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TABANANA, Quitman County. The Tabanana Post Office was established January 10, 1833, named after TABANANA CREEK, now called TOBANNEE CREEK (q.v.). The name of the community was changed to GEORGETOWN (q.v.) September 21, 1836.

TAHOMA, Richmond County. A community located twelve miles south of downtown Augusta. The meaning is unknown, but the terminal element of the name is *homa*, Chickasaw-Choctaw for "red."

TAIL(S) CREEK, Gilmer County. Located in the eastern section of the county, it is a tributary of the Coosawattee River. The stream was named after some Indians called Tail who lived along its banks. Named for the stream was a former community of TAILS CREEK, located eight miles west of Ellijay.

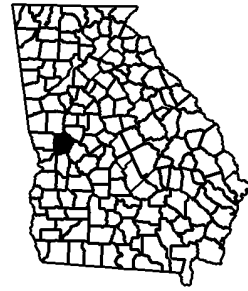
TALAJE, Glynn County. The site of a 17th century mission established by the Spanish, SANTO DOMINGO DE TALAXE or SANTO DOMINGO AT TALAJE. E. Merton Coulter believes it was located on the western side of St. Simons Island. The region at the mouth of the Altamaha River (RIO DE TALAJE) was called TALAJE PROVINCE by the Spaniards. Domingo was the patron saint of the island, and *talaje* is a Spanish word meaning "pasturage" or "grazing." See also Santo Domingo Boys Estate.

TALAPAGEE CREEK, Stewart County. Flows southwesterly into Walter F. George Reservoir. A recent county map labels the stream, TALIPAHOGA RUM CREEK, and it is often called simply RUM CREEK. William Read wrote that the name means "Little Corncob Creek," from the Creek, *talapi*, "corncob." Goff said that it could also mean "grass water town" or "swamp water town," from the Muskogean, *taliwa pahi*.

TALASEE COLONY, Jackson County. Established in 1786, in what was then Franklin County, by a group of settlers from Effingham County, under the leadership of Richard Easley. The community was located on the north side of the Tishmaugu River (now Mulberry River) near Talasee Shoals from which it was named.

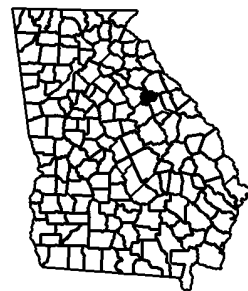
TALASEE SHOALS, Jackson County. Named for Talasee King who lived on the road from the shoals to Athens.

TALAXE, Glynn County. A variant of TALAJE (q.v.).



TALBOT COUNTY. Created December 14, 1827 with 390 square miles taken from part of Muscogee County. Named for Governor Mathew Talbot (1762-1827), who came to Georgia from an aristocratic family of Virginia, who had also served as president of the state senate. The county seat is Talbotton (q.v.). The court house was destroyed by fire in 1890.

TALBOTTON, CS Talbot County. Incorporated as a town and designated the county seat December 20, 1828. The first meeting of Georgia's supreme court was held January 26, 1846 in the dining room of the old Claiborne Hotel here. This city is where Bavarian refugee, Isadore Straus, started the merchandising career that led to his ultimate ownership of the R.H. Macy Company of New York City. See also Centerville, Talbot County.



TALIAFERRO COUNTY. Pronounced "Toliver" or "Tolaferro." Created December 24, 1825 with 195 square miles taken from parts of Greene, Hancock, Oglethorpe, Warren and Wilkes counties. Named for Colonel Benjamin Taliaferro (1750-1821), a Revolutionary War hero from Virginia, who in Georgia was trustee of Franklin College (q.v.), state senator, and a judge. The county seat is Crawfordsville (q.v.). TALIAFERRO CREEK in Chattooga County, enters the Chattooga River just below Lyerly. The station of TALIAFERRO on the Chattooga, Rome and Southern Railroad was located seven miles south of Summerville.

TALIPAHOGA RUM CREEK, Stewart County. Originally called TALAPAGEE CREEK (q.v.).

TALKING ROCK, Pickens County. Incorporated as a town September 24, 1883. The early settlement was established on the site of the former community of LOVES (q.v.). Several explanations have been offered regarding the origin of the present name of this town: 1. It was supposedly so named when Irishmen building the railroad would leave money on a big rock, and Indians would pick up the cash and leave jugs of native whiskey. 2. Reportedly so named from a rocky cliff in the stream, which at one time produced peculiar echoes. 3. From a story about a rock with which some of the Indians played a trick on one another. 4. The most probably origin is that it is a translation of a Cherokee name, *Nuny-gunswaniski*, which Brinkley says means, "the talker" or "place of the talkers."

TALLHASSEE CREEK, Dougherty County. Commences in the northwest section of the county, near the Terrell County line, and joins the west side of Kiokee Creek about one mile below the crossing of Georgia highway 234. The name is from the Muskogean word, *Talwaahasihachi*, signifying "Old Town Creek," from *talwa*, "town," *ahasi*, "old," and *hachi*, "stream." It was formerly called OSKETOCHEE CREEK.

TALLAPOOSA, Haralson County. The first post office was opened July 19, 1832 and the town was incorporated December 20, 1860. In the 1880's it was promoted as "A Yankee City Under the Southern Sun." Named after the nearby Tallapoosa River (q.v.). The early village here was called POSSUM SNOUT, a nickname for an old Indian chief. Before this it was called OKWHUSKE or OKFUSKI.

TALLAPOOSA RIVER. This 268-mile waterway originates at the southwest corner of Paulding County, flows through Haralson County into Alabama, and on southward to join the Coosa River near Selma. Its earlier name was OKWHUSKE or OKFUSKI. The meaning of the Creek name, *Talapoosa*, is uncertain. One explanation is that it means "Swift Current," while another authority says that it means "Newcomer" or "Stranger." A third source believes it signifies "Pulverized Rock," while a fourth says the meaning is "Golden River," because of its yellowish tinge. And lastly, that it is derived from the name of an early Creek town, the first part of the word from *talwa*, meaning "town."

TALLONEY, Gilmer County. *See* Talona.

TALLUGA CREEK, Webster County. *See* Tallulga Creek.

TALLULA, Habersham County. A post office established in 1858, four miles from Tallulah Falls (q.v.) from which it was named. The name was changed to TURNERVILLE in 1882.

TALLULAH FALLS, Rabun County. Incorporated as a town October 7, 1885. A resort hotel was built here in the 1770's and the town began to grow in 1882 with the extension of the Tallulah Falls Railroad here. After the river was diverted in 1913 by a tunnel around the falls for hydroelectric power, the town declined, and was last chartered in 1943. It was named after the former cascade of TALLULAH FALLS, which was a spectacular 1,000-foot waterfall on the Tallulah (Falls) River (q.v.). The Cherokee Indians called the falls UGANYI or UGUNYL earlier, and later variations of the name have included TELULA, TELULEE, TARURI, TORURO and TURROR. In 1835 it was stated that the meaning of the name was "terrible," because of the wild roaring and plunging of the falls. Another theory is that the name is derived from the Choctaw, *talulu*, which means "bell." Again it has been suggested that the name was from *tululu*, for the cry of the frog, or possible to mean "frog place" from the Cherokee, *Tu-lu-lu-li*, "The Frogs Cry There." Still another has thought its origin was from *Atalulu*, meaning "Unfinished," or from the Cherokee, *nunyu*, "rock," and *tsiwanihu*, "I am talking." John Mooney, authority on the Cherokee language, has held that the name is from the Indian word *Talulu* or *Taruri*, which he said is not translatable. The late actress Tallulah Bankhead was named for her grandmother, who was named after Tallulah Falls. Despite vigorous opposition led by Mrs. Helen D. Longstreet of Gainesville, the Georgia Power Company constructed in 1912-13, the TALLULAH FALLS DAM at Indian Arrow Rapids, the point where U.S. Highway 23-441 crosses the river. From the dam the water is carried through a tunnel to a powerhouse nearly a mile and a half away, where generators produce 72,000 kilowatts.

TALLULAH FALLS DOME. Located in northeast Georgia. This is a natural geological feature in the earth's crust, which is a uniform circular unwrap, about 150 square miles in area which contains rocks over one billion years old.

TALLULAH GORGE, Rabun and Habersham counties. Was called "The Niagara of the South." Located below Tallulah Falls Dam, it is 600 feet deep and three miles long. The chasm was crossed on a 1,449-foot tightrope in 1886 by "Professor Leon" (J. A. St. John). This feat was repeated July 18, 1970 by "The Great" Karl Wallenda, who at the age of 65 walked a 1,000-foot cable stretched

700 feet above the rocky stream bed, for a \$10,000 fee. A point of the west side of the gorge was afterwards named WALLEND A POINT. The TALLULA GORGE STATE PARK has recently been established here.

TALLULAH (FALLS) RIVER. Commences in North Carolina, and enters Georgia at the northeast corner of Towns County, then flows southeasterly, emptying into Tugaloo Lake. The Cherokee name for the stream was TERRORA, and they had an ancient village on the river, some distance above the Falls, which they called TARU-RI. WITCHES HEAD is a rock formation protruding over the river, and was descriptively named from the configuration of the profile in the rock. *See also* Tallulah Falls and Tallulah Gorge.

TALLULGA(H) CREEK, Webster County. Enters the south side of Kinchafoonee Creek in southeast Webster County. It was also called TALLUGA CREEK, and means "abounding in palmettos." The present name is LIME SPRING POND CREEK.

TALLY MOUNTAIN, Haralson County. Located just southeast of Tallapoosa, it has an elevation of 1,520 feet. Was called by the Creeks, CHUNNE-MIC-CO, which means "Kings Mountain" or "Pilot Mountain." Tally has been said to be a family surname or possibly comes from the Cherokee word *tali*, signifying "mountain." A third supposition is that it is a nickname for Tallapoosa. Brinkley claimed it was a shortened form of TALLWA, a battle site of the middle 1700's between the Cherokee and Creek Indians.

TALMADGE MEMORIAL BRIDGE, Savannah. *See* Eugene Talmadge Memorial Bridge.

TALMO, Jackson County. Incorporated as a town August 9, 1920. Named from the Creek word *Talomeco*, "Home of the Chief Tallassee." In the late 1800's this became a station of the Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern Railroad.

TALONA, Gilmer County. A rural community seven miles south of Ellijay. It was formerly called UPPER TALLONEY, and is derived from the Cherokee Indian name, *To-lo-ney*. The oldest post office in the county was at TALLONEY (or LOWER TALLONEY), which was later spelled TALONEY. This ancient village stood seven miles south of the present Talona, and was the location of CARMEL (q.v.), the second mission to the Indians in Georgia. In all, five separate places had been named Talloney. The present one was sometimes called SANDERSTOWN (q.v.).

TALONA MOUNTAIN, Gilmer County. With an elevation of 2,115 feet, it is located four miles south of Ellijay. Named from the Cherokee Indian town of Talona (q.v.).

TALONEGA, Lumpkin County. The name under which Dahlonega (q.v.) was incorporated.

TAMA. This was the name given by the Spanish to the inland area which included what is now Georgia (*see* Guale). The name was also given to a former Indian village at the point where the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers flow together to form the Altamaha (q.v.). The meaning of the word Tama is not certain, but the Indians and the Spanish in Texas used the same term for someone who was a "pusher" or overseer who saw to it that things got done when they should be. There is also today a town of Tama (pronounced "Tay'-muh") in Iowa, which was named after a lower chief Taimah of the Fox tribe, who was known as "The Bear."

TAMA LAKE(S), Bibb County. A private resort lake in the southwest section of the county, which was formerly called BANKSTON LAKE after the previous owner, Mr. R.E. Bankston. The spring-fed 74-acre lake was given this old Indian place-name (*see* Tama) by its succeeding owner, Mrs. Hazel M. Harvey, so named as it was apparently in a formerly active Indian community where many primitive artifacts have been found, including arrowheads, trading beads, etc. Mrs. Harvey had seen the name mentioned in an Atlanta newspaper as being an old Indian place-name.

TANNER'S BEACH RECREATION AREA, Carroll County. Now known as JOHN W. TANNER STATE PARK (q.v.).

TANTATANARA, Floyd County. This is an old Indian name for a fresh-water spring located at the Chieftans (q.v.), three miles north of Rome. The Cherokee name means "Running Waters."

TANYARD BRANCH, Lumpkin County. This little stream runs from Dahlonega southwesterly into Yahoola Creek. It was named after a tan yard, which was operated by Dr. J. A. Moody. In southwest Monroe County, TANYARD CREEK flows easterly into Echeconnee Creek. Derivation is unknown.

TARA. This is undoubtedly the most famous plantation in Georgia, and is known throughout the civilized world. It is an imaginary place created by Margaret Mitchell for her novel *Gone With The Wind* (1936), and does not represent any actual

plantation. The name for the O'Hara place in the book is probably derived from the Hill of Tara in Ireland. TARA LAKE is a community near Jonesboro in Clayton County, in which vicinity some people have speculated that Mrs. Mitchell meant Tara to be.

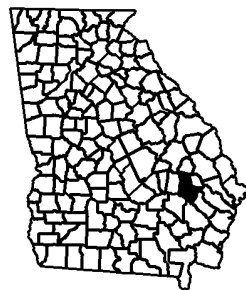
TARKILN BRANCH, Hart County. This stream is thought to have been named because of tar that was run from kilns along its banks. John Baker said it entered the Tugaloo River near the Andersonville Ferry.

TARRYTOWN, Montgomery County. Located eight miles northwest of Vidalia. Founded by James Irving Calhoun who was granted land here because of his service in the War of 1812. One of his sons, James J. Calhoun, was named the town's first postmaster. Incorporated as a town August 19, 1912. Believed named by a Mr. Glendenning as this was an ideal place for people to "tarry." The post office opened May 23, 1902.

TARVERSVILLE, Twiggs County. Unincorporated. Named for Hartwell Hill Tarver (1791-1851), a wealthy planter in the community, who was one of the large slave owners in the South. His name was given to two post offices in the county. The first opened September 29, 1826 as TARVER'S STORE, and the second on September 27, 1876. H.H. Tarver was the first postmaster at Tarver's Store. That name was changed to Tarversville, May 24, 1831. There is also a community of TARVER in southern Echols County, which was incorporated October 15, 1887 until July 1, 1995, and there was an earlier TARVERSVILLE in northwest Burke County.

TATE, Pickens County. Established about 1818 as a tavern site on the old Federal Road, first called HARNAGEVILLE (q.v.). The post office was originally called MARBLE WORKS, after the discovery of high quality marble here in almost unlimited quantity. In the early 1880's the name of the community was changed to TATEVILLE or Tate, after Colonel Samuel C. Tate, who purchased the property in 1834. There is also a community, as well as a militia district, called TATE CITY, located in the northeast corner of Towns County. This derivation is not known.

TATTNALL COUNTY. Created December 5, 1801 with 493 square miles taken from Montgomery County. Named for Governor Josiah Tattnall (1764-1803), who was born near Savannah, was a state senator and a brigadier general in the state militia. The county seat is Reidsville



(q.v.). Also named for this governor is TATTNALL SQUARE PARK in Macon (q.v.) and TATTNALL STREET in Savannah.

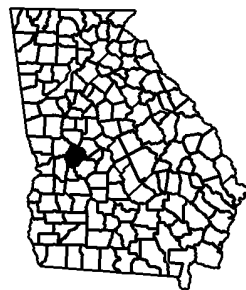
TATUM, Dade County. A former community, possibly named for the family of Colonel Robert H. "Uncle Bob" Tatum, who lived in Dade County in the 1840's, and later in 1860 became a member of the Georgia House of Representatives. A widespread legend has it that he proclaimed that Dade County was seceding from Georgia at the outset of the Civil War.

TATUM, Forsyth County. A post office established November 12, 1880. This is believed to have been named for a family of early settlers in this area, near and in Dawson County. The post office name was changed to SILVER CITY (q.v.) April 7, 1886.

TAURULABOOLE CREEK, Jackson County. This Creek Indian word means "Screaming Panther Creek," and was the previous name for the present BEECH CREEK (q.v.).

TAX, Talbot County. This was a well known community in the early 1900's, which was located in the northwest section of the county. A mercantile store here contained the post office, and it was so called because county tax officials stopped here to receive tax returns.

TAYLOR, Crawford County. An early community which was located eight miles north of Fort Valley. The postmaster in 1882 was a Mr. James Taylor.



TAYLOR COUNTY. Created January 15, 1852 with 400 square miles taken from Macon, Marion

and Talbot counties. Named for the twelfth U.S. president, Zachary Taylor (1784-1850), who was a native of Virginia. He won his nickname "Old Rough and Ready" in the Indian Wars, and he also served in the War of 1812 and the war with Mexico. The county seat is Butler (q.v.). *See also* Rough and Ready, DeKalb County.

TAYLORS CREEK, Liberty County. A creek that is a feeder to the Canoochee River. It was named for James and William Taylor who established the community of TAYLORS CREEK in this area before 1800. Its site was located about seven miles northwest of Hinesville on the present SR 27.

TAYLOR(S) RIDGE, Chattooga and Walker counties. From the Tennessee line near Graysville, it runs southwesterly through Chattooga County. Named for a prominent Cherokee chief by the name of Richard Taylor who lived near Ringgold, and had signed the treaty at Red Clay in 1835. A Civil War battle was fought on this ridge November 7, 1863.

TAYLOR SPRINGS, Pike County. Named after the developer of the springs as a resort, U.L. Taylor, Sr., who came from Upson County.

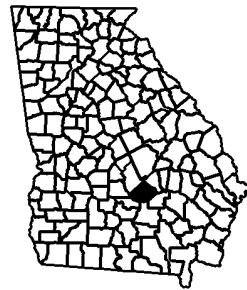
TAYLORSVILLE, Bartow County. Incorporated as a town August 19, 1916. Named for a Mr. Taylor who surveyed the town about 1870.

TAZEWELL, Marion County. Pronounced "Taz-wel." A community located at the headwaters of Buck Creek. Incorporated as the town of TAZWELL (*sic*) February 20, 1854. Named for Henry Tazewell (1753-1799) of Virginia, who was a U.S. senator (1794-1799). The county seat was moved here from Horry (q.v.) December 27, 1838. The court house burned November 3, 1845 and the county seat was then moved to Buena Vista.

TEARBRITCHES CREEK, Murray County. Goff said this was "a waggish tab applied by old timers" to this stream flowing through thick bushy areas. It rises on the north side of Little Bald Mountain, just inside of Murray County from the Fannin County line, and runs northerly to join the Conasauga River at the Murray-Fannin boundary.

TEBEAUVILLE, Ware County. An early name of WAYCROSS (q.v.). *See also* Pendleton.

TELAJE, McIntosh County. The Georgia Historical Commission determined that this mission was located one mile east of the present Darien. The name is a variant of Talaje (q.v.).



TELFAIR COUNTY. Created December 10, 1807 with 440 square miles taken from part of Wilkinson County. Named for Scottish-born, Edward Telfair (1735-1807), patriot of the Revolutionary War, a U.S. congressman, and the second governor of Georgia after the United States was established. The county seat is McRae (q.v.). The court house was destroyed by fire in the early 1900's. TELFAIR'S MILL, owned by Governor Telfair, was located on Beaverdam Creek in Burke County. There was also once a village of TELFAIRVILLE (or FORT TELFAIR, q.v.) in Burke County, located fifteen miles east of Waynesboro on a ridge between Brier Creek and the Savannah River.

TELFAIR SQUARE, Savannah. Laid out in 1733, it was first named SAINT JAMES SQUARE in honor of the palace of Saint James in London. After the Revolution, it was renamed in honor of the Telfair family in recognition of their services to the city. TELFAIR ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES is in the TELFAIR HOUSE which was built by William Jay, and herein are exhibited art treasures of the City of Savannah.

TELOGA CREEK, Chattooga County. This is a Muskogee name that signifies "Pea Creek," from *telogi*, "pea." Located in the northwest corner of the county, in the vicinity of the stream, is a rural community called TELOGA, and also nearby is TELOGA SPRINGS.

TEMPERANCE (BELL), Greene County. Located three miles north of Union Point, it was earlier called PUBLIC SQUARE. This former community was named after a great temperance revival here in 1826-27.

TEMPERANCE, Telfair County. A rural community in the extreme west corner of the county. This name was adopted by the Methodists who had a large camp ground here before the Civil War.

TEMPLE, Carroll County. Incorporated August 28, 1883. The earlier name of the town was RINGER'S CROSS ROAD, after original settler B.R.

Ringer. The Georgia Pacific Railroad reached here in 1883, and the station was named for a Mr. Temple, the civil engineer of the railroad.

TEN MILE CREEK, Appling County. Flows easterly across the northern section of the county before entering the Altamaha River. Named because of its distance from Fort James Bluff (q.v.).

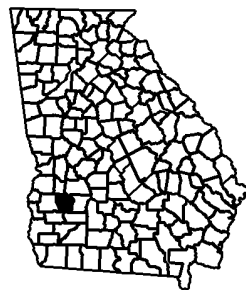
TENNESSEE ROCK, Rabun County. Located in Black Rock Mountain State Park (q.v.), and was so named because it overlooks the Tennessee River (in North Carolina).

TENNGA, Murray County. Pronounced "Tengee" by old timers here. Brinkley said it was first known as WHIP, for the Cherokee Indian called Whip-poor-will. The name was later changed to signify the location of the community on the Tennessee-Georgia line. There is also a TENNGA (Militia) DISTRICT here.

TENNILLE, Washington County. Pronounced "Tin'-il." Incorporated as the town of TENNELLE (*sic*) March 4, 1875, and as the town of Tennille October 24, 1887. This was originally a Central of Georgia railroad stop called NUMBER THIRTEEN C.R.R. about 1842, and then reportedly (by E. Mitchell) renamed for Benjamine Tennille, who owned much land here. It has also been said to have been named for Colonel Robert Tennille, a veteran of the Indian Wars, and finally for Mr. Francis Tennille, a public spirited citizen.

TENSAWATTEE, Dawson County. An old Cherokee village, which was probably the central meeting place of the Big Savannah (q.v.) community. The name means "Tennessee Old Town," and it was also called NEW TOWN. Variations of spellings have included, TINSWATTE, TENSAW WATEE, TENSAU WATER and TENNESSE WATER. The name was probably transferred from another "Tensa" place, according to Goff.

TERMINUS (or THE TERMINUS), Fulton County. A name which was adopted after civil engineer Stephen H. Long (1784-1864) designated this site for the hub or terminal point of the Georgia Railroad (Long is the explorer for whom Long's Peak in Colorado was named). This railroad center had also been called THRASHERVILLE (q.v.), later named MARTHASVILLE, and finally ATLANTA (q.v.).



TERRELL COUNTY. Pronounced "Tare'-ul." Created February 16, 1856 with 329 square miles taken from Lee and Randolph counties. Named for Dr. William Terrell (1778-1855) of Sparta, who was a noted state and U.S. congressman. He established the chair of agriculture at the University of Georgia. The county seat is Dawson (q.v.). A community named TERRELL in Worth County is located eight miles northeast of Sylvester.

THE TERRY, Augusta. This name is shortened from THE TERRITORY, which was the designation of the Negro section of Augusta.

TERRY'S MILL POND, DeKalb County. A pond created by the impounded waters of Sugar Creek (near Glenwood Avenue), where Tom Terry (1823-1861) operated a grist mill.

TESNATEE, White County. An early community which was located six miles west of present day Cleveland, where Town Creek runs into TESNATEE CREEK. TESNATEE GAP is a mountain pass at 3,138 feet elevation in White County. The Cherokee word *tesnatee* is thought to mean "turkey" or "wild turkey."

TEXAS, Heard County. A rural community located six miles southwest of Franklin. Was named during the 1844 presidential contest when the expansionist movement became popular in the South, over the annexation of Texas Territory. *Texas* is said to be an Indian word used as a token of friendship, or to mean "friends." It was the name of an Indian tribe in the West.

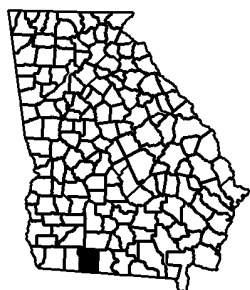
THAD, Chattahoochee County. An early post office located eight miles southeast of Columbus. In 1882 the postmaster here was E.T. "Thad" Hickey.

THE HILL, Richmond County. A descriptive name for an exclusive residential section of Augusta, which name has been adopted for the former SUMMERVILLE (q.v.).

THE ROCK, Upson County. Incorporated as a town February 22, 1877 to July 1, 1995. This community was so named because it is located

upon a rock, out-croppings of which appear over the site. In early times, it was said that mail was deposited in a secret hole in the rock, which was covered with a fiat stone. Stage drivers were instructed to "Leave the mail at The Rock," after which the post office adopted this name.

THIGPEN TRAIL. This old road cut through North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, over 250 years ago, built by James Thigpen of North Carolina. It was the first military road cut through Georgia, which avoided all swamps and great rivers. It passed through Arabi, west of Isabella, west of Parkersville, and near Doerun. **THIGPEN TRAIL MONUMENT** in Colquitt County is located on the trail, three miles west of Sylvester on U.S. 82 in Worth County.



THOMAS COUNTY. Created December 23, 1825 with 540 square miles taken from Decatur and Irwin counties. Named after General Jett Thomas (1776-1817), veteran of the War of 1812, and the builder of the first university building in Athens, as well as of the state capitol in Milledgeville. The county seat is Thomasville (q.v.).

THOMAS E. WATSON HIGHWAY. Runs from the North Carolina line to Savannah Beach via U.S. routes 23 and 41, through Cornelia, Atlanta and Macon. Named in honor of Thomas Edward Watson (1856-1922), "Sage of Hickory Hill" who was the state and national leader of the People's or Populist Party, was vice presidential candidate in 1896 and then candidate for the presidency in 1904. He was an agrarian rebel who published the *Weekly Jeffersonian*, and also introduced the first resolution in U.S. congress for rural free delivery. The **THOMAS E. WATSON STATUE** to his honor stands on the capitol grounds in Atlanta. *See also* Thomson.

THOMAS MILLS, Floyd County. An early community which was located on Cedar Creek, 13 miles southwest of Rome. In 1882, L.T. Thomas had a grist mill and saw mill on the stream.

THOMASTON , CS Upson County. Has been called "Tire Cord Capital of U.S." Incorporated

as a town and designated the county seat June 11, 1825. Named in honor of General Jett Thomas (*see* Thomas County). *See also* Silvertown.

THOMASVILLE, CS Thomas County. Called "The City of Roses," being the home of an annual rose festival. Established and made county seat in 1826, it was incorporated as a town December 26, 1831, and named for General Jett Thomas (*see* Thomas County). Thomasville's **RODDENBERRY PARK** was established in 1914, and named in honor of S.A. Roddenberry, congressman from the Second District. **FINNEY GENERAL HOSPITAL** here was named for Brigadier General John Miller Turpin Finney of the U.S. Army's Medical Reserve Corps.

THOMOCOGGAN, Jackson County. An early Indian settlement at the site of the present **JEFFERSON** (q.v.).

THOMSON, CS McDuffie County. "Camellia City of the South" The whole town was once owned by plantation-owner John Langston. In earlier days it was called **FROGPOND**, **HICKORY LEVEL** and the **SLASHES**. Then named Thomson in 1853 for J. Edgar Thomson, the civil engineer who surveyed the right-of-way for the Georgia Railroad through here in 1833. Thomson was also the one who named Atlanta (q.v.). When this was part of Columbia County, Thomson was incorporated as a village February 15, 1854. Located here is **HICKORY HILL**, which was the home of Senator Tom Watson (*see* Thomas E. Watson Highway).

THOMSON'S MILLS, Jackson County. A post office was established here from 1878 to 1903, and the community now uses the Hoschton post office. It was believed named for J.M. Thomson who was a wool carder, had a general store here and a saw mill on Mulberry Creek.

THORNTON'S CROSS ROAD, Greene County. First settled in 1775 and named for early resident, Redman Thornton, whose 1780 house was moved to Atlanta's McBurny Art Memorial in 1960. When the railroads came through, the town was given its present name of **UNION POINT** (q.v.).

THRASHERVILLE, Fulton County. An early Atlanta (q.v.) area settlement, located between White Hall and the Chattahoochee River. Named for John J. "Cousin John" Thrasher, who arrived here from Newton County in 1839, when the county was entirely covered with forest. With a partner he established the first store in what is now Atlanta, called Johnson and Thrasher.

THREE CHOP ROAD. Laid out in 1803 across the Cherokee Nation, from Greensboro, Georgia to Walnut Hill on the Mississippi River. The route was marked by three chops made with an axe on one tree after another through the forests by General Winfield Scott's soldiers. The Indians were driven west from Georgia on this road. *See also* Five Notch Road.

THRONATEESKA RIVER. *Thronateeska* (also spelled THLONOTIASKE and THLONOTISCA) is said to be the Indian name for the FLINT RIVER (q.v.), but it is not clear which Indian language this word is from. The Muskogee word for "flint" is *ronoto*.

THUNDERBOLT, Chatham County. The first English settlers to occupy Georgia were given grants at this place, according to Lilla Hawes. Hetherington and others came here before 1732. This was the site of early fortifications and was later a Civil War garrison. The derivation of the name is described by Oglethorpe as being traced "to a rock which was here shattered by a thunderbolt, causing a spring to gush from the ground, which continued ever afterward to emit the odor of brimstone." By an act of the state assembly of March 3, 1856, the name of the town was changed to WARSAW (q.v.), under which name it was then incorporated. Custom refused to sanction the change, and so the original name remained. The name of the town was officially changed back to Thunderbolt July 22, 1921. This is today the center of Georgia's shrimp industry.

THUNDERING SPRINGS, Upson County. Located in the northwest section of the county, two miles from the Flint River. The name was adopted because of the rumbling noises like distant thunder that formerly arose from the depths of these springs.

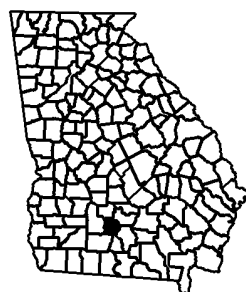
TIAH RIVER. An early name of the CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER (q.v.).

TICKANETLEY, Gilmer County. This was the name of an early Cherokee Indian community located thirteen miles east of Ellijay. Nearby TICKANETLEY CREEK was named after this town, as was TICKANETLEY (Militia) DISTRICT in the eastern section of the county. Located eight miles northeast of Ellijay is TICKANETLEY BALD MOUNTAIN, with an elevation of 4,054 feet.

TICKE(E)HATCHEE CREEK, Dodge and Laurens counties. A Creek Indian word meaning "Crossing (or Fording) Place," or possibly "House

Creek." This is an obsolete designation for the present STITCHIHATCHEE CREEK (q.v.).

TIFT COLLEGE, Forsyth. Established in 1847 as FORSYTH FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, with its name changed in 1867 to MONROE FEMALE COLLEGE. In 1898 the college became the property of the Georgia Baptist Convention, and in 1907 its name was changed to BESSIE TIFT COLLEGE in honor of its benefactress, Mrs. Bessie Willingham Tift. The later abbreviated name was adopted in 1956. The college closed in 1985 at which time it merged with Mercer University which used this site for its University College in 1987. Then in 1994 the property was acquired for the establishment of EBON INTERNATIONAL PREPARATORY ACADEMY (q.v.).



TIFT COUNTY. Created August 17, 1905 with 266 square miles taken from Berrien, Irwin and Worth counties. Named for Colonel Nelson Tift (1810-1891), captain in the Confederate Navy (1861), state congressman and later U.S. representative from Georgia (1868-69). The county seat is Tifton (q.v.).

TIFTON, CS Tift County. Called "The Friendly City" and "The Tomato Plant Capital." Settled in 1872 and incorporated as a city December 29, 1890. Founded by Connecticut-born Henry Harding Tift, who first named the village LENA for his sweetheart. But a sawmill worker, George Badger, put up a sign with the word "Tifton" on a pine tree, after his boss, and the name stuck. H.H. Tift therefore allowed that the place be named for his uncle, Colonel Nelson Tift of Albany (q.v., *see also* Tift County). FULWOOD PARK of Tifton was named for Columbus Wesley Fulwood, close friend and legal adviser of Henry H. Tift, who gave the land to the city from which the park was created. Also located here is the GEORGIA AGRIRAMA, the State's Living History Museum, which first opened to the public on July 1, 1976.

TIGER, Rabun County. Incorporated as a town August 13, 1904. Named for the Cherokee chief, Tiger Tail. Located 3/4 mile northwest of Tiger

is **TIGER MOUNTAIN**, with an elevation of 2,856 feet. **TIGER (Militia) DISTRICT** of Rabun County is located south of Clayton.

TIGERTOWN, Bibb County. Settled in 1822-23 by immigrant "squatters." This was Macon's first suburban settlement, and was located on the opposite (west) side of the Ocmulgee River from the original community of Fort Hawkins. It was named after the ugly and ferocious leader of the settlement, Tiger Jenkins.

TIGHT SQUEEZE, Fulton County. This was the name of a low grade suburb of early Atlanta near the present Tenth and Peachtree streets, where it was commonly said that it took "a mighty tight squeeze to get through here with one's life." This district has more recently been known as **THE STRIP**.

TIGNAL, Wilkes County. Incorporated as a town August 22, 1907. Known as "Little Atlanta" when first incorporated. The run-down section of town became known as "Black Bottom." The derivation of this name is not known.

TIMPSON CREEK, Rabun County. Originally called **TIMSON CREEK**, Goff said it was named for a Cherokee family of John Timson, who reportedly lived along this stream. It has been said that Timson was the first convert in 1823 of the Baptist missionaries to the Cherokees. There was an early community of **TIMSON** on the creek, which was located five miles west of Clayton.

TINSLEY'S TRAIL, Dougherty County. A trail that ran from the northeast, and crossed the Flint River just north of Albany. Was named for a pioneer called Tinsley who settled here, and was murdered with his family by Indians.

TIPPETTVILLE, Dooly and Wilcox counties. A rural community located ten miles east of Vienna on state route 672. Founded in 1890 when brothers Abner and Ezekiel Tippet came here from Rochelle, Wilcox County, and established a store.

TIRED CREEK, Grady County. Flows southerly through the middle of the county to enter the Ochlocknee River about nine miles south of Cairo. Its name is believed to reflect the sluggishness of the stream's flow.

TIRED CREEK STATE PARK, Grady County. A 2,933-acre park located six miles northwest of Cairo, opened in 1974 and was named after Tired Creek (q.v.),

TISHMAUGU RIVER, Hall, Barrow and Jackson counties. An old Indian name of the present **MULBERRY RIVER** (q.v.).

TLATHLOTHLAGUPHTA, Camden County. Believed to have been a former Indian village to which Captain Jean Ribault (c.1520-1565) came in 1562. Its site was said to be at the location of today's St. Marys (q.v.).

TOBACCO ROAD. This old road was laid out about 1789 for rolling tobacco hogsheads to the warehouses at New Savannah Bluff (q.v.). It ran south from Augusta on the present Georgia route 56 (Old Savannah Road).

TOBANNEE CREEK, Quitman County. This stream reaches the Chattahoochee River just below Georgetown. The name was first listed as **TO-BENNA-NIE**, and later as **TOBENAHNEE**. Stewart says that the Muskogean name probably means "tree-crooked," for a landmark tree, or as interpreted by Read, from *ito*, "tree," *api*, "trunk," and *yanahi*, "crooked." The name has also been thought to mean "Hurricane" Creek. *See also* Tabanana.

TOBESOFKEE CREEK. Heads at Barnesville in Lamar County and flows through Monroe and Bibb counties and empties into the Ocmulgee River below Macon. The Purcell Map of about 1770 calls this creek, **TOBASAUGHKEE**. The Henry Popple's Chart of 1773 labels it **TOGOSOHATCHEE**. The naturalist William Bartram in 1776 mentions the stream as **TOBOSOCHTE**, and William DeBrahm a little later as **TOBOSOPHSKEE**. Benjamin Hawkins spelled it (c.1790's) variously as **TOBOSAUFKEE**, **TOBA SAUFEKE** and **TOBESAUKE**. On H.S. Tanner's map of 1825, we find it called **CHUPEE CREEK**. William Read interprets the meaning of *Tobesofkee* to be "Sofky Stirrer," from the Creek *atapa*, "stirrer," probably a wooden ladle, and *safki*, "corn gruel." Sherwood presented a more colorful explanation in stating that the name came from the Indian word *sofskee*, an Indian dish prepared of meal or corn, and *tobe*, "I have lost," supposedly after an Indian had lost his provisions while crossing the stream. Stewart on the other hand translates *sofkee* as meaning "deep," but says the rest is uncertain.

TOBESOFKEE LAKE, Bibb County. It comprises 1,750 acres, and was created by a \$2 million dam on Tobesofkee Creek (q.v.), begun in late 1963. The lake is six miles long with a 35-mile shoreline, and is located immediately west of Macon. The **TOBESOFKEE RECREATION AREA** here is a park which is owned and operated by Bibb County, and was opened in 1969.

TOBLER CREEK. Pronounced "Tobe-ler" and sometimes locally "Tobe-ly." This name is applied to at least three separate streams. One in Lamar County is at times called SWIFT CREEK in the lower part. Another arises in northwest Baldwin County, and is also called TAYLORS CREEK. A stream called TOBLERS CREEK arises in southeast Monroe County. The origin of the name is said to be from a Creek Indian named Tobler, who was a picturesque character and a grand rascal of the Georgia frontier. It has also been thought to be after a Swiss called William Tobler, who sold liquor to Indians against regulations, along Toms Path, through the area of these streams. *See also* Jobley Creek.

TOCCOA, CS Stephens County. "The Furniture, Thread and Steel City" The original settlement here was named DRY POND (q.v.). The town of Toccoa was laid out in lots in 1873, and was incorporated February 26, 1875. This became the county seat of Stephens County, August 18, 1905. The Georgia Baptist Assembly occupies the facilities bought from industrialist, Robert LeTourneau, who had established a company recreation center here. Also located here is the TOCCOA FALLS INSTITUTE which was founded in 1911 by Rev. R.A. Forrest. At that time he purchased the vacation hotel, Haddock Inn, as the original site for this independent Christian school. Within the school property are the TOCCOA FALLS on TOCCOA CREEK, which cascade like a veil of mist over a 186-foot precipice. The TOCCOA RIVER commences in lower Fannin County and flows northward into Tennessee. TOCCOALAKE in Fannin County is sometimes called BLUE RIDGE LAKE. The name Toccoa is said to be derived from the Cherokee, *Tagwahi*, "Where the Catawbans Lived." It has also been said that the word toccoa means "beautiful." The Spanish spelled the name, TOCAX.

TOKOGALGI. An early Yuchi Indian settlement which was located on Kinchafoonee Creek, but the exact location is not known. The name means "Tadpole Place."

TOLEDO, Charlton County. Pronounced "Toe-lay'-do. A community located on the Saint Marys River, twelve miles south of Traders Hill. It was named for the province in Spain.

TOLOMATO MISSION, McIntosh County. A major Spanish mission that was founded by Pedro Ruiz in 1595. The full Spanish name of the mission was NUESTRA SENORA DE GUADELUPE DE TOLOMATO. There has been some uncertainty as to the site of this former mission. After

research and study, Coulter concluded that "it is reasonable to assume that Tolomato was near Darien." Lanning places it five miles northeast of present Darien on Pease Creek.

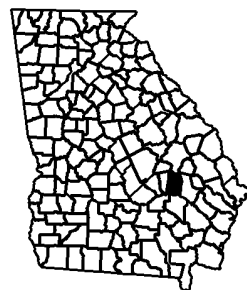
TOM BELL DISTRICT, Hall County. This militia district was thought to have been named for state congressman, Thomas M. Bell.

TOMS PATH. This was an old Indian trail through central Georgia, from the Flint River near Old Agency (q.v.) through Milledgeville to Old Town on the east side of the Ogeechee River, about nine miles southeast of Louisville in Jefferson County. Goff explains that it was either named for an old Indian chief called Tom, for a Cussetta Indian courtier named Tom, or possible for Samuel Tomes (or Thomas) of Washington County.

TOMS SHOALS, Baldwin County. Also called TOMS FORD, it is located just east of Milledgeville at the place on the Oconee which was crossed by Toms Path (q.v.). The Creeks called this fording place, OCHEE FINNAU, which signifies "Hickory Bridge (or Footlog)."

TOM WATSON BRIDGE. On which U.S. Highway 78 crosses Little River between McDuffie and Wilkes counties. Named in honor of Senator Watson (*see* Thomas E. Watson Highway).

TOOKABATCHIE, Haralson County. A former Indian town, thought to have been an old Creek capital. It was located one mile north of the present business section of Tallapoosa. The name means "Crossed Sticks."



TOOMBS COUNTY. Created August 18, 1905 with 369 square miles taken from Emanuel, Montgomery and Tattnall counties. Named for Robert Toombs (1810-1885), U.S. congressman and senator from Georgia, who as a general had fought at the second battle of Bull Run and at Antietam, after having resigned his appointment as the Confederate secretary of state. At the conclusion of the Civil War, he escaped to New Orleans and then became a refugee in London.

Toombs refused to ever again pledge allegiance to the United States. The county seat is Lyons (q.v.), The court house was destroyed by fire in 1919. The TOOMBS OAK stood for many years on the University of Georgia campus until near the end of the century, and the location was afterward marked with a marble sun-dial. This was the spot where the noted statesman had once made a famous speech when he was a student at the university.

TOOMSBORO, Wilkinson County. Incorporated as a town August 15, 1904. The early community began when the railroad stop was moved here from its previous location of Emmet, which was 1 1/2 miles east of here. The town was named in honor of Robert Toombs (*see* Toombs County).

TOONIGH, Cherokee County. This community is now called by its early post office name of LEBANON (q.v.), although its railroad name has remained Toonigh. Brinkley explains that the probable derivation of the name is from *Tooantuh*, meaning "spring frog," and was the name of a Cherokee chief. A popular legend has it that the place was given its name because it was "too nigh" other places to become a full fledged town of itself, or more specifically that it was too nigh (near) to Woodstock to be part of Holly Springs and vice versa. Another story tells that when the train station was brought on a fiat car and set beside the track, one man walked down the track to see that it was not too close. As the other moved it away, he kept calling, "Too nigh, too nigh," so that is what they called it.

TORBIT, Burke County. A station at the crossing of the Georgia Railroad and the Savannah and Atlanta Railroad, 12 miles northwest of Waynesboro. Named after Dr. A.M. Torbit, a physician who helped develop the nearby community of Gough.

TORY POND, Lincoln County. Located six miles northeast of Lincoln. It is said that the Tories who murdered Colonel John Dooly were hanged here (*see* Dooly County).

TOTO CREEK, Dawson County. This is a western tributary of the Chestatee River. According to Goff, the derivation is for a prominent, well-to-do Cherokee named Child Toter (meaning "Child Carrier"), who lived not far from the creek.

TOWALAGA, Spalding County. A railroad station located five miles northeast of Griffin. The name is a variation of Towaliga (*see* Towaliga River).

TOWALIGA, Butts County. A former post office located eight miles southwest of Jackson. Named after the Towaliga River.

TOWALIGA RIVER. Pronounced "Tow-alee-ga" or "Tye-lye'gee." Rises in southern Henry County near Hampton, and flows southeastward across Henry, Spalding, Butts and Monroe counties to enter the west side of the Ocmulgee River above the little town of Juliette. An earlier spelling was TOWELAGGEE. William Read said that the probable meaning is "Sumac Place," from the Creek *tawa*, "sumac," and *laigi*, "place." Goff believed its meaning may be "About (or Among) Trees," or possibly "an old place (or spot)." Sherwood and Stewart offer a doubtful supposition that the name was derived from the Muskogean word *Towelaggie*, to mean "Roasted Scalps" or "Scalp Place," being a spot where war parties halted to dry scalps. TOWALIGA was also the name of an early settlement on the Towaliga River, located seven miles west of Jackson. The falls on this river in Butts County were formerly called TOWALIGA FALLS, and this was also the earlier name of the later community there of HIGH FALLS (q.v.).

TOWN CREEK, Gilmer and Pickens counties. Flows southerly into Talking Rock Creek. Named for an old Indian town on its banks, due west of Talona. The early meeting and council place was referred to as TOWN CREEK.

TOWN CREEK, Jones County. Empties into the Ocmulgee River above Macon. In 1994 the Macon Water Authority completed construction of a 2,800 foot long earthen dam on the stream to create TOWN CREEK RESERVOIR, a 6.5 billion gallon lake to supply water for residents of Bibb and Jones counties.

TOWN OF LINCOLN, Lincoln County. Named for General Lincoln (*see* Lincoln County), this was the original name of the present LISBON (q.v.).

TOWNS, Telfair County. A community located on the Little Auchehatchee River in the eastern section of the county. Named for Johnson C. Towns, one of the first settlers here, and the first postmaster.



TOWNS COUNTY. Created March 6, 1856 with 166 square miles taken from Rabun and Union counties. Named in honor of Georgia governor, George Washington Bonaparte Towns. Governor Towns was born in Wilkes County, Georgia May 4, 1801 and died in Macon July 15, 1854 where he is buried in Rose Hill Cemetery. The county seat is Hiawassee (q.v.).

TOWNSEND, McIntosh County. This old community was once called FLATOONA. Christopher Hartwell Davis (b. 1846) had the name changed to honor Joe Townsend.

TRACK ROCK, Towns County. This was an earlier name of the settlement BRASSTOWN (q.v.). The name is translated from the Cherokee *Datsu' nasgun' yi*, "Where there are tracks," or *Degayelun' ha*, "Printed (or Branded) Place," and refers to petroglyphs on soapstone rocks here. There is also a mountain pass, located five miles east of Blairsville in Union County, called TRACK ROCK GAP.

TRADERS HILL, Charlton County. A community on the Saint Marys River, which was earlier known as FORT ALERT. The name originated because it was established as a trading post, and was a thriving center of trade about 1755. Trader's Hill was designated the county seat in 1854, when Charlton County was formed. In 1901 the county seat was moved to Folkston.

TRAHLYTA, LAKE, Lumpkin County. Located nine miles above Dahlonega, near the grave of the Cherokee Indian princess, Trahlyta, for which it was named. The location of this grave is called TRAHLYTA'S CAIRN, and has also been referred to as STONE PILE GAP, because the Indians traditionally placed additional stones on the cairn each time they passed by. The nearby springs were earlier called TRAHLYTA SPRINGS, and were reputed to bring eternal youth. They later became known as PORTER SPRINGS.

TRAHLYTA, LAKE, Union County. Located within Vogel State Park. Said to have been named

after the beautiful daughter of a Cherokee chieftain who lived on top of Cedar Mountain.

TRAIN ROAD (or OLD TRAIN ROAD). The name refers to the wagon trains that used this route, which terminated at Saint Marys. This was first an Indian trail, and was also once a Spanish bridle path. It now includes some parts of the Dixie Highway, and it passed through the present Waycross on what is now Gilmore Street.

TRANS, Walker County. A community located in the southeast corner of the county. This name means "across," and was named by Professor E.I.F. Cheney, who went across the mountain to teach here.

TRANS-OCONEE REPUBLIC. An independent republic established in 1794 when the Indian situation was most threatening. It was organized under the leadership of Elijah Clarke (*see* Clarke County) in the regions west of the Oconee River, with its headquarters near the present Milledgeville. He drew up a written constitution for a new government, and erected Fort Advance, Fort Defiance (q.v.) and Fort Winston in this section. This enterprise lasted only a few months, and ceased to exist after the U.S. government officials became panicky, and forced its dissolution. *See also* Clarke County.

TRAVELER'S REST, Stephens County. Located six miles east of Toccoa, just off U.S. highway 123. One of the oldest inns of Georgia, it was erected in 1785 by Major Jesse Walton, Revolutionary soldier and Indian fighter. The tavern was later called JARRETT MANOR after Devereaux Jarrett bought it from James Rutherford Wylie (or Wyly), August 21, 1838. TRAVELER'S REST was also the name of a stage coach stop in Macon County, located two miles below Oglethorpe. The community was settled in 1830 and incorporated as BRISTOL (q.v.) in 1838. Another TRAVELERS' REST was in Pike County, which place was later called JOLLY (q.v.).

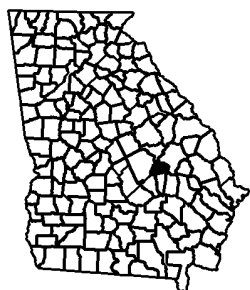
TRAY MOUNTAIN, White County. Has an elevation of 4,430 feet and is located on the Towns County line. The name was believed corrupted from the original TRAIL MOUNTAIN, so named because of various trails leading to the summit. Near its peak is TRAY GAP at the county line, with an elevation of 3,847 feet.

TREAT, Haralson County. Located in the northwest corner of the county. Founded about 1907 by Alex T. Hamilton, who named the place after a

special friend in New York. The first post office here was **SPRINGWOOD**, so named because of the many springs here and the large amount of timber.

TREE, Towns County. A former post office at the site of present **TATE CITY**.

TRENTON, CS Dade County. The first settlers arrived here in 1830, and the early community was first known as **SALEM** (q.v.), presumably transferred from a Salem in the North. This was made the county seat in 1837, and the name was changed to Trenton December 22, 1841. The town was incorporated February 18, 1854. It was named in honor of industrial developers from Trenton, New Jersey, who came here looking for iron and coal.



TREUTLEN COUNTY. Created August 21, 1917 with 194 square miles taken from Emanuel and Montgomery counties. Named for John Adam Treutlen (1726-1782), who was the first elected governor of the State of Georgia under the State Constitution of 1777. He was born in Austria, and a member of the Salzburger church at Ebenezer (q.v.). He defeated Button Gwinnett, his opposing candidate by a good margin, and served as governor from 1777 to 1778 during which time he resisted efforts by South Carolina officials to annex Georgia. There is no record of his death, but tradition relates that he was brutally murdered by Tories in Orangeburg, South Carolina. The county seat is Soperton (q.v.).

TRIBLE, Clarke County. This former community was located ten miles southeast of Athens. Early settler F. Tribble was a farmer and notary in 1882.

TRICKUM, Walker County. A community in the southeast section of the county, originally called **GRAYSVILLE** after a store owner by the name of Gray, who allegedly tricked and swindled customers in his dealings. It was said he once swindled a drunk out of twenty dollars. There is also a **TRICKUM** in Whitfield County, six miles west of Dalton, and another in Carroll County, 8 1/2 miles south of Carrollton. There is today a

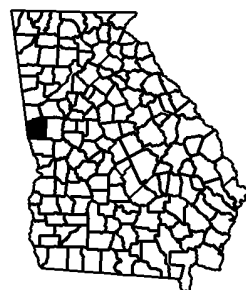
rural community in Gwinnett County called **TRICUM**, also known as **LOWELL**.

TRION, Chattooga County. Incorporated as a town December 9, 1862. Originally known as **TRION FACTORY**, and named after the Trion Mills, built here in 1846-47 by a "trio" of founders, Judge A.P. Allgood, Judge Spencer Marsh and Colonel W.K. Byars (or Briers).

TRIP, Gwinnett County. First called Trip, it was incorporated under the name **BERKELEY** December 16, 1901, and reincorporated with the present name **GRAYSON** (q.v.) in 1902.

TROUBLE CREEK, Oglethorpe County. This name was shortened from its original, **TROUBLESOME CREEK**, which flows through what was considered a difficult area. Another **TROUBLESOME CREEK** was located in upper Spalding County, and is now a "forgotten" name.

TROUBLESOME, Echols County. An early name of the present **STATENVILLE** (q.v.).



TROUP COUNTY. Created June 9, 1825 and December 11, 1826 with 447 square miles acquired by Creek cessions of January 24, 1826 and March 31, 1826. This was an original county, and was named for George Michael Troup (1780-1856). He was the governor of Georgia (1823-1827), and also was elected to the U.S. Senate, then later nominated to be president of the United States. The county seat is LaGrange (q.v.). The court house was destroyed by a mysterious fire November 4, 1936. **TROUP SQUARE** in Savannah was also named for Governor Troup. *See also* Troupsville.

TROUP FACTORY, Troup County. An early community located ten miles southeast of LaGrange. Named for the Troup Cotton Factory which was operated by the Robertson, Leslie & Company, textile manufacturers. James M.C. Robertson and Thomas Leslie purchased Brooks Mill in 1846. The mill was built about 1841, and operated by power supplied by Flat Shoals Creek. A post office was established for the community

April 5, 1847 to June 5, 1867, and November 16, 1875 to May 15, 1902.

TROUPSVILLE, Carroll County. The original name of CARROLLTON (q.v.). Named in honor of Governor Troup (*see* Troup County), who had worked so aggressively to remove the Indians from Georgia, although he himself was a cousin of Creek chief William McIntosh (*see* McIntosh Old Place).

TROUPVILLE, Lowndes County. Incorporated December 14, 1837 to July 1, 1995. Established on what was thought to have been the site of an old Spanish town, four miles northwest of the present Valdosta, or about one mile above the junction of the Little and Withlacoochee rivers. This place was made the county seat July 7, 1828. It was first called LOWNDESVILLE (q.v.), and then adopted its later name to honor Governor Troup (*see* Troup County), with the post office being moved here from Franklinville (q.v.) May 9, 1837. The post office remained in service until November 1, 1860 when it was moved to Valdosta (q.v.).

TRUETT McCONNELL COLLEGE, Cleveland. A Baptist school founded in 1946, it was named for George W. Truett and Fred C. McConnell, who had conducted a Christian academy at Hiawassee, which had been founded in 1887.

TRUSTEES' GARDEN, Savannah. America's first public agricultural experiment station. Established on a 10-acre tract in 1753 by General James Oglethorpe for the purpose of cultivating mulberry trees (for silk) and spices. Recently restored, it was in the northeast corner of colonial Savannah. The Herb House here is the oldest house in Georgia.

TUCKAHOE, Jefferson County. A former community which was located above Wrens. The Algonquian Indian word, *tuckahoe*, refers to a plant or tuber, the pioneers called "Indian bread." Another community named TUCKAHOE was located in Screven County, ten miles northeast of Sylvania.

TUCKASEE KING, Effingham County. The first county seat of Effingham, established February 26, 1784. The site was near the present Clyo on the Screven County line, and is named for a Uchee Indian chief from a nearby village. The seat was moved to Elberton (q.v.) in 1787.

TUCKASEEKING LAKE, Effingham County. William Read described this as, "A small lake tributary to the Savannah river" but is not found

on today's maps. The name is believed derived from an ancient Cherokee town of TUCKASEE-KING or TUCKASEGEE. It was also said to have been transferred by folk-etymology, possibly from the Creek word, *Tukaskina* (or *Tukashina*), meaning "Pepper Grass." Some old variations of spellings have been, TUCKASEE KINGS and TUCKASEE CREEK.

TUCKER, DeKalb County. A community named for Henry Holcomb Tucker (1819-1889), a leading Baptist in the South, one time president of Mercer University, and later chancellor of the University of Georgia.

TUCKER BRIDGE, HUGH C., Jasper County. A bridge over Gap Creek on State Route 83. Named for H. C. Tucker, businessman of Monticello and member of the Board of Tax Assessors for Jasper County for many years.

TUCKERSVILLE, Wayne County. The original county seat of Wayne County, located one mile from Waynesville. Derivation of the name is not known.

TUGALO, Stephens County. A rural community in the northeast section of the county, named from an Indian town of TUGALOO, which site is now under Lake Hartwell.

TUGALOO LAKE. Created by the Turnerville Dam on the Tugaloo River, on the border of Habersham and Rabun counties.

TUGALOO RIVER. Pronounced "Too'ga-low" or "Too'goo-loo." This name is applied to an upper section of the Savannah River, where it borders between Stephens County and South Carolina. The naturalist, William Bartram, spelled the name TUGILO. The name Tugaloo (or Tugalo) is derived from an early Cherokee settlement called DUGILUYI, which was situated at the confluence of Toccoa Creek with the Tugoloo River. *Dugilu* may refer to a place at the forks of a stream. Or it is possibly from the Cherokee, *Ama-tu-gwaluny*, which means "Water rolling over rocks there," or "Rough flowing water."

TUGALOO STATE PARK, Franklin County. A 393-acre park located on the shore of Hartwell Reservoir, six miles north of Lavonia which was founded in 1965. For derivation of the name, *see* Tugaloo River.

TUKPAFKA. This was an 18th century Creek Indian settlement on the upper Chattahoochee

River, but its exact location is not known. It was recorded as TOAPAFKI in 1832, and was also called TOTE-PAUF-CAU. The Muskogean word means "punk knot," "punky wood," "rotten wood" or "tinder."

TULIP, Chattooga County. A station on the Central of Georgia Railroad, located near the Floyd County line. The name is derived from the tulip tree (yellow poplar) *Liriodendron tulipifera*. Re-established as the town of POETRY in 1973 by Anne C. Otwell who wanted to put "poetry" on the map, and create a colony of poets.

TULULGAH CREEK, Sumter County. Goff relates that this was an old Indian name of the present MILL CREEK (q.v.), and means "Where palmettoes abound."

TUMBLING SHOALS, Jackson County. A solid rock dam built by nature, located about one mile below Hurricane Shoals on the North Oconee River. The name is a translation from the Indian, *Yamucutah*, "To tumble."

TUNNEL HILL, Whitfield County. Incorporated as a town March 4, 1856. Named after the Western and Atlantic Railroad tunnel which penetrated the Chattogeta Mountain on the southeast edge of Tunnel Hill (town), October 30, 1849.

TUNNO'S ISLAND, McIntosh County. Located in the Altamaha River near its mouth. Named after a Mr. Tunno who was an early proprietor of the island.

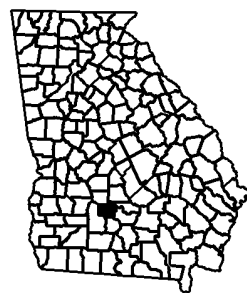
TUPIQUE, Liberty County. An early town at which the Spanish built a church in the 1570's. It was located in the vicinity of Sunbury, and was destroyed by young Chief Juan in 1597.

TURIN, Coweta County. Incorporated as a town December 27, 1890, at which time the post office was established. The present community is located in the southeast section of the county, and was also known as LOCATION. In 1830 an earlier community called PRESTON was settled about one mile south of present Turin. When the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad came through in 1870, Preston moved to the present site near the railroad, and the name was then changed to Turin. It was named after the city in northwest Italy, which name means "City of the Bull."

TURKEY. The wild turkey, or *Meleagris gallopavo*, has been the source of several place-names in Georgia. Some had been translated from their

former Indian names, such as TURKEY CREEK in Laurens County which was named by the Creeks, PINAHACHI or PENNOHATCHEE, the derivation being, *pinawa*, "turkey," and *hachi*, "stream." It rises in southwest Baldwin County, and crosses Wilkinson County southeasterly to the Oconee River. TURKEY CREEK in Carroll county was named for the numerous droves of wild turkey in the area. It rises at the southwest edge of Bremen and flows southwesterly to enter Big Indian Creek west of Bowdon. TURKEY CREEK in Dooly County rises at the Houston County line, and is an east bank tributary of the Flint River. It was previously known as BEAVERDAM CREEK. There was once a community in Dooly County of TURKEY CREEK near the present Lilly. The TURKEY CREEK (Militia) DISTRICT in Carroll County was named for the stream there. TURKEY MOUNTAIN in Floyd County has an elevation of 1,280 feet, and is a recreation area about ten miles north of Rome. TURKEY MOUNTAIN LAKE is located 2 1/2 miles south of this mountain.

TURNER AIR FORCE BASE (or TURNER FIELD), Albany. Named for Sullins Preston Turner, an Air Force officer born in Oxford, Georgia in 1914, and killed in an air crash at the beginning of World War II. This base has been closed and the site is now utilized by the Miller Brewing Co.



TURNER COUNTY. Created August 18, 1905 with 293 square miles taken from Dooly, Irwin, Wilcox and Worth counties. Named in honor of Captain Henry Gray Turner (1839-1904), who was wounded at Gettysburg and later became a U.S. congressman from Georgia, and also served as justice of the Georgia Supreme Court. The county seat is Ashburn (q.v.).

TURNER CREEK, Stewart County. Formerly called NOTCHEFALOTEE CREEK (q.v.).

TURNERVILLE, Habersham County. The post office was first established here in 1858 which was named TALLULA, after Tallulah Falls (q.v.) which site was five miles north. The present name was adopted in 1882.

TURNIPTOWN CREEK, Gilmer County. An affluent of the Ellijay River, located northeast of Ellijay. The name is translated from the Cherokee name, *Ulunyi*, which means "Tuber place." **TURNIPTOWN MOUNTAIN**, with an elevation of 3,800 feet, is located seven miles east of Ellijay. There was an early Indian village named **TURNIPTOWN**, located four miles northeast of Ellijay.

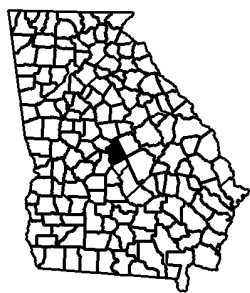
TSILGIS'TCHO'KO, Chattahoochee County. This was a branch town of Cusseta, and the Muskogean name means, "clapboard."

TUSKIO-MICCO PATH. A former Indian trail that crossed the Ocmulgee River in lower Jones County and joined with Toms Path (q.v.). Assumed to have been named for Tussekiah Mico (Tasikaya Miko), the Warrior King of the Cusseta Indian tribe.

TUSSAHAW CREEK, Henry and Butts counties. Pronounced locally, "Tusseehaw." Rises in eastern Henry County and enters Branch Creek before it reaches Jackson Lake. Labeled **TUSSY HAW** on an 1821 map, the Muskogean Indian word means "Stream of life," according to Rainer. However, Goff's research and study concludes it to mean, "To inflict pain on you" (as a wasp or bee sting), or "Warrior shooting at you."

TWEED, Laurens County. An early community which was located 12 miles southeast of Dublin, off of Georgia Highway 199. Believed to have been named after the river in Scotland.

TWENTY MILE CREEK, Coffee County. Rises about five miles northwest of Douglas and flows easterly to Seventeen Mile Creek. Was named about 1812-15 by General David Blackshear, probably because of its distance from another point.



TWIGGS COUNTY. Created December 14, 1809 with 365 square miles taken from part of Wilkinson County. Named for Major General John Twiggs (1750-1816), a soldier of Georgia during the Revolutionary War. Within this county is the geographic center of the state, located near Marion

(q.v.). The county seat is Jeffersonville (q.v.). The court house was destroyed by fire in 1901. *See also* Fort Romulos and Fort Twiggs.

TWIGGSVILLE, Twiggs County. A former post office which opened June 1, 1853 and was discontinued October 31, 1903. It was located eight miles south of Jeffersonville and named for General Twiggs (*see* Twiggs County).

TWIN CITY, Emanuel County. This descriptive name was adopted when the towns of **SUMMIT** and **GRAYMONT** were incorporated into one, August 9, 1920.

TWIN LAKES, Lowndes County. Now a suburban community of Valdosta, it was established in 1825. Named for the two clear spring lakes upon which it is situated.

TWO MILE CREEK, Forsyth County. Flows parallel to Four Mile Creek and then Six Mile Creek, but they all join just before entering the Chattahoochee River. The names were designated as they measured the distance along the former Middle Cherokee Trading Path from Augusta.

TYBEE, Chatham County. Incorporated in 1887 as the town of **OCEAN CITY**, and in December of 1888 as the town of Tybee. August 1, 1929 the name was changed to **SAVANNAH BEACH**. For derivation, *see* Tybee Island.

TYBEE ISLAND, Chatham County. Sometimes spelled **TIBY** in the early days. The name means "salt" in the Uchee Indian language, or it may be derived from the name of the Choctaw chief, *Iti ubi*, which means "Wood killer." Located here is the famous lighthouse, **TYBEE LIGHT**. The first lighthouse here was built by Noble Jones of Wormsloe in 1736, on order of General James E. Oglethorpe. This is believed to be the third lighthouse in the United States. The present lighthouse was completed in October 1867 and soars 144 feet above sea level.

TYBEE ROADS, Chatham County. The bay at the entrance of the Savannah River, north of Tybee Island (q.v.). Margaret Godley said it was referred to by the Spanish as **LOS BAJOS**, "The Bay of Shoals."

TYRE, Douglas County. An early community which was located sixteen miles southwest of Douglasville. Named after one of the great cities of the ancient world, in Phoenicia, which city today is called Sur, Lebanon.

TYRONE, Fayette County. Incorporated as a town August 18, 1911. Located nine miles west of Fayetteville, it was named from a county in Ireland.

TY TY, Tift County. Incorporated as a town August 28, 1883. Named after the nearby stream, Ty Ty Creek (q.v.). Mrs. Ida Belle Williams wrote that storekeeper and first postmaster "Daddy" Jelks suggested the name Ty Ty for the post office here because of the many heartland railroad ties cut and sold at this community. It has been said that there was once a newspaper correspondent here in TyTy named Lulu Bobo.

TY TY CREEK. Rises in Worth County and flows through Tift and Colquitt counties, emptying into the Little River. The name is derived from the

white titi (ironwood trees), or black titi (buckwheat trees), genus *Cyrilla*, which grow along the stream, and which have white tassel-like flowers. Goff also adds that it may be from "Tight-Eye," an early coined name for a thick place that was difficult to see through. *See also* Ty Ty, Tift County. There is also a TY TY CREEK in Sumter County, which flows southerly below Plains to Kinchafoonee Creek.

TYUS, Carroll County. Located about ten miles southwest of Carrollton. It was said that two men were running for justice of the peace, with the agreement that the place would be named after the winner, who turned out to be H.M. Tyus. Actually the community was named for Jackson "Jack" Buchanan Tyus, who owned a farm and a general store here when the post office was established.