HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION OF THE SHELBY COUNTY JUDICIARY

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PREFACE

Although the Historical Records Survey Program has as its chief purposes the preparation and publication of guides to and inventories of public archives, church records, early American imprints, manuscripts, and manuscript depositories and collections, it has accumulated, as by-products, a considerable amount of material and prepared numerous memoranda in the course of routine editorial work which, under original plans, would not be made available generally.

Since publication, from time to time, of various parts of this miscellaneous material will not interfere unduly with the regular program of publication and since some of it may be of general interest and value, the Survey has decided to institute a series of special publications, making parts of this material available in substantially the same form as it appears in our files.

This publication, summarizing legislation regulating the organization of the state courts of Shelby County, was prepared from a memorandum addressed to the editors in the State Office of the Survey Project and the field workers in Shelby County, as a guide in interpreting records not explained by the code or general law, in the inventory of the archives of that county. The editors and field workers were already informed of the records requirements and the structure of the courts under the general law, but because the Shelby County judiciary was, until 1909, the subject of so much special legislation, resulting in a great variety of courts and records not found in other counties, a careful examination of the statutes was necessary before an intelligent inventory of the judicial records of the county could be made.

Only the statutes were drawn on in the preparation of Legal Memorandum No. 39, from which this article was prepared, and no attempt was made to state the effect of judicial interpretation. The records, however, indicate that at least all the more important acts were placed in force as scheduled.

The abbreviations "P.A." and "Pr.A." mean Public Acts of the General Assembly and Private Acts of the General Assembly, respectively. The dates in the summary are, through 1869, those of enactment of the statutes and, beginning in 1870, those of approval by the governor. There is considerable duplication in the listing of the acts regulating the courts of Shelby County, carried as an appendix. For example, acts regulating the Criminal Court of Memphis are also listed under the general Criminal Court heading, those regulating the Common Law and Chancery Court of Memphis also under both the Circuit Court and the Chancery Court, and so on. On the other hand, with a few exceptions, acts are listed under the clerks, judges, and state's attorney only when the same acts are not listed under the courts in which those officers serve.

The Shelby County memorandum was prepared under the supervision of Madison Bratton, assistant state supervisor.

T. Marshall Jones, State Supervisor
The Tennessee Historical Records Survey Project

Nashville
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HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION OF THE SHELBY COUNTY JUDICIARY

Shelby County was created by the legislature on November 24, 1819 (1), and was organized in May of the next year. For some time after the organization of the county, all judicial matters which were settled locally were apparently settled by the judicial branch of the County Court, then known as the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the act which created Shelby County stated that appeals from the County Court should be carried to the Circuit Court of Humphreys County (2).

In 1821 the legislature established the eighth judicial circuit which was composed of several West Tennessee counties, including Shelby, but no mention is made in the act of the court meeting in Shelby County, although Henry, Carroll, Henderson, and Madison Counties are mentioned (3).

However, acts of 1823, 1824, 1825, and 1827 fixed the time of holding of the Shelby County Circuit Court (4), probably indicating that the judge of the circuit including Shelby County opened the Circuit Court of the county under authority of the act of 1823. An act of 1826 directed that the Circuit Court, at its first term in 1827, should meet at Raleigh after the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions had adjourned (5). The oldest surviving Circuit Court record, first entry December 15, 1828, is a minute book of the Circuit Court held at Raleigh (6).

Shelby County went without its own Chancery Court for a number of years, the nearest courts, from 1822 to 1824, being held at Charlotte and Columbia (7). From 1824 to 1830 Shelby County was in the chancery division the court for which sat at Jackson (8). In 1830 the county was placed in a chancery district with five other counties, the court meeting at Bolivar, in Hardeman County (9). The Chancery Court reorganization act of 1835 made Fayette and Shelby Counties a separate chancery district of the Western Division, the court to meet at Somerville, in Fayette County (10). Other counties were added to this district in 1837 (11).

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1. Pr.A. 1819, ch. 146
2. Ibid.
3. P.A. 1821, ch. 42
4. P.A. 1823, ch. 41; Pr.A. 1824, ex. ses., ch. 102; Pr.A. 1825, ch. 318; P.A. 1827, ch. 53.
5. Pr.A. 1826, ex. ses., ch. 196.
6. Minutes Old Circuit Court, No. 2, page 1, Room 303, Shelby County Courthouse. The wording of the first entry and the fact that the volume is labelled "2" strongly suggest the probability that there were records made prior to 1828.
7. P.A. 1822, ex. ses., ch. 13, sec. 1.
8. P.A. 1824, ex. ses., ch. 14, sec. 8; P.A. 1827, ch. 79, sec. 3.
9. P.A. 1829-30, ch. 52.
10. P.A. 1835-36, ch. 4.
11. Acts 1837-38, ch. 14, sec. 2.

An act of 1843 created the "Criminal Court of Shelby County" and gave it jurisdiction over all crimes and misdemeanors in the civil districts in which Memphis, South Memphis, and Fort Pickering were located. This court was to organize in February 1844. The Circuit Court was divested of all criminal jurisdiction within these areas (12).

A Chancery Court was apparently established in Shelby County for the first time in May 1846, when Shelby and Tipton Counties were constituted a separate chancery district, the court to be held at Memphis (13).

In 1846 the "Criminal Court of Shelby County at Memphis", which had been organized in 1844, was given civil jurisdiction in the fifth, thirteenth, and fourteenth civil districts, which included Memphis, South Memphis, and Fort Pickering. The act did not, however, in any way affect the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court, the two courts apparently exercising concurrent civil jurisdiction within these areas. The act which gave the Criminal Court civil jurisdiction also changed the name of the court to the "Commercial and Criminal Court of Memphis" (14). Thus the effect of the act of 1846 was to abolish the Criminal Court of Shelby County at Memphis and to create a new court, the "Commercial and Criminal Court of Memphis" (15).

An act of 1850 abolished the Commercial and Criminal Court of Memphis and in its place created the "Common Law and Chancery Court of the City of Memphis." This court was given jurisdiction over all cases at law of a criminal, commercial, or civil character in the fifth, thirteenth and fourteenth civil districts, in which Memphis and Fort Pickering were located. The court was further given general chancery jurisdiction over the entire county, the act apparently abolishing the established Chancery Court at Memphis, since it was directed that the records of and the cases pending in the Chancery Court be transferred to the Common Law and Chancery Court. The act further directed that the records of the Commercial and Criminal Court of Memphis be transferred to the Common Law and Chancery Court of the City of Memphis. This Common Law and Chancery Court was divided into two sides, the "Law Side" and the "Chancery Side." There was one judge, but apparently two clerks (16).

In 1853 the "Criminal Court of Memphis" was created, the judge to be elected by the voters of the fifth, thirteenth, and fourteenth civil districts, the clerk to be the clerk of the Law Side of the Common Law and Chancery Court of Memphis. The Criminal Court of Memphis was given jurisdiction over all crimes and misdemeanors in the fifth, thirteenth, and fourteenth civil districts, and the Circuit Court of Shelby County and the Common Law and Chancery Court of Memphis were divested of all

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12. Acts 1843-44, ch. 35.
13. Acts 1845-46, ch. 21.
14. Ibid., ch. 145
15. In spite of their names, all of the courts mentioned in this memorandum were state courts, none of them municipal.
16. Acts 1849-50, ch. 31.

jurisdiction within these areas. The 1853 act further clarified the jurisdiction of the Criminal Court of Memphis by conferring on it all the jurisdiction previously exercised over offenses within these civil districts by the Common Law and Chancery Court of Memphis, and all cases pending in the Common Law and Chancery Court of Memphis were transferred to the newly established Criminal Court of Memphis. The court was to organize in February 1854 (17).

In 1858 the office of County Judge was created in Shelby and several other counties, and the County Judge's Court - the Monthly County Court or the County Judge's Probate Court - was vested with jurisdiction over administration, matters of probate, and related matters previously vested in the Quorum Court, the judicial branch of the County Court. The Quorum Court, an agency of the County Court, which had been established in Shelby County probably sometime between 1820 and 1836, was specifically abolished (18).

In 1866 the Common Law and Chancery Court of the City of Memphis was divided into two parts, "The Chancery Court of Memphis", and "The Law Court of Memphis." The Law Court of Memphis was given concurrent civil jurisdiction with the Circuit Court of Shelby County. The jurisdiction of the Chancery Court of Memphis apparently remained the same as it had been under the old Common Law and Chancery Court, that is, co-extensive with the limits of the county. The old Common Law and Chancery Judge became chancellor of the new Chancery Court, and the judge of the Law Court was apparently appointed in the same manner as a regular circuit judge (19).

"The Municipal Court of Memphis" (20) was created in 1867, and it was given law and criminal jurisdiction in the fifth, thirteenth, and fourteenth civil districts, in which Memphis, Chelsea, and Fort Pickering were located. This court had concurrent law jurisdiction with the Law Court of Memphis over all civil cases arising out of or from contracts up to three hundred dollars, and also appellate jurisdiction by appeal or certiorari from the Justice of the Peace courts, and exclusive appellate jurisdiction over appeals from the Recorder's or Police Commissioner's Court of Memphis, replacing the Law Court of Memphis in this last particular. The Municipal Court of Memphis was, further, given exclusive jurisdiction over all crimes, offenses, and misdemeanors which carried a maximum punishment of five years' imprisonment, while the Criminal Court of Memphis retained exclusive jurisdiction of all felonies which carried a maximum imprisonment of more than five years. The Municipal Court, further, was given jurisdiction over all appeals from Justice of the Peace courts for violations of the small offenses law. Appeals from the Municipal Court lay directly to the State Supreme Court (21).

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17. Acts 1853-54, ch. 13.
18. P.A. 1857-58, ch. 38.
19. P.A. 1865-66, ch. 32.
20. A state, not a municipal court.
21. P.A. 1866-67, ch. 46.

In 1869 jurisdiction over probate and other related judicial matters was restored to the Quorum Court which was reestablished by an act which also abolished the office of County Judge of Shelby County (22).

In December 1869 the Shelby County judiciary underwent complete reconstruction. The county was constituted the twentieth judicial circuit and the seventh chancery division. The Circuit Court of Shelby County, the Law Court of Memphis, the Municipal Court of Memphis, the Chancery Court of Memphis, and the Criminal Court of Memphis were abolished. In their place were established the First Circuit Court of Shelby County, the Second Circuit Court of Shelby County, the Criminal Court of Shelby County, the First Chancery Court of Shelby County, and the Second Chancery Court of Shelby County. In addition, a Circuit Court having both civil and criminal jurisdiction was established at Bartlett. The act of 1869 made detailed provision for the distribution of the records of the five abolished courts; the civil records of the Circuit Court of Shelby County were to go to the First Circuit Court of Shelby County, the records of the Law Court of Memphis to the Second Circuit Court of Shelby County, the civil records of the Municipal Court to the First and Second Circuit Courts of Shelby County, the records of the Criminal Court of Memphis, and the criminal records of the Circuit Court of Shelby County and the Municipal Court of Memphis to the Criminal Court of Shelby County; and the records of the Chancery Court of Memphis to the First Chancery Court of Shelby County (23).

The jurisdiction of all the new courts was county-wide. The two Circuit Courts were given concurrent civil jurisdiction over all matters held by the Circuit Courts under the general law. The Criminal Court was vested with exclusive criminal jurisdiction to the degree possessed by Circuit Courts under the general law. The two Chancery Courts were vested with concurrent jurisdiction in equity under the general law. The act further made provision for the transfer of the unfinished business of the abolished courts to the new courts which had obtained possession of the records of the cases pending. The act further provided for settlement of conflicts over the criminal jurisdiction of the Criminal Court of Shelby County and the Bartlett Circuit Court. This act was to become effective after the elections in May 1870 (24).

An act of 1870 created a special Probate Court for Shelby County, this to be a court of record and to consist of one judge. It was given original jurisdiction over all matters of probate, administration, and other items embraced by sections 4201-4205 and 4208 of the Code of 1858, and concurrent jurisdiction with the Chancery Court of Shelby County over persons and estates of persons of unsound mind, guardianship, sale and partition, and several other matters. The County Court Clerk of Shelby County was to be clerk ex-officio of the newly established Probate Court. The records of the County Judge's late Probate Court and the Quorum Court

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22. P.A. 1869-70, 1st ses., ch. 6.
23. Ibid., ch. 28.
24. Ibid.

were to be transferred to the new Probate Court of Shelby County (25). This act, although the jurisdiction of the court has been widened in miscellaneous ways, is still in force.

Another act of 1870 made the judge of the Probate Court of Shelby County judge of the Bartlett Circuit Court (26).

In 1873 the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Bartlett Circuit Court was withdrawn from the fifth, thirteenth, and fourteenth civil districts, and from within the corporate limits of Memphis (27).

In 1875 the Second Circuit Court of Shelby County was abolished, and the First Circuit Court, which remained, became "The Circuit Court of Shelby County" (28).

Also in 1875 the Second Chancery Court of Shelby County was abolished and the First Chancery Court, which remained, became "The Chancery Court of Shelby County" (29).

The jurisdiction of the Bartlett Circuit Court was further limited in 1879 when it was withdrawn from all parts of the county south of Wolf River (30).

The demolition of the Bartlett Circuit Court was completed in 1885 when the court was abolished, and its civil records transferred to the Circuit Court of Shelby County and its criminal records to the Criminal Court of Shelby County (31).

In 1893 a Second Circuit Court of Shelby County was established. This newly established court was granted exclusive jurisdiction of all Justice of the Peace appeals and concurrent jurisdiction with the established Circuit Court of Shelby County over divorces (32).

A supplementary statute of 1893 made the judge of the Shelby County Probate Court judge of the newly created Second Circuit Court of Shelby County (33).

In 1895 the Chancery Court of Shelby County was divided into Part I and Part II, the two parts having concurrent jurisdiction in equity. Complainant could bring suit in either part (34). This act was repealed

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25. Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 86.
26. Ibid., ch. 82.
27. Acts 1873, ch. 68.
28. Acts 1875, ch. 23.
29. Ibid.
30. Acts 1879, ch. 230.
31. Acts 1885, ch. 35.
32. Acts 1893, ch. 99.
33. Ibid., ch. 62.
34. Acts 1895, ch. 36.

in 1899, thus re-establishing the Chancery Court of Shelby County (35).

In 1905 the act creating the Second Circuit Court of Shelby County was repealed (36), and in its place the remaining First Circuit Court, or the Circuit Court of Shelby County, was divided into four parts, Divisions One, Two, Three, and Four. The judge of the established Circuit Court of Shelby County became judge of Division One. Generally, Division Four was to be an appellate and divorce court (37), although this provision was deleted in 1907 (38). In addition, in 1905, the act of 1893 which made the Probate Judge a Circuit Judge, was repealed (39).

The Criminal Court of Shelby County was divided into Division 1 and Division 2 in 1907. Division 2 had exclusive jurisdiction in all cases in which the maximum punishment did not exceed five years imprisonment. The judge of the established Criminal Court became Judge of Division 1 (40). In 1909 the act was amended so as to give the two divisions concurrent jurisdiction without regard for the nature of the offense charged (41).

Also, in 1909, the Chancery Court was again divided into Part I and Part II. The two parts have concurrent jurisdiction in equity, but, unlike under the act of 1895, causes are assigned in rotation by the Clerk and Master. Separate sets of minutes are required by the act (42).

Scores of other acts have affected the state courts of Shelby County in minor detail, such as those affecting and regulating salaries, records, jurisdiction, and time and place of holding courts, and have created and regulated the jury commission, the juvenile court, and the offices of divorce proctor, public defender, and district attorney-general.

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35. Acts 1899, ch. 64.
36. Acts 1905, ch. 137.
37. Ibid., ch. 102.
38. Acts 1907, ch. 371.
39. Acts 1905, ch. 138.
40. Acts 1907, ch. 351.
41. Acts 1909, ch. 445.
42. Ibid., ch. 391.

SUMMARY

1. Shelby County created, November 24, 1819, Pr.A. 1819, ch. 146.

2. Shelby County placed in eighth judicial circuit, November 12, 1821, P.A. 1821, ch. 42.

3. Circuit Court in Shelby County first mentioned, November 24, 1823, P.A. 1823, ch. 41.

4. Chancery Court for counties west of the Tennessee River to be held at Jackson, October 20, 1824, P.A. 1824, ex. ses., ch. 14, sec. 8.

5. Circuit Court directed to convene at Raleigh, December 11, 1826, Pr.A. 1826, ex. ses., ch. 196.

6. Shelby County chancery cases to be heard at Bolivar, in Hardeman County, January 2, 1830, P.A. 1829-30, ch. 52.

7. Shelby County placed in tenth judicial circuit, January 2, 1830, P.A. 1829-30, ch. 52.

8. Shelby County chancery cases to be heard at Somerville, in Fayette County, December 22, 1835, P.A. 1835-36, ch. 4.

9. "Criminal Court of Shelby County at Memphis", for certain civil districts, established, December 15, 1843, Acts 1843-44, ch. 35.

10. Chancery Court established at Memphis, December 15, 1845, Acts 1845-46, ch. 21.

11. Criminal Court of Shelby County at Memphis given civil jurisdiction in same civil districts and name changed to "Commercial and Criminal Court of Memphis", January 29, 1846, Acts 1845-46, ch. 145.

12. a. A "Common Law and Chancery Court of the City of Memphis", for certain civil districts in matters at law, and for entire county in equity, established, February 2, 1850, Acts 1849-50, ch. 31.

    b. Commercial and Criminal Court of Memphis abolished, February 2, 1850, Acts 1849-50, ch. 31.

13. "Criminal Court of Memphis", for certain civil districts, established, December 19, 1853, Acts 1853-54, ch. 13. Effective February 1854.

14. a. County Judge's Probate Court created, February 18, 1858, P.A. 1857-58, ch. 38.

    b. Quorum Court abolished, February 18, 1858, P.A. 1857-58, ch. 38.

15. Common Law and Chancery Court of Memphis divided into:

    a. "Chancery Court of Memphis", April 21, 1866, P.A. 1865-66, ch. 32.

    b. "Law Court of Memphis", concurrent jurisdiction with Circuit Court, April 21, 1866, P.A. 1865-66, ch. 32.

16. "Municipal Court of Memphis", for certain civil districts, civil and criminal, established, March 9, 1867, P.A. 1866-67, ch. 46.

17. a. County Judge and his Probate Court abolished, October 28, 1869, P.A. 1869-70, 1st ses., ch. 6.

    b. Quorum Court re-established, October 28, 1869, P.A. 1869-70, 1st ses., ch. 6.

18. Courts reorganized, December 4, 1869, P.A. 1869-70, 1st ses., ch. 28. Effective after elections in May 1870.

    a. Shelby County made the twentieth judicial circuit and the seventh chancery division.

    b. Abolished:

        (1) Circuit Court of Shelby County.
        (2) Law Court of Memphis.
        (3) Municipal Court of Memphis.
        (4) Chancery Court of Memphis.
        (5) Criminal Court of Memphis.

    c. Established:

        (1) First Circuit Court of Shelby County.
        (2) Second Circuit Court of Shelby County.
        (3) Criminal Court of Shelby County.
        (4) First Chancery Court of Shelby County.
        (5) Second Chancery Court of Shelby County.
        (6) A Circuit Court at Bartlett-civil and criminal jurisdiction.

19. Probate Judge made Bartlett Circuit Judge, July 6, 1870, Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 82.

20. a. Probate Court created, July 7, 1870, Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 86.

    b. Quorum Court abolished, July 7, 1870, Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 86.

21. Second Circuit Court of Shelby County abolished, the First Court becoming the Circuit Court of Shelby County, March 15, 1875, Acts 1875, ch. 23. Effective September 1875.

22. Second Chancery Court of Shelby County abolished, the First Court becoming the "Chancery Court of Shelby County", March 15, 1875, Acts 1875, ch. 23. Effective October 1875.

23. Bartlett Circuit Court's jurisdiction withdrawn from area south of Wolf River, March 31, 1879, Acts 1879, ch. 230.

24. Bartlett Circuit Court abolished, March 4, 1885, Acts 1885, ch. 35. Effective September 1885.

25. Probate Judge made judge of Second Circuit Court (Soon established), April 1, 1893, Acts 1893, ch. 62.

26. Second Circuit Court of Shelby County established, April 10, 1893, Acts 1893, ch. 99.

27. Chancery Court divided in Part One and Part Two, February 14, 1895, Acts 1895, ch. 36.

28. Act dividing Chancery Court into two parts repealed, February 27, 1899, Acts 1899, ch. 64.

29. Circuit Court divided into Divisions One, Two, Three, and Four, March 29, 1905, Acts 1905, ch. 102.

30. Second Circuit Court abolished, repealing Acts 1893, ch. 99, April 4, 1905, Acts 1905, ch. 137.

31. Criminal Court divided into Division 1 and Division 2, April 11, 1907, Acts 1907, ch. 351.

32. Chancery Court divided into two parts, Part I and Part II, April 30, 1909, Acts 1909, ch. 391.

SPECIAL ACTS REGULATING THE SHELBY COUNTY JUDICIARY

ORGANIZATION

Pr.A. 1819, ch. 146

BARTLETT CIRCUIT COURT

P.A. 1869-70, 1st ses., ch. 28
Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 31
Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 46
Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 82
Acts 1873, ch. 68
Acts 1879, ch. 230
Acts 1885, ch. 35

CHANCELLOR

Pr.A. 1865-66, 2nd ex. ses., ch. 159
Acts 1901, ch. 140

CHANCERY COURT

P.A. 1822, ex. ses., ch. 13, sec. 1
P.A. 1824, ex. ses., ch. 14, sec. 8
P.A. 1827, ch. 88, sec. 3
P.A. 1829-30, ch. 52
P.A. 1835-36, ch. 4
Acts 1837-38, ch. 4
Acts 1837-38, ch. 14, sec. 2
Acts 1845-46, ch. 21
Acts 1849-50, ch. 31
P.A. 1857-58, ch. 88
Pr.A. 1859-60, ch. 116
P.A. 1861-62, ch. 49
P.A. 1865-66, ch. 32
P.A. 1869-70, 1st ses., ch. 28
Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 32
Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 47
Acts 1870-71, 2nd ex. ses., ch. 32
Acts 1875, ch. 23
Acts 1885, ex. ses., ch. 20
Acts 1895, ch. 36
Acts 1899, ch. 64

CHANCERY COURT (cont'd.)

Acts 1899, ch. 427
Acts 1901, ch. 90
Acts 1909, ch. 391
Pr.A. 1925, ch. 417

CHANCERY COURT OF MEMPHIS

Acts 1849-50, ch. 31
P.A. 1865-66, ch. 32
P.A. 1869-70, 1st ses., ch. 28

CIRCUIT COURT

Pr.A. 1819, ch. 146
P.A. 1821, ch. 42
P.A. 1821, ch. 65
P.A. 1823, ch. 41
Pr.A. 1824, ex. ses., ch. 102
Pr.A. 1825, ch. 318
Pr.A. 1826, ex. ses., ch. 196
P.A. 1827, ch. 53
P.A. 1829-30, ch. 52
P.A. 1835-36, ch. 5, sec. 3
Acts 1837-38, ch. 116
Acts 1839-40, ch. 21, sec. 16
Acts 1843-44, ch. 35
Acts 1845-46, ch. 21
Acts 1849-50, ch. 31
Acts 1851-52, ch. 352
P.A. 1857-58, ch. 98
Pr.A. 1859-60, ch. 116
P.A. 1861-62, ch. 39
P.A. 1861-62, ch. 49
P.A. 1865-66, ch. 32
Pr.A. 1865-66, 2nd ses., ch. 103
P.A. 1866-67, ch. 46
P.A. 1867-68, ch. 4
P.A. 1868-69, ch. 25
P.A. 1869-70, 1st ses., ch. 28
Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 31
Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 46
Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 82
Acts 1870-71, 2nd ex. ses., ch. 32
Acts 1873, ch. 68

CIRCUIT COURT (cont'd.)

Acts 1875, ch. 23
Acts 1879, ch. 230
Acts 1883, ch. 183
Acts 1885, ch. 35
Acts 1885, ex. ses., ch. 20
Acts 1893, ch. 62
Acts 1893, ch. 99
Acts 1901, ch. 90
Acts 1905, ch. 102
Acts 1905, ch. 137
Acts 1905, ch. 138
Acts 1907, ch. 371
Pr.A. 1913, ch. 249
Pr.A. 1917, ch. 430
Pr.A. 1925, ch. 417
Pr.A. 1925, ch. 431

CIRCUIT COURT CLERK

Pr.A. 1933, ch. 610

CIRCUIT JUDGE

Pr.A. 1865-66, 2nd ex. ses., ch. 159
Acts 1901, ch. 140

CLERK AND MASTER

Pr.A. 1933, ch. 610
Pr.A. 1933, ch. 891
Pr.A. 1935, ch. 497

COMMERCIAL AND CRIMINAL COURT OF MEMPHIS

Acts 1845-46, ch. 145
Acts 1849-50, ch. 31

COMMON LAW AND CHANCERY COURT OF MEMPHIS

Acts 1849-50, ch. 31
Acts 1853-54, ch. 13

COMMON LAW AND CHANCERY COURT OF MEMPHIS (cont'd.)

P.A. 1857-58, ch. 88
P.A. 1857-58, ch. 98
Pr.A. 1859-60, ch. 116
P.A. 1861-62, ch. 39
P.A. 1861-62, ch. 49
P.A. 1865-66, ch. 32

COUNTY JUDGE'S PROBATE COURT

P.A. 1857-58, ch. 38
Acts 1869-70, 1st ses., ch. 6
P.A. 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 86

CRIMINAL COURT

Acts 1843-44, ch. 35
Acts 1845-46, ch. 21
Acts 1845-46, ch. 145
Acts 1853-54, ch. 13
P.A. 1857-58, ch. 98
P.A. 1866-67, ch. 46
P.A. 1868-69, ch. 25
P.A. 1869-70, 1st ses., ch. 28
Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 31
Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 46
Acts 1885, ch. 35
Acts 1885, ex. ses., ch. 20
Acts 1899, ch. 427
Acts 1901, ch. 435
Acts 1907, ch. 351
Acts 1909, ch. 445
Pr.A. 1925, ch. 417

CRIMINAL COURT CLERK

Pr.A. 1933, ch. 610
Pr.A. 1933, ch. 891

CRIMINAL COURT, DIVISION 1

Acts 1907, ch. 351
Acts 1909, ch. 445

CRIMINAL COURT, DIVISION 2

Acts 1907, ch. 251
Acts 1909, ch. 445

CRIMINAL COURT OF MEMPHIS

Acts 1853-54, ch. 13
P.A. 1868-69, ch. 25
P.A. 1869-70, 1st ses., ch. 28

CRIMINAL COURT OF SHELBY COUNTY AT MEMPHIS

Acts 1843-44, ch. 35
Acts 1845-46, ch. 21
Acts 1845-46, ch. 145

CRIMINAL JUDGE

Pr.A. 1865-66, 2nd ex. ses., ch. 159
Acts 1901, ch. 140

DISTRICT ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Acts 1869-70, 2nd ses., ch. 82
Acts 1907, ch. 353
Acts 1909, ch. 355
Pr.A. 1911, ch. 325
Pr.A. 1913, ch. 157
Pr.A. 1913, ch. 270
Pr.A. 1917, ch. 39
Pr.A. 1917, ch. 448
Pr.A. 1917, ch. 485
Pr.A. 1919, ch. 209
Pr.A. 1919, ch. 278
Pr.A. 1921, ch. 322
Pr.A. 1923, ch. 306
Pr.A. 1925, ch. 401
Pr.A. 1925, ch. 429
Pr.A. 1925, ch. 704
Pr.A. 1929, ch. 531

DIVORCE PROCTOR

P.A. 1915, ch. 121

FIRST CIRCUIT COURT

P.A. 1869-70, 1st ses., ch. 28

FIRST CHANCERY COURT

P.A. 1869-70, 1st ses., ch. 28
Acts 1875, ch. 23

JURY COMMISSION

Acts 1901, ch. 124
Acts 1905, ch. 230
Acts 1907, ch. 226
Acts 1907, ch. 561
Pr.A. 1911, ch. 641
Pr.A. 1917, ch. 729
Pr.A. 1923, ch. 247
Pr.A. 1923, ch. 418
Pr.A. 1929, ch. 818
Pr.A. 1933, ch. 370
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