



County Technical Assistance Service
INSTITUTE *for* PUBLIC SERVICE

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Chapter V - Court System

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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Chapter V - Court System

Chancery Court

Public Acts of 1974 Chapter 547

COMPILER'S NOTE: The following act is a public act of special application and is not codified in Tennessee Code Annotated.

SECTION 1. In order to more equally distribute the work of the Ninth Chancery Division, there is created an additional Chancellor for such Division, who shall receive the same compensation and be subject to the same liabilities as the present Chancellor thereof. This additional Chancellor shall be elected in the regular August election in 1974 in the same manner as the present Chancellor of the Ninth Chancery Division is elected, shall take office September 1, 1974, and shall serve for the constitutional term, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

SECTION 2. Beginning with the August election, 1974 and thereafter, the two Chancellors elected by the qualified voters of the Ninth Chancery Division shall be separately designated at the Chancellor holding Part I of the Chancery Court of the Ninth Chancery Division, and the Chancellor holding Part II of the Chancery Court of the Ninth Chancery Division, and candidates for the office of Chancellor in said division in qualifying for election shall designate whether they are candidates for Part I or Part II of said Chancery Division, and shall be elected and hold office accordingly. The Chancellor selected for Part I of the Ninth Chancery Division shall preside over,(sic) and Part I of the Division shall consist of Fayette, Hardeman, Hardin, McNairy and Chester Counties. The Chancellor selected for Part II of the Ninth Chancery Division shall preside over,(sic) and Part II shall consist of Tipton, Lauderdale, Haywood and Crockett Counties.
As amended by: Public Acts of 1976, Chapter 577

SECTION 3. The Chancellor elected to hold Part I of the Ninth Chancery Division shall be deemed the Senior Chancellor and shall become the Presiding Chancellor of the Division, and as such shall have the prerogatives, powers, and duties heretofore vested in such Senior or Presiding Chancellor, and the Chancellor elected to hold Part II of said Chancery Court shall perform the duties, and have the powers, of the other or additional Chancellor, as herein provided.

SECTION 4. The Chancellor of Part I shall assign to the Chancellor of Part II such duties as may be deemed proper. Whenever either of the Chancellors shall be disqualified or incompetent to try any case assigned to him, he may transfer the same to the other Chancellor for hearing. If there be no Chancellors within the Division competent to try the case, the Presiding Chancellor shall notify the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who shall assign a competent Chancellor to try such case. Likewise, preliminary matters which normally would fall to either of the Chancellors, may with the consent of the Chancellor to whom they would normally fall be transferred to the other Chancellor for discharge. Either of the Chancellors may sit interchange or by designation with any other Judge in the State as provided by statute and they may sit jointly upon the hearing of any case if the presiding Chancellor deems the same advisable.
As amended by: Public Acts of 1976, Chapter 577

SECTION 5. The presiding Chancellor of the Ninth Chancery Division, is vested with exclusive authority to make and promulgate rules of the Court in all of the Counties of the Ninth Chancery Division. The presiding Chancellor shall also have the exclusive authority to appoint Clerks and Masters as vacancies occur from time to time in such division.

SECTION 6. No decree will be invalid due to the fact that another term of the Chancery Court is in session in another county at the time of the making of said decree, it being one of the purposes of the Act to specifically authorize the holding of the Chancery Courts in two of the counties of said Division simultaneously in order to dispose of the business of the Chancery Courts of said Division with reasonable promptness.

SECTION 7. All pleadings in any of said Courts shall be addressed to the presiding Chancellor.

SECTION 8. Each of the Chancellors for said Division will be reimbursed for their respective expenses as provided by law.

SECTION 9. The additional Chancellor, whose office is created by this Act, is hereby empowered to appoint a suitable stenographer to assist him in the performance of his duties, to serve at his will and not otherwise. Such Chancellor will certify the name and address of the person so appointed, together with the date of said appointment, to the Secretary of State and said secretarial assistant will then be compensated from the date of appointment out of the State of Tennessee in the amount of four thousand eight hundred dollars (\$4,800.00) per annum payable in equal monthly installments.

SECTION 10. If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to that end the provisions of this Act are declared to be severable.

SECTION 11. For the purpose of electing an additional Chancellor for the Ninth Chancery Division as provided in Section 1, this act shall be effective upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it. For all other purposes, it shall become effective on September 1, 1974.

Passed: March 7, 1974.

General Sessions Court

Private Acts of 1963 Chapter 1

SECTION 1. That the Judge of the Court of General Sessions of McNairy County, Tennessee, shall have concurrent jurisdiction with Circuit and Chancery Courts of this State in the trial and determination of suits for divorce, and for this purpose hereby vested with all jurisdiction and powers possessed by said Courts.

SECTION 2. That the said Court shall keep a special docket and complete record and be a Court of record with respect to all proceedings held under the authority herein conferred.

SECTION 3. That all process issued under the jurisdiction conferred by this chapter shall be returnable to the first Monday coming five (5) days after the service of such process, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

SECTION 4. That the Judge of the Court of General Sessions for the performance of these extra duties shall receive the additional sum of One Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars (\$1800.00), per annum, payable in equal monthly installments out of the general fund of said County.

SECTION 5. That this Act shall have no effect unless the same shall be approved by a two-thirds vote of the Quarterly County Court of McNairy County and its approval or nonapproval shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of said body having jurisdiction to approve or the reverse, and the same shall be certified by him to the Secretary of State.

SECTION 6. That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: January 9, 1963.

Court System - Historical Notes

Board of Jury Commissioners - Jurors

The following acts once affected jurors or boards of jury commissioners in McNairy County, but are no longer operative. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Private Acts of 1907, Chapter 538, was the first act found which set up this Board for McNairy County. The Circuit Judge of the county would appoint three citizens and householders of the county to hold this office for six years. The members could not be attorneys or have a suit pending in the courts. Vacancies would be filled in the same way. The members were required to take an oath and select one of their number as a chairman. The Circuit Court Clerk who was also required to take an oath of secrecy from the tax rolls or other sources of public information a list of names of reputable citizens equal to one-fifth of the number voting in the last presidential election but no more than 1500 nor less than 250 which would constitute the jury list for the next two years. The names chosen would be entered into a special book with the initials of the Commissioner selecting him by its side and all the commissioners would certify the whole list as being correct. The names were also placed on individual cards or scrolls, and placed in a box which was locked, sealed, and kept in the clerk's custody. Ten to fifteen days before court would start, the box would be entered and a child under ten years of age would draw the required number of names from the box which would be the jury list for that term of court. This list would be kept by the Clerk who would turn it over to the Sheriff at least five days before court. The Sheriff would summon these people from whose number the grand and petit juries would be selected. One could be excused but only by the judge and only for those causes stated in the act. Procedures for summoning special panels of jurors were in the act also.
2. Private Acts of 1913 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 56, stated that any person in McNairy County, using

population figures, in attendance before any court as a juror in obedience to a duly issued and properly served summons, who is excused or who does not serve for some reason, shall be entitled to and receive one day's pay as other jurors get.

3. Private Acts of 1915, Chapter 454, amended Chapter 225, Private Acts of 1911, which also created a Board of Jury Commissioners, to make that act apply to counties with no less than 16,336, and no more than 16,350. These population figures would not, as some authorities state, make the act apply to McNairy County whose population according to the 1910 Federal Census was 16,356.
4. Private Acts of 1939, Chapter 463, repealing all laws in conflict with it, established a Board of Jury Commissioners for McNairy County. Most of the provisions in this act were similar to the older one with the following exceptions: The Commission terms were for four years and J. B. Huggin, Lee Basinger, and H. E. Erwin were named in the Act as the first Board. The Board would select at least 200 names as the jury list and a child under ten years of age would draw 40 names from the box who would constitute the grand and petit jury list for that term of court. From there the procedures paralleled the earlier act. Any extra list which might be needed would be drawn from the box in the same way in open court in the presence of the judge. The clerk would certify the list to the sheriff to be summoned at least ten days before the opening of court. The jury commission would be paid \$3.00 per day up to \$15 each year. This Act was repealed by the one below and McNairy presumably operated under the state law from then on.
5. Private Acts of 1951, Chapter 528, specifically repealed Chapter 463 of Private Acts of 1939, above, in its entirety.

Chancery Court

The following acts form an outline of the development of equity jurisdiction in McNairy County, although they no longer have the force of law since they have either been superseded by general law, repealed, or failed to receive local ratification. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Acts of 1824, Chapter 14, stated that the Justices of the Supreme Court will arrange among themselves a schedule which would permit them to hold the Chancery Courts of the counties twice a year. All counties west of the Tennessee River including McNairy County, would conduct their Chancery Court dockets at Jackson, in Madison County, on the second Monday in April and October.
2. Acts of 1827, Chapter 79, divided Tennessee into two Chancery Divisions. The Eastern Division was composed of the courts held at Rogersville, Greenville, Kingston, Carthage, and McMinnville. The Western Division Court would be held at Columbia, Franklin, Charlotte, Jackson and Paris. In 1835 the State was organized into three Divisions.
3. Acts of 1829, Chapter 52, created a new Tenth Judicial Circuit composed of Wayne, Hardin, McNairy, Hardeman, Fayette, and Shelby County and provided that this would also be a Chancery Division which would meet at Bolivar in Hardeman County on the first Monday of May and November.
4. Acts of 1835, Chapter 4, laid off the State of Tennessee into three major Chancery Divisions and divided each grand division into smaller districts. Each major division would be attended by a chancellor of the State instead of being held by the Supreme Court Justices. McNairy County was in the Ninth District of the Western Division with Hardeman County. Court terms would start on the first Monday in June and December, at Bolivar.
5. Acts of 1837, Chapter 14, P. 38, reorganized the lower Chancery Districts. The Chancery Courts at Paris, Dresden, Trenton, Jackson, Lexington, Bolivar and Clarksville were abolished. New Districts were created containing more counties and therefore were fewer in number. McNairy County was in the First District of the Western Division with Fayette, Shelby and Hardeman Counties. Court for this District would be at Somerville on the fourth Monday in May and November. The Chancellors would appoint Clerks and Masters for the Courts at Somerville, Huntingdon and Charlotte.
6. Acts of 1837, Chapter 116, P. 181, changed all the Court terms for the Chancery Court in the Eastern and Middle Grand Divisions of the State but did not mention the Western Division, probably because of the above Act.
7. Acts of 1839-40, Chapter 21, P. 45, Section 17, stated that the Chancery Court at Somerville would hereafter be held on the third Monday in May and November.
8. Acts of 1839-40, Chapter 108, P. 199, provided that the Chancellor of the Western Division would hold a special term at Somerville of the Chancery Court with general power to try all cases which may come before him.

9. Acts of 1853-54, Chapter 54, P. 126, created new Fifth and Sixth Chancery Divisions. The 6th Division was composed of Carroll, Benton, Humphreys, Dickson, Hickman, Perry, Decatur, Henderson, Hardin, Wayne, Lawrence and McNairy Counties. Court for McNairy would be at Purdy on the second Monday in June and December. The chancellor would appoint a Clerk and Master at Purdy but all citizens could still file their complaints in the old Courts until the new ones were ready. This organization of the lower judicial system was necessitated by the rapid creation of several new counties in the western portion of the state.
10. Acts of 1853-54, Chapter 55, P. 128, changed the starting dates for the Chancery Court at Purdy in McNairy County to the fourth Monday in June and November.
11. Acts of 1855-56, Chapter 112, P. 121, changed Court terms for the Chancery Courts in the 6th Chancery Division, reassigning the McNairy County Chancery Court at Purdy to the third Monday in February and August.
12. Acts of 1857-58, Chapter 88, P. 96, Section 1, showed the Chancery Court structure of the state as consisting of the Eastern, Middle, Western, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Divisions. The Chancery Court at Purdy in McNairy County would begin on the third Monday of February and August. McNairy was in the 6th Division with the same counties named in Item 9, above.
13. Acts of 1866-67, Chapter 4, P. 6, Section 4, restructured the Chancery Courts in this post Civil War law. The fifth Chancery Division consisted of Hickman, Dickson, Humphreys, Henderson, Hardin, Wayne, Lawrence, Decatur and McNairy Counties. McNairy's Court would commence at Purdy on the second Monday in April and October.
14. Acts of 1870, Chapter 32, P. 60, divided Tennessee into twelve Chancery Districts. The Ninth District consisted of Benton, Hickman, Henderson, Lawrence, Dickson, Humphreys, Decatur, Lewis, Perry, Hardin, Wayne and McNairy Counties.
15. Acts of 1870, Chapter 47, P. 81, scheduled court terms for all the Chancery Courts in the State. McNairy County in the 9th Division would start Chancery Court terms at Purdy on the first Monday in March and September.
16. Acts of 1870-71, Chapter 10, P. 11, changed all the court terms in the 9th Chancery Division. McNairy County stayed at the first Monday in March and September.
17. Acts of 1873, Chapter 5, P. 6, Section 1, again rearranged court terms for the Chancery Courts of the 9th Division. Court would commence at Purdy on the first Monday in April and October.
18. Acts of 1879, Chapter 88, P. 115, changed the court terms in the 9th Chancery Division but left the Court for McNairy County at the same dates, the first Monday in April and October.
19. Acts of 1881, Chapter 162, P. 218, changed the Chancery Court terms for the 9th Chancery Division rescheduling McNairy County to the Second Monday in April and October. The same counties remained in the Division.
20. Acts of 1885, Chapter 46, P. 102, provided for the holding of the Chancery Court in McNairy County at Falcon instead of Purdy, the county seat having been moved by law to that city and amends Chapter 162, Acts of 1881 to that effect, also making the process returnable there. See Braden v. Stumph, 84 Tenn. 581 (1886).
21. Acts of 1885 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 20, P. 96, reorganized all of the lower Judicial system in Tennessee. The State was partitioned into eleven Chancery Divisions. McNairy County remained in the 9th Division with Hardeman, Chester, Madison, Crockett, Henderson, Carroll, and Henry Counties. Court would start on the second Monday in April and October. This Act was the subject of the litigation in Flynn v. State, 203 Tenn. 341, 313 S.W.2d 249 (1958), although the case involved only the Criminal Court in Memphis.
22. Acts of 1887, Chapter 111, P. 201, amended Chapter 20, Acts of 1885 (Ex. Sess.), above to change the starting dates for the Chancery Court terms in several of the counties of the 9th Division. McNairy was switched to the third Monday in April and October.
23. Acts of 1891 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 4, P. 17, amended the 1887 Act, above, which amended Chapter 20, Acts of 1885 (Ex. Sess.), so as to change the starting dates for the McNairy County Chancery Court to the second Monday in April and October.
24. Acts of 1899, Chapter 111, P. 189, changed the Chancery Court terms in McNairy County to the third Monday in April and October, all process to be adjusted accordingly.
25. Acts of 1899, Chapter 427, P. 991, reorganized the entire State of Tennessee into ten Chancery Divisions. McNairy County, whose court terms would begin on the second Monday in February and August, was in the 8th Chancery Division with Decatur, Hardin, Chester, Benton, Crockett, Henderson, Carroll, Henry, Madison, and Perry Counties.

26. Acts of 1903, Chapter 36, P. 68, changed court terms for all the counties in the 8th Chancery Division, assigning McNairy County to the first Monday in March and September.
27. Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 331, P. 841, provided that the Chancery Court of McNairy County would hereafter be held beginning on the fourth Monday of February and August to which all process would be made to conform and all acts in conflict were repealed notwithstanding.
28. Public Acts of 1931 (2nd Ex. Sess.), Chapter 38, P. 267, restructured the lower court systems of the State into fourteen Chancery Divisions. Court would start in McNairy County on the fourth Monday in February and August. McNairy was in the 8th Division with Carroll, Henry, Crockett, Hardeman, Henderson, Decatur, Hardin, Benton and Chester Counties.

Chancery Court - Clerk and Master

The reference list below contains acts which once applied to the clerk and master in McNairy County. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Private Acts of 1913 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 55, fixed the annual salary of the Clerk and Master of McNairy County, using population figures, at \$600 provided he would file with the County Judge or Chairman, a sworn, itemized statement showing the total amount of fees collected that year in the office. If the fees were less than the salary amount, the county would pay the difference but only if the above statement were filed. This Act was repealed by the one below.
2. Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 545, increased the annual salary of the Clerk and Master of McNairy County to \$900 under the same terms and conditions stated above. This act specifically repealed Chapter 55, Private Acts of 1913 (Ex. Sess.) above.
3. Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 568, amended Chapter 55, Private Acts of 1913 (Ex. Sess.), (although this Act had already been repealed) by striking out all of Section One beginning with the word "and" in the last line on page 1402, and adding a provision that the Clerk and Master shall receive all the fees of the office and the salary, also, which was set up in that Act.
4. Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 657, set the salary of the Clerk and Master of McNairy County, using population figures of 1940, at \$1,200 a year, payable \$100 a month, from the general funds of the county, same to be in addition to all the fees and emoluments of the office.
5. Private Acts of 1951, Chapter 685, compensated the Clerk and Master of McNairy County using population figures, at the rate of \$2100.00 annually, payable monthly out of the county treasury but all fees of the Clerk and Master's office shall be collected by the Clerk and Master and paid over to the county as its property.

Circuit Court

The reference list below contains acts which once applied to the clerk and master in McNairy County. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Private Acts of 1913 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 55, fixed the annual salary of the Clerk and Master of McNairy County, using population figures, at \$600 provided he would file with the County Judge or Chairman, a sworn, itemized statement showing the total amount of fees collected that year in the office. If the fees were less than the salary amount, the county would pay the difference but only if the above statement were filed. This Act was repealed by the one below.
2. Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 545, increased the annual salary of the Clerk and Master of McNairy County to \$900 under the same terms and conditions stated above. This act specifically repealed Chapter 55, Private Acts of 1913 (Ex. Sess.) above.
3. Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 568, amended Chapter 55, Private Acts of 1913 (Ex. Sess.), (although this Act had already been repealed) by striking out all of Section One beginning with the word "and" in the last line on page 1402, and adding a provision that the Clerk and Master shall receive all the fees of the office and the salary, also, which was set up in that Act.
4. Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 657, set the salary of the Clerk and Master of McNairy County, using population figures of 1940, at \$1,200 a year, payable \$100 a month, from the general funds of the county, same to be in addition to all the fees and emoluments of the office.
5. Private Acts of 1951, Chapter 685, compensated the Clerk and Master of McNairy County using population figures, at the rate of \$2100.00 annually, payable monthly out of the county treasury but all fees of the Clerk and Master's office shall be collected by the Clerk and Master and paid over to the county as its property.

Circuit Court - Clerk

The following acts have no current effect, but once applied to the McNairy County Circuit Court Clerk. They were repealed, superseded, or never received local approval. Also referenced below are acts which repeal

prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Acts of 1827, Chapter 69, provided that McLin Cross, the Circuit Court Clerk of McNairy County, of the town of Purdy, was permitted to keep the office of the Clerk at his home if his home were located within one-half mile of Purdy.
2. Acts of 1903, Chapter 255, regulated the compensation of the Circuit Court Clerks in Tennessee by using population figures of the Federal Census of 1900. A population of 17,760 would require the Circuit Court Clerk to be paid \$750 annually. The Clerks were also compelled to file an annual, itemized, sworn statement with the County Judge, or Chairman, showing the total amount of fees collected in the office. If the fees were less than the salary, the county was required to pay the difference. If the fees exceeded the amount of the salary, the Clerk could retain the excess.
3. Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 384, provided that the Circuit Court Clerks in McNairy County, using population figures, would be paid \$900 annually. If the fees did not equal the salary, the County Judge would issue a warrant for the difference if the Clerk had filed a sworn, itemized statement showing the total amount of fees collected in his office.
4. Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 597, amended Chapter 384, Private Acts of 1919, by increasing the annual salary of the Circuit Court Clerk from \$900 to \$1,200, all other conditions remaining as they were.
5. Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 61, increased the annual salary of the Circuit Court Clerk to \$2,000 and, in addition, he would receive all the fees collected by his office. The salary would be paid each month on warrant from the County Judge.
6. Private Acts of 1951, Chapter 686, set the salary of the Circuit Court Clerk at \$2,100 per year, plus all the fees collected by the office, the salary to be paid monthly on warrant from the County Judge.
7. Private Acts of 1994, Chapter 140, instruct that the duties of the clerk of Juvenile Court be transferred from the county clerk to the clerk of the Circuit Court. All of the records of the Juvenile Court in the custody of the county clerk are to have been transferred from the county clerk to the circuit court clerk within 30 days of the approval of this act which was approved on March 16, 1994.

Criminal Court

The following acts once pertained to the McNairy County Criminal Court, but are no longer current law. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Acts of 1895, Chapter 46, established a separate criminal division in the 11th Judicial Circuit which consisted at this time of Madison, Chester, McNairy, Henderson, Decatur, Perry and Benton Counties. Three regular terms of court would be held in each county according to the schedule contained in the Act. McNairy Criminal Court would begin in Selmer on the first Monday in April, August and December, and would continue as long as there was business for that term. The court would exercise the same criminal jurisdiction as was formerly possessed by the Circuit Court, whose Clerk would transfer all the records in every case. The County Court would supply jurors as it had in the past. The Governor would appoint a judge to serve until September 1, 1896, when the elected Judge would take office and be elected every eight years thereafter. The Judge could not practice law but would devote his full time to the duties of his office. The Attorney-General of the 11th Judicial Circuit would prosecute the cases. This Act was repealed in 1899 by the act below. See McCulley v. State, 102 Tenn. 531, 53 S.W. 134 (1899).
2. Acts of 1895, Chapter 124, changed the court terms for the criminal division of the 11th Judicial Circuit assigning McNairy County to the fourth Monday in March, July and November.
3. Acts of 1899, Chapter 155, abolished the criminal court of the 11th Judicial Circuit and repealed Chapter 46, Acts of 1895, and Chapter 124, Acts of 1895, specifically and entirely. This Act would take effect thirty days after the final adjournment of the General Assembly.

District Attorney General - Assistants and Criminal Investigators

The following acts once affecting McNairy County are no longer in effect but are listed here for historical purposes.

1. Acts of 1899, Chapter 199, Section 5, stated that the Attorney-General of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit shall attend upon and perform the duties of that office, as prescribed by law, in the Circuit Courts of those counties composing that Circuit, i.e. Madison, Chester, McNairy, Henderson, Decatur, Perry and Benton.
2. Acts of 1899, Chapter 311, amended Section 5, of Chapter 199, Acts of 1899, above by requiring

the Attorney-General of the 11th Judicial Circuit to prosecute the cases in Henderson, McNairy, Chester, Decatur, Perry and Madison Counties, as that court was held by the Judge of the 18th Judicial Circuit, and the Attorney-General of the 12th Judicial Circuit shall prosecute in Benton County.

General Sessions Court

The following act once affected the general sessions court of McNairy County, but is no longer in effect and is included herein for reference purposes.

1. Private Acts of 1955, Chapter 355, would have created a General Sessions Court for McNairy County but was not approved at the local level by the Quarterly County Court and, therefore, under the Home Rule Amendment to the State Constitution, never became a law. The Court had the jurisdiction formerly enjoyed by Justices of the Peace in both civil and criminal matters and would operate under the procedures mentioned in the Act. The Judge, who was prohibited from practicing criminal law, would be paid \$3,600 a year and be assisted by a clerk who would draw \$2,400 per annum. Lamar S. Doss was appointed to be Judge and Joe Cecil Kirby to be Clerk until September 1, 1956 when their successors would be elected.

Secretarial Assistance

The following act is no longer in effect but is listed here for historical purposes.

1. Public Acts of 1939, Chapter 71, established a position of Stenographer to the Chancellor of the 8th Chancery Division to which McNairy County was allocated at the time.

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