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INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

### National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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 Triple Pine Farm

other names/site number Hampton, Andrew Jackson, House SI-#46

#### 2. Location

street & number 5945 Bowling Green Road  not for publication N/A

city or town Franklin  vicinity N/A

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, SHPO and

David L. Morgan 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:

- 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:)

Signature of the Keeper  
Entered in the  
National Register.

Date of Action

1-11-96

Triple Pine Farm  
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	
<u>12</u>	<u>3</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>		sites
<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	structures
		objects
<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>	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/agricultural field
- Agriculture/animal facility
- Agriculture/agricultural outbuilding
- Agriculture/processing
- Agriculture/storage
- Landscape/pond

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/single dwelling
- Domestic/secondary structure
- Agriculture/agricultural field
- Agriculture/agricultural outbuilding
- Agriculture/processing
- Commerce/department store
- Agriculture/storage
- Landscape/pond

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century: Greek Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone  
walls Wood  
roof metal  
other \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

Triple Pine Farm  
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**

1840-1945

**Significant Dates**

1840

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Hampton, Andrew Jackson (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:

\_\_\_\_\_

Triple Pine Farm  
Name of Property

Simpson, Kentucky  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 264 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 16 | 531781815 | 41071251610 |  
Zone Easting Northing  
2 | 16 | 5397210 | 41071311410 |

3 | 16 | 531961910 | 41071261410 |  
Zone Easting Northing  
4 | 16 | 531791810 | 41071201610 |

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 7/19/95

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 Mr. & Mrs. Wendell Ford

street & number 5945 Bowling Green Road telephone (502) 586-3978

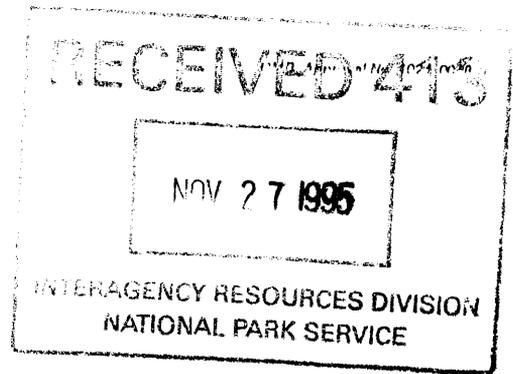
city or town Franklin state Kentucky zip code 42134

**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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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet



Section number 7 Page 1 Triple Pine Farm, Simpson County, Kentucky

### 7. Narrative Description

#### Site Characteristics

Triple Pine Farm (SI-#46) is located in Simpson County, Kentucky, five miles north of Franklin, situated on the east and west sides of State Route 31-W and south of Carr Road. The area proposed for nomination consists of 264 acres of farm land and includes one Greek Revival residence surrounding a log cabin, twelve agricultural outbuildings, six domestic secondary structures, two agricultural processing buildings, and one agricultural field. Beef and dairy cattle, mules, chickens, hogs, tobacco, corn, cotton, hay, and grain were raised here from the early 1800s through the 1970s. The farm continues to produce tobacco, beef cattle, hogs, wheat, soybeans, corn, and hay, today.

All of the buildings on the site except one contribute to the farm's sense of place and time. The two-story Greek Revival residence, built in 1850, is the most prominent building on the site and features a recessed central entry porch on the first and second floor supported by plain square wood columns. A log cabin, built in 1840, has been incorporated into the design and is no longer visible. The majority of buildings on the property are situated behind the main residence and were built in the 1800s. Of the twenty-two buildings on the property, only nine buildings were constructed after the turn-of-the-century. Eight structures, consisting of one log cabin, five grain storage bins, and two agricultural outbuildings, are non-contributing and non-historic. This complex of buildings form a cohesive unit expressing workmanship, feeling, and association, while representing a period of significance spanning from 1840 to 1945.

Triple Pine Farm is framed by a large shade tree and one remaining historic pine tree, for which the farm was named. Situated at the intersection of Carr Road and State Route 31-W the residence and associated outbuildings are highly visible from the road. Access to the property is from Carr Road which leads to the prominent residence. The identifying features of this two-story Greek Revival mansion include a wood-frame structure with a side gabled roof, two exterior end brick chimneys, a recessed front porch with plain square columns, and a central entry door surrounded by narrow sidelights with a divided transom light above.

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List of Features

<u>Code</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Evaluation</u>
1	Greek Revival Residence	1850	contributing
1a	Log cabin	1840	non-contributing
2	Well	1840	contributing
3	Wash house	1840	contributing
4	Cook's house	1840	contributing
5	Smoke house	1840	contributing
6	Carriage House	1850s	contributing
7	Tenant House	1850s	contributing
8	Tool shed/barn	1978s	non-contributing
9	Tenant House	1920s	contributing
10	Shed	1920s	contributing
11	Mule barn	1840s	contributing
12	Workshop	1850s	contributing
13	Livestock barn	1840s	contributing
14	Tobacco barn	1840s	contributing
15	Hog barn	1975	non-contributing
16-20	Grain bins 5	1973	non-contributing
21	Tenant house	1850	non-contributing
22	Farm land	1840s	contributing

Building Characteristics

1 The two-story Greek Revival mansion, built in 1850, is framed by a large shade tree and one remaining historic pine tree, for which the farm was named. The central entry is recessed and accented with a pair of plain square columns supporting two one-story porches. The symmetrical front facade is pierced by two 6-over-6 light windows on either side of the entry. Two brick exterior end chimneys flank each end of the building incorporated into the side gabled standing seam metal roof. The main entry foyer accesses the living room to the north and a bedroom to the south. A stairway on the north wall ascends to the second floor. A second stair, situated on the other side of this wall descends from the second floor into the living room. The one-story mudroom, washroom, porch, kitchen, and attic were part of the 1850 main house which envelopes the log cabin. Sometime during the 1970s the mudroom sectioned off to install a bathroom. An open brick patio was added in 1983 and the sunporch was enclosed in 1981 to create the den.

1a The original log cabin built in 1840, is now attached to the rear of the main house forming an ell. The log structure is covered with weatherboards, visually tying the main house and log cabin together. Now used as a dining room, it is accessed from the living room through a pair of doors. Plain thick wood, wide frieze, and pilasters enhance the broad fireplaces in the dining room and living room. A built-in wardrobe with a pair of paneled doors is adjacent to the fireplace.

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2 A small wood-frame structure surrounds the 1840 well which is located in the side yard to the south of the residence. No longer in use, it is reminiscent of the early days when drawing water from a well was common. Today, water the in house, workshop, and tenant house comes from the well.

3 The wash house, situated behind the well, was also built in 1840 and used for washing clothes. Thirteen slaves were noted to have resided on this farm along with the Hampton family. This one-story wood-frame structure has a side gable metal roof with exposed rafter ends dotting the eaves, a central brick chimney, and stone steps at each entry. The board and batten walls are pierced by two windows, one which is now boarded up, and two doors at opposite ends of the front facade. Presently the building is used for the display and sale of antiques.

4 The cook's house built in 1840, is to the north of the wash house. This building is accessed by stone steps leading to three doors on the front facade. Covered with weatherboards, it has a side gable standing seam metal roof and a rear addition, built prior to 1920s, that runs the length of the structure.

5 A small vertical plank wood structure built in 1840 is the smoke house, situated to the north of the cook's house. A door on the south facade provides access to the building that has been used for smoking meat from 1840 to 1973. The outhouse is the small addition to the west.

6 The carriage house, built in the 1850s after the main residence, is situated directly west of the smoke house. Decorative wood Xs cover the large sliding wood doors with a small divided light window above. The structure is covered with weatherboards and exposed rafter ends dot the eaves of the side gable metal roof.

7 The tenant house, built in the 1850s, is separated from the main cluster of buildings surrounding the main residence and is accessed by Carr Road on the north. Used as housing for slaves and farm workers later until 1970s. It is still used to house farm workers. This double pen structure has a central brick chimney, side gabled metal roof, and two additions. The rear addition is covered with weatherboards similar to the main structure and was probably added prior to 1900. The front board and batten addition appears to have been added around 1920.

8 The tool shed/barn, built in 1978, is a metal structure that had a dirt floor and sliding wood doors for storing farm implements and tools. Although this building is non-contributing due to age, this large, two-story metal structure has continued to be used and was converted to the main building where antiques are displayed and sold in 1984.

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9 Another tenant house on the farm was built in the 1920s, is separated from the main group of buildings south of Carr Road to the west. This double pen structure has a front porch supported by wood columns, a central brick chimney, and a rear addition spanning the length of the house. Covered in weatherboards it remains in good condition and is used as a residence for the property owner's son.

10 Behind the tenant house is a small board and batten wood shed with exposed rafter ends dotting the eaves of the front gabled metal roof. The shed was probably built after the house sometime in the 1920s for storage.

11 The mule barn, built in the 1840s, is located south of #8, the tool shed/barn. This two-story structure had a dirt floor when mules were housed here. When the barn was converted to display and sell antiques in 1986, the dirt floor was covered with concrete. The second floor, which was used for hay storage until the 1970s, retains the original poplar flooring.

12 The workshop is situated on the east side of U.S. Route 31-W north, directly across from the main residence. Built in the 1850s, the building was used as a workshop for repairing tools and farm implements prior to storing corn seed for sale through the 1970s. The front gabled end facing the highway has two entry doors and both ends of the building are covered with weatherboards while the sides are covered with vertical wood boards. The metal roof has exposed rafter ends dotting the eaves.

13 Heading west down a dirt road is the livestock barn, on the north side, built in the 1840s. This massive two-story barn has a long shed addition along the north side and small addition on the south side. The front gabled end facing west is pierced by three double door openings and one small side door. A hayloft access is located above the central door and the building is covered with vertical wood planks. The building remains in use for storage for hay and feed for cattle.

14 A two-story tobacco barn, built in the 1840s, is located west of the stock barn on the dirt road. Flanked by side aisle additions on the north and south, this impressive vertical wood plank structure has a series of double doors on the front facing gabled end. The metal roof is pierced by a row of roof vents necessary for curing tobacco. The building has been continually used for drying tobacco six months out of the year and implement storage the remainder of the year.

15 The dirt road turns north with a hog barn on the east side. This long, low, concrete block structure was built in 1975 and is still being used for hogs.

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16-20 Five grain bins, built in 1973 of concrete and metal, provided grain storage for soybeans, wheat and corn. Situated on the west side of the dirt road opposite the hog barn.

21 A small tenant house, was probably built in the 1840s. Cindy Ford believes this is where the farm overseer lived who supervised the slaves in the 1840s. Today, the house is in ruins behind the hog barn where the gravel road turns into dirt and is no longer contributing.

22 The agricultural fields were historically used to graze cattle, beef and dairy cattle, chickens, and hogs. Tobacco, corn, wheat, cotton, and hay were also grown. Tobacco was grown and hogs were raised on this farm until 1986. Today, beef cattle, hogs, wheat, corn, hay and soybeans are produced.

Collectively, the buildings and farm land reinforce the activities that were involved in a working farm from the mid-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 tool shed/barn, hog barn, and grain bins were built after the period of significance, they contribute to the history and evolution of the farm complex.

Integrity

Triple Pine Farm (SI-#46) 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 1840 and 1945. It has been determined the historic associations of the property are expressed through an integrity of location, setting, design, and feeling.

Triple Pine Farm is an excellent example of a working farm in Simpson County that has been in continuous operation for over 155 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 due to expansion requiring additions. 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 and setting since there are relatively few farms in Simpson County that have as many historic buildings that were constructed on farm land dating from 1840 that remain in existence today. The majority of structures on the property are intact, portraying an excellent representation of the farming industry in Simpson County.

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8. Statement of Significance

Triple Pine Farm (SI#46) 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 in Simpson County. 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 agriculture is included in the Statement of Significance. The farm is significant from 1840-1945.

The property was named Triple Pine Farm for the three pine trees that stood in a line in front of the residence. Historically the cedar trees provided shade along the front of the residence and served as a buffer from the main north-south thoroughfare from Bowling Green, Kentucky to Nashville, Tennessee. Of the three cedar trees that were planted in 1850, lightning struck down two pine trees leaving only one as a reminder of the property's name.

Consisting of 264 acres, this farm in Simpson County produced beef and dairy cattle, mules, chickens, hogs, tobacco, grain, and cotton. 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 155 years, is unique to Simpson County. Thus, perhaps better than any other farm in the county, Triple Pine Farm can instruct us in the decisions made by antebellum farmers concerning appropriate building placement, farm layout, and types of farming.

Remarkably, this property has been owned by only two families since the early 1800s, the Hamptons and the Walters. In 1840 Andrew Jackson Hampton married Elizabeth Eleanor Johnson and built a log cabin, on this site. A.J. Hampton is the son of Benjamin and Ruth Dewalt Hampton who built Hampton Hall on the east side of 31-W North in Simpson County near the Warren County line. The couple resided in the log structure while the main front portion of the house was being constructed. The two-story house, which was completed in 1850, remains connected to the one-story rear log cabin.

Charlie Merritt Tresch, a direct descendant of the Hamptons, and his wife Dorothy owned the property and farmed the land. In 1973 Karl and Virginia Walters, owners of Hampton Hall, purchased Triple Pine Farm. In 1976, their daughter Sherry Walters Ford and her husband Wendell Ford purchased the property and farmed the land together. In 1984 Sherry Ford began displaying and selling antiques in the complex of historic buildings on the property known today as Strictly County Antique Mall. The Fords have resided on this property for almost twenty years.

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The significance of the property is enhanced by its integrity of location, setting, design, and feeling. The buildings and farm land typify a working farm in Simpson County from a period of significance dating between 1840 and 1945. Farms which have a cohesive number of historic buildings dating from the 1800s are rare in Simpson County. In recent years commercial development has infringed on large tracts of land just outside Franklin's city limits. Five miles north of Franklin, however, a factory and the Salmons Baptist Church are interwoven into the surrounding farm land which is currently unaffected by 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. Triple Pine Farm is a superlative farm since tobacco, corn, cotton, wheat, hay, cattle, mules, hogs, and chickens were raised here as early as 1840. Although three types of tobacco were grown by the farmers of Simpson County, burley fire-cured, and dark air-cured, only burley and dark air-cured tobacco was grown on Triple Pine Farm. Simpson County was well known for the quality of its tobacco. 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 on this farm was used to cure tobacco for six month out of the year and store farm machinery and tobacco sticks in the rest

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of the year. Most tobacco barns in Simpson County are used for storage of farm machinery after the tobacco is sold at the market.

Stripped tobacco was carried to warehouses where it was sold. Buyers, 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 Triple Pine Farm 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, barley, milo, buckwheat and corn continue to be grown at Triple Pine Farm confirming 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. Triple Pine Farm has continuously been a cattle farm, raising predominantly black angus. The cattle are now sold at the stockyards in Bowling Green. The number of horses and mules decreased on Triple Pine Farm and elsewhere in the county during the 1940s 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 courtsquare 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 for heavy labor at Triple Pine Farm until 1972. The two-story mule barn, situated behind the tool shed/barn, had a dirt floor until 1985 when concrete was poured. On the second floor of the barn the poplar floor boards remain in good condition.

**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 Triple Pine Farm.

Much of the early work was done by manpower or animal power, relying on

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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 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 1840 is believed to be the earliest structure on the property. The main house, built ten years later, incorporated the log cabin which is now the dining room. The two stairways in the main house were historically constructed to separate the boy's from the girl's bedrooms on the second floor.

Kitchens were sometimes separated from the main living quarters as a form of protection in case of fire. The cook's house at Triple Pine Farm is to the rear of the log cabin providing a home where the cook prepared meals for the main house family and farm workers. The wash house consisted of a hand operated washer set up on legs using drawn from the well to wash large quantities of clothes. A big wash tub with scrub board was also used, according to Cindy Ford.

Farm implements were stored in the workshop on the east side of State Route 31-W at Triple Pine Farm prior to 1978 when the metal tool shed/implement barn was constructed specifically for that purpose. Historically, the carriage house offered protection from the elements for a wagon or buggy, however, is now used for the display and sale of antiques.

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 Triple Pine Farm, used kerosene lamps until 1938, when the local rural electrification effort began. This compares with the first electric light plant in Franklin which was established in 1899.

United States Department of the Interior  
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## 9. Bibliography

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National Register Nominations:

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- Historical Maps:

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- Archival Resources:

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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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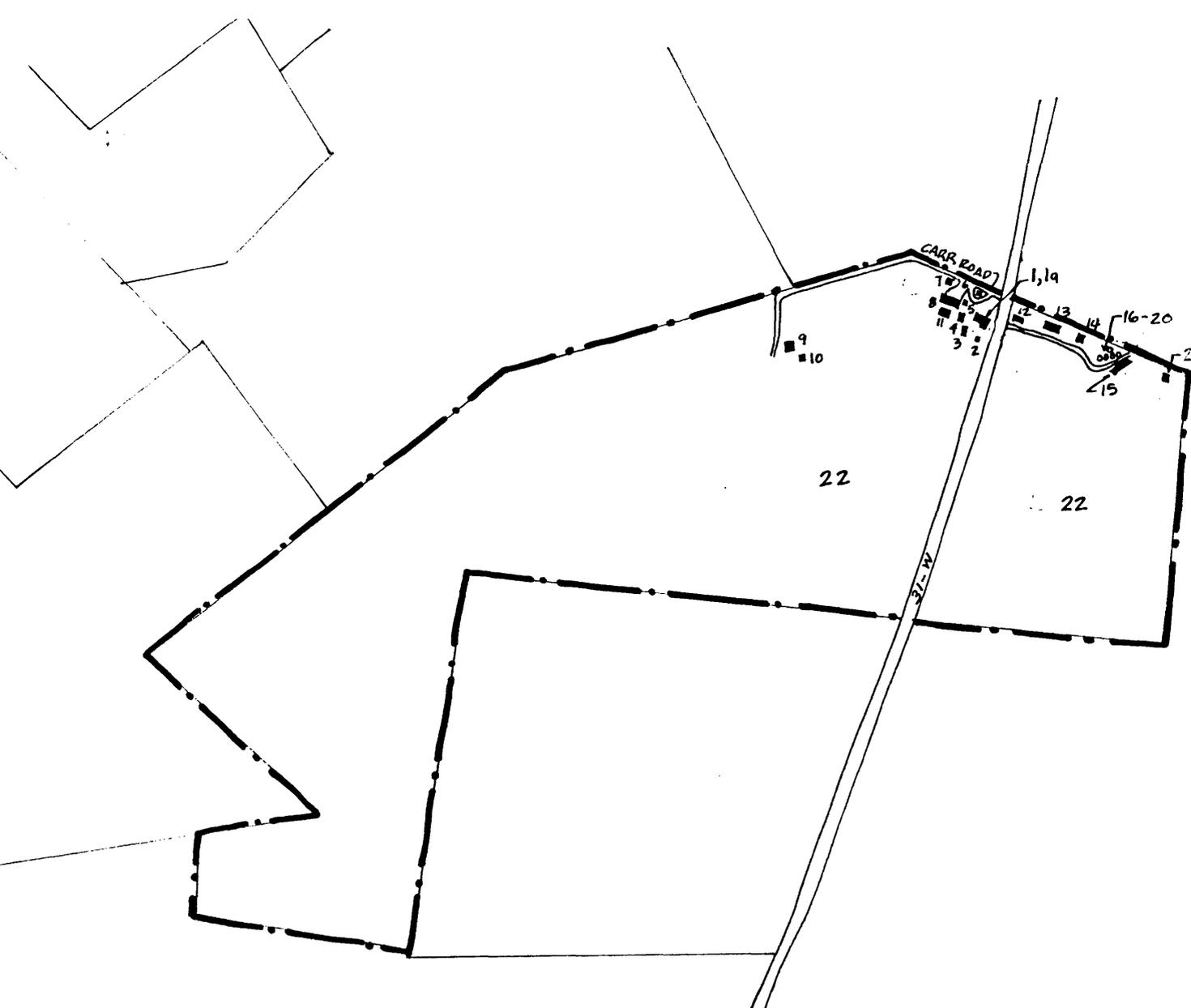
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### 10. Verbal Boundary Description

Triple Pine Farm is separated into two tracts of land divided by State Route 31-W North. The property is also delineated on Property Identification Map 33, block 26 and consists of 264 acres according to Deed Book 161, page 607 in the Legal Department of Franklin's Property Valuation Office. See district map.

### Boundary Justification

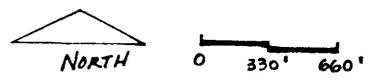
The boundaries for this property were chosen to designate a historic farm that had retained a cohesive collection of historic resources within the original boundaries from the period of significance, 1840 through 1945.



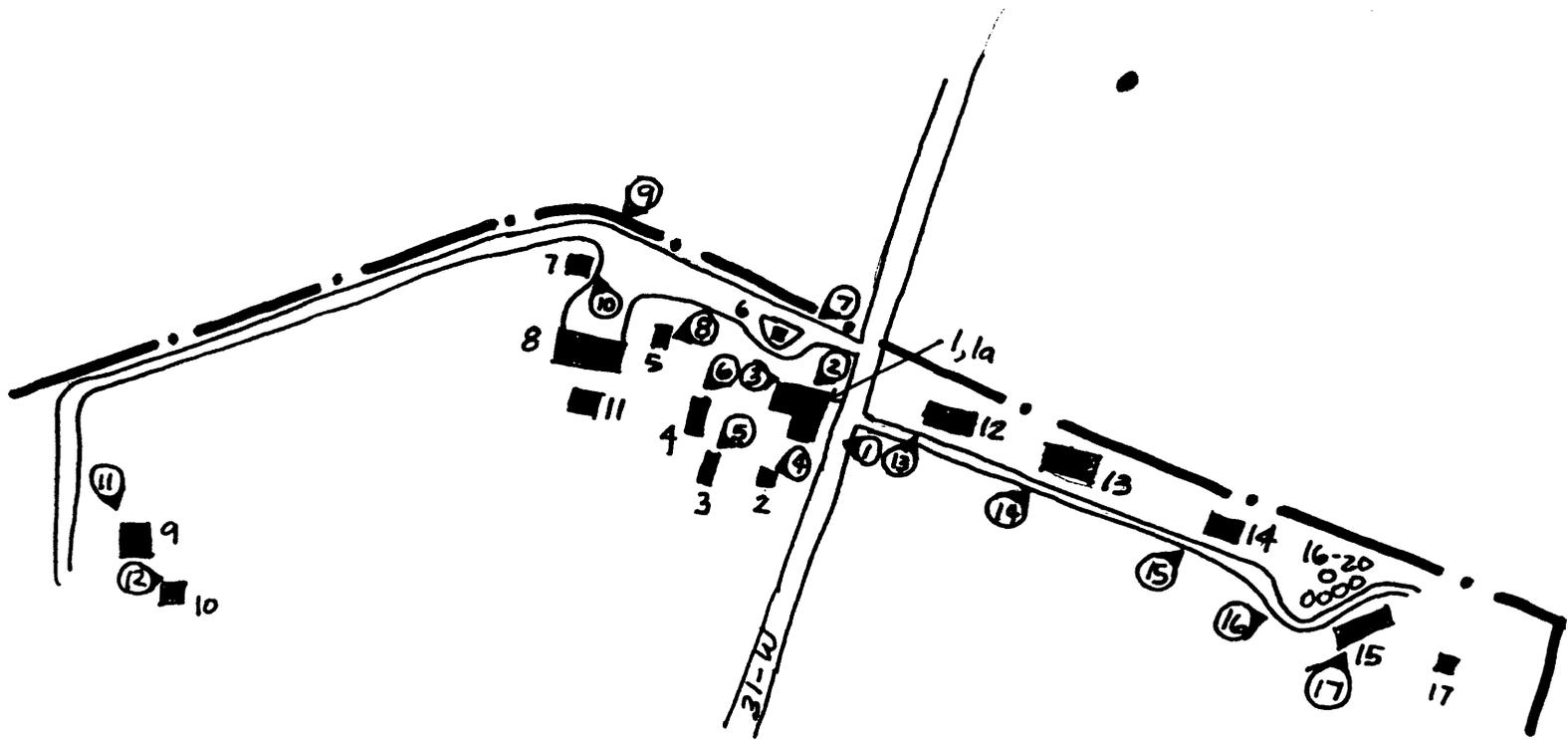
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- | BUILDING NUMBER
- BUILDING

TRIPLE PINE FARM

5945 BOWLING GREEN ROAD  
FRANKLIN, KENTUCKY 42134



-THIS MAP SERVES AS THE VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION-

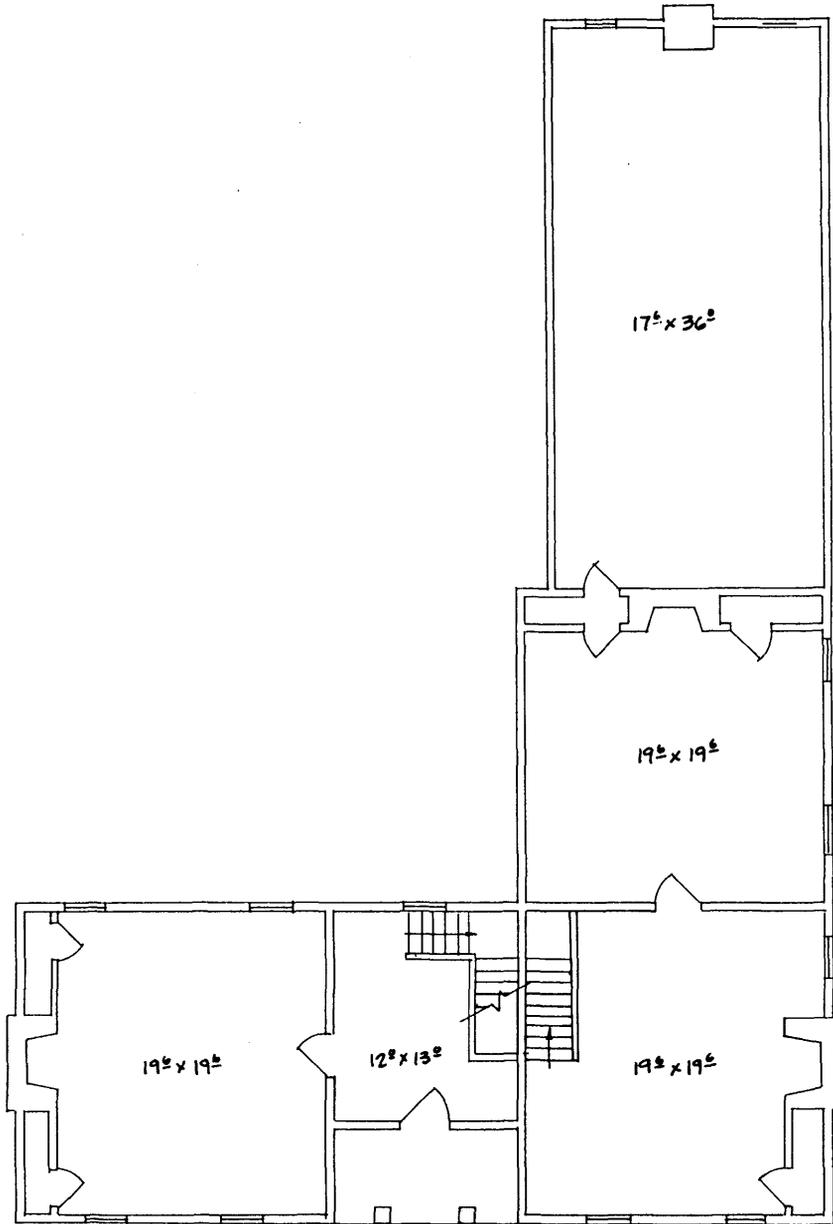


- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- 1 BUILDING NUMBER
- ① PHOTO NUMBER
- BUILDING

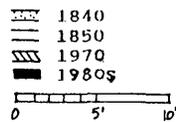
TRIPLE PINE FARM  
PARTIAL PLAN

NOT TO SCALE





SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
 Triple Pine Farm  
 Bowling Green Road



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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
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Photographs Triple Pine Farm, 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. East elevation, front facade  
Main residence

Photograph # 2

6. Northeast elevation,  
Main residence

Photograph # 3

6. South elevation,  
Main residence

Photograph # 4

6. Northeast elevation,  
Wellhouse

Photograph # 5

6. Northeast elevation  
Wash house

Photograph # 6

6. Northeast elevation,  
Cook's house

Photograph # 7

6. Northeast elevation,  
Carriage house

Photograph # 8

6. Northeast elevation,  
Smoke House

Photograph # 9

6. North elevation,  
Tenant House

Photograph # 10

6. Southeast elevation,  
Tenant House

Photograph # 11

6. Northwest elevation,  
Tenant House

Photograph # 12

6. Northwest elevation,  
Shed

Photograph # 13

6. Southwest elevation,  
Workshop

Photograph # 14

6. Southwest elevation,  
Livestock barn

Photograph # 15

6. Southwest elevation  
Tobacco barn

Photograph # 16

6. Southwest elevation  
Grain Bins

Photograph # 17

6. Southeast elevation,  
Hog Barn