

# L

**LACONTE**, Cook County. This former community was established in about 1853, located four miles south of Sparks on the Georgia Southern and Florida Railway. The post office opened in the 1920's.

**LADDS**, Bartow County. Located about two miles southwest of Cartersville on Georgia route 16. This community was established as a shipping station for the Ladd Lime and Stone Company.

**LAFAYETTE**, CS Walker County. Pronounced "Luh-fay'-et." Called "Queen City of the Highlands." Incorporated September 30, 1885. The original settlement here was called CHATTOOGA (q.v.) and later changed to BENTON. In 1836 the town was given its name in honor of the French nobleman, the marquis Marie Joseph Yves Gilbert Du Motier LaFayette (1757-1834), who helped America in the Revolution, and was later imprisoned in France during the French Revolution. Also named in honor of this French general is LAFAYETTE (Militia) DISTRICT in Walker County, LAFAYETTE SQUARE in Savannah, Fayette County and Fayetteville.

**LaGRANGE**, CS Troup County. "City of Elms and Roses" and "The Crossroads City" The first settler, James H. Cameron, arrived here in 1826. Incorporated as a town and also designated the county seat December 16, 1828. Incorporated as a city March 3, 1856. The post office was established here January 26, 1832. The name was proposed by Julius C. Alford, which is in honor of LaFayette's estate in France. (*See also* LaFayette, above) LaGRANGE COLLEGE here was founded in 1831 as LaGRANGE FEMALE ACADEMY, and is Georgia's oldest independent college. In 1836, the school's name was changed to LaGRANGE FEMALE INSTITUTE. The Methodists purchased it in 1856 and gave it its present name. It became coeducational in 1953.

**LAINGKAT**, Decatur County. Pronounced "Lan'-cat." Was spelled LAND CAT on a 1927 map. This community is located two miles south of Attapulcus. The name originated about 1900 when a New Yorker named Upson started a tobacco farm here he called "Deli Laing-Kat," after the port of Deli and the province of Langkat on the northeast coast of Sumatra. This was because Upson was raising Sumatran tobacco.

**LAIRDSBOROUGH**, Carroll County. A former community located ten miles southwest of Carrollton. First known as LAUREL HILL, it was renamed to honor merchant, Andrew J. Laird.

**LAKES.** *In this compilation, lakes are generally listed alphabetically by their designated names.*

**LAKE BURTON**, Rabun County. The community of this name was taken from the lake on which it was established. The lake was created by a dam on the Tallulah River, and was named after the former community of Burton which was located on the site of the lake.

**LAKE CITY**, Clayton County. Incorporated as a city February 12, 1951. It was descriptively named in reference to a lake which has since been filled in for a shopping center.

**LAKELAND**, CS Lanier County. The post office was established in 1832 and named MILL TOWN because of the various mills here then. Incorporated as a city August 11, 1925 and renamed Lakeland because of its being located near Grand Bay Lake, Lake Erma and Banks Lake. The original community was called ALAPAHA (STATION), named for the Alapaha River nearby.

**LAKEMONT**, Rabun County. This community was originally called MATHIS, and later descriptively named in reference to its location near the mountains and Lake Burton.

**LAKE PARK**, Lowndes County. This town was incorporated December 29, 1890. Founded in 1859 by Lawrence A. Wisenbaker, the name was suggested by Mr. John Young of Savannah, in reference to a nearby lake called Ocean Pond. LAKE PARK (Militia) DISTRICT is located in the southeast corner of the county.

**LAKE TARA**, Clayton County. Incorporated as a city February 17, 1950 to December 7, 1953. *See also* Tara.

**LAKEVIEW**, Catoosa County. This unincorporated town was established in 1925, and given a name describing its relationship to Lake Winnepesaukah (q.v.). There is another small community called LAKEVIEW in Peach County, east of Fort Valley; also a town of LAKE VIEW in DeKalb County which was incorporated from August 15, 1910 to August 16, 1913.

**LAKEVIEW ACADEMY**, Gainesville. Dedicated August 1970. This college preparatory school is located on 35 acres overlooking Lake Lanier.

**LAKEVIEW VILLAGE**, Hancock County. Built in 1972 when 150 public housing units were

constructed here at cost of \$2,388,500. It is located about half-a-mile north of the center of Mayfield. Named from a series of lakes or fish ponds which were dug to farm catfish.



**LAMAR COUNTY.** Created August 17, 1920 with 181 square miles taken from Monroe and Pike counties. Named in honor of Eatonton attorney, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar (1825-1893), who was a U. S. senator, secretary of the interior, and finally justice on the U.S. Supreme Court. The county seat is Barnesville (q.v.). There have been two small communities in Georgia named LAMAR, one in Sumter County, five miles north of Leslie, and another in Baker County, which was incorporated as a town March 4, 1856 to July 1, 1995.

**LAMAR'S MILL,** Upson County. This community was located on the Flint River, eighteen miles southeast of Thomaston. H.J. Lamar had a flour mill and general store here in 1881.

**LANCE MOUNTAIN,** Union County. This 3,075-foot mountain near the North Carolina line was named for Thomas Lance, who settled at the foot of this peak.

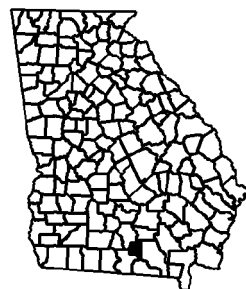
**LANE(S) POND,** Lowndes County. Located two miles west of Benevolence Baptist Church. Named for the owner, Mills B. Lane III, who was an Atlanta banker.

**LANES MILL CREEK,** Lowndes County. Rises about two miles south of Lanes Pond (q.v.) and flows southward into Clyatt Mill Creek.

**LANG,** Carroll County. A former post office located east of Carrollton. Established in 1887 by postmaster Benjamin F. Lang.

**LANIER,** Macon County. The "Lost Town of Lanier" was the first county seat of Macon County, and was so designated December 29, 1838 when it was also incorporated as a town. It was then on the main stage line between Tazewell and Columbus, on the right bank of the Flint River, about six miles north of the present Oglethorpe. When the Central of Georgia Railroad extended its tracks to

Oglethorpe, the residents moved out and the county seat was moved there in 1854. By 1870, not a stick or stone was left to mark the business center of Lanier. It was named for Clement A. Lanier, possibly a relative of Robert S. Lanier, father of Sidney Lanier (*see* Lanier County). LANIER was also the name of a small community in upper Bryan County, and is a station on the Seaboard Airline Railway.



**LANIER COUNTY.** Created August 7, 1920 with 167 square miles taken from Barrien, Clinch, and Lowndes counties. Named in honor of noted poet, Sidney Clapton Lanier, who was also a linguist, mathematician, lawyer and musician. He was born in Macon in 1842 and died in Baltimore, Maryland in 1881. The county seat is Lakeland (q.v.). Also named for Sidney Lanier is SIDNEY LANIER BRIDGE (q.v.) at Brunswick, which crosses the Marshes of Glynn, and the former LANIER HIGH SCHOOL in Macon. LANIER ISLAND in Glynn County lies southwest of St. Simons Island in the vicinity of the Marshes of Glynn (q.v.). In Macon is found the SIDNEY LANIER COTTAGE where the poet was born, as well as the former LANIER PLAZA HOTEL, built in 1853, which was owned and operated by Sterling Lanier, grandfather of the poet.

**LANIER, LAKE,** Forsyth and Hall counties. "Houseboat Capitol of the World" Formed behind the Buford Dam (q.v.) which was constructed in 1957 to create the 35,000-acre lake with a 760-mile shoreline. It draws over 11 million visitors a year, which makes it the most popular man-made lake in America. Named LAKE SIDNEY LANIER January 29, 1952 in honor of Georgia's famed poet (*see* Lanier County), who wrote the famous poem "Song of the Chattahoochee" about the river which feeds the lake.

**(LAKE) LANIER ISLANDS.** This is a \$40 million state owned island resort completed in 1974 on islands of Lake Lanier (q.v.), with its business area called Village Harbor.

**LANNAHASSEE,** Webster County. This was the first white settlement (1836) in the county after the Creek Indians were forced out. Named after

nearby Lannahassee Creek (q.v.). About 1851, the town moved a mile or two away and was called McINTOSH. The name of the settlement was changed to PRESTON (q.v.) in 1853 when Kinchafoonee County was created.

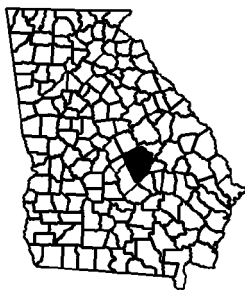
**LANNAHASSEE CREEK.** Rises in lower Marion County and flows southerly through Webster County until it enters Kinchafoonee Creek southeast of Preston. The name is believed to mean "Old Yellow Water, from *wi*, "water," *lani*, "yellow," and *hassi*, "old."

**LAST CHANCE,** Lumpkin County. Formerly a suburb of south Dahlonega. The name came about from an early sign over the road reading "First Chance" when coming into town, and "Last Chance" on the reverse side.

**LATHAMTOWN,** Cherokee County. This community is located ten miles east of Canton on Georgia highway 20. Named after a former merchant here, William A. Latham.

**LATIMER'S STORE,** DeKalb County. Was also called LATIMER'S CROSSROAD, and subsequently named BELMONT. Established in 1832 by William M. Latimer from Maryland, who was the first postmaster. The second postmaster was his brother, Charles Latimer, who owned and operated a tavern and store here. The latter was the father of Rebecca Latimer Felton (1835-1930), the first female to sit in the U.S. Senate. In 1845 the post office was moved three miles down the road to Lithonia.

**LAURA S. WALKER STATE PARK,** Ware County. Located ten miles southeast of Waycross. This 306-acre park is built around LAKE WALKER, and was named after Laura Singleton Walker. She was a philanthropist who worked tirelessly for the well-being of her fellow man, and also for the conservation and preservation of the forests in this area.



**LAURENS COUNTY.** Created December 10, 1807 with 811 square miles taken from part of

Wilkinson County. Named for Lieutenant Colonel John Laurens (1754-1782) from South Carolina, who gained fame in the Revolutionary War, when he served as aide to General George Washington. The county seat is Dublin (q.v.).

**LAURENS HILL,** Laurens County. This post office was established 16 miles west of Dublin, August 20, 1835. Named for the estate of this name built by David Harvard between the years of 1833 and 1843.

**LAVENDER,** Floyd County. This community is located on the Central of Georgia Railway, ten miles northwest of Rome. It is located near LAVENDER CREEK which flows northeasterly into Armuchee Creek north of Rome. Also nearby is LAVENDER MOUNTAIN, a range about eight miles long, with an elevation of 1,701 feet. All three of these were named for George Michael Lavender, who settled near here and ran a trading post.

**LaVISTA,** DeKalb County. This is a small community located north of Atlanta with a Spanish name meaning "The View."

**LAVONIA,** Franklin County. Incorporated as a town December 23, 1896. Named in honor of Lavonia Hammond Jones (1827-1909), wife of Major John Henry Jones, who was president of the Elberton Air Line Railway.

**LAWRENCEVILLE,** CS Gwinnett County. "Garden Spot of Metro Atlanta" Incorporated and designated the county seat December 15, 1821. The name was suggested by the first postmaster here, William Maltbie from Connecticut. It was named to honor Captain James Lawrence (1781-1813), a gallant naval officer of the *Chesapeake*. When mortally wounded, he commanded, "Don't give up the ship!" which became a popular naval battle cry.

**LAWSON GENERAL HOSPITAL,** Fulton County. Opened in 1941 at the site of the former CAMP GORDON (q.v.), it was named for a native Virginian, Brigadier General Thomas Lawson (c. 1789-1861), who was the U.S. surgeon general in 1836.

**LAWTON,** Clinch County. The former name of DUPONT (q.v.).

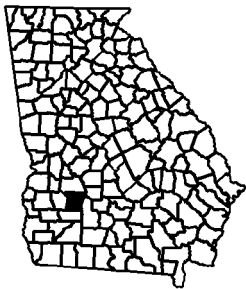
**LAZARETTO CREEK,** Chatham County. Extends from Tybee River to the mouth of the Savannah River, at which point was located the LAZERATTO or quarantine station for newly imported slaves. The name is apparently derived from an Italian word meaning "pest house."

**LAZER CREEK**, Talbot County. Rises just south of Manchester and flows below Woodland, then northwesterly into the Flint River. Now commonly known as LIZA CREEK and sometimes called LIZER CREEK (q.v.). The original maps of 1826-27 as well as current maps show the spelling as Lazer.

**LEAKSVILLE**, Clayton County. This was probably the second oldest town in old Fayette County, and named in 1823 for Garlington Leak, a prominent citizen in the early history of that county. The town was incorporated under the name JONESBORO (q.v.) in 1859, a year after Clayton County was formed.

**LEBANON**, Cherokee County. Located seven miles south of Canton. The original name of this community was TOONIGH (q.v.), which is the present railroad name for the stop. The name, Lebanon, is for the country in the Near East, which became an autonomous district in 1864, and an independent republic in 1941.

**LEDBETTER**, Baker County. This community was located six miles northwest of Newton. The post office existed from 1884 to 1887 where H. A. Ledbetter was postmaster and had a store.



**LEE COUNTY**. Created June 9, 1825 and December 11, 1826 with 355 square miles, acquired by Creek cessions of January, 1826 and March 31, 1826. This was an original county which was named for General Richard Henry "Lighthorse Harry" Lee (1732-1794) of Virginia, who in 1776 stood up in Congress and proposed "that the colonies declare themselves free and independent." The county seat is Leesburg (q.v.).

**LEE-POPE**, Crawford County. A stop on the Southern Railroad in the south corner of the county. Named by W. P. Carr in honor of the Lee and Pope families who lived in the area.

**LEESBURG**, CS Lee County. Incorporated as WOOTEN (q.v.) in 1872; the new courthouse burned that same year. The first postmaster of Leesburg was Henry Rosenstein, June 17, 1873. Incorporated as the town of Leesburg December 21, 1898.

Derivation of the name is the same as Lee County (q.v.). The county seat had previously been at Starkville (q.v.), where the courthouse was destroyed by fire in 1856.

**LeHARDY SPRINGS**, Floyd County. Another name for CARLIER SPRINGS (q.v.).

**LENA**, Tift County. The early name of TIFTON (q.v.).

**LENOX**, Cook County. Established with the advent of the railroad coming here in 1888. The site was laid out in 1891, the post office was opened in 1893 and the town was incorporated in 1901.

Said to have been named in reference to a "lean ox."

**LENS**, Colquitt County. This was the temporary name by which BERLIN (q.v.) was called during World War I. Lens is the name of an industrial city of northern France which was invaded by the Germans in April 1917.

**LEONARD**, Bryan County. A community which was located on Little Creek about 11 miles east of the present Pembroke. The postmaster in 1881 was Leonard F. Cox.

**LESLIE**, Sumter County. Established in 1884 by lumberman J. W. Bailey and incorporated as a town December 22, 1892. Bailey first named the town JEB, the initials of his father, J. E. Bailey, but the post office was erroneously given the name of JOB. Bailey disliked the name "Job" so he circulated a petition to rename the town Leslie for his younger daughter, Leslie Vestell Bailey.

**LESTER'S (Militia) DISTRICT**, Burke County. Probably named after Ezekiel Lester, the grandfather of U.S. Congressman Rufus E. Lester of Savannah. A post office named LESTER'S DISTRICT was established here in the 1880's, later changed to MUNNERLYN (q.v.).

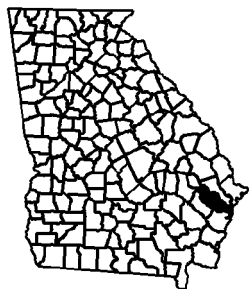
**LESTERS (Militia) DISTRICT**, Jones County. The Lester family came to Jones County from South Carolina, having originated from Virginia. The first of the family to arrive was John Lester, Sr. who came here in 1806.

**LEVEL CREEK**, Gwinnett County. Rises at Sugar Hill and flows westerly to enter the Chattahoochee River. The descriptive name suggests the stream's slight gradient.

**LEWIS ISLAND**, Glynn County. Located in the Altamaha River five miles from its mouth. This 6,000-acre island was probably named from an early

owner, is mostly cypress forests and is an alligator sanctuary. It is now owned by the Georgia-Pacific Corporation.

**LEXINGTON**, CS Oglethorpe County. Incorporated and designated the county seat November 24, 1806. Named after the little town in Massachusetts where the first blood was shed in the American Revolution. *See also* Meson Academy and Shoals, Warren County.



**LIBERTY COUNTY**. Created February 5, 1777 with 510 square miles acquired by Creek cession of May 20, 1733. This was an original county, previously organized in 1758 as the parishes of St. John, St. Andrew and St. James. Named "Liberty" in recognition of the marked patriotism of the Midway (q.v.) community during the Revolutionary War, and in honor of American Independence, which was gained in the same year that this new county was created. At that time "Liberty" was the watchword of the radical Whigs. The county seat is Hinesville (q.v.). There is a community of LIBERTY CITY in Chatham County, near Savannah, and also a place called LIBERTY in the extreme southeast corner of Mitchell County. LIBERTY CITY was also an early name of LUDOWICI (q.v.). There is also a LIBERTY ISLAND in Chatham County, and Alexander Stephens' home LIBERTY HALL and a LAKE LIBERTY are in Taliaferro County (*see* Alexander H. Stephens State Park).

**LIBERTY HILL**, Lamar County. This former post office was first established March 11, 1837 with the name VAN BUREN, after the eighth president of the U.S., Martin Van Buren, until he proved to be an abolitionist. On June 1, 1841 the name was changed to DAVISVILLE, after John H. Davis, the first postmaster. The final change to Liberty Hill was approved April 17, 1844. *See also* Houston, Heard County.

**LICKLOG**, Lumpkin County. An early name of DAHLONEGA (q.v.).

**LICKLOG CREEK**, Rabun County. A small stream that enters the Chattooga River east of

Clayton. The name refers to the former use of a hollowed out log in which to place salt for cattle. LICKLOG MOUNTAIN in Fannin County is located nine miles southeast of Morganton, and is 3,472 feet high.

**LICKSKILLET**, Harris County. Its been said that the name for this former community was adopted after a man so enjoyed his meal at a fish fry held here after the Civil War, that he offered to lick the skillet the fish was fried in. John Goff describes this as a poor mouthing name which was previously applied to ADAMSVILLE (q.v.) in Fulton County. Howell's Ferry Road (q.v.) was originally called LICKSKILLET ROAD. A LICKSKILLET (Militia) DISTRICT is found in Cherokee County, and another by this name in Schley County.

**LICLOG**, Gilmer County. This former community was located about ten miles southeast of Ellijay. The name is a variant of Licklog (*see* Licklog Creek).

**LIFSEY**, Pike County. The name of this community was shortened from the original, LIFSEY SPRINGS, which was named for its developer, James Lifsey. Previous to that it was called LIFSEY'S STORE.

**LIGHTSEY**, Pierce County. The original name of BRISTOL (q.v.).

**LIGON**, Bartow County. This was a small community located on the old Chulio Road to Rome. It was named after James Oliver "Red" Ligon who lived here.

**LILBURN**, Gwinnett County. Established with the coming of the railroad in 1892, and incorporated as a town July 27, 1910. The origin of the name is unknown, but thought to be for an early railroad official. The community settled here in 1823 was called BRYAN, and after that it was named McDANIEL, for John C. McDaniel, a cotton gin tycoon.

**LILLY**, Dooly County. Incorporated August 13, 1907 with J.A. Lilly one of the original commissioners. It was founded by brothers John, Frank and Robert Lilly, who settled here in 1902. The early community was first named MIDWAY because of its being equidistant from Cordele and Montezuma. When it was found Georgia already had a Midway, the present name was adopted.

**LILY POND**, Gordon County. This community was located five miles south of Calhoun. The early post office was named after a pond of lilies that once grew in a nearby marsh. It was an early trade center and shipping point.

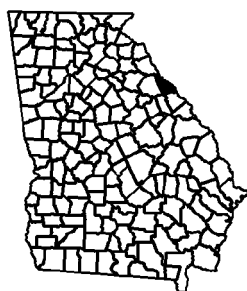
**LIME-KILN BLUFF**, Burke County. With a height of 140 feet, this is the second highest bluff on the Savannah River after Shell Bluff (q.v.). So named as this was at one time the site of an old lime-kiln.

**LIMERICK**, Liberty County. This station on the Seaboard Airline Railroad is about three miles northeast of Midway, and was an early community named by Irish settlers from the town of Limerick in Ireland.

**LIME SPRING POND CREEK**, Webster County. Formerly called TALLULGA CREEK (q.v.).

**LIMESTONE CREEK**, Polk County. This was an early name of EUHARLEE CREEK (q.v.).

**LIMESTONE SPRINGS**, Hall County. Descriptively named, this early community later became NEW HOLLAND (q.v.).



**LINCOLN COUNTY**. Created February 20, 1796 with 207 square miles taken from part of Wilkes County. Named in honor of General Benjamin Lincoln (1733-1810), distinguished officer who assisted Georgia during the Revolution, and surrendered at Charleston in 1780. In 1781 Lincoln became secretary of war, and in 1786 was the commander who put down Shay's rebellion. The county seat is Lincolnton (q.v.). Also named in honor of General Lincoln are LINCOLN STREET of Savannah and LINCOLN STATE PARK near Millen. The 53-acre park was deeded to the city of Millen in 1975. *See also* Lisbon.

**LINCOLNTON**, CS Lincoln County. Incorporated as a town December 19, 1817, and named for Massachusetts-born General Lincoln (*see* Lincoln County).

**LINE BRIDGE**, Banks County. Carries Georgia highway 184 across the Middle Fork of the Broad River. So named as it was on the survey line of the "Last Four Mile Purchase Tract" bought from the Cherokee Indians.

**LINE CREEK**. A tributary of the Flint River, so named as it forms the boundary line between Coweta and Fayette counties.

**LINTON**, Hancock County. Was called "City of the Future." Located about ten miles south of Sparta, it was founded about 1833. Named for Judge Linton Stephens, brother of Alexander Stephens, vice president of the Confederacy. It declined after being bypassed by the railroad. Established here was Washington Institute which burned to the ground by the turn of the century.

**LISBON**, Lincoln County. Laid out in 1786 on the south side of the Broad River, when it was called TOWN OF LINCON. The name was later changed to the present Lisbon for the city in Portugal. The post office of Petersburg (q.v.) was changed to Lisbon July 2, 1844. There were Petersburg, Lisbon, and Vienna at that intersection at the same time!

**LITCH**, Greene County. This was the post office name of CAREY (q.v.), where a Mr. Litchfield had a store and no doubt was also the postmaster.

**LITHIA SPRINGS**, Douglas County. Incorporated as a town August 19, 1918 when the name was changed from SALT SPRINGS (q.v.). It is located on a spring-fed stream, rich in mineral salts. This place was chosen by President McKinley for a Georgia retreat.

**LITHONIA**, DeKalb County. Pronounced "Lie-thoe'-nya." Incorporated as a town March 5, 1856. Was settled about 1830, when it was first called CROSSROADS or GEORGE'S STORE. After this it was named LYTHONIA, from the Greek, *lithos*, "stone," and *onia*, "place," as it was built over underlying granite beds.

**LITTLE ATTAPULGUS CREEK**, Decatur County. Arises near Fowlstown and flows southeasterly to enter Big Attapulgus Creek (q.v.) just below the Georgia-Florida line.

**LITTLE AUCHEHATCHEE**. This was the early name of the LITTLE OCMULGEE RIVER (q.v.), as recorded in 1883. *See also* Au Che Ha Chee.

**LITTLE BALD MOUNTAIN**, Murray County. This 3,700-foot peak is located below Bald Mountain (q.v.), northeast of Chatsworth.

**LITTLE BETTYS CREEK**, Rabun County. Now called BETTY CREEK (q.v.).

**LITTLE CREEK**, Haralson County. This was once a thriving community located nine miles north of Tallapoosa on present Georgia highway 100. Named from the nearby stream, LITTLE CREEK, a tributary of Big Creek. All that remains of the former community is the LITTLE CREEK CEMETERY.

**LITTLE CUMBERLAND ISLAND**, Camden County. This 2,297-acre island is the northern section of Cumberland Island (q.v.), separated by Brockington and Christmas creeks.

**LITTLE FORT MOUNTAIN**, Union County. This 2,660-foot peak is located just north of Vogel State Park. Derivation is unknown. *See also* Fort Mountain, Murray County.

**LITTLE GRAND CANYON**, Stewart County. Located west of Lumpkin, this canyon was caused by grand scale erosion over the years. It is more commonly called PROVIDENCE CANYON (q.v.).

**LITTLE HELL POINT**, Burke County. Located in the southeast part of the county on the Savannah River, about a mile below Devil's Elbow. It was named after Little Hell Landing on the opposite South Carolina shore, which was a difficult stopping place.

**LITTLE HOUSE CREEK**, Ben Hill County. A tributary of House Creek (q.v.).

**LITTLE-HUDSON CAMPGROUND**, Hancock County. Located ten miles northwest of Sparta on the Oconee River. Named after the Little family and the Hudson family, former owners of the property here.

**LITTLE NEW YORK**, Carroll County. *See* New York.

**LITTLE OCMULGEE RIVER**. Rises in Twiggs County and flows southeasterly to empty into the Ocmulgee River near Lumber City in Telfair County. The Indians called this river AU CHE HA CHEE (q.v.). A dam in the river above McRae has created a 300-acre lake which is included in the 1,397-acre LITTLE OCMULGEE STATE PARK in Telfair County.

**LITTLE OGEECHEE RIVER**, Effingham and Chatham counties. A small stream which enters Ossabaw Sound just above the Ogeechee River (q.v.).

**LITTLE RIVER**, Lanier and Lowndes counties. The name is translated from the Creek Indian name WITHLACOOCHIEE, which name also applies to Little Alapaha River (q.v.). Little River is also called GRAND BAY CREEK. The community of LITTLE RIVER in Wilkes County is located five miles south of Washington on Georgia highway 47, and is named for the nearby river. There is another stream called LITTLE RIVER in Cherokee County.

**LITTLE ROE (or LITTLE ROW)**, Gordon County. *See* Curryville.

**LITTLE SATILLA RIVER**. Rises in Brantley County and then forms the border between Camden and Glynn counties before it empties into St. Andrews Sound above the mouth of the Satilla River (q.v.).

**LITTLE ST. SIMONS ISLAND**, Glynn County. Lies north and northeast of St. Simons Island (q.v.), and is separated from the larger island by the Hampton River.

**LITTLE TENNESSEE RIVER**, Rabun County. Rises three miles north of Clayton and flows into North Carolina. "Tennessee" was the name given by the Cherokee Indians to several of their settlements. They spelled it *Tanasi*, but the meaning is obscure. There is a possibility that the name is derived from the Creek word *Talasee*, meaning "Old Town," also seen in the name of Tallahassee in Florida. Tennessee was written by the Spanish in 1567 as *Tanasqui*, and the English in 1707 as *Tinnase*.

**LIVERPOOL**, Forsyth County. This community is located six miles southwest of Cumming. The name was taken from that of the English seaport, suggestive of a thriving city.

**LIVINGSTON**, Floyd County. Once the county seat, this community is located on the Coosa River, seven miles north of Cave Spring. Derivation is not certain, but may have been named for Leonidas F. Livingston (1832-1912) from Newton County, who served in the Confederate Army as a private and was later elected to U.S. Congress.

**LIZELLA**, Bibb County. Pronounced "Lye'zella." This unincorporated community was first called WARRIOR. The pioneer settler here was James A. Eubanks, who was also the first postmaster. To select a name for the new post office, he had to change from Warrior, as there already was a Warrior in Georgia. He felt it would be too conceited to use "Eubanks," and he didn't want to name it after one daughter in preference over the other. So he coined the name after both Lizzy and Ella Eubanks.

**LIZER CREEK**, Talbot County. Hawkins originally recorded this stream as LAZER CREEK (q.v.), and it was probably named for an early settler. The Indians had called it AUTHLUCCO, meaning "Big Potato Creek."

**LLOYD SHOALS DAM**, Butts and Jasper counties. Was completed by the Georgia Power

Company in 1914 to create Jackson Lake (q.v.). Named after the shoals in the Ocmulgee River here, eight miles east of Jackson.

**LOCHOCHEE CREEK**, Terrell County. An affluent of Kinchafoonee Creek. This name means "Little Turtle," from the Creek, *locha*, "turtle," and the diminutive suffix *-ochi*. An earlier name of the stream was BEAR CREEK, translated from the Creek, *Nokosi Hachi*.

**LOCKACHAU TALOFAU**, Carroll County. This was the site of Chief William McIntosh's large plantation. This Creek Indian name means "Acorn Bluff." The post office of MCINTOSH OLD PLACE was later established here. Nearby was established the present village of Whitesburg (q.v.). *See also* Rotherwood.

**LOCO**, Lincoln County. This community is located three miles southeast of Lincolnton. It is believed to be a Chickasaw village name.

**LOCUST GROVE**, Henry County. Incorporated as a town December 20, 1893. It is said to have been named after a beautiful grove of flowering locust trees around the old home of William Carroll. LOCUST GROVE INSTITUTE here opened November 1, 1894 by B.J. Graham, pastor of the Locust Grove Baptist Church. This was a noted coeducational school which existed until 1929. Another community named LOCUST GROVE is located near Sharon in Taliaferro County. This was the site of Georgia's first Catholic Church, which opened under the leadership of Father J.M. O'Brian.

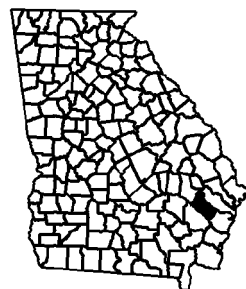
**LODI**, Coweta County. This community in the northwest section of the county was named from a city of northern Italy. It was also known as WILLCOXON'S and later called SARGENT('S).

**LOFTIN**, Heard County. This post office was located at or near the present town of Ephesus. The postmaster in 1889 was J.C. Loftin.

**LOGANVILLE**, Walton County. Incorporated as a town September 20, 1887. The first post office was named BUNCOMBE, probably from residents who had come from Buncombe County, North Carolina. The name was changed to Loganville in 1851, after James Harvie Logan, a shoemaker from Tennessee, who settled here in 1842.

**LOMBARDY**, McDuffie County. The former name of DEARING (q.v.). This may have been named for the region of Lombardy in northern Italy near Switzerland.

**LONE OAK**, Meriwether County. This descriptively named community is in the northwest section of the county, and was incorporated as a town November 15, 1901. *See* Oak.



**LONG COUNTY**. Created August 14, 1920 with 403 square miles taken from part of Liberty County. Named for Dr. Crawford Williamson Long (1815-1878), who attended Franklin College in Athens where he studied medicine. Dr. Long was the first man in history to use sulphuric ether as an anesthesia for surgery, on March 30, 1842. The county seat is Ludowici (q.v.). Also named for him is the CRAWFORD LONG HOSPITAL of Atlanta. The CRAWFORD W. LONG MONUMENT stands in the public square in Danielsville. It was erected here in 1936, not far from Dr. Long's birthplace. Dr. Long's office where the celebrated operation was performed, has been preserved as a museum in Jefferson, Jackson County.

**LONG CANE**, Troup County. This early community was located eight miles southwest of LaGrange on LONG CANE CREEK, from which it took its name.

**LONG ISLAND**, Chatham County. Now known as COCKSPUR ISLAND (q.v.), this island at the mouth of the Savannah River was descriptively named. Another descriptively named LONG ISLAND is located in the Chattahoochee River at the northwest corner of Atlanta city limits. LONG ISLAND CREEK of Fulton County, flows southwesterly and empties into the Chattahoochee River opposite Long Island, from which it was named.

**LONGPOND**, Montgomery County. This community was first called McBRYDE, and in 1895 given its descriptive name from a natural feature. The post office opened July 25, 1897.

**LONG SHOALS**, Greene and Oconee counties. Were located in the Oconee River before the formation of Wallace Lake. *See also* Curtwright Factory.



**LONGSTREET**, Pulaski County. This former community was located four miles northwest of Cochran, and also called **COLEY STATION**. The name was taken from **LONGSTREET ROAD**, which extends from the aforesaid community northeasterly to the Twiggs-Bleckley line. The term "Longstreet" was used here to apply to a rural stretch of highway that was relatively built up (like a city street).

**LONG SWAMP CREEK**. Rises in Pickens County and flows into Cherokee County where it empties into the Etowah River. The name is translated from the Indian **NEUCONOHETA** or **GATIGUNAHITA**. It was recorded as **LOOCUNNA HEAT** by Hawkins in 1796. A former Indian settlement called **LONG SWAMP** was located at the intersection of this stream and the Etowah River, southeast of Ball Ground in Cherokee County.

**LONG VIEW**, Dodge County. This old community was located at or near Milan on the Telfair County line. It was named to suggest the scenic beauty here.

**LOO-CHAU PO-GAU**, Heard County. This Muskogean Indian name means "The resort of terrapins." It was also spelled **LOCHAPOKA** or **LUCHAW POGAU**, and is seemingly today's **BRUSH CREEK**. The old Indian town was located near the former Chattahoochee Town (or Chat-to-ho-che). The stream rises six miles southwest of Franklin and winds its way easterly to the Chattahoochee River.

**LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN**, Dade County. This is in reality an 83 mile-long range at about 2,000 feet elevation. It extends southwesterly from below Chattanooga, Tennessee, through Dade County, Georgia to near Gadsden, Alabama. Tradition relates that the name of the mountain was originated by some of General Andrew Jackson's forces who were here in 1812. At that time General Coffee used as a countersign for the night, "Lookout." Another legend tells of travelers who had been constantly warned to "look out" for danger of Indians and river rapids in the area. The name was more likely taken from a translation of the Cherokee name, **TALIDANDA-GANU** or **O-TULLEETANNA-TAKUNNA-EE**, "Two Mountains Looking at Each Other." The mountain was also called **CHATTANOOGA** by the Indians, meaning "Rock-Rising-to-a-Point," and was spelled **CHATANUGA** by early explorers. The name was applied to **LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN (Militia) DISTRICT** in Walker County, and to **LOOKOUT CREEK** in Dade County. **LOOKOUT PLATEAU** in Dade County is also called **CUMBERLAND PLATEAU** (q.v.). A community of **LOOKOUT** or **LOOKOUT**

**MOUNTAIN** is located on the Georgia-Tennessee line, near Lookout Creek. It is also known as **HOOK**. **LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION** of Dade County was founded in 1866 by Christopher R. Roberts, and existed for only six years.

**LORANE**, Bibb County. A small community located in the northwest section of the county was called **LORRAINE**, but the name was corrupted by the railroad spelling of the station. Previously it was named **MIM'S CROSSING**, after the Mim family that lived here.

**C.T. LORD HIGHWAY**, Wilkinson County. State highway 112 between Toombsboro and Milledgeville was so named for County Commissioner Lord, who was killed on this road in 1929.

**LORDAMERCY COVE**, Union-White county line. John Goff told of this whimsical name for this deep, steep sloped little valley.

**LORING'S HILL**, Atlanta. Located within the forks of Tanyard Branch near the Atlanta Waterworks. Named for Major General William Wing Loring, CSA (1818-1886), who occupied this high hill July 20, 1864.

**LOST ARCADIA**, Richmond County. The name by which **HEPHZIBAH** (q.v.) is sometimes called. Arcadia was the district of ancient Greece which poetically envisioned a land of rural simplicity and loveliness.

**LOST MOUNTAIN**, Cobb County. A community located six miles west of Marietta on Georgia highway 120. Named after the nearby 1,520-foot high **LOST MOUNTAIN**.

**LOST TOWN CREEK**, Cherokee County. Flows southward into Shoal Creek about six miles northwest of Canton. It was named in Indian days, probably translated from the Cherokee, *Tsuda ye fun yi*, and is apparently in reference to its detached location.

**LOT POND**, Lowndes County. Located four miles southwest of Lake Park. Derivation is from the old name, **HORSELOT POND**, and was formerly a clay pit. Charles W. Fortson, Jr. described it as being a good source of quality peat.

**LOTT'S MILL**, Jenkins County. This former community was named after settler John Lott, Sr. who came here in 1764.

**LOUISVILLE**, CS Jefferson County. Pronounced "Lewis-vil." Georgia's third capital, and its first permanent one, which was established here from 1796 to 1806. The state purchased a 1,000-acre tract here for this purpose, and the town was laid out and incorporated in 1786. It was patterned after the early U.S. capital city of Philadelphia. It was named in honor of Louis XVI of France, in appreciation of French help in the Revolution. The old slave market which was built here in 1758, still stands after being yet preserved after General Sherman burned other city buildings. The famous burning of the Yazoo papers took place in front of the courthouse here February 15, 1796. Named after this city was **LOUISVILLE ROAD** (*see* Ogeechee Road).

**LOUVALE**, Stewart County. Pronounced "Lou'-vul." Incorporated December 4, 1893. Previously called **HANNAHATCHEE** (q.v.), this community is located nine miles north of Lumpkin.

**LOVEJOY**, Clayton County. Incorporated as a town September 26, 1891. This name was modified from the original **LOVEJOY'S**, and was where U.S. Senator Herman Talmadge (b. 1913) had his home.

**LOVERS LEAP**, Harris County. This is a high and ragged cliff that projects boldly into the Chattahoochee River about twenty miles north of Columbus. The name is derived from an old Indian legend involving a tragic ending to a clandestine love affair. This is a story similar to others which have been created in regard to high places throughout the United States.

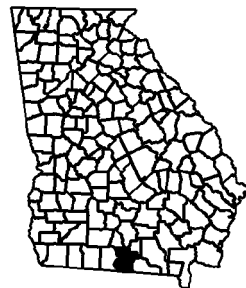
**LOVES**, Pickens County. This early settlement was named for a white man named Love who kept an inn here many years before the county was established. It stood where **TALKING ROCK** (q.v.) is now located.

**LOVETT**, Laurens County. Established in 1884, as a railroad station, ten miles northeast of Dublin. Was incorporated as a town August 23, 1889, when E.A. Lovett was appointed one of the original councilmen. It lost its charter July 1, 1995. It was said to have been named in honor of Warren P. Lovett of Sandersville, at the suggestion of store owner J.M. "Sug" Hutchinson, who was the first railroad agent here.

**LOWE**, Schley County. This was community, also known as **FELLOWSHIP** is located near the Macon County line. It was settled before 1837 and was named for Rev. T.J. Lowe, Methodist preacher.

**LOWER TALLONEY**, Gilmer County. *See* Talona.

**LOWES (Militia) DISTRICT**, Henry County. Named for John H. Lowe (1815-1870), who was a large land and slave owner here.



**LOWNDES COUNTY**. Created December 23, 1825 with 506 square miles taken from part of Irwin County. Named in honor of William Jones Lowndes (1782-1822), a leader in the affairs of South Carolina during and after the Revolutionary War. The county seat is Valdosta (q.v.). *See also* Lowndes Courthouse.

**LOWNDES COURT-HOUSE**, Lowndes County. This was the first county seat, and was established as such March 31, 1827. It was also the first post office of the county. The post office was moved July 7, 1827 to a new site which was given the name **FRANKLINVILLE** (q.v.). The county seat was also moved to the same place December 24, 1833, when its name was changed to Lowndesville (q.v.). Valdosta became the county seat December 7, 1860.

**LOWNDESVILLE**, Lowndes County. Named for William J. Lowndes (*see* Lowndes County), and designated the county seat December 24, 1833. The name of this town was changed to **TROUPVILLE** (q.v.) March 9, 1837.

**LOYDS CREEK**, Wilkes County. This stream was named after a settler of this region who came in the later 1750's.

**LUCILE**, Early-Miller counties. Located ten miles south of Blakely on Georgia route 39. It was formerly called **RACKETVILLE** prior to 1889 when the name was changed to Lucile for the daughter of postmaster, Dr. Charles S. Middleton.

**LUCY POND**, Gordon County. Located in the vicinity of Sugar Valley (q.v.). A legend relates how an Indian maiden called Lucy leaped to her death in this supposedly "bottomless" pond.

**LUDOWICI**, CS Long County. Pronounced "Loo'duh-wee'-see." Incorporated as a town August 23, 1905. The early settlement here was named **JOHNSTON STATION** (q.v.), also called **LIBERTY**

**CITY.** The name was changed to honor a German immigrant, William Ludowici, who established a roofing tile business here in 1903, which he operated for ten years. He made a substantial contribution toward the building of the town's former Liberty High School in 1905 (when this was in Liberty County). While he was governor, Lester Maddox warned travelers of this city's being a "speed trap."

**LUELLA,** Henry County. Incorporated as a town August 19, 1912 to July 1, 1995. Established as a railroad stop in 1886. Named after the daughter of the president of the Georgia, Midland and Gulf Railroad. The post office here served many years until it closed in 1956.

**LULA,** Hall County. Formerly spelled LULAH, it was established in 1876 and incorporated as a town August 23, 1905. Reportedly named either for the daughter of railroad builder R.L. Moss of Athens, or for the daughter of Ferninand Phininzy of Athens.

**LULAH FALLS,** Dade County. The falls and LULA(H) LAKE are located in the upper section of the county. The name was shortened from Talulah (*see* Talulah Falls). Legend says that an Indian princess named Talulah jumped to her death here, after her father, the chief denied her hand to the lad she wished to marry. These places were descriptively called SECLUSION FALLS and LAKE SECLUSION in early days.

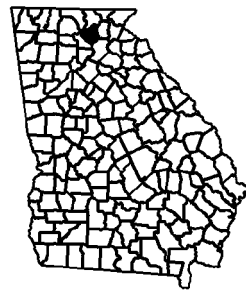
**LUMBER CITY,** Telfair County. Incorporated as a town September 3, 1889. Received its name due to the establishment here of the largest sawmill in the south, over one-hundred years ago. This place was first known as ARTESIAN CITY for the wells here.

**LUMPKIN,** CS Stewart County. Established March 30, 1829. It was incorporated and designated the county seat December 30, 1830. The first court house was built here in 1831 of hewn logs. Named in honor of Wilson Lumpkin (*see* Lumpkin County).

**LUMPKIN CAMPGROUND,** Dawson County. Organized in 1830 by Elius Bruce and Luke Hendrix. At this time it was within Lumpkin County, from which it took its name.

**LUMPKIN COUNTY.** Created December 3, 1832 with 291 square miles taken from Cherokee, Habersham and Hall counties. Named for Governor Wilson Lumpkin (1783-1870), a Virginian by birth,

who had been a U.S. congressman and U.S. senator from Georgia. Lumpkin was commissioned by



President Monroe to mark the border between Georgia and Florida. The county seat is Dahlonega (q.v.).

**LUMPKIN STATION,** Burke County. This was the early name of MUNNERLYN (q.v.).

**LUTHERSVILLE,** Meriwether County. Incorporated as a town in 1872. First called KEITH CROSSROAD when settled in the mid 1800's near the headwaters of Red Oak Creek. Later it was named for Martin Luther (1483-1546), a German who was founder of Protestantism.

**LUXOMNI,** Gwinnett County. Pronounced "Lux-ahm'-nee." The name may be from the Latin, to mean "All Light," or from the Muskogee, meaning "Terrapin."

**LYERLY,** Chattooga County. This place was originally called GLENWOOD and then changed to MELVILLE with a post office from January 20, 1848 to November 9, 1889 when it became the Lyerly post office. Incorporated as a town September 29, 1891. Named after Charles A. Lyerly a banker from Chattanooga, Tennessee.

**LYONS,** CS Toombs County. "The Tobacco Center" The post office was opened in 1891, incorporated December 9, 1897, and was designated the county seat August 18, 1905. Named for a Mr. Lyons, the man who promoted the building of the Seaboard Railroad through the town.

**LYTLE,** Walker County. A community located three miles north of Chickamauga. Incorporated as a city August 18, 1917 to July 1, 1995. Was earlier known as BATTLEFIELD STATION. Reportedly named for General William H. Lytle (1826-1863) of Ohio, a Union soldier who fell in battle here, in the Battle of Chickamauga.