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Chapter VII - Elections

Dear Reader:

The following document was created from the CTAS website (ctas.tennessee.edu). This website is maintained by CTAS staff and seeks to represent the most current information regarding issues relative to Tennessee county government.

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

1. Acts of 1903, Chapter 392, divided Fentress County into five Civil Districts. The new districts were to be composed of one or more old districts. The polling places would remain the same throughout the county. The act provided that an election be held for the purpose of electing Justices and Constables for each district.

Elections

The following is a listing of acts for Fentress County which affected the elective process, but which have been superseded or repealed. They are listed here for historical and reference purposes.

1. Private Acts of 1829, Chapter 129, provided that the comparing of votes in the election for Governor, members to Congress and members to the General Assembly would be held at the house of Henry Matlock in Overton County on the first Monday after the first Thursday and Friday in August for the Counties of White, Overton, Fentress and Jackson.
2. Private Acts of 1831, Chapter 69, authorized the proper officer to open and hold a precinct election at Rodgers' Store in Poplar Cove in Fentress County, for the purpose of electing field officers in Fentress.
3. Acts of 1842 (2nd Sess.), Chapter 7, placed Fentress, Overton, Jackson, White, DeKalb, Van Buren, Warren and Coffee Counties in the Fourth Congressional District.
4. Private Acts of 1857-58, Chapter 90, provided that the polls of the election for Joint Representative from Scott, Morgan and Fentress Counties were to be compared at Jamestown, in Fentress County, on the first Monday succeeding the election days.
5. Acts of 1903, Chapters 544 and 573, were duplicate acts that created a Civil District in Fentress County to be known as the Fourteenth Civil District. The act provided for the election of two Justices of the Peace and one Constable for said District. Weder was designated as the voting precinct. These acts apparently had no effect since the same legislature subsequently redistricted the county into five Civil Districts. (See Acts of 1903, Chapter 392 found on the preceding pages of this volume).
6. Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 49, fixed the compensation of election officials at \$2 per day in Fentress County, for one day only. Payment was to be made from the County Treasury.

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