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MABLETON, Cobb County. Incorporated as a town, August 19, 1912 to August 17, 1916. The post office was established June 28, 1882 with the closing of Bryantville post office, about two miles southeast of here. The Southern Railway opened its station here in December 1881. On September 11, 1843, Robert Mable purchased about 300 acres of land in the vicinity. His plantation home still stands, on Floyd Road, just north of Clay Road in Mableton.

McARTHUR, Wheeler County. This was once an active community in the southern part of what is now Wheeler County, between the Oconee and Little Ocmulgee rivers. The postmaster in 1881 was A.G. McArthur.

McBEAN, Richmond County. This community was originally called McBEAN DEPOT, and is located on the Burke County line near McBEAN CREEK (q.v.). Early grants of land in Georgia, 1741-54, include a grant to a Mr. McBean. It is believed that the community and the stream were named after this early settler. McBean Creek rises east of Blythe and forms the border between Burke and Richmond counties, emptying into the Savannah River.

McCAYSVILLE, Fannin County. Was chartered in 1904, 1911 and 1913 with its name derived from nearby McCays, Tennessee. The post office opened July 16, 1936.

McDADE, Richmond County. This was an active community, located on Spirit Creek, ten miles southwest of Augusta. In 1881, the postmaster was J.T. McDade, who ran a general store.

McDANIEL, Gwinnett County. An early name of LILBURN (q.v.).

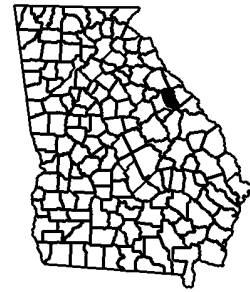
McDANIELS, Gordon County. This community located three miles south of Calhoun was originally called McDANIEL STATION. It was named for P.E. McDaniel who owned a 1,200-acre plantation which he had purchased here in 1860. A post office was established in 1888 which was called McHENRY, with the first postmaster being C.E. McDaniel.

McDONALD, Atkinson County. This was the original community that later became AXSON (q.v.). It was originally called McDONALD'S MILL. In 1881, at which time this was in Coffee County, James McDonald had a sawmill here.

McDONALD, Brooks and Thomas counties. Established in 1872, this town was originally named for James McDonald, its first postmaster. The name was changed to PAVO (q.v.) in 1895.

McDONALD SHOALS, Hart County. Located in the Savannah River, and named for James McDonald from Virginia who owned some land here.

McDONOUGH, CS Henry County. First settled in 1822, it was incorporated as a village and designated the county seat December 17, 1823. Named for Commodore Thomas McDonough (1783-1825), a naval officer in the War of 1812, and hero of Lake Champlain. HENRY ACADEMY (q.v.) was located here before the Civil War. McDONOUGH INSTITUTE was organized here in November 1886. It was in an octagon-shaped building, and existed until 1904.



McDUFFIE COUNTY. Created October 18, 1870 with 257 square miles taken from Columbia and Warren counties. Named for George McDuffie (1790-1851), great orator and statesman of South Carolina. The county seat is Thomson (q.v.).

MACEDONIA, Cherokee County. Located fourteen miles east of Canton, near the county line. This community took its name from the church that was first established here. Macedonia was an ancient country which is referred to in the New Testament. There is another community called MACEDONIA in Miller County, seven miles northeast of Colquitt.

McELVEENVILLE, Mitchell County. This was a former community, which was named for the first settler here, Dr. Robert McElveen.

McGREGOR, Montgomery County. Alexander McGregor donated land for the railroad and station. He was the first postmaster when the post office opened August 19, 1890.

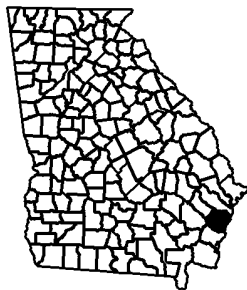
McINTOSH, Butts County. Incorporated as a town from 1866 to 1900. This was once a village of nearly

400 inhabitants, located in the vicinity of Indian Springs (q.v.). Named for Chief William McIntosh (see McIntosh Old Place). In the 1880's the post office of McIntosh was known as Indian Springs post-office. The present town here is FLOVILLA.

McINTOSH, Liberty County. This former community, located five miles southeast of Hinesville, once had a population of over 150. It was established as a station on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

McINTOSH, McIntosh County. This "village" was referred to in the State laws of 1834. The location of this place is unknown.

McINTOSH, Webster County. See Lannahassee.



McINTOSH COUNTY. Created December 19, 1793 with 431 square miles taken from part of Liberty County. Named for the distinguished McIntosh family of Georgia. Captain John Mohr McIntosh was the leader of the Scots who in 1736, settled at Darien (q.v.), the county seat. His son, General Lachlan McIntosh (1727-1806), was a hero of the Revolution (see Fort McIntosh). There are some who claim the county was named for Chief William McIntosh. (see McIntosh Old Place) Darien was destroyed by fires in 1864, 1872 and 1931.

McINTOSH FIELD, Camden County. Burnette Vanstory tells of this field on Cumberland which was named for Lachlan McIntosh, who owned some land here. See also Fort McIntosh.

McINTOSH OLD PLACE, Carroll County. Located on the west side of the Chattahoochee River about four miles southwest of Whitesburg. The place was also called LOCKACHAULTALOFU (q.v.), and was the home of Chief William McIntosh (1775-1825). He was, born in the vicinity of Wetumpka, Georgia (now Alabama), the son of an Indian woman married to William McIntosh (d. 1794), and was the grandson of Captain John Mohr McIntosh, founder of Darien in McIntosh County. Chief McIntosh was one of the chiefs of the Cowetas, one of the leading subtribal groups

within the Creek Nation, and was called by the Creek Indians, Tustunugee Hutkee, "White Warrior." McIntosh achieved the rank of Brigadier General in the U.S. Army, and fought in the War of 1812. The CHIEF McINTOSH MONUMENT is located here where he lived, died, and was buried. Another McINTOSH MONUMENT stands at the entrance of West Georgia College at Carrollton. See also Chief McIntosh Lake, McIntosh Reserve and Indian Springs State Park.

McINTOSH RESERVE, Carroll County. Refers to a one mile square at McIntosh Old Place (q.v.) which was devastated by the Lower Creeks in 1825, when they murdered Chief McIntosh.

McINTYRE, Wilkinson County. Incorporated as a town August 15, 1910. Originally called COMMISSIONER and then STATION NO. 16. Named for Mrs. Thomas (Sarah) McIntyre, a widow who was the first agent of the depot when it was established here. Her Irish-born husband was killed during the construction of a railroad bridge over the Oconee River.

McKASKY CREEK, Bartow County. Flows southerly into Allatoona Lake, four miles east of Cartersville. Formerly known as NOSES CREEK (q.v.).

MACKAY RIVER, Glynn County. Lies west of Saint Simons Sound. Probably named for Captain James Mackay who fought the Indians in General Oglethorpe's regiment.

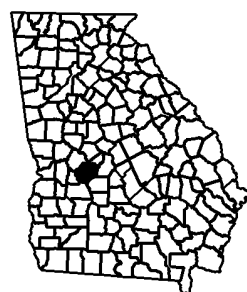
McLELLAN'S MILLS, Worth County. Was located at the mouth of Mill Creek on the Flint River, 17 miles northwest of Sylvester. In 1881, D.G. McLellan was a millwright here.

McLEMORE'S COVE, Walker County. This is a valley between Pigeon and Lookout mountains and was named for a Cherokee Indian chief, John McLemore, who lived in this section. A skirmish of the Civil War occurred here September 11, 1863.

MACON, CS Bibb County. Called "Heart of Georgia" or "Flag City U.S.A." The early town was laid out and named December 23, 1822, and was incorporated December 8, 1823. It has today transformed its downtown Poplar Street into an "Avenue of Flags" with flags of all U.S. states and territories. Was established in the vicinity of Fort Hawkins (q.v.), which had been erected by order of President Jefferson in 1806, at the site of OCMULGEE OLD FIELDS (q.v.). The settlement around the fort was first called FORT HAWKINS,

and in 1821 it became known as NEWTOWN. Another small community located here by the Ocmulgee River called itself TROY. On the opposite shore of the river was established another settlement, referred to as TIGER TOWN (q.v.). Then in 1822, the early settlers who were mostly from North Carolina, chose to name this place "Macon" after Senator Nathaniel Macon (1757-1837), the patriot and statesman from their home state (*see* Macon County). The first Christian baptism in the U.S. is said to have taken place in the Ocmulgee River here in 1540. Thomas Tatum built a cabin opposite the fort in 1822 and lots were sold the following year. The streets were laid out in 1823 by surveyor, James Webb, with the assistance of Simri Rose and others. The plan of the ancient city of Babylon was followed, with wide streets and downtown parks. The downtown streets were named for trees, beginning with WALNUT, then MULBERRY, CHERRY, POPLAR, PLUM, PINE and HEMLOCK. ROSE HILL CEMETERY was established in 1840, laid out by and named for the botanist and journalist, Simri Rose, one of Macon's first settlers, who came to Ft. Hawkins in 1818. RIVERSIDE DRIVE was so named because it runs along the Ocmulgee River. It was originally called WHARF STREET or RIVER ROAD when cotton was loaded on river boats here, and much later changed to OCMULGEE STREET. COLLEGE STREET was given this name when it was running in front of Wesleyan Female College (q.v.) which formerly stood on the site of the present U.S. Post Office building here. COTTON AVENUE was given its name in the 1830's when it was on the route of the early cotton merchants, and was once part of the old FEDERAL ROAD that ran towards Milledgeville to the north, and out what is now COLUMBUS ROAD in the opposite direction toward Columbus. NAPIER AVENUE was named for the Napier family of Macon. In 1861, Colonel Leroy Napier, Sr. made the largest individual investment in the Confederate Loan Fund. His son, Captain Leroy Napier, Jr., commanded the Macon Light Artillery (or Napier Artillery) in the Confederate service. On WASHINGTON AVENUE, across from WASHINGTON PARK, stands WASHINGTON MEMORIAL LIBRARY, which was endowed and presented to the city in 1919 by Mrs. Ellen Washington Bellamy in honor of her brother, Hugh Vernon Washington. TATTNALL SQUARE PARK comprises four city blocks adjacent to Mercer University, and was said to have been named for Governor Josiah B. Tattnall (*see* Tattnall County). This park area was offered as a site for the state capitol in 1911 and again in 1919, but local efforts to have the state offices moved here from Atlanta failed. DUNLAP PARK (on Third Street)

was named in honor of civic leader, Samuel S. Dunlap, who led the Bibb County Cavalry during the War Between the States. DAISY PARK was named for S.B. "Daisy" Price, who was the mayor of Macon in the 1890's. SHIRLEY HILLS subdivision is on the site of the former estate of Senator A. O. Bacon (*see* Bacon County) and was named for his daughter. The first bridge to be constructed in Macon was built across the Ocmulgee River by the State in 1826, and called OCMULGEE BRIDGE. The Spring rains of March 1933 washed it partly away, after which it was replaced by the FIFTH STREET BRIDGE. This was replaced in 1974 by OTIS REDDING MEMORIAL BRIDGE, named to honor the noted soul singer from Macon. STRIBLING MEMORIAL BRIDGE (Spring Street) was dedicated in 1935 and named for Macon prizefighter, W.L. "Young" Stribling. The city hall was built in 1837 and served as temporary capitol of Georgia from November 18, 1864 to March 11, 1865. The city's Municipal Auditorium has the world's largest copper dome. HERBERT SMART AIRPORT here was named for Mr. Smart who was Macon's mayor from 1934 to 1940. It has recently been renamed MACON DOWNTOWN AIRPORT. LEWIS B. WILSON AIRPORT was established on a part of the area formerly occupied by COCHRAN FIELD (q.v.), and was named in honor of Lewis Burgess Wilson (1901-1967), Georgia legislator, mayor of Macon (1947-1953), and airport manager (1956-1967.) MACON COLLEGE in Macon is part of the University System of Georgia. *See also*, Fort Oglethorpe, Bibb County.



MACON COUNTY. Created December 14, 1837 with 399 square miles taken from Houston and Marion counties. Named in honor of General Nathaniel Macon (*see also* Macon, Bibb County), a North Carolina statesman who served in the U.S. Congress for thirty seven straight years. He became the speaker of the House of Representatives, and was also elected to the U.S. Senate. In 1874 he received twenty-four electoral votes for the vice presidency. The county seat is Oglethorpe (q.v.). The court house was destroyed by fire in 1857. *See also* Lanier.

MACON COUNTY FERRY. *See* UNDERWOOD'S FERRY.

McPHERSON BARRACKS, Atlanta. This was the early name of FORT McPHERSON (q.v.).

McQUEENS ISLAND, Chatham County. Located between the South Channel of the Savannah River and Tybee River. The name of the island is derived from the John McQueen family who once owned it. Records show that the only McQueen to arrive prior to 1741 was James McQueen, who came to Savannah, January 10, 1736.

McRAE, CS Telfair County. Established as the county seat in 1870, and incorporated as a town March 3, 1874. The first settlers came here in the mid 1800's who were Scottish Presbyterians from the Carolinas. The railroad station was built in 1870 and named in honor of the McRae clan or family. It was built on the plantation of Daniel M. McRae, who with William McRae was among the first of the town's commissioners. The county seat was moved here from Jacksonville in 1871. *See also* Alamo.

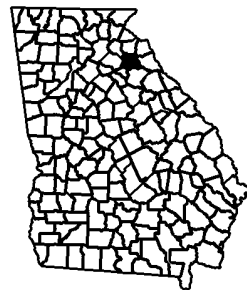
McTYEIRE INSTITUTE, Towns County. Now YOUNG HARRIS COLLEGE (q.v.), originally named for Holland N. McTyeire (1824-1889), Methodist bishop and principle founder of Vanderbilt University.

MADDOCKS CREEK, McDuffie County. Rises west of Thomson and flows northeasterly into Clark Hill Reservoir. Named for Joseph Maddox, Quaker leader who settled here from North Carolina (*see* Wrightsborough). The stream is spelled MATTOX CREEK on today's maps.

MADISON, CS Morgan County. Was established in 1809 and incorporated March 12, 1866. Named in honor of President Madison (*see* Madison County). It was Lancelot Johnson of Madison who first developed the process of pressing oil from cotton seed. MADISON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE of Madison was chartered by the Baptist Church, January 17, 1849, with its name changed to GEORGIA FEMALE COLLEGE in 1851. METHODIST FEMALE COLLEGE was chartered here January 26, 1849. These were among the first women's colleges in the U.S. and were both closed after being destroyed by fire.

MADISON COUNTY. Created December 5, 1811 with 281 square miles taken from Clarke, Elbert, Franklin, Jackson and Oglethorpe counties. Named for the fourth president of the U.S., James Madison (1751-1836), who was the chief drafter of the U.S. Constitution. The county seat is Danielsville (q.v.). There are nineteen Madison Counties in the U.S.

plus Madison Parish in Louisiana. Also named after President Madison is MADISON SQUARE of



Savannah, which was laid out in 1839, on which now stands a monument to Sergeant William Jasper (*see* Jasper County). MADISON SPRINGS of Madison County was reportedly discovered about 1800 by John Vinyard, who lived on a bluff above the springs and on the nearby Broad River. The community was first named ALEXANDERVILLE after James Alexander who purchased land here to develop a public resort. This was the principal watering place in Georgia before 1825, when it was called "Saratoga of the South." A post office was established here in 1825 at which time it was named Madison Springs, after the county. The resort community ended when its hotel burned January 30, 1871. The site is six miles northeast of Danielsville. *See also* Madison, Morgan County.

MADRAS, Coweta County. Incorporated in 1893. Originally called POWEL(L)VILLE (q.v.) or POWELL STATION, when it was named after city father, George Powell. It was settled in 1851 or before. The name was changed to Madras in 1902, a name chosen by Mrs. L.H. McGee, widow of George Powell. This community may have been named from the city in India, or possibly have been given this name, which is used to refer to the large bright colored kerchiefs worn as a headdress by Negroes.

MAGIC HILL, Talbot County. Located at the foot of Pine Mountain about five miles north of Woodland. It is so named because of the illusion that an automobile with its brakes released appears to roll uphill on the road here.

MAGNOLIA, Clinch County. Incorporated February 20, 1854 to July 1, 1995. This former town was first called POLK in memory of President James K. Polk, and changed January 15, 1852 to Magnolia for the trees that abound here. At this time it was made the county seat. The court house burned in 1856, after which the county seat was moved to Number Eleven (q.v.) in 1860. Magnolia no longer exists today, except as MAGNOLIA (Militia) DISTRICT of southwestern Clinch County. There

was also at one time a community of MAGNOLIA in Thomas County, above Newport on the St. Marks River. It too was apparently named this because of the magnolia trees in the vicinity. And there was also another MAGNOLIA post office in Mitchell County, which was located eight miles east of Camilla. MAGNOLIA SPRINGS STATE PARK in Jenkins County is located five miles north of Millen. The name for this 948-acre park refers to its crystal clear spring that flows an estimated nine million gallons of 64 degree cold water each day. This was the site of Fort Lawton (q.v.). MAGNOLIA SPRINGS (or MAGNOLIA VILLAGE) was an early name of PLAINS (q.v.) in Sumter County.

MALLORYSVILLE, Wilkes County. Was located fourteen miles north of Washington on state route 902. Incorporated as a village December 9, 1819 to July 1, 1995. William Mallory was one of the original commissioners.

MALVERN, Emanuel County. Located 19 miles northeast of Swainsboro, this community's name was derived from a watering place in England.

MANASSAS, Bartow County. This was the name selected to call CASSVILLE (q.v.) when the county name was changed December 6, 1861 (*see* Cass County). The charter for the town of Manassas was terminated July 1, 1995. It was changed after General Cass had "... shown himself inimical to the South" and said "the South must be subjugated, and the Union be preserved." The townspeople then decided to name their town in honor of Colonel Francis S. Bartow, who died in a battle at Manassas, Virginia, in which the Confederates were victorious. The Confederate postal authorities approved the change, but Washington would not. Another community in northeast Tattall County subsequently gave itself the name MANASSAS, named for Manassas Foy, son of George Foy, who named his son after the Civil War battle of Manassas, Virginia.

MANCHESTER, Meriwether County. "The Magic City." Incorporated August 16, 1909. This site was chosen in 1907 by the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad for a junction of three lines. Named for the manufacturing town in England. This was also the early name of COLLEGE PARK (q.v.).

MANILA, Monroe County. A former community located eight miles south of Forsyth. Named to commemorate the 1898 Battle of Manila Bay.

MANSFIELD, Newton County. Incorporated as a town July 22, 1903. The post office was

established about 1898. Previously known as CARMEL and BOB LEE. According to legend, the early community was named after one of the organizers of the town who remained sober at the celebration for its settlement.

MAPLETON, Mitchell County. Located nine miles southeast of Camilla. Incorporated as MAPLES August 13, 1904 and as Mapleton from 1905 to 1910.

MARBLEHILL, Pickens County. This community was named from its location at the northeast end of the marble quarry area. In 1900 there was recorded a community named MARBLE, six miles northwest of Moultrie in Colquitt County.

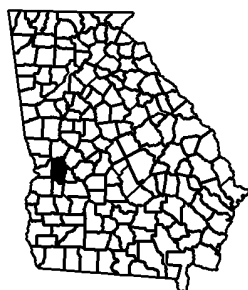
MARBLE WORKS, Pickens County. This was the name of an early post office at the present TATE (q.v.).

MARBURY CREEK, Barrow County. Rises west of Winder and flows southeasterly to the Apalachee River. It bears the name of two worthy early citizens of Georgia -- Colonel Leonard Marbury of Columbia County and/or his son Captain Horatio Marbury. The General Highway Map of the county labels it MARBURG. Other variations in spelling include: MARBURY'S, MARBERRY'S and MARBRIES.

MARGRAVATE OF AZILIA. Or simply called AZILIA, this was a fanciful name used by Sir Robert Montgomery when promoting a colony he wished to establish between the Savannah and Altamaha rivers. He received a grant in 1717 from the Lord Proprietors of South Carolina for this project, but he failed to secure settlers. (A *margravate* is a territory governed by a margrave, a lord or military governor)

MARIETTA, CS Cobb County. "Gem City of the South" Was incorporated as a village and made county seat December 19, 1834. It is generally believed that this city was named after the wife of Judge Thomas W. Cobb, for whom the county was named. Another story would have this place named for two legendary, charming young ladies, whose Christian names were Mary and Etta. It has also been said to have been named for the famous pioneer town of Marietta in the Ohio Valley, settled in 1788 by General Putnam. This is the site of Lockheed Aircraft, the world's largest aircraft factory under one roof, and is the largest industrial plant in Georgia. MARIETTA NATIONAL CEMETERY, northwest from the city, contains the graves of 10,000 Union soldiers who died during General Sherman's march to the sea.

MARION, Twiggs County. Was known as "Legal Mecca of Georgia." Located six miles west of Jeffersonville on the Bullard Road, one half mile before it crosses U.S. highway I-16. Incorporated as a town December 12 1816 to December 10, 1834. Named for General Francis Marion (*see* Marion County). This was established as the county seat in December 1810, and its post office was approved October 26, 1812. It was in service until May 15, 1868 when the seat was moved to Jeffersonville, and the courthouse was literally "rolled" to its new location. The heyday for Marion was the 1830's when this city attained a population of 3,500. The place declined after refusing intrusion of the railroad, and it no longer exists as a town. The U.S. Geodetic survey in 1948 established the exact center of the state at a point about one mile south of Marion. There is also a community of MARION located 13 miles southeast of Ellijay in Gilmer County. OLD MARION ROAD in Twiggs County extends from US 23-129 in eastern Bibb County southeasterly to the site of Marion. *See also* Ashburn.



MARION COUNTY. Created December 14, 1827 with 365 square miles taken from Lee and Muscogee counties. Named in honor of General Francis Marion (1732-1795) of South Carolina, a hero of the Revolution. He was dubbed the "Old Fox" by the British cavalry leader, Banastre Tarleton, and this sobriquet was changed by Marion's troops to "Swamp Fox." The county seat is Buena Vista (q.v.).

MARROW, Clayton County. This city was created and incorporated March 2, 1943, with its spelling corrected to MORROW (q.v.) February 23, 1945.

MARSHALLVILLE, Macon County. This is the oldest town in the county, and was settled by South Carolinians in the 1820's, but not incorporated as a town until February 20, 1854. In the official Act of the State Assembly to incorporate, the name was misspelled as MARTIALVILLE. It is said to have been named in honor of a much beloved Methodist preacher here, Reverend John Marshall, or was possibly named for the chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, John Marshall (*see* John Marshall

Law School). Marshallville was the home of Samuel B. Rumph, originator of the Elberta peach, which he named for his wife. This was also the home of Georgia author, John Donald Wade.

MARSHALLVILLE FERRY, Macon County. *See* UNDERWOOD'S FERRY.

MARSHES OF GLYNN, Glynn County. Immortalized by the poem of this name written by Sidney Lanier (*see* Lanier County). Consists of a five-mile network of tidal rivers and creeks -- Terry Creek, Back River, Little River, Mackay River and the Frederica River, a part of the Intracoastal or Inland Waterway, and generally applies to the inland portion of St. Simons and Jekyll islands.

MARS HILL. The following minor locations in the state were named from local church sites, which name came from the Bible, Mars Hill being where the apostle Paul spoke to the idolatrous Athenians. MARS HILL road fork, Cobb County. Located two miles south of Acworth. MARS HILL CROSSROADS, Dooly County. Located north of Vienna on Georgia 27. Another MARS HILL CROSSROADS, Forsyth County, four miles southwest of Cumming on U.S. 19. MARS HILL DISTRICT, Oconee County, five miles west of Watkinsville.

MARTHASVILLE, Fulton County. The first name under which ATLANTA (q.v.) was chartered, December 23, 1843.

MARTIN, Stephens County. The Air Line Railroad established a station here in 1877 and the place was incorporated as a town September 7, 1891. Named for John Martin (1730-1796) from Rhode Island, who was governor of Georgia (1782-83).

MARTINEZ, Columbia County. Pronounced, "Martin-ezz'." Originally MARTINEZ DEPOT, named for a much admired Cuban immigrant who established a plantation here.

MARYSVILLE, Johnson County. A post office in the 1880's, located five miles southeast of Wrightsville. The postmaster was Mary P. Hutcheson.

MATT, Forsyth County. A community located six miles north of Cumming on Georgia highway 41. A post office was established here from May 5, 1896 to February 28, 1911. Derivation of the name is not certain, but is possibly for Matt J. Williams, one of the first Inferior Court justices of the county.

MATTOX CREEK, McDuffie County. Originally named MADDUX CREEK (q.v.).

MAUK, Taylor County. Incorporated as a town August 18, 1913 to February 28, 1939. The derivation of the name of this community is not known.

MAULDIN'S MILLS, Hall County. Located twelve miles south of Gainesville on the Mulberry River. In 1881, A.A. Mauldin operated a general store and a grist mill here, when the population was about 100.

MAXEYS, Oglethorpe County. Incorporated as a town August 22, 1907. First called SHANTY, it was named SALMONVILLE in 1834. Later it was changed to Maxeys for the Maxeys family, who were among the pioneer families of this section.

MAYFIELD, Hancock County. A community located ten miles northeast of Sparta, at the site of the former LATIMORES MILLS. Named for the plantation home of Judge William Smith.

MAYHAW, Miller County. A community located nine miles west of Colquitt which was settled in the late 1800's. Named for the many mayhaw trees in this area.

MAYNARD'S MILL ROAD, Monroe County. Crosses Georgia highway 42, five miles south of Forsyth, and crosses Tobesofkee Creek over MAYNARD'S MILL BRIDGE where W.T. Maynard operated a flour and grist mill. The post office here was called MAYNARD'S MILL.

MAYSVILLE, Monroe County. Incorporated as a town September 30, 1879. First known as MIDWAY, it was later renamed for early settler John Mays. The post office was established from July 22, 1847 to August 21, 1897.

MEANSVILLE, Pike County. Incorporated August 6, 1913. This community located four miles south of Zebulon was said to have been named for pioneer settler, John Means, who came here from South Carolina. It may also have been named for Dr. Alexander Means or early landowner B.A. Means.

MECHANICSVILLE, Lumpkin County. A city subdivision of east Dahlonega. Laid out and named by Dahlonega's first mayor, Colonel W.P. Price, in commemoration of the battle of Mechanicsville in Virginia, June 26, 1862. MECHANICSVILLE was also the name of a community and post office in Jasper County, ten miles northwest of Monticello.

MEDWAY, Liberty County. An early variation of MIDWAY (q.v.) as applied to the river and the town. The community was also referred to as MEDWAY CHURCH.

MEEKS, Johnson County. This community is located 13 miles southeast of Wrightsville, and was settled about 1888. Named for Elder Henry Meeks, a large landowner and prominent Primitive Baptist preacher.

MEIGS, Thomas County. This town was incorporated October 29, 1889. Named in honor of Josiah Meigs (1757-1822) from Connecticut, the first president of the University of Georgia. Also named in his honor is MEIGS STREET in Athens, Clarke County.

MELDRIM, Effingham County. A railroad junction established eighteen miles from Savannah. Believed named for Peter W. Meldrim of Savannah, attorney and state legislator, or for his ancestors.

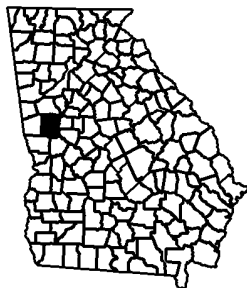
MELVILLE, Chattooga County. This former community was settled in the 1850's. The post office existed from January 20, 1848 to November 9, 1889 and moved from various sites in the area with the changes of postmasters. The place died after the railroad came through 3/4 miles north of here.

MENLO, Chattooga County. Incorporated as a town August 11, 1903. Founded in 1883 in the heart of Broomtown Valley (q.v.) by Captain A.J. (Jack) Lawrence. Named by Dr. Lawrence in honor of Thomas A. Edison, whose workshop was in Menlo Park, New Jersey.

MERCER UNIVERSITY, Macon. Named in honor of Jesse Mercer (1769-1841), a distinguished Baptist clergyman and principal organizer of the Georgia Baptist Convention. It first opened as MERCER INSTITUTE in Penfield, Greene County, January 14, 1833. The university moved to Macon in 1871, and the Law School was started here two years later. The Medical School opened in 1976 and the School of Engineering opened in 1985. The oldest dormitory on the campus, SHERWOOD HALL, was named for Baptist leader Adiel Sherwood (1791-1879), originally from New York, a teacher and Baptist preacher who wrote *A Gazetteer of the State of Georgia*, 1826, 1829, 1837, 1839 and 1860. Another men's dormitory, SHORTER HALL, was named for benefactor, Edward Shorter, who made a substantial gift in 1948 for the erection of this building. PORTER GYMNASIUM was named for James Hyde Porter (1873-1949), a major benefactor of the University, and grandson of former Mercer trustee, James M. Porter. ROBERTS HALL was dedicated in 1939, and named for Columbus Roberts, a leading benefactor and friend of Mercer. The HARDMAN BUILDING was named in honor of the mother of former Georgia governor, Lamartine Griffin Hardman. It was erected as the Library in

1907 and is now the Fine Arts Building. **WILLINGHAM CHAPEL** was named in honor of Broadus E. Willingham of Macon, who provided generous sums for improvements of the chapel as well as for a new organ. The **WALTER F. GEORGE SCHOOL OF LAW** was named for its distinguished graduate, Senator George (*see* Walter F. George Reservoir). The **GEORGE BOYCE CONNELL STUDENT CENTER**, built in 1957, was named for Dr. Connell who served as Mercer's president from 1953 to 1959. **KNIGHT HALL** (Humanities) was named to honor Professor Otis Dewey Knight. **WARE HALL** was named for Kathryn Cathings Ware, wife of Henry H. "Trot" Ware, who provided funds for its renovation for use as a music building in 1968. The **WILLET SCIENCE CENTER** was opened in 1968, and named for Hugh M. Willet, class of 1886, a long time chairman of the Board of Trustees, and generous benefactor. Mercer University also has its **CECIL B. DAY CAMPUS** in Atlanta which includes the **SOUTHERN SCHOOL OF PHARMACY** and in Forsyth is located its **UNIVERSITY COLLEGE** on the campus of the former Tift College (q.v.).

MERCER UNIVERSITY IN ATLANTA, DeKalb County. This 500-acre campus is located five and one-half miles northeast of Atlanta. Chartered in 1964 as **ATLANTA BAPTIST COLLEGE**, it was acquired by **MERCER UNIVERSITY** (q.v.), Macon in December 1972. It is now called **CECIL B. DAY CAMPUS**, named in honor of the late C.B. Day, generous benefactor, who was founder of the Days Inn motel chain.



MERIWETHER COUNTY. Created December 14, 1827 with 499 square miles taken from part of Troup County. Named for General David Meriwether (1755-1822) of Virginia, who served under George Washington in the Revolution. The county seat is Greenville (q.v.). The court house was destroyed by cyclone March 3, 1893. There was also a community of **MERIWETHER**, located eight miles northwest of Milledgeville in Baldwin County.

MERRILL, Heard County. In 1882 it was recorded that a Robert Merrill had a grist mill here on

Hillabahatchee Creek, seven miles northwest of Franklin.

MERSHON, Pierce County. A community located seven miles north of Blackshear, named by Jack Dixon for Judge Martin L. Mershon of Brunswick.

MESENA, Warren County. A community located six miles northeast of Warrenton. The name was suggested by Dr. J.F. Hamilton, using the first letter of the first name of each of his six daughters.

MESON ACADEMY, Lexington. Opened in 1808, and was established with funds provided by Francis Meson, noted merchant and philanthropist. The name of the school was changed to **OGLETHORPE COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL** in 1920.

MESSIER MOUND, Early County. Located on the summit of a hill overlooking the valley of Little Colomokee Creek, about 12 miles east of the Chattahoochee River. Named for a Mr. Messier who owned a plantation here.

METASVILLE, Wilkes County. A community located eight miles east of Washington. The town lost its charter July 1, 1995. May have been named for the Wampanoag Indian leader, Metacomet.

METTER, CS Candler County. Incorporated as a town August 17, 1903 at which time it was in Bulloch County. It was established as a stop on the Georgia Railroad. The only explanation found as to the derivation is that the town was said to have been named by a railroad official for his wife since he "met her" here.

MEXICO, Lumpkin County. This was an early name of **DAHLONEGA** (q.v.). The militia district at the southwest corner of Carroll County is named **NEW MEXICO**. These places may have been so named in the early 19th century because of sympathy with the Mexican struggle for independence.

MIAMI VALLEY, Peach County. A community located five miles east of Fort Valley. This is probably a Muskogean Indian name, and may mean "very large." Miami is also the name of an Algonquian tribe of Indians.

MICA, Cherokee County. A community located six miles east of Ball Ground. The name is descriptive as there are gold and mica mines in the vicinity.

MIDDLE GEORGIA COLLEGE, Cochran. Established in 1884 and opened January 10, 1887 as the **COLLEGE OF THE NEW EBENEZER**

ASSOCIATION, a Baptist denominational institution. It was later chartered as a state school August 12, 1917. It became **MIDDLE GEORGIA JUNIOR COLLEGE** in 1928, and the present name was adopted in 1929. This is a unit of the University System of Georgia. The **ROBERTS MEMORIAL LIBRARY** here was named for Lucien Emerson Roberts, the third president of Middle Georgia College.

MIDDLE RIVER, Franklin County. Also known as **MIDDLE FORK BROAD RIVER** due to its position between two other streams, the Broad River and Hudson River. There was formerly a community of **MIDDLE RIVER**, ten miles west of Carnesville.

MIDVILLE, Burke County. Incorporated February 20, 1877. It was first established as a Central of Georgia railway center about halfway between Macon and Savannah. It is also approximately the mid point between Waynesboro and Swainsboro. There was also a community of **MIDVILLE** in western Jenkins County.

MIDWAY, Liberty County. Incorporated as a town August 3, 1925. Originally settled about 1750 by road commissioner Audley Maxwell, who gave it the name **LIMERICK** after the county in south Ireland. Another early name was **ARCADIA** (q.v.). The settlement was called **DORCHESTER** by a group of Puritans who arrived here on May 16, 1752 from Dorchester, South Carolina. Their ancestors had originated from Dorchester, England in 1630. The district was already named **MIDWAY** when they arrived, having taken its name from the nearby Midway River. The river and the early community were written Midway and Medway almost interchangeably in early records. The tidal stream **MIDWAY RIVER** was believed to have been given its name from its supposed equal distance from the Ogeechee and Altamaha rivers. Some feel the river may have been named from the Medway River in England. There is also another **MIDWAY** in Baldwin County on the southern edge of Milledgeville, which was the original site of Oglethorpe University (q.v.). It is thought to have been given its name because of its location halfway between Milledgeville and Scottsboro. The present name is **HARDWICK** (q.v.) or **MIDWAY-HARDWICK**. There is another community named **MIDWAY** in Clinch County, located five miles southeast of Homerville. A former hamlet called **MIDWAY** was located seven miles north of Greenville in Meriwether County. There is a community of **MIDWAY** in Tattnall County and another **MIDWAY** in northwest Schley County that was settled in the late 1800's. *See also* **MAYSVILLE**.

MILAN, Dodge-Telfair counties. Established with the coming of the railroad in the late 1880's. Incorporated as a town October 21, 1891. It was named by the wife of a railroad executive upon her return from a trip to Europe, after the large city of Northern Italy.

MILFORD, Baker County. Settled about 1825 when the county was formed. This community was originally called **MILLS FORD** because of grist mill located on Itchawaynochaway Creek where travelers forded the stream.

MILKSICK COVE, Towns County. The name relates to a disease caused by drinking milk from cows that have eaten a certain plant. One such cove is located on the north side of the Blue Ridge, at the head of Cynth Creek. Another is on the Georgia-North Carolina line, to the northward of Sassafras Knob. In Rabun County, there is a **MILKSICK COVE** on the east slope of the Blue Ridge, 2 1/2 miles east of Mountain City.

MILL CREEK, Dawson County. This stream was so named apparently because of a grist or other mill here in early days. It is an affluent of the Etowah River, and has also been known as **TENSAWATTE CREEK** (q.v.). In Sumter County, **MILL CREEK** is an east bank affluent of Muckalee Creek, and was formerly called **TULULGAH** (q.v.) in Indian days before it was given its descriptive name, after a mill was placed on the stream. Other streams called **MILL CREEK** are located in Bulloch, Early, Walker and Worth counties. Whitfield County has a stream as well as a community called **MILL CREEK**. Also in Whitfield County is **MILL CREEK GAP**, otherwise known as **BUZZARD ROOST**. This is a natural gateway through Rocky Face Ridge.

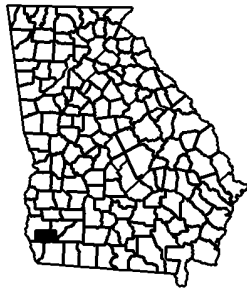
MILLEDGEVILLE, CS Baldwin County. Designated the state capital December 12, 1804 and incorporated as a town December 8, 1806. Was laid out in 1803 as the site for the state capital, and the state offices were established here from 1807 to 1867. It is the only city in the United States that was established for the purpose of being a state's capital. Was named to honor Georgia's distinguished governor, John Milledge (1757-1818), who donated 633 acres in Athens for the establishment of the University of Georgia (q.v.). The city was established at the site of Fort Winston (q.v.) The State Sanitarium was established here after authorization by an act of December 26, 1837 (although it is actually outside the city limits). It is now called the Central State Hospital.

MILLEN, CS Jenkins County. Incorporated September 30, 1881 at which time the town was in Burke and Screven counties. Settled in 1835 by

Robert Hendricks Gray, it was first called SEVENTY NINE or OLD 79, because of its distance from Savannah. When the Central of Georgia came through, it was called MILLEN JUNCTION or MILLEN STATION, apparently after McPherson B. Millen, superintendent of the railroad at Savannah. It has also been claimed to have been named for Captain John Millen (c.1804-1843), a civil engineer of the railroad or for Savannah attorney, John Millen. *See also* Florence.

MILLEN NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY, Jenkins County. Located six miles north of Millen. Established in 1950 by the U.S. Department of the Interior, it has 25 ponds on 23.4 acres.

MILLER, Gordon County. This was an early name of HILL CITY (q.v.).



MILLER COUNTY. Created February 26, 1856 with 287 square miles taken from Baker and Early counties. Named for attorney, Andrew Miller (1806-1856), who was an outstanding state senator of Georgia, and was also president of the Medical College of Georgia. The county seat is Colquitt (q.v.). The court house was destroyed by fire in 1873.

MILLERFIELD ROAD, Bibb County. Named for Macon's first airport, MILLER FIELD, which was located on the site of the present Bowdon Municipal Golf Course. The airport was named for Wallace Miller Sr. who served as Macon's mayor from 1929 to 1931, during the time the airport was developed.

MILLER'S BRANCH, Laurens County. This was the early name of the main tributary of Stitchihatchie Creek. It was seemingly named for James Miller, a chain carrier for surveyor Thomas Cooper, who surveyed here when this was in Wilkinson County. The stream is now called WHITLEY BRANCH (q.v.).

MILLER'S STATION, Grady County. An early stage stop at the site of the present CAIRO (q.v.).

Named for the first settler, Henry Miller (c.1805-c.1867).

MILLHAVEN, Screven County. This community is located twelve miles north of Sylvania. The first post office in the county was established here March 27, 1908. The name is in reference to Paris' Mill, built here on Brier Creek before the middle of the 19th century.

MILLS POND, Screven County. Located six miles southeast of Hiltonia, on property owned by J.A. Mills of Sylvania.

MILLSTEAD, Rockdale County. The community got its name from the Millstead Manufacturing Company, established here about 1903 by a Mr. Millstead. The mill which made cotton duck fabric was in 1904 run by Fuller Calloway.

MILLTOWN, Lanier County. Incorporated December 17, 1901 at which time it was in Berrien County. The early descriptive name came about in reference to the rice, grist and saw mills powered by the Alapaha River here. The name of the city was changed to LAKELAND (q.v.) August 11, 1925.

MILLWOOD, Ware County. Located nineteen miles west of Waycross on U.S. highway 82. Incorporated from August 24, 1905 to August 14, 1909. This descriptively named town no longer exists.

MILNER, Lamar County. Incorporated August 13, 1912 at which time it was in Pike County. This town was named for early settler, Willis R. Milner, who came from North Carolina to Blountsville in Jones County, and then moved here about 1855.

MILTON COUNTY. Created December 18, 1857 with 147 square miles taken from Cherokee, Cobb and Forsyth counties. It was merged into Fulton County January 1, 1932. Named for John Milton (1740-1824) who was active in the Revolution, and saved the official colonial records from the British at the capture of Savannah. In 1789 he became secretary of state for Georgia. Some authorities had claimed the county was named for Homer V. Milton, an officer of the War of 1812, and a descendant of John Milton. The county seat was Alpharetta (q.v.).

MIMSVILLE, Baker County. Located 10 miles southwest of Newton, this community was settled around 1880. Robert L. Mims was proprietor of a general store here.

MINCIE MOUNTAIN, Lumpkin County. Located six miles east of Dahlonega, with an elevation of 1,860 feet. The name comes from the misspelling of an early settler family named Mincey.

MINEOLA, Lowndes County. This community is located about ten miles north of Valdosta. The name is from the old Indian word meaning "Much Water."

MINERAL BLUFF, Fannin County. Settled in the early 1830's with the first post office established as DOUGLAS IN 1858. It was given its present descriptive name July 14, 1885. The town was incorporated September 26, 1889.

MINERAL SPRINGS, Whitfield County. This was an early settlement of undetermined location which was named for the mountain springs here which were said to be healthful. Another hamlet called MINERAL SPRINGS was recorded as having been in Pickens County, seven miles west of Tate.

MIONA SPRINGS, Macon County. Originally called MACON COUNTY SPRINGS, it was a popular resort before the days of the automobile. The name is from that of an Indian princess called Miona in a romantic story written by a Confederate soldier, Augustus Robinson.

MISSIONARY RIDGE, Walker County (and extends northward into Tennessee). Named for the missionaries who established the mission at Brainerd (*see* Brainerd Road). The soldiers during the Civil War called it MISSION RIDGE. There is also a community near the Tennessee line called MISSIONARY RIDGE.

MISSIONARY STATION, Floyd County. The original name of COOSA (q.v.).

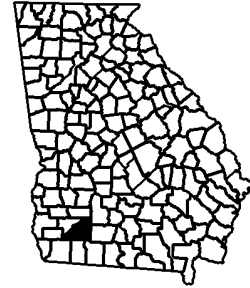
MISSLER, Dodge County. *See* Normandale.

MISSOE, Camden County. This was the commonly used name that the Indians gave to the present CUMBERLAND ISLAND (q.v.).

MISTLETOE STATE PARK, Columbia County. This 1,920-acre park was opened in 1970. It is situated on the shores of Clark Hill Reservoir (q.v.) near Winfield, on the site of and named after the old community of MISTLETOE or MISTLETOE CORNERS. Its post office was discontinued in the early 1920's.

MITCHELL, Glascock County. Incorporated December 17, 1896. Established as a railroad town

about 1886 and named for R.M. Mitchell, president of the Augusta Southern Railroad, who was responsible for putting the road through this spot. The post office was moved here from Scruggsville (q.v.) February 18, 1887.



MITCHELL COUNTY. Created December 21, 1857 with 511 square miles taken from part of Baker County. Georgia laws say the county was named in honor of General Henry Mitchell (1760-1839), Revolutionary War hero, officer of the state militia, and president of the Georgia Senate. Some historians have claimed the county was named for Georgia governor, David Brydie Mitchell (1766-1837), who was born in Scotland and was general of the state militia. *See also* Fort Mitchell. The county seat is Camilla (q.v.). The court house was destroyed by fire in 1869.

MIZE, Stephens County. This community is located nine miles south of Toccoa on Georgia highway 106. Henry Mize settled here in 1808.

MOCCASIN CREEK STATE PARK, Rabun County. This 181-acre park is located 25 miles north of Clarkesville, on the upper end of Lake Burton where tiny Moccasin Creek enters the lake.

MOCCASIN GAP, Stewart County. This was the name given to an old trading post located north of Lumpkin. It was supposedly called this from the great number of water moccasins in the swamp here along Hannahatchee Creek.

MODESTO, Cherokee County. This was an early hamlet, located five miles southeast of Toonigh. The Spanish word *modesto* means "modest" or "modest man."

MODOC, Emanuel County. A community located four miles north of Swainsboro on Georgia route 56. Named from a northwestern Indian tribe which became nationally known due to an uprising in the 1870's over land disputes. Modoc lost its charter July 1, 1995.

MOLENA, Pike County. Incorporated in 1888. This town was first called SNIDERSVILLE after

store owner A.A. Snider, then JENKINSVILLE after Newt Jenkins who bought the business. It was changed to Molena and incorporated August 23, 1905 when the railroad came through. Derivation is not certain, but may be from the Spanish word *molina*, meaning "mill."

MONIAC, Charlton County. This community is said to have been named for old Fort Moniac which was located about one mile north on the Florida side of the St. Marys River. The log fortification was built during the Florida Indian wars.

MONROE, CS Walton County. Pronounced "Mun-roe." Was originally called WALTON COURT HOUSE, but was incorporated as a town November 30, 1821 when it was designated the county seat and named for President Monroe (*see* Monroe County).



MONROE COUNTY. Pronounced "Mun-roe" County. Created May 15, 1821 with 399 square miles acquired by Creek cession of January 8, 1821. This was an original county, named for the fifth United States president, James Monroe (1758-1831), author of the Monroe Doctrine of 1823. The county seat is Forsyth (q.v.).

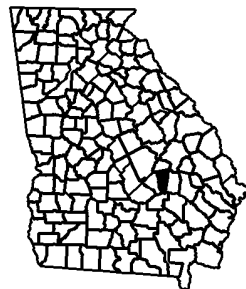
MONROE FEMALE COLLEGE, Forsyth. The early name of TIFT COLLEGE (q.v.).

MONTEVIDEO, Hart County. Pronounced "Mount'vid-yo" or "Mont'vid'yo." This community on the Elbert County line was named for the city by the same name in Uruguay, South America, because of the marvelous view of the surrounding countryside. It means, "A mountain saw I," and was named by Magellan in 1520. MONTEVIDEO was earlier the name of the Charles Colcock Jones plantation in Liberty County.

MONTEZUMA, Macon County. Incorporated as a town February 8, 1854. It began to develop in 1851 when the Central of Georgia Railway was built through here. Named for the emperor of the Aztecs by returning soldiers in the Mexican War. This is the largest and busiest of thirteen Montezu-

mas in the United States. It was also claimed to have been named by the Indians in honor of their hero in Mexico, the last king of the Aztecs.

MONTGOMERY, Chatham County. This settlement on the Vernon River was an early Savannah area resort, and was named for General Montgomery (*see* Montgomery County).



MONTGOMERY COUNTY. Created December 19, 1793 with 235 square miles taken from part of Washington County. Named for Irish-born, Major General Richard Montgomery (1736-1775), soldier of the Revolution who was killed at the siege of Quebec, December 13, 1775. The county seat is Mount Vernon (q.v.).

MONTGOMERY CREEK, Lumpkin County. Rises in the northwest section of the county and flows into the Etowah River. Named after the Montgomery family that settled in this region.

MONTGOMERY FERRY ROAD, Atlanta. Named from a former ferry which crossed the Chattahoochee at present day Bolton. James McConnell Montgomery (1770-1842) settled here in 1821 and was given a state franchise for the ferry December 25, 1837. In 1853 the property and ferry were sold to Martin DeFoor (*see* DeFoor's Ferry). Montgomery was probably the first white man to settle permanently in what is now Fulton County.

MONTGOMERY ISLAND, Chatham County. This was the name by which the English called OSSABAW ISLAND (q.v.), this being named after Sir Robert Montgomery (*see* Margravate of Azilia).

MONTICELLO, CS Jasper County. Was laid out and made county seat December 10, 1808. Incorporated as a town December 15, 1810. Most of the original settlers here were native Virginians, which is the probable reason the town was named for the home of Thomas Jefferson near Charlottesville, Virginia.

MONTOUR VILLAGE, Hancock County. Incorporated December 22, 1857 to July 1, 1995.

A mill village within the corporate limits of Sparta. It is now called THE OLD FACTORY.

MONTPELIER, Monroe County. Also known as MONTPELIER STATION, it was located fifteen miles west of Macon. The name is from the city in France. MONTPELIER SPRINGS was once a noted health resort here, named in reference to the 14 springs in the area. The 800-acre site later became MONTPELIER INSTITUTE which was under the charge of Episcopal bishop, Stephen Elliott, from South Carolina. It was the second oldest female school in Georgia, founded in 1842 and closed in 1876. MONTPELIER AVENUE in Macon was probably an old "Montpelier Road" running west to the early settlement in Monroe County. In 1801 a town of MONT-PELIER was projected for Baldwin County.

MONTREAL, DeKalb County. A former post office established July 29, 1892, six miles north of Decatur on the Seaboard Railroad. The derivation is French, meaning "Royal Mountain" or "King's Mountain."

MONTROSE, Laurens County. Incorporated as a town August 21, 1929. This community was named for Mr. Dudley Montrose Hughes, a former landowner of Laurens and Twiggs counties, or possibly from Scott's *Legend of Montrose*.

MOODY AIR FORCE BASE, Lowndes-Lanier counties. Named for George Putnam Moody who was born in the Philippine Islands in 1908, graduated from West Point Academy, and died in an air crash in 1941.

MOORE'S MILL, Cherokee County. This former community was about seven miles northwest of Canton. In the early 1880's, a Mr. J.K. Moore had a grist mill on Shoal Creek here.

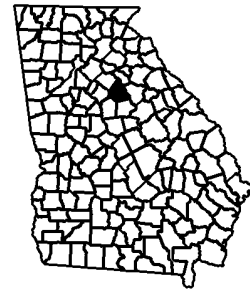
MOORE'S MILL ROAD, Atlanta. Named for Thomas Moore (1828-1914) who operated a sash-sawmill and a grist mill on Peachtree Creek above the confluence of Nancy Creek. He also served as postmaster of Boltonville (q.v.).

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE, Atlanta. Organized as AUGUSTA INSTITUTE in 1867 in Augusta. Moved to Atlanta in 1879 when it was renamed ATLANTA BAPTIST SEMINARY. In 1912 the present name was adopted to honor Reverend Henry L. Morehouse, corresponding secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

MORELAND, Coweta County. Incorporated as a town December 28, 1888. The original settlement began with the Mt. Zion Methodist Church, after

which it was called MT. ZION. The name was changed to WRIGHT'S CROSSING about 1850 and to PUCKETT STATION in 1852. On September 1, 1888 it was changed to the present name to honor Dr. John F. Moreland, the first doctor for the Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

MORGAN, CS Calhoun County. Incorporated as a city May 5, 1856, and believed named for the family of Mr. Hiram Morgan, who was one of the original commissioners. The county seat was moved here from Arlington, August 6, 1929.



MORGAN COUNTY. Created December 10, 1807 with 357 square miles taken from part of Baldwin County. Named for hero of the Revolution, and later a U.S. congressman, Major General Daniel Morgan (1736-1802) who defeated the British at Cowpens, South Carolina in 1781. The county seat is Madison (q.v.).

MORGAN FALLS, Fulton County. Located twelve miles north of Atlanta on the Chattahoochee River, and is the site of the present MORGAN FALLS DAM. This was once called BULL SLUICE (q.v.). The present name is for Mrs. S. Morgan Smith, the mother of C. Elmer Smith. Mr. Smith helped establish the Atlanta Water and Electric Power Company, a predecessor of the Georgia Power Company.

MORGANTON, Fannin County. The oldest post office in the county (named TUCKAHOE) was established in OLD GILMER, March 15, 1837. The name was changed to TACOAH, December 12, 1838 and to Morganton July 11, 1854. Incorporated as a town March 5, 1856. Named by James H. Morris who came from Morganton, North Carolina in the 1840's, and that city was named for General Morgan (*see* Morgan County). The county seat was here originally until transferred to Blue Ridge on August 13, 1895.

MORGANVILLE, Dade County. Located on Lookout Mountain, six miles north of Trenton. Named for the pioneer Morgan family. In 1881 the railroad and express agent was Mr. R.C. Morgan.

MORRIS BROWN UNIVERSITY, Atlanta. Established in 1881 as a coeducational institution for Negroes. Named in honor of Bishop Morris Brown of the African Methodist Church.

MORRISON'S STATION, Dade County. This was the original name of the present community of **NEW ENGLAND** (q.v.), which name was derived from an early landowner here, a Mr. W.G. Morrison. The place was also called **MORRISON'S SWITCH** and **MORRISON'S CROSSING**.

MORRIS (STATION), Quitman County. This settlement was believed named for James Morris whose son was the first depot agent here. Morris lost its charter July 1, 1995.

MORROW, Clayton County. Incorporated as a city in 1943 with the name incorrectly recorded as **MARROW**. This was corrected February 23, 1945. The original settlement grew around the Philadelphia Presbyterian Church which was established here in 1825. The early community was called **BIG SHANTY**, and when the Macon and Western Railroad came through, this stop was named **MORROW(S) STATION** after the Radford E. Morrow family which owned most of the land, and had a store here. The depot was established in 1846 with Mr. Morrow as the agent. The post office at Morrow opened in 1871.

MORVEN, Brooks County. Incorporated as a town November 28, 1900. This is the oldest community in the county, having been settled in 1823. The first temporary county seat of Lowndes County was at the Sion Hall home, one and one-half mile north of Morven. The derivation is from a mountain in Scotland, and was changed from its former name of **SHARPE'S STORE**, July 21, 1853.

MOSSY CREEK, White County. This community is located six miles southeast of Cleveland, and is about one mile east of the stream of **MOSSY CREEK** after which it was named.

MOULTRIE, CS Colquitt County. "South Georgia's Market Place" Incorporated as a town December 13, 1859. The original name of the place was **OCKLOCKNEY** (q.v.) as it is located on the Ocklockney River. The post office with this original name was established in 1851. Its name was changed in 1857 to honor General William Moultrie (1731-1805) who served in the Revolution and was twice elected governor of South Carolina. **SPENCE FIELD** of Moultrie was named for Lieutenant Thomas Louis Spence, Jr. (1896-1919) from Thomasville, who attended Georgia Tech and was killed in an airplane crash in France.

MOUNTAIN CITY, Rabun County. Incorporated as a town August 22, 1907. This was originally a village called **PASSOVER** (q.v.). It was given its present descriptive name as it is in Rabun Gap at the highest point of the old Tallulah Falls Railway. The Eastern Divide runs through the town with the waters draining off to the Atlantic Ocean on the east side, and with the west side flowing toward the Gulf of Mexico.

MOUNTAIN CREEK, Harris County. This stream originates in Franklin D. Roosevelt State Park, near the town of Pine Mountain and flows westward to the Chattahoochee. This descriptive name was applied by the original surveyor in 1827. A post office called **MOUNTAIN CREEK** was established in Harris County in 1830, and transferred nearby to the present Whitesville (q.v.) in 1835.

MOUNTAIN HILL, Harris County. The original name of this community was **TALLEYTOWN**, from a family here named Talley. When the post office was established in 1837, the postmaster, Amos Smith from Maryland, selected the new name because of his love for mountains and hills.

MOUNTAIN SCENE, Towns County. This former community was located seven miles southwest of Hiwassee on Hiwassee Creek. The name was adopted because of the delightful view afforded here.

MOUNTAINTOWN CREEK, Gilmer County. This stream took its name from an old Indian settlement of **MOUNTAINTOWN**, which was located 6 1/2 miles northwest of Ellijay. The **MOUNTAINTOWN (Militia) DISTRICT** in the northwest section of Gilmer County was also named from an early Indian town.

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Clayton County. "Gateway to Clayton County" Incorporated as a city August 22, 1949. This was originally a community called **ROUGH AND READY** (q.v.) when it was in DeKalb County, and before it was given its present descriptive name.

MOUNT AIRY, Habersham County. Incorporated as a town March 3, 1874. Founded by Mr. M. C. Wilcox from Knoxville, Tennessee, who later built a hotel here in the early 1880's. In 1877 a Swiss colony, 1,700 feet above sea level, was established here under the leadership of a Mr. J. Staub. This town has a commendatory name which is descriptive of the climate of the locale with its abundant fresh air. It may have been named from the town of Mount Airy in North Carolina which was settled about 1850.

MOUNT BERRY, Floyd County. Incorporated from 1935 to 1973. Located on the north edge of Rome, the town was named for the family of Martha Berry, founder of Berry College (q.v.).

MOUNT ENON, Richmond County. This was an early summer resort settlement. The name is a simplified form of Aenon, mentioned in the New Testament as being a place where there was much water. MOUNT ENON ACADEMY (college) was established here in 1807.

MOUNT ENOTAH, Towns County. The peak of this mountain is called SUMMIT OF MOUNT ENOTAH, or more recently, BRASSTOWN BALD (q.v.) which is the highest point in Georgia, with an elevation of 4,784 feet. The derivation of the Cherokee Indian name *Enotah* is not known.

MOUNT PISGAH, Catoosa County. Lies in a valley called "The Ridges" and is named from a mountain slope in the Holy Land.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Effingham County. Descriptively named, the site here is now referred to as OLD MOUNT PLEASANT. This was a former Uchee Indian town and English trading post on a bluff near the Savannah River about five miles up river from Clyo. The Georgia Colony maintained a fort and small garrison here under command of Captain Thomas Wiggin, an Indian trader.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Evans County. This community located three miles northeast of Claxton, was named from the early church here.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Wayne County. Located in the eastern section of the county. The name for this community was probably meant as a joke, as there is not as much as a small hill in this region.

MOUNT VERNON, CS Montgomery County. Settled in 1795, established as the county seat in 1813 and incorporated as a town August 26, 1872. The post office was established September 4, 1811. Was named for George Washington's home on the Potomac [which was named in honor of Admiral Edward Vernon of the British Navy, and was given this name by Lewis Washington, who willed the Virginia estate to his brother George]. Some have speculated that the Montgomery county seat may also have been named from an 18th century settlement about 25 miles south of Mount Vernon, as described by James E. Callaway, who explained how Oglethorpe sent Mary Musgrove in 1739:

... with her husband and twenty rangers 60 miles up the Altamaha where they placed a trading post known as Mount Vernon as

an outguard against the Lower Creeks. The colony had been founded as the southern outpost of English civilization... As a military colony it was a success. But as a settlement for ambitious and worldly settlers there were definite drawbacks.

It was located near the junction of the Ohoopce River. There are some small places in Georgia called MOUNT VERNON, with one in Walton County, located four miles northeast of Monroe on U.S. 78. Another is in Whitfield County, located near Rocky Face, four miles west of Dalton on Georgia route 201. It was settled in 1830 in what was then southeast Catoosa County. This community was also known as MOUNT VERNON VALLEY, with the name originating from the Mount Vernon Baptist Church here.

MOUNTVILLE, Troup County. This was the first settlement in the county and was located at the intersection of Oakfuskee and McIntosh trails. The post office was established September 5, 1835, and was incorporated as a town November 29, 1897 to July 1, 1995. This community was believed named by the first postmaster, Daniel Davis, because of the upland lay of the lands here.

MOUNT YONAH, White County. Also known as YONAH MOUNTAIN (q.v.).

MOUNT ZION, Carroll County. This community, settled in 1811, is seven miles northwest of Carrollton. Dr. Hicks Martin suggested the name Mount Zion for the Methodist Episcopal Church which was made of logs and was built here in 1867. The name later spread to the community. Mount Zion in the Holy Land is a hill in the southwest section of Jerusalem. The MOUNT ZION SEMINARY was founded here in 1880, and it continued until 1937.

MOUNT ZION, Coweta County. This was the earliest name of MORELAND (q.v.), and was named after Mt. Zion Methodist Church which was founded in 1843, but is now known as Moreland Methodist Church.

MOXLEY, Jefferson County. This small community was established five miles south of Louisville. In 1881 the postmaster was B.J. Moxley, who had a grist mill and general store here.

MUCKAFOONEE CREEK, Lee County. This is a white man's coined name which was applied to the combined Muckalee and Kinchafoonee creeks before they enter the Flint River.

MUCKALEE, Sumter County. This was an old Chehaw (Chiaha) Indian Village and its name is said to be derived from the Creek *am*, "me" and *ohkalita*, "pour on." Other scholars say Muckalee is from the Choctaw tribal name, Mukalasha, derived from the Muskogean, *Irnuklash*, signifying "opposite people." MUCKALEE CREEK heads in Marion and Schley counties, drains through Sumter and Lee counties to Kinchafoonee Creek above Albany. Many variations of the name have included, AMUCULLE, MUCALEE and MUCKLEE. The creek was named after the village, and Goff said it means "My People," "My Town" or perhaps, "My Home." Benjamin Hawkins called it AU-MUC-CULE, saying it meant "Pour on me."

MUCKALOOCHEE CREEK. A tributary of Muckalee Creek that arises in Marion County and enters the main stream in Lee County. It means "Little Muckalee," and has been written MUCKATOOCHEE on some later maps. Its upper fork is called LITTLE MUCKALOOCHEE, but it was originally called HENDRICKS CREEK, named for a member of the early survey party.

MUD CREEK. The stream in Bartow County called Mud Creek was descriptively named to differentiate from Clear Creek, immediately to the west. MUD CREEK in Cobb County unites with Nose's Creek to form Sweetwater Creek at Austell. A Civil War engagement occurred by this stream June 18, 1864. MUD CREEK in Lowndes County rises below Valdosta and flows southeasterly into Grand Bay Creek. MUD CREEK in Rabun County is also known as ESTATOAH CREEK (q.v.).

MUD FORT, Chatham County. The site of the later Fort Jackson (q.v.).

MULBERRY. When the Georgia Colony was first established, efforts were made by the Trustees to encourage the establishment of a thriving silk industry. A great many mulberry trees, genus *Morus*, were planted, besides those that already existed natively in the region. Consequently "Mulberry" has been found in various place-names in the state. The community of MULBERRY in Barrow County is located about one mile north of Winder, and about three miles south of MULBERRY CREEK. The first post office established here in 1825 was called BAINBRIDGE. The name of the post office was changed to PENTECOST MILL in 1829 after a mill owned by J.H. Pentecost, and in 1838 its name was changed to Mulberry. Another MULBERRY CREEK rises on the east border of Harris County and flows southeasterly into the Chattahoochee River. Its name was translated from the Muskogee, *Ketali*. This Indian word means, *ke*, "mulberry,"

and *tali*, "dead." Benjamin Hawkins had spelled it KETALEE in 1797. It had also been written, CATAULEE and CATAULA (q.v.). A crossroads near this stream in Harris County, about five miles north of Fortson has picked up the name, as it is called MULBERRY GROVE. Its post office by this name was established in 1831. It has also been suggested that mulberry trees were once common here. MULBERRY GROVE was also the name of a famous plantation in Chatham County, which was given to General Nathanael Greene (see Greene County) by the State of Georgia after his victories in the Revolution. It was here that Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin in 1793. General Sherman's army destroyed the plantation in 1864. The MULBERRY RIVER rises in southern Hall County, flows southerly and then easterly to form the boundary between Barrow and Jackson counties before emptying into the Middle Oconee River. The name is translated from the early Creek Indian name of TISHMAUGU (TISH-NA-GU or TISHMAGU). There is also a MULBERRY RIVER in Gwinnett County that rises east of Lawrenceville.

MULE CAMP SPRINGS, Hall County. The early name of GAINESVILLE (q.v.), named for the large number of mules kept here to move heavy mining equipment into the nearby gold mining region.

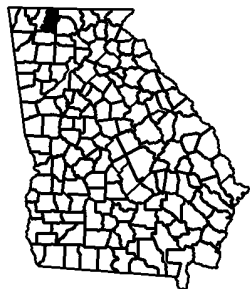
MULE PEN CREEK, Emanuel County. Flows southerly to enter the Ohoopsee River at Norristown. Named for a nearby pen where early teamsters could obtain fresh mule teams.

MULLIS, Laurens County. A former town, incorporated August 1, 1906 to July 1, 1995. W.H. Mullis and D.E. Mullis served as two of the first three commissioners.

MUNDY'S MILL, Clayton County. Located on a tiny stream and pond near Jonesboro. The mill, used for grinding corn, was built in 1890 by E.T. Mundy and R.W. Mundy.

MUNNERLYN, Burke County. Located ten miles south of Waynesboro on the Georgia Railway. Was earlier called THOMAS (STATION), and was also known as LESTER'S DISTRICT and LUMPKIN'S STATION. The community was probably named to honor Colonel John D. Munnerlyn, attorney at law of Waynesboro. It could possible have been named for Charles James Munnerlyn (1822-1898), a Confederate congressman, who was a graduate of Emory College at Oxford, and who served as lieutenant colonel during the Civil War. MUNNERLYN (Militia) DISTRICT of Burke County is located southeast of Waynesboro.

MURDER CREEK, Baldwin County. This name is a translation from the Muskogean, CHATTOCHUCCOHATCHEE.



MURRAY COUNTY. Created December 3, 1832 with 342 square miles taken from part of Cherokee County. Named for attorney Thomas Walton Murray (1790-1832) who was a state legislator. The county seat is Chatsworth (q.v.).

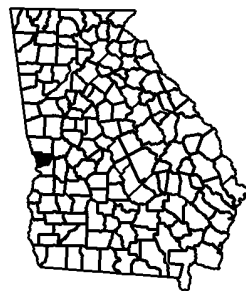
MURRAYVILLE, Hall County. Settled in the 1830's. This community is located ten miles northwest of Gainesville, and was named for Patrick J. Murray who had a store and a boarding school here.

MURREL'S ROW, Atlanta. This was a disreputable section of the early city, on the north side of Decatur Street, between Peachtree and Pryor streets. Was named for the notorious Tennessee murderer, John A. Mur(r)el, who was active in Hall County and the surrounding area from about 1830 to 1853-56 or later. He posed as a preacher, but was said to have been the bloodiest villain of all time.

MUSGROVES COWPEN, Chatham County. More frequently called simply COWPEN (q.v.).

MUSCOGEE COUNTY. Created June 9, 1825 and December 11, 1826, with 220 square miles acquired by Creek cessions of January 24, 1826 and March 31, 1826. This name was given the county to perpetuate the name of the Muskogee

(or Muskogee) Indians, the family of Indians to which the Creeks and Seminoles belong. The meaning is uncertain, but possibly signifies, "swampy," "pond," "open marshy land," or "dwellers



in the swamps." The county seat is Columbus (q.v.). The court house was destroyed by fire in 1838.

MUSELLA, Crawford County. The name is said to have been given in honor of a family whose first names were Mose and Ella.

MUSHMELLON CREEK, Tattall County. This stream rises at Glennville and flows southward to the Altamaha River. The name is a corrupted form of muskmelon, so named because of the melons growing in the region. WATERMELON CREEK flows southerly a short distance to the west.

MYRICK'S MILL, Twiggs County. A former community, also called BIG SANDY (q.v.), which was visited by Marquis de Lafayette in 1825. General Stiph Parham Myrick, CSA (b. 1815), owned 3,700 acres here in 1863.

MYSTIC, Irwin County. Incorporated as a town August 18, 1903 to July 1, 1995. The name was probably transferred from the city by this name in Connecticut, the original home of Nelson Tift (*see* Tift County). This is an Algonquian Indian word meaning, "big-(tidal)-river."