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# Court System - Historical Notes

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Sincerely,

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

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# Court System - Historical Notes

## **Board of Jury Commissioners - Jurors**

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

1. Private Acts of 1911, Chapter 74, amended Acts of 1903, Chapter 552, by making the terms and provisions of that act applicable to Campbell County by using the 1910 Federal Census figures. The 1903 Act created a board of jury commissioners for Cocke County, all the specifications of which were extended into Campbell County except that the board would consist of three discreet members in Campbell County, and their appointments would be made by the quarterly county court at its April term. The provisions of the 1903 Act were very similar to the current state act on this subject.
2. Private Acts of 1915, Chapter 415, amended Acts of 1903, Chapter 552, as it was amended, in Section 8, by adding the general language "if it becomes necessary to have additional jurors whose names haven't been taken from the box, or an additional panel from which to select a jury for a pending case, the presiding judge may, in his discretion, select from citizens of the county, or direct the sheriff to summon persons to make up the jury in accordance with the general law."
3. Private Acts of 1915, Chapter 659, amended Private Acts of 1911, Chapter 74, Item 1, above, by striking "April" and inserting "May" so that the appointment of the members of the board of jury commissioners by the county court would take place in May instead of at the April term as provided previously.
4. Private Acts of 1947, Chapter 545, stated that the compensation of jurors in Campbell County, using the 1940 Federal Census figures, shall be, and is, fixed at \$4.00 per day for each day's attendance as a juror. This act was repealed in the caption of Private Acts of 1957, Chapter 130, which was properly ratified, but no mention is made of the repeal in the body of the act.
5. Private Acts of 1955, Chapter 228, amended Private Acts of 1947, Chapter 545, above, by increasing the daily compensation of jurors in Campbell County from \$4.00 to \$9.00 a day. This act was rejected by the quarterly county court of Campbell County and therefore never became a law.
6. Private Acts of 1957, Chapter 130, provided that those people in Campbell County serving on both grand and petit juries shall receive \$6.00 per day as compensation for their services, the foreman of the grand jury would be paid \$10.00 per day. This act was properly ratified by the quarterly court.
7. Private Acts of 1970, Chapter 301, set the compensation of the officer in attendance upon grand and petit juries to \$10.00 for each day's attendance.
8. Private Acts of 1972, Chapter 238, repealed Private Acts of 1947, Chapter 545, and Private Acts of 1970, Chapter 301. This act also set the compensation of jurors at \$15 per day for each day's attendance as a juror, and this provision also included all juries which may have been summoned as a special panel to hear cases in chancery court. Our information is that this act was not acted on prior to the publication of the printed volume of private acts which was confirmed by contact with the circuit court clerk's office.

## **Chancery Court**

The following acts form an outline of the development of equity jurisdiction in Campbell 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. Public Acts of 1824, Second Session, Chapter 14, added two justices to the supreme court of Tennessee which would hold its meetings thereafter at Knoxville, Sparta, and Nashville. The court judges must arrange among themselves to have chancery court twice a year in every district. This court of equity would convene in Kingston for Knox, Anderson, Morgan, Roane, Rhea, Hamilton, Campbell, McMinn, Monroe, and Blount counties on the first Monday in June and December to remain in session for two weeks, or longer, to conclude its docket.
2. Public Acts of 1827, Chapter 79, divided the state into two chancery divisions. The first division was made up of those courts which met at Rogersville, Greenville, Kingston, Carthage, and McMinnville.

3. Public Acts of 1827, Chapter 88, provided that the chancellors would hold the court at Kingston on the first Monday in June and December for the counties of Knox, Blount, Anderson, Rhea, Morgan, Roane, Hamilton, Campbell, McMinn, and Monroe.
4. Public Acts of 1829-30, Chapter 27, stated that the chancery court at Kingston would thereafter be held on the fourth Monday of November and May.
5. Private Acts of 1831, Chapter 217, provided for the chancellor of the eastern chancery division to hold the chancery court at Knoxville for the counties of Campbell, Anderson, Knox, and Sevier. He would appoint a clerk for this court whose duty it would be to receive all the causes filed in other courts to transfer them to this court.
6. Public Acts of 1832, Chapter 19, stated that the district chancery court for Kingston will be held on the second Monday in June and December.
7. Public Acts of 1835-36, Chapter 4, divided Tennessee into three chancery divisions which were then divided into smaller districts, which courts would be held by chancellors who would be appointed for each of the three divisions. Grainger, Claiborne, and Campbell counties were in the fourth district of the eastern division whose court would convene at Tazewell on the fourth Monday of February and September.
8. Acts of 1841-42, Chapter 74, repealed so much of the 1835 Act, above, which placed Campbell County in the fourth district of the eastern division and made Campbell County a separate chancery district alone. The chancellor of the eastern division would hold the court on the fourth Monday of June and December each year at Jacksboro.
9. Acts of 1849-50, Chapter 213, Section 2, abolished the chancery court established at Jacksboro in Campbell County and repealed Acts of 1841-42, Chapter 74 Item 9, above, which created it. Citizens of Campbell County, were authorized to file their chancery bills in Knoxville, or in Tazewell. The clerk and master was required to transfer the records in all the causes to one of those two courts as the parties may agree.
10. Acts of 1851-52, Chapter 306, reestablished the chancery court at Jacksboro, and attached Anderson and Scott counties to it to join Campbell. All suits pending in those three counties will be transferred by the clerks and masters to Jacksboro on or before the fourth Monday in June next. If the litigants should so desire, the court at Jacksboro would begin on the fourth Monday in June and December of each year.
11. Public Acts of 1857-58, Chapter 27, Section 4, required that all cases in chancery which were pending in Jamestown, Montgomery, and Jacksboro, wherein the subject matter was real estate located in Scott County, or where the defendant, or any of them, lived in Scott County, the cause, and all the records, will be transferred by the clerks and masters of the above named courts to the clerk and master at Huntsville, in Scott County, there to be tried and determined.
12. Public Acts of 1857-58, Chapter 88, divided the state into the eastern, middle, fourth, fifth, and sixth chancery divisions. Campbell County was in the eastern division with court scheduled to begin on the fourth Monday in June and December at Jacksboro.
13. Public Acts of 1865-66, Chapter 41, attached Campbell County to the eighth chancery district changing court terms in Roane, Blount, Union, and Campbell counties whose court at Jacksboro would begin on the fourth Monday in April and October.
14. Public Acts of 1866-67, Chapter 33, Section 8 reset the terms of the chancery court in Roane County and in Campbell County which went to the third Monday in April and October instead of the fourth.
15. Public Acts of 1870, Chapter 32, reorganized the lower court system of Tennessee into twelve chancery districts. The second chancery district was made up of Knox, Sevier, Campbell, Union, Anderson, Roane, Monroe, Blount, Scott, Morgan, Fentress, and Christiana counties, if it were established.
16. Public Acts of 1870, Chapter 47, set the terms of the chancery court for every county in the state. Campbell County's Court would commence on the third Monday in April and October.
17. Acts of 1872, Extra Session, Chapter 15, Section 4, changed the beginning dates for the chancery courts in the second division switching Campbell County to the third Monday in June and December.
18. Acts of 1885, Extra Session, Chapter 20, was the next act which restructured the lower court system of the state. Of the eleven chancery divisions created by this act, the second was made up of Knox, Sevier, Union, Anderson, Blount, Roane, Loudon, Morgan, Scott, and Campbell counties whose court would start on the first Monday in May and November. This act was the

subject of the litigation in Flynn v. State, 203 Tennessee 341, 313 S.W.2d 249 (1958).

19. Public Acts of 1887, Chapter 92, changed the times for holding the chancery courts in the second chancery division. The chancery court of Campbell County was set to the first Mondays in May and November.
20. Public Acts of 1899, Chapter 212, abolished the second chancery division of the state which would take effect forty days after adjournment of the general assembly.
21. Public Acts of 1899, Chapter 214, stated that in order to distribute equity responsibility more justly, Sevier, Blount, and Loudon counties were added to the first chancery division, and Union, Campbell, Anderson, Knox, Roane, Morgan, and Scott were added to the twelfth chancery division. Court would begin in Campbell on the third Monday in May and November.
22. Public Acts of 1899, Chapter 427, reorganized the entire lower court system again as new counties were created and litigation grew. There were ten chancery divisions. The second was composed of the counties of Sevier, Blount, Loudon, Anderson, Roane, Morgan, Scott, Union, Fentress, Jefferson, and Campbell whose courts would begin on the fourth Monday in January and July. See Flynn v. State, 203 Tenn. 341,313 S.W. 2d 249 (1958).
23. Private Acts of 1901, Chapter 438, amended Public Acts of 1899, Chapter 427, above, by rearranging the first and second chancery divisions. The second division consisted of Hawkins, Hamblen, Grainger, Claiborne, Hancock, Union, Anderson, Roane, Loudon, Scott, and Campbell counties. The chancery court of Campbell County was set to the third Monday in May and November.
24. Private Acts of 1911, Chapter 397, amended Section 2, Private Acts of 1901, Chapter 438, by changing the time for holding the chancery court in Roane and Campbell County which would begin on the second, instead of the third, Monday in May and November.
25. Private Acts of 1927, Chapter 344, changed the court terms of the chancery court in Campbell County so that the said court would begin on the third Monday in May and November each year, instead of the second, and all conflicts are repealed.
26. Public Acts of 1931, Second Extra Session, Chapter 38, created fourteen chancery divisions for the State of Tennessee. The second division was made up of the counties of Loudon, Hawkins, Claiborne, Hancock, Anderson, Roane, Scott and Campbell. Court terms in Campbell County would continue to start on the third Monday in May and November.

#### **Chancery Court: Clerk and Master**

The reference list below contains an act which once applied to the clerk and master in Campbell County.

1. Private Acts of 1915, Chapter 163, stated that all women over 21 years of age and residents of the county appointing them, shall be eligible in Morgan, Haywood, and Campbell counties, to be appointed as deputy clerks and masters and to serve as such with all the rights, powers, obligations, and liabilities as other deputy clerks and masters.

#### **Circuit Court**

The following acts were once applicable to the circuit court of Campbell County but now have no effect, having been repealed, superseded, or having failed to win local approval. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Acts of 1809, Second Session, Chapter 49, divided Tennessee into five judicial circuits with the provisions that the circuit courts would be held twice a year. The first circuit contained the counties of Greene, Washington, Carter, Sullivan, Hawkins, Grainger, Claiborne, and Campbell, whose terms of court would begin at Jacksboro on the fourth Monday in April and October. The jurisdiction of the circuit courts was defined and provisions were made for the judges to be appointed by joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly, and to be commissioned by the governor. The judges would appoint the clerks of the court, the court of pleas, and quarter sessions would summon 39 jurors for it, and the solicitor generals would be appointed by the general assembly.
2. Public Acts of 1835-36, Chapter 5, stated that the circuit court would hereafter be held three times a year and divided the state into eleven judicial circuits. The second judicial circuit was composed of the counties of Cocke, Jefferson, Sevier, Blount, Knox, Anderson, Morgan, and Campbell counties, where the court would commence on the fourth Monday in February, June, and October.
3. Acts of 1837-38, Chapter 3, divided the state into fourteen judicial circuits. The twelfth judicial circuit was made up of Cocke, Sevier, Jefferson, Grainger, Claiborne, and Campbell counties. Circuit court terms in Campbell would begin on the fourth Monday in May, September, and

January.

4. Acts of 1837-38, Chapter 116, Section 8, rescheduled the terms of the circuit courts in the twelfth judicial circuit. Campbell County changed to the first Monday in January, May, and September.
5. Acts of 1847-48, Chapter 132, Section 5, rearranged the dates for the terms of the circuit court in Claiborne and Campbell counties in order to give the court two weeks instead of one. Campbell would start the circuit court terms in Jacksboro on the third Monday in January, May and September.
6. Acts of 1851-52, Chapter 73, provided that all suits at law pending in the circuit court of Campbell County between citizens of Scott County would all be transferred to the circuit court of Scott County. The clerks of the respective courts would see that all the records were properly transferred.
7. Acts of 1851-52, Chapter 167, Section 5, provided that, after the next May term of the circuit court in Campbell County, the regular terms would begin on the first Monday in January, May, and September.
8. Public Acts of 1857-58, Chapter 98, created sixteen judicial circuits in the State of Tennessee. Claiborne, Union, Grainger, Sevier, Cocke, Jefferson, and Campbell counties were all in the second judicial circuit. The circuit court in Campbell County would begin on the Monday after the fourth Monday of April, August, and December.
9. Private Acts of 1865-66, Chapter 129, Section 3, stated that the circuit court for Campbell County at Jacksboro would hereafter be held on the third Monday of April, August, and December but the next term of the court would begin on the days constituted.
10. Public Acts of 1865-66, Chapter 8, created a new seventeenth judicial circuit with Campbell, Anderson, Morgan, Scott, Fentress, and Cumberland counties in it. Former judges would continue to hold the courts until a new judge could be appointed for the circuit. The court for Campbell County would be on the first Monday in January, May, and September.
11. Public Acts of 1869-70, Chapter 25, repealed Public Acts of 1865-66, Chapter 8, which created a new seventeenth judicial circuit. Each county in that circuit would be returned to the circuit from which it was taken before that law was passed. See McCulley v. State, 102 Tenn. 555, 53 S.W. 145 (1899).
12. Public Acts of 1870, Chapter 31, reorganized the lower court system of the state into fifteen regular, and one special, judicial circuits. The second circuit was composed of the counties of Cocke, Jefferson, Grainger, Union, Sevier, Scott, Claiborne, Campbell, and Hamblen, if it were established.
13. Public Acts of 1870, Chapter 46, scheduled the days for the start of the terms of the circuit court for every county in the state. Campbell County would begin at Jacksboro on the third Monday in January, May, and September.
14. Public Acts of 1873, Chapter 22, created the sixteenth judicial circuit, composed of the counties of Anderson, Campbell, Scott, Morgan, Fentress, Overton, and Cumberland. The judge, and the district attorney, for the new circuit would both be appointed by the governor. Campbell County would begin the terms of her circuit court on the third Monday in March, July, and November, at Jacksboro. All bonds and process would be made to conform to the terms of this act.
15. Acts of 1885, Extra Session, Chapter 20, reorganized the lower judicial system into fourteen regular, and special, judicial circuits. Campbell County, whose court would be held on the third Monday in February, June, and October, was in the second judicial circuit with the counties of Claiborne, Union, Grainger, Hamblen, Jefferson, Cocke, Anderson, and Sevier. This act was considered by the courts in the case of Flynn v. State, 203 Tenn. 341, 313 S.W. 2d 249 (1958).
16. Public Acts of 1891, Chapter 5, amended Acts of 1885, Extra Session, Chapter 20, so as to change the court terms for the circuit courts of Anderson and Campbell County, the latter being assigned to the second Monday in February, June, and October. All process would be changed accordingly.
17. Public Acts of 1899, Chapter 427, concerned all the lower courts in the state, dividing Tennessee into fourteen judicial circuits. The second circuit included Jefferson, Sevier, Grainger, Hamblen, Cocke, Morgan, Scott, Campbell, Anderson, Union, and Fentress. Court terms would begin in Campbell County on the second Monday in March, July, and November.
18. Acts of 1903, Chapter 227, amended Public Acts of 1899, Chapter 427, by changing the times for holding court in Campbell County of the second judicial circuit to the third Monday in February, June, and October.
19. Acts of 1905, Chapter 477, changed the terms of the circuit court in all the counties of the second

judicial circuit. Campbell County would start circuit court terms on the first Monday in March, July, and November.

20. Acts of 1907, Chapter 205, changed the starting dates again for the terms of the circuit courts in the Second judicial circuit. Campbell would start the circuit court terms on the second Monday in April, August, and December.
21. Public Acts of 1931, Second Extra Session, Chapter 18, corrected some errors which appeared in the 1932 Code. It appeared in the code that Anderson, Scott, Morgan, and Campbell counties were a part of the second judicial circuit, when they each belonged to the nineteenth judicial circuit. Hancock County was listed in the sixteenth circuit when it should have been in the second.
22. Public Acts of 1931, Second Extra Session, Chapter 38, created twenty judicial circuits of which the nineteenth judicial circuit was made up of Fentress, Anderson, Campbell, Scott, Morgan, and Claiborne counties. Circuit Court commenced at Jacksboro on the second Monday in February, June, and October.

### **Circuit Court Clerk**

The following acts have no current effect, but once applied to the Campbell 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. Private Acts of 1826, Chapter 49, authorized David Richardson, the circuit court clerk of Campbell County, to build a clerk's office, at his own expense, upon such part of the public square in Jacksboro as shall be designated by the county court. Upon his resignation, removal, or death, the office may be disposed of and will not be considered as a part of county property.
2. Private Acts of 1829-30, Chapter 90, authorized Joseph Peterson, who was the circuit court clerk of Campbell County, to build a clerk's office at his own expense on such part of the public square in Jacksboro as may be set aside by the court of pleas and quarter sessions, and, upon his resignation, removal, or death, his representative may dispose of this property on a fair evaluation by disinterested appraisers.
3. Acts of 1903, Chapter 255, established the salaries of the circuit court clerks in the various counties according to the population of the county. The circuit court clerks of Campbell County received \$750.00 per annum, provided the clerks filed a sworn, itemized statement with the county judge, or chairman, showing the total amount of fees collected by the office.
4. Private Acts of 1911, Chapter 675, amended Acts of 1903, Chapter 255, above, by inserting a proviso with the population figures 25,000 to 30,000 which would include Campbell County, and which county already has a law court established where a separate office is required for the law court and is kept by the circuit court clerk, then the salary of the clerk shall be \$1,500 a year.
5. Private Acts of 1915, Chapter 569, authorized the criminal and law court clerks to employ a deputy clerk to assist in the transaction of the business of said office at a salary not to exceed \$50 per month.
6. Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 273, amends the above act, Private Acts of 1915, Chapter 569, by striking "Deputy Criminal and Law Court Clerk," and inserting "Deputy Circuit Court Clerk," thus creating the position of deputy circuit court clerk who could be hired at the same salary as prescribed in the above act.
7. Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 31, also created the office of deputy circuit court clerk and authorized the circuit court clerk to appoint someone to the job at a salary of \$50 per month which would be paid out of the trustee's office to the circuit court clerk who would make the settlement with the deputy.
8. Private Acts of 1925, Chapter 667, provided that, in Obion and Campbell counties, the circuit court clerk would be the secretary of the workhouse commission and have all the powers of the county judge in the collection and settlement of fines and costs, and in the management of convicts in the workhouse. All collections and all decisions made on these matters would be reported to the county judge. All conflicting acts were repealed.

### **Criminal Court**

The following acts once pertained to the Campbell 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 1905, Chapter 359, created a criminal court for Anderson, Campbell, Morgan, Scott, Fentress, Pickett, and Union counties to be known as the criminal court for the second judicial circuit. The court was given general common law and statutory jurisdiction, original and

appellate, over all criminal cases in the county. Starting dates for court terms were specified for each county and arrangements were incorporated for a judge, clerk, and attorney general. This court would cease to exist and be abolished on September 1, 1906 and all the criminal jurisdiction herein conferred would on that date revert to the circuit court wherein it was exercised before the passage of this act.

2. Public Acts of 1913, Chapter 13, created a criminal and law court for Hancock, Claiborne, Campbell, Morgan, Scott, and Anderson counties, and fixed the time for holding the said court in each county. The act stated a judge would be appointed to hold until September 1, 1914, when a popularly elected judge would take over. Hancock and Claiborne were taken from the first judicial circuit, and Campbell, Scott, Morgan and Anderson were taken from the second judicial circuit. This act was amended in some minor particulars by Public Acts of 1915, Chapters 64 and 87.
3. Private Acts of 1917, Chapter 768, amended Public Acts of 1913, Chapter 13, above, as it was previously amended, by making those counties named therein the nineteenth judicial circuit, criminal division.
4. Public Acts of 1929, Chapter 89, restated the creation of the criminal division of the nineteenth judicial circuit, including Campbell County, and was amended by Public Acts of 1937, Chapter 59.
5. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 178, also amended Acts of 1929, Chapter 89, in Section 3 by changing the starting dates for the terms of court in the several counties. Campbell County would begin the criminal division on the third Monday in February, June, and October.

**District Attorney General: Assistants and Criminal Investigators**

The following acts once affecting Campbell County are no longer in effect but are listed here for historical purposes. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Acts of 1817, Chapter 65, established solicitorial districts in the State of Tennessee. The counties of Dickson, Stewart, Humphreys, Montgomery and Robertson composed the tenth solicitorial district.
2. Public Acts of 1929, Chapter 91, created the position of assistant attorney general for the counties of the judicial circuit to which Campbell County was assigned at the time.
3. Public Acts of 1937, Chapter 74, created the position of criminal investigator for the attorney general of the nineteenth judicial circuit, criminal division.
4. Public Acts of 1965, Chapter 364, declared that all the assistant district attorneys general and criminal investigators for the nineteenth judicial circuit of the state receive a salary of \$4,800 per annum, payable monthly out of the treasury of the state upon the warrant of the director of accounts. Furthermore, the said assistant district attorneys general and criminal investigators shall be reimbursed for their necessary traveling expenses, including board and lodging when absent from the county of their residence upon official business. The amount of such reimbursement shall not exceed \$600.00 in any calendar year.
5. Public Acts of 1973, Chapter 322, created on criminal investigator for the nineteenth judicial circuit of the state.

**General Sessions Court**

The following acts once affected the general sessions court of Campbell County, but are no longer in effect and are included herein for reference purposes. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Private Acts of 1955, Chapter 229, amended Private Acts of 1947, Chapter 769, in Section 11, by deleting that section and adding a new section which increased the annual salary of the general sessions court judge from \$3,600 to \$5,000, because of a large increase in the member of cases being handled by the said court and by virtue of a broadening of the jurisdiction of the same by act of the general assembly. Our report is that no action was taken on this act by the quarterly court which would render it ineffective.
2. Private Acts of 1959, Chapter 188, amended Private Acts of 1951, Chapter 624, which is incorporated into the published act, by striking the last paragraph in Section 2, and inserting a new one which set the salary of the clerk who served as the clerk of general sessions court at \$1,800 a year; the deputy clerk at LaFollette would get \$1,500 and the deputy clerk at Jellico would get the same, each to be paid monthly on the first day of the month out of the regular county funds. This act was rejected by the quarterly county court and did not become a law.
3. Private Acts of 1963, Chapter 48, amended Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 381, which in incorporated into the base act, by increasing the salary of the deputy general sessions court clerk



at Jacksboro from \$100 to \$250 a month. This act was properly ratified and became part of the law.

4. Private Acts of 1963, Chapter 49, amended Private Acts of 1951, Chapter 624, in Section 2, by increasing the salary of the deputy general sessions court clerk at Jellico from \$900 to \$1,500.
5. Private Acts of 1967-68, Chapter 132, amended Private Acts of 1947, Chapter 769, Section 10, by inserting a prohibition against the judge of the general sessions court from practicing law in any of the courts of this state in the same manner and to the same extent to which the prohibition applies to other judges and chancellors. Our report is that no action had been taken by the quarterly court at the time of the publication of the printed volume. However, this act was later repealed by Private Acts of 1967-68, Chapter 213.
6. Private Acts of 1967-68, Chapter 213, amended Section 10, Chapter 769, Private Acts of 1947, stated that the general sessions judge could not appear as counsel for any litigant in any of the courts of this state, but was not otherwise limited in the practice of law. This section was repealed by Private Acts of 1970, Chapter 230.

### **Secretarial Assistance**

The following acts are no longer in effect but are listed here for historical purposes. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Public Acts of 1951, Chapter 86, created the office of secretary to the chancellor of the second chancery division. The salary of the secretary was set to \$1,800.00 per annum, payable in equal monthly installments out of the treasury of the state.
2. Public Acts of 1963, Chapter 332, increased the salary of the secretary to the chancellor of the second chancery division to \$3,000 per year, by amending Public Acts of 1951, Chapter 86, published herein.
3. Public Acts of 1963, Chapter 340, authorized the circuit judge and the criminal judge of the nineteenth judicial circuit to appoint a secretary. Each such judge was entitled to be reimbursed out of the state treasury for the amounts expended for such secretarial assistance, not to exceed \$3,000.00 per year.

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