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NACOOCHEE, White County. Originally an Indian Village located eight miles northeast of Cleveland. Signs indicate that DeSoto stopped in May 1540 at NACOOCHEE "OLD TOWN" which was called CAUCHI by the Spaniards. Gold was discovered in this area about 1828 and was mined commercially until 1940. The nearby NACOOCHEE RIVER, formerly called DUKE'S CREEK, flows through the beautiful NACOOCHEE VALLEY. The site of the NACOOCHEE INDIAN MOUNDS in White County is said to mark the center of an ancient Cherokee town called GUAXULE. LAKE NACOOCHEE, also called SEED LAKE, is located two miles southeast of Lake Burton in Rabun County. At this site there previously existed a post office called SEED. The name "Nacoochee" is from the Cherokee, *nagu'tsi*, connected with *nak-wisi*, to signify, "evening star." Nacoochee was said to have been the name of an Indian princess, in an old legend, who jumped to her death because of a thwarted love affair. It may also be from the Choctaw, *nakushi*, which signifies "little arrow."

NAHUNTA, CS Brantley County. Incorporated as a city July 28, 1925. This was originally a freight station called VICTORIA. The Iroquoian (Tuscarora) Indian word *nahunta* is thought to mean "tall trees." This city is believed to have been named by a turpentine producer who came from Nahunta, North Carolina. It has also been said to have been derived from an Indian named N.A. Hunter. Another story relates that so much freight was consigned to a timber operator named N.A. Hunter that the railroad men called the town N.A. Hunter's siding, and finally Nahunta, shortly before 1900. A final theory states that Indians came here from the Okefenokee Swamp who spoke English poorly, and would grunt, "No-hunter."

NAIL'S CREEK, Banks County. This stream rises about three miles north of Homer, flows northeasterly into Franklin County, thence southeasterly until it enters the Hudson River. In the 19th century a community of NAIL'S CREEK was located seven miles northeast of Homer. All that exists here today is the NAILS CREEK CHURCH.

NAKED CREEK, Walton County. John Goff points this stream out as having a poor mouthing name.

NAMELESS, Laurens County. This post office was established 15 miles southwest of Dublin, from February 12, 1886 to December 1901, after which the mail was sent to Dexter. It was so named from the fact that in a list of several hundred names

submitted to the post office authorities, not one was found satisfactory, so it became "Nameless."

NANCY CREEK, DeKalb and Fulton counties. This stream commences above Doraville and flows southwesterly into Peachtree Creek just before the latter enters the Chattahoochee. Garrett claims that the name "Nancy" was first used here in 1824 as a name for the church nearby, possibly named by Mr. John L. Evins after his wife Nancy, when they settled on Nancy Creek. The name "Nancy" was first recorded in what is now Fulton County by the State's surveyor in 1821; thought to be named for an Indian woman who lived in that area. John Goff conjectures that the name originated from an Indian woman known as Old Nancy who lived at NANCY TOWN on NANCY CREEK in Habersham County. Another NANCY CREEK is located in Bartow County, with possibly the same derivation. It is a tributary of the Etowah River, and is located west of Cartersville.

NANCY HART STATE PARK, Elbert County. Located about nine miles below Elberton on Georgia highway 17. This historical site consists of four acres of the original four hundred granted to Nancy's husband, Benjamin Hart. The reconstructed cabin of Nancy Hart is featured here. *See also* Hart County.

NANKIN, Brooks County. This community in the southeast corner of the county was named from the large city in China on the Yangtze River.

NANKIPOOH, Muscogee County. This community is located just northeast of Columbus. The name is from the Gilbert and Sullivan opera, *The Mikado*, in which NankiPoo was the son of the Mikado.

NANTHALA MOUNTAIN RANGE, Towns County. Formerly called AYOREE (or JORE) MOUNTAIN. A 50-mile range in North Carolina that extends southward into northeast Georgia to Tallulah Falls. The name is from the Cherokee word, *Nan-toh-eeyah-heh-lih*, "Sun in the Middle," meaning "noonday." *See also* Sitting Bull Mountain.

NAOMI, Walker County. The name of this community, four miles east of LaFayette, is from the Bible. Naomi was Ruth's mother-in-law.

NASHVILLE, CS Berrien County. Incorporated as a town December 20, 1892. Like the capital city of Tennessee, this county seat was named in honor of General Francis Nash (1742-1777), a distinguished soldier of the Revolution.

NAYLOR, Lowndes County. Incorporated as a town August 21, 1906. It was named for railroad man, Captain Naylor. Also in northeastern Lowndes County is **NAYLOR (Militia) DISTRICT**.

NEAL, Pike County. This community was first called **WILLIAMSVILLE**, after a Dr. Williams who came here from Meriwether County about 1855. The name was changed to Neal when the railroad came through, to honor the H.B. Neal family who owned much of the land here.

NEAL DOW, Cobb County. This was the former name of **SMYRNA** (q.v.).

NEEDMORE, EchoIs County. It is believed the name of this community came about when critical customers of a general store here complained that they "need more" merchandise to buy.

NEEL(S) GAP, Union County. Named in honor of W.R. Neel, who was the surveyor of the American Scenic Highway through the gap about 1920. It was previously known as **FROGTOWN GAP** (q.v.). The elevation here is 3,108 feet.

NELLIEVILLE, Richmond County. Incorporated as a village from November 25, 1893 to 1961. The derivation of the name of this former community is unknown.

NELSON, Cherokee and Pickens counties. Incorporated as a town September 10, 1891. Named for John Nelson, a farmer and gunsmith, who was the original landowner here. His home was spared from burning during the Civil War as John Nelson's horseshoeing services were needed by both Northern and Southern forces.

NEW BERLIN, Newton County. This old community was located eight miles from Covington on Hines Creek. The post office was established from 1883 to 1887, and was named from the capital city of Germany.

NEWBORN, Newton County. Incorporated as a town December 15, 1894. Originally known as **CROSSROADS** or **SANDTOWN**. It was settled by Rufus Broome of North Carolina, who became postmaster when he established the first post office in the county (then Jasper County) in 1824. The name of the community was adopted after the stirring sermons of Methodist evangelist Sam P. Jones, and the inhabitants then wished their town to be "born anew."

NEW BRIDGE, Lumpkin County. This early community was about ten miles southeast of

Dahlonega, where a bridge was newly erected across the Chestatee River. There is also a **NEW BRIDGE (Militia) DISTRICT** in eastern Forsyth County.

NEW EBENEZER, Effingham County. This was the second community of the Salzburgers who had first settled at **EBENEZER** (q.v.). The Jerusalem Church here is the oldest church building in Georgia. It was erected 1767-1769, and has walls 20 inches thick of native bricks. The cemetery here has been used since 1736.

NEW ECHOTA, Gordon County. Located at the junction of the Coosawattee and Conasauga rivers, near the present Calhoun (q.v.). It was founded in 1819, and the derivation of the name is from the Cherokee Indian word, *echota*, meaning, "town." It was known by various other names at different times, including **NEW TOWN**, **FORK FERRY** and **GANSAGI** (q.v.). On November 12, 1825 the Cherokee council assembled here and resolved to build a permanent capital at this site. A school and court house were then built, and in 1828 the first Indian newspaper in the United States, *The Cherokee Phoenix*, was published here. Ten years later, General Winfield Scott set up his headquarters here, where he commanded 8,000 troops who ruthlessly removed 13,000 Cherokee Indians to the West. On March 13, 1957, the state assembly authorized the reconstruction of New Echota, the last capital of the Cherokee Nation.

NEW ENGLAND, Dade County. Incorporated as the town of **NEW ENGLAND CITY** September 27, 1891 to July 1, 1995. Originally called **MORRISON'S STATION** (q.v.). It was christened **NEW ENGLAND CITY** in 1889 as it was intended that this be the future industrial capital of the New South by its Yankee promoters, who came from the New England states.

NEW GIBRALTAR, DeKalb County. Incorporated as a town December 21, 1839. This was the second town (after Decatur) to be incorporated in the county. Was named after the famous Rock of Gibraltar of southwest Europe. The name was changed to **STONE MOUNTAIN** (q.v.), December 24, 1847.

NEW GOETTINGEN, Burke County. This former community was located about 15 miles above the conjunction of Brier Creek and the Savannah River. Believed to have been established in the 1750's by the Germans of Ebenezer (q.v.) and their countrymen.

NEW HANOVER, Camden County. Established in 1755 on the Satilla River, thirty miles from its mouth, in the vicinity of the present Woodbine.

Named in honor of King George III of England, of the House of Hanover. The place was settled by Edmund Gray, a "pretending Quaker" who came here from Brandon (q.v.) with 300 followers who were mostly outlaws and fugitives. They were later driven out, and by 1761 the town was reestablished on Cumberland Island near the mouth of the Satilla River.

NEW HOLLAND, Hall County. This community was established about 1900 by the Pacolet Manufacturing Co., and planned as a neat attractive "flower garden city." A settlement called LIMESTONE SPRINGS was here in the early 1800's, later called NEW HOLLAND SPRINGS, a transplanted name from Europe.

NEW HOPE, Pike County. The name of the community was previously NEW HOPE CHURCH, after the early church established here in 1882. The area was originally called WILDERNESS OF MONROE when this region was included in Monroe County, but this settlement is now gone. There are today at least three small communities in the state called NEW HOPE, one in Lincoln County and another is four miles northeast of Dallas in Paulding County. The three-day Civil War Battle of New Hope Church was fought in May 1864 near Dallas, Paulding County. NEW HOPE in Early County runs from Cuba to the Miller County line on U.S. highway 27. It was settled about 1860, and there was formerly a FITZHUGH Post Office here.

NEW INVERNESS, McIntosh County. This was the first Scotch colony in Georgia. Lieutenant Hugh Mackay sailed from Inverness October 18, 1735 with a band of 180 Scotch Highlanders, arriving in Georgia the following January. The name of their settlement was named from their former home county of Inverness-shire. It was later renamed DARIEN (q.v.).

NEW MEXICO (Militia) DISTRICT, Carroll County. Settled in 1838 by Isaiah Beck. *See also* Mexico.

NEWNAN, CS Coweta County. "City of Homes and Friendly People" The post office was established here in 1827. Incorporated as a town and designated the county seat December 20, 1828. The city began in 1827 with a small settlement 2 1/2 miles northeast of its present site, which was called BULLSBORO (q.v.). Named for General Daniel Newnan (c.1780-1851) of North Carolina, who served in the Indian wars, the War of 1812 and later became a Georgia state assemblyman.

NEWNAN, Pike County. Incorporated and made county seat December 26, 1823. This former town was located one mile west of the present community of Meansville, and was named for General Newnan (*see* Newnan, Coweta County). When first established, it was the only town in the county. The county seat was moved to Zebulon in 1825, after which the town of Newnan died. The site later became known as RILEY'S CROSSROADS.

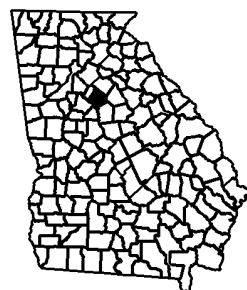
NEW PURCHASE. This name referred to a tract of land lying between the Broad and Savannah rivers, which became the original Wilkes County in 1777.

NEW SALEM, Dade County. An old community located five miles southeast of Trenton. Derivation is believed to be from the earlier Salem (q.v.), Trenton's original name.

NEW SAVANNAH BLUFF, Richmond County. Located on the Savannah River, 14 miles below Augusta. This was once an important shipping point for tobacco, at the lower end of Tobacco Road (q.v.). A \$2 million SAVANNAH LOCK and DAM was built on the Savannah River at this site.

NEW SWITZERLAND, Habersham County. This is a small community located two miles northeast of Mount Airy. It was given this name by the Swiss who first settled this place in the 1800's.

NEWTON, CS Baker County. Designated the county seat December 26, 1831 and incorporated January 20, 1872. The post office was established in 1833. The county seat had previously been at Byron (q.v.). This city was named to honor Sergeant Newton (*see* Newton County).



NEWTON COUNTY. Created December 24, 1821 with 273 square miles taken from Henry, Jasper and Walton counties. Named for Sergeant John Newton (1755-1780) of South Carolina, a Revolutionary celebrity who was taken prisoner with the surrender of Charleston, and died soon after of small pox. The county seat is Covington (q.v.).

NEWTON FACTORY BRIDGE ROAD, Newton County. Located about ten miles south of Covington, it crosses the Alcovy River just above Factory Shoals. The name originated from the former settlement of **NEWTON FACTORY** here.

NEWTON(S) BORO(UGH), Newton County. This was the original name of Covington (q.v.) when first laid out in 1822; it was renamed after a few months. The first county site was at Brick Store (q.v.).

NEWTOWN, Bibb County. The early name of **MACON** (q.v.). Also **NEW TOWN** is a community in Wilkes County, six miles northwest of Washington on state route 1444.

NEW YAMACRAW, Chatham County. Was located on the Savannah River at Pipemakers Creek. It was an old Indian town built in 1735 by Tomochichi, mico (chief) of the Yamacraws.

NEW YAUCAU, Heard County. Was also spelled **NIUYAKA**. This was an old Indian settlement on the east bank of the Chattahoochee River, in the upper section of the county. After the Creek Indian chiefs visited New York City in 1790 to negotiate a treaty with the United States, they returned and gave this name to their town.

NEW YORK, Macon County. This crossroads is located three miles northwest of Oglethorpe, and is named for New York City. There was another community of **NEW YORK** in Polk County (now part of Aragon), and at one time there was a small community and store in Carroll County called **LITTLE NEW YORK**. The settlement of **NEW YORK** in Oglethorpe County was located 5 1/2 miles northeast of Lexington.

NEYAMI, Lee County. Located on the Central of Georgia Railroad, eight miles north of Leesburg. The site was called **ADAMS STATION** until the late 1920's. The newer name was coined from the first two letters of the names of three owners of a plantation here, a Mr. Newton, a Mr. Yancy and a Mr. Milner.

NICHOLASVILLE, Walton County. Located about five miles northwest of Monroe. Anita Sams wrote that it was called **NICKELVILLE** (on a liquor license granted here in 1887) because it contained the only store in the county selling a drink of whiskey for five cents. There is also a community of **NICHOLASVILLE** in Early County located about fifteen miles east of Blakely on Georgia highway 216.

NICHOLLS, Coffee County. Incorporated as the town of **NICHOLS** August 15, 1903. Established in 1895, it was named for Captain John Calhoun Nicholls (1834-1893), CSA, who was state senator and then a representative from Georgia in the U.S. Congress.

NICHOLSON, Jackson County. Incorporated as a town August 22, 1907. The post office here named **COOPER** (q.v.) was authorized February 2, 1882. The name was changed to Nicholson, February 2, 1882. Derivation of the name is unknown.

NICHOLSVILLE, Gordon County. Located nine miles northeast of Calhoun on Georgia highway 225. Also spelled **NICKELVILLE**, it is sometimes called **LITTLE FIVE POINTS**, because roads radiate in five directions from here.

NICKAJACK, Dade County. A former community located on **NICKAJACK MOUNTAIN**, thirteen miles west of Lookout Mountain, with a nearby stream called **NICKAJACK CREEK**. It is now called **COLE CITY CREEK**, as it flows through Cole City (q.v.) and then northward into the Tennessee River after leaving Georgia. Also, there is an **EAST NICKAJACK GAP** through Missionary Ridge and a **WEST NICKAJACK GAP** through Lookout Mountain. Another **NICKAJACK CREEK** is located in Cobb County, below Marietta, which flows into the Chattahoochee. There is a nearby community also named **NICKAJACK**. The derivation of the Dade County places was related to a former Indian town of **NICKAJACK** which was located on the Tennessee River north of the present day Georgia-Alabama-Tennessee corner. The original laws stated that the Alabama-Georgia line was to run to Nickajack Town. According to legend, the derivation of Nickajack was said to be from an old Negro named Jack which the Indians referred to as "Nicko" instead of Negro. The stream in Cobb County was said to have been named for a Cherokee Indian of this name who lived on its banks. Bill Winn reports that *Nickajack* means "Old Creek Place."

NICKELVILLE. *See* Nicholasville and Nicholasville.

NINE MILE CREEK, Coffee County. General David Blackshear (*see* Blackshear) named this stream about 1812-15, probably because of its distance from some particular place.

NIUYAKA, Heard County. An alternative spelling of **NEW YAUCAU** (q.v.).

NOAH, Jefferson County. This rural community is located about six miles east of Wrens. Named

for the Biblical hero of the deluge. There was also a community of NOAH in Dawson County in the last century.

NO BUSINESS CREEK, Gwinnett and DeKalb counties. Rises at Snellville in Gwinnett County and flows southerly into Norris Lake on the Yellow River. John Goff describes this as a very old po' mouthing name.

NODOROC, Barrow County. This name refers to a mud volcano located 3 1/2 miles east of Winder. It is similar to some found in Burma, and around which have been told many legends. The volcano erupted shortly after the area was settled, and was given its Indian name meaning "Hell," as it was thought that the devil dwelt here.

NOKETCHEE CREEK, Clarke County. A tributary of Sandy Creek, located northeast of Athens, on which William J. Barrett operated a grist mill and cotton gin. It is thought to be a pseudo-Indian name suggesting poor fishing. A bridge was built at Barrett's Mill to permit Nowhere Road (q.v.) to cross the stream.

NOKOMIS, Crawford County. This community is located six miles west of Fort Valley. George Stewart explains that Nakomis is named "...for the grandmother of Hiawatha, as made known by Longfellow's poem."

NO MAN'S FRIEND POND, Cook County. Located southwest of Adel. This is actually a dense woody swamp or bay, which is so thick that a person can easily get lost in it.

NOONDAY CREEK, Cherokee and Cobb counties. Flows northward from Marietta into Cherokee County where it enters Allatoona Lake. This name is the product of folk etymology. The Cherokee call both the sun and moon, *nunda*, according to William Read. There is also a community in Cobb County named NOONDAY, which is located about six miles north of Marietta.

NOONTOOTLA CREEK, Fannin County. Rises in the southern tip of the county and flows northerly into the Toccoa River. The name is Cherokee and means "The Land of the Shining Water," or may be a corruption of *Nantahala*, meaning "middle sun."

NORCROSS, Gwinnett County. Incorporated as a city, October 26, 1870. Named in honor of Jonathan Norcross (b. 1808), who came to Georgia from Orono, Maine and the son of a preacher. He

came to Marthasville (q.v.) in 1844 where he set up a sawmill which was the first manufacturing enterprise in what is now Atlanta. Then in 1854 he set up a general store at the corner of present Peachtree and Marietta streets. In 1851 he was elected mayor of Atlanta and 1859 became president of the Air Line Railroad.

NORMANDALE, Dodge County. Established in 1885 when railroad station 1 1/2 was given this name in honor of Norman W. Dodge, lumber executive. This was a former town of 500 when it was the headquarters for the Dodge Land and Timber Company (*see* Dodge County). Most of the town burned September 9, 1892, including the Normandale lumber mill which was the largest sawmill in Georgia. In April 1896 the Normandale property was sold to a group of German colonists who named the place MISSLER. Sold again in July 1901 the name of the town was changed to SUOMI, (q.v.).

NORMAN PARK, Colquitt County. Incorporated as a town December 6, 1902. It was formerly called OBE before NORMAN COLLEGE was established here in 1901. Both the college and the town were named for Mr. J.B. Norman, who was the leader among the group who founded the college. This Baptist institution closed its doors in June 1971.

NORRISTOWN, Emanuel County. Incorporated as a town from August 16, 1907 to 1947 and reincorporated until July 1, 1995. This community is located at the Treutlen County line. Derivation of the name is not known.

NORTH GEORGIA COLLEGE, Dahlonega. Founded in 1873 by the State of Georgia "... for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts." This is also a military college, requiring R.O.T.C. for all physically qualified male on-campus students. It was the first institution not located at Athens to be recognized as part of the University of Georgia. The name refers to its location in the northern section of the state.

NORTH HIGH SHOALS, Oconee County. Incorporated as a town March 24, 1933. Located on the Appalachian River at High Shoals Bridge. Its name is in reference to nearby High Shoals (q.v.).

NORTH PARK, Coweta County. Short for HARVEY H. NORTH PARK AND PLAYGROUND which is located just over one mile southwest of Newnan. Named for the former chairman of the Newnan Water and Light Commission.

NORWOOD, Warren County. Incorporated as a town October 7, 1885. This is probably a family name, or else meant to give the idea of "northwood."

NOSES CREEK, Bartow County. The former name of McKASKY CREEK (q.v.). There is another NOSES CREEK in Cobb County. It unites with Mud Creek to form Sweetwater Creek at Austell. John Goff explained that derivations of both were from a Cherokee named Nose who lived at one time on each of these streams.

NOTCHEFALOTEE CREEK, Stewart County. The obsolete name for today's TURNER CREEK. Rises at Providence Canyons and flows westerly to the Chattahoochee River. Exact meaning is unknown, but may have meant something like "dead asleep creek," from *noch*, "sleep," and *ili*, "dead." This name more than likely was meant to be "Camp Creek" (where someone camped or was asleep).

NOTCHWAY, Randolph County. The original settlement at the site of SHELLMAN. *See also* Ward.

NOTTELY RIVER, Union County. A tributary of the Hiawasee River, which was included in the vast TVA project, wherein the 2,300-foot long NOTTELY DAM was built, being completed in 1942. This created a 4,200-acre reservoir, NOTTELY LAKE, which is 20 miles long with a 106-mile shoreline. Further on down, near Vogel State Park is found NOTTELY FALLS, where the small stream descends 105 feet. William Read

explained that the name is derived from an old Cherokee village called NADUHLLI, said to mean "daring horseman."

NOWHERE ROAD, Clarke County. Located north of Athens, this old road crosses over Noketchee Creek (q.v.) at the site of Barrett's Mill. It was given this name since it extended northward from Barberville (of northeast Athens) on to "nowhere."

NUCKOLLSVILLE, Lumpkin County. This was an early name of AURARIA (q.v.)

NUMBER ELEVEN (or STATION NUMBER ELEVEN), Clinch County. This was the early name of HOMERVILLE (q.v.)

NUMBER ONE ISLAND and NUMBER TWO ISLAND, Ware County. These two islands in the Okefenokee Swamp were so named to differentiate between them, since they were of similar shape and size, as well as being near each other.

NUNEZ, Emanuel County. Incorporated August 6, 1903, this community is located nine miles south of Swainsboro. Named for Dr. Samuel Nunez, a Jewish doctor who arrived in Savannah in July 1733. He came at a time of urgent need, and was able to put a stop to a contagious epidemic that then raged in the new colony.