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Boundaries - 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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The following is a summary of acts which authorized boundary changes for Robertson County.

1. Acts of 1798, Chapter 7, appointed Thomas Johnson, Archer Cheatham, Jr., Elias Fort, of Miller's Creek, and George Bell, as commissioners of the town of Springfield who would act with those already serving in the same capacity, to see to the public buildings and to the order of the town.
2. Acts of 1811, Chapter 71, named Anderson Cheatham, John Hutchinson, Charles H. Pickering, Benjamin Porter, William Adams, and Benjamin Tucker, as additional commissioners for the City of Springfield who were vested with all the power and authority of the commissioners then serving in the same capacity.
3. Acts of 1819, Chapter 36, incorporated the city of Springfield under the Mayor-Aldermen form of government with grants of specific powers and all the rights and privileges of municipal corporations. The Sheriff would hold an election at the courthouse on the third Monday in January, 1820, to elect seven aldermen for one year terms who would, when elected, select one of their number as Mayor. A Constable would be elected at the same time but the Mayor and Aldermen would appoint a Recorder and a City Treasurer.
4. Acts of 1825, Chapter 172, nominated John Hutchinson, Richard Cheatham, George C. Conrad, John L. Cheatham, John W. Ferguson, Solomon Paine, Samuel King, Pinckney Green, and Daniel P. Braden, as commissioners of Springfield, who would exercise the powers specifically granted to them in this Act as well as all those authorized prior to this law.
5. Acts of 1832, Chapter 55, provided that the road which was then established and known by the name of the Lexington, or Kentucky, Road running between the counties of Robertson and Sumner, would be taken, held, and considered as the true dividing line between the said counties, commencing at a point in the said Road near Thomas Collin's place where the old line intersected the said road to the Kentucky line.
6. Acts of 1837-38, Chapter 8, created, subject to the approval of the voters in a referendum, the county of Cumberland out of portions of Davidson, Robertson, Montgomery, and Dickson Counties, with the area involved being described by a metes and bounds description. The Sheriffs of the respective counties would collect the taxes due their county for that year. James Darden, of Robertson County, Allen Thompson, and Samuel S. Davidson, of Davidson County, and Pleasant Bagwell, of Dickson County, were appointed commissioners to select a site for the county seat of the new county. Thomas Shaw, of Robertson County would run and mark the boundary lines. Obviously the voters did not approve the formation of the new Cumberland County.
7. Acts of 1837-38, Chapter 124, stated that the dividing line between the counties of Davidson, Robertson, Montgomery, Dickson and Cumberland would be run and marked by the Surveyor previously appointed to do so. The Surveyor would furnish to the Sheriff of each county a plat showing the area involved in the formation of new Cumberland County. The Sheriff would hold an election in each precinct therein on March 10, next; except that on the south side of the Cumberland River the election would be at the house of James Lovell instead of James Hooper. The election of officials would report the results of the Governor.
8. Private Acts of 1843-44, Chapter 40, rearranged the line between Robertson County and Sumner county beginning at the black jack corner of the Kentucky line, and running south with the center of the Nashville and Kentucky turnpike road, as far south as the old Kentucky Road constituted the dividing line between the two counties.
9. Acts of 1843-44, Chapter 59, again set up the new county of Cumberland from portions of Davidson County, Robertson County, Montgomery County, and Dickson County, as the same was legally described in the act, subject to approval in a referendum by the residents of the new county. If approved, the county officials would be elected and courts would meet at the house of Littleton J. Perdue. Samuel B. Davidson, of Davidson County, James Darden and Henry Frey, of Robertson County, Pleasant Bagwell, of Montgomery County and Benjamin C. Robertson, of Dickson County, were named as commissioners to select the site of the county seat. William S. Perry, of Robertson County, would run and mark the boundary line. This Act was not approved by the voters.
10. Acts of 1855-56, Chapter 122, created Cheatham County. Pertinent parts of the act are published herein.
11. Acts of 1859-60, Chapter 135, changed the boundary line between Davidson County and Robertson County to run commencing at the forks of Sycamore Creek, the road from Springfield

- to Nashville, running east with the meanders of the north prong of Sycamore to the tunnel of the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad. This Act was repealed by Acts of 1867-68, Chapter 82.
12. Acts of 1867-68, Chapter 82, repealed Acts of 1859-60, Chapter 135, Section 6, above, so that the line between Robertson County and Davidson County would revert to the positions held prior to the passage of the amending act.
 13. Acts of 1869-70, Chapter 32, rearranged the boundary line between Robertson County and Montgomery County so as to place wholly within Robertson County the homes and farms belonging to E. L. Fort, Robert Long, H. G. Long, Harding Durham, A. M. Jones, C. M. Warfield, S. F. Mitchell, John Sadler, and J. E. Hill.
 14. Acts of 1873, Chapter 100, transferred the residence and lands of M. Wilkinson out of Robertson County and placed it in Davidson County.
 15. Acts of 1881, Chapter 60, changed the lines between Robertson County and Cheatham County, and between Cheatham County and Montgomery County, beginning where the line of Cheatham and Robertson Counties strikes the east boundary line of A. D. Cage's five hundred acre tract, thence north with his lines to his northeast corner, thence west 1½ degrees north with his line to the Montgomery County line, and on to his northwest corner, thence south three degrees west to the Cheatham County line.
 16. Acts of 1881, Chapter 72, changed the line between Robertson County and Montgomery County beginning at a point where the Red River crosses the present line, running thence down said river to the mouth of Sulphur Fork Creek, thence up said creek to the point where it crosses the present line.
 17. Acts of 1885, Chapter 144, moved the home and farm belonging to John Watts out of Cheatham County and into Robertson County.
 18. Acts of 1887, Chapter 110, stated that J. G. Gwynn owned a farm of which 117 acres was located in Robertson County and 8 acres of which were situated in Montgomery County. This Act realigned the boundary line between the two counties so that the 8 acres would be included in Robertson County also.
 19. Acts of 1889, Chapter 45, detached the lands and residences owned by T. M. Hinkle and A. W. Clinard from Davidson County and attached them to Robertson County.
 20. Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 274, took a certain tract of land belonging to J. T. Winters, as the same was described in this statute, out of Robertson County and added the same to Cheatham County.
 21. Public Acts of 1972, Chapter 791, amended Private Acts of 1971, Chapter 69, to correct the description of the property moved as the same now appears in that Act.
 22. Public Acts of 1981, Chapter 324, rearranged the boundary lines between Robertson County and Montgomery County by removing certain property, as described within the Act, from the Fifth Civil District of Montgomery County and placing the same within the Seventh Civil District of Robertson County.
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