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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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 Hampton Hall

other names/site number SI-44

2. Location

street & number 6240 Bowling Green Road not for publication N/A

city or town Franklin vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Simpson code 213 zip code 42134

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.)

David L. Morgan David L. Morgan, SHPO and Executive Director 11-1-95
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State Historic Preservation Office: Kentucky Heritage Council
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:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	<u>Entered in the</u> Signature of the Keeper <u>National Register</u>	Date of Action <u>1-11-96</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other. (explain:)	_____	_____

Hampton Hall
Name of Property

Simpson, Kentucky
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	
6	2	buildings
1		sites
1	1	structures
		objects
8	3	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/single dwelling
- Domestic/secondary structure
- Agriculture/processing
- Agriculture/animal facility
- Agriculture/storage
- Agriculture/agricultural outbuilding
- Agriculture/Agricultural fields

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/single dwelling
- Domestic/secondary structure
- Agriculture/processing
- Agriculture/animal facility
- Agriculture/storage
- Agriculture/agricultural outbuilding
- Agricultural/Agricultural fields

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Early Republic: Early Classical Revival
-
-

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Stone
- walls Brick
- roof Metal
- other stone

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

Hampton Hall
Name of Property

Simpson, Kentucky
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:

- 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)

Agriculture

Period of Significance

1838-1945

Significant Dates

1838

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hampton, Benjamin (Builder)

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):

- 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:

Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, Ky.

Hampton Hall
Name of Property

Simpson, Kentucky
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 196 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 0 |
Zone Easting Northing

2 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 0 |

3 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
Zone Easting Northing

4 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 |

| | See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Donna G. Logsdon, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization Logsdon & Logsdon Architects date 7/20/95

street & number 1135 Glen Logsdon Road telephone (502) 528-4698

city or town Horse Cave state Kentucky zip code 42749

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Virginia L. Walters

street & number 6240 Bowling Green Road telephone (502) 586-6724

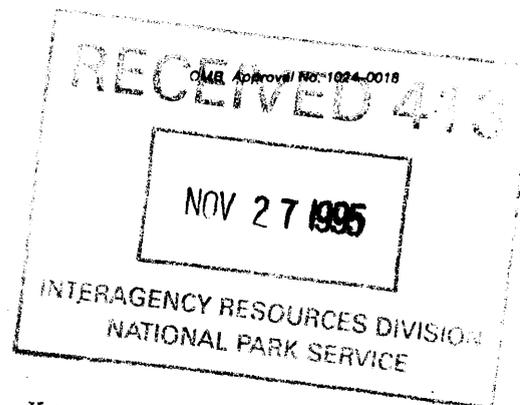
city or town Franklin state Kentucky zip code 42134

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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7. Narrative Description

Site Characteristics

Hampton Hall (SI-#44) is located in Simpson County, Kentucky, approximately six miles north of Franklin on the east side of State Route 31-W, south of Cedar Bluff Road. This farm consists of over 881 acres, however, the area proposed for nomination consists of 196 acres of farm land and includes one Early Classical Revival residence with a log cabin attached to the rear, five agricultural outbuildings, two agricultural structures, two domestic secondary outbuildings, and the agricultural fields. Tobacco, wheat, corn, dairy cattle, horses, mules were raised here from the early 1800s through the 1990s. Today, the farm continues to produce wheat, beef cattle, grain, hay, soybeans, and corn.

All of the buildings on the site except three contribute to the farm's sense of place and time. The two-story Early Classical Revival residence, built in 1838, is the most prominent building on the site, featuring an impressive a two-story front entry portico. A log cabin, dating from the early 1800s, has been reconstructed and is attached to the rear of the residence. The majority of buildings on the property are situated behind the main residence and were built in the 1800s.

Only five buildings were constructed after the turn-of-the-century. Three structures on the property, one silo, and two agricultural outbuildings are non-historic. Apart from them, this complex of buildings forms a cohesive unit expressing historic integrity in terms of location, design, setting, and feeling, while representing a period of significance spanning from 1838 to 1945.

Hampton Hall is accessed from State Route 31-W through a long narrow driveway. The stately mansion and associated outbuildings are invisible from the road since large maple trees lining the driveway provide shade and privacy as well as a shield buffering noise from the busy highway. The driveway passes through a side covered entry portico and curves back toward the highway, paralleling the main driveway and providing highway access for farm equipment. The identifying features of this Early Classical Revival mansion include a two-story brick structure with four fluted roman doric columns supporting a pediment adorned with paired modillions, a side gabled standing seam metal roof with two exterior end brick chimneys, and a central entry door surrounded by divided sidelights and divided transom above.

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List of Features

<u>Code</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Evaluation</u>
1	Early Classical Revival Residence	1838	contributing
1a	Log cabin	1800s	
2	Servants Quarters	1838	contributing
3	Two car garage	1900s	contributing
4	Machinery shed	1970	non-contributing
5	Tobacco barn	1838	contributing
6	Dairy barn	1838	contributing
7	Silo	1900s	contributing
8	Silo	1974	non-contributing
9	Horse stable	1838	contributing
10	Hay barn	1991	non-contributing
11	Agricultural fields	1800s	contributing

Building Characteristics

1 The two-story brick Early Classical Revival mansion, built in 1838 by Benjamin Hampton, is invisible from the highway since it is accessed through a long driveway lined with large shade trees. The main entry to the mansion is raised above grade with stone steps through a two-story pedimented portico supported by four roman doric columns. The second floor porch balcony extends the depth of the portico touching the columns and is accessed from the interior by a door with a transom. Directly below, the central entry door is surrounded by divided sidelights with a divided transom above. Two windows with 12-over-12 lights, penetrate the front facade on either side of the central entry at both floors, and are highlighted with stone lintels and sills. Paired modillions accent the pediment and cornice line adding to the unique details of the residence. The two brick exterior end chimneys that flank each end of the building are incorporated into the side gabled standing seam metal roof.

The main entry foyer accesses the living room to the north and a parlor to the south through vertical paneled doors. Fluted wood trim and bulls eye corner boards accent the doors while crown molding highlights the ceiling. Fireplaces grace both rooms with federal wood trim. Oak floor boards are covered with area carpets.

The central hallway accesses a small toilet room that was added prior to the 1960s, incorporating the existing window. At the end of this hallway is a brick floored porch with a series of windows. The weatherboard exterior was covered with brick in between the window openings in the 1970s to match the

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residence. A stained glass window has been installed in an existing window opening and is lit within the framework from behind.

Adjacent to the porch is the kitchen which has a beehive oven and fireplace that has been covered over and built-in cupboards. Minimal counter space indicates minor alterations in the kitchen. The dining room has a large fireplace with fluted pilasters and a brick hearth, oak floors, and crown molding. Interior walls are approximately 13" thick. The dining room accesses the sun porch that was originally screen enclosed with weatherboards. In the 1970s the exterior was covered with brick in between the screen which was infilled with windows. At this time a brick portico was added, blending in with the overall design of the residence.

The central stair turned round newel post and greek key molding on the stair stringers with divided wood paneling below. At the top of the stairs, two bathrooms have been added prior to the 1960s as well as closets flanking the central door which accesses the balcony. Paneled door cupboards, situated on both sides of the fireplace in the south bedroom, provides storage space. The large fireplaces in the two bedrooms are indications of the early heating system. Another large closet was added in the east bedroom.

1a A log cabin, built by Horatio D. Nicoll in the early 1800s, was reconstructed using logs and stones from a larger two-room cabin on the Retreat Farm that burned. The log cabin was attached to the east end of this house in 1972. The massive stone chimney and double-sided fireplace with a raised stone hearth was the central fireplace in the old log cabin. Hand hewn ceiling beams are exposed and the log walls are chinked with mud and plaster. Slate floors were added when the structure was rebuilt. This room is now used as the side entrance to the house from the garage and driveway.

2 The servants quarters, situated to the east of the main residence and log cabin addition was originally attached to the house around the time its was constructed in 1838. It was separated from the house in the early 1900s. Servants resided here with the woman preparing meals and the man working on the farm. After 1965, the Walters rented it as a honeymoon cottage for newly married couples and it has since been used for worship services. This one-story wood-frame structure remains intact with weatherboard siding and a front porch which spans the length of the house supported by wood columns.

3 The wood-frame two car garage built in 1838, is located north of the servants quarters, has sliding wood doors, and is covered by asphalt shingle siding. Remaining in good condition, it is now used for storage.

4 A long, front gabled, metal machinery shed, built in 1970, is situated east of the garage and continues to be used for farm equipment today.

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5 Heading northeast on the dirt road is the old tobacco barn which was built in 1838. Vertical wood planks cover the sides of the barn while masonite covers the front which is pierced with several paired doors. Farm machinery and wagons are stored here when tobacco is not stored in the barn.

6 Following the road to the north is the dairy barn built in 1838 consisting of a milking parlor, hayloft, a small room for cleaning equipment and storage, a loafing shed, and a holding area. The loafing shed provided a open shaded area for resting cows. This large wood-frame structure is covered with weatherboards, has exposed rafter ends along the eave, square openings for ventilation, and a metal roof.

7-8 Two concrete domed silos are situated near the dairy barn. The smaller one was built in the early 1900s and the tall one was built in 1974. The silos hold silage for feeding cattle.

9 The horse stable, built in 1838, has vertical plank siding, one large opening with angled corners, several small doors, and a shed metal roof with exposed rafter ends dotting the eaves. Historically, mules were stabled and worked tobacco as well as horses. Dorothy Potts who resided here in the 1900s, showed horses. The stable remained in continuous use until the 1960s. since then it has been used for storage.

10 A long open hay barn was constructed over a concrete floor that has concrete feed bunkers that hold silage for the cattle. A corral with gates is situated at one end of the barn. The barn was built from scrap materials left by the tornado in 1991 that destroyed 10 buildings on the property. The barn, constructed of a wood roof truss system supported by wood columns, is now used to work beef cattle and store hay.

11 The agricultural fields include two natural blue holes supplied by underground water for the cattle, on this low rolling to flat farm land. Historically, tobacco, wheat, hay, corn, dairy cattle, horses, mules were produced on the farm. Today the farm continues to produce grain, beef cattle, hay, corn, and wheat. Soybeans have been harvested since the 1960s.

Collectively, the buildings and farm land reinforce the activities that were involved in a working farm from the early 1800s. Each structure was built for a specific purpose which has been clearly defined. The association of these buildings on the site convey a feeling of stability and purpose and retain architectural integrity. Although the hay barn, machinery shed, and one silo were built after the period of significance, they contribute to the history and evolution of the farm complex.

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Integrity

Hampton Hall (SI-#44) is being considered for nomination under National Register Criterion A in the area of Agriculture. This property has been identified as an area that conveys a strong sense of historic environment through the development of historic buildings, their building type, construction materials and methods, and continued use. This cohesive group of buildings represents a period of time spanning between 1838 and 1945. It has been determined the historic associations of the property are expressed through an integrity of location, setting, design, and feeling.

Hampton Hall is an excellent example of a working farm in Simpson County that has been in continuous operation for over 157 years. The integrity of location, setting, and design of the buildings in relationship to the property convey the feeling of what it was like to live on a farm in the early 1800s. The majority of buildings on the site have retained their original configuration, although modifications have occurred over time. While each building and structure on the site portrays its own individual characteristics, together they collectively express a historic period of time evoking a feeling of integrity.

The property has the integrity of location which is evident by the buildings, structures, and site remaining intact representing the farming industry in Simpson County. Also, integrity of setting, due to the minimal changes that have taken place over time. Relatively few farms in Simpson County have a prominent residence that dates from the early 1800s that remain surrounded by several historic agricultural buildings that were constructed on the farm during the 1800s.

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8. Statement of Significance

Hampton Hall (SI-#44) is being considered for nomination under National Register Criterion A and is significant in the area of Agriculture. The property was evaluated within the context: "Agriculture in Simpson County, 1819-1945" which focuses on the development of local farming. This context was developed as part of the survey of Franklin in 1995 and is included in the Agriculture chapter of "City of Franklin Survey Summary Report" on file at the Kentucky Heritage Council in Frankfort, Kentucky. Excerpts from the context on Agriculture is included in the Statement of Significance. The farm is significant from 1838 to 1945.

The property was named Hampton Hall for Benjamin Hampton, owner and builder. Consisting of 196 acres, this farm in Simpson County produced dairy cattle, tobacco, grain. The relationship of the buildings on this property to each other and State Route 31-W, their materials and uses, the longevity of their existence, and the fact that the farm has remained operational for over 157 years, has not been found elsewhere in Simpson County. This farm illustrates the historic association of the buildings on the site in relation to their location, function, and building materials, providing us with the information about how an 1800s farm operated and how farming has changed over time.

This property has been owned by several families since the early 1800s. Benjamin Hampton and his wife Ruth Dewalt were natives of North Carolina who came to this area known as Logan County before Simpson County was created. Benjamin Hampton built Hampton Hall on the east side of 31-W North in Simpson County near the Warren County line in 1838. Their son Noah Hampton and his wife Martha Tucker Fuqua, resided here after his father's death in 1861. Their son, "Cap" Noah Hampton, Jr., inherited the house and lived in it during the Civil War. He then was sold to Martha V. Hampton Nicoll, "Cap's" sister, and her husband King D. Nicoll. The Nicoll family name has long been associated with this property.

Since then the Duff family, and Mrs. W.S. Willock, daughter of Mrs. Mary Rebecca Hampton Douglass, a descendant of Benjamin Hampton, also resided here. More recently, Eleanor Maxwell Harris, another descendant of Benjamin Hampton, and her husband Dave Watt Billingslea had two daughters, Mary Hampton Billingslea and Dorothy H. Billingslea. Dorothy married Powell Grissette Potts, a World War II bomber pilot and their daughter Mary Eleanor Potts visited the homestead in 1947. Mary Hampton Billingslea married Sam R. McCracken, Jr. and they resided here for a period of time with her mother Eleanor Maxwell Harris. Karl M. and Virginia L. Walters purchased the home in 1965 from Eleanor Maxwell Harris. Virginia continues to reside here after 30 years.

The significance of the property is conveyed by its integrity of location, setting, design, and feeling. The buildings and farm land are typical of a

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working farm in Simpson County from a period of significance dating between 1838 and 1945. Farms which have a cohesive number of historic buildings dating between 1838 and 1945 are rare in Simpson County. In recent years, commercial development has infringed on the large tracts of land just outside Franklin's downtown commercial district. Hampton Hall, located close to the Warren County line has resisted major impacts connected with the growth and development of Franklin.

Agriculture in Simpson County, 1819-1945

This context, "Agriculture in Simpson County" was based on several areas of research and investigation. Franklin and Simpson County Historic Resources Inventory Forms on file at the Kentucky heritage Council in Frankfort, Kentucky provided limited information about agriculture, concentrating on the history of the building in terms of plan and style rather than usage and activities. The book Franklin and Simpson County A Picture of Progress, by Mrs. James Beach, Sr. and James Henry Snider offered the most comprehensive information which was confirmed through oral interview with farm owners in Simpson County.

Simpson County is comprised of alluvial soil based on blue limestone with a red clay foundation forming a productive soil making this county one of the top agriculturally in Kentucky. The county is drained by Big Barren River and its tributaries and by Red River with Drakes Creek running the entire length of Simpson County. The growing season for crops is approximately 200 days a year with a annual precipitation over 45 inches. The driest part of the year is late summer. The county depended primarily on agriculture until the 1950s and as of the early 1970s the production of farm crops and livestock continued to be very important to the economy of the county.

Agriculture, including the production of farm crops, livestock, and tobacco, has always been an important source of income in Simpson County. Tobacco, corn, wheat, hay, cattle, horses, and mules were raised at Hampton Hall as early as 1838. Simpson County was well known for the quality of its tobacco and farmers produced all three types: burley, fire-cured, and dark air-cured. Two types of tobacco grown at Hampton Hall was burley and dark air-cured. In later years, modern methods and machinery made tobacco growing less complicated. Cultivation and harvesting of that crop, however, still required more manpower than any other crop grown in the county.

Mature tobacco plants were cut and cured in barns before the leaves were stripped from the stalk and sorted into three grades, trash, lugs, and red leaf. The tobacco barn located at Hampton Hall was used to cure tobacco six months a year and store farm machinery the remainder of the year, similar to many farms in Simpson County.

Stripped tobacco was carried to warehouses where it was sold. Buyers,

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representing tobacco companies, took baskets of tobacco to a prizing barn where it was pressed into a hogshead and stored for three years prior to being sent to a blending factory where cigars, cigarettes, and other products were made. The tobacco from Hampton Hall was sold locally at Gillespie's, Hinton and Dunn's, and Franklin Burley and One-sucker warehouses in Franklin until 1986.

Primarily wheat, hybrid corn, alfalfa hay were grown since the late 1920s in Simpson County. Wheat has always been an important crop in the county. Corn was also grown extensively in Simpson County since the early days. In 1909, 550,663 bushels were produced, although there was a drop in production for a period of three years in the early 1950s. Blight damaged the crop in 1970 but by 1973 hybrid corn increased the yield over open pollinated varieties. Soybeans and barley were grown in Simpson County since the 1960s. Both wheat, corn, hay, grain, and soybeans continue to be grown at Hampton Hall verifying the commonality of crops produced on this alluvial soil is similar to those throughout Simpson County. Historically the corn raised on this farm was for livestock. Today, the hybrid corn, which increased production, is now sold at a granary.

Another major source of income in Simpson County was livestock producing cattle and hogs since 1910. Hampton Hall has continuously been a cattle farm, raising black angus, hereford, and cross-bred cattle. The cattle are now sold in stockyards locally. The number of horses and mules decreased during the 1940s in Simpson County and by the 1960s at Hampton Hall due to the increase of tractors and combines in the 1930s.

Franklin was known as the second largest mule market in the world for several years due to the high-class mules produced on farms in the county. Farm animals and produce were brought to the courthouse for sale or trade on court day which was held once a month. Mules were considered a hardy animal enduring more hardships than a horse and requiring less feed. Mules were used in the tobacco fields Hampton Hall through the 1960s and were housed in the horse stable.

Methods of Farming

The following description of work typifies what life was like prior to modern machinery, offering a glimpse of what it was like to work on a farm, perhaps similar to what may have taken place at Hampton Hall.

Much of the early work was done by manpower relying on strength and skill to grow and harvest crops. Grain was sown by hand and cut with a hand tool known as a cradle. Oxen, the first power other than manpower, was soon replaced by horses and mules. In the early 1800s the average farmer owned 5-6 horses or mules in Simpson County. As early as the 1850s, steam engines were used in wheat threshing. The binder, drawn by mules or horses, cut off the stems of

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wheat and tied them into bundles with twine. Men stacked the bundles for the thresher. Threshing time was a community affair. Men, women, and children would gather on each farm to participate in the work and activities. Men would work in the field, the women prepared the noon meal, and the children played games. The farmer would divide his wheat, keeping what he needed to be ground into flour and selling the rest to the miller. The owner of the thresher would travel over the county threshing wheat. By the 1950s many machines were used on the farm, improving working conditions

Home Life

Pioneer settlers in Simpson County erected one-and two room log cabins with an open fireplace. Men cut the trees, hand hewn and notched the logs fitting them together to form the walls of their houses. Large fireplaces, located at one end of the room, provided heat, light, and a place for cooking. The stone hearth furnished heat for baking and roasting while pots for boiling food were hung on hooks fastened to the top of the fireplace. The one room log cabin constructed in the early 1800s is believed to be the earliest structure on the property, however, it was moved here in 1972 from an adjacent farm and reconstructed from the materials of a two room log house. The wide stone hearth and hooks for hanging pots are evidence that this fireplace was used for heating and cooking. The log cabin addition is attached to the main residence which was the first structure built on the property in 1838.

Kitchens were sometimes separated from the main living quarters as a form of fire preventative. The servants quarters, previously connected to Hampton Hall was detached and moved straight back prior to the 1960s. Meals were prepared in this building by the woman who lived here and served to the family and field hands.

Candles were molded until the middle of the 19th century and were used for additional light until kerosene lamps were introduced. Rural homes, such as Hampton Hall, used kerosene lamps until 1938 when the rural electrification effort began. This compares with the first electric light plant in Franklin which was established in 1899.

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9. Bibliography

- Previous Research at the Kentucky Heritage Council:

National Register Nominations:

The Franklin Downtown Commercial District, listed 1984.

Individual Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory Forms for Franklin and Simpson County

- Historical Maps:

Fire Insurance Sanborn Maps. Franklin, Kentucky. Pelham: 1886, 1892, 1897, 1901, 1908, 1913, 1925, 1940, 1947.

USGS Maps: 1968 PR 1982

Simpson County General Highway Map: 1968 rev. 1971

Property Identification Maps: 1990, 1991

- Archival Resources:

Articles:

Crossly, Cynthia. "Franklin." Our Town. (1992): 54-57.

"Spotlight on Simpson County." Back Home in Kentucky (1994): 26-29.

Simpson County Archives:

Deeds, vertical files, photographic files, historical researchers

- Secondary Resources:

Atlas of Kentucky. Lexington, Kentucky: The University Press of Kentucky, 1977.

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INTERVIEWS

The following interviews were conducted by Donna G. Logsdon in Franklin,
Kentucky, between October 1994 and July 1995.

Keith Pawley
Tom Moody
Nancy Stone
Lucille Brooks
Katie Nolan
Kathryn McCutchin
Alice Bailey
Sarah Smith
Sue Groves
Mary Lanier Wilson
Gilbertine Douglass Moore
Sherry Ford
Cindy Ford
Virginia Walters
Jack Forshee
Margaret Snider
Pearl Snider

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10. Verbal Boundary Description

Hampton Hall is delineated on Property Identification Map 39, block 20 and consists of 196 acres according to Deed Book 145, page 412 in the Legal Department of Franklin's Property Valuation Office. See district map.

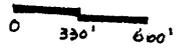
Boundary Justification

The boundaries for this property were chosen to designate a cohesive group of buildings representing a historic farm with a period of significance from 1838 through 1945.

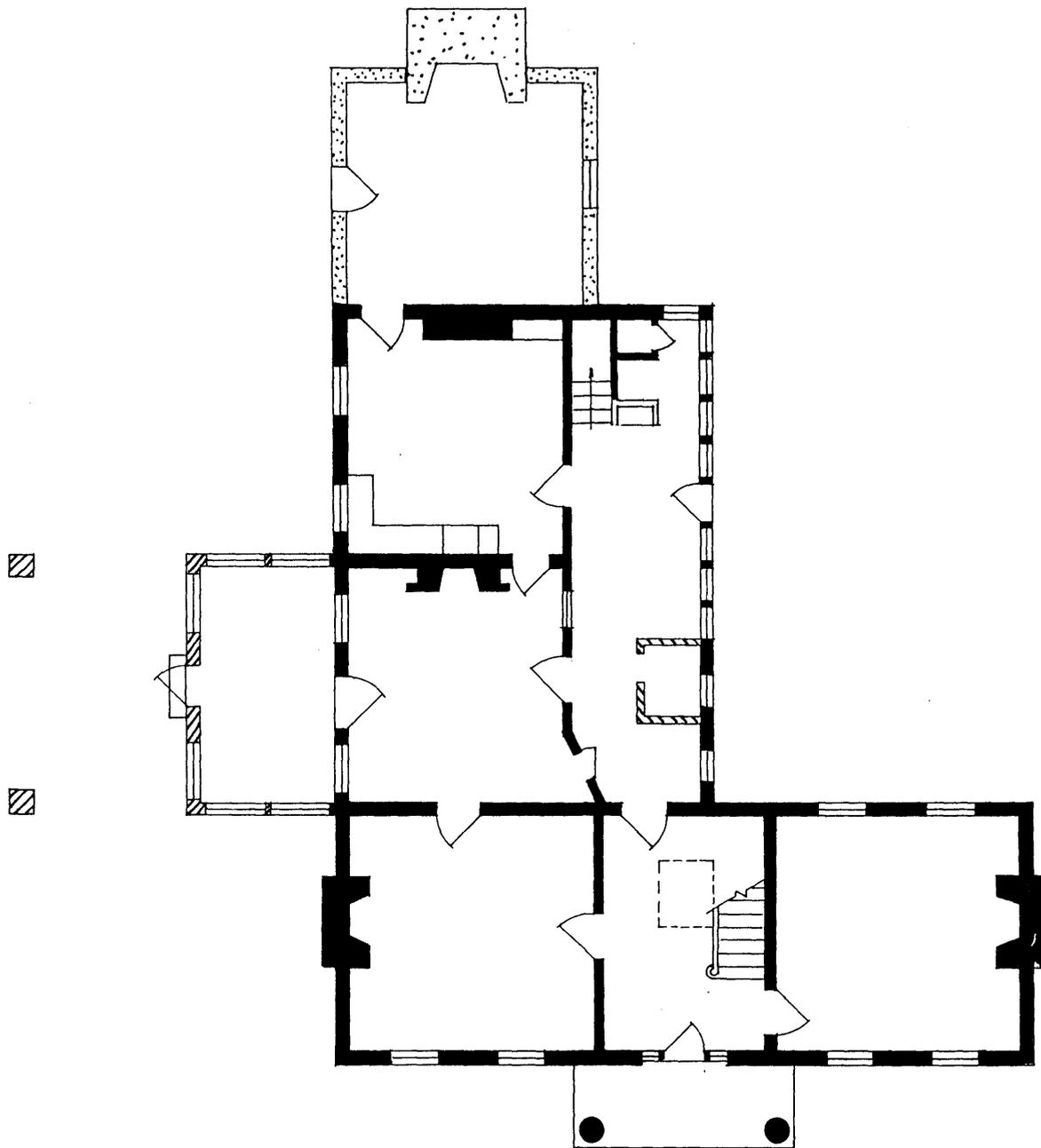


- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- | BUILDING NUMBER
- BUILDING/STRUCTURE

HAMPTON HALL
 6290 BOWLING GREEN RD.
 FRANKLIN, KENTUCKY 42134



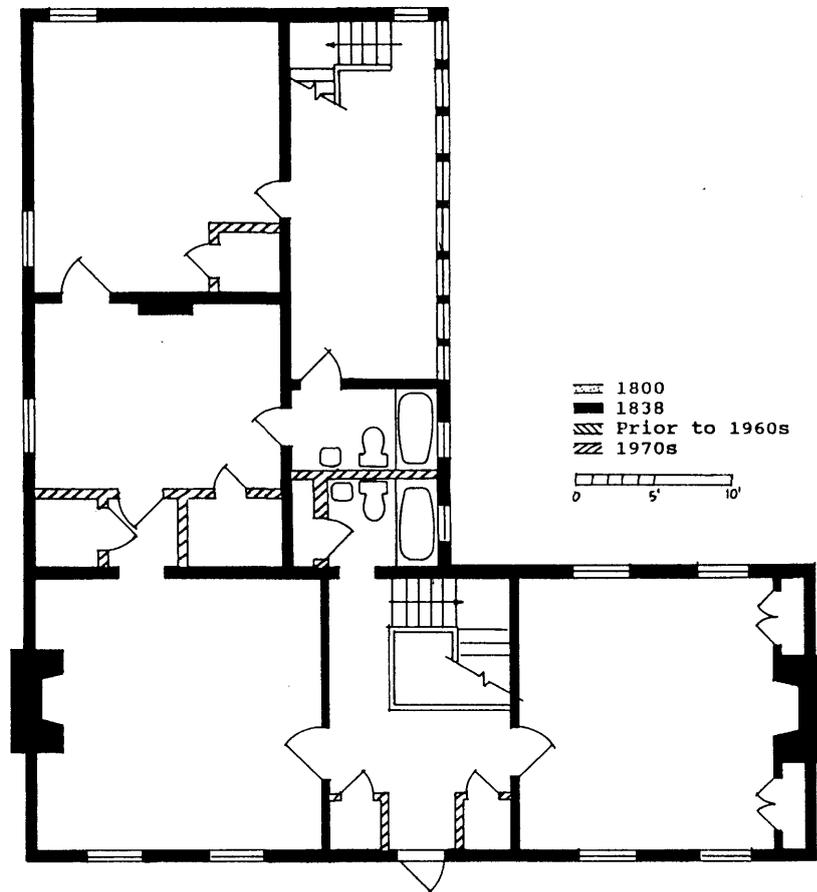
- THIS MAP SERVES AS A VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION -



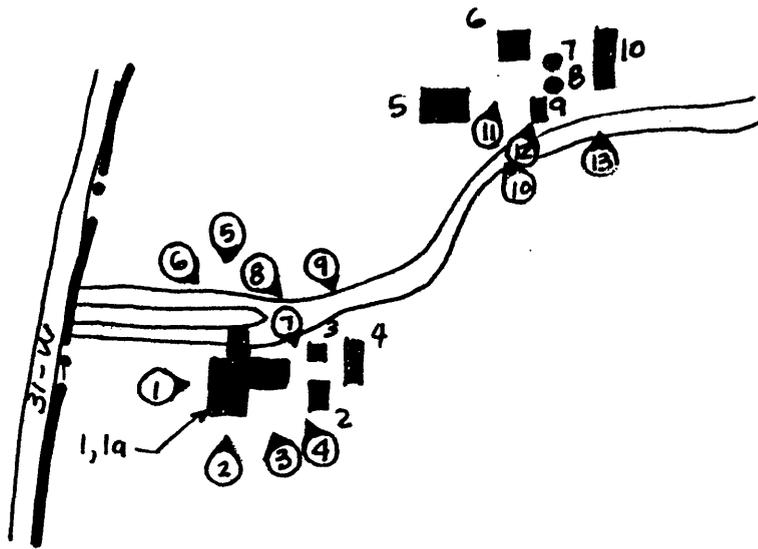
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 Hampton Hall
 Bowling Green Road

[Dotted pattern] 1800
 [Solid black] 1838
 [Diagonal lines] Prior to 1960s
 [Cross-hatched] 1970s

0 5' 10'



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
 Hampton Hall
 Bowling Green Road



HAMPTON HALL PARTIAL PLAN

NOT TO SCALE

-  DISTRICT BOUNDARY
-  BUILDING NUMBER
-  PHOTO NUMBER
-  BUILDING / STRUCTURE



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Photographs Hampton Hall, Simpson County, Kentucky

The following information is the same for all photographs.

3. Donna G. Logsdon

4. 4/95

5. Kentucky Heritage Council
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Photograph # 1
6. West, front elevation,
Hampton Hall

Photograph # 2
6. South, side elevation,
Hampton Hall

Photograph # 3
6. Southeast elevation,
Hampton Hall

Photograph # 4
6. Southeast elevation,
Hampton Hall

Photograph # 5
6. North, side elevation,
Hampton Hall

Photograph # 6
6. Northwest elevation,
Hampton Hall

Photograph # 7
6. Northwest elevation,
Tenant House

Photograph # 8
6. Northwest elevation,
Two car garage

Photograph # 9
6. Northwest elevation,
Machinery shed

Photograph # 10
6. Southeast elevation,
Tobacco barn

Photograph # 11
6. Southwest elevation,
Dairy barn

Photograph # 12
6. Southwest elevation,
Horse stable

Photograph # 13
6. South elevation,
Hay barn