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Chapter VII - Elections

Dear Reader:

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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 VII - Elections

Districts - Reapportionment

Civil Districts

Private Acts of 1901 Chapter 383

SECTION 1. That the following bounded section shall compose the Thirteenth Civil District of Macon County, Tennessee: Beginning at West Fork school house in the Eleventh Civil District line, running thence down West Fork of Long Creek to the lands of John H. Morgan; thence eastward and including said John H. Morgan's land; thence including all the lands of James Dotson, Benjamin Meador, Stanford Ballard, Charles Gilliam, Wilson Hickman, Joe Claiborne, S. S. Ragan, thence due north to the Kentucky line; thence with the same to the Sumner County line; thence with the same to the Eleventh Civil District line of Macon County; thence with said Eleventh Civil District line to the beginning.

SECTION 2. That the Election Commissioners of Macon County shall within thirty days after the passage of this Act, open and hold an election in said district for the purpose of electing two Justices of the Peace and one Constable for said district, who shall hold their offices until the next general election for such offices respectively.

SECTION 3. That Gum Wood shall be the voting precinct in said district.

SECTION 4. That this Act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: February 4, 1901.

Voting Precincts

Private Acts of 1943 Chapter 151

SECTION 1. That the following voting precincts of Macon County, Tennessee, and in counties in this State having a population of not less than 14,900 and not more than 14,910 according to the Federal Census of 1940 or any subsequent Federal Census, be, and the same are, hereby abolished, namely: the Bennett's Store voting precinct of the Third Civil District of Macon County, Tennessee; the Meadorville voting precinct of the Fourth Civil District of Macon County, Tennessee; the Bethany voting precinct of the sixth Civil Precinct of Macon County, Tennessee; the Gibb's Cross Roads voting precinct in the Seventh Civil District of Macon County, Tennessee; the Brown's School House voting precinct in the Tenth Civil District of Macon County, Tennessee; and the Eulia voting precinct in the Eleventh Civil District of Macon County, Tennessee.

SECTION 2. That the following voting precincts in Macon County, Tennessee, be and the same are hereby created, namely: Carr's School House in the Third Civil District of Macon County, Tennessee; Hillsdale School House in the Fourth Civil District of Macon County, Tennessee; Winkler's Cross Roads in the Sixth Civil District of Macon County, Tennessee; Willette School House in the Seventh Civil District of Macon County, Tennessee; Sycamore School House on Long Fork Creek in the Tenth Civil District of Macon County, Tennessee; Leath's Chapel School House and Mt. Pisgah School House in the Eleventh Civil District of Macon county, Tennessee.

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

Passed: January 21, 1943.

Private Acts of 1945 Chapter 522

SECTION 1. That there is hereby established a voting precinct in the 6th Civil District of Macon County at Bethany Church or School House, which voting precinct shall not be subject to abolition or removal by the Quarterly County Court.

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

Passed: February 28, 1945.

Private Acts of 1953 Chapter 246

SECTION 1. That the present voting precincts at Long Fork and Union Camp in the 10th. (sic) Civil District of Macon County, be, and the same are, hereby abolished.

SECTION 2. That there are hereby established Two (2) voting precincts in the said 10th. (sic) Civil District of Macon County as follows: At Drapers X Roads and at Browns School.

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

Passed: March 26, 1953.

Elections - Historical Notes

Districts - Reapportionment

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

1. Acts of 1841-42, Chapter 45, Section 14, the Act creating Macon County, appointed, in Section 14, Bennett Wright, Alexander Ferguson, Edward Glover, and Jefferson Bratton, as Commissioners to lay off Macon County in to seven Civil Districts in order to elect Justices of the Peace and Constables.

Elections

The following is a listing of acts for Macon 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 1842, Chapter 1, provided that in this apportionment of the state for the General Assembly into 25 Senatorial districts, the people of newly formed Macon and Putnam Counties would vote with the people of the counties from which they were taken until the next enumeration of the citizens.
2. Acts of 1842, Chapter 7, also provided for the people of Macon and Putnam counties to vote for their Congressional Representatives with the people of the counties from which they were taken to form new counties.
3. Acts of 1851-52, Chapter 196, divided Tennessee into ten U. S. Congressional Districts. The Fourth District would contain the Counties of Jackson, Macon, Smith, Dekalb, White, Warren, Coffee, Grundy, and Van Buren.
4. Acts of 1851-52, Chapter 197, reapportioned the State for representation in the General Assembly, assigning the counties of White, Jackson, and Macon to one Senatorial District, and Smith, Sumner, and Macon Counties would elect one State Representative jointly with the polls to be compared at Hartsville.
5. Acts of 1865, Chapter 34, divided Tennessee into eight United States Congressional Districts. The Third District consisted of the counties of Rhea, Hamilton, Marion, Grundy, Bledsoe, Van Buren, Sequatchie, Warren, White, Smith, Cumberland, Putnam, Jackson, Macon, Overton, DeKalb, Fentress, and Meigs.
6. Acts of 1871, Chapter 146, reapportioned the State into Senatorial and Representative Districts. Jackson, Macon, and Clay Counties would elect one Representative between them.
7. Acts of 1872, Chapter 7, separated Tennessee into nine U. S. Congressional Districts. The Second District had in it the counties of Sevier, Knox, Jefferson, Anderson, Campbell, Scott, Morgan, Fentress, Cumberland, White, Putnam, Overton, Jackson, Smith, Macon, and Clay.
8. Acts of 1873, Chapter 27, reorganized the State into ten U. S. Congressional Districts. The reorganized Fourth District was composed of the counties of Fentress, Overton, Putnam, Jackson, Clay, Macon, Smith, Trousdale, Wilson, Sumner, and Robertson.
9. Acts of 1881 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 6, was the next apportionment of the Tennessee General Assembly based on the 1880 census taking. The 11th State Senatorial District comprised the counties of Jackson, Macon, Clay, Overton, Pickett, and Fentress. Macon and Clay counties would elect one State Representative jointly.
10. Acts of 1882 (2nd Ex. Sess.), Chapter 27, organized Tennessee into ten U. S. Congressional Districts. The Fourth contained the Counties of Sumner, Macon, Wilson, Trousdale, Smith, Dekalb, Clay, Jackson, Putnam, Overton, Fentress, and Pickett.
11. Acts of 1891 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 10, was based upon the 1890 Federal Census, which resulted in Macon County being given one Representative alone, and joining Sumner and Trousdale counties in making up the 14th State Senatorial District.

12. Acts of 1901, Chapter 122, reapportioned the State for the last time until the federal courts ordered it. Macon County was in the 14th Senatorial District with Sumner and Trousdale.
13. Acts of 1901, Chapter 109, divided Tennessee into ten U. S. Congressional Districts. On this apportionment the Fourth U.S. Congressional District was made up of the counties of Sumner, Trousdale, Wilson, Putnam, Jackson, Clay, Overton, Smith, Macon, Pickett, Fentress, Morgan, Cumberland, and Rhea.
14. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 191, abolished outright the voting precincts in Macon County of Long Creek in the First and Second Civil Districts, Gibbs Cross Roads in the Seventh Civil District, Brown's School House precinct in the Tenth Civil District, and the Eulia precinct in the Eleventh Civil District, and created Keystone in the First Civil District, Shiloh in the Second Civil District, Willette in the Seventh Civil District, Long Creek at the nearest practicable point to the bridge on the highway leading from Lafayette to Red Boiling Springs in the Tenth Civil District, and Siloam and Mt. Pisgah in the Eleventh Civil District. This Act was repealed by the one following.
15. Private Acts of 1941, Chapter 225, specifically repealed Chapter 191, Private Acts of 1937, above, in its entirety, presumably reversing the actions contained in that Act.

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