



May 05, 2024

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## Chapter VI - Education/Schools

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Sincerely,

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<b>Chapter VI - Education/Schools .....</b>	<b>. 3</b>
<b>    Lease/Purchase with Springfield .....</b>	<b>. 3</b>
<b>    Private Acts of 1947 Chapter 697 .....</b>	<b>. 3</b>
<b>    Education/Schools - Historical Notes .....</b>	<b>. 3</b>

## Chapter VI - Education/Schools

### Lease/Purchase with Springfield

### Private Acts of 1947 Chapter 697

**SECTION 1.** That the County of Robertson, acting through its quarterly County Court in regular session or special session called for such purpose, is hereby authorized to lease from the City of Springfield, for such consideration as may be mutually agreed upon between the parties, for a period not to exceed five years from the date of such lease of all the school properties of said City; and the said City of Springfield, acting through its Quarterly County Court in the manner above stated, is expressly authorized to purchase any or all of said properties from the City of Springfield for a consideration mutually agreed upon between the parties, as well as the terms of payment of such consideration; and the said City of Springfield, acting through its governing body, is hereby expressly authorized to sell and convey unto said County any and all of said properties. The lease on behalf of the County shall be executed by the County Judge and countersigned by the County Court Clerk and on behalf of the city shall be executed by its Mayor and countersigned by its Commissioner of Schools. The same officials respectively shall execute any conveyance of said properties that may be made between the parties.

**SECTION 2.** That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed: March 7, 1947.

## Education/Schools - Historical Notes

### Board of Education

The following acts once affected the board of education in Robertson County but are no longer operative. Also referenced below are acts which repeal prior law without providing new substantive provisions.

1. Private Acts of 1907, Chapter 236, abolished the office of District Directors in the school system and placed each one under the management and control of a county board of education and a district board of advisors. The County Courts of each county would divide their counties into five school districts and appoint one member of the board of education from each district until their successors could be elected by popular vote. The Superintendent of Schools would serve as Secretary of the Board. The duties of the Chairman, the Secretary, and the members of the Board were all enumerated in the Act. Teachers were required to submit certain written reports or have their pay suspended. A three member advisory board would be elected by popular vote in each district who were directed to take and report a scholastic census in each district. This Act did not apply to city school systems and several counties exempted themselves from it in Section 17 but Robertson County was not among their number.
2. Private Acts of 1947, Chapter 721, provided that in Robertson County (identified by the use of the 1940 Federal Census figures) the Mayor and the commissioner of schools at the county seat would be ex-officio members of the county Board of Education who would be entitled to participate in the deliberations of the Board and to vote thereon in the same capacity and to the same extent as other members of the Board, but neither would receive any extra compensation for his services. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1970, Chapter 217.
3. Private Acts of 1951, Chapter 268, amended Private Acts of 1947, Chapter 721, in Section 1 by removing the provision which made the Mayor of Springfield an ex-officio member of the County Board of Education but leaving the commissioner of schools.
4. Private Acts of 1951, Chapter 269, provided that in Robertson County there would be elected, in addition to the number now provided by law, one other member to the County Board of Education by the Quarterly Court at its July session who could serve for seven years and be entitled to participate in the deliberations of the Board and vote upon all matters to the same extent as any other Board member. The one selected would be a resident of and qualified voter in the county seat of the county and a person of recognized integrity.
5. Private Acts of 1953, Chapter 394, stated that in Robertson County (identified by the 1950 Federal Census figures) there would be elected, in addition to all other members now provided by law, two other members of the County Board of Education by the Quarterly Court at its July, 1953, session, one such added member to serve for one year, and the other to serve for two years following their elections. Thereafter, the added members would have a term of seven years.

The new members must be residents of the county, people of integrity and good repute, and would be entitled to participate in, and to vote upon, all matters coming before the Board. This Act was repealed by Private Acts of 1970, Chapter 217, published herein.

6. Private Acts of 1970, Chapter 217, as amended by Private Acts of 1979, Chapter 67, established five school zones from which one member from each zone was elected by the county legislative body to serve on the Robertson County Board of Education for a term of six years.

### **General Reference**

The following acts constitute part of the administrative and political heritage of the educational structure of Robertson County but are no longer operative since 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 1806, Chapter 8, established county academies in every county then existing in the State and appointed Trustees for each. In Robertson County Liberty Academy would be the county academy and its trustees were John Baker, Sr., Thomas Johnston, Josiah Fort, James Norfleet, and John Coleman.
2. Acts of 1807, Chapter 56, set up county academies in several counties and appointed additional Trustees for others. The Act named Thomas Swan, Plummer Willis, Isaac Dortch, Joseph Washington, and James Sawyers, as additional Trustees having all the power and authority as the others.
3. Acts of 1811, Chapter 29, again increased the number of Trustees for Liberty Academy and appointed John Hutchinson, William Adams, Anderson Cheatham, Ethelbert C. Williams, William Armstrong, James Gambill, James A. Brian, and Jack E. Turner to the Board of Trustees.
4. Acts of 1817, Chapter 165, added William C. Conrad, Leonard P. Cheatham, and Henry Fry, to the Board of Trustees of Liberty Academy in Robertson County who were given all the power and authority of the other Trustees.
5. Acts of 1823, Chapter 235, named William Seal, Richard Cheatham, and John T. Priestly as Trustees for Liberty Academy.
6. Acts of 1833, Chapter 179, ratified, confirmed, and validated the appointments to the Board of Common School Commissioners for Robertson County, and all their actions and proceedings done by virtue of their appointments to the Board were termed as valid and as good as if the commissioners had been elected within the time required by law, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.
7. Acts of 1847-48, Chapter 163, incorporated Joakin Green, William H. Farmer, Robert S. Hicks, Washington Lowe, Edward S. Cheatham, Thomas Meneese, James E. Rice, and Westley W. Pepper, as the Trustees for the Springfield Academy in Robertson County under those rules and regulations commonly and generally imposed upon corporate institutes of learning.
8. Acts of 1857-58, Chapter 75, was the legal authority for the common school commissioners of the First Civil District in Robertson County to draw an order on the county trustee to pay over the money for the tuition of the said children of Robertson County who go to school in Mitchellville in Sumner County, in proportion to the amount the children would have been entitled to had they attended school in Robertson County. However, these children had to be in attendance at the above school and were not to go to school in Robertson County.
9. Acts of 1899, Chapter 364, created a sub-school district of the 14th School District of Cheatham County out of portions of that county and Robertson County. The area involved was described by a metes and bounds description. All residents of the new school district would have the same rights and privileges as when they were in the 14th School District. An approximate taxing provision was included in the Act.
10. Private Acts of 1901, Chapter 239, set up the "White House Special School District" out of portions of Sumner County and Robertson County, as the territory of Schools in Sumner County would appoint two of the three School Directors and the Superintendent in Robertson County would designate the other one, the three of whom would manage and direct the schools in the area. The children residing in the prescribed area would be enumerated and listed and were entitled to attend the schools free of charge. School funds would be apportioned in each county according to the ratio of pupils in that county to the whole number of students attending the school.
11. Private Acts of 1903, Chapter 240, abolished every school district in the State which was not created by a special act of the General Assembly. Each school district was made coextensive with

the civil district in which they were located. Funds would revert to the School Districts created by this Act and special elections would be conducted to choose the three school directors for each District.

12. Private Acts of 1905, Chapter 122, established under a description which began at the north end of Washington Bridge over Sulphur Fork Creek in the 8th Civil District of Robertson County and continued around the perimeter of the District a Special School District called School District #21. The County Superintendent of Public Instruction was authorized to appoint three school directors for the District who would serve until their successors, elected in the next general August election could take office. The Clerk of the District would compile an accurate census of the students in the area for the Board and the county trustee who would base the proportionate share of school funds for the District upon that compilation of students.
13. Private Acts of 1905, Chapter 189, amended Private Acts of 1903, Chapter 240, which was a general law forming school districts in the State, by changing the Districts and the Directors of the school districts in Robertson County.
14. Private Acts of 1907, Chapter 500, made the corporate limits of the city of Greenbrier in Robertson County the boundaries of one of the school districts in the county. Directors for the District were to be elected at the same time as other directors were. The Mayor and Aldermen of Springfield were to select three Directors to serve until the others could be elected by popular vote. This Act was repealed by the one following.
15. Private Acts of 1909, Chapter 58, repealed Private Acts of 1907, Chapter 500, which established the Greenbrier Special School District, in its entirety.
16. Private Acts of 1917, Chapter 566, organized the Orlinda Special School District in the First and Second Civil District of Robertson County embracing the territory described in the Act. Officers of the District would be incorporated as a nine member Board of Directors. The Act appointed F. P. Kelly, A. W. McNeeley, J. B. Payne, Byron Johnson, Henry Dodson, G. R. Jones, V. E. Crocker, R. L. Porter, and W. W. Gilbert, as the first Board of Directors to serve until their successors, elected by popular vote, could take office. Vacancies on the Board were to be filled by the remaining members. The powers and duties of the Board were to be filled by the remaining members. The powers and duties of the Board were spelled out in eleven paragraphs in Section 5. Funds would be divided after the school population was determined. A special tax of 40 cents per \$100 property valuation was levied in the District in order to maintain the schools and keep them open for nine months in the year, plus a \$1 poll tax was imposed on all between ages of 21 and 50. All children living in this District could attend school free, others were to pay a tuition set by the Board. The Board would choose their officers from among their number. This Act was repealed by the one following.
17. Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 605, repealed Private Acts of 1917, Chapter 566. This Act proceeded then to fashion the Orlinda Special School District out of portions of the First, Second, Fifteenth, and Eighteenth Civil Districts of Robertson County as the same was described in the Act. A five member Board of Directors would be the officers of the District who would serve two year terms to which the act named G. R. Jones, Byron Johnson, H. W. McNeeley, E. W. Lunsford, and Robert Sanders, as the first Board who would fill their own vacancies and select their own officers themselves. The remainder of the Act was substantially the same as the Act repealed analyzed above. This Act specified that no other act would be abridged by this one.
18. Private Acts of 1920, Chapter 60, amended Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 605, by rearranging the boundary lines of the said School District as they were described in this amending act (making it difficult to detect the changes simply by comparing descriptions) and Section 5 was amended by reducing the property tax rate from 40 cents to 25 cents per \$100 property valuation.
19. Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 123, formed the Coopertown Special School District in the 13th Civil District of Robertson County except for that portion south of the line delineated in the act so as to preserve intact the District known as the Martin Chapel's School District. An Advisory Board of five members would manage the District to which the act named J. M. Keller, J. M. Frey, Charles R. Cobbs, Moses Felts, and T. O. McMahan as the first Board Members, who would serve until their successors were elected to two year terms by the people in the District. The powers and duties of the Board were specified in the act. To maintain the schools and keep them open for nine months each year, a general school tax of 15 cents per \$100 property valuation, and a \$1 poll tax on all people in the District between the ages of 21 and 50 were both levied. All resident children could attend free of charge. This Act would not abridge, or diminish, any powers previously granted under the law. (See Covington v. Cook, 159 Tenn. 437, 19 S.W.2d (1929).
20. Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 300, created the Cross Plains Special School District which was

composed of parts of the Second, Eleventh, and Fifteenth Civil Districts in Robertson County, more particularly described in the Act. A nine member Board of Directors would serve as the officers of the District who would serve two year terms after being elected by popular vote. A special school tax of 2½ mills, and a \$1 Poll Tax on those between the age of 21 and 50 were composed to support and maintain the schools in the District. This Act designated Dr. J. W. Thomas, Dr. J. T. Spain, J. E. Cook, J. M. Dorris, C. K. Howard, W. L. Saunders, G. H. Powell, W. M. Swann, and J. K. Simmons, as the first Board Members. Taxes were to be paid to the Trustee who would disburse them under the direction of the board. Other provisions were similar to those mentioned above.

21. Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 551, framed the Barren Plains Special School District as it was described in the act from portions of the Third, Fourth, and Ninth Civil Districts in Robertson County. The District would be supervised by a five member Board of Directors to which the act appointed C. H. Garrett, J. S. Hollingsworth, R. H. Mason, J. E. Gunn, and W. L. Taylor, as the first members who would serve until their successors were elected at the polls. The special tax rate to support the schools was fixed at 20 cents per \$100, plus a \$1 Poll Tax would be paid by all between the ages of 21 and 50. The remainder of the act was identical to the others regarding special school districts.
22. Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 943, amended Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 605, by changing the boundary lines of the Orlinda School District to include the farms of T. J. Anderson, in the 15th Civil District, known as the Strother farm; to include the farms of H. T. Stratton and C. T. Farris which were located in the Second Civil District; and the farm of Joe Crossway, also in the 2nd Civil District. The tax rate in the School District was increased from 25 cents to 35 cents per \$100 property valuation.
23. Private Acts of 1923, Chapter 208, devised the Cedar Hill Special School District which was composed of the area described in the act. A five member Board of Advisors would supervise the District serving two year terms. This act appointed T. J. Fyke, J. S. Adams, M. S. Long, W. E. Bigger and John C. Clark, as the first Board members to serve until their successors were elected by vote of the people. A special tax of 15 cents per \$100 property valuation and a \$1 Poll Tax on all between ages of 21 and 50 would be collected by the County Trustee and paid to the Treasurer of the school District to maintain them and keep them open at least nine months in the year. Other terms were basically the same as those above.
24. Private Acts of 1923, Chapter 345, formed the John E. Garner Special School District which included the areas of Robertson County described in this Act. This School District would be administered by a five member Board of Advisors, serving two year terms after being elected by popular vote. D. D. Kenton, R. B. Overby, R. C. Smiley, Wade Hadley, and George C. Hackney were nominated by this act to serve as the Board of Advisors until their successors were elected and assumed office. A poll Tax of \$1 was levied on all residents of the District between the ages of 21 and 50, and a special school tax of 15 cents per \$100 property valuation was imposed to operate and maintain the school.
25. Private Acts of 1923, Chapter 523, originated the Sadlersville Special School District in the 17th Civil District of Robertson County, except that portion east and south of the line described in the act which area was omitted in order to preserve the boundaries of other school districts. The Bill named Hogan Bryant, R. H. Parker, A. F. Tilley, Buford Sweeney, and Burford Warfield as the first Board of Advisors for the District who would serve staggered terms until their successors, elected by the people, would take office for two years. A special school tax of 35 cents per \$100 property valuation and a \$1 Poll Tax on those between 21 and 50 years of age were levied to operate the schools. The Act contained the fundamental language of the other acts regarding school districts.
26. Private Acts of 1923, Chapter 525, fabricated the Bell Hill School Special School District in the 6th Civil District of Robertson County, which included the town of Adams, and part of the 17th Civil District lying south and east of Elk Fork Creek as the same was more particularly described in the Act. A nine member Advisory Board would supervise and manage the District for which the act designated C. H. Fort, R. S. Holloway, Matthew Woodruff, Dr. C. B. Bell, Dr. J. R. Connell, Dr. L. F. Sory, H. R. Head, H. E. Qualls, and W. D. Sugg, as its first members who were to serve until their successors were elected and qualified.
27. Public Acts of 1925, Chapter 115, abolished all school districts which were not taxing districts, allowed those which were taxing districts to hold a referendum on the question of their abolition, when all the debts of any school district were paid, the District was permitted to join the public school system. This Act has been codified as Title 49, Tennessee Code Annotated, and the above as Section 49-402, and following of the Code.

28. Private Acts of 1925, Chapter 361, amended Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 605, by revising the description of the boundaries of the Orlinda School District in Robertson County so that the land and residence belonging to W. L. Sawyers was excluded from the District.
29. Private Acts of 1927, Chapter 650, amended Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 300, by redescribing a portion of the perimeter boundary lines of the Cross Plains Special School District so that the territory within the metes and bounds of the description would be added to the District. The tax rate established in Section 5 was increased from 2½ to 4 Mills and the Advisory Board was authorized to use the funds in those areas of the School District which the Board considered proper.
30. Private Acts of 1927, Chapter 651, amended Private Acts of 1923, Chapter 523, which act created the Saddlersville Special School District by reducing the prescribed tax rate in the District from 35 cents to 10 cents per \$100 property valuation but the reduction would only be in effect for the year 1927, and no other.
31. Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 572, amended Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 300, which originated the Cross Plains Special School District, Item 20, above, reduced the tax levy in the School District from 4 Mills to 1½ Mills which reduction, however, would be suspended if the bonds authorized in this Act were not sold but otherwise the reduction would not be suspended. The 4 Mill levy would be in effect in 1928 and the \$1 Poll Tax suspended but only if the bonds were sold. Subject to an affirmative vote of the people, the Cross Plains Special School District was authorized to issue and sell up to \$15,000 to erect a school building in the District, at an interest rate not to exceed 5½% and which bonds would mature according to the schedule in the Act. The Treasurer of the School District, the County Superintendent of Schools, and the County Judge were constituted a Committee to supervise the sale of the bonds. The referendum would be held under the regular election laws of the State. The Act levied a 30 cent property tax on each \$100 valuation and a Poll Tax of \$1 on every person between ages of 21 and 50 which would be used to repay the bonds.
32. Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 698, amended Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 123, by rewriting Section One of the Act to form the Coopertown Special School District to include all the 13th Civil District and part of the 16th Civil District of Robertson County which area was described more particularly in the Act. A new Section was added between Sections 7 and 8 which was the legal authority of the District, upon an affirmative vote of the people therein, to issue and sell up to \$15,000 in bonds to construct a school building and gymnasium, and acquire whatever land might be necessary. The interest rate of the bonds could not exceed 5½%, and the maturity schedule fixed in the Act must be followed. Another new Section (7b) named the Treasurer of the District, the Superintendent of County Schools, and the County Judge as a Committee to sell the bonds, providing the details for the same. A special school tax of 27 cents per \$100 property valuation and a Poll Tax of \$1 were to be levied to amortize the bonds.
33. Private Acts of 1929, Chapter 699, amended Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 551, which originated the Barren Plains School District in Item 21, above, to grant the authority to the Advisory Board of the District to issue up to \$4,000 in bonds to build a school house provided the proposal was approved by the people in a referendum election. The details of the election were specified including a simple "For" or "Against" ballot. If defeated, the proposition could be resubmitted to the voters in a year. The interest rate was not to exceed 6% on the bonds nor the maturity schedule deviate from the one provided in the Act. An additional tax levy of ten cents per \$100 property valuation for 1929, and each year thereafter, must be levied until the bonds and interest were paid. The money would be paid into the hands of the Trustee and disbursed on the warrant of the Advisory Board signed by the Treasurer and the Chairman. The building would be built under the supervision of the County Board of Education.
34. Private Acts of 1929 (Ex. Sess.), Chapter 81, allowed the Quarterly Court of Robertson County to issue and sell up to \$30,000 in bonds, or interest bearing warrants to supplement the school funds of the county, at an interest rate of 6%, or less, and maturing annually at the rate of \$1,000 each year. All the details of a valid bond issue were present and the tax levy to amortize these bonds was required.
35. Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 266, amended Private Acts of 1923, Chapter 208, so as to include within the power and jurisdiction of the Advisory Board of the Cedar Hill School District the authority to borrow money to make the necessary improvements and repairs on the school buildings in the area. The Board was also vested with the authority to ratify and approve any loans which may have been negotiated heretofore in the District. Loans thus made could be a lien against specific properties in the School District.

36. Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 273, amended Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 300, as that act has been amended, so as to enlarge the Cross Plains School District to include two parcels of property as the same were particularly described in the Act. These tracts were owned by Marion Cook and R. L. Simmons and were located in the 15th Civil District of the county.
37. Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 820, recited in the preamble that Private Acts of 1923, Chapter 523, created the Sadlersville School District as described in that act and located mostly in the 17th Civil District of Robertson County and the same expired by limitation later but some debts were left behind which were not paid, and it is non-essential to re-establish the District in order to raise the funds to pay the debts, this Act then reformed the same district with the same boundaries as before, naming Hogan Bryant, R. H. Parker, A. F. Tilley, Sr., Buford Sweeney, and Buford Warfield, as the Advisory Board who would operate the District until all the debts were paid. A tax levy of 5 cents per \$100 property valuation could be levied in 1931 and for the next four years, as well as a \$1 poll tax, so that the debts totaling about \$2,150 in all, could be paid. This Act was repealed below.
38. Private Acts of 1933, Chapter 525, amended Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 300, as amended, by adding an additional tax of 10 cents per \$100 to the existing tax levy in the School District in Cross Plains for the year 1934, and every year afterwards, until the \$15,000 in bonds, and interest, were paid.
39. Private Acts of 1935, Chapter 475, expressly repealed Private Acts of 1931, Chapter 820, concerning the Sadlersville School District as the same was written.
40. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 57, stated that all the prior actions of the Advisory Board of the Orlinda School District in Robertson County, heretofore taken in connection with the issue and sale of \$7,000 in bonds on December 31, 1935, which bonds would mature at a rate of \$500 annually were hereby ratified, confirmed, legalized, and validated despite the lack of any statutory authority to do so or because of any defect in the bond.
41. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 66, amended Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 551, which created the Barren Plains Special School District so as to take out and exclude from the boundaries of the District the farm owned by Mrs. Ella King, containing some 268 acres, more or less, as the farm was described in the Acts.
42. Private Acts of 1937, Chapter 480, amended Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 551, which devised the Barren Plains School District by rearranging the boundaries to exclude the farm owned by Barbee Holman, containing 192 acres, more or less, as the same was more particularly described in the Act.
43. Private Acts of 1939, Chapter 290, framed the boundaries of the John E. Garner Special School District out of portions of the 12th, 9th, 10th, and 16th Civil Districts as the same was minutely and legally described in the Act. The officers of the School District would be a seven member Advisory Board to which the Act named as its first members C. G. Phelps, Douglas C. Phelps, J. F. Fisher, R. M. Stacker, R. B. Yates, John R. Kemper, and L. T. Robertson, who would serve until their successors were elected by popular vote and assumed office. The Board would have a chairman, a secretary, and a treasurer and exercise the powers specifically mentioned in the Act. Upon the affirmative vote of the residents in a referendum, the Board could issue up to \$13,500 in bonds, at an interest rate of 5%, or lower, which were to be amortized according to the schedule in the Act. The Treasurer of the District, the Superintendent of the county's schools, and the county judge would form a committee to sell the bonds. A tax levy of 15 cents per \$100 property valuation, plus a poll tax of \$1, was levied to repay the bonds and interest but would stay imposed even if the bonds were not authorized in the referendum.
44. Private Acts of 1941, Chapter 200, was the enabling legislation for the John E. Garner School District in Robertson County to issue its bonds up to \$5,000 to construct, improve, and equip a gymnasium. The interest rate could not exceed 4% and the bonds would mature on February 1, 1957. The entire bond form was set out in the Act verbatim. An additional tax levy of 5 cents per \$100 property valuation was levied for 1941, and would be every year afterwards until the bonds were paid. The Chairman of the Board and the Secretary of the Board of Education would handle the bond sale.
45. Private Acts of 1943, Chapter 133, amended Private Acts of 1923, Chapter 208, above, by rewriting the description of the boundaries of the Cedar Hill Special District in Section One which description covered three and one-half printed pages, making it most difficult to determine the nature of the changes.
46. Private Acts of 1943, Chapter 451, amended Private Acts of 1923, Chapter 525, which established the Bell High School District in Robertson County by reducing the tax rate specified from 15 cents



- to 5 cents per \$100 property valuation starting in 1943.
47. Private Acts of 1943, Chapter 469, amended Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 605, by adding a provision at the end of Section 5 that the Board of Advisors of the District could borrow money on the credit of the School District in an amount not to exceed \$2,500 and to execute short term notes for the same payable no longer than 6 months thereafter which could not bear interest in excess of 6%. The notes could be renewed but the amount was not to go over \$2,500. The tax money authorized to be levied and collected under the original act would be used to pay the notes.
  48. Private Acts of 1943, Chapter 470, stated that, subject to the affirmative vote of the people in a referendum in the District, the Orlinda School District was authorized to sell bonds up to \$10,000 for the construction of school buildings in the District. The Election Commission of Robertson County would hold the election under regular election laws with a "For" or "Against" ballot. The interest rate could not exceed 6% nor the maturity period of 25 years from date of issue, same to be decided by the Advisory Board. The bonds were to be general obligation bonds for the payment of which a tax levy of 35 cents per \$100 property valuation, and a poll tax of \$1, would be levied, which would be continuation of the taxes now being levied to run until the bonds were liquidated. The proceeds would be handled by the Trustee subject to the orders and directions of the Advisory Board.
  49. Private Acts of 1945, Chapter 161, realigned the boundaries of the Barren Plains Special School District in Robertson County by amending Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 551, so that the District now contained portions of the Third, Fourth, Fifty, Ninth and Eighteenth Civil Districts. A more particular legal description was present in the Act, which would be effective on July 1, 1946.
  50. Private Acts of 1945, Chapter 261, amended Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 123, by changing the boundaries of the Coopertown School District to include portions of the Ninth, Thirteenth, Twelfth, and Sixteenth Civil Districts of Robertson County, all of which was carefully described in the Act.
  51. Private Acts of 1947, Chapter 696, was the enabling legislation for the Quarterly Court of Robertson County to assume any, or all, of the bonded indebtedness owned by any special school district which was located wholly within the county. All the details of the assumption of the debt would be incorporated into a Resolution and adopted by the Quarterly Court. Upon receipt of a copy of the Resolution, the Trustee would proceed to carry out the provisions of the Resolution by making the payments as directed.
  52. Private Acts of 1947, Chapter 697, was the authority for the Quarterly Court of Robertson county to lease from the city of Springfield certain school properties under certain conditions.
  53. Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 249, directed the County Trustee of Robertson County (identified by the use of the 1940 Federal Census figures) to pay and to turn over to the county school fund any and all sums of money now in his possession, or which might hereafter come into his possession by virtue of any tax levied and collected by or on behalf of any special school district.
  54. Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 412, specifically repealed Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 300, and all the amendments thereto, which created and established the Orlinda Special School District.
  55. Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 413, repealed Private Acts of 1919, Chapter 605, and all the amendments thereto, which established the Orlinda Special School District.
  56. Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 414, specifically repealed Private Acts of 1923, Chapter 525, and all the amendments to that act which devised the Bell High Special School District.
  57. Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 415, repealed Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 551, and all its amendments, which established the Barren Plains School District and the District was abolished.
  58. Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 416, repealed in its entirety with all the amendments Private Acts of 1923, Chapter 345, which created the John E. Garner School District which was thereby abolished.
  59. Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 417, repealed Private Acts of 1921, Chapter 123, and all amendments relating to the Coopertown Special School District.
  60. Private Acts of 1949, Chapter 418, repealed Private Acts of 1923, Chapter 208, and all the amendments, thus abolishing the Cedar Hill School District.
  61. Private Acts of 1951, Chapter 556, stated in its preamble that Whitehouse, located on the boundary line between Sumner County and Robertson County, was unincorporated; that the school building in the town was in Sumner County but many students attending the school lived in Robertson County and contributed to the cost of the school operation. This Act was the enabling legislation for Robertson County, acting through its Board of Education, to expend such sums as it deemed right and proper from the school funds of the county for such additions, repairs, and

reconstruction of the school as the two Board of Education might agree upon.

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