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Elections - Historical Notes

Dear Reader:

The following document was created from the CTAS website (ctas.tennessee.edu). This website is maintained by CTAS staff and seeks to represent the most current information regarding issues relative to Tennessee county government.

We hope this information will be useful to you; reference to it will assist you with many of the questions that will arise in your tenure with county government. However, the *Tennessee Code Annotated* and other relevant laws or regulations should always be consulted before any action is taken based upon the contents of this document.

Please feel free to contact us if you have questions or comments regarding this information or any other CTAS website material.

Sincerely,

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The following is a listing of acts for Moore County which affected the elective process, but which have been superseded or repealed. They are listed here for historical and reference purposes. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Acts of 1871, Chapter 96, created Moore County and provided for the division of the county into districts of convenient size with a place of voting in each district. The number of districts could not exceed four for every eighty square miles of the county.
2. Private Acts of 1911, Chapter 448, changed the boundary between the Fourth and Fifth Civil Districts of Moore County by transferring the lands of George Smith from the Fifth to the Fourth Civil District.
3. Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 482, transferred all the lands owned by W. C. Evans which were in the Third Civil District into the Sixth Civil District.
4. Private Acts of 1939, Chapter 91, was a redistricting act for Moore County, establishing six civil districts. This was amended by Private Acts of 1939, Chapter 511, Page 1650, to adjust the Third and Fourth Civil Districts. It was effectively repealed by Private Acts of 1941, Chapter 135, which is found in this volume.
5. Private Acts of 1957, Chapter 383, attempted to set the salary of the Moore County Registrar at \$1500.00 per annum. However, this act did not gain local approval and never became an effective law. Other general salary bills of this type for Moore County indicate that the intent may have been to set the salary of the register rather than the registrar.
6. Private Acts of 2016, Chapter 43, authorized an advisory referendum relative to funding for public school renovation in Metropolitan Lynchburg, Moore County.

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