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Chapter V - Court System

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Sincerely,

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Chapter V - Court System

Circuit Court

Circuit Court Clerk

Private Acts of 1996 Chapter 134

SECTION 1. The duly elected circuit court clerk in Perry County is hereby designated to serve as clerk of the general sessions court when such court is exercising juvenile jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. The county clerk in Perry County is relieved of the duties of clerk of the general sessions court when such court is exercising juvenile jurisdiction.

SECTION 3. This act shall have no effect unless it is approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the county legislative body of Perry County. Its approval or nonapproval shall be proclaimed by the presiding officer of the county legislative body of Perry County and certified by such officer to the Secretary of State.

SECTION 4. For the purpose of approving or rejecting the provisions of this act, it shall be effective upon becoming a law, the public welfare requiring it. For all other purposes, it shall become effective ten (10) days after its approval as provided in Section 3.

Passed: February 26, 1996.

Court System - Historical Notes

Board of Jury Commissioners - Jurors

The following acts once affected jurors or boards of jury commissioners in Perry County, but are no longer operative.

1. Acts of 1819, Chapter 165, directed the Quarterly County Courts of Humphreys, Perry, and Hardin Counties to allow jurors and witnesses who are compelled to cross the Tennessee River to attend court a sum of money to pay for their ferriage which would be paid out of any monies in the county treasury which were not appropriated at the time.
2. Acts of 1825, Chapter 279, made it the duty of the ferryman to give any person a certificate when they pay their ferriage who have been summoned as a juror in Humphreys, Perry, and Roane Counties, which the juror can file with the County Trustee who shall return the amount of the ferriage to him.
3. Acts of 1903, Chapter 509, created a three member Board of Jury Commissioners in Perry County, who would be of good repute, and good habits, not attorneys or county officials who had no suit pending nor any interest in one. Those appointed would appear immediately before the Judge to be sworn after being notified and they would be paid \$2.00 per day for each day actually worked in this capacity. Their appointments would be for one year. They would retire to some room in the Court house and select from the tax rolls, or some other public source, the jurors who would serve for the next three terms of Court. The jurors chosen would have their names entered on a book and also written on separate slips of paper which would be placed into an envelope and sealed. The proper number would be chosen for each term of Court. These envelopes would be presented to the Judge in open Court. At least twenty days before the term of Court opened, the Clerk would open the envelope and issue summons for the 25 named on the list. Provisions were made for selecting special panels and to replenish an exhausted list. The Judge may dismiss a Commissioner for failure to perform his duty and fill the vacancy created thereby. No one could be excused except by the Judge.
4. Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 195, fixed the compensation of jurors serving on both the Grand Jury and the various petit juries in Perry County at \$4.00 per day for every day of attendance as such.
5. Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 919, amended Chapter 427, Private Acts of 1917, which set up a Board of Jury Commissioners for Williamson County so as to make the same Act applicable to Perry County. Chapter 427 created a four man Board of Jury Commissioners who could not be lawyers, or State or County officials who would be appointed after the first two years to four year terms by the Circuit Judge. Those appointed must take the oath prescribed in the Act and select one of their members as Chairman. The Circuit Court Clerk or his Deputy, would serve as Clerk to

the Board and must likewise subscribe to the oath written into the Act. On the first Monday in June the Board would meet and select from the tax rolls, or other public sources, a list of names equal to one-fifth of the voters in the last Presidential election but which number would be no less than 250 nor more than 4,000. Those selected would be the petit Jury list for the next two years, whose names would be entered alphabetically in a book provided for them by the Clerk and the list certified by all of the Commissioners. Two-fifths of that number would be designated as Grand Jurors, who would also be listed in the book and certified by the Commissioners. Their names would also be written on separate scrolls, or cards, which would be placed in a box, locked, and sealed. All these would be presented to the Court as Grand and petit juries. At least fifteen days before the court would open the term, the Judge shall open the box and draw names for the petit jurors. And then do the same for the Grand Jurors, whereupon the box would be relocked and sealed. The names chosen would be delivered to the Sheriff to be summoned as Jurors. They could be excused only by the Judge and then only for the reasons specified in the law. Ample provisions were included for special jury panels.

Chancery Court

The following acts form an outline of the development of equity jurisdiction in Perry 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.

1. Acts of 1822, Chapter 13, stated that the Justices of the Supreme Court shall arrange among themselves to hold a court of equity jurisdiction at least once each year at the places for holding the Supreme Court. These were listed as follows: At Rogersville on the first Monday in November; at Knoxville, on the third Monday in November; at Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in December; at Sparta, on the second Monday in December; at Nashville, on the fourth Monday in January; and at Columbia, on the second Monday in January. All Courts would be for two weeks unless the dockets were completed at an earlier time.
2. Acts of 1824, Chapter 14, expanded the Supreme Court to five Justices and required them to hold the Chancery Courts of the State at least twice each year, arranging the schedules among themselves. The Courts would convene at Greenville, Rogersville, Kingston, Carthage, McMinnville, Franklin, Columbia, Charlotte, and Jackson. Several counties would direct their equity cases to each of these Courts. Perry, and all counties west of the Tennessee River would be heard at Jackson.
3. Acts of 1825, Chapter 32, declared that the Judges of the Supreme Court shall arrange to hold a Chancery Court at Paris, in Henry County, for the Counties of Perry, Henderson, Carroll, Henry, Weakley, Obion, Dickson, and Dyer, which court would meet on the third Monday in April and October. The Judges would appoint a Clerk and Master as soon as possible to serve this Court.
4. Acts of 1827, Chapter 79, laid off the State into two Chancery Divisions for which two Chancellors would be appointed by the ballot of both houses of the General Assembly. The Eastern Division was made up of the Courts at Greenville, Rogersville, Kingston, Carthage, and McMinnville, while the Western Division had in it the Courts at Franklin, Columbia, Charlotte, Jackson, and Paris.
5. Acts of 1835, Chapter 4, divided Tennessee into three Chancery Divisions to be held by Chancellors appointed by the General Assembly, and each Division was subdivided into Districts. Perry and Henderson Counties made up the fourth district of the Western Division with Court to be held at Lexington on the fourth Monday in April and October.
6. Acts of 1837-38, Chapter 14, provided that the counties of Henry, Weakley, Obion, Dyer, Gibson, Benton, Perry, Henderson, and Madison would hereafter constitute one Chancery District in the Western Division whose court would take place at Huntington in Carroll County on the first Monday in February and August. The Chancery Courts at Paris, Dresden, Trenton, Jackson, Lexington, Bolivar, and at Clarksville were all abolished and their outstanding process made returnable to this Court.
7. Acts of 1847-48, Chapter 125, provided that the citizens of Perry and Decatur Counties may file their Bills in Chancery at the Courts in Lexington or Huntington whichever suited their convenience best.
8. Acts of 1851-52, Chapter 167, allowed the citizens of Perry County to file their Chancery cases at the court in Waynesboro if they so desired.
9. Acts of 1853-54, Chapter 54, created the Sixth Chancery Division assigning to it the Counties of Carroll, Benton, Humphreys, Dickson, Hickman, Perry, Decatur, Henderson, McNairy, Hardin, Wayne, and Lawrence. The Court at Linden in Perry County would be held on the first Thursday after the third Monday in June and December of each year. The Chancellor of the new Division

would appoint a Clerk and Master for each of the Courts in the Division.

10. Acts of 1853-54, Chapter 101, stated that the Counties of Perry and Decatur would be a separate Chancery District whose Courts shall be held by the Chancellor of the Western Division at the Court house in Decaturville on the third Monday in June and December of each year and in the town of Linden on the first Thursday after the third Monday in June and December.
11. Acts of 1855-56, Chapter 112, scheduled the Court terms for the Courts in the Sixth Chancery Division. Court would be opened at Linden in Perry County on the first Thursday after the first Monday in April and October.
12. Acts of 1857-58, Chapter 88, separated Tennessee into the Eastern, Middle, Western, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Chancery Divisions. The Sixth Division contained the Counties of Carroll, Henderson, McNairy, Hardin, Wayne, Lawrence, Hickman, Dickson, Humphreys, Benton, Decatur, and Perry whose Courts would open at Linden on the first Thursday after the first Monday in April and October.
13. Acts of 1859-60, Chapter 187, changed the terms of the Chancery Courts in Perry and Decatur Counties. The Court at Decaturville would start on the second Monday in June and November and the Chancery Court at Linden would start on the Thursday following.
14. Acts of 1861, Chapter 16, changed the starting dates for the Chancery Court at Decaturville to the second Monday in May and December and the Court for Perry County would commence on the second Thursday in May and December.
15. Acts of 1865-66, Chapter 14, fixed the time for opening the Chancery Court at Linden in Perry County on the second Monday in June and December.
16. Acts of 1866-67, Chapter 4, changed the terms of the Chancery Courts in the 5th Chancery Division which was composed of the Counties of Hickman, Dickson, Humphreys, Henderson, McNairy, Hardin, Wayne, Lawrence, and Decatur. Perry would continue to hold its Chancery Courts on the second Monday in June and December.
17. Acts of 1867-68, Chapter 74, stated that all appeals from the Chancery and Circuit Courts of Perry County shall be taken to the Supreme Court at Jackson instead of Nashville and all the Clerks shall make out the transcripts according to this law.
18. Acts of 1870, Chapter 32, reorganized the entire lower judicial system of the State into twelve Chancery Districts. The 9th Chancery District contained the Counties of Benton, Hickman, Henderson, McNairy, Lawrence, Dickson, Humphreys, Decatur, Lewis, Perry, Hardin, and Wayne.
19. Acts of 1870, Chapter 47, scheduled the Court terms for every chancery court in every county of the State. In Perry County the Chancery Court would meet on the second Monday in February and August.
20. Acts of 1870-71, Chapter 10, changed the terms of the Chancery Courts in some of the Counties of the 9th Chancery Division but left Perry on the second Monday in February and August.
21. Acts of 1870-71, Chapter 77, provided that all appeals from the causes tried in the Chancery Court of Perry County shall be taken to the Supreme Court at Jackson and Section One of the 1868 Act is repealed.
22. Acts of 1873, Chapter 5, changed the starting dates for the terms of the Chancery Courts in the 9th Chancery Division. Courts for Perry County would commence at Linden on the second Monday in March and September.
23. Acts of 1879, Chapter 20, provided for all appeals from the Chancery Court of Perry County to be addressed to the Supreme Court at Nashville instead of to Jackson as the law now requires.
24. Acts of 1879, Chapter 88, rescheduled the court terms for the courts in the 9th Chancery Division, changing Perry County to the first Monday in March and September.
25. Acts of 1881, Chapter 162, rearranged the Chancery Court schedules in the 9th Chancery Division switching the Court at Linden in Perry County to the second Monday in March and September.
26. Acts of 1885 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 20, divided Tennessee into eleven Chancery Divisions. The Seventh Chancery Division was made up of the Counties of Maury, Giles, Lawrence, Lewis, Wayne, Hickman, Hardin, Perry, Decatur, Dickson, and Benton. Court in Perry County would begin on the second Monday in March and September. This Act was part of the decision of the Supreme Court in *Flynn v. State*, 203 Tenn., 341, 313 S.W.2d 249 (1958).
27. Acts of 1887, Chapter 5, rescheduled the Chancery Court terms for some of the counties in the 7th Chancery Division. Perry County would start the Chancery Court at Linden on the second Monday in May and November.

28. Acts of 1893, Chapter 154, provided that the appeals from cases in the Chancery Court at Perry County would return to the Supreme Court at Jackson instead of being heard at Nashville as the law then required. All conflicts were repealed.
29. Acts of 1899, Chapter 427, was the next complete reorganization of the States' lower court system. There were ten Chancery Divisions of which the 8th Division contained the Counties of Decatur, Hardin, Chester, Benton, McNairy, Crockett, Henderson, Carroll, Henry, Madison, and Perry where the Chancery Court would begin at Linden on the second Monday in May and November.
30. Acts of 1903, Chapter 36, rearranged the starting dates for some of the Chancery Courts in the 8th Chancery Division but Perry County would continue to meet on the second Monday in May and November.
31. Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 760, detached Perry County from the 8th Chancery Division and made it a part of the Division composed of the Counties of Williamson, Wayne, and Lewis. These Chancery Courts were to be held by the Circuit Judge of the 17th Judicial Circuit for which he was vested with all the jurisdiction, power, and authority granted to other Chancellors of the State.
32. Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 761, scheduled the terms of the Chancery Courts in the new special Chancery Division mentioned above Perry County would start the terms of the Chancery Court at Linden on the fourth Monday in March and the second Monday in October.

Chancery Court - Clerk and Master

The reference list below contains acts which once applied to the clerk and master in Perry County. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Acts of 1909, Chapter 541, stated that the Clerk and Master of Perry County, identified by the use of the 1900 Federal Census figures, shall receive as compensation the sum of \$500 per year provided the Clerk and Master file a sworn, itemized statement on January 1 of each year with the County Judge, or Chairman, showing the total amount of fees collected in the office. If the fees were less than the salary, the county must pay the difference, but, if the fees were more than the salary, the Clerk and Master could retain the excess as his own.
2. Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 291, fixed the annual salary of the Clerk and Master of Perry County at \$750 per year, provided the Clerk and Master meets the same terms and conditions of filing the sworn, itemized statement mentioned above.
3. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 680, stated that the compensation of the Clerk and Master of Perry County is hereby fixed at \$420 per year plus all the fees of the said office, which amount shall be paid to him in equal monthly installments out of the county treasury. This Act is repealed by the one below.
4. Private Acts of 1943, Chapter 457, set the annual salary of the Clerk and Master of Perry County at \$600 per year, payable \$50 each month out of the regular county funds, which amount shall be over and above and in addition to all the fees now allowed him by law, and Chapter 680, Private Acts of 1933 is hereby repealed.
5. Private Acts of 1947, Chapter 873, amended Private Acts of 1943, Chapter 457, by increasing the compensation of the Clerk and Master as specified therein from \$50 per month to \$1,200 per year payable \$100 each month out of regular county funds.

Circuit Court

The following acts were once applicable to the circuit court of Perry 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 1819, Chapter 154, fixed the terms of Court for the 5th Judicial Circuit which had in it the Counties of Montgomery, Dickson, Hickman, Humphreys, Stewart, Robertson, Wayne, Hardin, and Perry whose courts would begin on the third Monday in May and November.
2. Acts of 1821, Chapter 42, created the 8th Judicial Circuit in Tennessee which was made up of the Counties of Henry, Carroll, Henderson, Madison, Shelby, Wayne, Hardin, and Perry. The General Assembly would elect a Judge for the new Circuit by joint ballot and the appeals from the Circuit would go to Charlotte to be heard by the Supreme Court when it met there.
3. Acts of 1821, Chapter 65, stated that the appeals from the Circuit Courts of Wayne, Hardin, Perry, Henderson, Madison, and Shelby Counties would be directed to the Supreme Court at Columbia in Maury County.
4. Acts of 1823, Chapter 11, established a new 9th Judicial Circuit to which were assigned the

- Counties of Perry, Henderson, Carroll, and Henry and all the counties west of Carroll and Henry. There would be one Judge for the new Circuit as long as it was feasible to have only one.
5. Acts of 1823, Chapter 41, scheduled the Circuit Court terms for all the counties there in the 9th Judicial Circuit which were Shelby, Hardeman, McNairy, Wayne, Hardin, Madison, Haywood, Henderson, Carroll, Henry, Weakley, Obion, Dyer, Gibson, and Perry whose Circuit Court terms would begin on the first Monday in April and October.
 6. Acts of 1825, Chapter 318, reset the terms of the Circuit Courts of several counties in the western part of the State, including Perry County whose Circuit Courts would start on the first Monday in May and November.
 7. Acts of 1826, Chapter 43, rescheduled the terms of the Circuit Courts in Henderson, Carroll, Gibson, Dyer, Obion, Weakley, Henry and Perry Counties. The Circuit courts of Perry County would commence on the first Monday in April and October.
 8. Acts of 1829, Chapter 104, provided that the Circuit Courts of Wayne, Hardin, and Perry Counties might take an appeal to Reynoldsburgh in Humphreys County, to Huntington, in Carroll County, or to Nashville, in Davidson County, whichever best suited the convenience of the litigant.
 9. Acts of 1835-36, Chapter 5, reorganized the entire lower judicial system of the State into eleven Judicial Circuits and provided that the Circuit Courts would thereafter be hold three times a year instead of twice. Perry, Henderson, Madison, Haywood, Tipton, and Lauderdale Counties were all assigned to the 10th Judicial Circuit. The terms of the Circuit Court in Perry County would start on the first Monday in April, August, and December.
 10. Acts of 1837-38, Chapter 3, assigned the Counties of Lawrence, Wayne, Hardin, Perry, Carroll, and Benton to the 14th Judicial Circuit. Perry County's Courts would hereafter start its terms on the first Monday of April, August and December.
 11. Acts of 1837-38, Chapter 116, changed the schedule of the terms of the Circuit Courts for some of the Counties in the 14th Judicial Circuit. Perry County's Courts would hereafter start its terms on the first Monday of April, August and December.
 12. Acts of 1839-40, Chapter 140, reset the terms of the Circuit Courts in several of the counties including Perry whose schedule shifted to the third Monday in January, May, and September.
 13. Acts of 1847-48, Chapter 84, provided that the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Perry County was empowered to issue final process upon all judgments and decrees, which by the provisions of this Act, are to be transferred from Decatur County to Perry County in causes originating before the creation and organization of Decatur County.
 14. Acts of 1849-50, Chapter 70, rescheduled terms of the Circuit Courts in the counties of the 14th Judicial Circuit. Perry County would start the Circuit Courts on the third Monday in January, May, and September, all process being made to conform to those dates.
 15. Acts of 1851-52, Chapter 105, reset the terms of the Circuit Courts in Wayne, Hickman, and Perry Counties. Perry would convene the Circuit Courts on the fourth Monday in February, June, and October.
 16. Acts of 1857-58, Chapter 98, divided Tennessee into sixteen Judicial Circuits. The 12th Circuit contained the Counties of Wayne, Lawrence, Hickman, Decatur, McNairy, Hardin, and Perry where the Circuit Court terms would begin on the fourth Monday in February, June, and October.
 17. Acts of 1865, Chapter 37, assigned the Counties of Wayne, Hickman, Perry, Decatur, Henderson, McNairy, and Hardin to the 12th Judicial Circuit and scheduled the terms of the Court to begin in Perry County on the same days as above.
 18. Acts of 1865-66, Chapter 14, rearranged Court terms in the 12th Judicial Circuit moving Perry County to the first Monday in April, August, and December.
 19. Acts of 1866-67, Chapter 40, again changed some of the terms of the Circuit Courts shifting Perry County to the fourth Monday in March, July, and November.
 20. Acts of 1867-68, Chapter 8, reset the court terms of the Circuit Courts in the 12th Judicial Circuit. The terms of the Circuit Court in Perry County would begin in Linden on the third Monday in March, July, and November.
 21. Acts of 1867-68, Chapter 74, directed that all appeals from the Circuit Court of Perry County shall be taken to the Supreme Court at Jackson instead of Nashville as was now required by law. All the Clerks would prepare the transcripts according to this law.
 22. Acts of 1868-69, Chapter 15, changed the Circuit Court terms of some of the counties of the 12th Judicial Circuit. Perry County would hereafter open the Circuit Court terms on the second Monday

- of April, August, and December.
23. Acts of 1870, Chapter 31, organized the lower judicial system of Tennessee into 15 regular, and one special, judicial circuits. Hardin, Wayne, Lewis, Hickman, Perry, Decatur, Henderson, and McNairy Counties constituted the Eleventh Judicial Circuit.
 24. Acts of 1870, Chapter 46, scheduled the terms of the Circuit Courts for every county in the state. The Circuit Court of Perry County would start the terms on the first Monday in February, June, and October.
 25. Acts of 1871, Chapter 17, rescheduled the terms of the Circuit Courts in the 11th Judicial Circuit changing Perry County to the fourth Monday in January, May, and September.
 26. Acts of 1871, Chapter 70, further changed the Circuit Court terms in the 11th Judicial Circuit. Perry County would begin the terms of the Circuit Courts on the second Monday in February, June, and October.
 27. Acts of 1875, Chapter 18, rearranged the Circuit Court terms of some of the counties in the 11th Judicial Circuit but did not change Perry County.
 28. Acts of 1879, Chapter 20, stated that hereafter all the appeals from the Circuit Court of Perry County would be taken to the Supreme Court at Nashville instead of at Jackson as now provided.
 29. Acts of 1881 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 2, reset the Circuit Court terms for the counties in the 11th Judicial Circuit. Courts would begin at Linden in Perry County on the fourth Monday in February, June, and October.
 30. Acts of 1885 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 20, divided Tennessee into fourteen regular, and one special, Judicial Circuits. The 11th Judicial Circuit contained the Counties of McNairy, Chester, Madison, Henderson, Decatur and Perry whose Circuit Courts would take up their dockets on the third Monday in February, June, and October.
 31. Acts of 1887, Chapter 94, set different terms for the Circuit Courts in several of the counties of the 11th Judicial Circuit including Perry County where the Court would convene on the first Monday in April, August, and December.
 32. Acts of 1895, Chapter 46, established a criminal Court in Madison, Chester, McNairy, Henderson, Decatur, Perry, and Benton Counties which was separate and apart from the Circuit Court. The Criminal Court would be held three times annually on the second Monday in January, May, and September in Linden. This Court would have the same jurisdiction in all criminal cases as was formerly exercised by the Circuit Court. The Circuit Court Clerk would serve this court and the same forms of process would be used. The Governor would appoint a Judge to serve until September 1, 1896, when the elected successor would take office for eight years. The District Attorney for the 11th Judicial Circuit would prosecute for the State. This Act was repealed by Chapter 155, Acts of 1899, below.
 33. Acts of 1895, Chapter 124, changed the starting dates for the terms of the Criminal Courts of the 11th Judicial Circuit. Perry would begin the terms at Linden on the first Monday of February, June, and October.
 34. Acts of 1899, Chapter 155, abolished the Criminal Court Division of the 11th Judicial Circuit in all the counties, expressly and entirely repealing Chapter 46, Acts of 1895, Item 32, above, and Chapter 124, Acts of 1895, Item 33, above.
 35. Acts of 1899, Chapter 427, reorganized the lower judicial system of the State into 14 Judicial Circuits. The 11th Circuit was composed of the Counties of Maury, Giles, Lawrence, Wayne, Lewis, Perry, and Hickman. Court terms would begin in Perry County on the first Monday in January, May, and September.
 36. Acts of 1901, Chapter 325, changed Perry County from the 11th to the 12th Judicial Circuit and set the terms of the court to begin on the fourth Monday in February, June, and October.
 37. Acts of 1901, Chapter 374, changed the times of holding court to the first Mondays in April, August, and December in Perry County.
 38. Acts of 1905, Chapter 464, rescheduled the terms of the Circuit Court in Perry and Decatur Counties. Courts would start at Linden in Perry County on the second Monday in April, August, and December.
 39. Acts of 1907, Chapter 338, reset the terms of the Circuit Court in the 12th Judicial Circuit which now contained the counties of Madison, Chester, Henderson, Decatur, Perry, and Hardin. Perry County would start the Circuit Court terms on the first Monday in April, the fourth Monday in July, and the first Monday in December.

40. Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 817, took Perry County out of the 12th Judicial Circuit and attached it to and made it a part of the 17th Judicial Circuit whose Judge shall hold the Court. The duties heretofore performed by the Attorney-General of the 12th Judicial Circuit shall hereafter be assumed and discharged by the Attorney-General of the 17th Circuit.

Circuit Court - Clerk

The following acts have no current effect, but once applied to the Perry County Circuit Court Clerk. They were repealed, superseded, or never received local approval.

1. Acts of 1903, Chapter 255, was a general salary act pertaining to Circuit Court Clerks only which fixed their annual salary according to the population of the county. Under this Act the Circuit Court Clerk of Perry County would have been paid \$500 per year. The conditions were that the clerk file a sworn itemized statement each year with the Judge, or Chairman, showing the amount of fees paid into the office. If the fees were less than the salary for that county, the county would pay the difference but if the fees were more than the salary, the clerk could retain the excess as his own.
2. Private Acts of 1923, Chapter 144, stated that in Perry County, identified by the use of the 1920 Federal Census figures the Circuit Court Clerk would be paid a salary of \$750 per year. The Clerk was required to file quarterly with the County Judge, or Chairman, in January, April, July, and October, a sworn, itemized statement reporting all the fees collected in the office in each quarter and, if the amount of fees fail to equal \$187.50, the county will pay the difference to the Clerk but the Clerk may retain as his own any excess over and above that amount.
3. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 544, fixed the compensation of the Circuit Court Clerk of Perry County at \$400 per annum, plus all the fees collected in that office, the above amount to be paid quarterly to the Clerk out of regular county funds on the warrant of the County Judge, or Chairman.
4. Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 334, provided that the Circuit Court Clerks of Perry County shall receive the sum of \$1,200 per year as salary, payable one-quarter each on the first day of January, April, July, and October, provided the clerk files a sworn, itemized statement with the County Judge, or Chairman, showing the amount of fees earned and paid in that office during the preceding quarter. If the fees are less than the \$300, the county would be required to pay the difference.

District Attorney General - Assistants and Criminal Invesitgators

The following acts once affecting Perry County are no longer in effect but are listed here for historical purposes.

1. Acts of 1819, Chapter 154, placed the Hickman, Wayne, Hardin, and Perry Counties in the 12th Solicitorial District for which a Solicitor-General shall be elected by the joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly.
2. Acts of 1835-36, Chapter 28, made each Solicitorial District coincide with each Judicial Circuit having criminal jurisdiction.

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