



July 03, 2024

---

# Elections - Historical Notes

---

Dear Reader:

The following document was created from the CTAS website ([ctas.tennessee.edu](http://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,

The University of Tennessee  
County Technical Assistance Service  
226 Anne Dallas Dudley Boulevard, Suite 400  
Nashville, Tennessee 37219  
615.532.3555 phone  
615.532.3699 fax  
[www.ctas.tennessee.edu](http://www.ctas.tennessee.edu)

<b>Elections - Historical Notes .....</b>	<b>3</b>
---	----------

# Elections - Historical Notes

## **Districts - Reapportionment**

The act listed below had affected the civil districts in Monroe County, but is no longer operative regarding elections.

1. Private Acts of 1927, Chapter 92, created the sixth civil district in Monroe County and provided for the election of justices of the peace for said district. The act also excluded from the second and fifth civil district the portion of land in Monroe County north of the south bank of the Little Tennessee River. This act was repealed by Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 548.

## **Elections**

The following is a listing of acts for Monroe County which affected the elective process, but which have been superseded or repealed.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. Public Acts of 1819, Chapter 69, apportioned the representation in the general assembly of the state by creating senatorial districts and providing for the election of representatives by the counties of the state. The counties of Monroe, Cocke, Sevier and Blount composed one election district and elected one senator. Monroe and Blount counties jointly elected one representative.
2. Public Acts of 1822, Chapter 1, divided the state into congressional districts for the election of representatives to the United States Congress. The third district included the counties of Monroe, Campbell, Anderson, Morgan, Roane, Rhea, Bledsoe, Marion, Hamilton and McMinn.
3. Public Acts of 1823, Chapter 47, divided the state into eleven electoral districts for the purpose of electing electors of a president and vice president of the United States. The counties of Monroe, Rhea, Bledsoe, Marion, Hamilton and McMinn composed the fourth electoral district and elected one elector. The presidential election took place on the first Thursday in October, 1824 with the polls being counted at Washington in Rhea County.
4. Public Acts of 1824, Chapter 1, divided the state into eleven electoral districts for the purpose of electing electors of a president and vice president of the United States. The counties of Monroe, Rhea, Bledsoe, Marion, Hamilton and McMinn composed the fourth electoral district and elected one elector. The presidential election was held on the first Thursday and Friday in November, 1824.
5. Public Acts of 1826, Chapter 3, apportioned the representation in the state legislature. The counties of Monroe, Blount and McMinn composed one election district and jointly elected one senator. In addition, Monroe County elected one representative.
6. Public Acts of 1827, Chapter 17, divided the state into eleven presidential electoral districts for the purpose of electing electors of a president and vice president of the United States. The fourth electoral district was composed of the counties of Monroe, Rhea, Bledsoe, Marion, Hamilton and McMinn. The presidential election took place on the second Thursday and Friday in November, 1828; the polls of which were compared in Washington in Rhea County.
7. Public Acts of 1832, Chapter 4, divided the state into congressional districts for the election of representatives to the United States Congress. The counties of Monroe, Knox, Anderson, Sevier and Blount constituted the third congressional district.
8. Public Acts of 1832, Chapter 9, divided the state into fifteen presidential electoral districts for the purpose of electing electors of a president and vice president of the United States. The third electoral district was composed of the counties of Monroe, Cocke, Sevier and Blount.
9. Public Act of 1833, Chapter 71, divided the state into representative and senatorial districts. The counties of Monroe, Sevier, Blount and McMinn composed one election district and elected one senator. Monroe County elected one state representative.
10. Public Acts of 1833, Chapter 76, provided for the calling of a state convention for the purpose of revising and amending the state constitution. The counties of Monroe, Washington, Greene, Cocke, Sevier, Blount and McMinn composed one district and jointly elected one delegate to the state convention.
11. Public Acts of 1835-36, Chapter 39, divided the state into fifteen presidential electoral districts for the purpose of electing electors of a president and vice president of the United States. The third electoral district was composed of the counties of Monroe, Cocke and Blount.
12. Acts of 1842, Chapter 1, increased the representation in the general assembly of the state to 25

- senators and 50 representatives. The seventh senatorial district was made up of the counties of Monroe, McMinn, Polk and Bradley. In addition, Monroe County elected one representative alone and share another with Polk and McMinn counties.
13. Acts of 1842, Chapter 7, established eleven U. S. Congressional Districts in Tennessee. The second congressional district included the counties of Monroe, Jefferson, Grainger, Claiborne, Campbell, Anderson, Morgan, Sevier and Blount.
  14. Acts of 1851-52, Chapter 196, divided the state into ten U. S. Congressional Districts. The third congressional district consisted of the counties of Monroe, Blount, Polk, McMinn, Meigs, Rhea, Bledsoe, Bradley, Hamilton, Marion and Roane.
  15. Acts of 1851-52, Chapter 197, apportioned the representation in the general assembly of the state by creating senatorial districts and providing for the election of representatives by the counties of the state. Monroe County elected one state representative alone and joined the counties of Meigs, McMinn and Polk to become a senatorial district.
  16. Public Acts of 1865, Chapter 34, divided the state into eight U. S. Congressional Districts. The second congressional district was composed of the counties of Monroe, Claiborne, Union, Knox, Campbell, Scott, Morgan, Anderson, Blount, Polk, McMinn, Bradley and Roane.
  17. Public Acts of 1871, Chapter 146, apportioned the representation in the general assembly of the state by creating senatorial districts and providing for the election of representatives by the counties of the state. Monroe County and Loudon County jointly elected one state representative. The counties of Monroe, Loudon, McMinn, Meigs, Bradley and Polk composed the sixth senatorial district.
  18. Acts of 1872 (Called Sess.), Chapter 7, increased the number of U. S. Congressional Districts in Tennessee to nine. The third congressional district contained the counties of Monroe, Blount, Loudon, Roane, McMinn, Meigs, Rhea, Polk, Bradley, James, Hamilton, Marion, Sequatchie, Bledsoe, Grundy, Van Buren and Warren.
  19. Public Acts of 1873, Chapter 27, increased the number of U. S. Congressional Districts to ten. In the rearrangement of the counties into districts the counties of Monroe, Jefferson, Sevier, Blount, Loudon, Roane, Knox, Anderson, Campbell, Scott, Morgan and Union composed the second congressional district.
  20. Public Acts of 1881 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 6, apportioned the representation in the general assembly of the state by creating senatorial districts and providing for the election of representatives by the counties of the state. Monroe County was allocated one representative and was assigned to the sixth state senatorial district with the counties of Blount, Loudon and Roane.
  21. Public Acts of 1882 (2nd Ex. Sess.), Chapter 27, divided the state into congressional districts for the election of representatives to the United States Congress. The third congressional district was composed of the counties of Monroe, Polk, Bradley, Hamilton, James, McMinn, Bledsoe, Sequatchie, Marion, Grundy, Van Buren, White and Warren. This act was amended by Public Acts of 1883, Chapter 237, which again enumerating the counties in the third U. S. Congressional District as Monroe, Polk, Bradley, Hamilton, Meigs, Rhea, Cumberland, James, McMinn, Bledsoe, Sequatchie, Marion, Grundy, Van Buren, White and Warren.
  22. Public Acts of 1891, Chapter 131, divided the state into congressional districts for the election of representatives to the United States Congress. The third congressional district consisted of the counties of Monroe, Polk, Bradley, Hamilton, James, McMinn, Bledsoe, Grundy, Van Buren, White, Warren, Franklin, Marion and Meigs.
  23. Acts of 1891 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 10, apportioned the representation in the general assembly of the state by creating senatorial districts and providing for the election of representatives by the counties of the state. Monroe County elected one representative alone and shared another floater with Polk County and Loudon County. The seventh state senatorial district contained the counties of Monroe, McMinn, Polk, Bradley and James.
  24. Public Acts of 1901, Chapter 109, divided the state into congressional districts for the election of representatives to the United States Congress. The third congressional district comprised the counties of Monroe, Polk, McMinn, Meigs, Bradley, James, Hamilton, Marion, Sequatchie, Bledsoe, Van Buren, Grundy, White, Warren and Franklin.
  25. Public Acts of 1901, Chapter 122, apportioned the representation in the general assembly of the state by creating senatorial districts and providing for the election of representatives by the counties of the state. The sixth state senatorial district included the counties of Monroe, Knox, Loudon and Polk. Monroe County elected one representative alone.

26. Private Acts of 1911, Chapter 262, stated that no registration of voters would be necessary as a prerequisite to voting in Monroe County in any election conducted therein. This act was repealed by Private Acts of 1915, Chapter 305.
27. Private Acts of 1917, Chapter 140, repealed Private Acts of 1915, Chapter 305.
28. Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 437, provided that the registrar of Monroe County be paid \$50 per month in addition to the fees of the office as they were provided under the law. The allowance was for the purpose of hiring a clerk. The amount was paid on the first day of each calendar month on a warrant from the county judge drawn on the regular county funds. This act was repealed by Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 720.
29. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 656, provided an additional voting place for the Madisonville Precinct in Monroe County, which was designated as the North Madisonville voting precinct.
30. Private Acts of 1951, Chapter 549, required that a supplemental voter registration be held in every voting precinct in Monroe County. The election commission was directed to give at least fifteen day's notice of the supplemental registration of voters in a newspaper published in the county. This registration was conducted at the time specified and in the same manner was observed for a general registration.

---

**Source URL:** <https://www.ctas.tennessee.edu/private-acts/elections-historical-notes-63>