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Chapter VII - Elections

Dear Reader:

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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 1969 Chapter 39

SECTION 1. That the Civil Districts of Hickman County be, and the same are hereby rearranged into ten (10) Civil Districts of approximately equal population, and numbered one (1) through and including ten (10) which respective Districts are more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

DISTRICT I

District I is composed of former Districts as follows, to-wit: a part of District I, a part of District 7, all of District 8, all of District 9, a part of District 11, and a part of District 10.

The following descriptions were compiled from TVA Maps of the 7.5 Series, in the order named: 40-NW; 40-NE; 40-SE; 41-SE; 41-NE; 41-NW; 40-SW; and 40-NW.

- (1) Beginning at a point in the Hickman-Humphreys County lines, the same being the northwest corner of Hickman County, in the middle of Duck River, and runs with and across said river in a northeasterly direction with the Hickman-Humphreys County line to the southeasterly edge of the road leading down Beaver Creek on the northwesterly side of and near by Interstate Highway 40, a corner in District 2.
- (2) Thence in a southerly direction, with District 2, crossing Interstate Highway 40, and with the Sugar Creek Road, and leaving the Sugar Creek Road, and following the ridge between Beaver Creek and Sugar Creek to the Salt Lick Monument and continuing down the ridge that separates the middle fork of Sugar Creek from Pretty Creek to the Spot Monument, and continuing with the ridge, crossing the Nunnally to Only Road at the road leading to the Rockfield Church at the headwaters of Possum Hollow.
- (3) Thence in a southeasterly direction following the water course of Possum Hollow into Piney River just below and across the river from Bird Creek.
- (4) Thence down Piney River, with its meanders, to Duck River.
- (5) Thence up Duck River with its meanders, leaving District 2 at Walker Hollow, and with District 7, to a point below the mouth of Bear Creek, at the mouth of Lower Fishing Hollow, a corner in District 8.
- (6) Thence up said Lower Fishing Hollow in a southwesterly direction with District 8 approximately 2,000 feet to the middle point and up the same to the top of the ridge, a corner in District 10, and continuing in the same general direction with District 10, passing approximately 1,000 feet northwest of the Byers' Cemetery, to Beaverdam Creek.
- (7) Thence down Beaverdam Creek with its meanders approximately 1,500 feet to the water mark of the hollow branch, between the Thornton and Prince Hollow which branch crosses the Overby farm.
- (8) Thence up said branch with its meanders, crossing Overby farm to the head of the hollow, and continuing on to the top of the ridge between Thornton Hollow and Prince Hollow. (9) Thence with the ridge separating Thornton Hollow and Prince Hollow in a southwesterly direction, to the ridge separating Milum Branch and Wades Branch, and continuing on in the same general direction with the ridge separating Milum and Wades Branch to the road leading from Milum Branch to Wades Branch.
- (10) Thence in a northwesterly direction down the ridge between the waters of Peters Branch and Sulphur Fork on the southwesterly side and Blue Water on the northerly side to a point at the junction of the Blue Water Road with the Sulphur Fork Creek Road, on Sulphur Fork Creek.
- (11) Thence in a southwesterly direction crossing the Sulphur Fork Creek and up Powder Mill Hollow Road with its meanders to the ridge road at BM MLB 1207.
- (12) Thence in a northwesterly direction with said ridge road which divided the waters of Morgan Branch and Cave Branch from Powder Mill and Hurricane Branch to a point in Highway 50, at the observation or look out tower.

(13) Thence in a southwesterly direction with Highway 50, a short distance to Tringulation Station "Cobel".

(14) Thence leaving said highway and running in a general southwesterly direction down the ridge between the waters of Lower Sinking Creek and Morgan Branch, to a point in the Hickman-Perry County lines, on the ridge south of Lower Sinking Creek.

(15) Thence in a general northerly direction with the Hickman-Perry County line, and the Hickman and Humphreys County line to the point of beginning.

DISTRICT 2.

District 2 is composed of former Districts as follows, to-wit: the greater portion of the 6th, a part of the 5th, a part of the 7th, and a part of the 1st.

The following descriptions were compiled from TVA Maps of the 7.5 Series, in the order named: 40-NE; 40-SE; 49-SW; 49-NW and 40-NE.

(1) Beginning at the N.E. corner of District 1, in the Hickman-Humphreys County line, in the southwesterly edge of the road leading down Beaver Creek, on the northwesterly side of and near by Interstate Highway 40, the northeasterly corner of District 1, and runs thence with the easterly boundary line of District 1, as follows: in a southerly direction crossing Interstate Highway 40 and runs with the Sugar Creek Road, leaving the Sugar Creek Road and following the ridge between Beaver Creek and Sugar Creek Road to the Salt Lick Mounment [sic], and continuing down the ridge that separates the middle fork of Sugar Creek from Pretty Creek to the Spot Monument, and continuing with the ridge, crossing the Nunnelly-Only Road at the road leading to the Rockfield Church, at the headwaters of Possum Hollow.

(2) Thence in a southeasterly direction following the water course of Possum Hollow into Piney River, just below and across the river from Bird Creek.

(3) Thence down Piney River, with its meanders, to Duck River.

(4) Thence up Duck River with its meanders to a point at the mouth of Walker Hollow, the northwest corner of District 7.

(5) Thence running with District 7, in an easterly direction, up Walker Hollow, with its meanders to Grinders Switch.

(6) Thence crossing the railroad, and running in a southeasterly direction with the water course of a hollow, to Duck River, approximately 1,300 feet above the old Shipp's Bend Bridge.

(7) Thence up Duck River to a point 1,500 feet northwest of Highway 100 Bridge at the boundary line of the city limits of the Town of Centerville, Centerville, Tennessee, in the boundary line of District 6.

(8) Thence with the city boundary and District 6, in a northerly direction until it reaches a point in the Bell Branch Road, in District 5.

(9) Thence leaving the city boundary and road and runs in a northeasterly direction with District 5, running down a side hollow 3,800 feet to the water mark in Rushy Hollow, and with Rushy Hollow meanders in a northerly direction to Bell Branch, and then up Bell Branch with its meanders in an easterly direction to the mouth of Bell, Barn and Duncan Hollows.

(10) Thence in a straight line approximately 7,600 feet in a northwesterly direction crossing the ridge between Bell Branch and Mill Creek to the mouth of Hog Joint Hollow on Mill Creek, the southwesterly corner of District 3.

(11) Thence with District 3, and running up the main water course of Hog Joint Hollow, in a northwesterly direction to the railroad fill.

(12) Thence with the railroad, in a general northeasterly direction, approximately 5,800 feet to a point on top of the ridge in the northerlymost part of that bend in the railroad.

(13) Thence in a northerly direction a straight line, crossing the Pinewood-Lyles Road, Little Spring Creek and the ridge between Little Spring Creek and Big Spring Creek, approximately 13,600 feet to the mouth of Martin Fork Branch, on Big Spring Creek.

(14) Thence down Big Spring Creek in a westerly direction to the mouth of Wild Hog Hollow, and up Wild Hog Hollow, with the westerly fork to the Missionary Ridge Road, and crossing the Missionary Ridge Road on to Simmons Hollow and with its meanders in a northerly direction to Bear Creek.

(15) Thence due north to the Dickson and Hickman County line.

(16) Thence with the Hickman-Dickson County line and the Hickman-Humphreys County line in a westerly direction to the point of beginning.

DISTRICT 3.

District 3 is composed of former Districts as follows, to-wit: a part of District 5, a part of District 6, and a part of District 7.

The following descriptions were compiled from TVA Maps of the 7.5 Series, in the order named: 49-NW; 49-NE and 49-NW.

- (1) Beginning at the N.E. corner of District 2, in the Hickman Dickson County line, approximately 2,200 feet east of Turkey Creek, and runs thence in an easterly direction with said Hickman-Dickson County line, to the railroad, the northwest corner of District 4.
- (2) Thence with the railroad in a southerly direction, approximately 4,400 feet, and leaving the railroad at a water mark, crossing one county road and stopping at the intersection of said water mark, with the second county road.
- (3) Thence in an easterly direction approximately 2,200 feet to the mouth of north fork of Big Spring Creek, on Big Spring Creek.
- (4) Thence in a southeasterly direction approximately 2,600 feet to a road intersection on the Bon Aqua Springs to Foriest Store Road.
- (5) Thence in a southerly direction, crossing Bristol Cave Branch, in all approximately 4,300 feet, to a point on an arc with a radius of 1,800 feet, the center of which is Bon Aqua Junction, the point being halfway between Highway 46 and Highway 100.
- (6) Thence following an arc with a radius of 1,800 feet from Bon Aqua Junction, crossing Highway 100 to the Bon Aqua to Willow Spring Road, and the Bon Aqua to Mill Creek Road, to a point in the hollow west of the Bon Aqua to Mill Creek Road.
- (7) Thence in a southerly direction with the water mark of said stream to Mill Creek, a northeastern corner of District 5.
- (8) Thence with District 5, down Mill Creek with its meanders to the mouth of the hollow that heads up to Patton's Park.
- (9) Thence up said hollow that heads out at Patton's Park to a point immediately west of Patton's Park, a point on Highway 100.
- (10) Thence in a westerly direction crossing Highway 100, a straight line to the intersection of the north fork of Mill Creek and the Lyles to Wrigley Road.
- (11) Thence with said Mill Creek in a southwesterly direction to its intersection with the main spur line of the railroad and the power line.
- (12) Thence with the center of the power line right of way in a northwesterly direction to its intersection with the railroad.
- (13) Thence with the railroad in a southwesterly direction to Bates' Crossing.
- (14) Thence in a southerly direction following the water course of Bradford Hollow to its mouth at Mill Creek.
- (15) Thence up Mill Creek to the mouth of Randolph Hollow, and up Randolph Hollow approximately 1,300 feet to the forks of the road.
- (16) Thence in a straight line in a westerly direction approximately 11,500 feet to a point at the mount of Hog Joint Hollow in the east boundary line of District 2.
- (17) Thence running with District 2, up the main water course of Hog Joint Hollow, in a northwesterly direction to the railroad fill.
- (18) Thence with the railroad, in a general northeasterly direction, approximately 5,800 feet to a point on top of the ridge in the northerlymost part of that bend in the railroad.
- (19) Thence in a northerly direction a straight line, crossing the Pinewood-Lyles Road, Little Spring Creek and the ridge between Little Spring Creek and Big Spring Creek, approximately 13,600 feet to the mouth of Martin Fork Branch on Big Spring Creek.
- (20) Thence down Big Spring Creek to the mouth of Wild Hog Hollow, and up Wild Hog Hollow, with the westerly fork to the Missionary Ridge Road, and crossing the Missionary Ridge Road to Simmons Hollow with its meanders to Bear Creek.

(21) Thence due north to the Dickson-Hickman County line.

DISTRICT 4.

District 4 is composed of former Districts as follows, to-wit: a part of District 2, a part of District 4, and a part of District 5.

The following descriptions were compiled from TVA Maps of the 7.5 Series, in the order named: 49-NE; 49-SE; 56-SW and 49-NE.

- (1) Beginning at the N.E. corner of District 3, in the railroad, and runs with said railroad, in a southerly direction, approximately 4,400 feet, and leaving the railroad at a water mark, and running with the same, crossing one county road, and stopping at the intersection of said water mark with the second county road.
- (2) Thence in a northeasterly direction, approximately 2,200 feet to the mouth of the north fork of Big Spring Creek on Big Spring Creek.
- (3) Thence in a southeasterly direction approximately 2,600 feet to a road intersection on the Bon Aqua Springs to Foriest Store Road.
- (4) Thence in southerly direction, crossing Bristol Cave Branch, in all approximately 4,300 feet to a point on an arc with a radius of 1,800 feet, the center of which is Bon Aqua Junction, the point being halfway between Highway 46 and Highway 100.
- (5) Thence following an arc with a radius of 1,800 feet from Bon Aqua Junction, crossing Highway 100, the Bon Aqua to Willow Springs Road, and the Bon Aqua to Mill Creek Road to a point in the hollow west of the Bon Aqua to Mill Creek Road.
- (6) Thence in a southerly direction with the water mark of said stream to Mill Creek, a northeastern corner of District 5.
- (7) Thence in a southeasterly direction, a straight line, approximately 4,600 feet, to a point in the upper fork of Cooper Hollow.
- (8) Thence in a southwest direction with the water mark of Cooper Hollow to the Cooper Hollow Road, and crossing said road and continuing on a straight line, approximately 8,800 feet, crossing the Gossett Hollow Road to the intersection of the Vandber Hollow Road and the Littlelot Road.
- (9) Thence crossing the Littlelot Road in a southeasterly direction, approximately 8,400 feet, crossing the Cooper Hollow Road to the intersection of Russell Branch with power line right-of-way.
- (10) Thence with the power line in a southwesterly direction approximately 7,600 feet, crossing Hassell's Creek to a point approximately 1,000 feet northeast of the Littlelot Road.
- (11) Thence in a southeasterly direction approximately 8,100 feet, crossing Shop Hollow Road, Rockhouse Hollow, and another road leading to the Wrigley Cemetery location, to the upper fork of Neely Branch, in the boundary line of District 9.
- (12) Thence with the line of District 9, down Neely Branch, in an easterly direction to Hassell's Creek.
- (13) Thence in a northeasterly direction, a straight line, approximately 5,400 feet to a driveway intersection with the Primm Springs Road, approximately 1,300 feet southeast of the New Antioch Church.
- (14) Thence crossing the Primm Springs Road, running in a northeasterly direction a straight line, approximately 3,900 feet to the mouth of Jones Creek on Tatum Creek.
- (15) Thence crossing Tatum Creek and following the dividing ridge between Tatum Creek and Lick Creek in a northeasterly direction to an intersection in a ridge road, leading from Garner's Hill to Lick Creek.
- (16) Thence in an easterly direction a straight line, crossing Gin Branch, Locust Fork of Lick Creek, and striking the Hickman County line at the Maury-Williamson County corner, the northeast corner of District 9.
- (17) Thence with the Hickman-Williamson County line in a northerly direction to the Hickman-Dickson County corner, and with the Hickman-Dickson County line, in a westerly direction, to the beginning.

DISTRICT 5.

District 5 is composed of former Districts as follows, to-wit: a part of District 1, a part of District 2, a part of District 5, and a part of District 7.

The following descriptions were compiled from TVA Maps of the 7.5 Series, in the order named: 49-SW; 49-NW; 49-NE; and 49-SE and 49-SW.

- (1) Beginning at a point in the Bell Branch Road, in the northerly boundary line of the city limits of the Town of Centerville, Centerville, Tennessee, in the southeasterly edge of District 2, and runs with the same in a northeasterly direction, leaving the city boundary and road, and running down a side hollow approximately 3,800 feet to a water mark in Rushy Hollow and with Rushy Hollow meanders in a northerly direction to Bell Branch, and then up Bell Branch with its meanders in an easterly direction to the mouth of Bell Branch and Duncan Hollows.
- (2) Then in a straight line, approximately 7,600 feet in a northwesterly direction, crossing the ridge between Bell Branch and Mill Creek to the mouth of Hog Joint Hollow, on Mill Creek, the southwest corner of District 3.
- (3) Thence with the south boundary line of District 3, a straight line in an easterly direction approximately 11,500 feet to the forks of the road in Randolph Hollow.
- (4) Thence down Randolph Hollow, approximately 1,300 feet to the mouth of Mill Creek, and down Mill Creek in a westerly direction to the mouth of Bradford Hollow.
- (5) Thence in a northern direction following the water course of Bradford Hollow to its head, in the railroad, at Bates' Crossing.
- (6) Thence with the railroad in a northeasterly direction approximately 6,300 feet to its intersection with a power line.
- (7) Thence in a southeasterly direction with the power line to its intersection with the spur rail line and the north fork of Mill Creek.
- (8) Thence with Mill Creek in a northeasterly direction to its intersection with the Lyles- Wrigley Road.
- (9) Thence in an easterly direction, a straight line, crossing Highway 100 to a point immediately west of Patton's Park.
- (10) Thence down a water course in a southeasterly direction to its mouth at Mill Creek.
- (11) Thence up Mill Creek in a northerly direction to the mouth of a branch, meeting District 4 boundary line.
- (12) Thence with the boundary line of District 4 in a southeasterly direction a straight line approximately 4,600 feet to a point in the upper fork of Cooper Hollow.
- (13) Thence in a southwest direction with the water mark of Cooper Hollow to the Cooper Hollow Road, and crossing said road and continuing on a straight line approximately 8,800 feet, crossing the Gossett Hollow Road to the intersection of the Vanber Hollow Road and the Littlelot Road.
- (14) Thence crossing the Littlelot Road in a southeasterly direction approximately 8,400 feet, crossing the Cooper Hollow Road to the intersection of Russell Branch with the power line right-of-way.
- (15) Thence with the power line in a southwesterly direction approximately 7,600 feet, crossing Hassell's Creek to a point approximately 1,000 feet northeast of the Littlelot Road.
- (16) Thence in a southeasterly direction approximately 8,100 feet, crossing Shop Hollow Road, Rockhouse Hollow, and another road leading to the Wrigley Cemetery location to the upper fork of Neely Branch, in the boundary line of District 9, and continuing on with District 9, a straight line approximately 1,400 feet to the ridge top between Neely Branch and Slaughter Hollow.
- (17) Thence in a southwesterly direction with said ridge, crossing the Littlelot Road at the top of the Campbell Hill and running on the same general direction down the middle point to the south fork of Gerry Branch, and down the Gerry Branch water course to Duck River, the northeasterly corner of District 8.
- (18) Thence with District 8, down Duck River, with its meanders to a point 1,500 feet south of the Highway 100 Bridge, the eastern boundary of the city limits of the Town of Centerville, Centerville, Tennessee, the same being District 6, and with the same in a northerly direction to the point of the beginning.

DISTRICT 6.

District 6 is composed of former Districts as follows, to-wit: a part of District 1 and a part of District 7. The following descriptions were compiled from TVA Maps of the 7.5 series, in the order named: 29-SW

and the city map of Centerville, Tennessee, Highway Department of 1964, scale 1 inch equals 1,000 feet.

- (1) Beginning at the northeast corner of District 7, a point where old Highway 48 crosses Duck River (the old Centerville to Dickson Road), and runs thence in a southerly direction with the line of District 7 and the old Dickson Road to the center of West Swan Street.
- (2) Thence in an easterly direction with the center of West Swan Street, crossing North Central Avenue, and continuing on East Swan Street to the center of College Avenue.
- (3) Thence in a southerly direction with the center of College Avenue to the center of East Hackberry Street.
- (4) Thence in an easterly direction with the center of East Hackberry Street to intersection of Murphee Avenue.
- (5) Thence in a southerly direction with the center of Murphee Avenue to Church Street.
- (6) Thence in a westerly direction with the center of Church Street to the center of Columbia Avenue.
- (7) Thence in a southerly direction with the center of Columbia Avenue to the center of East Ward Street.
- (8) Thence in an easterly direction with the center of East Ward Street to the center of Hurt Avenue.
- (9) Thence in a northerly direction with the center of Hurt Avenue to the center of Cherry Street.
- (10) Thence in an easterly direction with the center of Cherry Street and its extension to Duck River, in the boundary line of District 5.
- (11) Thence down Duck River with its meanders, with District 5 line to the boundary line of the Fairfield addition to the Town of Centerville, approximately 1,500 feet south of Highway 100.
- (12) Thence following the easterly boundary line of the Fairfield addition to the Town of Centerville, in its entirety out around the northerly end in the Fairfield Community and back around the westerly side of said Fairfield addition to the Town of Centerville, to the point of beginning.

DISTRICT 7.

District 7 is composed of former Districts as follows, to-wit: a part of District 1. The following descriptions were copied from TVA Maps of the 7.5 Series; the city map of Center, Tennessee, Tennessee Highway Department of 1964, scale 1 inch equals 1,000 feet.

- (1) Beginning at a point in District 1 line, and a southerly corner in District 2 line, at the mouth of Walker Hollow, at Duck River, and runs thence in an easterly direction with the boundary line of District 2, up Walker Hollow, with its meanders to Grinders Switch.
- (2) Thence crossing the railroad, and running in a southeasterly direction with the water course of a hollow, to Duck River, approximately 1,300 feet above old Shipp's Bend Bridge.
- (3) Thence up Duck River to the old Highway 48 (old Centerville Dickson Road) to the boundary line of District 6.
- (4) Thence in a southerly direction with District 6, and the old Dickson Road to the center of West Swan Street.
- (5) Thence in an easterly direction with the center of West Swan Street, crossing North Central Avenue, and continuing on East Swan Street to the center of College Avenue.
- (6) Thence in a southerly direction with the center of College Avenue to the center of East Hackberry Street.
- (7) Thence in an easterly direction with the corner of East Hackberry Street to the intersection of Murphee Avenue.
- (8) Thence in a southerly direction with the center of Murphee Avenue to Church Street.
- (9) Thence in a westerly direction with the center of Church Street to the center of Columbia Avenue.
- (10) Thence in a southerly direction with the center of Columbia Avenue to the center of East Ward Street.
- (11) Thence in an easterly direction with the center of East Ward Street to the center of Hurt Avenue. (12) Thence in a northerly direction with the center of Hurt Avenue to the center of Cherry Street.

- (13) Thence in an easterly direction with the center of Cherry Street and its extension to Duck River, in the boundary line of District 5.
- (14) Thence with District 5, up Duck River, in a southeasterly direction to old Filtration Plant Hollow, a northerly corner of District 8, at the end of Water Street.
- (15) Thence up said hollow and Water Street with the center of same to General Avenue.
- (16) Thence in a southerly direction with the center of General Avenue to Columbia Avenue.
- (17) Thence south with the center of Columbia Avenue to Twomey Road.
- (18) Thence west with the center of Twomey Road to Highway 100.
- (19) Thence in a northerly direction with the center of Highway 100 approximately 2,200 feet to a point in said road.
- (20) Thence in a westerly direction passing south of Harris property, to Indian Creek.
- (21) Thence with Indian Creek in a northwesterly direction to Duck River.
- (22) Thence down Duck River with its meanders to the point of beginning.

DISTRICT 8.

District 8 is composed of former Districts as follows, to-wit: a part of District 1, a part of District 2, a part of District 14, and a part of District 15.

The following descriptions were compiled from TVA Maps of the 7.5 Series, in the order named: 50-NE; 49-SE; 49-SW; the city map of Centerville, Tennessee, Tennessee Highway Department of 1964, scale 1 inch equals 1,000 feet, 49-SW; 40-SE; 41-NE; 50-NW and 50-NE.

- (1) Beginning at the corner of Hickman, Lewis, and Maury County, at the southwesterly corner of District 9, and runs thence with the same in a northerly direction down Far Field Hollow to Blue Buck Creek, and down Blue Buck Creek with its meanders to the intersection of the Blue Buck Creek with Blue Buck Road, below Tinsley Hollow.
- (2) Thence a straight line approximately 3,900 feet in a northerly direction, to a road intersection of the Nine Mile Ridge, approximately 5,800 feet north from Center Star.
- (3) Thence in a northwesterly direction with the Nine Mile Ridge Road approximately 8,800 feet to an old road leading down the head of Willie Branch.
- (4) Thence down Willie Branch with the meanders of the same to Orton Spring.
- (5) Thence in a northeasterly direction, a straight line, approximately 7,000 feet to the mouth of Willie Branch, at Duck River.
- (6) Thence down Duck River, with its meanders in a general northerly direction to the mouth of Gerry Branch, the southeast boundary of District 5.
- (7) Thence with District 5, down Duck River, with its meanders to the old Filtration Plant Hollow, in District 7.
- (8) Thence up said hollow and Water Street with the center of same to General Avenue.
- (9) Thence in a southerly direction with the center of General Avenue to Columbia Avenue.
- (10) Thence south with the center of Columbia Avenue to Twomey Road.
- (11) Thence west with the center of Twomey Road to Highway 100.
- (12) Thence in a northerly direction with the center of Highway 100 approximately 2,200 feet to a point in said road.
- (13) Thence in a westerly direction passing south of Harris property, to Indian Creek.
- (14) Thence with Indian Creek in a northwesterly direction to Duck River.
- (15) Thence down Duck River with its meanders to the mouth of Lower Fishing Hollow, the easterly corner of District 1.
- (16) Thence with the boundary line of District 1, up Lower Fishing Hollow in a southwesterly direction approximately 2,000 feet to the middle point and up the same to the top of the ridge, the northern-most point of District 10.
- (17) Thence with the District boundary line of District 10 following the ridge between Beaverdam and Bear Creek in a southeasterly direction, crossing the Beaverdam to Bear Creek Road, and the Beaverdam to Little Piney Road and continuing on the general direction on top of the ridge, passing

east of the Cloverdale Club to Highway 100.

(18) Thence with the county road to Watson Switch crossing the railroad to a point approximately 600 feet east of the railroad in the county road.

(19) Thence in an easterly direction with the ridge road which divides Simmons Branch and Indian Creek to a road intersection on the headwaters of Tatum Hollow and Haw Branch and Indian Creek.

(20) Thence in a northeasterly direction down Haw Branch with its meanders to the Big Swan Creek Road at Swan Bluff.

(21) Thence in a southeasterly direction approximately 5,100 feet, crossing Big Swan Creek to the middle of an east to north bend in the county road.

(22) Thence in an easterly direction up the point to the top of the ridge separating Short Branch from Big Swan Creek.

(23) Thence in a southeasterly direction with the ridge separating Short Branch from Fall's Branch to the road leading from Fall's Branch to Maple Springs.

(24) Thence in a southeasterly direction approximately 3,500 feet to the point in York Hollow where the Hickman-Lewis County line crosses the same.

(25) Thence in a northeasterly direction with the Hickman-Lewis County line to the point of beginning.

DISTRICT 9.

District 9 is composed of former Districts as follows, to-wit: a part of District 2, all of District 3, a part of District 4, all of District 13, a part of District 14, and a part of District 15.

The following descriptions were compiled from TVA Maps of the 7.5 Series, in the order named: 56-SW; 57-NW; 50-NE; 49-SE and 56-SW.

(1) Beginning at a point, a corner in the Hickman, Maury, and Williamson County line, the southeast corner of District 4, and runs thence in a southerly direction with the Hickman- Maury County line to the Hickman, Maury, and Lewis County corner, in the old Natchez Trace Road on the ridge at the head of Far Field Hollow, the southeast corner of District 8.

(2) Thence in a northerly direction with the boundary line of District 8 down Far Field Hollow to Blue Buck Creek, and down Blue Buck Creek with its meanders to the intersection of the Blue Buck Creek with the Blue Buck Road below Tinsley Hollow.

(3) Thence a straight line approximately 3,900 feet in a northerly direction, to the road intersection of the Nine Mile Ridge, approximately 5,800 feet northwest from Center Star.

(4) Thence in a northwest direction with the Nine Mile Ridge Road approximately 8,800 feet to an old road leading down the head of Willie Branch.

(5) Thence down Willie Branch with the meanders of the same to Orton Spring.

(6) Thence in a northeasterly direction, a straight line, approximately 7,000 feet to the mouth of Willie Branch, at Duck River.

(7) Thence down Duck River, with its meanders in a general northerly direction to the mouth of Gerry Branch, the southeasterly boundary of District 5.

(8) Thence with District 5 boundary up Gerry Branch and its south fork taking the middle point at its head, crossing the Littlelot Road at the top of Campbell Hill, and continuing down the ridge between Neely Branch and Slaughter Hollow to a point approximately 3,000 feet northeasterly from the Littlelot Road.

(9) Thence a straight line in a northeasterly direction, 1,400 feet to the upper fork of Neely Branch, the southerly-most corner of District 4.

(10) Thence with the District 4 boundary line down Neely Branch in a northeasterly direction to Hassell's Creek.

(11) Thence in a northeasterly direction, a straight line, approximately 5,400 feet to a driveway intersection with the Primm Springs Road, approximately 1,300 feet southeast of the New Antioch Church.

(12) Thence crossing the Primm Springs Road, running in a northeasterly direction a straight line, approximately 3,900 feet to the mouth of Jones Creek on Tatum Creek.

(13) Thence crossing Tatum Creek, and following the dividing ridge between Tatum Creek and Lick

Creek in a northeasterly direction to an intersection in a ridge road, leading from Garner Hill to Lick Creek.

(14) Thence in an easterly direction a straight line, crossing Gin Branch, to Locust Fork of Lick Creek, and striking the Hickman County line at the Maury-Williamson County corners, the beginning.

DISTRICT 10.

District 10 is composed of former Districts as follows, to-wit: a part of District 1, a part of District 10, a part of District 11, all of District 12, and a part of District 14.

The following descriptions were compiled from TVA Maps of the 7.5 Series, in the order named: 41-NW; 41-NE; 50-NW; 50-SW; 41-NE; 41-SE; 41-SW and 41-NW.

- (1) Beginning on the ridge separating Morgan Branch from Lower Sinking Creek, at the point where the Hickman-Perry County line crosses, in the southwesterly corner of District 1, and runs thence in a northeasterly direction with the ridge and District 1 to Tringular Station "Cobel" on Highway 50.
- (2) Thence in a northeasterly direction with Highway 50 to the intersection of a ridge road with Highway 50, at the observation or look out tower.
- (3) Thence in a southeasterly direction with a ridge road separating Morgan Branch and Cave Branch from Powder Mill and Hurricane Branch, to MB MLB 1207.
- (4) Thence in a northeasterly direction with the meanders of the old Powder Mill Hollow Road to Sulphur Fork Creek, a point at the junction of the Blue Water Road with the Sulphur Fork Creek Road, on Sulphur Fork Creek.
- (5) Thence up the point south of the Blue Water Road in an easterly direction striking the top of ridge between Blue Water and Sulphur Fork Creek, and continuing in a southeasterly direction with the top of the ridge which divides the waters of Sulphur Fork Creek and Peters Branch from Blue Water and Milum Branch to the road leading from Milum Branch to Wades Branch.
- (6) Thence in a northeasterly direction crossing said road, and running with the main ridge between Wades Branch and Milum Branch and down the ridge between the Thornton Hollow and Prince Hollow, and following the water course of a hollow, crossing the Overby farm to its mouth at Beaverdam Creek.
- (7) Thence up Beaverdam Creek, with its meanders approximately 1,500 feet to a short side hollow, approximately 1,000 feet northwest of Byers' Cemetery.
- (8) Thence in a northeasterly direction up the hollow and middle point to the top of the ridge, the eastern most corner of District 8.
- (9) Thence with the district boundary line of District 8, following the ridge between Beaverdam and Bear Creek in a southeasterly direction, crossing the Beaverdam to Bear Creek Road, and the Beaverdam to Little Piney Road and continuing on in the same general direction, on top of the ridge, passing east of the Cloverdale Club to Highway 100.
- (10) Thence with the county road to Watson Switch, crossing the railroad to a point approximately 600 feet east of the railroad in the county road.
- (11) Thence in an easterly direction with the ridge road between Simmons Branch and Indian Creek to a road that divides Simmons Branch from Indian Creek to an intersection on the headwaters of Tatum Hollow and Haw Branch and Indian Creek.
- (12) Thence in a northeasterly direction down Haw Branch to Big Swan Creek Road at Swan Bluff.
- (13) Thence in a southeasterly direction approximately 5,100 feet, crossing Big Swan Creek to the middle of an east to north bend in the county road.
- (14) Thence in an easterly direction up the top of the ridge separating Short Branch from Big Swan Creek.
- (15) Thence in a southeasterly direction with the ridge separating Short Branch from Fall's Branch to the road leading from Fall's Branch to Maple Spring.
- (16) Thence in a southeasterly direction approximately 3,500 feet to the point in York Hollow where the Hickman and Lewis County lines cross.
- (17) Thence with the Hickman-Lewis County line in a westerly direction to the Hickman-Perry County line and with the Hickman-Perry County line to the point of beginning.

SECTION 2. That this Act shall have no effect unless and until approved or ratified by a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$)

vote of the Hickman County Quarterly Court as soon after its enactment in the General Assembly as would be legal in General Session, or, if the Court should elect, then by special session. Its approval or non-approval shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of the Hickman County Quarterly Court and shall be certified by him to the Secretary of State. And, upon approval and ratification by a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) vote of the Hickman County Quarterly Court, the former Districts and their boundary lines shall cease, become and be null and void, and the new Districts and their boundary lines shall ipso facto become and be in full force and effect.

SECTION 3. That the present Justices of the Peace for Hickman County shall continue in office until Justices of the Peace are elected from the hereinabove described Districts and qualified, or, until their respective terms of office expires, whichever is sooner.

SECTION 4. That there shall be two (2) Justices of the Peace elected from each of the ten (10) Civil Districts hereinabove described and set forth. Each of said Justices of the Peace must be a resident, qualified voter of the District from which elected.

SECTION 5. That no additional Justices of the Peace will be allowed for any incorporated town or county towns or for any of the said Civil Districts embracing all or portions of any incorporated or county towns.

SECTION 6. That upon approval of this Act by the Hickman County Quarterly Court, the Hickman County Board of Election Commissioners shall call an election for Hickman County for the purpose of electing two (2) Justices of the Peace from each district hereinabove described as soon after its enactment by the General Assembly, and ratification or approval by the Hickman County Quarterly Court, as will be legal. Said Justices of the Peace so elected shall be sworn in and assume the duties of the office at the next regular meeting date of the Hickman County Quarterly Court following said election. When elected said Justices of the Peace shall hold office until September 1, 1972, following the general election of the State of Tennessee in the year of 1972, and thereafter for the regular term of six years.

SECTION 7. That the County Court of Hickman County, in quarterly session, may alter or change the lines of the Civil Districts of said County so as to suit the convenience of the citizens of said District, but not to upset the "one man, one vote" theory; but no Civil District, less than the ten Civil Districts hereby established, shall be created out of the territory of said County unless authorized by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee.

SECTION 8. That Chapter 466 of the Acts of 1909, and all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act be, and the same are hereby repealed, and that this Act take effect from and after its passage, and ratification as provided for in Section 2 of this Act the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: March 25, 1969.

Elections - Historical Notes

Districts - Reapportionment

The acts listed below have affected the civil districts in Hickman County, but are no longer operative regarding elections. Also referenced below is an act which repeals prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Public Acts of 1835-36, Chapter 1, required the general assembly to appoint commissioners in each county to divide the said county into civil districts, the number of districts depending on the population of the county. a county with 3,000 qualified voters would have 25 civil districts, 2,500 qualified voters meant 20 civil districts. Resolution #3 appointed Alfred Durdon, George Perry, John Depriest, Jonothan Reaves, and Alexander Graves, as the commissioners for Hickman County. Two justices of the peace and one constable would be elected in each district except the one with the county seat which would have three justices of the peace and two constables.
2. Acts of 1847-48, Chapter 152, Section 2, divided the third civil district of Hickman County making the Duck River the dividing line. All the district lying on the south side of the River would be No. 3 and all that lying north of the said river would be No. 13 where the election would be held at the house of John Bibb and the election would be held in the third in the same place as formerly.
3. Private Acts of 1857-58, Chapter 20, created the fourteenth civil district of Hickman County beginning one-quarter of a mile from Stanfill's Mills on the Williamsport Road, running to the nearest point of Swan Creek, leaving Mrs. Stanfill and John McGill in District #1; thence up the said creek with its meanders and on to the dividing ridge between Short and Fall Branch, thence with said ridge to the old Natchez Road; east with the same to the old well, thence on a line to what is called the Robert Totty Road where the same intersects the Williamsport and Centerville Road; thence back to the beginning. This civil district would have the same number of officers as the others. The first election would be at Wheat's Shop in next March when the other elections

take place.

4. Private Acts of 1859-60, Chapter 31, created the fifteenth civil district in Hickman County, beginning at the mouth of Buck Branch, running up said branch to the line of the fourteenth civil district; thence with that line west until it reaches what is called Tatty Road and thence with the road and the old green road to the river; thence up the river to the beginning. The place of voting, until decided otherwise, would be at or near the house of Nathaniel Young, Esquire, for all the county elections which would be conducted under the same laws as all other elections. This precinct would have regular election officers as the other voting places enjoyed.
5. Acts of 1905, Chapter 503, set up eight civil districts in Hickman County. The first civil district would remain as it was, the second district would include the old second and fourteenth district; the third district was composed of the old third and fifteenth district; the fourth civil district contained the old fourth and thirteenth districts; the fifth civil district had the old fifth and sixth districts; the sixth district included the old seventh and eighth; the seventh district was the old ninth and tenth and the eighth district was made up of the old eleventh and twelfth districts. The county court had the authority to rearrange the size of the civil districts but could not change the number. Two justices of the peace and one constable would be elected in each except in the first civil district which would have three justices of the peace and two constables.
6. Acts of 1909, Chapter 466, repealed Acts of 1905, Chapter 503, Item 5, above, and restored the fifteen civil districts of Hickman County as they existed before the passage of that law, dated August 1, 1906. Voting precincts would remain as they were constituted and the quarterly court could rearrange boundaries to a limited extent.

Elections

The following is a listing of acts for Hickman 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 is an act which repeals prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Acts of 1807, Chapter 74, set up eleven presidential electoral districts in Tennessee of which the fifth district was composed of the counties of Davidson, Robertson, Montgomery, Stewart, Dickson, Williamson, Maury, Rutherford, Bedford, and Hickman. The presidential election would take place on the second Thursday in November, 1808.
2. Acts of 1809, First Session, Chapter 1, provided that an election would be held on the last Thursday and Friday of the present month to elect three representatives to the U.S. Congress from Tennessee, one to be elected in the Washington District, one to be elected in the Hamilton District, and one to be elected from the combined districts of Mero, Robertson, and Winchester. Hickman County was a part of the Robertson District whose votes would be tallied at Clarksville in Montgomery County.
3. Acts of 1812, Chapter 5, established eight presidential electoral districts in the state. The eighth district was made up of the counties of Robertson, Montgomery, Stewart, Dickson, Hickman, and Humphreys. Each district would elect one presidential elector. The votes in the eighth district would be counted and confirmed at Charlotte in Dickson County.
4. Acts of 1812, Chapter 27, divided the state into six U.S. congressional districts. The sixth Congressional district contained the counties of Robertson, Montgomery, Dickson, Humphreys, Hickman, Stewart, Maury, and Giles. Votes would be canvassed and polled at Charlotte in Dickson County.
5. Acts of 1812, Chapter 57, apportioned the representation of the general assembly of the state which was composed of 20 senators and 40 representatives. One senatorial district was made up of the counties of Robertson, Dickson, and Hickman whose votes would be canvassed at Charlotte in Dickson County. Hickman County and Dickson County would jointly elect one senator.
6. Acts of 1813, Chapter 14, directed that the sheriff would hereafter hold a separate election at the home of Zebulon Hassell on the waters of Lick Creek in Hickman County on the days appointed to hold other elections in the county and state. Any person caught voting here and at some other place also could be fined \$10.
7. Acts of 1815, Chapter 3, made it the duty of the sheriff of Hickman County to hold a separate election at the house of Crawford Goodwin on the waters of Tumbling Creek at the same time and in the same manner as other elections. Polls would be counted at Vernon.
8. Acts of 1817, Chapter 160, required the Hickman County Sheriff to hold a separate election at the place named in Maury County and also at the home of David Williams on Beaver Dam Creek which would be held under the election laws of the state.

9. Public Acts of 1819, Chapter 69, provided that the counties of Hickman, Lawrence, Wayne, and Hardin would constitute one of the twenty state senatorial districts and Lawrence County would combine with Hickman County to elect one of the four representatives. Polls would be counted and certified for representative in Vernon in Hickman County.
10. Public Acts of 1821, Chapter 46, Section 2, provided that the returning officers of the state senatorial district composed of the counties of Hickman, Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin, Shelby, and Madison, would meet on the second Monday after holding the election at Savannah in Hardin County.
11. Public Acts of 1822, Second Session, Chapter 1, established eight U.S. Congressional districts in Tennessee. The eighth district contained the counties of Robertson, Montgomery, Dickson, Stewart, Humphreys, and Hickman.
12. Public Acts of 1823, Chapter 47, divided Tennessee into eleven presidential electoral districts for the presidential election which would take place on the first Thursday in October, 1824. The tenth district was made up of the counties of Montgomery, Robertson, Stewart, Dickson, Humphreys, and Hickman. Polls would be counted and certified at Charlotte in Dickson County.
13. Public Acts of 1824, Chapter 1, set up eleven presidential electoral districts in the state, assigning the counties of Robertson, Montgomery, Stewart, Dickson, Humphreys, and Hickman to the tenth electoral district. Polls would be counted at Charlotte in Dickson County.
14. Public Acts of 1826, Chapter 3, apportioned the representation in the general assembly of the state. The counties of Hickman, Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin, and McNairy were assigned to one of the twenty senatorial districts, counting the polls at Waynesboro in Wayne County. Dickson County and Hickman County would jointly elect one of the forty representatives. Polls would be compared at Charlotte in Dickson County.
15. Public Acts of 1827, Chapter 17, formed eleven presidential electoral districts in the state. The counties of Bedford, Maury, and Hickman constituted the ninth electoral district in which the polls would be counted and verified at Columbia in Maury County.
16. Public Acts of 1832, Chapter 4, divided Tennessee into thirteen U.S. Congressional districts. The eleventh congressional district contained the counties of Robertson, Montgomery, Stewart, Humphreys, Hickman and Dickson.
17. Public Acts of 1832, Chapter 9, formed fifteen presidential electoral districts in the state, allocating the counties of Maury, Hickman, Perry and Wayne to the twelfth electoral district. This presidential election was scheduled for the first Monday and Tuesday in November, 1832.
18. Public Acts of 1833, Chapter 71, apportioned the twenty senatorial seats and the forty positions of Representative among the counties of Tennessee. One senatorial district consisted of the counties of Hickman, Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin and McNairy whose votes would be compared and verified at Waynesboro. Dickson County and Hickman County would combine to elect one representative. These votes would be polled at the house of Thomas Petty on Piney Creek in Hickman County.
19. Public Acts of 1833, Chapter 76, provided for a State Constitutional Convention whose 60 delegates would be elected on the first Thursday and Friday in March and would meet in Nashville on the third Monday in May next. Hickman County, Lawrence County and Wayne County composed one district which would elect two delegates to the convention. The returns would be checked and confirmed at Catron's Iron Works in Lawrenceburgh.
20. Public Acts of 1835-36, Chapter 39, enacted under the new State Constitution, divided the state into fifteenth presidential electoral districts. The twelfth electoral district contained the counties of Maury, Hickman, Perry and Wayne.
21. Acts of 1842, Second Session, Chapter 1, divided Tennessee into twenty-five senatorial districts and fifty representative districts for the general assembly. The counties of Hickman, Lawrence, Wayne and Hardin composed one senatorial district whose votes would be compared and verified at Waynesborough. Hickman County would elect one of the fifty representatives alone.
22. Acts of 1842, Second Session, Chapter 7, set up eleven U.S. Congressional districts in Tennessee. The sixth U.S. Congressional district was made up of the counties of Hickman, Maury, Giles, Lawrence, Wayne and Hardin.
23. Acts of 1851-52, Chapter 196, established ten U.S. Congressional districts in Tennessee. The seventh district contained the counties of Giles, Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin, McNairy, Perry, Decatur, Benton, Humphreys, Hickman and Lewis.
24. Acts of 1851-52, Chapter 197, assigned the counties of Maury, Lewis, Dickson and Hickman to one of the twenty-five state senatorial districts, whose polls would be compared at Centerville in

- Hickman County. Hickman County would elect one of the fifty representatives alone.
25. Public Acts of 1865, Chapter 34, formed eight U.S. Congressional districts out of the post civil war turmoil and confusion in Tennessee. The sixth U.S. Congressional district included the counties of Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin, Decatur, Perry, Lewis, Maury, Hickman, Humphreys, Dickson, Montgomery and Stewart.
 26. Public Acts of 1871, Chapter 146, reapportioned the state legislature based upon the 1870 Federal Census in Tennessee. The sixteenth state senatorial district was composed of the counties of Hickman, Perry, Humphreys, Dickson, Cheatham and Houston. The counties of Hickman, Perry and Lewis would elect one representative jointly.
 27. Acts of 1872, Chapter 7, formed nine U.S. Congressional districts in Tennessee in the aftermath of the great Civil War. The sixth U.S. Congressional district contained the counties of Williamson, Maury, Giles, Lawrence, Wayne, Lewis, Hickman and Dickson.
 28. Public Acts of 1873, Chapter 27, increased the number of U.S. Congressional districts in Tennessee from nine to ten. The seventh Congressional district consisted of the counties of Wayne, Lawrence, Giles, Lewis, Maury, Hickman and Williamson.
 29. Public Acts of 1881, Extra Session, Chapter 6, apportioned the counties of the state into senatorial and representative districts. The twenty-second senatorial district was composed of Hickman, Humphreys, Dickson and Houston counties. Hickman County would elect one representative.
 30. Public Acts of 1882, Second Session, Chapter 27, established ten U.S. Congressional districts in Tennessee. The seventh Congressional district included the counties of Williamson, Maury, Giles, Lawrence, Wayne, Lewis, Hickman and Dickson.
 31. Public Acts of 1891, Chapter 131, was virtually a duplicate of Acts of 1882, Chapter 27, above, although this act was predicated upon the 1890 Census. There were ten U.S. Congressional districts and the seventh district was made up of the same counties listed above.
 32. Acts of 1891, Extra Session, Chapter 10, reapportioned the Tennessee General Assembly. Hickman County and Williamson County made up the eighteenth state senatorial district while Hickman County would elect one state representative alone. This, too, was based upon the 1890 Federal Census.
 33. Public Acts of 1901, Chapter 109, realigned the ten U.S. Congressional districts according to the 1900 Federal Census. The seventh district included the counties of Houston, Humphreys, Dickson, Hickman, Williamson, Lewis, Maury, Giles, Lawrence and Wayne.
 34. Public Acts of 1901, Chapter 122, apportioned the general assembly of the state for the last time until the late 1960's. The twenty-first senatorial district contained the counties of Hickman, Williamson and Cheatham. Hickman County would elect one representative alone.
 35. Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 441, set up two voting places in the first civil district of Hickman County in Centerville. One was at the courthouse, at which only those voters who resided outside of the corporate limits of Centerville were to vote. The other precinct was to be at the fire hall in Centerville, at which those voters living within the limits of Centerville in the first civil district were to vote.
 36. Private Acts of 1951, Chapter 454, expressly repealed Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 441, in its entirety.

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