



February 05, 2025

Elections - Historical Notes

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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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Districts - Reapportionment

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

1. Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 644, changed the boundaries between the second civil district and the third civil district of Campbell County so that all the farm properties belonging to Tom Prater, Lewis Ayers, and Brice Heatherly, which adjoin the farms of Emma Walker, and Hodge Claiborne, were taken out of the second and placed in the third civil district.
2. Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 841, changed the boundary between the first and the second civil district of Campbell County so as to take the lands of Hobart Miller out of the second civil district and place them in the first civil district, giving only a general description of the land involved.
3. Private Acts of 1961, Chapter 72, would have repealed Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 562, published herein, and provided that the area included in the sixth civil district would revert to the civil districts from which it was taken and all boundaries would conform to that position notes in Acts of 1903, Chapter 253. This act must be approved by a referendum and then would not take effect until September 1, 1966. The act was rejected and disapproved by the quarterly court of Campbell County.

Elections

The following is a listing of acts for Campbell County which affected the elective process, but which have been superseded or repealed.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 1812, Second Session, Chapter 27, divided Tennessee into six U. S. congressional districts. The third district was composed of the counties of Anderson, Campbell, Roane, Rhea, Bledsoe, Overton, White, Warren, and Franklin.
2. Acts of 1812, Second Session, Chapter 57, apportioned the state for representation in the general assembly. Out of the twenty state senators, Grainger, Claiborne, and Campbell counties would elect one jointly and the polls would be counted at Rutledge and Tazewell, alternately. There were to be forty representatives of which every county would elect one for themselves except Davidson, Rutherford, and Bedford counties which would each elect two for themselves.
3. Acts of 1813, Chapter 126, provided that the sheriff, or his deputy would hold an election on the days prescribed by law at the house of Robert Glen in Powell's Valley, and also at the house of George Baker, to elect a president, vice-president, members of the state legislature, and local officers of the militia. All persons eligible to vote in any election in Campbell county were declared eligible to vote here, too. The officer holding the election would count the votes and report the returns to the sheriff at Jacksboro. Anyone violating the terms of this act was subject to a \$10 fine.
4. Public Acts of 1819, Chapter 69, reorganized the representative processes in the general assembly to twenty senators and forty representatives. Grainger, Campbell and Claiborne counties would jointly elect a state senator and one representative together.
5. Public Acts of 1822, Second Session, Chapter 1, delineated the state into eight U. S. congressional districts. The third congressional district was made up of the counties of Campbell, Anderson, Morgan, Roane, Rhea, Bledsoe, Marion, Hamilton, McMinn, and Monroe counties.
6. Public Acts of 1823, Chapter 47, divided the state into eleven electoral districts for the purpose of electing electors of a president and vice president of the United States. The second district was composed of the counties of Campbell, Cocke, Sevier, Jefferson, Grainger and
7. Public Acts of 1824, Second Session, Chapter 1, divided the state into eleven electoral districts for the purpose of electing electors of a president and vice president of the United States. The second district was composed of the counties of Campbell, Cocke, Sevier, Jefferson, Grainger and Claiborne and elected one elector.
8. Public Acts of 1826, Chapter 3, apportioned Tennessee into the same number of state senators and representative as before. Jefferson, Grainger, Claiborne and Campbell counties would jointly elect one senator, while Claiborne and Campbell counties would share one representative.
9. Public Acts of 1827, Chapter 17, divided the state into eleven electoral districts for the purpose of electing electors of president and vice president of the United States. The counties of Cocke,

- Sevier, Jefferson, Grainger, Claiborne and Campbell composed the second district and elected one elector.
10. Public Acts of 1832, Chapter 4, divided Tennessee into thirteen U. S. congressional districts assigning Sullivan, Hawkins, Grainger, Claiborne, and Campbell to the second district.
 11. Public Acts of 1832, Chapter 9, prescribed the mode of choosing electors to vote for president and vice president of the United States. The state was divided into fifteen districts with Knox, Anderson, Campbell, Morgan and Roane composing the fourth district.
 12. Public Acts of 1833, Chapter 71, provided that Knox, Anderson, Campbell, and Morgan counties would join together to elect one of twenty state senators while Campbell, Anderson, and Morgan counties would share one of the forty representatives.
 13. Public Acts of 1833, Chapter 76, stated that Campbell, Claiborne, Grainger, and Jefferson counties would join together to elect three delegates to the upcoming state constitutional convention.
 14. Public Acts of 1835-36, Chapter 39, prescribed the mode of choosing electors to vote for president and vice president of the United States. The state was divided into fifteen electoral districts. The counties of Knox, Anderson, Campbell, Morgan and Roane, composed the fourth electoral district.
 15. Acts of 1842, Extra Session, Chapter 1, provided for the election of 25 state senators, the first senatorial district being made up of Campbell, Anderson, Roane, and Morgan counties with the polls being counted at Clinton. Campbell and Anderson counties would jointly elect one representative but these votes would be counted at Jacksboro.
 16. Acts of 1842, Extra Session, Chapter 7, separated the state into eleven U. S. congressional districts. The second district included Jefferson, Grainger, Claiborne, Campbell, Anderson, Morgan, Sevier, Blount, and Monroe counties.
 17. Acts of 1845-46, Chapter 144, stated that in the election of a representative to the general assembly for Campbell and Anderson County the polls will be compared at Jacksboro in Campbell County of the next Saturday after the election instead of on the first Monday, as was previously the law.
 18. Acts of 1849-50, Chapter 234, changed the above so that the polls in the election for a state representative for Campbell and Anderson counties would hereafter be compared at Clinton on the Monday following the election.
 19. Acts of 1851-52, Chapter 196, divided the state into congressional districts. The counties of Grainger, Claiborne, Campbell, Scott, Anderson, Knox, Morgan, Fentress and Overton, composed the second congressional district.
 20. Acts of 1851-52, Chapter 197, divided the state into representative and senatorial districts. Campbell and Anderson counties jointly elected one representative, and the polls were compared at Rossville. The counties of Claiborne, Grainger, Anderson and Campbell composed senatorial district in which the polls were compared at the Widow Sharp's Mill.
 21. Public Acts of 1865, Chapter 34, was the first post Civil War apportionment, dividing Tennessee into eight U. S. congressional districts. The second district was made up of the counties of Claiborne, Union, Knox, Campbell, Scott, Morgan, Anderson, Blount, Monroe, Polk, McMinn, Bradley, and Roane counties.
 22. Public Acts of 1867-68, Chapter 5, stated that the place heretofore set to compare the polls for the fourth senatorial district composed of Grainger, Claiborne, Campbell, Anderson, and Union counties be changed from Sharp's Mill to Maynardsville in Union County and the polls would be compared on the first Monday after each senatorial election.
 23. Public Acts of 1871, Chapter 146, reapportioned Tennessee for the general assembly according to the Federal Census of 1870. Scott, Union, and Campbell counties will jointly elect one representative, and the fifth state senatorial district would include Campbell, Morgan, Scott, Roane, Fentress, Overton, Putnam, White, and Cumberland counties.
 24. Acts of 1872, Extra Session, Chapter 7, divided the state into nine U. S. congressional districts. The second district included the counties of Sevier, Knox, Jefferson, Anderson, Campbell, Scott, Morgan, Fentress, Cumberland, White, Putnam, Overton, Jackson, Smith, Macon, and Clay.
 25. Public Acts of 1873, Chapter 27, realigned Tennessee into ten U. S. congressional districts. Campbell County stayed in the second district with Jefferson, Sevier, Blount, Monroe, Loudon, Roane, Knox, Anderson, Scott, Morgan, and Union counties.
 26. Acts of 1881, Extra Session, Chapter 6, reapportioned the state to conform to the 1880 Census data. Campbell and Union counties would jointly elect a state representative, while Claiborne,

- Union, Grainger, Scott, and Campbell counties made up the fourth state senatorial district.
27. Public Acts of 1882, Second Session, Chapter 27, rearranged the state into ten U. S. congressional districts. The second district included the counties of Jefferson, Union, Sevier, Blount, Knox, Loudon, Roane, Anderson, Morgan, Campbell, and Scott.
 28. Acts of 1891, Extra Session, Chapter 10, reapportioned Tennessee according to the 1890 Federal Census figures. Campbell County would elect one representative to the general assembly alone, and share a state senator with Hancock, Grainger, Claiborne, and Union counties in the third senatorial district.
 29. Public Acts of 1891, Chapter 131, divided the state into congressional districts. The counties of Jefferson, Union, Sevier, Blount, Knox, Loudon, Roane, Anderson, Morgan, Campbell and Scott composed the second Congressional district.
 30. Public Acts of 1901, Chapter 109, apportioned the state for the U. S. Congress according to the 1900 Federal Census. Of the ten U. S. congressional districts, the second was made up of the counties of Hamblen, Jefferson, Knox, Blount, Loudon, Roane, Scott, Anderson, Campbell and Union.
 31. Public Acts of 1901, Chapter 122, divided the state for representation in the general assembly. There were thirty-three senatorial districts of which Hancock, Grainger, Claiborne, Union, Scott, and Campbell counties made up the third. Scott, Union, and Campbell County would elect one of the 99 representatives.
 32. Private Acts of 1911, Chapter 419, stated that no registration of voters shall be had in Campbell County, using the 1900 Federal Census figures, and the registration of a voter shall not be a prerequisite to voting in the county, in a national, state, county, city, or any other election.
 33. Private Acts of 1915, Chapter 420, provided that in all elections in the first school district of Campbell County for school officers it is unlawful for any resident of LaFollette to vote. In elections for city, county, or state officer in the same precinct the election officer shall prepare a separate ballot box for the school election.
 34. Private Acts of 1923, Chapter 295, declared that no registration of voters shall be had in Campbell County except in incorporated cities of 2,500, or more, as the state law required, and registration shall not otherwise be a prerequisite to voting in any national, state, county, city, civil district, or in any other election.
 35. Private Acts of 1943, Chapter 206, provided that all bonafide residents, property owners, and taxpayers of Campbell County, owning property in La Follette, who have been residents of said county for six months prior to the said election and who are entitled to vote for members of the general assembly are entitled to vote in La Follette. All laws in conflict with this act were repealed.
 36. Private Acts of 1947, Chapter 546, stated that the compensation of registrar's charged with the registration of voters prior to the dates of the elections and the compensation of the officials conducting the elections in Campbell County is fixed at \$3.00 a day for each day's attendance and service at the place of registration, or at the polls.
 37. Private Acts of 1953, Chapter 579, stated that the residents of the first civil district in Campbell County named in this act are authorized to vote in the second civil district in all elections in which they qualify because the waters of the T.V.A. Dam have cut them off from their regular voting place and the one designated in much nearer. They are the residents and voters of the Maynard and Taylor Parker farm, The Harvey Parker farm, the Robie White farm the Sam White farm, the Mrs. Amanda McNeeley farm, and the P. L. Miller farm.

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