

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUL 22 1980

SEP 23 1980

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 Paul Family Complex

AND/OR COMMON

Valhalla Farm

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

W of Troy on
Paul's Mill Road

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Troy, Ky.
Kentucky

VICINITY OF Troy

6

CODE
021

COUNTY
Woodford County

CODE
239

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED - residence and outbuildings
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS - mill
- 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

Ms. Basi McAshan

STREET & NUMBER

Paul's Mill Road

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF Troy, Kentucky

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Woodford County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Versailles

STATE

Kentucky

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky

DATE

April, 1980

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Kentucky Heritage Commission

CITY, TOWN

Frankfort

STATE

Kentucky

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED (Grist Mill)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RUINS (Saw Mill and	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR (Barns)	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED Distillery)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The area nominated includes the historic core of an early 19th-century farm and mill complex. Located within the area are a Federal residence, recently renovated and enlarged, with some restoration of original features of the main block; a two-room brick former slave quarters directly behind the house; two modest old barns with stone foundations; a log corncrib with extended roof over the wagon-drive; and the mill complex along the Clear Creek, slightly to the northeast of the farm and residence complex. The industrial complex includes the stone grist mill, largely intact but deteriorated and in the process of restoration/adaptive use, with remains of its mill-run; ruins of the foundations of an adjacent sawmill and perhaps also of a distillery; and the partially rebuilt mill-dam a short distance downstream between the road and the mill. There is also a bridge with low stone abutments. Not included in the nomination are a Paul family cemetery up a short distance from the residential complex, plus several other barns and other agricultural outbuildings of apparently recent vintage, as well as a recent stone garage set into the slope near the house (see Photo 1).

* * * * *

This entire grouping of structures and sites lies within a shallow valley on the East (called South in early deeds) Fork of Clear Creek in the southeast corner of Woodford County, near the Jessamine County line (see Maps I and II). The East Fork descends approximately northward to the main stream of Clear Creek, which meanders northwestward to the nearby Kentucky River. Paul's Mill Road lies along the east side of the fork, although it formerly crossed to the west side near Paul's Mill. It is the short country lane that connects the once-important road linking several Blue Grass County seats and agricultural towns with Munday's (or Mundy's) Landing on the Kentucky River to the south, where a ferry formerly made the crossing regularly, providing convenient access to Harrodsburg, county seat of Mercer County, on the west side of the river; Harrodsburg was the earliest permanent settlement in Kentucky and was long an important agricultural and commercial center, largely dependent on river traffic; Munday's Landing marked the highest navigable point on the river before the construction of the lock system in the mid-19th century (see National Register form for the Landing). The Harrodsburg Road ultimately connected Ohio with central Tennessee, running through much of the most productive land in Kentucky, and was therefore a major artery, along with the river itself. The north end of Paul's Mill Road, which is probably little more than a mile long, connects with another, less important road to a former landing, known as Cummings' Ferry. These roads--Paul's Mill, Harrodsburg, and Cummings'--form three sides of a square at whose northeast corner, almost on the border of Jessamine County, lies the diminutive but attractive hamlet of Troy, with a dozen houses, at least half impressive Italianate dwellings, and an equally impressive Italianate Presbyterian church reflecting the prosperity of the area after the Civil War.

(cont.)

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input 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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located in a lovely small valley in southeastern Woodford County between two roads that once led to busy Kentucky River landings from the rich central Blue Grass Region, the group of buildings and sites at Paul's Mill represents an early 19th-century agricultural and industrial complex, with a fine Federal-style residence at its heart. Most of it probably dates from shortly after 1813, when the Paul family--who were apparently early settlers of the area and well-connected by marriage, but otherwise known primarily as farmers and millers--first bought property along the East or South Fork of Clear Creek not far from the Kentucky River and a little over a mile from the tiny town of Troy. The farm and mill structures, with several hundred acres of land, remained in the family until the early 20th century. Now called "Valhalla", the farm is still productive, the house has recently been restored and enlarged, and the mill building is currently being adapted as a studio-residence.

Set at the base of a slope overlooking pleasant bottomland, the meandering stream, and the mill, the Paul house is a one-and-a-half story, single-pile, brick building with one original and another earlier ell. The central hall of the main block, with an unusual rectangular entrance ensemble, and the two rooms flanking it have been quite accurately restored; the parlor also has handsome woodwork with a provincial but fairly elaborate mantel between cupboards, and "primitive" but charming stencilling under the chair-rail. The recent remodeling and enlargement of the residence, which incorporated the materials of a brick smokehouse, has mostly been confined to the rear. Behind the house and rising to a Paul family cemetery near the top of a small ridge is a series of old out-buildings, including a brick slave quarters, two barns on stone foundations, and a log corncrib with covered wagon-stand.

The former grist mill nearby is a superb stone structure, a severe two-and-a-half story rectangular mass with a prominent corner chimney and minimal openings. The remains of a stone mill race indicate the location of the former millwheel, and a good deal of crude but handsome, dismantled machinery remains; every effort will be made to preserve and perhaps to reconstruct this early industrial system during the proposed renovation. Remains of the foundations of the adjacent sawmill and distillery shown on the 1877 map of the area, as well as the recently stabilized mill-dam, deserve to be investigated further for historic archeological significance.

(cont.)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See attached continuation sheet.

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED
UTM NOT VERIFIED

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Approx. 10 1/2 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,6	7,0,1,2,7,0	4,1,9,7,7,9,0	B	1,6	7,0,1,3,2,0	4,1,9,7,4,6,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1,6	7,0,1,0,6,5	4,1,9,7,3,8,0	D	1,6	7,0,1,0,5,0	4,1,9,7,4,6,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

It begins at the east corner of the mill dam (A); proceeds south (east) 1100' to B; than (south) west 900' to C; then north (west) 300' to D; then (north) east 500' to E; then north (east) 800' to F west of the mill dam; then (north) west 200' to the starting point, A, to include the structures described in the form and appropriate connecting land.

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

Walter E. Langsam, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

DATE

May, 1980

STREET & NUMBER

417 West Second Street

TELEPHONE

606-254-9443

CITY OR TOWN

Lexington

STATE

Kentucky 40508

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

Donna C. Hopkins

TITLE

Acting State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

7-10-80

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

W. Ray Luce

DATE

9/23/80

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

Susan Kent McElles

DATE

9/10/80

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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Paul's Mill Road is dotted with interesting 19th-century structures, including a larger frame grist mill with virtually intact metal machinery; a former log blacksmith shop opposite; a large Greek Revival house; several abandoned log dwellings, and agricultural buildings. Most of these originally belonged to the Guyn family, who were concentrated around the Harrodsburg Road. The Paul complex seems to have been fairly independent, however, and the Pauls are not known to have intermarried with the Guyns in the last century. (The Guyn family sites may be nominated to the Register at a later time.) In spite of its once-populous and fairly built-up condition, the valley is now very remote and unspoiled, although the Paul property is quite well maintained and graded around the house.

The Paul house is set on a gentle slope facing east toward the stream above a fenced-in lawn or meadow, with unobtrusive modern stone walls forming a grass terrace around the main block (see Photo 1). It is a one-and-a-half story, five-bay, single-pile, brick front block with an original three-room brick ell off the north side of the rear (see Photo 3). A somewhat later wing was added across the back of the main block, extending toward the south with a gable facing west over the south section; this has been incorporated in the new section of the house, which also includes a brick shed added at the west end of the original ell, and a rebuilt wing (now the master bedroom suite, formerly a smokehouse), at the southwest end of the now roughly U-shaped residence (see Photo 2). The main block has been essentially restored to its original form, except for the loss of a pedimented one-story, single-bay, central porch over the entrance, as shown on old photographs; its removal allowed the enlargement of the central dormer to match its neighbor on either side; the latter, if original, are fairly rare in surviving early Kentucky houses.

The front of the house is laid in Flemish-bond brickwork, with common bond elsewhere. The foundations are of large cut, regularly-laid blocks of "Kentucky marble", a white limestone. The entrance is rectangular, rather than fanlit, suggesting incipient Greek Revival influence, with a four-light transom (see Photo 4). The double doors each have five slightly graduated panels. The frames are reeded or grooved, with the rectilinear theme carried out in the unusual concentric squares of the exterior cornerblocks. The moldings of the frame are turned at the bottom to suggest panels. The other frames are plain standard Federal, with molded outer edges. The sashes have generous 9-over-6 panes, and

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the windows seem set rather high on the walls, as the stone foundations come up only to floor level but are exposed on the front because of the slope of the ground. The end chimneys project slightly and are flanked by lookout windows. It seems probable that the actual fabric of the dormers, the heavy molded cornice, and perhaps some of the windows and shutters, were renewed recently.

The first floor of the front block is virtually intact with two large chambers flanking the slightly off-center central hall. The major alteration is the removal of one original staircase, which was not placed in the hall, but was reached through a door just to the right of the entrance and then turned up over the southeast corner of the north front room; this has been replaced by a coat closet. The hall is not much wider than the entrance, and has a door without sidelights at the rear (now leading into the solarium of the new section).

The parlor was on the left (south) with the door from the hall in the center of the wall (that into the north room was placed off-center to accommodate the former stair). The parlor has a very handsome chimney wall with a large mantel flanked by generous cupboards (see Photo 5). The mantel, now stripped of paint, has a shaped shelf with reeded edge, three panels with carved, oval sunbursts, rather tubular, unreeded paired colonnettes, and some rope moldings. The cupboards have double four-panel doors with standard grooved frames and concentric (circular) cornerblocks. The chair-rail is finely molded and the raked window jambs are partially reeded. A notable feature of the parlor is the primitive but charming stencil paintings (recently renewed) under the chair-rail, with symmetrical vases or urns with plants between the features of the chimney wall and flowing vine patterns elsewhere. The original floors of rather regular-width ash boards have been preserved without sanding.

The north front room has considerable plainer woodwork, with a large shelf-and-frame mantel and plainer chair-rail; there is a single cupboard to the right of the mantel, with a window to the left (the west windows of the south parlor have been closed up). The first room of the ell, probably originally the dining room, has an even plainer shelf-and-frame mantel on the west wall. The original secondary staircase led up beside the fireplace on the right (north) but has been replaced by one in the

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northeast corner. The modernized kitchen is beyond with the new laundry shed at the west end. The early south wing has been almost completely opened up inside into the new connecting summer room and porches across the west side. The rebuilt smokehouse/master suite is quite independent off the southwest corner. The upstairs has been much altered, although there were originally no mantels and few other features. There is cellar space only under the front block, reached by an old batten door in the northeast corner (see Photo 3).

Directly west of the house is a two-room brick outbuilding (Photo 6), probably originally slave quarters, with a large square central chimney and three irregularly placed openings facing the rear of the house. The two older barns and log corncrib face north on a rough line extending up the ridge west of the house; they have stone foundations, some stripped-trunk posts, and large cut sills. Other barns and outbuildings in the area are compatible but are not necessarily old. Farther up the hill in a grove is the family cemetery, which was paved over in the early 20th century within the square concrete walls; the original markers were replaced by a single granite cenotaph in the center, on which the names and dates of members of the Paul family are incised (it is not included in the nomination).

The mill complex is a short distance northeast of the house beside a narrow flat bottomland; the level of the stream may originally have been higher above the mill dam. The bridge from the road now on the east side of the stream may have been located differently, although a bridge with stone abutments is mentioned in the 19th-century boundaries described in the deeds. The former sawmill is a two-and-a-half story stone building with fairly regularly-laid courses of rectangular stones (see Photos 8 through 10). The exterior is basically intact except around some of the very irregularly-spaced openings, which had plain plank frames. The gable ends--now almost open but originally filled in with weatherboarding--face north and south. There is a single door off-center on the upper level under a taller opening on the south side facing the bridge; and smaller openings on the east side facing the stream and on the north, where the mill race leads to the locus of the former millwheel; the race bends around from the higher ground on the west side of the mill. The fine rectangular stone chimney within the southwest corner

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is a conspicuous feature of the exterior. It served a segmental-arched stone fireplace opening on the lower level set at an angle in the corner; just above the fireplace on the south wall is a small recess, perhaps the equivalent of a safe.

Aside from the packed-earth and stone floor of the lowest level, there are two floors above, the highest set atop the stone outer walls with an interesting descending truss support across the center. A staircase runs from the second to third levels only; and there is an interesting octagonal post with lamb's-tongue chamfer on the second level. The mill machinery was apparently mostly confined to the north end of the structure, with an opening between the lowest and middle levels at the end (Photo 11). Unfortunately, the machinery has fallen in and lies in disarray within this two-story space, although some smaller arrangements remain with movable parts on the top floor (Photo 12). The machinery, except for the four or more millstones, was all of wood with some iron rings; shafts were mostly octagonal, and some were of large size and length. At least four millstones remain at the opposite ends of the north cavity, and various shaped beams and other parts have been preserved (see, for example, those in the foreground in Photo 9). Nothing remains of the exterior wheel machinery unless some of the parts now inside belonged to it. There are iron rods and clasps at the projecting end of the mill race.

The owner proposes to convert the mill building into a guesthouse and/or studio, perhaps to be rented. The lowest floor, which is subject to flooding, will probably not be much affected; the middle level will be modernized to provide kitchen and bath facilities, although it is hoped to retain the original wood members, the fine plaster partially remaining on the insides of the stone walls, and perhaps the aperture at the north end with its large-scale machinery. The third floor will become a studio or living room, perhaps with open glass panes at the gable ends; the small-scale machinery can also probably be retained in situ and perhaps partially functional.

The remains of the sawmill and distillery are barely visible along the west bank of the stream north of the grist mill, but their locations correspond to those shown on the 1877 map. A spring flows from the hillside between them. The mill dam, a short distance to the north downstream, has been considerably rebuilt but still provides a wide falls and a low basin above. These remains might well be investigated further.

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The Paul family complex is complemented by another mill complex in the same small valley associated with the Gyn family, consisting of a Greek Revival residence, a later and larger grist mill with metal machinery, a former blacksmith shop/general store, and early log structures. These are not, however, included in the present nomination.

It should be noted that there are few reliable and no comprehensive historical or biographical sources on Woodford County, and that therefore material on the Paul family has been gleaned from the deeds referring to this and related property, and from scattered references in other sources. The dates and relationships of many family members, however, have been confirmed by the Paul family gravestone in the cemetery on the hill above the house.

* * * * *

The founder of the Paul family line on the South (now East) Fork of Clear Creek in Woodford County near Troy was John Paul, Sr. (1758-1819). He may well have been related to other early settlers of Kentucky surnamed Paul mentioned in Richard H. Collins' 1874 revision of his father's 1847 history of Kentucky, such as Audley Paul (also listed in the early Woodford County deed index), captain of a company under the command of Col. Andrew Lewis that participated in a 1757 expedition against Indians in the Big Sandy region of Eastern Kentucky (II, 308); Peter Paul I, a petitioner for the Transylvania Company in the 1770's (II, 511), who dwelt at Squire Boone's Station in 1779 (II, 709-710); and perhaps also Peter Paul II, an early Lexington marble-cutter whose small townhouse remains on Gratz Park. A John Paul was listed among Captain William Harrod's Company "In 1780, at the Stations near the Falls [of the Ohio River, near Louisville], in now Jefferson and Shelby counties" (I, 12); a John Paul was also the first clerk of Hardin County, southwest of Louisville, in 1793 (II, 308). Whether any or all of these were related to John Paul, Sr. (although he was of an age to be identified with the John Pauls mentioned) is unknown. He was listed, however, in the 1800 census of Woodford County.

In any case, in 1813 (Deed Book F, p. 328, October 1813) he bought 300 acres "on the waters of the south fork of Clear Creek," from Charles Carr, John H. Morton, and Richard Higgins, three prominent early Lexingtonians acting as executors for General Levi Todd, one of the

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founders and most influential settlers of Lexington. An unidentified source states that the mill was in operation as early as 1799; the stone construction and primitive wooden machinery might make this possible, but no evidence has been found to indicate its existence before the Paul connection.

In his will dated June 29, 1818, and probated February, 1819, John Paul, Sr. left support and maintenance to his wife Sarah (1757-1831), but only "one dollar and no more" to his sons and daughters John, Jr., James (1781-1839), Martha Shields (1782-1819), Sarah Thompson, and Marguerite Adger. To his son Hugh (Sr.; 1785-1871), however, he left the farm on which he had lived, with its appurtenances (presumably including the grist mill and related structures), as well as the reversion of Sarah's interest.

In 1859 Hugh Paul, Sr., made his will, leaving to his son Hugh W. Paul the 250 acres on which Hugh, Sr., resided, known as the "Home Place," and "also three slaves named Jef (or Jeff), Hampton and Nat also three mules, three horses and several head of cattle, one wagon gear and all his farming utensils, all the fixtures and other property in the mill and distillery on said land" (Deed Book W, p. 490; also X, p. 37; Hugh later sold Jeff for \$1200 and was allowed to keep the money). This revealing list also helps identify the property referred to as the existing complex. In exchange for the property, Hugh W. Paul was to farm and maintain the property and care for his parents; his in-laws the Lonneys (see Clift for marriage references) were to serve as "umpire" for his work.

After the death of Hugh Paul, Sr., in 1871, however, members of the family all got together and rearranged the distribution of the property in individual settlements, as a result of which it was not Hugh W. Paul, but his brother Thomas W. Paul and the latter's wife Mary C. Paul who acquired the mill and home property in a 125-acre tract (the Paul family property assembled and divided several times during their more than a century of tenure; many transactions have been omitted in this summary); it was described in 1871 by Hugh, Jr. as "being 1/2 the land on which I reside . . . to include the still house and mill, with the dam thereon."

The 1877 Beers Atlas map of the "Clover Bottom Precinct" (see Map 1) still refers to the "Paul Estate." This useful source not only provides information on the considerable number of mills and distilleries then located on the streams leading down to the Kentucky River in Woodford County at that time--suggesting a very lively economy, industrial as well as agricultural--but also pinpoints the relative location of the existing "Grist Mill" and the former "Saw Mill" and "Distillery" along

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the road, which then crossed the creek to the west side at this point. The house is also shown.

Thomas W. Paul sold about 191 acres in 1918 to John W. Shields, who was no doubt related by marriage to the Pauls, and the farm changed hands, perhaps also to members of the family including the Shropshires, several times until it was sold by Master Commissioner A. B. Chandler (late governor of Kentucky) at the beginning of the Depression in 1930. The farm is said to have been almost totally self-sufficient during the 19th century, and this tradition was maintained until the 1960's. It was renamed "Valhalla Farm" at that period and sold to the present owner in 1973. The house was remodeled and enlarged in 1974-75 to the specifications of Peter Webb, a well-known central Kentucky architect. (The restoration and adaptation of the mill structure is being undertaken by Lynn Cravens, a young architect who has been responsible for a number of admirable restoration projects in the area, including the current restoration of the Hunt-Morgan House in Lexington.)

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Woodford County Deed and Will Books and Indexes.

Clift, G. Glenn. Kentucky Marriages, 1797-1865. The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society, 1938-40 (reprinted Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1977).

----- "Second (1800) Census of Kentucky." Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1966.

Collins, Lewis; revised by Richard H. Collins. History of Kentucky. 2 vols., 1874.

Jilison, Willard Rouse. "A Bibliography of Woodford Co., Ky." Frankfort, 1962.

Perrin, William H., et al. Kentucky. A History of the State. 4th edition, Louisville, Ky., and Chicago, Ill.: F. A. Battey & Co., 1887.

Railey, William E. History of Woodford Co., Ky. Frankfort: Roberts Printing Co., 1928.

Tyrwhitt, Janice, et al. The Mill. Boston: New York Graphic Society, 1976.

Other information from the owner, based on observation and local oral sources. Photographs of the house ca. 1958-59, showing the original porch and other features, courtesy of architectural historian Clay Lancaster. The site was surveyed by Edward Chappell, architectural historian, for the Kentucky Heritage Commission, spring 1980; he made some structural drawings and photographs. Other measured drawings and photographs are being taken during the renovation of the mill by the office of the architect, Lynn Cravens, Lexington. Drawings made during the 1974-75 remodeling of the house are deposited in the office of the architect, Peter Webb, Lexington.

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ITEM NUMBER

2
PAGE

Number 10 UTM References

E. 16/701160/4197570

F. 16/701210/4197780



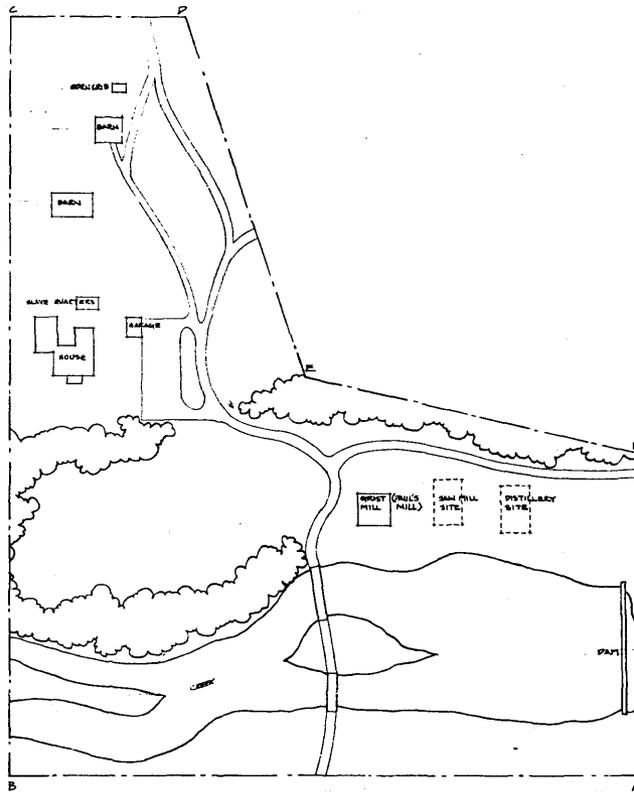
PART OF
WOODFORD CO
 PRECINCTS, NO'S
4 & 5

Scale 1 1/2 Inches to the Mile

Paul Family Residence, Mill, and Outbuildings
 Woodford County, Kentucky

Map 1-Detail of map from Atlas of Bourbon, Clark, Fayette, Jessamine, and Woodford Counties, Kentucky. D. G. Beers, 1877 (reprinted by Clark County Historical Society, Winchester, 1974).

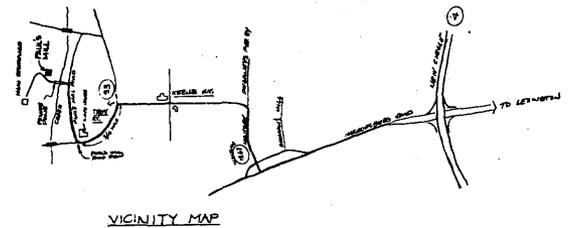
JUL 22 1980 SEP 23 1980



PAUL'S MILL VICINITY MAP
NOT TO SCALE

Paul Family Residence, Mill, and
Outbuildings
Woodford County, Kentucky

Map 3 JUL 22 1980
SEP 23 1980



PAUL'S MILL VICINITY MAP
PAUL'S MILL
WOODFORD CO.

Lynn Cravens / Architect Inc.
314 OLD EAST VINE STREET / LEITCHFIELD, KENTUCKY 40027

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