

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



433

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 Hampton Masonic Lodge Building

other names/site number Site #CA0060

2. Location

street & number 115 South 2nd Street

not for publication

city or town Hampton

vicinity

state Arkansas code AR county Calhoun code 013 zip code 71744

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 for 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.)

Cathy Hatcher
Signature of certifying official/Title

3/14/08
Date

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
State or 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:)

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5-20-08

Hampton Masonic Lodge Building
Name of Property

Calhoun County, Arkansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

Contributing Noncontributing

1	buildings
_____	sites
_____	structures
_____	objects
1	Total

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

**Number of Contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/department store
HEALTH CARE/clinic
SOCIAL/meeting hall

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS/Commercial Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls BRICK
roof TAR
other

Narrative Description

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

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

SUMMARY

The Hampton Masonic Lodge Building is located at 115 South 2nd Street in Hampton, Calhoun County, Arkansas. The two-story building, which is the only two-story building in Hampton's central business district, is located on the east side of the courthouse square and faces the courthouse to the west. The building is built out of brick and rests on a continuous brick foundation. A sloped roof behind a stepped parapet crowns the building. A wood-framed addition sheathed in corrugated metal siding is located on the rear of the building.

ELABORATION

The Hampton Masonic Lodge Building is located at 115 South 2nd Street in Hampton, the county seat of Calhoun County. The Masonic Lodge Building is the only two-story commercial building in Hampton and is located on the east side of the courthouse square. The two-story portion of the building is faced in red brick with yellow brick trim while the one-story rear addition is covered in corrugated sheet metal siding. The building rests on a continuous brick foundation and is topped by a rear-sloping roof behind a stepped parapet. The building would have had commercial uses on the first floor with offices and meeting space on the upper floor, but it is currently vacant.

Front/West Façade

The west façade of the building faces South 2nd Street and the Calhoun County Courthouse. The first floor of the building is where the commercial space would have been located. Beginning on the north side of the façade, there is a white wood door with a large single pane of glass in it. The door provides access to the building's second floor. To the right of the door is a five-pane, metal-framed window. To the right of the window is the main entrance, which consists of a metal-framed glass door with metal-framed transom and sidelights. To the right of the entrance is a large plate-glass window.

The building is spanned by a full-width flat awning. The awning is supported by six evenly-spaced wood posts. The posts at either end are square while the middle four are decorative with lathe turnings. The awning is also attached to the front façade on the second floor by five metal rods. (It appears that a sixth rod may have been present in the past, but it is missing.) Above the awning are two boarded-up areas, likely where transom or prism glass windows were located historically. Immediately above the boarded up areas, a row of soldier bricks in alternating yellow and buff colors spans the façade.

The second floor of the front façade is fenestrated by six-over-six, wood-frame, double-hung windows. Beginning on the north side of the façade there is a single window followed by two pairs of windows and ending with another single window. All of the windows are shaded by silver, corrugated-metal awnings. In addition, the windows have window sills of yellow and buff brick and a lintels of a soldier course of buff brick.

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Above the second floor windows, the building is ornamented with three lines of two courses of buff brick on each side. The bricks are oriented diagonally, creating a serrated effect, and the lower lines of brick are the shortest and the lines get longer the further up the façade they are. The top of the façade is crowned with three courses of buff brick, although the top course is covered by a metal cap over the parapet.

Side/South Façade

Much of the first floor of the south façade is covered by the building to the south. However, towards the east side of the original building is a wood-framed window opening with the frame of a double-hung window. The second floor of the original building is fenestrated by at least three double-hung, two-over-two windows. Above the windows, towards the west end of the building are three rectangular vents providing ventilation to the attic space.

The south façade of the rear addition, which is wood frame and covered in corrugated metal siding, is fenestrated by two stationary wood-frame, six-pane windows towards the west end of the addition. A wood-frame door covered in corrugated metal siding is located near the east end of the addition's wall.

Rear/East Façade

The first floor of the east façade is the one-story addition to the building. It has two sets of outward opening garage doors that provide access to the interior. The second floor of the east façade, which is comprised of the rear of the original building, is fenestrated by two double-hung, two-over-two windows located near the ends of the facade.

Side/North Façade

Much of the first floor of the north façade is covered by the building to the north. The second floor of the original building is fenestrated by at least four double-hung, two-over-two windows. Above the windows, towards the east end of the building are three rectangular vents providing ventilation to the attic space.

The north façade of the rear addition is fenestrated by one stationary, wood-frame, six-pane window near the center of the addition.

Integrity

The Hampton Masonic Lodge Building retains good integrity from the time of its construction c.1920. The building's storefront has had a few alterations, mainly the installation of a new entrance, but otherwise it reflects the time of the building's construction. The rest of the front façade remains unaltered. Although the building has had an addition, it is on the rear of the building and does not overwhelm the original building. The setting around the building still reflects the small-town commercial setting of Hampton that would have been present when the building was constructed.

Hampton Masonic Lodge Building
Name of Property

Calhoun County, Arkansas
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** birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
- 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.

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 # _____

Levels of Significance (local, state, national)

Local

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Commerce

Social History

Period of Significance

c.1920-1958

Significant Dates

c.1920-1958

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion D is marked)

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

SUMMARY

The Hampton Masonic Lodge Building is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** with **local significance** as the best example of an early twentieth-century commercial-style building in Hampton. The Hampton Masonic Lodge Building is the only two-story commercial building in Hampton and, with its decorative brickwork, one of the most elaborate commercial buildings in the community. The Hampton Masonic Lodge Building is also being nominated to the National Register under **Criterion A** for its associations with the commercial development of Hampton. As Hampton grew in the early twentieth century, new buildings, including the Hampton Masonic Lodge Building, were built for the new commercial activity. The Hampton Masonic Lodge Building is the most prominent building on the Calhoun County Courthouse Square.

ELABORATION

In relation to most other areas of Arkansas, settlement in what became Calhoun County occurred much later with the first settlers arriving in the area in the early 1840s. Many of the early settlers came to the area from Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee. Immigration to the area continued up to the Civil War, and then was suspended and stood at a standstill for many years. It was not until the 1880s that immigration to the area began to really increase again.¹

Although settlement began in Calhoun County in the early 1840s, by 1850 enough people were living in the area to form Calhoun County on December 6, 1850. The county, at its formation, encompassed 510 square miles of area that had been taken from Dallas and Ouachita counties plus a small island in Moro Creek that had been taken from Bradley County. The first county officials were elected in February 1851.²

The first industry in Calhoun County was the timber industry, which took advantage of Calhoun County's forests of short leaf yellow pine, cypress, oak, red gum and hickory. According to the *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Southern Arkansas*, "When the railroad penetrated the northern part of this county, several mills were at once started, these mills have a combined capacity of about 36,000,000 feet annually; they give employment to over 300 hands, and as a consequence distribute much money among the people. In nearly seven years' operations, these mills have made but the slightest impression on the timber area; there is room for many more, and profitable remuneration for all."³

Shortly after the creation of Calhoun County, a site was chosen for the county seat in 1851, and it was named Hampton in honor of Colonel John R. Hampton, a state senator. After the site of Hampton was chosen,

¹ *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Southern Arkansas*. Chicago: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1890, p. 781.

² *Ibid*, p. 780-781.

³ *Ibid*, p. 781.

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settlement in the area began. Mr. O. H. P. Black was the first person to settle in the town limits and he established a store and was appointed Hampton's first postmaster in 1851.⁴

On January 27, 1853, Hampton was incorporated after the presentation of a petition of A. I. Manor and other members of the community. The petition read:

Came A. I. Manor and others, and filed their petitions, praying an order to incorporate the town of Hampton, under the name and style of the Alderman and Town Council, of the town of Hampton, to be bounded as follows: Commencing at a point three hundred yards east of the center of the public square of said town; thence running north three hundred yards; thence west six hundred yards; thence south six hundred yards; thence east six hundred yards; thence north three hundred yards, to the place of beginning. Thereupon the court examined said petition, and granted the prayer, and ordered the following appointments to wit: That Dr. R. B. Archer be, and is hereby appointed alderman; and that N. M. Hunt, Capt. G. W. McCown, O. H. P. Black, A. I. Manor and Dr. I. M. Farrier, be and are hereby appointed members of the council.⁵

After the town was incorporated, the community remained an important trading place in the surrounding area. Several of the members of the early city government, including O. H. P. Black, Alex Manor, and Dr. J. M. Farrior, were also merchants in the community's early years. Many of them bought their stock in New Orleans and then had it shipped up the Ouachita River to Little Bay. Although trade was an important activity in Hampton's early history, business was nearly stopped during the Civil War and by the time the war ended there were no merchants left in the city.⁶

Although Hampton lost its merchants during the Civil War, it was not long until businesses reopened. I. B. & G. M. Strong opened a large store and it was the first business to open after the war. They were soon followed by Frost & Porter, who opened the largest store that Hampton had seen until that time, and several others so that Hampton's importance as a trade center was soon reestablished. Hampton was also reincorporated in 1871 with Dr. T. A. Black serving as mayor.⁷

⁴ *Ibid*, p. 778.

⁵ *Ibid*.

⁶ *Ibid*, p. 779.

⁷ *Ibid*.

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The businesses in Hampton were not just affected by the Civil War – as in most towns, fires were a major problem beginning in the 1860s. In 1864, while a company of soldiers was burning cotton, the fire accidentally spread to the storehouse of O. H. P. Black. In addition, three other stores and the residence of Mrs. Sarah Estes were destroyed. A second fire, which occurred in 1882, destroyed the stores of S. C. Neel & Company, H. A. Porter, and G. B. Adams. The downtown was again struck by fire in November 1888 when the stores of Frost & Cook, L. G. Tomlinson, Colonel J. R. Thornton and Leonard Porter were destroyed. The 1888 fire also destroyed the printing office of the *Calhoun County Courier*, which was located in Colonel Thornton's store.⁸

Although Hampton lost some of its commercial importance after the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad completed its line through northern Calhoun County in 1883, by the early twentieth century things were changing in Hampton. The largest change to downtown Hampton in the first part of the twentieth century was the construction of the new courthouse. Designed by Little Rock architect Frank W. Gibb and built in 1909 by contractor E. L. Koonce, the brick and stone building with its clock tower was a landmark in the small community (National Register-listed on 12/12/1976).⁹

However, it was not just the new Calhoun County Courthouse that was built in the early 1900s. As commerce developed in the first part of the twentieth century, new commercial buildings were built, especially on the north and east sides of the Courthouse Square and along Main Street between the Courthouse Square and U.S. 167 (formerly Arkansas Highway 115). The most elaborate and prominent of the new commercial buildings was the two-story Hampton Masonic Lodge Building.

The land that the Hampton Masonic Lodge Building sits on was originally titled to Nathaniel Hunt, one of the founders of Hampton, on November 1, 1852. By the early twentieth century, the land was owned by Mr. A. P. McCann and the lot contained a single-story building. McCann died in 1918, and by June 22, 1923, the lot contained the current two-story building, indicating that it was built between 1918 and 1923.¹⁰

After the building was built, the downstairs commercial space housed a variety of mercantile businesses and doctors' offices while the upstairs housed the Hampton Masonic Lodge and the Farmers Home Administration. In 1954, the building was acquired by Maude and Garland Harrell who opened the Western Auto Store in the building. Mary Strickland relates the excitement of the toy department, which was housed upstairs:

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid* and Taylor, Sandra. "Calhoun County Courthouse, Hampton, Calhoun County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 1976.

¹⁰ Strickland, Mary. E-mail to Patricia Gurnsey in the Calhoun County Judge's office. 9 March 2007.

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Upstairs was the dream-inducing toy department. Those wonderful Western Flyer bikes and red wagons brought up many dreams of flying faster than any of your friends. One well-known citizen, Carroll Newton, says he stood for years looking up the stairs, never daring to go up those steps because his mother told him that Santa's workshop was up there. He also recalls the day in his teens when he gathered enough courage to slowly make the journey to that sacred floor. Ms. Maude has talked about the children who came to shop and dream over those wonderful toys. She listened to their dreams and sometimes related these dreams to the parents who then told Santa.¹¹

In 1994, the building was sold by Garland and Maude Harrell to Charles Newton and his wife and it has since been acquired by Calhoun County. The county plans to renovate the building for use as an expanded library.¹²

The Hampton Masonic Lodge Building remains one of the most prominent buildings on the Calhoun County Courthouse Square. The two-story design and the decorative brickwork also make it the most elaborate building in the community's commercial area. Furthermore, the fact that the building housed the Hampton Masonic Lodge and the Farmers Home Administration as well as several mercantile establishments over the years meant that it would have been an important building to the community. The county's plans to renovate the building into the library will mean that it will continue to play an important role in the community in the future.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hampton Masonic Lodge Building is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** with **local significance** as the best example of an early twentieth-century commercial-style building in Hampton. The Hampton Masonic Lodge Building is the only two-story commercial building in Hampton and, with its decorative brickwork, one of the most elaborate commercial buildings in the community. The Hampton Masonic Lodge Building is also being nominated to the National Register under **Criterion A** for its associations with the commercial development of Hampton. As Hampton grew in the early twentieth century, new buildings, including the Hampton Masonic Lodge Building, were built for the new commercial activity. The Hampton Masonic Lodge Building is the most prominent building on the Calhoun County Courthouse Square.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Ibid.*

Hampton Masonic Lodge Building

Name of Property

Calhoun County, Arkansas

County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Southern Arkansas. Chicago: The Goodspeed Publishing Co., 1890.

Strickland, Mary. E-mail to Patricia Gurnsey in the Calhoun County Judge's office. 9 March 2007.

Taylor, Sandra. "Calhoun County Courthouse, Hampton, Calhoun County, Arkansas." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. From the files of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, 1976.

Hampton Masonic Lodge Building
Name of Property

Calhoun County, Arkansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one.

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 15 549056 3711047
Zone Easting Northing
2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____

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 Ralph S. Wilcox, National Register & Survey Coordinator
organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date February 19, 2008
street & number 1500 Tower Building, 323 Center Street telephone (501) 324-9787
city or town Little Rock state AR zip code 72201

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 Calhoun County
street & number 309 W. Main telephone _____
city or town Hampton, state AR zip code 71744

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 listing. 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 20303.

Hampton Masonic Lodge Building

Name of Property

Calhoun County, Arkansas

County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The North 28.2 feet of Lot No. 2 and the South 4.8 feet of Lot No. 3 in Block No. 8 in the Town of Hampton (Original Survey).

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary contains the land that is historically associated with the Hampton Masonic Lodge Building.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Hampton Masonic Lodge Building

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARKANSAS, Calhoun

DATE RECEIVED: 4/09/08 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/28/08
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/13/08 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/23/08
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08000433

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5-20-08 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



HAMPTON MASONIC LODGE BUILDING

CALHOUN COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

MAY 2005

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR
EAST AND NORTH FACADES, LOOKING SOUTHWEST



HAMPTON MASONIC LODGE BUILDING

CALHOUN COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

MAY 2005

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

WEST FACADE DETAIL, LOOKING EAST



HAMPTON MASONIC LODGE BUILDING

CALHOUN COUNTY, AR

RALPH. S. WILCOX

MAY 2005

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

WEST FACADE, LOOKING EAST



HAMPTON MASONIC LODGE BUILDING

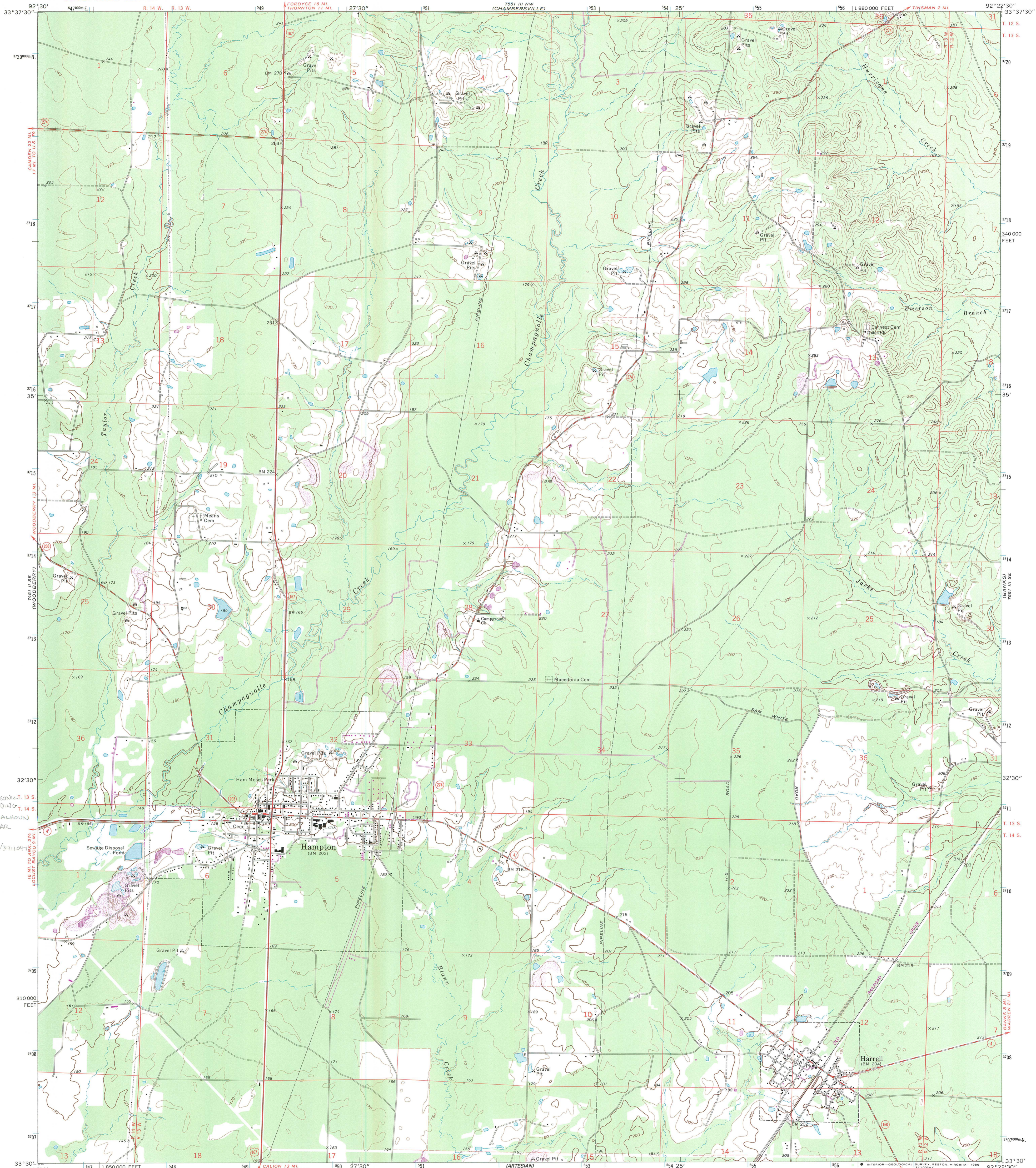
CALHOUN COUNTY, AR

RALPH S. WILCOX

MAY 2005

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, LITTLE ROCK, AR

WEST AND SOUTH FACADES, LOOKING NORTHEAST



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

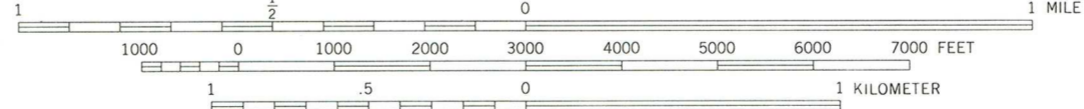
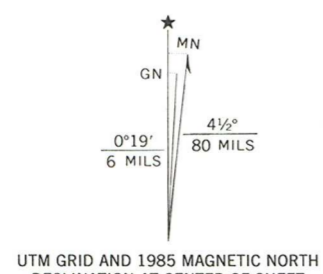
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1972. Field checked 1973

Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Arkansas coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 10 meters south and 14 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1984 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1985



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND ARKANSAS GEOLOGICAL COMMISSION, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72204
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

HAMPTON, ARK.

33092-E4-TF-024

1973
PHOTOREVISED 1985
DMA 7551 III SW-SERIES V884



The Department of
**Arkansas
Heritage**

Mike Beebe
Governor

Cathie Matthews
Director

Arkansas Arts Council

*

Arkansas Natural Heritage
Commission

*

Delta Cultural Center

*

Historic Arkansas Museum

*

Mosaic Templars
Cultural Center

*

Old State House Museum



Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program

1500 Tower Building
323 Center Street
Little Rock, AR 72201
(501) 324-9880
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tdd: (501) 324-9811

e-mail:

info@arkansaspreservation.org

website:

www.arkansaspreservation.com

An Equal Opportunity Employer



April 3, 2008

Dr. Janet Matthews
Chief of Registration
United States Department of the Interior
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
8th Floor
1201 Eye Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

RE: Hampton Masonic Lodge Building – Hampton, Calhoun
County, Arkansas

Dear Dr. Matthews:

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination. The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has complied with all applicable nominating procedures and notification requirements in the nomination process.

If you need further information, please call Ralph S. Wilcox of my staff at (501) 324-9787. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Cathie Matthews
State Historic Preservation Officer

CM:rsw

Enclosure