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President of Tennessee Woman's Christian Temperance Union



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Silena Moore Holman served as president of the Tennessee chapter of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union during the period of its greatest influence on state politics. **During her tenure as state president, the organization grew from 200 to over 4,000 members and was credited with the successful campaign for statewide prohibition in Tennessee.**

Silena Moore was born in Franklin County on July 9, 1850. When the Civil War broke out, her father, Captain James Lewis Moore, enlisted in the Confederate army and was killed. This left her mother with five children in poverty. When her mother was forced to sell the family home, Silena Moore, age fourteen, began to teach in a nearby country school to provide additional income for her family. During the years that followed, she was able to earn enough money to buy back her home. After teaching for more than ten years, **she married Dr. Thomas Pinckney Holman, a Lincoln County physician who had treated her during an illness.** While living in Mulberry near the town of Lynchburg, Silena Holman joined the Band of Good Templars, a local temperance organization. The cause of temperance became her life work.

Silena Moore Holman (9 Jul 1850 – 18 Sep 1915)

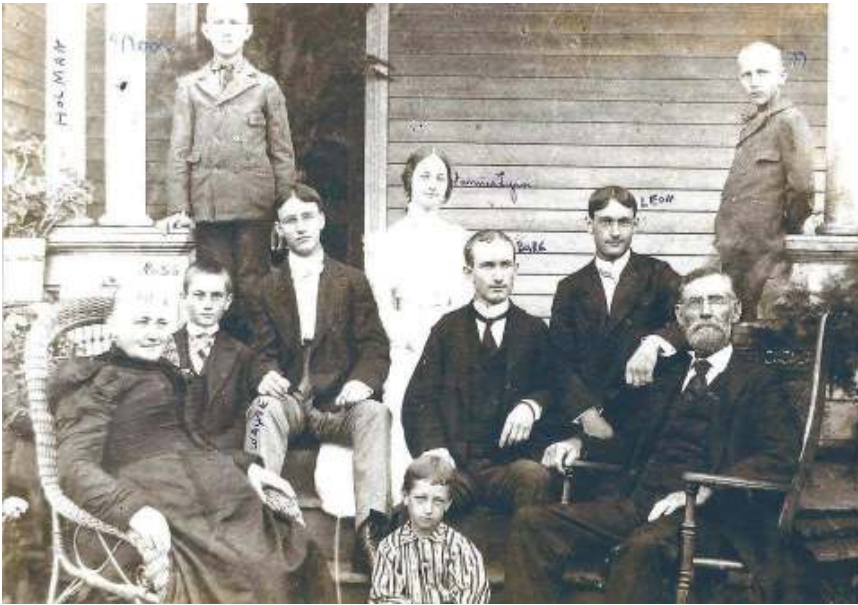
President of Tennessee Woman's Christian Temperance Union



After the Holman family moved to Fayetteville, Tennessee, Silena Moore Holman **joined the Woman's Christian Temperance Union**. She quickly earned the attention of the state officers, who appointed her as a state department superintendent. Her participation in the WCTU allowed her to develop her writing skills. She began to write for the state organization and then became the **state reporter for The Union Signal, the official publication of the national WCTU**. The national organization had been founded in 1874. Under the national leadership of Frances Willard, who became president in 1879, the WCTU became the largest women's organization in the United States. **In 1899, Silena Holman, the mother of eight children ranging in age from seven to twenty-three years old, became the state WCTU president.**

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Many times cousins and even closer family members were on the opposite sides of the prohibition debate.

When Silena Moore Holman became state president, prohibition dominated the political debate in Tennessee. Former U.S. Senator Edward Ward Carmack took up the crusade for statewide prohibition and ran for governor in 1908 against Malcolm R. Patterson, the incumbent Democratic governor. After Carmack lost to Patterson in the Democratic party primary, Carmack became editor of the Nashville Tennessean, where he continued his campaign. **After Carmack was killed in a shootout in downtown Nashville, Silena Holman rallied WCTU members to lobby for statewide prohibition.** She opened a state headquarters in Nashville's Maxwell House Hotel and mounted a statewide campaign in support of legislation. **On January 19, 1909, just two months after Carmack's death, the Tennessee General Assembly overwhelmingly voted to pass statewide prohibition. The work of the WCTU was considered an important factor in its passage.** The WCTU then worked to raise funds for a memorial to Senator Carmack at the state capitol. Later that year, the WCTU held its national convention in Nashville at the Ryman Auditorium.

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At the same time that Silena Moore Holman became active in the WCTU, she also began writing letters to the **Gospel Advocate**, a statewide publication of the Disciples of Christ that was edited by **David Lipscomb**. In her letters that were published over a twenty-five year period, she challenged Lipscomb's position on the **role of women in the church and society**. As a member of her local Disciples of Christ congregation in Fayetteville, Holman was a regular reader of the Advocate. Her first letter published in 1888 **challenged Lipscomb's views that women should not teach in the church or pray in public**.

During the years that followed, Holman and Lipscomb regularly debated the position of women on the pages of the Gospel Advocate. Holman challenged Lipscomb's strict interpretation of the writings of the Apostle Paul in the New Testament. Holman believed that various verses commonly used to confine women to the private sphere could be interpreted in different ways. In her letters, she demonstrated a wide breadth of study of scriptural commentaries and frequently quoted biblical scholars and multiple translations of the Bible. **She also argued for greater educational opportunities for women, who, in her opinion, would become better wives and mothers with more education.** Holman saw herself and other women like her as representatives of the "new woman" in Tennessee who had an expanded place in society.



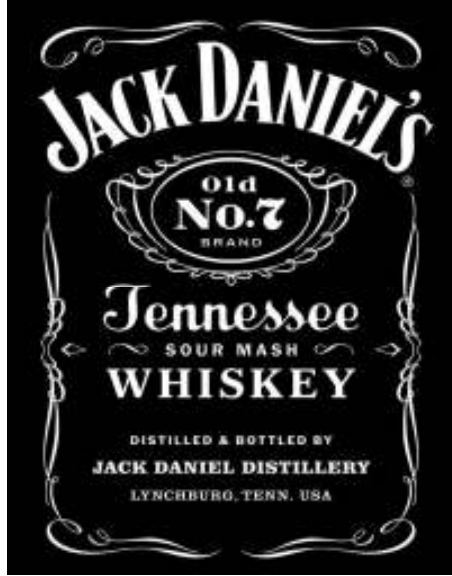
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Holman's last letter to the Gospel Advocate was published in 1913, just two years before her death. Neither Lipscomb's nor Holman's views about women changed during the years of their public correspondence. When the Churches of Christ began to be identified in 1902 as a separate denomination, the subjection of women in church affairs was a key tenet of their church. By the time Holman died in 1915, Fayetteville's Washington Street Church, which dated its founding to 1835, identified itself as a Church of Christ.

Silena Moore Holman died on September 18, 1915, as a result of complications from an appendectomy. She had requested that T. B. Larimore, a well-known evangelist, conduct her funeral. Family members quoted her as saying, "I want no man to apologize for my work." At her funeral, more than two thousand people gathered on the lawn of her home to honor her life and work. **She was buried in the Holman family plot in the Rose Hill Cemetery in Fayetteville. Two years after Holman's death, the WCTU honored her by commissioning a portrait, which was placed in the state capitol.**



Jasper Newton "Jack" Daniel
(Aug 1848 – 9 Oct 1911)

Jasper's listed ages for all Census Records

- 1860 Lincoln County, TN Census SD2 - 9 years old
- 1870 Lincoln County, TN Census SD1 - 20 years old
- 1880 Moore County, TN Census SD6 - 30 years old
- 1900 Moore County, TN Census SD1 - 48 years old (Aug)
- 1910 Moore County, TN Census SD1 - 60 years old

1850 Lincoln County, TN Census (6 Nov 1850) SD #2

30	986986	Calaway Daniel	48	M
31		James	18	M
32		Caroline	14	F
33		Adaline	12	F
34		Elizabeth	10	F
35		Wiley	7	M
36		Samuel	5	M
37		Bernetta	3	F
38		Jasper	1	M
39	987987	George Magers	26	M
40		Susan	18	F

474

SCHEDULE 3.—Persons who Died during the Year ending 1st June, 1850, in Sub-Division No 2 in the County of Lincoln State of Tennessee, enumerated by me, Alfred Marshall, Ass't Marshal.

NAME OF EVERY PERSON WHO DIED during the Year ending 1st June, 1850, whose usual Place of Abode at the Time of his Death was in his Family.	DESCRIPTION.						PLACE OF BIRTH. Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	The Month in which the Person died.	PROFESSION, OCCUPATION, OR TRADE.	DISEASE, OR CAUSE OF DEATH.	Number of DAYS ILL.
	Age.	Sex.	Color.	Married or widowed.	Free or Slave.	Married or widowed.					
Lucinda Daniel	2	F	W	W	W	S C 7	January	9	10	11	
Lucinda Daniel	46	F	W	M	W	W	Jan				
Robert	72	M	W	W	W	W	Jan				

Jasper's mother, Lucinda Cook, died 29 Jan 1850
Calaway Daniel married Matilda Vanzant 26 Jun 1851

Picture of
Jack Daniel and
workers taken
about 1900...
1903

Original taken
from Ruth
Daniel.





Jack Daniel, pictured center in white hat, sits among distillery workers in Lynchburg, TN.

Pictures

Lemuel Oscar Motlow

(28 Nov 1869 – 01 Sep 1947)

married Clara Reagor 30 Oct 1895

married Ophelia Verna Evans 23 Sep 1903





Jack Daniel, pictured center in white hat, sits among distillery workers in Lynchburg, TN.

Pictures

William Henry Colsher

(01 Oct 1837 – 01 Apr 1921)

married Susan Mildred Edens 10 Jul 1873



Jack Daniel's Silver Cornet Band



Jack Daniel's Silver Cornet Band Timeline

- Fayetteville Silver Cornet Band *Fayetteville Observer – 9 Apr 1874*
- Lynchburg Band plays for Democratic Gov. Turney *The Tennessean – 14 Oct 1894*
- Lynchburg Band plays for Ex-Gov Bob Taylor & Maj Richardson *The Tennessean – 28 Oct 1894*
- Lynchburg Cornet Band purchases Silver instruments *The Tennessean – 28 Jul 1898*
- Lynchburg Band plays for Confederate Reunion at Fayetteville *The Tennessean – 21 Sep 1898*
- Lynchburg Brass Band plays for McMillin & Fowler in Shelbyville *The Tennessean 8 Oct 1898*
- Lynchburg Silver Cornet Band plays for Mulberry Training School commencement *The Tennessean – 28 May 1899*
- Lynchburg Brass Band plays musical concert with Tullahoma Military Brass Band *The Tennessean – 4 Aug 1901*

Jack Daniel's Silver Cornet Band



The main reason they took that now famous photo of the band was NOT because of the Jack Daniels Saloon (as many would have you believe) but because of the Bean & Holt Hardware Store which was located next to the saloon. Holt Hardware was a BIG sponsor of the band since Tull and Jim Holt were members. Roy H. Parks was also related to the Holt family. After hearing back from one of the living descendants of Bill Waggoner, years ago, it is interesting to note that Jack Daniels actually had little to nothing to do with the band, at least according to Bill. After all, the original band was called the Lynchburg Cornet Band, not the Jack Daniels Cornet Band. The Mr. Jack Daniels Original Silver Cornet Band was an invention of the Jack Daniels marketing division in the 1970s to help boost sales of their liquor. They claim that Jack Daniels bought the instruments for the original band from Sears & Roebuck but when I asked for a copy of the proof that they say they have they answered that they don't know where the paperwork is or that it has been lost or thrown away. Jack Daniels also claims that none of the original members were trained musicians and that Jack Daniels bought the horns, passed them out to the men, and they all somehow taught themselves how to play. My research says otherwise. Some were highly trained musicians, such as Roy H. Parks. After all, look closely at the pic and you will see that, except for the drummers, they are all holding sheet music folders. *J. P. Morgan*

Lynchburg Silver Cornet Band Members

From Left to Right



P. W. "Bill" Waggoner (8 W Waggoners in 1900 Census)

Cornet

Roy Hamilton Parks (4 Oct 1876 – 30 Dec 1948)

Cornet

George Morris Shaw (6 Jan 1875 – 1 Aug 1944)

Cornet

Bob Daniel (2 Robert Daniels b. 1881 in 1900 Moore Co. Cen)

Eb Alto

Tull Arthur Holt (13 Jul 1878 – 18 Feb 1940)

Eb Alto

Morris Newton "Brad" Parks (25 Feb 1866 – 31 Oct 1933)

Eb Alto

Felix Milton "Milt" Waggoner (05 Jun 1875 - 11 Jul 1946)

Eb Alto

Charles Morris "Charlie" Parks (15 Jan 1875 – 7 Sep 1941)

Tuba

Will McClellan (Maybe William W McClelland b. 1882)

Bass Drum

James "Jim" Holt (3 James Holts in 1900 Moore Co. Census)

Snare Drum

Jack Daniel's Silver Cornet Band – It still belongs here!

Lynchburg Cornet Band aka Mr. Jack Daniels Original Silver Cornet Band Collection, which includes the original 1902 Conn NY Solo Cornet that was owned and played by Roy H. Parkes, Sr. I plan on selling the entire collection sometime in the future but I have it all as of right now. Another clue to it having been owned/played by Roy H. Parkes, Sr. is that it was very expensive when it was new. This was the top of the line cornet offered by Conn in 1902. Triple silver plated and capable of playing in A, Bb and C. It has the short and long leadpipes, cleaning rod, both mouthpieces, extra tuning slide and the original mute. If I remember correctly from my research, this cornet would have cost around \$150-200 in 1902 which would equate to around \$5,000-6,000 in today's money. Only someone who made a lot of money could afford one back then. J. P. Morgan



Civil War Veterans taken about 1900



Lynchburg, Va. 1900

Lynchburg, Va. 1900		Lynchburg, Va. 1900		Lynchburg, Va. 1900	
No.	Name	No.	Name	No.	Name
1	James H. ...	28	Thomas H. ...	56	John H. ...
2	...	29	...	57	...
3	...	30	...	58	...
4	...	31	...	59	...
5	...	32	...	60	...
6	...	33	...	61	...
7	...	34	...	62	...
8	...	35	...	63	...
9	...	36	...	64	...
10	...	37	...	65	...
11	...	38	...	66	...
12	...	39	...	67	...
13	...	40	...	68	...
14	...	41	...	69	...
15	...	42	...	70	...
16	...	43	...	71	...
17	...	44	...	72	...
18	...	45	...	73	...
19	...	46	...	74	...
20	...	47	...	75	...
21	...	48	...	76	...
22	...	49	...	77	...
23	...	50	...	78	...
24	...	51	...	79	...
25	...	52	...	80	...
26	...	53	...	81	...
27	...	54	...	82	...
28	...	55	...	83	...
29	...	56	...	84	...
30	...	57	...	85	...
31	...	58	...	86	...
32	...	59	...	87	...
33	...	60	...	88	...
34	...	61	...	89	...
35	...	62	...	90	...
36	...	63	...	91	...
37	...	64	...	92	...
38	...	65	...	93	...
39	...	66	...	94	...
40	...	67	...	95	...





How do you determine who is who? Compare!

Capt. Ezekiel Young Salmon

(6/26/1830 – 7/8/1913)

1st TN, Company "E" Turney's Infantry



Henry Bradshaw Morgan

(10/14/1843 – 6/25/1923)

41st TN, Company "A" (*Lost left arm*)



He was one of the most widely beloved citizens of Moore County. He was born at Charity. With the late J. L. Bryant, he sold dry goods here for thirty-five years after the war, the firm name being J.L. Bryant & Co. He was postmaster for years and had been register for Moore County for several years. He was a devoted ex-Confederate and his office was a regular museum of flags and pictures of the Civil War period. He served in the 41st Tennessee Infantry. Lost an arm and being captured at Franklin. He was exchanged at City Point, March 5, 1865. Mr. Morgan asked to be buried in his Confederate uniform. His casket was draped with the soiled, tattered and time-worn flag of the 41st Tennessee Regiment. Sheriff of Lincoln County 1870.

James T Bickley

(10/12/1841 – 9/15/1915)

17th TN, Company "E"

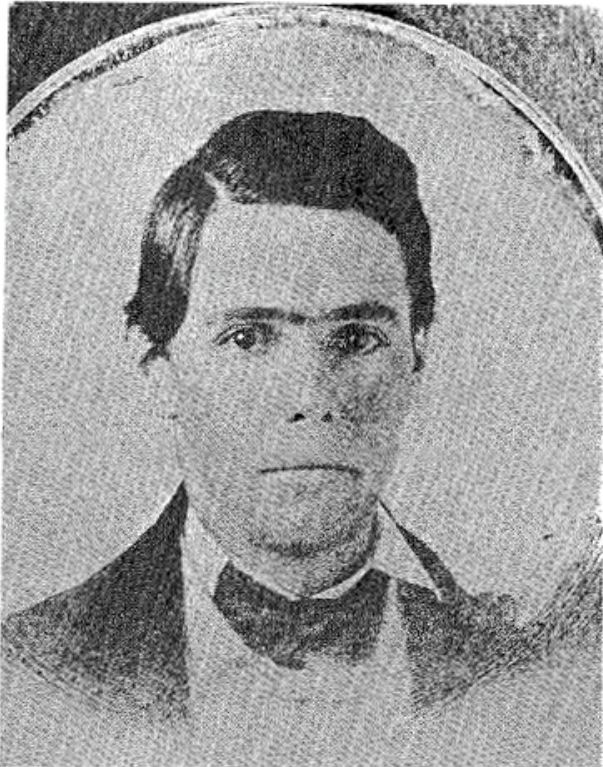


Circuit Court Clerk until September 1, 1894. Moore County Clerk & Masters from Sep 27, 1897 - July 19, 1915). Was wounded at Rockcastle, KY, Oct. 21, 1861. Served with Sharpshooters Sept. 1863. Captured at Hatcher's Run April 2, 1865. Married Josie Wiseman in 1870 and upon her death in 1893 married Nancy Jane Robertson in 1894 and upon her death in 1899 married Mary Caroline Colter in 1900. No known children.

John Rees was fatally wounded while he and others from Lincoln Co., TN were storming the last breastworks of the Union Army during the Battle of Franklin. Among those that were wounded was Henry Bradshaw Morgan. John Rees was accompanied by a servant, Phil, who rode from Franklin to Lynchburg without stopping to notify Mary Jane of her husband's wound. Mary Jane took her very young daughter, Johnnie Edna, and went to Franklin driving a buggy with Phil in company. She returned with the body of her husband and also brought back Henry Morgan. Mary Jane later married Henry. Phil, the servant, upon receiving his freedom took the family name of Rees and became one of the most respected men in that area.

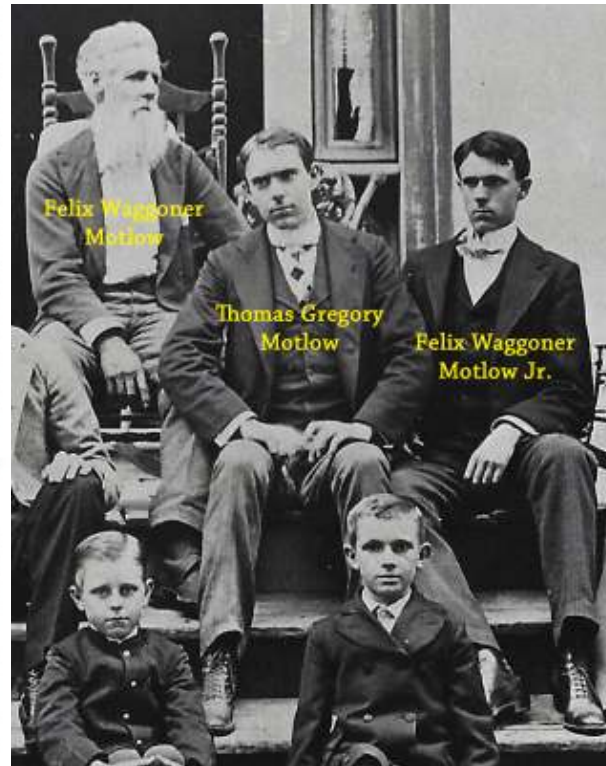
Entered Medical department of the University of Nashville at Nashville, TN and graduated in 1857. Then came to Lynchburg and practiced medicine until 1861. He organize the first company that was formed in the state of Tennessee, which took the name of the Lynchburg Rangers, Company E of Turney's First Tennessee Infantry CSA. He served as Captain & Surgeon. Dr. Salmon bought the house known as the Bobo Hotel and Boarding house from the heirs of Thomas Hart Roundtree, a founder of Lynchburg. No PROOF but it is rumored that Frank James, brother of Jesse, stayed at the Salmon house on his trip to Huntsville, Alabama, in 1884 to stand trial for the robbery of the Muscle Shoals paymaster.

Felix Waggoner Motlow



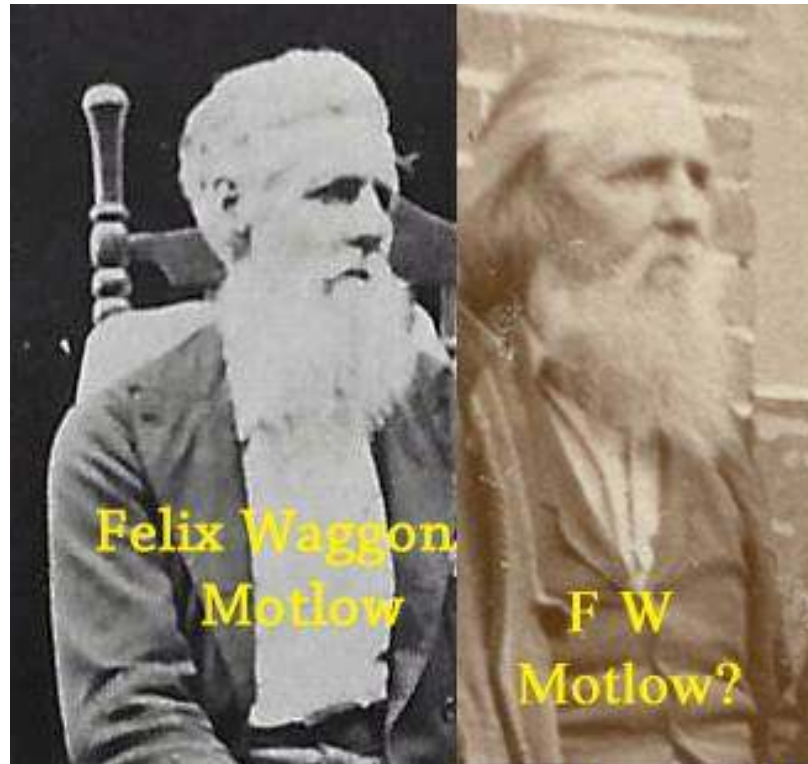
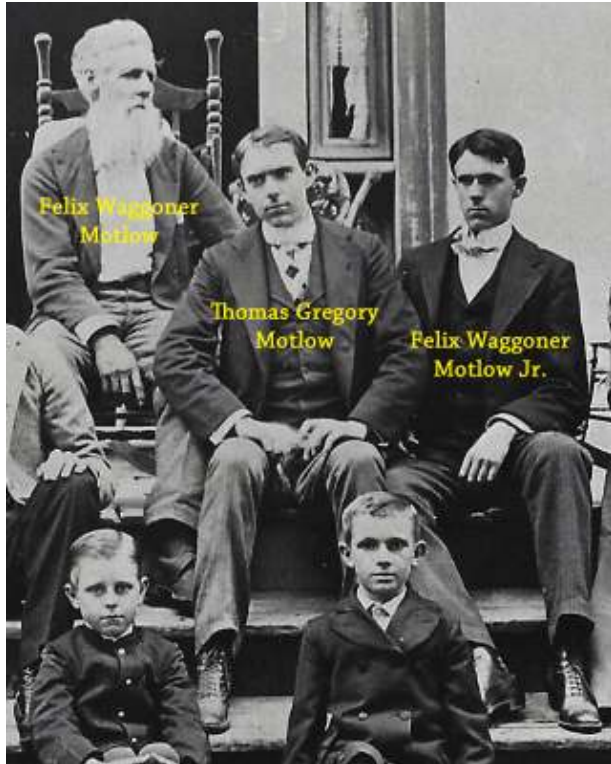
FELIX MOTLOW 1838-1917

A Confederate soldier and father of Lemuel, Frank, Lillie, Jessie B., Thomas, William, Mamie, Felix W., Ethel, and J. D. Motlow.



Written by son, Felix W. Motlow
He enlisted March, 1861, in Company E, 1st Tennessee Regiment, C.S.A., and served in that regiment in Virginia until the battle of Gettysburg, where he was taken prisoner, July 1, 1863, in the ambush of Archer's Brigade, the vanguard of Lee's army; he was in a Federal prison until the end of the war. He received the nickname "Stump", early in life by someone teasing him about being in love with the daughter of a man named Stump Jones. This outlandish nickname became firmly fixed upon him, and he was called "Stump" Motlow throughout his life.

Felix Waggoner Motlow – Is this him?



It would make sense that Felix would be standing next to Capt Salmon of the same 1st TN?

1821 Petition of Lincoln County asking for the town of Lynchburg to be formed – Thomas Rountree

58-1821-1

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee.

The petition of the subscribers, citizens of the county of Lincoln: Respectfully sheweth, That whereas a town hath been laid off on the land of Thomas Rountree Esq; in said county, and is now in a state of improvement, and a number of lots have already been sold.

Your petitioners would for this state that said town lies on a very public road, is nearly central between Fayetteville and Wytheville, and Winchester in a thick settlement of inhabitants, and is remote from the seat of Justice in said county.

Your petitioners therefore pray that a law may pass establishing a town at the place aforesaid by the name of Lynchburg; and such rules and regulations as your honorable body in their wisdom may think proper.

As your petitioners are in any way bound with you pray

Wm. Moore
 Stirling W. Moore
 Wm. Norman
 John Bluff
 John Smith

John Carter
 George Cuming
 Howel Sides
 Hugh Coffey
 John Smith

58-1821-2

Moses Stone
 Jacob Smith
 Christopher Johnson
 James Grant
 Jacob Hamilton
 Martin Gray
 Anthony Crawford
 John Norman
 H. W. Walker
 Thos. Washburn
 John Cooper
 Wm. Coger
 James Norman
 Peter Stead
 William W. Horton
 Isaac Deather
 Lodenek Robertson
 Wm. Brock
 Nat. Brock
 John Ford
 Wm. Alexander
 Alex. J. Finney
 John Taylor

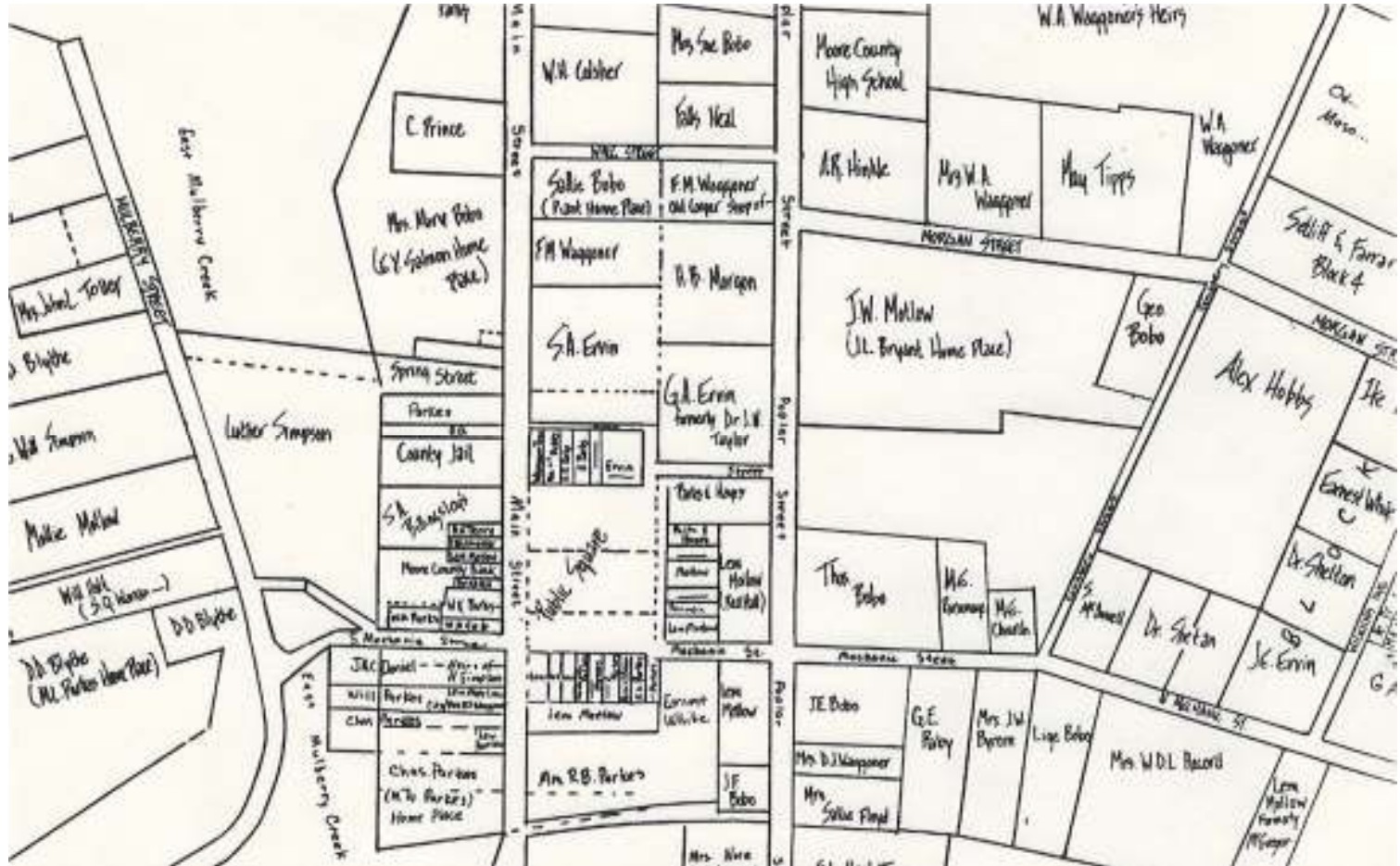
John Taylor
 Hugh Shortt
 James Sikes
 John F. Brown
 Thomas Lamb
 Charles W. Robertson
 Wm. Robertson
 Dr. Finley
 Wm. Addington
 J. Shaw
 Thos. Rountree
 Isaac Herd
 David Roughton
 Josiah Roughton
 John Cobidge
 Alexander M. Montgomery
 George Tennit
 Wm. Parr
 Eliza Chambers
 Archer Dennis
 John Coffey
 Thomas Whitaker
 John Washburn

58-1821-2

John Ford
 Amos Dale
 Post Gury
 Wright & Moore



1924 Map of
Lynchburg,
Tennessee
by
Roy H Parks
Sr.



MOORE

Interesting Story of Origin of Name of County Seat.

By ROY H. PARKS.

DEC. 14, 1871, the General Assembly passed an act "to establish a new county out of portions of Lincoln, Franklin, Coffee and Bedford Counties, to be called the County of Moore, in honor of the late Gen. William Moore," one of the early settlers of Lincoln County, a soldier of the war of 1812, and several times a member of the Legislature from Lincoln County. Under authority of this act the county was duly organized the following year, its boundaries established, county officials elected and the county seat located at Lynchburg. As originally



ROY H. PARKS.

surveyed, the county contained something over 300 square miles. The Constitution of 1870 makes provision that no new county shall be established with a less area than 275 square miles, and no line shall approach the courthouse of an old county nearer than eleven miles. It was subsequently ascertained that the line of the new county approached the courthouse of Lincoln County nearer than eleven miles. Lincoln County brought suit to reclaim its lost territory, with the result that the area of Moore County was reduced to 146 square miles. Moore County, therefore, has the unique distinction of being established in violation of the express provisions of the Constitution of 1870.

In 1800 the territory comprised within the limits of Moore County was an unbroken wilderness. The hills and uplands were covered with forests of oak, chestnut, poplar and other trees. The creek bottoms were densely covered with cane. The section was an ideal hunting ground, deer, bear, wild turkey and other game plentifully abounding. Wolves existed in great numbers, and their dismal howls echoed around the lonely home of the pioneer. His dreams were often disturbed by the blood-curdling screams of the panther and wildcat. Davy Crockett, famous in song and history, was attracted to this section by the game, and made his home for a season on the headwaters of East Mulberry Creek. The site of his primitive residence is located with precision and pointed to with pride by the natives.

Very few Indians were found here by the first settlers, though the evidence is conclusive that the aborigines thickly populated this section at one time. Flint arrowheads and other Indian relics are found in profusion in all sections of the county. Tribal wars growing out of conflicting claims of ownership of this territory, caused the Indians to remove from it and to regard it as neutral and a common hunting ground.

That mysterious race called the "Mound Builders," which has profoundly puzzled antiquarians and historians, one peopled this section. In the Southern portion of the county, on the banks of Elk River, stand three mounds, the handwork of this ancient people. The largest is oval in shape, and symmetrically constructed, and comprises an acre in area. Near the larger mound is an opening which, it is said, leads back beneath the structure.

Tennessee was first settled in its Eastern portion by pioneers from North Carolina. From thence the tide of emigration flowed across the northern portion of the State, and it was not until the State had been admitted into the Union that attention was directed to the fertile alluvial soils along the creeks and rivers in the Southern portion. The first settlements in the county were made in the early part of the Nineteenth Century by pioneers from North Carolina and Georgia.

In the early days vigilance committees maintained law and order. Wrongs were righted and crimes punished at the whipping post, and to this custom, if tradition be correct, Lynchburg owes its

name. Famous as a place where offenders were thus punished was a beech tree which stood over the "town spring" on the Salmon Hotel lot. The culprit was brought and tied to this tree and given a whipping. He was accorded the privilege of choosing the person to inflict the punishment. Naturally the big brawny pioneer rarely had opportunity to avenge outraged law, but the duty usually fell to the lot of the older and weaker bystanders. Living here at that time was a small weakly man named Lynch, and so frequently was he chosen to wield the lash that in time the place came to be called Lynchburg.

Thomas Roundtree, one of the first settlers, originally owned the land on which Lynchburg is situated. He laid off the town some time prior to 1820. The town was first incorporated in 1841.

The first settlers were a hardy race, more accustomed to the blast of the hunting horn and the bay of the deer hound than to pulpit oratory, yet religious worship was not altogether neglected. Among them were many God-fearing men and women, and these would meet together on the Sabbath at the home of some pioneer and worship. As the population increased the custom grew up of meeting near some sparkling spring under the shade of the trees and holding "camp meetings." The places where these meetings were held were called "campgrounds." Enoch's camp-ground, four miles northeast of Lynch-

burg, about 1812, the first church ever erected in the county. The Methodists built a church at Enoch's camp-ground in 1814. The Evangelical Lutherans, under the ministry of Rev. William Jenkins, made many converts in the early days. The leading denominations in the county now are the Baptists, Lutherans, Southern Methodists and Disciples of Christ. Among the early ministers were: Hardy Holman, Elder Adams, John Whittaker, Levi Roberts and Aldrich Brown, familiar names in the history of this section. Rugged and uncompromising, eloquent and earnest, these men were mighty workers in the vineyard of the Lord.

There was very little opportunity for the early settlers to give their children the benefits of an education. But a few school teachers were to be found among the early settlers, among them being Andrew Walker, Lynchburg's first postmaster; William Bedford and a Mr. Bird. The schoolhouses were built of logs, with a door at one end and a fireplace at the other. The seats were made of "punch-logs," split logs with the flat side up, supported on legs about three feet long. Each pupil took whatever book he could find. The educational system of the county has kept pace with the rest of the State, and Moore County now has eighteen or twenty good schools within its limits.

In times of national peril the citizens of this section have always proven themselves patriots unafraid to risk their lives in defense of their country. Among the first settlers were a number of veterans of the Revolutionary War and several of these old heroes are sleeping in Moore County soil. Many of the pioneers served under Old Hickory in his Indian wars and were afterwards with him at the battle of New Orleans. When the war with Mexico broke out in 1846 many volunteers enlisted from this county, and in the war between the States this county furnished as many soldiers to the Confederate army as any section of equal area in the South.

Moore County is strictly an agricultural county. With the exception of a narrow strip along its eastern border, which rises to the Highland Rim and is called the "barrens," its soil is very fertile and adapted to the growth of all the staple crops. It constitutes the southern extremity of the bluegrass region of Tennessee. With bluegrass indigenous to the soil, watered copiously by springs, branches and creeks, it is an ideal section for growing live stock, one of the county's principal industries. Lynchburg enjoys the distinction of being the second largest mule market in the State. The manufacturing interests of the county have been principally confined to the making of whisky. Lincoln County whisky, the product of its distilleries, is world-famous.

Formation of the town of Lynchburg, TN

Moore County, Tennessee was established by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee in 1872. Most of its territory was out of Lincoln County, Tennessee. The members of the Parkes family, emigrating to Tennessee from North Carolina, settled in what was then Lincoln County, Tennessee. The section of Country in what is now Moore County was first settled in the first decade of the nineteenth century. Among the first settlers in what is now Moore County were Woody B. Taylor and his wife, Nancy (Seay) Taylor, father of John H. Taylor, who settled there in about the year 1809; Mrs. Agnes Motlow, widow of John Motlow of South Carolina, a colonel in the patriot's army in the Revolutionary War, who settled there about the year 1809 or 1810, with her sons, Zadoc, William, James, John and Felix, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Andrew Walker, and Lauriett, a daughter, who married a Massey; and Moses and Issac Crawford. Moses Crawford came to what is now Moore County, Tennessee, about the year 1809. While I was editor of the LYNCHBURG FALCON, I received a letter from Moses Crawford, who was then living at Grand Island, Nebraska. This letter was published in the Falcon of that date. In this letter Mr. Crawford said that he came to what is now Moore County and settled at or near Lynchburg in 1809. That he "attended the sale of lots when the town was laid off in lots and sold." He stated that the valleys, when he settled there, were covered with canebrakes. Mr. Crawford referred to the great earthquake of 1811, which formed Reelfoot Lake in the northwestern corner of the State. This shock was sensibly felt in this section of Middle Tennessee, and Mr. Crawford in his letter says: "the prevalent idea was that Judgement is knocking at the door. The earth reeled as a drunken man. Mercy was sought and pardon granted in many cases... There was preaching every four weeks at my father's house. Rev. Adams of Flat Creek was minister or pastor in charge. My father and mother were old members of said church for years before. People came from far and near to hear the Scriptures propounded. The ministers were Adams, Hardy, Holman, and Whitaker. The additions to the church were large every Sabbath. There were none but Baptists in this neck of the woods. They used to take the applicants for baptism down to the ford, singing as they went. The place for immersion was near where Rountree built his dam across Mulberry. Revivals stopped and drinking liquor began. I think I knew some of your ancestors. Two brothers by the name of Parks came there some time between 1815 and 1820, I think, with the Smiths. Time rolled on and rolled them off, and I, too, soon shall follow."

Written by Rufus Alonzo Parks in 1924

I was born October 21, 1849, in Lynchburg, Tennessee, on Mulberry Street, in what was then known as the "Long Tanyard Place," later known as the Martin L. Parks place, and now owned by D. D. Blythe. Martin L. Parks, as I remember, purchased this property before the Civil War. My father rented this tanyard property some time prior to my birth and was operating it when I was born, and continued to operate it until Martin L. Parks acquired the property. My father then moved to an old residence that fronted on Main Street, Lynchburg, situated on the lot later occupied by my law office, and on which is now (1924) located a brick garage of Will K. Parks. We lived on Main Street until the summer of 1863, when, as I remember, my father sold the property to D. B. Holt and moved back on the farm of T. J. Shaw in the first district. Our new home was a log cabin, situated about two and a half or three miles from Lynchburg on the "tanyard hill road", in a southeasterly direction from Lynchburg. The cabin, as I judge, was located about 100 yards east and back of the present residence of Alex. (M. A.) Burton. This removal was caused by the presence of Federal Troops in the vicinity of Lynchburg. My father had twelve or fourteen negroes at the time, negro slaves, besides other property, and he moved in order to get in a quieter and more secluded neighborhood. In February, 1865, my mother moved the family to the head of Lost Creek, now in second district of Moore County. We moved on what was then known as the "Sammie Hart" place. The house where we lived stood about a quarter of a mile from the Marion Huffman house now owned by D. Millsaps. We stayed there until December 27, 1867, when we moved to the Waggoner branch in the seventh district of Moore County. Father, at the sale of lands of Frederick ("Fed") Waggoner, purchased a tract of land and moved to it on that date. I lived there until 1872, when I married. I moved to Lynchburg in that year, and my wife and I boarded with H.B. Morgan for three or four months, when I moved to what was then known as the "Conner" place on Main Street in the town of Lynchburg. The property was owned by James Conner and was situated on the southeast corner of the lot owned by Mrs. Sue M. Colsher, widow of W.H. Colsher. I lived at the Conner place until October 19, 1874, when I moved to my present residence on Mulberry Street in the town of Lynchburg, where I have since resided except for a few years that I lived on my farm in the first district -- the farm I now (1924) own.

Town Description of Lynchburg (1924) by Rufus Alonzo Parks

My first definite remembrance of Lynchburg as a village begins with our removal from the tanyard place to the residence on Main Street. This is the same building in which I years afterwards had a law office. It was a frame structure standing on the lot occupied by the western half of the brick garage of Will K. Parks. Lynchburg had but the one street when I can first remember. This street ran almost east and west and was known as Main Street. All the buildings on this street were destroyed by the fire of December 3, 1883. I shall now describe the buildings on this street as I first remember them. Our residence was situated on the south side of this street. The next house east of us was a house which Stanton J. Green built. I can remember this house being built. It was a two-story frame residence and was first occupied by Colonel J.M. Hughes. Hughes lived in the lower rooms of the building and had a saddlery shop in an up-stairs room. Hughes lived there for a while, and then Charley Shivers moved in. Shivers operated a livery stable which stood on the bank of East Mulberry Creek to the east of the rear of this residence. The livery stable lot was the lot which is now owned by Charles Parkes and on which he has a warehouse. Later, Dr. C. S. Evans, a dentist, father of Mrs. Charles Parkes, lived in this dwelling. Next to this Green lot and on the same side of the street and to the east, lived William Shaw; this house stood opposite the lot of my grandfather, Allen W. Parkes. Samuel Hinkle, father of Authur R. Hinkle, moved into this house just before the beginning of the Civil War. The next house to the east was occupied by Miss Maria Walker, a daughter of Andrew Walker. The house she lived in was later owned and occupied by M. N. Parkes, and is now owned by his son, Charles Parkes, who last year (1923) tore the old buildings away and erected a new residence on the site. East of the residence of Maria Walker, and between her lot and East Mulberry Creek, was a blacksmith shop lot, built, I believe, by Alfred Eaton. These were all the buildings on Main Street between our house and East Mulberry Creek.

Town Description of Lynchburg (1924) by Rufus Alonzo Parks

Opposite the blacksmith shop lot, on the north side of Main Street, and at the eastern end of the northern side of the street, was the residence of Dr. Abram Setliff. After Dr. Setliff moved out, Dr. S. E. H. Dance moved on this lot and lived there until his death. The next lot on the north side of the street, going west, was the lot of my grandfather, Allen W. Parkes. He and his wife, Fannie, my grandmother, were living there when I can first remember, and were operating a tavern. After the death of her husband, my aunt, Eliza, wife of William Shaw, and her son, Marion, lived with my grandparents. West of the lot of my grandfather was a log cabin in which Lurette Keller, widow of Dr. J.A. Keller, and two daughters, Susan, who afterwards married Woody B. Taylor, and Elizabeth, who afterwards became the wife of Dr. Albert H. Parkes. Mrs. Keller lived here until she married Elisha Womack, by whom she had one child, a daughter, Emily, who married Joseph M. Sebastian, father of Elisha W. Sebastian of Lynchburg. The next house west of Mrs. Keller's, was a one-story frame building in which William Collins and his wife, Fannie, daughter of my Aunt, Marilda, lived. The house was later occupied by _____ Milton, father of Frank M. Milton, and after that by Frank M. Milton himself, and family. The next house to the west of this lot, was a single-story frame building occupied by a cabinet worker by the name of Anderson when I can first remember; and afterwards by James Clark, a saddler. During the Civil War, George Davidson, who was called lieutenant Davidson, lived in this house. Davidson moved to Tullahoma afterwards where he became postmaster. He was also a United States Commissioner at Tullahoma for many years. Next, going west, was a two-story frame building owned by Thomas H. Shaw. When I can first remember the building was used in part for a residence, the front part being used as a business house. The first store I can remember being in the building was operated by a man by the name of Horton from Winchester. Afterwards John Carter, a school teacher, lived there and taught school in the front end of the building. I attended this school until I had advanced so far in my studies that Carter told me there was no use of me continuing to attend; that I had advanced as far as he could teach me. My father and his family were living on Lost Creek when I was attending this school. I think I attended this school in 1869. I had previously been going to school to this man at the school house which stood near what was called "Slick Ford," the ford across East Mulberry creek just South of Lynchburg. This building stood on the hill almost opposite the southwest end of the bridge now across the creek. This school house was torn down and moved to the academy grounds just a half-mile north of Lynchburg, to make addition to the academy buildings. Later J.L. Bryant & Company occupied this building in which Carter taught school on Main Street, and they were using it as a store building in December, 1883, when the town was wiped out by fire.

Town Description of Lynchburg (1924) by Rufus Alonzo Parks

The next building west of this store building was the old Christian church building which Moore County afterwards used as a courthouse. And west of the church lot was the residence and store building of J. Marion Roughton; west of Roughton was what was called the "McBride" buildings. McBride was the father of D.A. (Buddy) McBride. West of the McBride buildings was a two-story frame residence occupied by Dr. Ambrose Lee Parkes. He had his office in the Building and also a small store. West of the Dr. Parkes building was a two-story residence alongside of which D.B. Holt afterwards built a storehouse - a wooden structure. This residence was occupied, when I can first remember by a man by name of Davis. This was in 1856 or 1857. Mrs. Davis taught school at the old academy north of Lynchburg. She was teaching when I attended my first term of school, and taught through my second term. Just prior to the Civil War a Mrs. Campbell, a widow, a sister of Benjamin H. Berry, 1st., lived in this building. West of this building was a house in which Dr. Abram Setliff moved when he moved from the S.E.H. Dance lot; and west of Dr. Setliff's was a field. And in the rear of the houses on the north side of Main Street was a field. This field was a part of the Thomas Rountree lands. Beginning again at my father's residence, and going westward along the south side of Main Street, were the following buildings in order: First, there was a vacant lot, and then a 2-story frame business house. This house had an "L" to it, or a sideroom which ran longways with the street from the main business house eastward towards this vacant lot. My father sold goods here when I can first remember. He had previously been a clerk in this storebuilding. West of my father's storebuilding was C.M. (Sam) Wilson's saloon; it stood on the lot now owned by the S.A. Billingsley estate about where the store house of Thos. L. Bobo now (1924) is; and west of the saloon building was a frame structure, the front of which was used as a store and the rear as a residence, where Wilson and his family resided at this time. Samuel Bobo and Wash Simpson were running a store in this building at the close of the Civil War. Just before Bobo and Simpson sold goods in this house, and just before Holt & Hiles built the brick storehouse which stood on the north side of Main Street on the lot now occupied by Roughton Waggoner, D.B. Holt and Walton Hiles, under the name of Holt & Hiles, sold goods in this building. And West of this was a building in which was living when I can first remember my grandfather Allen W. Parkes and his, Fannie. Grandfather was then selling whiskey in the building under the "quart" law -- that is was selling in quantities of a quart or more. When I can first remember my grandfather he was living here and conducting this business. Afterwards a brother of "Tip" (Thos. H.) Parkes lived in this building; and another man by name of Parkes, a saddler, lived there, but I can't recall his name. He was a different family to my family of Parkes as I now recall. West of this building was a vacant lot, the south half of lot number 1 original plan of Lynchburg, on which D.B. Holt afterwards built a warehouse. And west of this lot was Spring Street, a street which led down to the town spring. West of Spring Street was the Thomas Rountree houses. W.F. Taylor, as I remember, was living in these houses when I can first remember, and was cultivating the fields lying back of and to the north of the town lots. West of the Rountree lot was a lot called the "cotton gin" lot. There was no cotton gin on the lot in my memory. But the scrow which was used in the operation of the gin was laying on the lot. It was at the top of the rise or hill, on the south side of Main Street. The next residence beyond the end of Main Street, but on the south side of the road was the Andrew Walker residence now owned by the family of F.W. ("Fee") Waggoner. I don't remember any of the Walkers living there. Maria Walker, a daughter of the Walkers as I have stated, was living when I can first remember in the house on the lot occupied now (1924) by Charles Parkes. The first person I can recall living at the Walker place was Benjamin H. Berry, 2d. Milton N. Moore acquired the property later and moved to it. And after Moore, Smith Alexander (S. M.), bought the property and lived there for some years. Alexander sold to F.W. Waggoner. South of the Walker lot, lived Thomas H. Shaw when I can first remember. T.A. Hays now lives on the lot owned by Shaw. Thomas H. Shaw married Katherine Rountree, daughter of Thomas Rountree and sister of mygrandfather James L. Rountree.