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**EAGLE CLIFF**, Walker County. This community in the northwest section of the county is located about one mile east of EAGLE CLIFFS where eagles once established their aeries.

**EAGLE TAVERN**, Watkinsville. May have originally been a fort (see Fort Edward(s)). This structure was operated as a hotel from 1801 to about 1930, and is now preserved as a historic site.



**EARLY COUNTY**. Created December 15, 1818 with 526 square miles acquired by Creek cession of August 9, 1814. This was an original county, named for judge, congressman, and the tenth governor of Georgia, Peter Early (1773-1817), a native of Virginia. The county seat is Blakely (q.v.). *See also* Fort Early.

**EASLEY'S COWPENS**, Walton County. *See* Cowpens.

**EASTAHATCHEE CREEK**, Decatur County. Has also been spelled EASTERHATCHE and ESTAHATCHEE. The name is of Muskogee origin, from *itsi*, "people," plus *hachi*, "stream," perhaps because of an early Indian settlement along its banks. It is now known as SANBORN CREEK (q.v.).

**EASTANOL(L)EE**, Stephens County. Located about four miles northwest of Avalon, this community was named for the stream which flows by it.

**EASTANOLEE CREEK**. Flows eastward through Stephens and Franklin counties, emptying into Hartwell Reservoir. The community of EASTANOLLEE in Stephens County was settled in the late 1700's. The name is a variation of OOSTANAULA (for derivation, *see* Oos-

tanaula Creek). Some old spellings have been ESTANOLA, EASTANOLA, EASTANOLEE, and EASTINAULEE.

**EASTERTOY**, Rabun County. This was an old Cherokee Indian town, thought to have been located in the vicinity of the present Dillard. The meaning of this Cherokee name is unknown, and has been written variously at other places as ESTATOWTH, ESTOTOWEE, ESTATOE, etc.

**EAST JULIETTE**, Jones County. Incorporated as a town August 11, 1924 to July 1, 1995. This was originally a railroad settlement on the opposite side of the Ocmulgee River from Juliette (q.v.). East Juliette was at one time known as GLOVERS after Dr. W.P. Glover who inherited the property here.

**EAST LAKE**, DeKalb County. Incorporated August 14, 1908. This community was named from the lake on the property of the Atlanta Athletic Club, which is so called due to the fact that it lies east of Atlanta. '

**EASTMAN**, CS Dodge County. "Candy Capital of Georgia" Incorporated as a city August 22, 1905. Settled in 1840 and originally known as STATION NO. 13. Named for William Pitt Eastman, an early settler who arrived here in 1870 from New Hampshire.

**EAST POINT**, Fulton County. Called "The City of Homes and Industry" and "Georgia's 7th Largest City." Incorporated August 10, 1887. Was given this name when it was the eastern terminus of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

**EASTVILLE**, Oconee County. Incorporated as a town August 20, 1906 to July 1, 1995, and named for Silias East (1796-1868).

**EATONTON**, CS Putnam County. Was made county seat in 1808 and incorporated as a town December 12, 1809. Named for diplomat and general, William Eaton (1768-1811) of Connecticut. This is the birthplace of writers, Alice Walker and Joel Chandler Harris (*see also* Uncle Remus Route).

**EBENEZAR**, Schley County. This community lies five miles southwest of Ellaville. The name is a variation of Ebenezer (q.v.).

**EBENEZER**, Effingham County. This old settlement, later referred to as OLD EBENEZER, was established by the Lutheran Salzburger from Germany in 1734. It was located about four miles below the present town of Springfield, near EBENEZER CREEK, which was named for this early community. The Salzburger chose the site and here set up a stone they called Ebenezer, which means in German, "Stone of Help." It was named this in commemoration of their final deliverance from their enemies, and primarily the bigotry of the Archbishop of Salzburg. NEW EBENEZER was established nearby after the original location had proven unsatisfactory. This site was 34 miles from Savannah, on a ridge called Red Bluff (from the peculiar color of the soil). This was once the county seat of Effingham County, and served briefly as the capital of Georgia when the legislature met here in February 1796. The original settlement was converted into a cowpen in 1738, and by the year 1855, there were but two residences remaining of the original Ebenezer, one being vacant. The Jerusalem Church which was built here in 1767 houses a museum, and is the only structure still standing. The community of OKI (q.v.) later replaced the dead town. Communities named EBENEZER have been established in Dooly County (was also known as COUNTRY STORE), Harris County (five miles east of Hamilton, and named for the Ebenezer Baptist Church established here in 1873), Monroe County (later known as DAMES FERRY q.v. post office), Morgan County (located ten miles northwest of Madison River, and which was also called REESE) and in the southwest section of Schley County (also known as LICKSKILLET, which was settled before 1836 when the Ebenezer church was established here).

**EBO LANDING**, St. Simons Island. Named for the less favored Ebo Negroes of Africa, who were among the many slaves bootlegged into this secluded spot on Dunbar Creek, two miles south of Fort Frederica.

**EBON INTERNATIONAL PREPARATORY ACADEMY**, Forsyth. Established

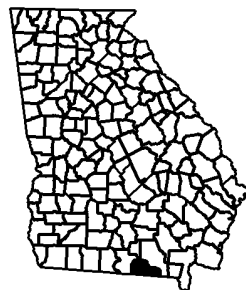
on the campus of the former Tift College (q.v.). The site was purchased in 1994 by Dr. Florence Alexander from Mercer University for an opening in the fall of 1995. The name *ebon* is a word from the west African country of Sierra Leone meaning "excellence."

**ECHACONNA**, Bibb County. This community had one of the earliest post offices in the county. The name is a variation of Echeconnee (*see* Echeconnee Creek).

**ECHECONNEE**, Houston County Pronounced "Eechy-conny." This old community is located at the junction of Bibb, Peach and Houston counties. Was named from the nearby stream.

**ECHECONNEE CREEK**. Called "Itchy Creek" by local youths. Rises in upper Crawford County, forms the border of Bibb County with Crawford and Houston counties before it enters the Ocmulgee River north of Warner Robins. The name is a Creek Indian word meaning "Deer Trap Creek," from *echo*, "deer," and *conna*, "trap." It was so named because deer that came here to drink from the stream were attacked by Indians before they could escape up the steep banks. Old variations of spelling have included IT-CHEECONO, ICHO-CONNO. ECHECONNEE, ITCHOCUNNO, and ICHO-CONNAUGH. It has also been called LITTLE TOBESOFKE CREEK. This stream was the site of mass "skinny dipping" during the 1970 Atlanta Pop Festival (*see* Byron). LITTLE ECHECONNEE CREEK in northeast Crawford County is a tributary of Echeconnee Creek.

**ECHETE**, Baldwin County. This was thought to have been an old Hitchiti Indian town in the vicinity of today's Milledgeville.



**ECHOLS COUNTY**. Created December 13, 1858 with 425 square miles taken from Clinch

and Lowndes counties. This is the state's least populous county, having fewer than 2,000 inhabitants. Named after General Robert M. Echols (? - c. 1846), who was president of the Georgia Senate and died in Mexico during the War with Mexico. The county seat is Statenville (q.v.). The court house was destroyed by fire in 1897.

**ECIMA CHATE.** The Indian name for the RED HILLS Region (q.v.).

**ECTOR,** Meriwether County. This was an early community located a few miles northwest of Greenville, near old Ector Mill. The Ectors were among the settlers of this region.

**ECUN HUT COO CHEE,** Chattahoochee County. This is an area along the south side of Upatsi Creek within the present Fort Benning Reservation, and its Creek Indian name means "Little White Ground."

**ECUNHUTKENENE PATH.** The Creek Indian word means "White Ground Path." This was an Indian trail which extended to the Chattahoochee River, in what is now Fort Benning Military Reservation.

**EDEN,** Bryan County. Named from the Biblical Garden of Eden. The only post office in the county in 1849, it was located approximately midway between Pembroke and Richmond Hill. Was the site of the first county seat, and was also called BRYAN (q.v.). There is today a community of EDEN near the southernmost tip of Effingham County.

**EDGEHILL,** Glascock County. A post office existed here from February 25, 1902 to September 14, 1903. This descriptively named community is located six miles south of Gibson. It was formerly called JULE WILCHER QUARTERS, and was then named by school teacher, Mrs. J.C.A. Wilcher, after a small village in her native state of Virginia.

**EDGEWOOD,** Fulton County. Located in original DeKalb County, it was incorporated as a town December 9, 1898, and became part of Atlanta January 1, 1909. It was so named because of its location on the edge of Atlanta.

**EDGEWOOD AVENUE** of Atlanta was named from this early community.

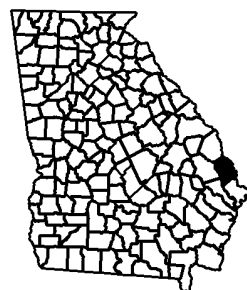
**EDISON,** Calhoun County. Incorporated as a town December 6, 1902. Originally called NUBBINTOWN, it was afterwards named for Thomas Alva Edison (1847-1931) the inventor. *See also* Menlo.

**EDWARDS LAKE,** Bibb County. Located just east of Herbert Smart Airport, at or near the estate of distinguished Southern author, Harry Stillwell Edwards (1855-1938). This lake is formed by a dam on Swift Creek.

**EDWARDSVILLE,** DeKalb County. This community was located seven miles northeast of Atlanta on the Airline (Southern) Railroad. Was made a post office December 26, 1876 which was discontinued in October 1892. The first postmaster was Hiram Edwards.

**EELBECK,** Chattahoochee County. Was located nine miles northeast of Cussetta. Previously called MILLVILLE, it was a post office in the Henry J. Eelbeck home.

**EFFINGHAM,** Effingham County. This was designated the county seat February 7, 1799 after previously having been at Elberton (q.v.). It was later moved to Springfield (q.v.).



**EFFINGHAM COUNTY.** Created February 5, 1777 with 480 square miles acquired by Creek cession of May 20, 1733. This was an original county, previously organized in 1758 as the parishes of St. Mathew and St. Philip. Named for Thomas Howard (1746-1791), the third Earl of Effingham. He was an Englishman who was a friend of the colonies, and resigned his commission as an officer rather than take up arms against them. The county seat is Springfield (q.v.).

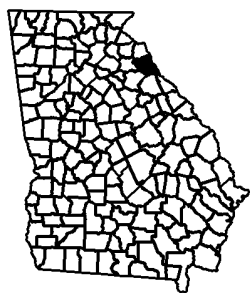
**EGG ISLAND**, McIntosh County. Located in the delta of the Altamaha River. Was so named as this is a favorite hatching place or incubator for thousands of sea birds who lay their eggs here.

**EGYPT**, Effingham County. This community is located in the northwest section of the county. It was named for the country in northern Africa because of the fertile soil also found here to produce abundant corn. There was formerly a community of EGYPT in northeastern Oglethorpe County.

**EIGHT MILE CREEK**, Burke County. This name refers to the length of the stream. It flows under Georgia highway 56 just before entering Buckhead Creek.

**ELBA ISLAND**, Chatham County. Located in the Savannah River just below Savannah. Was believed to have been given this name in the Napoleonic era, after Elba Island which lies off of Tuscany in the Tyrrhenian Sea, where Napoleon was exiled (1814-15).

**ELBERTA**, Houston County. Incorporated as a city March 21, 1958, and is located north of Warner Robins. The charter was repealed March 24, 1970, and this is now part of Warner Robins. Named for the Elberta peach crop which was successfully produced here in 1875 by Samuel Rumph (*see also* Marshallville).



**ELBERT COUNTY**. Created December 10, 1790 with 359 square miles taken from Wilkes County. Named for General Samuel Elbert (1740-1788), a native of South Carolina who fought in the Revolutionary War. He became governor of Georgia in 1785. The county seat is Elberton (q.v.).

**ELBERTON**, Effingham County. Was located on the north side of the Ogeechee River near Indian Bluff. This was the county seat from 1787 to 1796, after originally being at Tuskasee-King. *See also* Effingham.

**ELBERTON**, CS Elbert County. "The Granite City" Incorporated as a town December 10, 1803. Was made county seat in 1790, and was first called ELBERTVILLE and later ELBERT COURT HOUSE. Was named for Samuel Elbert (*see* Elbert County). This vicinity produces from its 26 quarries more granite monuments than any other city in the world.

**EL COMINO REAL**. *See* KING'S ROAD.

**ELDER**, Oconee County. Located four miles east of Farmington. Also called GOSHEN COMMUNITY, the post office was established February 1, 1887.

**ELDORADO**, Tift County, Pronounced "El duh-ray'-duh." This station on the Georgia Southern and Florida Railway is about six miles south of Tifton. Originally called FENDER (q.v.). it was renamed by the railroad in 1888 to signify the rich growth of pines in the area. The Spanish term *El Dorado* means "The Golden One." (The post office here is still called Fender.)

**ELIJAH CLARK STATE PARK**, Lincoln County. Located six miles northeast of Lincolnton. This 447-acre park contains the grave and memorial of General Elijah Clarke, the great Revolutionary hero for which the park was named. *See also* Clarke County.

**ELIZABETH**, Cobb County. Located on the north border of Marietta. Was incorporated October 5, 1885 to July 1, 1995, but a mayor or city council were never elected. Believed named for Elizabeth Brown, the daughter of Georgia's Governor Joseph E. Brown. This "non-town" is located in ELIZABETH DISTRICT No. 1897, one of the last militia districts to be created.

**ELLAVILLE**, CS Schley County. Laid out in 1858 and incorporated November 23, 1859.

The town was named for Ella, the oldest daughter of a leading citizen of this section, Robert Burton, who sold 150 acres for the establishment of the county seat. This was the site of the settlement POND TOWN which had sprung up in 1812, and was the first community in the county.

**ELLERSLIE**, Harris County. This post office was established in 1828, and is about eighteen miles from Columbus on the old Wire Road (q.v.). Believed to have been named for Captain Ellerslie from one of Scott's novels.

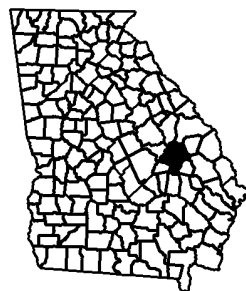
**ELLCOTT'S ROCK WILDERNESS**, Rabun County. A 3,600-acre primitive area so designated by Congress in 1975. It is the same as **ELLCOTT ROCK SCENIC AREA** which was set up in 1966. The area is within the Chattahoochee National Forest in Georgia, Sumpter National Forest in South Carolina and Nantahala National Forest in North Carolina. Within this area is large boulder called **ELLCOTT ROCK** which was used to designate the northeast corner of the state. It is located on the Chattooga River at the North Carolina line, and was in 1811 established as the natural marker to indicate the 35th degree of North Latitude. Named after Major Andrew Ellicott of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who was a famous surveyor assigned by Georgia's Governor David B. Mitchell to determine the true boundary between the two states after years of dispute. March 26, 1811, Major Ellicott established the mark to designate where the 35 degree parallel crossed. The rock is marked with an "N" and a "G" to indicate North Carolina and Georgia. It is now determined to be about 500 feet too far north. The establishment of the new boundary line brought about the extinction of Georgia's first Walton County (q.v.) which found itself in North Carolina. Also named for him is **ELLCOTT'S MOUND** just above Moniac in Charlton County, so designated when Major Ellicott surveyed Georgia's southern boundary in 1796-1800. *See also* Camac's Rock.

**ELLIJAY**, CS Gilmer County. Incorporated December 20, 1834, at the time it was also designated the county seat. The town retained the name it had as a community in Indian days.

Some people suggest that this was the name of a Cherokee Indian chief, while others would have it mean "Place of Green Things," "Many Waters," or "New Ground." Some former spellings of the place have been **ALLEJOY**, **ALLJAY**, **ALLJOY**, **ELIJA**, **ELLIJA**, and **ELECHAYE**. The naturalist William Bartram labeled it **ALLAGAE** (1773-78). This name was also once applied to the lower Coosawattee River. *See also* Sanderstown.

**ELMODEL**, Baker County. A community on the Chickasawhatchee River, nine miles north west of Newton. The name is a coined word, either from the Spanish "the model" or from "Elmo-dell."

**EMANUEL COLLEGE**, Franklin Springs. First opened in 1919 under the name **FRANKLIN SPRINGS INSTITUTE**. The name was later changed to *Emanuel*, from the Hebrew, which means "God With Us."



**EMANUEL COUNTY**. Created December 10, 1812 with 686 square miles taken from Bulloch and Montgomery counties. Named for Colonel David Emanuel (1744-1808), who was born in Pennsylvania, and became governor of Georgia in 1801. The county seat is Swainsboro (q.v.). The court house was destroyed by fires in 1841, 1855, 1857, 1919 and 1938.

**EMERSON**, Bartow County. Incorporated as a city November 11, 1889, at which time the name was changed from **STEGALL'S STATION** to honor Georgia's governor during the Civil War, Joseph Emerson Brown (1821-1894). *See also* Fort Brown.

**EMERY HIGHWAY**, Macon. Named for the first commander of Camp Wheeler (q.v.) during World War II, General Ambrose R. Emery.

**EMORY COLLEGE**, Oxford. Also called **EMORY AT OXFORD**, or **OXFORD COLLEGE** (q.v.). Chartered in Newton County December 19, 1836 under the name Emory College, in honor of Dr. John Emory, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Emory moved to its Atlanta campus in 1919, and became Emory University (q.v.), with Oxford College remaining as an active campus at its original site.

**EMORY UNIVERSITY**, Atlanta. Was first established as **EMORY COLLEGE** (q.v.) at Oxford, Newton County, which became the liberal arts division of this university in 1919. The momentous impetus for the move was an outright gift of \$1 million from Asa G. Candler Sr. toward the endowment of this new university. The first two dormitories were **DOBBS HALL** and **WINSHIP HALL**, named for their donors, Samuel Candler Dobbs and George Winship. Similar gifts determined the names of the **JOHN P. SCOTT LABORATORY OF ANATOMY** and **T.T. FISHBURNE LABORATORY OF PHYSIOLOGY**, built in 1917. The old **CANDLER LIBRARY** was named for the university's major benefactor, while the **CANDLER SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY** was named for Bishop W.A. Candler. **GLENN MEMORIAL CHURCH** was dedicated in 1931, and presented to the college by Thomas K. Glenn and Mrs. Howard Candler in memory of their father, Wilbur Fisk Glenn.

**EMPIRE**, Bleckley County. Incorporated August 12, 1911 to July 1, 1995, with the boundaries of the town to be in both Dodge and Pulaski counties. The community came within the border of Bleckley County when it was created the following year. Was named by John Anderson and John W. Hightower in 1886, when they had high hopes of booming success after they bought a sawmill which had been built here the previous year by Mr. Jim Few.

**ENCHANTED MOUNTAIN**, Union County. Located near the Towns County line. Brinkley said that, "In folklore, unusual occurrences were associated with the Indian markings found in the nearby soapstone deposits.

**ENECKS**, Screven County. This town was located on the Savannah River about 12 miles east of Sylvania. T.J. Enecks was postmaster and wharf manager, who also had a grist mill here.

**ENIGMA**, Berrien County. Incorporated as a town August 21, 1906. When the citizens were unsuccessful in deciding a name for the town, one commented that it was "just an enigma." So it was decided to call it that. Bernice McCullar explains that the derivation is an enigma, as nobody knows where the name came from or why.

**ENTERPRISE**, Morgan County. A former community located nine miles southeast of Madison. First known as **ADAM**, it was renamed for the Enterprise Compress Company of Augusta, producers of cotton seed oil.

**EPHESUS**, Heard County. Incorporated as a city March 3, 1964. Is located 13 miles northwest of Franklin. The name is that of an ancient Ionian city on the west coast of Asia Minor. There was formerly another community called **EPHESUS** in western Douglas County, located six miles southwest of Douglasville.

**EPWORTH**, Fannin County. Incorporated as a town August 18, 1906. This community was originally named **ATALLA** (q.v.). The Methodist Church was organized here by Rev. Alexander Haren in 1865. There was at that time no other Methodist Church in Georgia. The Methodists built a seminary here called Epworth, after which the post office changed its name to Epworth. It was so named as John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, was born at Epworth in England.

**ESOM HILL**, Polk County. This community began with the founding of Shiloh Baptist Church in 1848. The post office was established here in 1850. Tradition claims the name came from an old trading post operated by an Indian named "Esom" or "Easom."

**ESTATOAH CREEK**, Rabun County. This stream enters the right side of the Little Tennessee River on the northeast side of Dillard. It is also called **ESTATOAH FALLS CREEK**

or MUD CREEK. The name is a variation of the old Cherokee town name, Eastertoy (q.v.).

**ETNA**, Polk County. The name of this community is a Greek place-name describing "where Vulcan had his smithy." Just northwest of here is the 1,247-foot high ETNA MOUNTAIN. Etna (or Aetna) is a volcanic mountain in Italy. It was incorporated until July 1, 1995.

**ETON**, Murray County. The name of this community is thought to have been taken from the noted school of England, perhaps because of the early establishment here of the largest school in the county.

**ETOWAH INDIAN MOUNDS**, Bartow County. Located three miles south of Cartersville. This was a large active Indian settlement about 1,000 to 1,500 A.D., and was named after the Etowah Indian tribe. The derivation is from the Cherokee, *Itawa*, the name of several Cherokee Indian settlements. The origin is obscure, possibly from the Cherokee, *etawaha*, "deadwood," or loaned from the Creek, *italwa*, "town." The name has often been corrupted to "Hightower" (q.v.). ETOWA(H), incorporated December 24, 1833 was the early name of CANTON (q.v.), Cherokee County.

**ETOWAH RIVER**. Rises in the mountains of Lumpkin County, and flows through Dawson, Cherokee and Bartow counties, then into Floyd County. At Rome it joins the Oostanaula River to form the Coosa River. The Etowah River and the ETOWAH VALLEY through which it flows were both named for the Etowah tribe of Indians.

**EUDORA**, Jasper County. A community located nine miles northwest of Monticello. Named for the Greek term, *eudora*, meaning "generous (or good) gifts."

**EUFALA LAKE**. Named after the town of Eufala, Alabama which got its name from the old Abeika Indian town of Eufales in Alabama. Georgians prefer to call this LAKE GEORGE or WALTER F. GEORGE RESERVOIR (q.v.).

**EUGENE TALMADGE MEMORIAL BRIDGE**, Savannah. Carries U.S. Highway Alternate 17 across the Savannah River to Hutchinson Island. Named to honor former

governor of Georgia, Eugene Talmadge (1884-1946). Also named for him is the state-owned EUGENE TALMADGE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL in Augusta which was dedicated in 1956. *See also* Rock Eagle 4H Center.

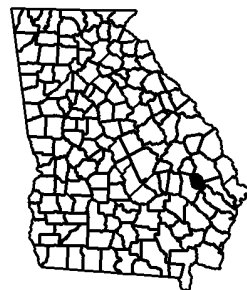
**EUHARLEE**, Bartow County. Incorporated as a town September 16, 1870 to July 1, 1995. Originally called BURGE'S MILL, this community is located eight miles west of Cartersville. Was previously incorporated January 12, 1852 as the town of EUHARLEYVILLE. *Euharlee* is a Cherokee Indian word which means, "She laughs as she runs," or may be corrupted from the Creek Indian name, *Eufala* (q.v.).

**EUHARLEE CREEK**. Flows northeasterly from southern Polk County into the southeast corner of Bartow County to enter the Etowah River at Euharlee (q.v.). This stream was formerly called LIMESTONE CREEK.

**EUREKA**, Dooly County. This former community was located twelve miles northeast of Vienna. The name is derived from the Greek, *Heureka*, meaning "I have found (it)." EUREKA SPRINGS was the name given to a water source in Screven County when the discoverer learned of the curative powers of the water.

**EVA**, Peach County. An early community in what is now Peach County. *See* Houser Mill.

**EVANS DEPOT**, Columbia County. Was located at the site of the present Union Camp Wood Products Co. Believed named to honor Gen. George Washington Evans, by Mrs. Martha Berry, his wife. However, Southern Bell claims it was named to honor Clement A. Evans (*see* Evans County).



**EVANS COUNTY**. Created August 11, 1914 with 186 square miles taken from Bulloch and

Tatnall counties. Named for General Clement Anselm Evans (1832-1911), who commanded Gordon's famous division, wounded at Gettysburg, was a Methodist minister, candidate for governor of Georgia, and was commander in chief of the United Confederate Veterans. The county seat is Claxton (q.v.).

**EVERETT SPRINGS**, Chattooga County. A community located 18 miles north of Rome on EVERETT SPRINGS ROAD and Johns Creek. Named for an early settler, Elkanah Everett.

**EVERETT STATION**, Crawford County. A former station on the Central of Georgia Railroad, located in the southern part of the county. Named for James A. Everett who was the founder of Fort Valley.

**EXCELSIOR**, Candler County. A community located southeast of Metter. First known as LITTLE CREEK, and was also known as RED

BRANCH. Renamed at the suggestion of Miss Ida Middleton who felt that the name of the school here was to symbolize, "to rise (or to excel)."

**EXILE CAMP**, Terrell County. Was located on Main Street at the north edge of Dawson. So named when Governor Joseph E. Brown sent about 300 refugees here after the fall of Atlanta in 1864. The camp existed during Reconstruction until it was closed April 30, 1868.

**EXPERIMENT**, Spalding County. A community located on the northern outskirts of Griffin, and also a station on the Central of Georgia Railway. The Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station was moved to this 2,000-acre site in 1889, one year after having been first established at the University of Georgia in Athens.