



April 02, 2025

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# Administration - Historical Notes

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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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# Administration - Historical Notes

## **Audit**

The Acts listed below are no longer in effect in Sumner County.

1. Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 828, created an Auditing Commission in Sumner County composed of two members elected by the Quarterly Court at the July term, 1929, and every two years thereafter. The Commission would inspect and audit the records and reports of county departments and offices and report to the Quarterly Court. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 190.
2. Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 190, as amended by Private Acts of 1967, Chapter 43, created an Auditing Commission consisting of two members appointed by the Quarterly Court at the July term and every two years thereafter. The Act names the offices, and officials, which were to be audited and specified the frequency with which it was to be done. The Commission would report to the Quarterly Court at each term. Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 828, above, was expressly repealed and this law substituted. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1973, Chapter 103.

## **Cemeteries**

The following acts once applied to Sumner County and are included herein for historical purposes. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Private Acts of 2022, Chapter 49, repealed Private Acts of 1953, Chapter 30, which established a process for the creation of private cemeteries in Sumner County. Going forward, the authority for establishing a process for the creation of private cemeteries in Sumner County will be with the Board of Zoning Appeals and the Planning Commission, and in accordance with state law.

## **County Clerk**

The following acts once affected the office of county clerk in Sumner County. They are included herein for historical purposes. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Acts of 1855-56, Chapter 230, repealed part of an 1853 Act of the general law which required the collector of the railroad tax to deposit the same in a bank in Nashville to the credit of the Sumner County Trustee. The revenue was applied on the payment of bond interest. It was the duty of the County Court Clerk to furnish the collector of the tax statements showing the amount of interest which would be due on the bonds, and the railroad tax collector would apply the money to the payment of interest. The account was settled by the County Court Clerk before January 1 of the year following the collection. The Clerk was required to prepare a book showing records of all collections and payments.
2. Private Acts of 1982, Chapter 232, was an Act which designated the County Clerk of Sumner County as the Clerk of Chancery Court. This Act was rejected and never became operative. This act was later repealed by Private Acts of 1989, Chapter 93.

## **County Legislative Body**

The following acts once applied to the quarterly court or the county legislative body of Sumner County and are included herein for historical purposes. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Acts of 1803, Chapter 39, regulated the times for holding the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in the counties making up the Mero District which were the counties of Jackson, Smith, Wilson, Rutherford, Williamson, Davidson, Robertson, Montgomery, Stewart, Dickson, and Sumner. The court would meet in Sumner County on the third Monday in December, March, June, and September.
2. Acts of 1806 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 48, rescheduled the court terms for the county courts of the counties in the Mero District but left Sumner County's Court to meet on the second Monday in December, March, June, and September, and provided for the court to remain open for 12 judicial days which was a right not granted to all the courts, this being an exception rather than the rule.
3. Acts of 1807, Chapter 60, required the county court of every county on the second day of each term to determine on what day of the succeeding term the court would transact the county's business, and to direct the clerk of the court to post a notice of the opening date on the courthouse door as well as the day on which the state docket would be called.
4. Acts of 1809, Chapter 93, fixed the schedule of the opening dates for the terms of the Courts of

Pleas and Quarter Sessions in most of the state's counties. Sumner County's Court would continue to meet on the second Monday in March, June, September, and December.

5. Acts of 1813, Chapter 134, rearranged the court dates for the County Courts of several counties, including Sumner whose court would hereafter meet on the fourth Monday in February, May, August, and November.
6. Acts of 1817, Chapter 138, changed the opening dates for the terms of the County Court in Sumner County to the third Monday in February, May, August, and November.
7. Acts of 1823, Chapter 252, declared that the County Court of Sumner County would hereafter commence its terms on the second Monday, instead of the third Monday.
8. Acts of 1826 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 78, was the authority for the Justices of the Peace in the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in Maury, Williamson, Lawrence, Sumner, and Madison Counties, on the first day of the first term of the year, to select three of their number to hold the court for the rest of the year under the same rules as if all were meeting.
9. Acts of 1835-36, Chapter 6, provided for a court in every county made up of Justices of the Peace to meet once each month and hold open until the business of the court was finished. Three of the Justices were a court to hear the probate of wills and related matters but no jury trials were allowed. The County Court had the further responsibility of selecting jurors for the courts and had the power to levy taxes in order to pay them, if necessary.
10. Acts of 1868, Chapter 47, provided that an additional Justice of the Peace would be elected by the qualified voters within the Corporation of Gallatin, Tennessee, who would have offices in that city and the Election Commission of the said County of Sumner was authorized to open and hold an election for that purpose.
11. Private Acts of 1925, Chapter 544, stated that the County Court of Sumner County, identified by the 1920 Federal Census, was authorized, concurrently with the Chancery Court, to permit encroachment upon the corpus, or body, of estates by guardians for minors, lunatics, idiots, and other persons under disability in estates of the value of \$1,000 or less.
12. Private Acts of 1943, Chapter 162, changed the terms of the Quarterly Court of Sumner County to begin on the Thursday following the first Monday in January, April, July and October. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1974, Chapter 369.
13. Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 393, fixed the per diem pay of the Justices of the Peace of Sumner County for attendance at the meetings of the Quarterly County Court.
14. Private Acts of 1951, Chapter 254, set the terms of the Quarterly Court of Sumner County to begin on the first Monday in January, April, July, and October. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1974, Chapter 369.
15. Private Acts of 1953, Chapter 332, was listed by as applying to Sumner County but does not affect Sumner County. In any event, this law was repealed by Sumner County in Private Acts of 1974, Chapter 369.
16. Private Acts of 1955, Chapter 156, set the per diem for the Sumner County Justices of the Peace at \$10 for each day of attendance at the meetings of the Quarterly County Court and, in addition, the Justices would be paid 10 cents per mile for each mile traveled, one way, between their homes and the county seat, to be paid out of the regular funds of the county. This Act was rejected by the Sumner County Quarterly Court and therefore never became an effective law.
17. Private Acts of 1957, Chapter 403, also provided for the Justices of the Peace to be paid \$10 for each day's attendance at the sessions of the Quarterly Court and, in addition, ten cents per mile for each mile traveled between their homes and the county seat, one way. This Act was also rejected by the Quarterly Court.
18. Private Acts of 1965, Chapter 9, stated that for each day's attendance at regular, special, or called, meetings of the Quarterly Court, the Justices would be paid \$8, and, in addition, ten cents per mile for each mile traveled from residence to county seat by the nearest practical route. This Act was not approved by the Quarterly Court of Sumner County and failed to become an effective law.

### **County Mayor**

The references below are of acts which once applied to the office of county judge, or county executive in Sumner County. They are included herein for historical purposes only. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Acts of 1855-56, Chapter 253, created the office of County Judge in every county in the state to

be elected by the people for four year terms. The County Judge was to be learned in the law and sworn and commissioned as were other Judges. Quorum Courts were abolished and all the duties of that Court were assigned to the County Judge who would preside over the sessions of the Quarterly Court. The jurisdiction of the County Court was specifically outlined in the Act. The County Judge would be the accounting officer and general agent of the County, discharging the duties enumerated in this law.

2. Acts of 1857-58, Chapter 5, expressly repealed Acts of 1855-56, Chapter 253, above, in its entirety, and restored all Quorum Courts to their former status.
3. Acts of 1859-60, Chapter 148, created the office of County Judge, to be elected to 8 year terms by the people. The first election was to take place on the first Saturday in May under the same rules and laws as other elections were conducted. The Judge was to be learned in the law, sworn, and commissioned as other Judges and Chancellors. The Judge would preside over the Quarterly Court as the Chairman, and the Quarterly Court would perform the duties of the Quorum Court, which was abolished. The Judge was also the accounting officer and general agent of the county being required to perform the duties specified for each. This Act was repealed by Acts of 1877, Chapter 15.
4. Acts of 1868-69, Chapter 40, required the County Judge of Sumner County to perform, in addition to the other duties of the office, all duties formerly discharged by the President of the Board of County Commissioners. The office of President of the Board of County Commissioners was abolished and all laws or parts of laws, in conflict with the provisions of this Act were repealed. This Act was repealed by Acts of 1868-69, Chapter 44, below.
5. Acts of 1868-69, Chapter 44, consolidated the office of Entry Taker and Surveyor in Henderson County, and further repealed everything in the Act which referred to the County Commissioners and the County Judge of Sumner County.
6. Acts of 1869-70, Chapter 6, abolished the Board of County Commissioners in Dyer and Sumner Counties but the office of County Judge was retained in Sumner County.
7. Acts of 1875, Chapter 134, repealed Section 4540 of the Code of Tennessee regarding the compensation allowed for County Judges and provided that the compensation paid to the County Judge would not exceed \$500 annually in Williamson and Sumner County.
8. Acts of 1877, Chapter 15, repealed Sections 2 through 13 of the Acts of 1859-60, Chapter 148, above, and in Section 2 authorized the Justices of the Peace to elect a Chairman out of their number on the first Monday in July, 1878 to serve until January, 1879, and then to elect a Chairman, annually, thereafter. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1967-68, Chapter 471.
9. Private Acts of 1967-68, Chapter 471, created the office of County Judge, repealing Acts of 1877, Chapter 15, above. The first Judge would serve until September 1, 1974, and be succeeded by a Judge elected in the August general election, for 8 years. The Judge was to be at least 30 years old and a three year resident of Sumner County. Various powers were granted to the Judge and specific responsibilities were placed the office. All of the terms of this Act were subject to the approval of the people in a referendum election to be held for that purpose. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1974, Chapter 369.

### **County Register**

The following acts once affected the office of county register in Sumner County, but are no longer operative. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Private Acts of 1945, Chapter 564, provided that, in Sumner County, any instrument conveying the fee title in real estate must first be submitted to the County Tax Assessor who would note in a book the name of the seller, the name of the buyer, and a description of the tract being transferred by reference to the names of adjoining land owners before being recorded in the County Register's office. No Register could record the instrument until this requirement was met. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1967, Chapter 122, published herein.
2. Private Acts of 1967, Chapter 122, provided that, in Sumner County, before any person in Sumner County presented for registration an instrument conveying the fee title in real estate (as distinguished from mortgages and deeds of trust) the person must present the conveyance to the County Tax Assessor who was required to note and list in a well-bound book the name of the seller; the name of the purchaser; the consideration paid; the Civil District of the County; and a description of each tract of land so conveyed by reference to the adjoining landowners. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 2014, Chapter 59.

### **Junk Yards**

The following private act regarding junkyard control once affected Sumner County, but is no longer operative.

1. Private Acts of 1961, Chapter 302, required the approval of the Quarterly County Court before any new junk yard could be established or existing junkyard could be expanded. The Act also required approval by the governing body of any city or town within three miles of the proposed junkyard and provided other requirements for obtaining such permit. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1984, Chapter 223.

### **Purchasing**

The following acts once affected the purchasing procedures of Sumner County, but are no longer operative. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Private Acts of 1955, Chapter 379, created a Purchasing Commission for Sumner County made up of the County Judge, the County Court Clerk, and one Justice of the Peace, who would be selected annually by members of the Quarterly Court to serve for one year. This Act did not apply to purchases under \$100 and all items over \$500 were to be secured on a bid basis after being advertised. The Commission would buy for all the departments of government using the forms and blanks as prescribed. This Act was rejected by the Quarterly Court and consequently never became an active law under the provisions of the Home Rule Amendment to the Constitution.
2. Private Acts of 1981, Chapter 21, expressly repealed Private Acts of 1975, Chapter 6, and all its amendments, which collectively constitute the Purchasing Law of Sumner County. This Act was rejected by the Sumner County Legislative Body and consequently never became law.
3. Private Acts of 1996, Chapter 138, repealed Private Acts of 1975, Chapter 6, as amended by Private Acts of 1977, Chapter 83, and Private Acts of 1979, Chapter 55 relative to the purchasing law of Sumner County.

### **General References**

The following private or local acts constitute part of the administrative and political history of Sumner County but are today no longer operative because they have either been superseded, repealed, or failed to receive local approval. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Acts of 1789, Chapter 29, recited in the preamble that by an act passed at Hillsborough in North Carolina for the relief and benefit of soldiers, all the salt licks, or springs, and 640 acres of adjoining lands remain, and the selling of the same would promote the manufacture of salt. This act appointed Robert Ewing, Joel Rice, David Wilson, Edward Douglas, and Robert Nelson, as Commissioners to sell the salt springs and the land, after they were properly sworn, and bonded. Since some of the licks were not good for making salt, the County Courts of Davidson, Sumner, and Tennessee counties would make a list of those which were good, naming several to be specifically investigated and reported on.
2. Acts of 1789, Chapter 63, recited that the poor people who have been wounded fighting Indians and could not afford medical attention from a Doctor, were to be furnished a doctor and the charges were to be paid out of the regular funds of the county.
3. Acts of 1796, Chapter 25, appointed William Bowen, John Wilson, Isaac Walton, George A. Blackmore, and Hugh Crawford, as Commissioners to make a choice of a place in Sumner County which was convenient, reasonably priced, having a good location and availability of water. Section 2 named Henry Bradford, David Shelby, and Edward Douglass, as trustees to purchase 200 acres of land at the place picked, the title to it being vested in them as Trustees of the town of Cairo. They would lay off the town in lots of ½ acre, or less, after setting aside two acres for a Public Square, sell the lots, take the money and build a courthouse, prison, and stocks on the Square. The Justices could lay a tax, if necessary, to keep the development of the town going. This Act was repealed by the one following.
4. Acts of 1797, Chapter 27, repealed the 1796 Act appointing Commissioners to lay out a town in Sumner County. This statute named James Clendennin, Kasper Mansker, William Edwards, William Bowen, Capt. James Wilson, James Frazier, More Stephenson, William Gillespie, James White, Wetherel Lattimore, and John Morgan as Commissioners to make choice of the most convenient place in Sumner County to purchase land on which to erect a courthouse, prison, and stocks, and to establish a town thereon, having regard for the center of the county. If the Commissioners could not agree, a surveyor could be employed to measure 12½ miles from Mansker's Creek up the road leading to Bledsoe's Creek. Daniel Smith, James Winchester, and Wilson Cage were appointed as Trustees to buy the 200 acres of land, taking title as Trustees of the town of Cairo,

and their responsibilities were almost identical to the others.

5. Acts of 1797, Chapter 29, was an Act to frame a certain tract of land into two townships on the property of Thomas Storm, of New York, and his associates. The tract was generally described in the Act. One town was to be called Manningvale, and the other was to be called Falkland, both located in Sumner County.
6. Acts of 1797, Chapter 30, provided for a town to be laid off on the north bluff of the Cumberland River, known as Saunders Bluff in Sumner County, located on the land of Will Saunders. There would be 200 lots of one-half acre, named Bledsoeborough, but two acres must be reserved in the center of the town for the Public Square. The Commissioners named for the task were Tilmon Dixon, William Alexander, Charles Donohoe, Peter Turner, and Henry McKinney.
7. Acts of 1799, Chapter 45, stated that no tobacco would be shipped from Tennessee unless it was packed in hogsheads, or casks, and inspected according to the requirements of this Act and at the places mentioned herein. In Sumner County inspections could be made at Cairo and at James Saunders's place.
8. Acts of 1801, Chapter 5, was an act setting up the regulations for the inspection of tobacco and other commodities which were to be sold openly. In Sumner County the inspection locations mentioned were Cairo, Saunders's Ferry, below the mouth of Drake's Creek, the mouth of Mansker's Creek, the mouth of Station Camp Creek, and at Eccle's, opposite Cairo.
9. Acts of 1801, Chapter 50, stated in the preamble that the Commissioners named in the 1799 Act to select a site for a county town in Sumner County had failed to carry out their mission, and it was essential that the General Assembly take some action to establish permanently where the courts of the county would be held. The public buildings of Sumner County would be established at one of three places lying east of Station Camp Creek, (1) the place known by the name of Dickens, the property of John G. Hamilton, or (2) at the place of James Trousdale, or (3) at the place where David Shelby lived. Samuel Donelson, Shadrach Nye, James Wilson, Charles Donoho, and Major Thomas Murray, were appointed Commissioners to select the best site. After purchasing 40 acres, the Commissioners would lay off a town to be called Gallatin, reserving 1½ acres near the center of the town for a Public Square on which would be built a Courthouse, prison, and stocks. Rules and the procedures to be followed in laying out the town, selling and conveying the lots and building the public institutions were contained in the Act.
10. Acts of 1806 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 28, required the County Courts of Jefferson, Sumner, and Hawkins Counties to appoint a day on which five Commissioners would be elected for the towns of Dandridge, Gallatin, and Rogersville. The Commissioners, once elected, would appoint a Town Clerk, a Treasurer, and would have the power to levy taxes in accordance with the amounts specified in the act.
11. Acts of 1807, Chapter 19, allowed the Sumner County Court, a majority of the Justices being present, and, if they should deem it proper, to appropriate such sums of money as they might consider sufficient to compensate George Dawson Blackmore for procuring scales and weights for the inspection of tobacco at the town of Cairo, and, when the money was paid, the scales and weights would become the property of the County.
12. Acts of 1809, Chapter 19, added a small area to the City of Gallatin which was contiguous to the city on its eastern boundary. All the citizens of the area added would have the same rights and privileges as other residents of the city.
13. Acts of 1815, Chapter 7, was the authority for the Commissioners of Gallatin to sell at a private sale to Joseph Barron, at a fair and reasonable price, part of the north side of the Public Square, not exceeding four feet wide, adjoining and in front of different lots. The Commissioners would execute the deed and collect the money from Barron.
14. Acts of 1815, Chapter 187, incorporated the towns of Cairo and Gallatin in Sumner County under the same rules and regulations and with the same Charter provisions as were granted to the town of Franklin, in Williamson County.
15. Acts of 1817, Chapter 107, incorporated Gallatin with a regular Charter under the Mayor-Alderman form of government. The Sheriff was to hold an election on the first Saturday in November, 1818, for the people of the city to elect seven Aldermen to one year terms, who would select one of their own number to be Mayor for the year. Some specific grants of power were enumerated in the act.
16. Acts of 1819, Chapter 65, changed the name of Elizabeth Cowin, the daughter of Margaret Cowin, of Sumner County, to Elizabeth White, by which name she would thereafter be known.
17. Acts of 1819, Chapter 119, was the legal authorization for Alfred H. Douglas, Anthony B. Shelby,

- Samuel Gwinn, Daniel McNally, and Ansel D. Hogg, to draft a lottery scheme to raise a sum not to exceed \$5,000 to build a Masonic Hall in Gallatin by the members of King Solomon's Lodge #6. They were to give bond in double the amount and keep accurate records of all funds raised and spent.
18. Acts of 1819, Chapter 121, appointed several Notary Public Officials for several different counties, naming William Smith as one for Sumner County.
  19. Local Acts of 1821, Chapter 132, established a town laid out by Thomas Murry on his lands on the north bank of the Cumberland River to be called Murrysville. Murry was granted the authority to build a warehouse near the mouth of his ferry branch and set up a tobacco inspection point there. The County Court of Sumner County would appoint three inspectors to make the examinations of tobacco at this and other warehouses.
  20. Local Acts of 1823, Chapter 97, was the legal authority for Jane Jones, of Sumner County, the wife of William Jones, to have and to hold property by descent, or otherwise, in her own name and as a feme sole. The property so held would be free of the claims of creditors of William Jones, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.
  21. Private Acts of 1826, Chapter 120, permitted Francis Moore, of Sumner County, and Robert C. Davis, of Wilson County, to hawk and peddle their goods, wares, and merchandise in Sumner County, and in Wilson County, without having to pay any license fee, provided they would swear before the County Court Clerk that they would not peddle anyone's goods but their own.
  22. Public Acts of 1831, Chapter 43, required the cashier of the Bank of the State of Tennessee to place to the credit of the counties of Montgomery, Dickson, Robertson, Sumner, Davidson, Stewart, Humphreys, Perry, Hickman, Williamson, Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin, and Wilson their respective portions of the \$60,000 set aside for the Internal Improvement of Middle Tennessee. Their shares would be in the proportion of the population of each county to the combined population of all the counties allocated to the Middle Tennessee District.
  23. Private Acts of 1832, Chapter 30, allowed George Crockett, the Bank Agent for Sumner County, in addition to his annual salary, the sum of \$75 for his extra services in refunding the money on lands entered at 12½ cents per acre, and for payments made for improvements between Matthew's and Walker's line.
  24. Private Acts of 1832, Chapter 97, provided that the Internal Improvement Fund belonging to Sumner County and Williamson County as pointed out in Chapter 43, Public Acts of 1831, above, would be paid by the cashier of the Bank of Tennessee to the County Court Clerks of the above counties, and the County Courts of these counties were allowed to dispose of the funds as they considered fit and proper.
  25. Private Acts of 1833, Chapter 81, authorized Thomas Lockhart, of Sumner County, to hawk and peddle in Sumner County without having to buy a license.
  26. Private Acts of 1833, Chapter 122, allowed Sarah Groves, wife of Hiram Groves, both of Sumner County, to possess and enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities of a single woman except to marry, including the right to hold real estate and other property in her own name, and none of the property would be subject to the debts owed by her husband, Hiram.
  27. Private Acts of 1833, Chapter 219, granted the right to Henry T. Brassell to hawk and peddle goods in Sumner County without having to procure a license.
  28. Public Acts of 1835-36, Chapter 11, allowed the Justices of the County Court of each county in the State to appoint two Notaries Public in each county to serve for a four year term.
  29. Acts of 1867-68, Chapter 19, established a three member Board of County Commissioners for Sumner County to serve for three years, the first of whom would be appointed by the Governor, and their successors would be elected one each year, according to the rotation set up by the original appointment. The Commissioners, after being sworn and bonded, would hold four sessions each year at Gallatin at the times provided for the Quarterly Court whose powers were vested in the County Commissioners, plus some specific grants of additional powers made to the Commissioners. The Sumner County magistrates were relieved of all their powers and duties as members of the Quarterly Court. The President of the Board would be paid \$500 a year, and the members \$300, payable quarterly out of the regular funds. This Act was repealed generally in 1870, below.
  30. Acts of 1867-68, Chapter 67, was the enabling legislation for the County Commissioners of Sumner County to issue bonds for the purpose of paying the debts of the county, the amount of which was never to exceed the amount of debts owing at the time. This act was specifically repealed in Private Acts of 1874, Chapter 369, and by Acts of 1869-70, Chapter 49, below.



31. Acts of 1869-70, Chapter 49, expressly repealed all laws, or parts of laws, and their amendments, which created Boards of County Commissioners in several counties of the State, and all the laws which might have been repealed, or superseded by those laws, were revived and restored to their full force and effect.
32. Acts of 1871, Chapter 58, required the County Surveyor and the Entry Taker to keep their records at the County Seat in an office there.
33. Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 776, was the legislative authority for the Sumner County Court to appropriate up to \$1,000 for the purpose of welcoming and entertaining soldiers and sailors. The Court could pay the money out on the warrant of the chairman of the committee in charge of the program.
34. Private Acts of 1931 (2nd Ex. Sess.), Chapter 103, removed the disabilities of infancy from Gomer T. Latimer, of Sumner County, who could hereafter conduct himself as any other adult citizen.
35. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 91, removed the minority of Wesley Perry, of the 12th Civil District of Sumner County, conferring hereafter all the privileges of a majority upon him.
36. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 198, granted to Miss Jennie Wright Wallace, of Sumner County, who was past 20 years of age, all the powers of adulthood.
37. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 199, relieved Mrs. Anna Mae Durham Miller, of Sumner County, who was then 19 years of age, of all the restrictions of her minority.
38. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 331, freed Mrs. Ruby King Canida, of Sumner County, from all the limitations of being a minor, and conferred upon her all the powers of an adult.
39. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 336, removed all the disabilities of being a minor from Albert Bradley, Jr., who was born on September 18, 1916, in Sumner County.
40. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 35, emancipated Mrs. Ruby Mae Perdue Shaw, born on June 2, 1918, in Sumner County, from the disabilities and restrictions of her minority.
41. Private Acts of 1937 (3rd Ex. Sess.), Chapter 9, removed all the restrictions of being a minor from Glen Durham, age 18 of Sumner County, granting to him all the legal rights of adulthood. Chapter 31, of the same Volume was a duplicate of this Act.
42. Private Acts of 1967-68, Chapter 78, created the office of County Manager for Sumner County to be elected by the people for a 4 year term of office. The salary was fixed at \$12,000 annually, payable monthly. The manager was to maintain an office in the courthouse and could hire a secretary and other staff personnel to enable him to carry out his duties. The manager would have the same duties, authority, powers, and jurisdiction as the County Judge, and the county fiscal and accounting officers. The position of Chairman of the County Court was abolished. The first County Manager would be elected in the election to be held on October 10, 1967, take office on January 8, 1968, and serve until September 1, 1970. This Act was rejected by the Quarterly Court and never became law.
43. Acts of 1967-68, Chapter 211, amended Chapter 78, same session, above, in Section 4 by adding a provision that in the event a vacancy occurred in the office of County Manager, the Quarterly Court of Sumner County would appoint some qualified person to fill the vacancy until a successor could be duly elected. Since the Quarterly Court failed to ratify the Act which this Act amended, it was unnecessary to act on this law.
44. Private Acts of 1974, Chapter 369, repealed many of the private acts enacted in prior years. This act is published herein as a convenient reference point for our readers.

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