***Cobb County***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | http://georgiainfo.galileo.usg.edu/histcountymaps/cobbmap2.gif | Cobb County was created from Cherokee County on Dec. 3, 1832 by an act of the General Assembly (Ga. Laws 1832, p. 56). [Click [here](http://georgiainfo.galileo.usg.edu/countyboundaries/cherokeeboundaries2.htm) for complete text of legislation.] According to that act:". . . the first, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth districts of the second section, and so much of the first, second and third districts, as lies east of a line to be run, commencing at the centre of the north line of the third district in said third section and running due south to the south line of the first district in said section, shall form and become one county, to be called Cobb."In way of background, by 1830, the Cherokee Nation consisted of most of northwest Georgia ([see map](http://georgiainfo.galileo.usg.edu/histcountymaps/cherokeenation1830map.htm)), plus adjoining areas in Alabama, Tennessee, and North Carolina. Even while Cherokee Indians remained on their homeland in Georgia, the General Assembly on Dec. 21, 1830 enacted legislation claiming "all the Territory within the limits of Georgia, and now in the occupancy of the Cherokee tribe of Indians; and all other unlocated lands within the limits of this State, claimed as Creek land" (Ga. Laws 1830, p. 127). The act also provided for surveying the Cherokee lands in Georgia; dividing them into sections, districts, and land lots; and authorizing a lottery to distribute the land. On Dec. 26, 1831, the legislature designated all land in Georgia that lay west of the Chattahoochee River and north of Carroll county as "Cherokee County" ([see map](http://georgiainfo.galileo.usg.edu/histcountymaps/cherokee1831map.htm)) and provided for its organization (Ga. Laws 1831, p. 74). However, the new county was not able to function as a county because of its size and the fact that Cherokee Indians still occupied portions of the land. On Dec. 3, 1832, the legislature added areas of Habersham and Hall counties to Cherokee County, and then divided the entire area into nine new counties -- Cass (later renamed Bartow), Cobb, Floyd, Forsyth, Gilmer, Lumpkin, Murray, Paulding, and Union -- plus a reconstituted and much smaller Cherokee County.Georgia's 84th county was named for former U.S. Representative, U.S. Senator, and Georgia superior court judge [Thomas W. Cobb](http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=C000553).In 1857, part of Cobb County was used to create Milton County. |