayette and Henry counties. Named for Judge Augustin Smith Clayton (1783-1839), originally from Virginia, who held the first sessions of the superior court of the county, served in the House of Representatives from Clarke County, and was then elected to the State Senate. The county seat is Jonesboro (q.v.).

CLAYTON STATE COLLEGE, Morrow. Established in 1968, and named after the county, by the Clayton County Board of Education.

CLEAR CREEK, DeKalb County. The post office of this name was in operation from 1831 to 1839, and was the third post office to be established in the county. It was located in the approximate area of Sherwood Forest subdivision, and was named for CLEAR CREEK, a stream which flows through Piedmont Park, and continues northward to enter Peachtree Creek. *See also* Mud Creek.

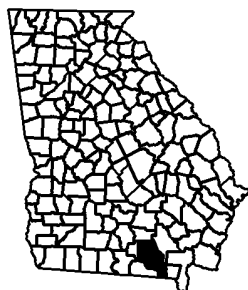
CLEOLA, Harris County. This community was established as a station on the Southern Railroad about 1887. Named by Mr. Jess Milner in honor of a girl friend.

CLERMONT, Hall County. Incorporated as a town August 11, 1913. Was settled in the late 1800's and first called DIP (q.v.). The present name of the town means "clear mountain" and was suggested by high school principal, "Professor" Will Johnson.

CLEVELAND, CS White County. Established in 1857 and incorporated as a town August 18, 1870. The early name of the community here was MT. YONAH after the prominent mountain nearby (*see* Brasstown Bald). The derivation of the present name is uncertain, but is thought to have been named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Cleveland (1738-1806), hero of King's Mountain.

CLIFTON MILLS, Miller County. A community, also called TWILIGHT, which was located six miles south of Colquitt. In the 1880's, J.S. Clifton ran a general store, gin, grist and saw mills here. Only the Twilight Church remains.

CLIMAX, Decatur County. Originally called **BAINBRIDGE JUNCTION**, and changed to Climax in 1833 when the town was laid out. It was so named because it was the highest point on the railroad between Montgomery, Alabama and Savannah. The post office was established January 31, 1902, and the town was incorporated August 11, 1905.



CLINCH COUNTY. Created February 14, 1850 with 796 square miles taken from parts of Lowndes and Ware counties. Named in honor of General Duncan Lamont Clinch (1784-1849) of North Carolina, veteran of the War of 1812 and the Indian wars in Florida during 1836-1838, and was elected to U.S. Congress in 1844. The county seat is Homerville (q.v.). The court house was destroyed by fires in 1846 and 1857.

CLINTON, Jones County. Incorporated as a town December 4, 1816 to July 1, 1995. This community is located two miles south of Gray, and was originally called **ALBANY** (in 1808). Was designated the county seat in 1809 at which time the name was changed to Clinton in honor of Governor DeWitt Clinton (1768-1828) of New York. It was given this name by Revolutionary War veterans who first settled here, and were Masons wishing to honor Clinton, who was a Grandmaster. In 1860 this was the third largest city in the state, after Savannah and Augusta. This was the site of **CLINTON FEMALE ACADEMY**, incorporated by the state December 15, 1821 and **CLINTON FEMALE SEMINARY**, founded in 1828 by Thomas B. Slade. Samuel Griswold came from Burlington, Connecticut about 1818 and established Georgia's first iron foundry here in 1820. This factory made more cotton gins than any place in the world. He moved to the site of Griswold (q.v.) in 1849 to be near the railroad. The town of Clinton died, partly from destruction by General Sherman's men, but mostly because the residents rejected having the railroad pass through the community. The county seat was moved to Gray in 1905.

CLOUDLAND, Chattooga County. A community located about two miles northwest of Menlo, named for a Savannah investor, A.C. Cloud. The post office was established here from March 6, 1916 to April 1, 1981.

CLOUDLAND CANYON STATE PARK, Dade County. Located twenty miles northwest of LaFayette in old Cherokee Indian territory. This 1,699-acre park takes its name from the descriptively named canyon here, also referred to as the "Grand Canyon of North Georgia." *See also* Sitton's Gulch.

CLYATT(E)VILLE, Lowndes County. This town was named for one of the first settlers here, Mr. James M. Clyatt. **CLYATT MILL CREEK** flows south into Withlacoochee Creek here.

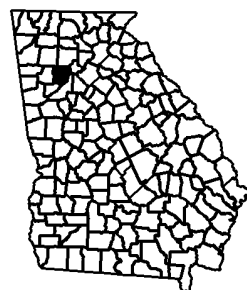
CLYDE, Bryan County. Also known as **EDEN**, it was made the county seat at the beginning of this century. Named for Sir Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde (1792-1863), a noted field marshal of Scotland. The community no longer exists, although **CLYDE CEMETERY** remains, located six miles northwest of Richmond Hill. The county seat is now Pembroke (q.v.). **CLYDE CREEK** of Bryan County flows into the Canoochee River just above Richmond Hill.

CLYO, Effingham County. Once a thriving area, this was Effingham's first county seat and was given its name in the late 1800's by the postal officials in Washington D.C. Clio is a variation of Clio, the Greek Goddess, meaning peace and contentment. The river landing community, **TUCKASEE KING** (q.v.), was considered a part of Clio.

COAHULLA CREEK, Whitfield County. Rises at the north boundary of the county and flows southerly to enter the Conasauga River southeast of Dalton. The name is an Anglicized form of Ka'lahu, an old Cherokee chief known as All Bones, or may be a corruption of Cohutta (q.v.).

COAL MOUNTAIN, Forsyth County. This post office existed from March 8, 1834 to February 21, 1907. It is believed to have been named for some of the Cole family (sometimes spelled in early records as "Coal"), early settlers here.

COAT CREEK, Jefferson County. *See* Great Coat Creek.



COBB COUNTY. Created December 3, 1832 with 346 square miles from part of Cherokee County. Most

authorities state that it was named for Judge Thomas Willis Cobb (1784-1835) from Virginia, who served as colonel in the Revolutionary War, and later as a state congressman. Other sources have claimed the county was named for Colonel John Cobb, brother of Thomas Cobb, who followed him to Georgia. The county seat is Marietta (q.v.). The court house was destroyed by fire in 1864.

COBBHAM, McDuffie County. This town was located about ten miles north of Thomson, and was the county seat of Columbia County when it was first cut off from Richmond County in 1790. The post office was established in the 1830's. It was named after Captain Thomas Cobb, officer of the Revolution who owned lands here.

COBBTOWN, Tattnall County. Incorporated as a town August 23, 1905. The post office of **CORSICA** (q.v.) was established here previously. It is not known for which Cobb family this town was named.

COBBVILLE, Telfair County. A community on Horse Creek, eleven miles southwest of McRae. It was formerly called **CAMERON MILLS** (q.v.).

COCHECALECHEE RIVER. This was shown as a tributary of the Chattahoochee River on early maps, but the exact location is not determined. The Creek Indian name means "broken arrow."

COCHRAN, CS Bleckley County. Incorporated March 19, 1869. Settled in the 1850's, it was originally named **DYKESBORO** (q.v.). When the railroad came through, the name was changed to honor the president of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, Judge Arthur E. Cochran.

COCHRAN FIELD, Bibb County. This airport serving Macon and vicinity was built in 1941 and used as a basic flying training school in World War II. It was originally named for Lt. Robert James Cochran (1895-1918), who was killed while engaged in aerial combat with German planes near Toul, France. The present name is **LEWIS B. WILSON AIRPORT** (*see* Macon).

COCHRAN'S MILL, Mitchell County. A former station on the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad, six miles north of Camilla. The grist and saw mills here were owned and operated by B. F. Cochran and his nephew George C. Cochran. *See also* Flint.

COCKSPUR FORT, Chatham County. A drawing of 1764 shows this fort at the entrance of the Savannah River on Cockspur Island (q.v.).

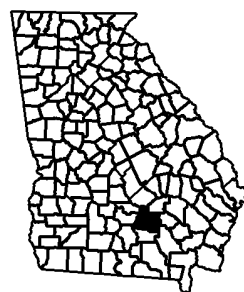
COCKSPUR ISLAND, Chatham County. Originally called **PEEPER ISLAND** (q.v.), it is also called **LONG ISLAND** (q.v.). Located near the mouth of the Savannah River, it is the island on which Fort Pulaski (q.v.) is located. It is called "Cockspur" because of the shape of the reef which points toward the sound.

COE, Tattnall County. A post office (c.1900) which was located 13 miles southeast of Reidsville. The name is from the Choctaw, *coi*, "panther."

COFACHIQUI, Richmond County. Sometimes spelled **COFITACHEQUI** (q.v.). This was an old Creek Indian town on Silver Bluff (q.v.), about 25 miles down the Savannah River from Augusta. This was the name of an Indian chief or possibly an Indian princess, or may mean "Dogwood Town." The name was shown on the Sanson map of 1656, which plotted DeSoto's explorations.

COFAQUI, Baldwin County. This was the Indian town where DeSoto and his men were royally entertained. It is believed to have been at the site of the later Oconee Town (q.v.). The village is thought to have been located on the east bank of the Oconee River about six miles south of Milledgeville near Rock Landing (q.v.). Derivation of the name is unknown.

COFFEE BLUFFS, Chatham County. Located on the Little Ogeechee River near Vernonburg. Was believed named for the Coffee family here.



COFFEE COUNTY. Created February 9, 1854 with 613 square miles taken from Clinch, Irwin, Telfair, and Ware Counties. Named for General John E. Coffee (1782-1836), soldier of the War of 1812 and the Creek War, and later elected to both houses of the state legislature and then to the U.S. House. This part of the state is known as the Wiregrass Region (q.v.). The county seat is Douglas (q.v.). The court house was destroyed by fires in 1898 and 1938. Also named for General Coffee is the community of **COFFEE** in southeast Bacon County.

COFFEE ROAD. Authorized in 1822, and named for General John Coffee of Telfair County, who

supervised its construction. This was a major stage coach and mail route which began at Jacksonville in Telfair County and wound southwestward toward the Florida line.

COFITACHEQUI, Richmond County. Also spelled COFACHQUI (q.v.). This was said to be the fabled Indian city of gold for which DeSoto was searching in the 1540's.

COHELEE CREEK, Early County. It was first labeled BIG CREEK in 1820 by the first surveyor of this area and is now spelled CAHELEE CREEK (q.v.). The Creek Indian name may possibly mean "Standing Cane," but more likely it means "Good Cane Creek" or possibly "Good Cane Place," from *koha* "cane" and *hili* "good." Brinkley says it is a short form of COCHECALECHEE, which became known as "broken arrow."

COHUTTA, Whitfield County. This community near the Tennessee line was incorporated for ten years, beginning December 3, 1895. The Cherokee Indian name *cohutta* means "frog," or may mean "a shed roof supported on poles," from *gahuta yi*. The same name is applied to the COHUTTA MOUNTAINS in Gilmer County, sometimes called THE GREAT SMOKIES. COHUTTA MOUNTAIN in Murray County is located in the southwest section of Fort Mountain State Park, and its peak is 2,716 feet above sea level. MOUNT COHUTTA in Fannin County is 5,155 feet in elevation. There was once an active community of COHUTTA SPRINGS in northern Murray County, located on the Conasauga River. COHUTTA WILDERNESS is a 34,000-acre primitive area within the Chattahoochie National Forest (q.v.), so designated by Congress in 1975. It lies mostly in Georgia and partly in Tennessee.

COLAPARCHEE CREEK. Rises at Bolingbroke in Monroe County and flows into northwest Bibb County, after which it enters Rocky Creek. The name is derived from the Creek root word *kalapi*, to produce the translation, "White oak tree Creek." However Goff suspects it is derived from *Kolopakinhachi*, signifying "seven," the number of streams to be crossed to reach a principal Indian town. COLAPARCHEE has been said to be an early name of the community of BOLINGBROKE (q.v.) as well as that of a plantation near there, and also the name of a road in northwest Bibb County. The name has also been spelled COLOPARCHEE.

COLBERT, Madison County. This town was incorporated under the name FIVE FORKS December 8, 1899. The name of the post office was changed to Colbert November 22, 1902 and the name of the town was changed to Colbert August

11, 1909. Chartered as the city of Colbert in 1950. Was named for prosperous citizen, James Fletcher Colbert, who came here in 1901.

COLDWATER, Elbert County. This rural community is located north of Elberton, and has been settled for over 200 years. It was named after the old Coldwater Methodist Church here. The church was named for nearby COLDWATER CREEK, which rises in Hart County and flows south into Elbert County, then goes into the Savannah River east of Ruckersville.

COLE CITY, Dade County. This town was incorporated from 1873 to July 1, 1995. The name is a corruption of the word "coal" in reference to the Dade County Coal Co. here.

COLEMAN, Randolph County. Incorporated as a town October 23, 1889. In 1858 Andy Coleman donated land for the community. The railroad was built here and a post office established in 1860.

COLEMAN POND, Irwin County. Located in the northwest corner of the county, in the Third District. It was named for a Mr. Coleman who owned the pond in the early days.

COLEMAN'S LAKE, Emanuel County. Incorporated as a city March 4, 1953 to July 1, 1995. The community was named for the lake of the same name which is backwater from the Ogeechee River. This is now a campground owned by brothers Heyward and O.T. Fulghum.

COLEOTCHEE CREEK, Talbot County. A tributary of Big Lazar Creek, it rises southeast of Manchester, and flows easterly. The name is from the creek, *kala*, "white oak," and *hachi*, "creek."

COLERAIN(E), Camden County. Located seven miles west of the present town of Kingsland, it was established December 1, 1786 by traders James Armstrong and James Seagrove. This was an important early settlement of Camden County, and was the site of Fort Pickering (q.v.). It was previously a Spanish settlement, and before that an Indian town, having been named for the Indian chief Coleraine. However, Brinkley says the name comes from Ireland. This former trading town was supplanted by Center Village (q.v.) about six miles north of here, but it too no longer exists.

COLLEGEBORO, Bulloch County. This former post office was named after Georgia Southern College, located on the south side of Statesboro.

COLLEGE PARK, Fulton County. Established in 1890 as the suburban town of MANCHESTER, which was incorporated October 5, 1891. When Cox College (q.v.) was moved here from LaGrange, it was decided to change the name of the town to College Park, which was approved December 16, 1895.

COLLEGE TEMPLE, Newnan. Started as a college for women in 1853. It was chartered in 1854 by Moses and Harriett Kellogg from Vermont. The school closed in 1888, but the remaining building yet stands at 73 College Street.

COLLIER (STATION), Monroe County. Also called COLLIERS. This former community was located five miles west of Forsyth on the Central of Georgia Railroad. Was named for Cuthbert Collier, who came here from Virginia in the eighteenth century.

COLLIER ROAD, Atlanta. Named for Andrew J. Collier (1827-1887) who built a grist mill on Tanyard Branch.

COLLINS, Tattnall County. Named for Perry Collins, a prominent citizen. This town was incorporated April 9, 1894.

COLLINSVILLE, DeKalb County. A community located one mile east of Lithonia. Incorporated as a town October 24, 1887. Derivation is unknown.

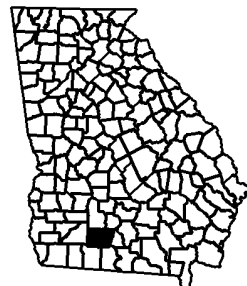
COLOMOKEE CREEK, Clay-Early counties. This is the alternate spelling of KOLOMOKI CREEK (q.v.).

COLOMOKEE, Early County. This community, in the north section of the county, was settled in the 1880's. Named from the nearby Colomokee Creek (q.v.). Located here is also the COLOMOKEE (Militia) DISTRICT.

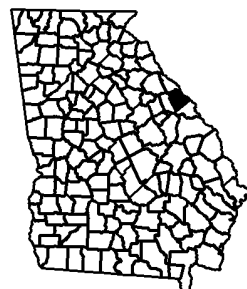
COLONEL'S ISLAND, Liberty County. This island was previously known as HERON and also BERMUDA before given its present name. It is located near the mouth of the Midway River, and believed named for Colonel Heron who received a grant of land here in 1748. There are others who claim it was named for both Colonel James Maxwell and a Colonel Law.

COLOPARCHEE CREEK, Monroe and Bibb counties. A variation in spelling of COLAPARCHEE CREEK (q.v.).

COLQUITT, CS Miller County. Established as the county seat in 1856. Incorporated as a town December 19, 1860 and as a city in 1905. Was named in honor of Senator Walter Colquitt. *See* Colquitt County.



COLQUITT COUNTY. Created February 25, 1856 with 563 square miles taken from Lowndes and Thomas counties. Named for Virginia-born, Walter Terry Colquitt (1799-1855), a Methodist preacher, attorney, judge, and then U.S. Senator from Georgia. The county seat is Moultrie (q.v.). The court house was destroyed by fire in 1881.



COLUMBIA COUNTY. Created December 10, 1790 with 290 square miles taken from Richmond County. Named for the great navigator and discoverer of the Western Hemisphere, Christopher Columbus (c. 1446-1506). The county seat was first at Cobbham (q.v.) and is now Appling (q.v.).

COLUMBIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Decatur. Established by the Presbyterian Church in Lexington, Georgia in 1828. Moved to Columbia, South Carolina in 1830, from which city it derived its name. In 1924, it was decided to bring the school back to Georgia, this time to the Atlanta metropolitan area.

COLUMBUS, CS Muscogee County. "The South's Oldest Industrial City," also called "The Fountain City." Incorporated December 24, 1828. The city and county were consolidated January 1, 1971. Was built on a plain at the head of navigation on the Chattahoochee River, two miles from Coweta

Town (q.v.). The first white men to arrive in this area were Spanish missionaries who came about 1679 and claimed the area for Spain. The city was laid out July 10, 1828, by Methodist minister and surveyor, Edward Lloyd Thomas, who also planned the town of Oxford in Newton County. On December 24, 1827 it was officially determined that the proposed town here was to be named Columbus in honor of the immortal navigator. At Broadway and Fourth is the Oglethorpe Marker, a boulder to commemorate General Oglethorpe's visit to Coweta Town in the summer of 1739. *See also* Koockogey. **COLUMBUS COLLEGE**, established in Columbus in 1958, is a part of the University System of Georgia.

COMER, Madison County. Incorporated as a town December 13, 1893. Named for the settler family of A.J. Comer.

COMMERCE, Jackson County. Incorporated in 1884. The post office opened in 1825 when the community was called **HARMONY GROVE**. The name used before that was **GROANING ROCK** (q.v.). When cotton production thrived in the state, this became a center for buying cotton and was an active trade center. The name was changed to Commerce August 6, 1904 to suggest its commercial dominance.

COMMISSIONER, Wilkinson County. Formerly the railroad name of **McINTYRE** (q.v.). Named after nearby **COMMISSIONER(S) CREEK** which rises in Jones County and flows through Wilkinson County to the Oconee River. Named in honor of the commissioner who arranged for the acquisition of the lands here from the Indians.

CONASAUGA LAKE, Murray County. Located 15 miles northwest of Ellijay, this 25-acre lake at 3,200 feet elevation is the highest body of water in Georgia. **CON(N)ASAUGA RIVER** is pronounced locally "Conny-sawgee." It rises in northwest Fannin County to enter Tennessee before flowing south to form the border between Murray and Whitfield counties, then enters Gordon County before flowing into the Coosawattee River northeast of Calhoun. The Cherokee word *Conasauga* was used as the name of several ancient settlements in Tennessee and Georgia. The derivation of the name is from the Cherokee, *kahnasagah*, "grass." *See also* Gansagi and Connesauga.

CONCORD, Baker County. This post office was located in the northwest section of the county from 1829 to 1843.

CONCORD, Pike County. Pronounced "Con-cord" or "Con-cawd." Incorporated as a town October 24, 1887. Named after the Concord Primitive Baptist

Church, which was deeded in 1833, and built here about 1842. The community center shifted to here from the nearby hamlet of **HARD HEAD**, and grew up around Isaac Strickland's store.

CONEY, Crisp County. Incorporated as a town November 7, 1889, at which time the name was changed from the former, **GUM CREEK**. They lost their charter July 1, 1995. The community is located five miles west of Cordele. It was either named for Ordinary, Judge S.W. Coney, or less likely was named from the Choctaw Indian word, *konih*, "skunk."

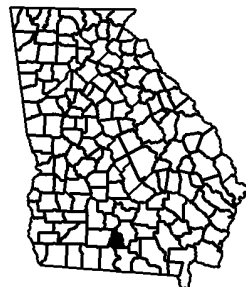
CONNESAUGA, Gilmer County. A former post office located nine miles northwest of Ellijay (1901). A map of 1887 shows a post office of **CONNESAUGA** located 12 miles north of Spring Place in Murray County. The name is a variant of Conasauga (*see* Conasauga River for derivation.)

CONNESENA CREEK, Bartow County. Flows southerly into the Etowah River just west of Kingston. The Cherokee name is from *Cunsena*, the name of a family that lived in the area, and the word means "dragging canoe."

CONSTITUTIONAL COUNTIES. This term refers to the eight counties which were created in the State's first formal constitution in 1777: Burke, Camden, Chatham, Effingham, Glynn, Liberty, Richmond and Wilkes.

CONYERS, CS Rockdale. County. Incorporated as a town February 16, 1854. In 1843-44, the Georgia Railroad was laying track through this community which was then known as **ROCKDALE**, and was unable to acquire the property of the blacksmith, Mr. Holcombe, for the station. A banker from Covington, a Dr. Conyers, then bought the necessary site for the railroad station and the right of way, whereupon the railroad named the stop **CONYERS STATION** in his honor.

COOGLE'S MILL, Macon County. A former community which was located eight miles west of Oglethorpe on Buck Creek where Joseph M. Coogle was a millwright.



COOK COUNTY. Created July 30, 1918 with 226 square miles taken from Berrien County. Named

in honor of General Philip Cook (1817-1894), a native Georgian who was a lawyer, soldier, state senator and secretary of state. The county seat is Adel (q.v.).

COOKSVILLE, Heard County. A community located seven miles southwest of Franklin. In 1881 the postmaster was J.D. Cook.

COOKTOWN, Miller County. Located 12 miles east of Collquitt. Settled November 19, 1883 by William Henry and Malachi Annice Elizabeth Kelly Cook.

COOLIDGE, Thomas County. Incorporated December 10, 1901. Established in 1900 as a rail stop on the old Tifton, Thomasville and Gulf Railroad, and was named for its president.

COOLEWAHEE CREEK, Baker County. Unites with the Flint River at Newton. The probable meaning of the Muskogean name is, "Whiteoak-acorns are scattered."

COOPER, Jackson County. A former post office of which Thomas Cooper was the postmaster from July 26, 1882 to April 24, 1883. The name of the post office was changed to the present NICHOLSON (q.v.) February 2, 1882.

COOPERS, Baldwin County. A community on Georgia Highway 243, eight miles southwest of Milledgeville. Named for Thomas Jefferson Cooper.

COOPER'S CREEK, Fannin County. Flows southerly into the Toccoa River near the Union County line. Named for early (1698) traders, William and Joseph Cooper.

COOPERVILLE, Screven County. A former community which was located 12 miles southwest of Sylvania. Established about 1790 by William Cooper. Holingsworth said it was named for the early settlers, the first of which was George Cooper, father of congressman Wilson Cooper. Brinkley said it was named for George Washington Cooper, inventor of the Cooper plow.

COOSA, Floyd County. First known as MISSIONARY STATION, after a Baptist mission established here in 1821 by Rev. and Mrs. Elijah Butler. Later he was imprisoned by authorities and then run out of the state. The present name is for the river on which this community is situated.

COOSA CREEK, Union County. A former community located 4 1/2 miles southwest of Blairsville, which was named for the stream which flows north from here into Nottely Lake. For derivation, *see* Coosa River.

COOSA OLD TOWN, Floyd County. This was an Indian village on the Coosa River near the present Rome. It was destroyed on or about October 17, 1793 by General John Sevier, an early governor of Tennessee, who was called Nollichucky Jack by the Cherokee Indians.

COOSA RIVER. The major portion of this waterway of which is in Alabama, begins at Rome in Georgia, where the Oostanaula and Etowah Rivers join. It has also been spelled KOOSA RIVER in the past. The name may be derived from the Abikha or Coosa (Kusa) Indian tribe of the Creek Confederation, or from the town by this name on the river. It has also been asserted that *coosa* is a Muskogean Indian word meaning "cane" or "canebrake."

COOSAWATTEE, Murray County. This was an early community, named from its location on the Coosawattee River (q.v.). The place is now called CARTERS (q.v.).

COOSAWATTEE (Militia) DISTRICT, Gordon County. Located in the northeast corner of the county, and named after the Coosawattee River.

COOSAWATTEE OLD TOWN, Murray County. This was once a busy Indian settlement located on the Coosawattee River. It has been suggested that the Cherokee Indian name *Coosawattee* or *Kusawetiyi* means "Old Creek Place."

COOSAWATTEE RIVER. Has also been spelled COOSEWATTEE, its probable meaning is "River of the Coosas." The lower portion was once labeled ELLIJAY RIVER. The Coosawattee River rises at Ellijay in Gilmer County, flows southwestward into southeast Murray County, forms part of the border on northern Gordon County and winds its way southwesterly to be joined by the Conasauga River northeast of Calhoun to form the Oostanaula River.

COUNTY LINE, Schley County. This community was so named due to its location on the line of Lee, Marion and Macon counties. The first schoolhouse was built in 1850.

CORDELE, CS Crisp County. Pronounced "Cor-deal'." Called "The Hub City" and also the "Watermelon Capital of the World." Founded in 1888 by J.E.D. Shipp from Americus, and was incorporated December 22, 1888. Named for Miss Cordelia Hawkins, eldest daughter of Colonel

Samuel H. Hawkins, who was president of the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery Railroad.

CORDRAY, Calhoun County. A former community located seven miles north of Leary on Ichawaynochaway Creek. Named for the general store and post office of J. A. Cordray.

CORINTH, Heard County. Incorporated as a town December 21, 1839. This community is located ten miles southeast of Franklin. This meeting of the highways was named for the famous cross-roads city of Corinth, Greece.

CORK, Butts County. This community was established in 1886 with a post office opening in the early 1880's. It is located eight miles southeast of Jackson. Originally called DUBLIN (q.v.) it was named for the city of this name in Ireland inasmuch as many of the first settlers were Irish.

CORNELIA, Habersham County. "Home of the Big Red Apple" Incorporated October 22, 1887. The community of BLAINE was first settled here when the Charlotte Airline Railroad was graded through this section about 1872. After this the stop was called RABUN GAP JUNCTION in 1882. A few years later, an attorney for the railroad, Judge Pope Barrow, secured a depot for the town, which was then named in honor of his wife Cornelia. This is the state's largest apple growing center.

CORNISH CREEK, Gwinnett County. This is a tributary of the Alcovy River. Goff said it was possibly named for an early squatter or "trespasser" who once lived here.

CORNUCOPIA, Jones County. The name is from the Latin, meaning "Horn of Plenty." This former community, previously called GRAB ALL, was located at the extreme northwest corner of the county.

CORSICA, Tattnall County. A former post office, probably named for the Corsica pine tree (*Pinus laricio*). The place is now called COBBTOWN (q.v.).

COTTON, Mitchell County. Established in 1899, this community was incorporated as a town August 11, 1913 to July 1, 1995. Was first called MAPLETON after Gid Maples who had an estate here, but that name was already in use in Georgia. It was then decided to call it Cotton, because it was believed that the soil was adaptable for production of this crop.

COTTON RIVER, Henry County. Derivation is possibly from a previous Indian name of PANALAHATCHEE, meaning "Cotton River." This is in reality a large creek, and presently called BIG COTTON INDIAN CREEK. It rises in the northern section of the county and flows southeasterly until reaching the South River, which forms the boundary between Henry and Newton counties. A former community of COTTON RIVER was located 6 1/2 miles north of McDonough.

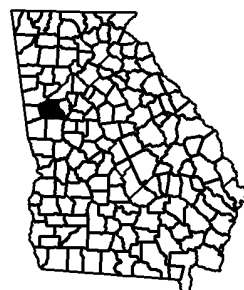
COUNCIL, Clinch County. A community located six miles southeast of Fargo. Established in the early 1900's with the large saw mill, called American Mfg. Co., owned by John M. and C.C. Council of Americus.

COUPER'S POINT, St. Simons Island. Located across the Hampton River from Butler Point (q.v.). The ruin of a tabby slave cabin here, which was built by a Mr. Couper or James Hamilton, has been alleged to be a Spanish ruin.

COURTESY, Floyd County. The early name of SIX MILE (q.v.).

COVENANT COLLEGE, Lookout Mountain. This Presbyterian coeducational institution was established in 1955 in what was an inn called Castle in the Clouds, previously Lookout Mountain Hotel. The word *covenant* means "a solemn vow to defend and support the faith and doctrine of the church."

COVINGTON, CS Newton County. "City of Beautiful Homes" Incorporated as a town December 6, 1822, and as a city in 1854. The original community was called NEWTONSBORO(UGH) (q.v.) and then given its present name in honor of General Leonard Covington (1768-1813), distinguished at Fort Recovery in 1794, and was a U.S. congressman from Maryland. The Covington post office was established in 1828.



COWETA COUNTY. Pronounced "Cow-eeta" or "Kye-eeta." Created June 9, 1825 and December 11, 1826 with 443 square miles acquired by Creek

cessions of January 24, 1826 and March 31, 1826. Named Coweta to perpetuate the fame of the head chief of the Coweta Indians, General William McIntosh, half-blood Creek Indian (*see* McIntosh Old Place). *Coweta* may mean "falls" or "where there are falls," from the falls on the Chattahoochee River at present-day Columbus, Georgia. The county seat is Newnan (q.v.).

COWETA TOWN, Muscogee County. Called "The Red War Town." This was the name of the old Muskogee Indian village at the site of the present COLUMBUS (q.v.). French maps of 1733 showed the name as CAOUITA and COUITA. Maps dated 1818 had it written COWETAU or KAWITA. A map of 1825 spelled the name COWETAW.

COW HELL, Laurens County. This name was applied to a dense swamp in the upper section of the county along the east side of the Oconee River at the mouth of Buckeye Creek. Named for the treacherous bogs encountered by cattle that ventured into this bovine Hades.

COWHOUSE ISLAND, Ware County. Located at the northeast corner of Okefenokee Swamp. It was said to have been given this name during the War Between the States, because the neighboring stockmen drove their cattle here when the Union forces were foraging on the land. Another source claims the island was named by the early settlers who drove their cattle here for the winter months.

COWPEN (or MUSGROVES COWPEN), Chatham County. This was the descriptive designation applied to the later WHITEHALL PLANTATION when Mary Musgrove kept cattle here (her Indian name was Coosaponakee). This plantation was later called GRANGE (q.v.). *See Also* St. Catherines's Island.

COWPEN CREEK, Washington County. Located in the northern section of the county, and originally called JONES COWPEN CREEK. John Goff found this to be one of the oldest English place-names west of the Ogeechee River. Presumably it was named for a squatter or Indian countryman named Jones who set up a cowpen on it in the mid-Eighteenth Century.

COWPENS, Walton County. Also know as EASLEY'S COWPENS, this was temporarily the county seat when Walton County was first formed in 1818. It was located three miles south of Monroe. Named after "Colonel" Roderick Easley who kept cattle pens here. In 1912, the name was changed to PANNELL (q.v.).

COX, McIntosh County. An old community formerly known as BARRINGTON. Both were

named nearby stops on the Seaboard Air Line Railroad. The derivations of the names are unknown.

COX COLLEGE. Founded in LaGrange in 1843, and first called LA GRANGE FEMALE SEMINARY. The campus was moved near Atlanta in 1895 where it was first known as SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE. It was later named COX FEMALE COLLEGE in honor of its president, I.F. Cox. After continuing at its College Park (q.v.) location until 1923, it closed to reopen again in 1932. The city hall, library, and auditorium are on the site of the old campus.

COX (Militia) DISTRICT, Monroe County. Located just southwest of Forsyth. Named for the family of Frances R. Cox (1821-1911), wife of wheelwright Henry Rumble (1815-1889).

COXES (Militia) DISTRICT, Cobb County. Located just northeast of Austell. Was created in 1836 with elections being held at the house of Robert R. Cox.

COX'S CROSSROAD, Atlanta. This was the early name of the intersection of Moore's Mill and Howell Mill roads. Named for Carr Cox, who was postmaster in 1881 of HOWELL'S MILL post office here.

CRABAPPLE. Fulton County. "Garden Spot of North Fulton" This community above Roswell was established in 1874 when a log cabin school house was built beside a knarled crabapple tree.

CRACKERS NECK, Greene County. This post office in the lower part of the county in the 1830's was thought to have referred to "Crackers" who had a hard time making a living here.

"CRACKER STATE." A long time nickname of Georgia. The word "Cracker" is a corruption of a common term used anciently in Scotland to designate a certain yeomanry class of independents who were obnoxious to the aristocracy. There are also authorities who regard it as a shortened form of corncracker, which refers to the fact that cracked corn was long the chief article of food among the poor whites and hill dwellers of the South.

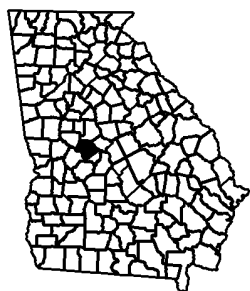
CRANE-EATER, Gordon County. This was the early name of the present community of RED BUD (q.v.), and was given the original name after CRANE-EATER CREEK nearby. The stream is believed to be named from a Cherokee Indian who lived in the vicinity.

CRANE'S HILL, Lumpkin County. Located in east Dahlonega, it was named for Stephen D. Crane, who was a prominent lawyer here.

CRAVEN'S ISLAND, Charlton County. Also called **OLD ISLAND**, it is located about five miles north of Stephen Foster State Park in the Okefenokee Swamp. Was discovered by John Craven, a famous hunter and trapper of the swamp, who lived at nearby Hickory Hammock. Also named for him is nearby **CRAVEN'S HAMMOCK**.

CRAWFISH CREEK, Walker County. Arises three miles above LaFayette and flows northerly to enter Chickamauga Creek. Also spelled **CRAYFISH**, the name is derived from the Cherokee word, *Tsistuna'yi* meaning "crayfish place."

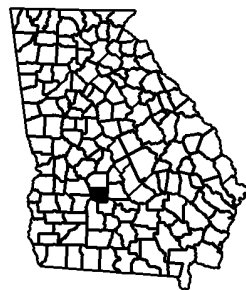
CRAWFORD, Oglethorpe County. Incorporated February 28, 1876. This town was previously named **LEXINGTON DEPOT**, later changed to honor William H. Crawford (*see* Crawford County).



CRAWFORD COUNTY. Created December 9, 1822 with 313 square miles taken from Houston County. Named for Virginia-born William Harris Crawford (1772-1834), who became president of the U.S. Senate, Minister to Paris, Secretary of the Treasury, and candidate for the President in 1824. The county seat is Knoxville (q.v.). The courthouse was destroyed by fire in 1829. There is a **CRAWFORD MEMORIAL** of granite in the town of Crawford (q.v.), and also **CRAWFORD SQUARE** in Savannah was named in honor of Senator Crawford. *See also* **WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD HIGHWAY**.

CRAWFORDVILLE, CS Taliaferro County. Was named in honor of William H. Crawford (*see* Crawford County). Located here is Liberty Hall which was the home of Alexander Stephens, vice president of the Confederacy (*see* Alexander H. Stephens State Park).

CRESCENT, McIntosh County. A community located 11 miles north of Darien on Georgia 99. Named for the crescent or bend made by the inlet of the Atlantic Ocean. This was the site of Baisden's Bluff Academy which was washed away by torrential rains in 1823.



CRISP COUNTY. "Empire County of the Empire State of the South" Created August 17, 1905 with 296 square miles taken from part of Dooly County. Named in honor of Charles Frederick Crisp (1845-1896), who was born in Sheffield England of American parents. He was a soldier, judge, actor, producer of plays, state senator, and was elected to the U.S. Congress where he became Speaker of the House. The county seat is Cordele (q.v.).

CROMER'S, Franklin County. This community is located six miles south of Carnesville on Georgia route 106. In 1881, J.D. Cromer had gin, grist, and saw mills here.

CROOKED RIVER, Camden County. Descriptively named in reference to its winding course.

CROOKED RIVER STATE PARK, Kingsland. This 500-acre park is named from the river on which it is located. Other streams descriptively named **CROOKED CREEK** are found in eastern Putnam County and in Jackson-Banks counties.

CROSS KEYS, DeKalb County. A post office of this name was established in 1832 at the site of the present **CHAMBLEE**. The name "Cross Keys" originated on the sign of an inn. The name **CROSS KEYS** was also given to a northeast Bibb County suburban town, which is now a part of Macon.

CROSS PLAINS, Whitfield County. Incorporated as a town in 1839. The name was changed to **DALTON** (q.v.) in 1847 when this was made the county seat.

CROSSROADS, Bryan County. This descriptively named community is now called **RICHMOND HILL** (q.v.). The county seat was moved here from Hardwick (q. v.) in 1797. **CROSSROADS** was also an early name of **LITHONIA** (q.v.) in DeKalb County. It was also called **GEORGE'S STORE**.

CROWSVILLE, Paulding County. A former post office which was in the general store established by Willis M. Crowe, and was located in the northeast corner of the county.

CRYSTAL MOUNTAIN, DeKalb County. An early name of **STONE MOUNTAIN** (q.v.).

CUBA, Early County. This community located six miles southeast of Blakely was settled in 1875. It was so named since this Cuba, like the Caribbean island, is also surrounded by water and it too is noted for its swamps. It is in the **CUBA (Militia) DISTRICT**. Of the same derivation was **CUBANA (CITY)** near Thomasville in Thomas County, which was incorporated December 20, 1893 to July 1, 1995.

CUFITACHIQUI. An alternate spelling of **COFITACHIQUI** (q.v.).

CULLODEN, Monroe County. Incorporated in 1887, the town was first settled about 1739 when this was a junction of Indian trails from Columbus to Indian Springs and from Alabama to Augusta. Was first named **CULLODENVILLE** in honor of William Culloden (d. 1831), a Scotch Highlander who opened a store here in 1780. He had previously lived in Canada. The Culloden United Methodist Church, built in 1893, is the denomination's oldest brick church in Georgia.

CULPEPPER CREEK, Crawford County. Formerly called **INTACHCOOCHEE CREEK** (q.v.).

CULVERTON, Hancock County. A community located five miles northeast of Sparta on the Georgia Railway. Originally called **MOUNT CARMEL**, it was later changed to honor pioneer settler, Hardy Culver, who came here about 1835.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND, Camden County. About 24,000 acres in size, it is the southernmost and largest of the Golden Isles. The Indians called the island **MISSOE**, **WISSOO**, or **WISO** (pronounced "why-so"), meaning "sassafras." It was named **SAN PEDRO** (St. Peter) by the Spaniards. General Oglethorpe changed the name to Cumberland at the request of Toonahawi, the nephew of Tomochichi, who wished to honor the young Duke of Cumberland, a brother of King George II, who had presented the little Indian boy a gold watch during his visit to England. Other early names were **HIGHLANDS**, **ISLE OF WHALES**, and **ST. ANDREW**. On October 23, 1972 President Nixon signed a bill to make the semitropical island a national seashore. There was a former community of **CUMBERLAND** on the island, 20 miles northeast of St. Marys. See also **Little Cumberland Island**, **Dungeness**, and **Fort William**.

CUMBERLAND PLATEAU. Also called **LOOKOUT PLATEAU**, it generally includes the

area of Dade County. Named after the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee.

CUMBERLAND RIVER, Camden County. This waterway lies inland from the north section of Cumberland Island.

CUMBERLAND SOUND, Camden County. This waterway lies inland from the south section of Cumberland Island.

CUMMING, CS Forsyth County. Incorporated and designated the county seat December 22, 1834. The post office was established here January 13, 1834. Was said to be named for Colonel William Cumming of Augusta, a distinguished lawyer and editor, who fought a duel with the celebrated George McDuffie of South Carolina. However, the British Dictionary of National Biography claimed that the place was named by the Cherokee for Sir Alexander Cumming of Aberdeenshire (d. 1775) who came to America in 1729 where he settled among the Indians and became a leader and chief. **CUMMING** was also the previous name of the community of **BARNETT** in northwest Warren County.

CUNNINGHAM STORE, Jackson County. This post office, established from 1828 to 1845, was named for the first postmaster, Joseph T. Cunningham.

CURRAHEE MOUNTAIN, Stephens County. Located four miles southwest of Toccoa, with an elevation of 1,740 feet. The derivation is from the Cherokee Indian name *gurahiyi*, which means "water cress place" or may mean "standing alone." The community of **CURROHEE** is located at the foot of Currahee Mountain with a post office that existed until 1884. There was also an Indian settlement in eastern Habersham County called **CURROHEE**.

CURRY'S CREEK, Jackson County. Rises in Jefferson, flows southeasterly, then easterly to enter the Oconee River. This stream was formerly called **TOBSKESOFESKEE** or **TOBESOFOSKEE** (see *Tobesofkee Creek*).

CURRYVILLE, Gordon County. This community is located on Georgia route 156 near the Floyd County line. Originally named **LITTLE ROW**, after the little row of houses first built here, or possibly **LITTLE ROE**, for an Indian chief. It was then named after David W. Curry, a wholesale druggist of Rome, who suggested his own name to the postmaster.

CURTWRIGHT FACTORY, Greene County. Also known as **LONG SHOALS FACTORY**, this

cotton mill town was established in the 1840's, 13 miles south of Greensboro on the Oconee River. The Curtwright Factory post office was opened in 1860, but the community declined soon afterward.

CUSSETA, CS Chattahoochee County. Was made the county seat and laid out, April 10, 1854 and incorporated as a town December 22, 1855. Named at the suggestion of William G. Wooldridge, and is derived from the Muskogean *Kashihta*, meaning a "Trading Place." CUSSETA TOWN was the name of the "White Peace Town" which was located on the Chattahoochee River, at the site of Fort Benning's Lawson Field, and was the largest trading town of the Muskogee Indians. The naturalist William Bartram called it USSETA.

CUTHBERT, CS Randolph County. Was incorporated and made county seat December 26, 1831. Named in honor of Colonel John Alfred Cuthbert (1788-1881) of Baldwin County, editor, jurist, and elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. He was a soldier in the War of 1812.

(THE) CUT OFF, Macon County. This section of farm land was originally part of Sumter County, with Camp Creek as the dividing line. The inhabitants in 1851 petitioned the state legislature to "cut off that corner to be added to Macon County, so they would be closer to the county seat when on jury duty. This locality was first settled in the 1830's by Mr. and Mrs. Jim M. Wicker from South Carolina. There was also a post office in old Milton County named CUT OFF.

CUTTINGBONE CREEK, Rabun County. Located about four miles southeast of Clayton. The name is possibly from the Cherokee Indian word

for "scratcher" referring to a ceremonial scratching device made of bone. Brinkley said the name refers to an Indian rite in which warriors cut the calves of their legs with a sharp bone. But more likely it is a corruption of the possible early names used of Crittingtons or Crittentons Creek. George R. Stewart points out that Crittington was the name of a Cherokee-English family.

CYCLONETA, Tift County. Originally this site was known as IRBY. The Southern Railway adopted this railroad station name of Cycloneta after a cyclone struck the lumber yards here during the late 1800's. The community has since changed to its present commendatory name of SUNSWEET (q.v.). There was also a place called CYCLONE in northern Screven County.

CYCLORAMA, Grant Park, Atlanta. This name is a Greek word which means "Circle View." It here refers to a painting, completed in 1886 by a group of German artists, portraying the Battle of Atlanta during the Civil War. This is one of the world's largest paintings, being 400 feet in circumference, 50 feet in height, and weighs over 18,000 pounds. It was brought to Atlanta in 1892, and cost at that time \$40,000. *See also* Gressston.

CYPRESS POND, Lowndes County. Located on the edge of the town of Twin Lakes, and was named after the cypress trees here.

CYRENE, Decatur County. This is a stop on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, six miles northwest of Bainbridge. It takes the name of the ancient Greek port of the kingdom of Cyrenaica, which was active in the 7th century B.C. In Greek mythology, Cyrene was a nymph beloved by Opollo.