



March 14, 2025

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## Chapter IV - Boundaries

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## Chapter IV - Boundaries

### Creation of the County

#### Acts of 1786 Chapter 34

1. That from and after the passing of this act, the said county of Sullivan be divided in the following manner: beginning where the boundary line between the Commonwealth of Virginia and the State of North Carolina crosses the North Fork of Holston River; thence down said Fork to its junction with the main Holston River; thence across said river due south to the top of Bayes Mountain; thence along the top of said mountain and the top of the dividing ridge between the waters of Holston River and French Broad River to its junction with Holston River; thence down said river Holston to its junction with the Tennessee river; thence down the same river to the Suck where said river runs through Cumberland Mountain; thence along the top of said mountain to the aforesaid boundary line; thence along the said line to the beginning; that all that part of Sullivan county on the east side of the North Fork of Holston river shall continue and remain a district county by the name of Sullivan, and all that other part which lies west of said North Fork of Holston shall thenceforth be erected into a new and distinct county by the name of Hawkins.

### Change of Boundary Lines

#### Acts of 1797 Chapter 13

**COMPILER'S NOTE:** Section 4 of this act is the only section which affects Hawkins County.

**SEC. 4.** That the line dividing the aforesaid counties, shall be extended as follows, viz. Beginning at a marked tree, near the dwelling house of James Blair, senior, on the line from Felps Reed's to Thomas Henderson's, thence to the said Henderson's and Joel Dyer's south west corner, thence a north course with said Henderson and Dyers line, so as to leave the house of Robert Patterson ten poles in Grainger county, thence a direct line to the upper end of the first island below the mouth of Big War creek, thence to the Black Lick, leaving the house of William Hord in Hawkins county, thence with the last mentioned course to the top of Powell's Mountain, thence north, thirty west to the Virginia line.

October 28, 1797.

#### Acts of 1801 Chapter 46

**COMPILER'S NOTE:** Section 1 of this act is the only section which affects Hawkins County.

**SECTION 1.** That Hawkins and Grainger counties be divided by the following lines, (to wit.) Beginning on the north bank of Clinch river where the Hawkins and Grainger line crosses the same, thence down the north bank of said river Clinch, to a point opposite where the Knox and Grainger line strikes the said river, thence north, forty five degrees west, to the line which divides this state from the state of Kentucky, thence east with said line, to where it intersects with the line which divides this state from the state of Virginia, thence due east with the said line to a point from which a direct line of the beginning will leave six hundred and twenty five square miles in the county of Hawkins, and all that part of the aforesaid counties of Hawkins and Grainger contained within the lines before described, shall be a separate and distinct county by the name of Claiborne.

PASSED: October 29, 1801.

#### Acts of 1806 Chapter 53

**SECTION 1.** That so much of the ordinance aforesaid, as respects the line beginning on Nolichucky river, at the place where the ridge which divides the waters of Bent and Lick creek strikes the same; thence with that ridge to Bull's Gap of Bays Mountain, at the house of William Cross, leaving the same in the county of Greene; thence eastwardly along the main height of Bays Mountain, to the Chimney Top Mountain, be, and the same is hereby declared to be the line between the counties of Greene and Hawkins, so far as leads from William Cross's in Bull's Gap, to the top of Chimney Top Mountain.

**SEC. 2.** That all laws and parts of laws coming within the purview of this act, whether published by the authority of this state, or the state of North Carolina, are declared null and void.

September 11th, 1806.

## Acts of 1809 (First Session) Chapter 29

That the lines hereafter described, shall be the dividing lines between the counties of Hawkins and Grainger, to wit: Beginning at or near the house of John Mossatt, esquire, where the original line between said counties began, running thence with the road leading from Haynes' Iron- Works to Cheeks Cross Roads to where John Mossatt's line crosses said road, then with said line to the road leading from Cheeks Cross Roads to Marshall's ferry on Holston River, then with said road to where it crosses the present line between said counties, and all that part lying westwardly of said line, shall be added to and make a part of Grainger county, any law to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained, shall be so construed as to prevent any collector or other officer of Hawkins county from collecting any arrearages of taxes or other demands which may be due.

2nd Nov. 1809.

## Private Acts of 1824 Chapter 121

**SECTION 1.** That the line between said counties, from the mouth of Greasy-rock creek to the Virginia line, shall hereafter be as follows: beginning at the mouth of Greasy-rock creek, and thence to run northwardly along a road of the third class, to Mulberry gap in Powel's mountain, so as to include a six hundred and forty acre tract of land, granted by the state of North Carolina, to Matthew Willeby, so as to leave said tract of land in Hawkins county, and thence along the extreme height of said Powel's mountain eastwardly to the Virginia line.

October 15, 1824.

## Acts of 1851 - 52 Chapter 302

**COMPILER'S NOTE:** Section 1 of the Acts of 1851-52, Chapter 302 is the only section that pertains to Hawkins county.

**SECTION 1.** That the line between the counties of Hancock and Hawkins be altered and changed as follows - beginning where the line of said counties now cross the fords of Turkey creek below C.A. Manis's and running a due north course to the top of the river ridge, and with said ridge, eastwardly to George Herd's line, then with said Herd's line, eastwardly crossing the dry branch to two marked sugar trees, thence south, so as to intersect the present line, at the branch by John Smith's and to include Lewis Anderson in the county of Hawkins.

Passed: February 27, 1852.

## Acts of 1853 - 54 Chapter 130

**COMPILER'S NOTE:** Sections 3 and 4 of this act are the only sections which affect Hawkins County.

**SEC. 3.** That the dividing line between the counties of Jefferson and Hawkins be changed as follows: Beginning at or near George Lynch's on the line between said counties of Jefferson and Hawkins; running with said line to the Walnut gap; from thence a direct line to the north-east boundary line of Pleasant Kirkpatrick's plantation, and with said line till it strikes the road leading from Russellville to Bull's Gap; and with said road till it strikes the county line of Greene and Hawkins, below Bull's Gap.

**SEC. 4.** That the persons and property included in the fraction of Jefferson, lying north-east of said line, as described in the first section of this act, shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of the citizens of Hawkins, and subject to all the duties thereof; and the act passed February 7, 16, 1852, entitled "an act to change the line between the counties of Jefferson and Hawkins, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Passed: January 31, 1854.

## Public Acts of 1870 - 71 Chapter 92

**SECTION 1.** That the line between the counties of Hamblen and Hawkins shall be, and the same is hereby change, so as to run as follows: Beginning on the Holston river where the line between said counties now strikes the river; thence up the river with the meanders thereof, to a point on said river where the line extended from Mount Sterling north forty-one degrees west, will strike said river; thence with said line south forty-one degrees east, to Mount Sterling, so as to include all that part of Hawkins county lying south and east of Holston river, and south and west of said line running from Mount Sterling north forty-one degrees west, to the river, in said county of Hamblen.

**SECTION 2.** That the Tax Collector of Hamblen county shall collect the taxes assessed for the year 1871,

in the territory or district taken from Hawkins and attached to Hamblen; and the county revenue collected from the people of said territory or district for the year 1871, shall belong to and constitute a part of the county fund of said Hamblen county.

**SECTION 3.** That the public welfare requires that this Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed: January 20, 1871.

## Public Acts of 1871 Chapter 19

**COMPILER'S NOTE:** Section 6 is the only section of Public Acts of 1871, Chapter 19 that pertains to Hawkins county.

**SEC. 6.** That the county line between the counties of Hawkins and Hancock be changed so as to include in Hawkins county all that portion of Hancock county lying east and south-east of the following line: Beginning at a point in the south fork of War Creek, where the line of Hawkins and Hancock counties crosses the same; thence a direct line to the north-east corner of Lawrence Drinnon's land, on the top of Copper Ridge; thence westwardly along on the top of said Ridge to a point on the same due north of the west corner of a farm in Lee Valley, owned by the heirs of John Wolfe, deceased; thence due south to said West corner; thence with the line of said farm south-easterly to John J. Wolfe's west corner; thence with said Wolfe's line south-easterly to the top of Clinch Mountain; thence due south to the line of Hawkins and Hancock counties. The citizens of said fraction of Hancock county hereby attached to Hawkins county having by their written petition made known to this General Assembly their desire to be detached from said county of Hancock and attached to said county of Hawkins.

Passed: December 15, 1871.

## Public Acts of 1877 Chapter 140

**SECTION 1.** That the county line between the counties of Hancock and Hawkins be changed as follows: beginning in the line of said counties on the top of the Middle Ridge; thence eastwardly along on the top of said ridge to the pike road; thence with said road and the line of Wm. J. Davis' farm to the top of War Ridge; thence along on the top of said ridge eastwardly to John Curry's east corner on said ridge; and thence northwardly and eastwardly with said Curry's line to the Hancock and Hawkins line; and all the parts of farms of Wm. J. Davis, Robt. D. Green, Wm. D. Trent, and John Curry, lying on the north and west of this line be included in and constitute a portion of Hancock county, the written assent of the parties by petition having been made to this General Assembly.

**SECTION 2.** That this act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: March 23, 1877.

## Public Acts of 1879 Chapter 161

**SECTION 1.** That the County Line between the Counties of Hawkins and Hancock, be changed, as follows: Beginning at William J. Davis', and running east with the top of Pine Ridge to Turkey Creek; thence north 45° east to the Hancock County Line.

**SECTION 2.** That this Act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: March 25, 1879.

## Public Acts of 1889 Chapter 203

**SECTION 1.** That the line between the counties of Hawkins and Hancock be so changed as to include all the lands of C.C. Brewer, George Lea, and S.L. Winstead, which now lie in Hancock County, in the county of Hawkins.

**SEC. 2.** That said line be so changed as to take the following boundary of land, being about forty acres from Hawkins County, and attaching the same to Hancock County, to wit: Beginning in the Virginia and Tennessee State Line, in the Bock Valley at the last foot of Clinch Mountain, on a marked white oak, in said State Line, thence south 60° west forty poles to a stake, thence due west to the top of Clinch Mountain, and thence northeastwardly with the top of said mountain to said State line, and being all the land embraced between this line and the State line between Tennessee and Virginia.

**SEC. 3.** That this Act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: March 30, 1889.

## Private Acts of 1897 Chapter 193

Whereas, the line between the counties of Hawkins and Hancock as originally located and since changed by various Acts of the General Assembly, cannot now in many parts be determined with any certainty, and

Whereas, the two counties have, through their respective county courts, caused such line to be resurveyed and relocated, which resurvey and relocation is embodied in this Act; therefore,

**SECTION 1.** That the line between the counties of Hawkins and Hancock be relocated and re-established according to the calls, courses, distances, and designated objects as embodied in the survey ordered by the two counties, as follows, to-wit: Beginning on the top of Clinch Mountain on the Grainger County line, at a point where said line touches the top of said mountain in crossing; then with the top of said mountain north 60, E. 8 miles to the southeast corner of a farm, now owned by Barnett Cantwell; then with a line of his and Wm. Davis N. 90 poles to a white oak; thence north 24, east 43½ poles to a white oak; then north 16, W. 27 poles to a stake; then north 39, W. 42½ poles to a stake; then north 28, W. 290 poles to an elm; then N. 74½, E. 57 poles to white oak; then north 27, W. 273 poles to a chestnut; then N. 47 poles to the top of Copper Ridge; then with the top of said ridge 4 courses, N. 60, E. 177 poles, S. 74½, E. 51 poles, N. 80, E. 72 poles, N. 68, E. 44½ poles to a white oak at Green's mill; then N. 16, W. 67½ poles to a planted rock in the edge of the road; then south 89, E. 16 poles to a stake; then N. 79, E. 26 poles to a stake; then N. 55, E. 60 poles to a stake; then N. 39, E. 16 poles to a stake; then N. 49, E. 25 poles to a stake; then N. 54, E. 27 poles to a stake; then north 74, E. 54 poles to a stake; then S. 53, E. 7 poles to a stake; then south 64, E. 40 poles to a chestnut; then N. 44, E. 74 poles to a hickory on the top of Copper Ridge; then N. 17, W. 68 poles to a stake; then north 24, W. 136 poles to a rock near Trent's mill; then N. 41½, E. 19 poles to a sugar tree at the creek; then with said creek N. 51, E. 93 poles to a planted rock on a line between Berry and Green; then N. 2, W. 98 poles to a rock on the top of Pine Ridge; then with the top of said ridge N. 63, E. 118 poles to a sycamore, in a gap of said ridge; then N. 2, W. 85 poles to a poplar, in the gap of Willis Hill Ridge; then with said ridge N. 54, E. 79½ poles to a gap in said ridge; then with a hollow N. 64, E. 134 poles to a rock in said hollow; then N. 44, E. 67 poles to a rock in the edge of Rogersville and Sneedville pike road; then with said road N. 6, E. 56 poles to a rock near William J. Davis' house on a branch; then with the meanders of said branch N. 60, E. 527 poles to Richardson's creek; then N. 30, W. 86 poles to where the road crosses said creek; then with said creek N. 49, E. 136 poles to where Morgan creek empties into Richardson's creek; then up Morgan creek, as it meanders E. 352 poles passing Geo. DeBoard's house, so as to include said DeBoard's in Hancock County, crossing the valley road at a rock marked thus X; then N. 33, E. 138 poles to a pine on the top of chestnut ridge; then with the top of said ridge as it meanders, N. 60, E. 418 poles to a white oak on said ridge, same course 855 poles to a rock on said ridge; then S. 40, E. 110 poles to the top of Baker's Hill; then N. 60, E. 45 poles down the ridge, to Yellow Spring, at a creek where the Rogersville and Jonesville road crosses the creek; then N. 36, E. 132 poles to a corner of Dick Pearson's land; then with said Pearson's line N. 55, E. 280 poles to a chestnut oak top of big ridge; then with the top of said ridge N. 82, E. 118 poles to a rock; then S. 51, E. 74 poles to a rock; then S. 40, E. 57½ poles to a rock; then N. 63½, E. 42 poles to a rock; then N. 68, E. 144½ poles to a rock, where the creek crosses the road; then S. 90 poles to the top of pine ridge; then S. 26½, E. 65 poles to a rock in Pumpkin Valley road; then the same course 220 poles to the top of copper ridge; then with the top of said ridge, as it meanders N. 60, E. 457 poles to a gap in said ridge at two black oaks and one white oak, marked thus X; then S. 33½, E. 300 poles, crossing the Mountain Valley to the top of Clinch Mountain, at a point west of Looney's Gap; then N. 60, E. with the top of said mountain 8 miles to the Virginia line.

**SEC. 2.** That the line between the said counties of Hawkins and Hancock, as set out in the first Section of this Act be and the same is established as the true line between said counties, and that former Acts or parts of Acts in conflict to this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

**SEC. 3.** That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: January 29, 1897.

## Boundaries - Historical Notes

The following is a summary of acts which authorized boundary changes for Hawkins County.

1. Acts of 1792, Chapter 16, appointed Joseph McMinn, of Hawkins County, and George Rutledge, of Sullivan County, as commissioners to run and mark the line between the two counties from the mouth of the North Fork of Holston River to the top of Bays Mountain, for which they were paid \$2.00 per day and the markers were paid \$1.00 per day. This act also appointed John Payne and Charles McClung to run the line between Hawkins and Knox counties from the mouth of Panther Creek to the Clinch River at \$2.00 per day which was paid equally by Hawkins and Sullivan

counties.

2. Acts of 1794, Chapter 16, appointed commissioners to run the dividing line between the counties of Hawkins and Sullivan, from the mouth of the North Fork of Holston River to Bays Mountain, and between Hawkins and Knox counties from the mouth of Panther Creek to the Clinch River.
3. Acts of 1796, Chapter 28, separated part of Hawkins County and Knox County into a separate county which became Grainger County. The affected area in Hawkins County was described by metes and bounds and most of the act was devoted to the establishment of the new county. This act was repealed by Acts of 1797, Chapter 13.
4. Acts of 1801, Chapter 55, appointed Joseph Cobb as a commissioner to run the line between Grainger and Hawkins counties from the northwest corner of Joel Dyers and Thomas Henderson's land to the Clinch River. Cobb was paid \$2.00 per day and allowed to employ a marker at \$1.00 a day.
5. Acts of 1801, Chapter 56, appointed Daniel Carter, of Greene County, and William Payne, of Hawkins County, to mark and designate the line between the two counties. Both were paid \$2.00 per day.
6. Acts of 1815, Chapter 13, provided that the newly cut road, so far as it extends through the plantation of Thomas Crosby on the road leading from Cheek's Crossroads to Dotson's Ford on the Holston River, be considered and taken as the line between Hawkins and Jefferson counties, leaving the said Crosby wholly within Hawkins County.
7. Private Acts of 1821, Chapter 154, appointed Gabriel McCraw, of Hawkins County, Charles T. Porter, of Jefferson County, and Joseph Shannon, of Grainger County, as commissioners to run and mark that part of the line between the counties of Hawkins and Jefferson from the mark corner of the water fork of Bent Creek to Bull's Gap.
8. Private Acts of 1829-30, Chapter 213, made it lawful for the citizens of Washington, Sullivan, Hawkins, and Greene counties, at their expense or by subscription, to cause a re-survey of their counties to be made to ascertain the amount of square miles in each. Alexander English, William Hall, John English, Terry White, Jonathan Baughman, John Peoples, Stephen Barnard, and John Ball were named commissioners and were authorized to open books and take subscriptions for the purposes stated.
9. Private Acts of 1829-30, Chapter 243, recited in the preamble that the State of North Carolina had made a grant to one Allison in 1795 which included 28,000 acres of land, but that the portion settled by Allison and his family amounted to over 100,000 acres, most of which were in Hawkins County, and on which taxes had not been paid for several years, which fact had caused the land to be taken over by the sheriff. This act allowed the heirs of Walter Sims, who had succeeded in title, to most of the land to redeem the same on or before the second Monday in November, 1830, by paying the taxes due, the interest and penalties owing thereon, and any other related charge, whereupon the sheriff was directed to convey a good and free title to them. Lands which were not redeemed were to be turned over to the entry taker who was ordered to open his office on the third Monday in November, 1830, and take entries for occupancy at fifty cents per acre for not less than fifty acres nor more than one hundred sixty acres. Provisions and rules for resolving boundary disputes and land area disagreements were enacted along with the admonition that all taxes must be promptly paid in the future. A Resolution #32 was passed two years later directing the state comptroller to investigate and report to the general assembly the condition of all the monies received by the entry taker of Hawkins County for land entered within the Walter Sims survey. The report included the amount paid by Sims heirs and the amount unpaid and into whose hands the land finally came to rest. Private Acts of 1831, Chapter 83, amended the 1829 act concerning the redemption of the Sims lands by repealing Section 3 and providing that those lands not redeemed by those who were settled thereon would become a part of the public lands and be entered in the same manner as all other lands north and east of the Reservation line, and the entry taker was directed to pay over all the funds collected by him for entries in this area.
10. Public Acts of 1829-30, Chapter 85, Section 5, provided that the boundary of land called "Sims' Grant" in Hawkins County not be included in any reservations by the treaties of 1817 or 1819.
11. Private Acts of 1835-36, Chapter 29, was an attempt to form a new county out of parts of Sullivan, Hawkins, Washington, and Greene counties to be called Powell County after Sam Powell, a former circuit judge. A detailed description of the area was incorporated into law. Parts of the upper area of Hawkins County were taken to form the new county, provided that the majority of the citizens living in that area voted to leave Hawkins County.
12. Private Acts of 1835-36, Chapter 61, made good the probate and registration of certain titles to

lands lying between the Henderson's and Walker's lines, in Claiborne, Hawkins, and Sullivan counties.

13. Acts of 1837-38, Chapter 192, attempted to create Powell County which would be formed out of parts of Hawkins, Sullivan, Washington, and Greene counties if the majority of the people in the affected areas voted to leave their respective counties. Samuel Morelock, Wesley Ball, and John Barnett of Hawkins County joined others who were already designated as commissioners to hold the elections.
14. Acts of 1839-40, Chapter 15, was yet another attempt to form Powell County out of Sullivan, Hawkins, Washington, and Greene counties, the formation of which was subject to approval by a majority of the voters in the affected area.
15. Acts of 1849-50, Chapter 69, Section 2, changed the boundary line between Hawkins and Grainger counties so as to transfer the farm belonging to David Harris out of Hawkins County and into Grainger County.
16. Acts of 1851-52, Chapter 299, altered the boundary line between the counties of Hawkins and Jefferson and provided that the persons and property included in the bounds be entitled to all the rights and privileges of the citizens of Hawkins County. This act was repealed by Acts of 1853-54, Chapter 130.
17. Private Acts of 1857-58, Chapter 143, was another effort to form Powell County out of portions of Sullivan, Hawkins, Greene and Washington counties, which was to become effective upon the approval of the people living in the affected areas.
18. Public Acts of 1866-67, Chapter 9, moved the mill and tract of land belonging to Hiram Herd out of Hancock County into Hawkins County.
19. Public Acts of 1867-68, Chapter 13, Section 2, transferred the farm belonging to John Coldwell from Grainger County into Hawkins County.
20. Public Acts of 1867-68, Chapter 60, moved the farm of William Davis out of Hancock County and into Hawkins County, and moved a tract of land belonging to the heirs of Benegis White out of Hawkins County and into Hancock County.
21. Public Acts of 1869-70, Chapter 30, again sought to create Powell County out of portions of Sullivan, Hawkins, Greene, and Washington counties, all subject to the approval by referendum of the people living in the affected areas.
22. Public Acts of 1869-70, Chapter 88, Section 9, changed the boundary lines between Hawkins and Hancock counties so as to include the home and lands of John Jones wholly within Hancock County.
23. Public Acts of 1870, Chapter 6, formed Hamblen County in honor of Hezekiah Hamblen of Hawkins County. The county was established from portions of Jefferson and Grainger counties.
24. Public Acts of 1871, Chapter 91, changed the lines between Hawkins and Hamblen counties so as to include within Hawkins County the tract of land on which J.W. Keele, H.P. McCullough, and Thomas Moore resided. Section 5 of said act transferred the property of Chisby Austin into Hamblen County. This act was repealed by Public Acts of 1883, Chapter 107.
25. Public Acts of 1873, Chapter 14, moved the residences and lands of Thomas Moneyhun, James Moneyhun, Nicholas Moneyhun, and Andrew Eadens out of Hancock County and into Hawkins County.
26. Public Acts of 1873, Chapter 69, Section 3, changed the boundary line between the counties of Hawkins and Hamblen to include the lands of Daniel Reed in Hamblen County.
27. Public Acts of 1877, Chapter 137, changed the boundary lines between the counties of Hawkins and Hamblen so as to include all the lands of A.M. Trullinge in Hamblen County.
28. Public Acts of 1877, Chapter 149, changed the boundary lines between the counties of Hawkins and Grainger by detaching the farm of Anderson Mullens from Hawkins County and attaching the same to Grainger County. This act was repealed by Public Acts of 1881, Extra Session, Chapter 6.
29. Public Acts of 1879, Chapter 159, remarked the boundary line between the counties of Hawkins and Sullivan from the top of Chimney Top Mountain to the mouth of the North Fork of the Holston River. This act was repealed by Public Acts of 1883, Chapter 239, which declared the recognized boundary between Hawkins and Sullivan counties be as defined and laid down in the edition of the *Laws of Tennessee* by Edward Scott, dated 1821, vol 1, Chapter 34.
30. Public Acts of 1881, Chapter 86, changed the boundary line between Hawkins and Hancock counties to include all the lands of Wm. Lawson, George Lawson, John Jaynes, James Nichols,



- S.D. Trent, Wm. H. Bonner, and Taylor Cope in Hancock County.
31. Public Acts of 1883, Chapter 44, changed the line between Hawkins and Hancock counties so as to include the lands of Wm. Medlock, Joseph Jones, and Hiram Horton in Hancock County.
  32. Public Acts of 1883, Chapter 159, changed the boundary line between the counties of Hawkins and Hamblen so as to include all the lands of G.W. White and John White (of Georgia) within Hamblen County.
  33. Public Acts of 1885, Chapter 64, changed the boundary line between the counties of Hawkins and Hancock so as to include the lands of Campbell Trent and Robert C. Tate in Hancock County.
  34. Public Acts of 1887, Chapter 30, changed the boundary lines between Hawkins County and Hamblen County so as to include within Hamblen County the properties of James H. Beal and William Moore.
  35. Public Acts of 1889, Chapter 33, changed the county line between the counties of Hawkins and Hamblen so as to include all of the lands of C.L. Alderson within Hamblen County. This act was repealed by Public Acts of 1893, Chapter 83.
  36. Public Acts of 1889, Chapter 154, changed the boundary line between the counties of Hawkins and Hamblen so as to include the lands of James H. Moore in the county of Hamblen.
  37. Public Acts of 1889, Chapter 203, transferred the properties of C.C. Brewer, George Lea, and S.L. Winstead out of Hancock County and into Hawkins County, which consisted of about forty acres.
  38. Public Acts of 1895, Chapter 189, changed the lines between Hawkins and Hamblen counties by detaching from district fourteen of Hawkins County the lands of Jerry Thomas and part of the farms of E.C. Rader, George Collier, and F. M. Collier, and attaching the same to district eleven of Hamblen County.
  39. Public Acts of 1899, Chapter 208, took the farms of John W. Stapleton and R.M. Gray out of Hawkins County and placed them in Hancock County.
  40. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 301, changed the lines between the third civil district of Hawkins County and the fifth civil district of Hancock County so as to place all the farm belonging to Lee Mabe in Hawkins County.
  41. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 209, moved the land belonging to J.F. Rimer out of the fifth civil district of Hancock County and into the third civil district of Hawkins County.
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