

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "Not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL

other names/site number BOBO HOTEL (Preferred); MISS MARY BOBO'S BOARDING HOUSE

2. Location

street & number MAIN STREET N/A not for publication

city or town LYNCHBURG N/A vicinity

state TENNESSEE code TN county MOORE code 127 zip code 37352

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
[Signature] 2/22/94
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

for
Signature of the Keeper Edson H. Beall Date of Action 4/7/94
Entered in the
National Register

BOBO HOTEL
Name of Property

Moore Co., TN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: hotel

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE: restaurant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls WOOD: weatherboard; BRICK

roof ASBESTOS SHINGLE

other CONCRETE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheets

BOBO HOTEL
Name of Property

Moore Co., TN
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is: N/A

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1867-1943

Significant Dates

1867

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

BOBO, MARY EVANS

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

MTSU Center for Historic Preservation

United States Department of the Interior
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Bobo Hotel, Moore Co., TN

VII. Narrative Description

The Bobo Hotel, more commonly known as Miss Mary Bobo's Boardinghouse, is located on its original site on Main Street in Lynchburg (population 4,721 in 1990), Moore County, Tennessee. The property lies southwest of the town square and is comprised of 1.7 acres of land. The building's exterior detail and structural workmanship retain the Greek Revival architectural integrity that dates to 1867. The building is a two-story wooden frame building, with an asbestos shingle roof, that features a central two-story Greek Revival portico. It has two primary sections: a two-story frame section built in 1867 that incorporated as a rear ell a two-story brick section built between 1818 and 1830. The building is of traditional central hall design, with four rooms flanking the central hall on both the first and second floors. An early nineteenth century two-story brick wing extends from the southeast corner of the dwelling while a late nineteenth to early twentieth century porch extends along the western side of this wing in a southerly direction. A mid-twentieth century storage addition (ca. 1940), placed over the brick springhouse, connects to the southwestern corner of this porch and completes the building's arrangement.

A walkway leads from the front entrance to a gravel driveway extending southward from Main Street to a small parking lot (ca. 1985) at the rear. To the immediate rear of the building lies a historic tenant house (ca. 1867) that is now used for storage. This building is a contributing element of this nomination. Another contributing element is the historic springhouse (ca. 1818), a original brick structure which is now attached to the dwelling by a ca. 1940 storage addition. The bricked-in walls of the spring are original, but the initial stone supports connecting the springhouse to the flooring of the porch/storage addition were replaced by concrete blocks in the mid-1980s.

The building has a three-bay north facade, with symmetrically located original six-over-six double hung sash windows. On this elevation, and throughout the exterior of the main portion of the house, the original windows are framed with plain wood molding with corner block detailing. Its ca. 1867 central two-story Greek Revival portico extends over a second-story wooden balcony and a ground-level concrete porch. The concrete replaced an earlier wooden porch in about 1920. Two square wooden columns extend from the ground to the roof-line and support the pediment. These vernacular-styled columns lack ornate classical details, but their capitals and bases reflect the folk interpretation of classicism often found in rural Middle Tennessee. Two pilasters lie against the facade and complement the two columns. The

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original double wooden doors of the front entrance are flanked by single sidelights and a set of wooden pilasters. The pilasters frame a single row of three rectangular lights over a wooden panel that forms each sidelight. A plain wide cornice extends over the front entrance and the pilasters end at the edge of this cornice. A second-story balcony extends over the front entrance. It has sawn balusters that support a finished rail. There is an original single wooden door that opens onto the balcony. It is framed by a double set of wooden pilasters on either side of a single row of three pane side lights over a wooden panel. The ceiling of the portico is covered with wooden planks that extend perpendicularly from the facade. The area of the facade under the pediment then is covered with wide weatherboards that lie flush against the house. The rest of the north facade is covered with weatherboard lain in a traditional fashion. Mock pilasters are used as cornerboards to complete the facade.

A plain, wide cornice runs under the roof-line around the house. It is capped by an asbestos shingle hip roof with two brick interior corbeled chimneys. The dwelling was placed on a stone foundation; stone piers can be seen under the front section of the house.

The east elevation, on its first floor frame section, has two six-over-six double hung sash windows, with the northernmost window squeezed between the lower southeastern window and a small one-story wooden frame addition, with a pent-hip roof and a single small six-over-six double hung sash window, that sits on a concrete foundation. Mary Bobo added this room for a bathroom for one of her patrons in about 1930. The southern section of the first floor of the east elevation is of brick, laid in American common bond in 1830. Covered with a composition single gable roof, with a central interior corbeled chimney and a large ventilation fan (ca. 1985), this southern section has a plain wide corniceboard below which are three original six-over-six double hung windows with plain wooden lintels. Placed directly below these windows at the basement level are three smaller six-over-six double hung sash windows, again with plain wooden lintels. The second floor of the east elevation has two symmetrically placed original six-over-six double hung sash windows.

The easternmost brick section of the south elevation has a plain, wide cornice with returns. Original doorways exist on the first and second floors although the doors themselves have been replaced at an unknown time in the twentieth century. About 1920 Mary Bobo added a wooden porch/balcony to the gable end. It

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extends from a second-story doorway and is set upon two concrete block piers. A composition shingle shed roof covers this small porch area. There is no access to the porch from the ground level, it merely functions as a balcony. The western half of the south elevation also shows how Mary Bobo in the early twentieth century (between 1908 and 1920) incorporated different support buildings into the dwelling. Resting on concrete block piers is a wooden partially enclosed porch that contains a weatherboard covered kitchen extension that has an original six-over-six double hung sash window with an air-conditioner placed in the top half of the window. On the west side of the porch is a weatherboard covered storage room that stands on recently replaced concrete piers (about 1985) over the original brick spring house. The spring, once known as the Town Spring, was the original source of drinking water for the town of Lynchburg. This important feature retains a high degree of integrity, changed only by the concrete work that was added above the brick for safety reasons. Also visible from the south elevation, on the second floor, are three six-over-six double hung sash windows of the main portion of the house. The western window lights an original bedroom; the center window is for an original bathroom; and the eastern window (which actually extends into the cornice) is for another bedroom.

The west elevation shows the stairway added in ca. 1920 to provide access to the extended porch and storage area of the rear wing. Its cast-iron railing and new steps date to ca. 1985. Also evident in this elevation is a six-over-six double hung sash window in the storage room and to the north another addition from about 1920. This one-story addition with composition shed roof provided more storage space and another bathroom. It is attached directly to the original south wall of the main portion of the dwelling. The west elevation of the frame main section largely remains in its original form. The first floor initially had two symmetrically placed double hung sash windows, but at an unknown time, yet probably around the time Mary Bobo assumed sole management in ca. 1920, a similarly arranged window was added on the north side of the lower southwestern window, forming a double window. This provided more light to what was Mary Bobo's own room in the boardinghouse. The second floor of the west elevation has two symmetrically placed original double-hung sash windows.

The interior of Miss Mary Bobo's Boardinghouse retains its historical integrity. Some modern finishing detail work has occurred, mostly at the kitchen so it can meet current health

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codes, but no major structural changes have been made. Indeed the owners maintain the building as an early twentieth century boardinghouse and have not even added such modern comforts as air conditioning. Throughout the house original floors, baseboards, and wall surfaces have been retained although carpet, vinyl linoleum, and wallpaper have added in some rooms.

The interior has a central hall plan, typical of homes built in rural Tennessee during the nineteenth century. On the first floor, there is a large central hall, measuring 35' 5" by 9' 9 1/2"; an original staircase, with original wooden balusters, is on the east side of the hallway and faces north toward the front door. Two approximately equal size rooms stand on either side of the hallway. Then in the ell extension on the east side of the house there are two additional rooms: a dining room that leads into the kitchen, which has been modernized since ca. 1985. All first floor and second floor rooms, except for the modern kitchen, contain original painted wooden mantles, doors, and baseboards.

The northeast room of the first floor was originally a guest room, but now serves as a waiting room. Its wooden mantle is on the south wall. On the east wall, in ca. 1930, a door was cut through to connect the room to a new bathroom, added for the convenience of an older boarder. The southeast room was originally a guest room, but is now a dining room. Its mantle is on the north wall and a door leads into the large original dining room, which is part of the ell-wing. Two doors flank the mantle on the south wall and lead into the two rooms of the modern kitchen. These rooms retain their original spaces but the hardware has been updated with modern equipment.

The northwest room of the first floor is the parlor. Its mantle is on the south wall. The southwest room of the first floor was originally the bedroom of Mary Bobo. It now is a dining room. Its mantle is on the north wall.

The second floor contains six rooms arranged around the central hallway. The wooden baseboards vary widely in these rooms, from 7 1/2 inches to 10 1/2 inches. But the dimensions of the four major bedrooms are remarkably consistent. All measure 17' 6" inches in width with the depth varying only seven inches, from 15' 6" to 16' 1". These rooms are the most historically intact interiors in the dwelling, retaining original flooring, ceiling, baseboards, mantles, and hardware. All, except the northeast

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room which is used for storage, have been recently restored and repainted in keeping with their turn-of-the-century appearance. The northeast room is used for storage; the northwest is for staff meetings; a small bathroom, added about 1930, lies between the northwest and southwest bedrooms. The southwest bedroom is now the restaurant office. Between it and the southeast bedroom, at the top of the stairs, is a bathroom (ca. 1890), with original fixtures. Restaurant staff has placed period furnishings in the southeast bedroom to show how the room would have looked during the boardinghouse period of the house.

The basement of the dwelling lies in the ell wing. These rooms have original brick walls and floors while built-in cabinets and shelves were installed by Mary Bobo in ca. 1920. Original wooden doors lead into the rooms. In the nineteenth century, the north room served as a dining room while the south wall was a kitchen. Today both rooms serve as dining rooms and decorative supporting turned posts were added in ca. 1985.

A tenant house, built about 1867, is a contributing (C) building on the property. It is covered with weatherboard on a stone pier foundation with a gable roof. It has two interior brick chimneys, one visibly older than the other. It has two doors, one on the north and one on the east side. There are two windows on the western side: the north window is one-over-one double hung sash while the south window is six-over-six double hung sash.

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VIII. Narrative Statement of Significance

The Bobo Hotel, better known as Miss Mary Bobo's Boardinghouse, in Lynchburg, the seat of Moore County, Tennessee, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A, B, and C. As the town's best known hotel and boarding house from its construction in 1867 to the early 1980s, it is associated with a significant person in the history of commerce of Lynchburg, Mary Evans Bobo, who operated the property as the only woman-operated and owned commercial hotel/restaurant in Lynchburg from 1908 to her death in 1982. It also makes a significant contribution to the history of vernacular architecture in Lynchburg as an example of a folk stylized Greek Revival dwelling of the Reconstruction Era.

In about 1857, Dr. E. Y. Salmon acquired the previously existing brick house (ca. 1830) and town lot of Thomas Rountree. This lot centered around the Town Spring, established in ca. 1818, of Lynchburg. Salmon used the brick house as his own residence for the next ten years. He practiced medicine in the Lynchburg area, but it is not known whether he maintained an office at his home. During the Civil War, he had a distinguished military career, serving as a captain with Company E, the First Tennessee Confederate Infantry. After the Civil War, he returned to Lynchburg and resumed his medical practice. In 1867, he built a new large two-story Greek Revival frame residence, incorporating the earlier brick dwelling as an ell wing. The new section of the house featured a two-story portico and large spacious rooms. It served Salmon not only as his residence but also as a place of business. He operated the home as the Grand Central Hotel, and developed a reputation as one of the best boardinghouses in the area. His wife operated the hotel, which was described in 1874 as a hotel that "stands prominently above all the rest. . . . this massive pile of building may be seen rearing towards the sky. The size and comforts of the rooms, the excellence of the table kept there, the promptness of the servants, the kindheartedness of his wife, who makes everyone about her at home, and last, but not by any means least, the beauty and intelligence of his lovely daughter, may in fact account for the reason why Dr. Salmon's rooms and tables are always filled." The account concluded by noting that "Dr. Salmon loves good eating, good living, good company, and good paying boarders." (1)

The Grand Central was used by townspeople and travelers alike. As county clerk and master for the newly formed court system of Moore County from 1872 to 1880, Dr. Salmon rented the four rooms on the second floor to the county court to be used for jury

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deliberations before the current courthouse was completed. He also boarded criminals and lunatics who were on the way to jail or the asylum. The Grand Central Hotel was a social fixture in the town, especially during market days. Around 1900, Lynchburg became a mule trading center. Mules were driven to the town from surrounding counties and auctioned every two weeks from October to March. Mule drivers, owners, auctioneers, and customers stayed at the boardinghouse. There they received excellent hospitality while townspeople in return received news and lore from throughout Middle Tennessee.

Dr. E. Y. Salmon was one of Lynchburg's leading citizens from his arrival in 1857 to his retirement in 1908. Salmon was a charter member and officer in the Lynchburg Lodge No. 318, F. & A. M. Established in 1866, this was the town's leading fraternal organization. Besides his duties as county clerk from 1872 to 1880, he further served as a special commissioner to the county court and as a justice of the peace. After his retirement in 1908, Salmon and his wife moved to Nashville. Salmon died there in 1914.

The change in ownership, however, did not change the commercial significance of the Grand Central Hotel. Rather, over the next seven decades, the reputation and historical significance of this country hotel would be enhanced by the ownership of the Bobo family. The next operator of the boardinghouse, Mary Evans Bobo, shaped the property into the social and commercial center it is today. She and her husband, Lacy Jackson Bobo, leased and operated the property from the Salmons, but upon Dr. Salmon's death in 1914, Mary Bobo purchased the property and changed its name to the Bobo Hotel. Under her operation, the boardinghouse became the frequent setting for social and business gatherings by the executives of the neighboring Jack Daniel Distillery (NR 9/14/72). Agents from the Internal Revenue Service regularly stayed there as well. Known as a first class business, the boardinghouse attracted young professionals who moved to the community such as school teachers and home demonstration agents as well as single women and salesmen.

Here, the context of a country hotel in the rapidly changing commercial world of the twentieth century is important to consider. The Bobos acquired full control of the property in 1914, just at the time that automobile traffic began to greatly change the way Americans travel. By the next decade, commercial patterns at Bobo Hotel had changed forever. In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, country hotels like this one could

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expect a somewhat regular patronage by businessmen, attorneys, and other professionals who would come to isolated Lynchburg (which was not served as a railroad) and stay there for a few days while transacting business. The automobile, and especially the new road system of Tennessee highways, meant that businessmen and professionals could come to Lynchburg for business, but then drive to Tullahoma in Coffee County, Shelbyville in Bedford County, or Fayetteville in Lincoln County to spend the night. Travelers now passed through Lynchburg rather than stopping for a day or two.

This shift in commercial patterns led to the quick demise of many country hotels and boarding houses in small rural Tennessee towns. But Mary Evans Bobo adjusted to the new commercial realities by taking on more permanent boarders. As an example, Tom Motlow, nephew of Jack Daniel, lived at the house for years during the middle decades of the twentieth century. He operated the town bank and was recognized for his financial acumen and good advice to citizens during the Great Depression. Mary Evans Bobo added two new bathrooms in ca. 1930 to better attract long-term boarders and began a tradition of serving bountiful mid-day meals to attract businessmen, professionals, and town people at lunch time. This shift in business practices and clientele allowed Mary Evans Bobo to keep the hotel in operation not only during the hard times of the late 1920s and 1930s but through the commercial changes between 1946 and the late 1970s when so many "mom and pop" boarding houses and restaurants fell victim to the popularity of chain hotels and fast-food restaurants.

Therefore, the Bobo Hotel has been a significant contributor to the commercial history of Lynchburg for over one hundred years. Mary Evans Bobo is also significant in the commercial history of Lynchburg for her ability to adapt to changing economic circumstances and maintain a business founded in the mid-nineteenth century in a much different commercial world of the twentieth century. In Lynchburg, only the world famous Jack Daniels Distillery has been able to carry a nineteenth century business into modern times and that business, of course, was closed and out of operation during the Prohibition Era of 1918 to 1933.

Born in 1881 at the Green-Evans House (NR 12/17/92), a farm on the outskirts of Lynchburg (NR 12/17/92), Mary Evans Bobo achieved her local significance during her years of operating and managing the boardinghouse. Mary Bobo, the daughter of a locally important whiskey distiller, Daniel Evans, was the only woman engaged in such an important local commercial institution in

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Lynchburg. Her good business sense expanded the reputation of the boardinghouse. The standards for nomination under Criterion B call for a comparison of the nominated person to others engaged in similar activities at the same time. Gender and class issues affect such a comparison in the case of Mary Evans Bobo. Certainly other women in Lynchburg made money from a "business" in early twentieth century Lynchburg. These women cleaned house, took in sewing, washed and ironed clothes, and canned vegetables and fruits that might be sold at local markets. These lower class occupations were typically the only commercial options opened to women who resided in small rural towns. Moreover, who these women are, and how successful their business might be, is difficult to find in the historical record. Gender bias and tradition also made it exceedingly difficult for women to establish any sort of large commercial concerns in small southern towns during these decades. Women, in other words, rarely had the economic wherewithal to establish the type of business that leaves a trace in local histories. In this context, the history of Mary Evans Bobo is exceptional. Her initial ability to become involved with the hotel was due to her partnership with her husband Lacy Bobo. However, it was Mary who made the crucial changes in the hotel's operation and clientele during the 1920s and 1930s that ensured the continuation of the business. Her middle-class status as the respected daughter of a respected local family allowed her to establish social and commercial associations with leading citizens in Lynchburg, such as Jack Daniel, Tom Motlow, and Lem Motlow, who inherited Jack Daniel Distillery and transformed it into a national operation. These avenues were not open to working-class women who patched holes in trousers and washed the clothes for those same economic leaders. Not surprisingly, in any account of Lynchburg society during the mid-twentieth century, Mary Evans Bobo is portrayed and described as the patroness of Lynchburg society. Through her efforts, the boardinghouse became a permanent fixture in the town's social and commercial history.

The Bobo Hotel is also eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. Built as late example of vernacular Greek Revival style in 1867, it retains a high degree of historical integrity in its materials, workmanship, feeling, and setting because the major structural elements of the house remain unchanged since 1867. By incorporating an earlier brick house (ca. 1830) as a ell wing to the dwelling, the building exhibits a mixture of different construction periods and building materials that represents a

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true vernacular house. No architect or builder is associated with the house, but the 1867 section dominates the building and makes it an important Greek Revival house in Lynchburg. Compared to the Green-Evans House (NR 12/17/92) just east of Lynchburg, the Greek Revival architecture of this house is plain, almost unadorned. But that trait makes it more typical of dwellings in this region and emphasizes its vernacular origins. Its owner, Dr. E. Y. Salmon, lacked the prominence and property of Townsend P. Green, who built the Green-Evans House in a Greek Revival with Italianate influence style.

The Bobo Hotel represents a fine local example of Greek Revival architecture. Its characteristics include bilateral symmetry, square windows, pilasters, the two-story portico with doorways on each level framed by sidelights and transom light. Along with the earlier nominated Green-Evans House, it helps to document the classical architectural tradition in Moore County.

Endnotes

1. Mary O. Motlow, letter, June 5, 1874, in collections at Miss Mary Bobo's Boardinghouse, Lynchburg, TN

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IX. Bibliography

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Bobo Hotel, Moore Co., TN

X. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The property associated with the Bobo Hotel encompasses 1.7 acres and corresponds to the marked boundaries of parcel 9 on the attached Moore County Tax Map C-31-L.

Boundary Justification

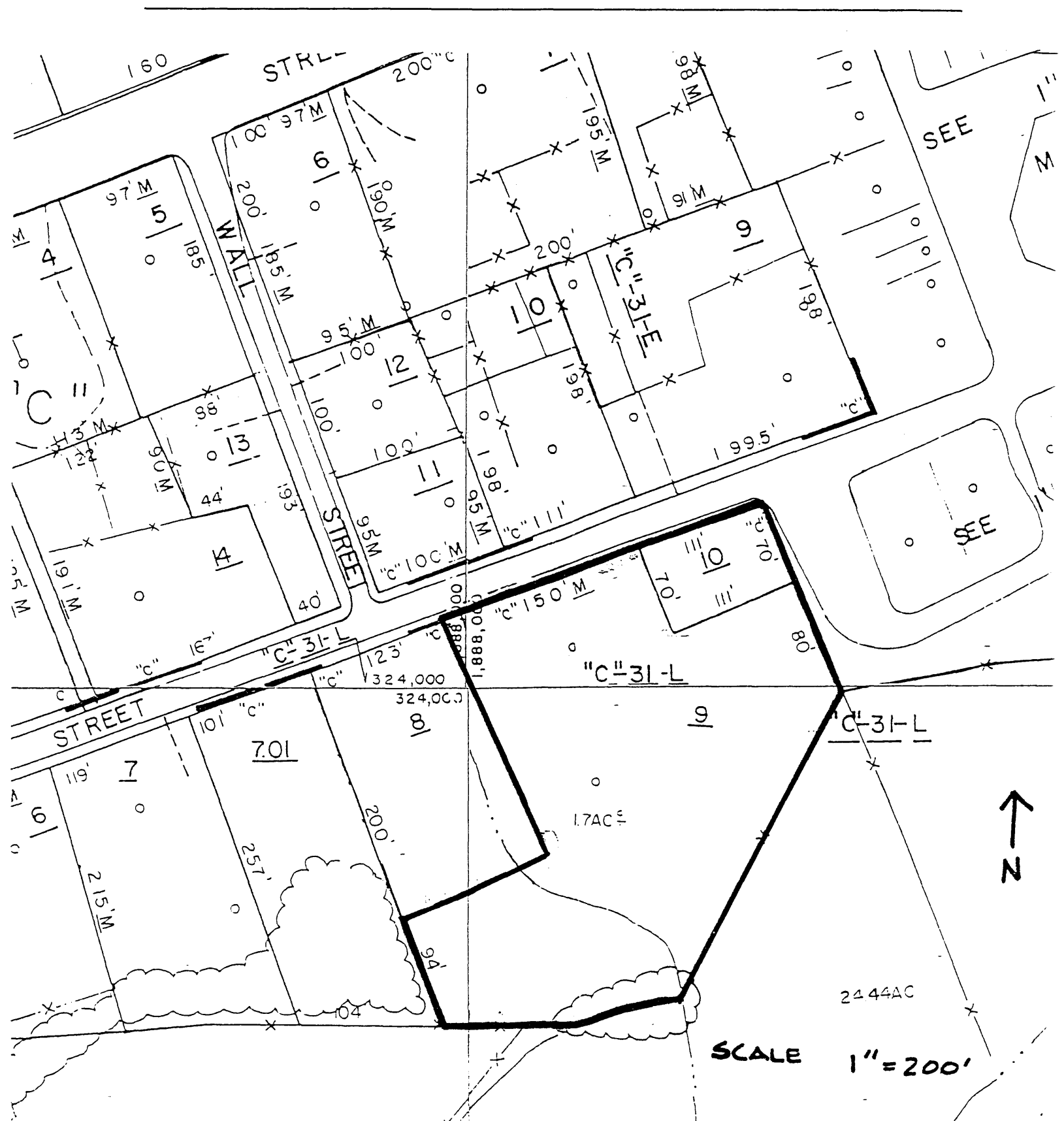
The nominated boundaries contain all of the remaining property historically associated with Bobo Hotel.

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Bobo Hotel, Moore Co., TN

PHOTOGRAPHS

Bobo Hotel
Lynchburg, Moore Co., TN

PHOTOS BY: Carroll Van West
MTSU Center for Historic Preservation
Box 80. MTSU
Murfreesboro, TN 37132

DATE: June 1993

NEGATIVES: Tennessee Historical Commission
701 Broadway
Nashville, TN 37243

North facade, facing south
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North portico, facing south
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North facade, facing southwest
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East elevation, facing southwest
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South elevation, facing northwest
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South elevation, facing northeast
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West porch, facing south
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West porch, facing northwest
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Spring, facing west
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West elevation, facing northeast
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First floor hallway, facing south
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West parlor, first floor, facing west
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East parlor, first floor, facing east
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West dining room, first floor, facing west
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East dining room, first floor, facing east
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Southeast dining room, first floor, facing south
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Southwest dining room, first floor, facing southeast
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Second floor hallway, facing north
18 of 25

West front room (meeting room), facing southwest
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East rear room (exhibit guest room), facing northeast
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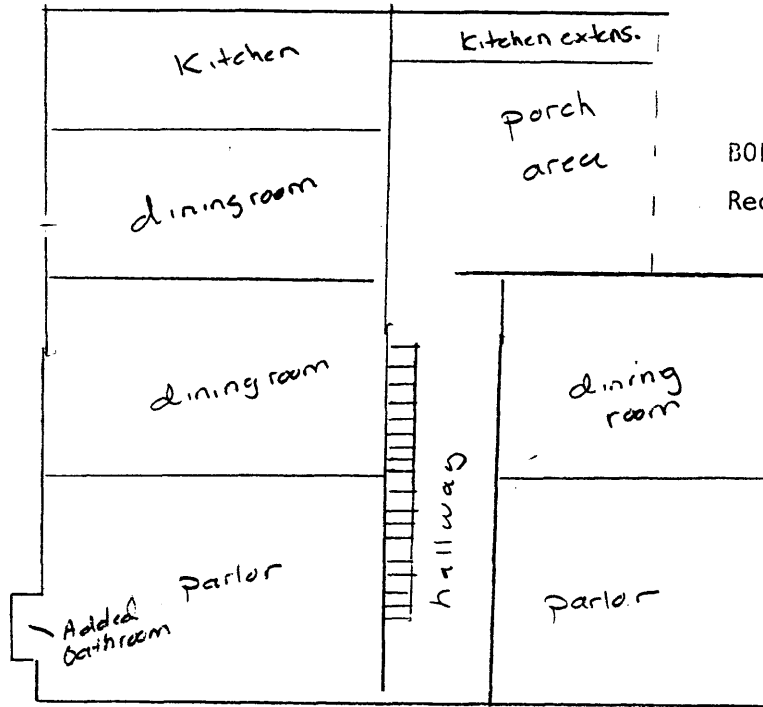
West rear room (manager office), facing north
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Second floor bathroom, facing south
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North basement dining room, facing southeast
23 of 25

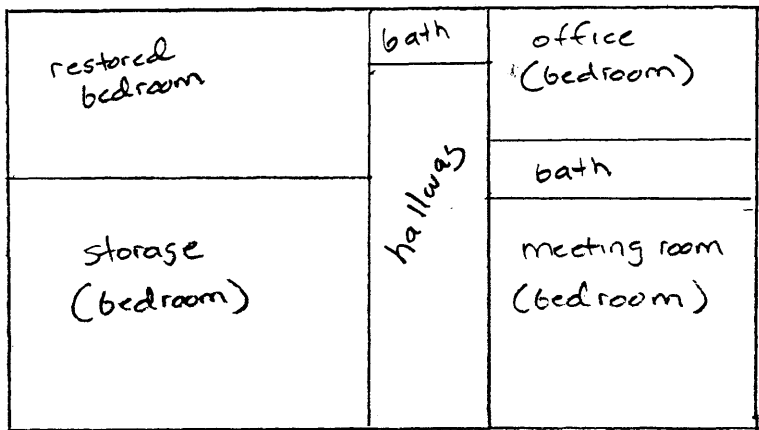
South basement dining room, facing north
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Caretaker's outbuilding, facing southwest
25 of 25

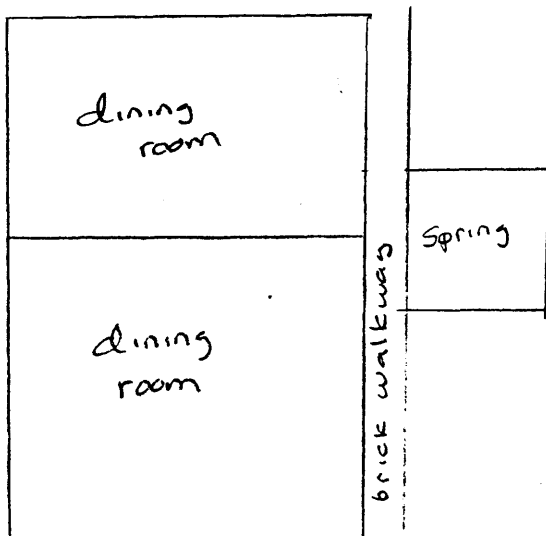


BOBO HOTEL, Moore Co., TN
 Requested sketch map (NTS)

1st Floor



2nd Floor



Basement