

History  
Hillsboro - Leiper's Fork TN  
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Leiper's Fork was established in 1785 as Bentontown, named after Thomas Hart Benton, who later became a United States Senator in Missouri for thirty years. The Community's name was changed when the Bentons left for Missouri. Other settlers to the area include the Bennetts, Cunninghams, Hollands, Hunters, Rogers, Southalls, and Sweeneys. James Adams built one of the oldest remaining houses in the Leiper's Fork community.

Settlers from Hillsboro, North Carolina who moved to the area changed the name to Hillsboro. Early in the 20th century, the name was changed to Leiper's Fork, after nearby Leiper's Creek. The community had requested the establishment of a post office, only to be informed by the Postal Service that the name "Hillsboro" was already in use elsewhere in the State.

**Thomas Hart Benton Home**

On the foundation of this house was the home of Thomas Hart Benton, whose family came from North Carolina in 1799. In 1809, he was a state senator. Moving to Missouri in 1815, he was a US Senator in 1821, and remained in the Senate 30 years. Dying at the age of 76 in 1858, he left a record of outstanding citizenship.

**Leiper's Fork Church of Christ**

The Union Meeting House was built on this site in 1821. With the Restoration Movement and the preaching of Andrew Craig and Joel Anderson, Leiper's Fork became the first Church of Christ south of Nashville. In 1831, Seth and Rebecca Sparkman were the first members to be baptized for the remission of sins. David Lipscomb led a convention of Christians, who met here in 1862, to adopt positions as non-combatants in the Civil War. Their petition to Military Governor Andrew Johnson was rejected. Leiper's Fork sponsored the Boston Church in 1854 and the Berea Church at Southall in 1876. The present building was built in 1877.