

# I

**ICE**, Pierce County. Believed named from the fact that so much ice was put off here by the railroad. This community, four miles northeast of Blackshear, is now called OWEN.

**ICEBERG**, Monroe County. Also spelled ICEBURG, this was the original name of JULIETTE (q.v.).

**ICHABUCKLER CREEK**, Stewart County. Enters the Chattahoochee River about 2 1/2 miles north of the Quitman County line. Pronounced by local people, "Itchee-buck-luh." The Muskogean name means "Tobacco Pipe Creek."

**ICHAWAYNOCHAWAY CREEK (or RIVER)**. Forms the boundary between Randolph and Terrell counties, and flows southerly through Baker County and into the Flint River. This is a Muskogee Indian word that may be pertaining to beavers or possibly the male deer. Some authorities believe it means "Buck Sleeping (place) Creek," or "The Place Where the Deer Sleep." Although there have been various spellings for this stream, the original Creek name was ECHOHONAUWA NOCHAWA. It is now commonly referred to as the NOTCHAWAY.

**ICHOCONNAUGH CREEK**. An early spelling of ECHECONNIE CREEK (q.v.).

**IDA CASON CALLAWAY GARDENS**. This is the original name given to the present CALLAWAY GARDENS (q.v.), otherwise known as IDA CASON GARDENS.

**IDEAL**, Macon County. Incorporated as a town August 22, 1907. Before the railway came through, this place was called JOETOWN (q.v.). Later when two railroad executives were looking for a likely place for a stop, they arrived here, and one of them said that this site was "ideal." The other man proclaimed, "And you have just named it!" The post office named Ideal was opened in 1906.

**IFCONJO CREEK**, Monroe County. This is a tributary of the Ocmulgee River shown on an 1823 Tanner map. An 1818 map had it spelled IF-CONJO-HATCHEE. The name is derived from the Creek, *ifkancho*, "tick" probably referring to the cattle tick.

**ILA**, Madison County. Incorporated as a town July 28, 1910. This name is derived from the Choctaw word, *ilia*, meaning "dead."

**ILLA CREEK**, Wayne County. Derivation is from the name Saint Ilia, which is also the origin of the Satilla River (q.v.).

**INDIAN**. Some of the place-names in Georgia include the word "Indian" in reference to its former inhabitants, who were forcibly removed from this early homeland in 1838. INDIAN BRANCH in eastern Laurens County is an affluent of Pughes Creek. An old community of INDIAN CREEK in Jackson County was named for the stream on which it was located. Its post office was established from 1851 to 1858. Other streams called INDIAN CREEK are found in Carroll, Clayton, Dooly, Oglethorpe and Worth counties. The stream by this name in Dooly county is a tributary of the Flint River, and was called LONOTO CREEK by the Indians, a word meaning "flint." INDIAN LAKE in Colquitt County is located on LITTLE INDIAN CREEK, three miles south of Moultrie. INDIAN MOUNTAIN in Harris County was named for a legendary Indian fort atop this peak of the Pine Mountain range. INDIAN GRAVE GAP in Towns County was named for the isolated stone cairn here which supposedly marks an Indian's grave. INDIANOLA is a community in Lowndes County named "Indian" with a Latin-like ending. In this county is an INDIAN POND which contains peat, and is located three miles southwest of Lake Park. INDIAN TOWN in Ware County is located on the western end of Mitchell's Island, ten miles southwest of Camp Cornelia. This was the last Indian town in Georgia, where Seminole Indians remained until about 1850, in this most secluded area of the Okefenokee Swamp.

**INDIAN SPRINGS**, Butts County. The first white settlers came in 1821 or 1822 and this was incorporated as a "place" December 25, 1837. At one time this was most fashionable watering place in the state. It was given its name because of the famous mineral spring water here that is rich in sulphur. This spring was first discovered by white men when Douglas Watson, an Indian scout, came upon the place in 1792 (*see* Watson Springs). The place was first called GUNPOWDER SPRINGS, because of the taste of the water. The official name was adopted in 1825 when the treaty with the Creek Indians was ratified, in which agreement the Indians were to give up all their lands in Georgia. The name of the town of Indian Springs was changed to FLOVILLA (q.v.) October 6, 1885 because of confusion caused by the adjoining town of McIntosh which had a post office called Indian Spring (*sic*). To add to the confusion, the post office at Indian Spring was then called HEARD. INDIAN SPRINGS STATE PARK with 523 acres was established here in 1927, and is the oldest state park in the U.S. Within the park is 105-acre CHIEF McINTOSH LAKE (q.v.). The Creek Indian Chief, William McIntosh, built a hotel in the vicinity of the springs in 1819, which is the only structure in Georgia built

by a Creek Indian. In 1821, 1000 acres around the spring were reserved for Chief McIntosh. It was here that the Treaty of Indian Springs was signed in 1825, when he ceded all the Creek lands in Georgia to the State. *See also* McIntosh Old Place.

**INDUSTRIAL CITY GARDENS**, Chatham County. *See* Garden City.

**INGLESIDE**, DeKalb County. This name was bestowed by the Dabney's and a Mr. Almond of Conyers, who liked the sound of the name for this suburban community located just east of Decatur. Its post office opened February 20, 1892. This became AVONDALE ESTATES (q.v.) in 1925. A section of Macon has also been named INGLESIDE.

**INMAN**, Fayette County. This former town was incorporated August 21, 1911. It is now a rural community five miles southeast of Fayetteville.

**INMAN PARK**, Atlanta. Located less than two miles east of Five Points. Planned in the 1880's as the city's first suburban community by Joel Hurt who named it for his friend and business associate, Samuel M. Inman (d.1915), an organizer of the Southern Railway Co.

**INTACHCOOCHEE (stream)**, Crawford County. This was the previous Creek Indian name for the present CULPEPPER CREEK, and means "Little Beaver Dams (or Ponds)."

**INTACHKULGUA**, Marion County. This was the name given to an old Uchee Indian town, and translates as "Beaver Ponds." It was located near the present community of Tazewell, on what was then called upper Opilthlucco Creek (q.v.).

**INTRACOASTAL (INLAND) WATERWAY**. *See* Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway.

**INTRENCHMENT CREEK**, DeKalb County. Flows in a southerly direction to enter the South River at the town of Constitution. Goff believed it may have been named in reference to a stockade or trench of uncertain date. The former LITTLE INTRENCHMENT CREEK in Hall County was inundated with the formation of Lake Lanier.

**INVERNESS**, McIntosh County. This was the name given to a former village on Sapelo Island, located twelve miles northeast of Darien. This place was so named by the Scotch settlers for the county of Inverness-shire in Scotland. *See* New Inverness.

**IRBYVILLE**, DeKalb County. Was located at the corner of present West Paces Ferry and Roswell roads. This community was named for Henry Irby, the pioneer settler of Buckhead (q.v.), who came

to Georgia from South Carolina. The post office here was open intermittently from 1841-1842, 1855-1861 and 1867-1879. There was formerly a village named IRBY in Tift County, located seven miles north of Tifton. The Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad named their stop here CYCLONETTA STATION (q.v.), which is now called SUNSWEET.

**IRENE MOUND**, Chatham County. Located on the banks of Pipemakers Creek in the northwest section of the county. It is believed to be the site of a schoolhouse established in 1735 by John Wesley, Benjamin Ingham, and the Moravians.

**IRIC CREEK**, Bulloch County. A tributary of Black Creek that begins above Arcola on U.S. highway 80 and joins upper Black Creek south of Stilson. Was named for Adam Eirick who applied for and received a grant of 500 acres on the stream in 1768. There was at one time a village named IRIC on this stream, located five miles southwest of Stilson.

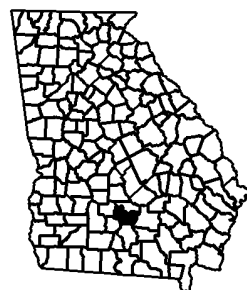
**IRISH SETTLEMENT**, Jefferson County. *See* Queensboro.

**IRON CITY**, Seminole County. Incorporated as a town December 20, 1900. Established as a rail town which was named to commemorate Georgia's venture as an iron producing state. The ore from Cass (now Bartow) County passed through here.

**IRON SPRING**, Butts County. Located east of Jackson, this place was named due to a spring here which had a taste of iron.

**IRONVILLE**, Bartow County. A former community located six miles northwest of Cartersville on Pettit Creek (previously called Mill Creek). Was so named as there was active iron mining in the vicinity. Another former community of IRONVILLE was the first county seat of Irwin County when it was formed in 1818. The seat was moved to Irwinville (q.v.) in 1831.

**IRVINE**, Cobb County. The early name of AUSTELL (q.v.).



**IRWIN COUNTY**. Created December 15, 1818 with 372 square miles acquired by Creek cessions

of August 9, 1814 and January 22, 1818. This was an original county, named after Georgia governor, Jared Irwin (1751-1818), a native of North Carolina, who was of Irish descent. He was famous for his opposition to the Yazoo fraud, and when he was governor he rescinded the Yazoo law in 1796. The county seat is Ocilla (q.v.). A monument to Governor Irwin in Sandersville was the first monument to an individual erected by the State of Georgia. *See also* Irwinton.

**IRWINS**, Washington County. A community located ten miles southwest of Sandersville. Shortened from the earlier name of IRWIN'S CROSSROADS, named for the Irwin family who were early settlers here.

**IRWINTON**, CS Wilkinson County. First known as BETHEL, then later as HIGH HILL FRACTION, due to the lack of interest in the first railroad here. Established as the county seat in 1811 and incorporated as a town December 4, 1816. Named in honor of Jared Irwin (*see* Irwin County). The site of the courthouse is said to be the location of an early Indian trading post.

**IRWINVILLE**, Irwin County. Incorporated as a town December 22, 1857 to July 1, 1995. This community is located ten miles northwest of Ocilla, and was the county seat from 1831 to 1906, when it was moved to Ocilla (*see also* Ironville). Jefferson Davis was captured two miles north of here at Jefferson Davis Memorial State Park (q.v.) (*see also* Jeff Davis County).

**ISABELLA**, Worth County. Incorporated as a city August 17, 1903. This community is located about three miles northwest of Sylvester, and was the county seat after it was moved from nearby San Barnard (q.v.). When the railroad came through, ISABELLA STATION was established southeast of here, named for the wife of General W. J. Worth (*see* Worth County). Isabella was made the county seat, July 1, 1904, which was later named SYLVESTER (q.v.).

**ISLAND FORD**, Gwinnett County. Located about one mile below Buford Dam, above the mouth of Big Creek. This name is descriptive, as this was a place where people forded the Chattahoochee River, and in crossing traversed Bowmans Island, half a mile wide. Also in this vicinity is found ISLAND FORD ROAD and ISLAND FORD CHURCH.

**ISLANDS FORD**, Crawford-Taylor counties. This was used as a crossing place on the Flint River about

seven miles due north of today's Reynolds. At this site now we find REEVES ISLAND and REEVES SHOALS, named for a family in the area. The Creek Indian designation of this ford was OTAULGAUNE-NE (q.v.).

**ISLAND SHOALS**, Henry-Newton counties. Located in the South Branch of the Ocmulgee River at the northern point of Butts County. The name is derived from a three-acre island in the river here. Joseph M. Bosworth attempted to establish a milltown on the Henry side of the river in 1880, but failed.

**ISLE OF HOPE**, Chatham County. Located a short distance directly south of Savannah. This is actually a peninsula, and was an early summer resort which was in 1840 called PARKERSBURG. The present name was adopted in colonial days. Noble Jones' plantation Wormsloe (q.v.) is adjacent to this place.

**ISONDEGA (or ISUNDIGA)**. An early name of the SAVANNAH RIVER (q.v.).

**ISOM'S FERRY**, Fulton County. Crossed the Chattahoochee River at the mouth of Soap Creek. Operated in the 1860's by James Isom, and was later taken over from 1868 to 1890 by John Heard (1835-1931).

**ITATCHEE USCAW**, Muscogee County. This was the name of an old Indian village in the northwest section of the county, located on Standing Boy Creek. The name means "Head of a Creek." It was later called HATCHE UXAU, meaning "End Creek," from the Muskogean, *hachiuksa*, meaning "At the Head (or End) of a Stream."

**IVANHOE**, Bulloch County. This old community is located in the southeast section of the county, ten miles west of Eden. The name is derived from the novel *Ivanhoe* of 1820 by Sir Walter Scott, who was very popular in the early days.

**IVEY**, Wilkinson County. Incorporated as a town February 13, 1950. Is located three miles northeast of Gordon. Named for the James Ivey family of Baldwin County.

**IVY STREET**, Atlanta. Named after Hardy Ivy (c.1780-1842), the first permanent white settler of Atlanta (q.v.). Other downtown streets there were named for Ivy's sons-in-law: ELLIS for James M. Ellis, CAIN for John J. Cain, and BAKER for Thomas Baker.