

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Mill Hole Farm
AND/OR COMMON
Same

5

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

A county road north of U. S. Route 31W

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Park City

VICINITY OF

STATE

Kentucky

CODE

021

COUNTY

Edmonson

CODE

061

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- ___DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- ___STRUCTURE
- SITE
- ___OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- ___PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- ___BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- ___IN PROCESS
- ___BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- ___UNOCCUPIED
- ___WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- ___YES: UNRESTRICTED
- ___NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- ___MUSEUM
- ___COMMERCIAL
- ___PARK
- ___EDUCATIONAL
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- ___ENTERTAINMENT
- ___RELIGIOUS
- ___GOVERNMENT
- ___SCIENTIFIC
- ___INDUSTRIAL
- ___TRANSPORTATION
- ___MILITARY
- ___OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Charles K. Elmore

STREET & NUMBER

Route 2

CITY, TOWN

Park City

VICINITY OF

STATE

Kentucky

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Edmonson County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Brownsville

STATE

Kentucky

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky

DATE

1976

___FEDERAL STATE ___COUNTY ___LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Kentucky Heritage Commission

CITY, TOWN

Frankfort

STATE

Kentucky

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Mill Hole Farm

The Mill Hole Farm residence is located approximately four miles west of Park City, north of U. S. Route 31W, a federal highway which essentially follows the old Louisville-Nashville turnpike. Situated at the base of a low knob, the house overlooks open farmland which gently slopes away to the south.

The residence is a two-bay one-and-one-half story brick structure on a stone foundation with one-story frame additions extending off the east and north sides. The brick is laid in common bond in the front, side and back. An interior brick chimney is placed in the west end wall. The front entrance, located in the west bay, is flanked by a window which originally had six-over-nine pane sash, but now has six over a single pane, with a stone sill beneath. A fine quadrant-curved brick cornice with unusual stone end-stops extends across the front and back of the house. Single pane sash windows with wooden lintels are placed on each side of the chimney high in the west gable end (see photos 1, 2, & 3).

The exact date of the frame addition extending off the east side is unknown, although it is believed to have been constructed in the mid-1800s. An entrance is located in the center of the frame wing with a four-over-four pane sash window on the right. A second window is placed in the center of the east gable end. The board and batten siding which covers this section was added several years ago. A one-story porch on narrow square posts extends across the brick and frame section and wraps around the east side (see photo 1).

The one-room, one-story frame wing off the rear (north side) of the brick block replaces an original log kitchen which had a stone chimney at the north end. The kitchen was removed about fifty years ago.

The interior of the brick section consists of one room down and one room up. The front and rear doors (which have been removed but are being stored) are composed of six raised horizontal panels. The original carpenter locks with brass knobs remain intact. A large fireplace is centered in the west wall, and is framed by a simple Federal mantel with a narrow shelf. Full length walnut cupboards are on each side of the fireplace. Located in the southeast corner of the room is an enclosed staircase with a poplar beaded door and spring lock. The staircase is enclosed with wide poplar beaded boards placed horizontally.

The original chair railing which extends around the room, is about five inches wide and has molding at the upper edge and a beaded row along the bottom. The door frames reflect the chair rail in that molding extends around the outside of the frame with a beaded row on the inside. The outside of the door jambs are rounded (see photos 4 and 5).

(continued)

78 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES UNKNOWN BUILDER/ARCHITECT UNKNOWN

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Mill Hole Farm

Mill Hole Farm is located several miles south of Mammoth Cave National Park in the southeastern corner of Edmonson County. The farm is within five miles of both the Warren and Barren County lines. Included in the farm complex is a Federal brick house and prehistoric archaeological site which was a major workshop and the earliest documented open air site in the Mammoth Cave National Park region.

The original ownership of the property has been traced back to 1814 when it was received by Killion Creek as a land patent from the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Killion Creek, originally from Indiana, evidently settled in Warren County in the late 1700s. (Edmonson County was formed in 1825 out of Warren County.) Creek, a stone mason, is accredited with building the second grist mill in Barren County (Gorin, p. 16). (Barren County was formed out of Warren in 1798.)

In 1817 Creek sold the land to Hardin Camp of Warren County. The builder and the construction date of the brick house is unknown, but the architectural details of the structure indicate it was built between 1814 and 1830 by Killion Creek or Hardin Camp. The house has fine Federal woodwork, including the original mantels, chair railing, doors and moldings. The most unusual feature is the quadrant-curved brick cornice with stone end-stops which extends across the facade and back.

During the same period that the house was built, a water mill was constructed in a "karst window" which is several hundred yards southwest of the house. The "window" is formed by a subterranean stream which emerges from an underground cavern and flows on the surface for 1,000 feet and then again submerges underground. The average width of the stream is 500 feet. The mill was built partly on land and partly afloat on the water, so that the undershot wheel would fluctuate with the water level. Several mills were built on the site throughout the 19th century, but unfortunately no physical evidence of the structures remain. Leading to the mill site is an old road. The site of a toll house for the road and mill remains evident near the "karst window." (The mill and toll house sites have not been included in the nominated property because of the lack of physical remains.)

In the 1820s Camp sold the house and land to William Parker (1799-1831). Parker and his wife and five children are listed in the 1830 Kentucky Census. Between 1844 and 1845 the property was sold back to the Camp family. A family cemetery containing members of the Parker and Camp families is located a hundred yards east of the house.

(continued)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Collins, Richard. History of Kentucky. Covington: By the author, 1874.
- Gorin, Franklin. The Times of Long Ago. Louisville: John P. Morton & Co., 1929.
- Index to 1810 Kentucky Census.

(continued)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 6 (See map)

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,6	5,78,8,2,0	4,1,0,7,3,0,0	B	1,6	5,7,8,7,5,0	4,1,0,7,1,5,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1,6	5,7,8,6,3,0	4,1,0,7,2,4,0	D	1,6	5,7,8,6,8,0	4,1,0,7,4,4,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the northwest corner of the boundary at a point immediately north of the brick house 500 feet southeast to the west side of the county road; thence south 500 feet along the west side of the county road; thence 500 feet northwest; thence 500 feet north to the northwest corner of the house.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mary Cronan Oppel, Historian, Rick Wilson, Historic Archaeologist, Dick Boisvert, Archaeologist

ORGANIZATION

Kentucky Heritage Commission

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Edward W. Weston

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

May 18, 1977

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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Mill Hole Farm
~~CONTINUATION SHEET~~

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

The room on the second floor appears unusually light and airy, considering the slope of the ceiling on each side conforming to the pitch of the roof. A small brick fireplace with a round arch opening is placed slightly off center in the west wall. A simple mantel with three narrow layered panels across the top, frames the fireplace. Protecting the staircase opening is a grooved railing with a narrow grooved end post. Thin rectangular balusters are set at an angle in the railing (see photo 6). The original poplar floors remain intact downstairs and up.

Several years ago masonite strip paneling was installed in the first floor room, obscuring the original plaster walls, the fireplace, and walnut cupboards; all of which remain in good condition underneath. The present owner intends to remove the paneling and restore the original brick block.

Located immediately southeast of the house is a plowed field which contains a prehistoric archeological site which encompasses approximately five acres.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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During the on-site inspection of the property, the back dirt from a small drainage trench, located just west of the residence and approximately six to eight inches deep, was examined and found to contain ceramic sherds. A single sherd of green shell-edged pearlware was present, which has been assigned a median date of 1805 (South 1974:147). Also observed were a single sherd of blue shell-edged ironstone characteristic of the c. 1840 period, and a very small sherd of what was likely an annularware vessel which could date from the c. 1800-1820 period. Also present were sherds of undecorated ironstone, virtually impossible to date other than stating that they are post-1813, the year C. J. Mason received his English patent for this ware.

Three small sherds of English Staffordshire Blue were observed in the bulkhead leading into the cellar of the residence. Both hand-painted and transfer-printed vessels were represented having this cobalt blue decoration, and would have production dates of the c. 1820-1830 period. These three Staffordshire sherds appeared to have eroded or washed out from the soil adjacent to the limestone block entrance. Although of little dating use out of their archaeological context, it is interesting to note the presence of these ceramic vessel remains from the early part of the nineteenth century.

During the on-site inspection of the property the artifacts from the prehistoric archaeological site (15 Ed 62 on file at the University of Kentucky, Lexington) were photographed and later reviewed. The photograph of the artifacts from the site contains a wide variety of projectile points which indicate a long span of occupation. The identification of the points is tentative, of course, since in dealing with a photograph, such attributes as thickness, wear on the block edge and basal grinding, cannot be determined from the data at hand. A comparison with indexes of named projectile points, primarily Cambron and Hulse 1975, Bell 1958, 1960, and Perino 1968, 1971, and Broyles 1971, indicates that the following types are probably present:

- Jude - Transitional Paleo-Indian-Early Archaic
- St. Albano - Early Archaic
- Palmer - Early Archaic
- Kirk - Early Archaic
- Big Sandy - Middle Archaic
- Motley - Late Archaic - Early Woodland

There are also a number of stemmed points that upon closer inspection could conceivably be identified as various woodland forms, if they could be viewed first hand.

Also present are some unhafted bifaces, which may be either preforms or possibly knives and a drill. This indicates that in addition to hunting some amount

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of chipped stone tool manufacturing and domestic activities took place.

The site appears to have been multi-component with an emphasis on Early Archaic. The large "karst window" is located 100 yards west of the archaeological site. Assuming that it was flowing consistently in the distant past, this may have been the attraction to the site. If this were indeed an often reused camp which served many functions it is reasonable to propose that undisturbed subsurface features may remain.

An analysis of materials from Ed 62 has been made and a report written, entitled "The Elmore Surface Collection Site: A Paleo-Archaic Lithic Assemblage," by Jeffrey M. Brown (manuscript on file at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri). This study concludes that the site was a major workshop. In addition, it is the earliest documented open air site in the Mammoth Cave National Park Region.

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Mill Hole Farm
~~CONTINUATION SHEET~~

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PAGE 2

South, Stanley. Palmetto Parapets. Anthropological Studies I. Institute of
Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, 1974.

Warren County Deed Records, Warren County Courthouse, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF
KENTUCKY
UNIVERSITY

37° 07' 30" N
(RHODA)

86° 07' 30" W
37° 07' 30" N

578000m E

579

580

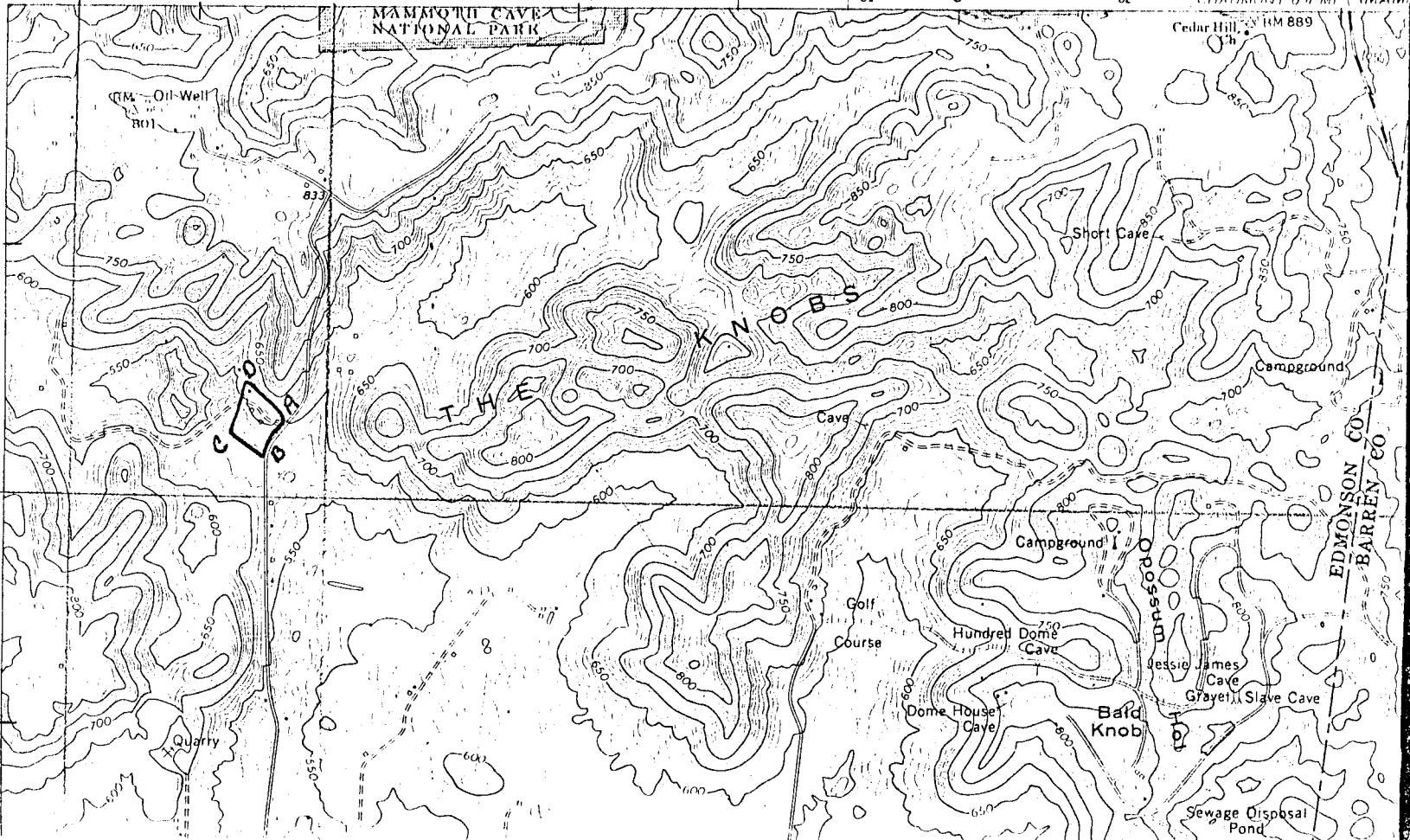
581

582

583

CHAMMONT 0.4 MI (MAM)

IRM 889



- Mill Hole Farm
UTM References:
A) 16/578820/4107300
B) 16/578750/4107150
C) 16/578630/4107240
D) 16/578680/4107440

GREEN 19 MI
SPRINGS 4 MI

EDMONSON CO
BARREN CO