

OWB NO. 1024-0018  
EXP. 12/31/84

received 11 23 1985  
date entered 11 23 1985

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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 Ward Hall (Expanded) (Ward, Junius Richard, House, Outbuildings, and Setting)

and/or common NA

2. Location

street & number 1782 Frankfort Pike (U.S. 460) NA not for publication

city, town Georgetown  vicinity of ~~Congressional District~~

state Kentucky code county Scott code

3. Classification

<b>Category</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Present Use</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	NA <input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	NA <input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name See continuation sheet for separate addresses of the four owners.

street & number " " " "

city, town " " vicinity of " state "

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Scott County Courthouse

street & number East Main Street

city, town Georgetown state Kentucky

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1971  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Kentucky Heritage Council

city, town Frankfort state Kentucky

## 7. Description

Condition	2 bldgs. deteriorated	Check one	Check one
main bldg. excellent	3 bldgs. ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
garage good	smokehouse	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date _____
fair	unexposed		

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Ward Hall Farm, the mansion of which was listed on the National Register April 2, 1973, is a 150-acre farm, of which 77 acres containing outbuildings' ruins, the small branch of Cane Run Creek which crosses the farm between the dwelling and U.S. 460, the several impoundments, a deteriorated Victorian horse barn, deteriorated equipment shed, 1930s garage, rebuilt smokehouse, and slavehouse and outhouse in ruins, are being nominated in this expanded National Register nomination. Ward Hall is one mile west of Georgetown, a city of 10,972 persons, the seat of Scott County which has a population of 21,813 persons. Georgetown and Ward Hall are in the heart of the Blue Grass Region of Central Kentucky. Nearby National Register properties include the General John Payne House (N.R. 3/3/75), 1,000 feet north; James Johnson Cabin (Central Kentucky Stone Buildings nomination, listed 6/ and 8/ of 83), 6700 feet northwest; Dr. Henry C. Herndon House (N.R. 4/10/80), 7000 feet northwest; Sabret Offutt House (N.R. 1/20/78), 7000 feet northwest; Johnson-Pence House (N.R. 11/20/78), 2½ miles northwest; Choctaw Academy (N.R. 3/7/73), 3 miles northwest; Craig-Johnson Dam, 10,000 feet northwest (N.R. 6/18/75); Cardome (N.R. 3/13/75), 6500 feet northeast; Paynes Depot Multiple Resources Area (N.R. 8/28/79); 2½ miles south; George W. Johnson Outbuildings (N.R. 11/18/74), 3½ miles southwest; J.W. Bradley House (N.R. 11/5/74), 5,750 feet southwest; Richard West Farm (N.R. 3/1/84), 9000 feet southwest; and Robert Sanders House (N.R. 10/15/73), 3 miles southeast. The nominated 77 acres includes, in addition to the mansion, land containing the main attributes of the Ward Hall Farm landscape. During the era of the construction of Ward Hall (1850s), the farm contained 500 acres and extended to the Richard West farm to the south and westward for 150 more acres. In these years there were, according to Ward descendants, several brick dwellings for slaves and farm managers, a brick greenhouse, at least one and possibly more brick horse barns, a carriage house, a double brick outhouse, a carbide pump house, and a large tobacco barn. (Ward lost the farm in 1869 as a result of Civil War-induced bankruptcy.) Some of these buildings can be seen in the drawing which was published in 1882 in Perrin's History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison and Nicholas Counties (see attached.)

Ward Hall mansion (photos 1, 3 - 9), a 75-by-75 foot building attributed to Thomas Lewinski by architectural historian Bill Scott, faces north and is approached by a winding drive (from U.S. 460) which crosses the branch of Cane Run Creek which flows parallel to the highway some distance. A string of small lakes were created along and near the branch, with two of them which have dried up having been located near the eastern edge of the nominated area (see site plan). The brick house set on a foundation of cut stone identified as coquina (the stone bearing bushhammer and chisel trim) (photos 3 - 8) has window and door frames of carved stone. There is a 5-foot stone walk extending around the house. These stones have shifted, while none of the foundation or walls show any signs of movement. The steps set between paneled stone antepodia and the portico are set on a different foundation, some movement being noted. The four fluted columns with Corinthian capitals are said to have been shipped up the Mississippi River by steamboat from the region where builder Junius Ward was erecting another home during the same period. There are paired pilasters at the corners and single pilasters between the other bays of the house. The full basement, divided into rooms for cooking and servants' quarters, has entrances at the rear (photo 3) and at the side (photo 8). Above these basement entrances are secondary entrances to the main floor of the house. The first and second floors are divided into rooms separated by brick walls. The 75-foot-long transverse hall on the first floor was altered during this century with the addition of a kitchen in the south portion. The upstairs central hall remains unaltered. There are 5 rooms on each of the first and second floors, and imported marble mantels are positioned at each of the fireplaces. An elliptical staircase is positioned near the back of the present first floor hall; it has been termed a chambered nautilus staircase due to the swirling pattern which is much

# 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" 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/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** 1853-1856 **Builder/Architect** Thomas Lewinski (reputed)

### Statement of Significance (In one paragraph)

Ward Hall, listed in the National Register of Historic Places on April 2, 1978, occupies a carefully landscaped situation and is surrounded by ruins of or buildings which also merit inclusion in the National Register. It is the object of this nomination to include the 77 acres surrounding Ward Hall in the National Register listing. Included is the winding road (photo 2) which leads from U.S. 460 to the large Greek Revival mansion, the system of lakes representing impoundments of the branch and of nearby springs, the cruciform horse barn, the ruins of the brick outhouse and slavehouse, the smokehouse, the terraced lawn, the various brick walkways now covered with earth, and other archaeological traces left from the days when the then 500-acre farm served one of the wealthiest men of the South as his Kentucky home.

Ward Hall is located about one mile slightly south of east from Robert Johnson's fort at Great Crossing (formerly a noted buffalo crossing of North Elkhorn Creek). Johnson (1745-1815) secured 5,000 acres of Elkhorn land from Patrick Henry and in 1783 erected a stockaded fort for his family and several other families. Ward Hall Farm is part of that tract, having been inherited by William Johnson, a son of Robert Johnson, and sold by his heirs in 1836 to Junius Richard Ward, a son of Sallie Johnson and William Ward. William Ward had been an Indian agent in the Mississippi Delta region and had located valuable plantation lands for his family and friends. Junius Ward (1802-1883) located on land in Mississippi's Washington County in 1827. He married Matilda Viley (1808-1882), and was active in cotton planting and in horsebreeding and training. At one time Ward along with Abraham Buford and R. Ten Broeck were owners of the great horse Lexington.

Clay Lancaster, dean of Kentucky architectural historians has said of Ward Hall: "Its monumental massing, formal interior arrangement, sophisticated architectural features, and classic craftsmanship make Ward Hall the noblest Greek Revival house in Kentucky." From the foundation of its 75-foot-square form to the top of its roof built above a roof, Ward Hall represents absolute perfection in every large and small detail. Dates as to its completion range from 1853 to 1859 (one family note has its beginning dated from the 1830s). Its coquina foundation with scored edges and bushhammered centers, the plaza surrounding it, its stone window and door frames, its cut glass sidelights and transoms, its handcarved walnut woodwork in the form of huge architraves and sliding doors, its plaster cornices and its ceiling centerpieces bearing their original frescoe hues, and its ash floors are carefully worked out. Hardware is Sheffield silver. There is a silent butler leading up from the basement kitchen to the dining room. Marble mantels are in every room. Ceilings are 16 feet tall.

Outbuildings have fallen in a state of disrepair, and the present owner and operator of Ward Hall as a museum for the past three years, Frances Susong Jenkins, is anxious for their reconstruction in the order of (1) horse barn; (2) outhouse; and (3) slavehouse.

The artistically laid out system of ponds remains except for the draining of two ponds terraced near the western edge of the nominated property. A terraced garden once was developed in the back yard. Contours remain, and part of a brick walk was uncovered. The mother of the present owners once uncovered a walkway of brick extending from the back of the house to the slave house. Other "humps" indicate walks leading to various other points. Three balyptress trees line the front lawn -- this is a landscape treatment

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

- Bevins, Ann Bolton. The Ward and Johnson Families of Central Kentucky and the Lower Mississippi Valley. Georgetown: Ward Hall Press, 1984.
- Coffman, Anne Payne, "Big Crossing Station," The Filson Club Quarterly, Louisville, January, 1931 (v.5, # 1).

Continued, Continuation Sheet # 5

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 77

Quadrangle name Georgetown

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### UMT References

A 

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4	2	3	1	5	4	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B 

1	6
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7	1	1	5	0	0
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4	2	3	1	2	4	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C 

1	6
---	---

7	1	1	3	4	0
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4	2	3	0	9	2	0
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D 

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7	1	0	8	8	0
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4	2	3	1	0	1	0
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E 

1	6
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7	1	0	8	4	0
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4	2	3	1	4	8	0
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**Verbal boundary description and justification** Beginning on U.S. 460 2,000 feet west of intersection of U.S. 460 and U.S. 62, follow U.S. 460 west for 2,200 feet, turn slightly east of south and proceed along fence 1,600 feet as indicated on U.S.G.S. Georgetown map, turn southwest and proceed along another fence line as indicated on map 1,500 feet, turn northwest and (continuation sheet 5, #2)

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state NA code county code

state code county code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ann Bolton Bevins

organization Kentucky Heritage Council date May 1, 1985

street & number 12th Floor, Capital Plaza Tower telephone (502)564-7005

city or town Frankfort state Kentucky

# 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 David L. Morgan

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date June 26, 1985

**For NPS use only**

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

*James M. Cannon*  
 Register of the National Register

Entered in the National Register on 8/23/85

Attest: \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Chief of Registration

Ward Hall Expanded (Junius R. Ward House)  
Scott County, Georgetown, Kentucky

NPS Form 10-900-a  
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018  
Exp. 10-31-84

**United States Department of the Interior  
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Owners of Property:

Mrs. Lawrence Jenkins  
2090 Old Paris Pike  
Lexington, Kentucky 40505

Mrs. Howard E. Olson  
356 North Boulevard, Walnut Hill  
Petersburg, Virginia 23805

Mr. Leslie Susong  
1782 Frankfort Pike  
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324

Mr. Darrell Susong  
631 Seminole Trail  
Georgetown, Kentucky 40324

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like that of that sea animal as it works its way through its elongated shell. Bands of egg and dart, bead and reel, and other Greek Revival detail comprise the cornices of the various rooms, and there are pilasters at the corners. Ceiling centerpieces of plaster retain their original frescoe hues, and the bands of cornice are tinted in pastels as well. Ornamentation of silver, brass ormolu, are also used as accents. All hardware on the woodwork is Sheffield silver. Two original chandeliers of Sheffield silver bearing some of the original globes depicting scenes from the Iliad and the Odyssey hang in the east parlors, others having been removed to the Harvey C. Graves House (Main Street Residential District, N.R. 6/7/78). Sliding doors make possible the opening of the three west rooms for entertainment. There is a second staircase in the west section. The house has two roofs -- the lower one having a slate cover and being equipped with boxed-in copper guttering to capture the overflow from the exposed roof -- a low gable roof with battlemented parapet across the front and three pairs of chimneys along the sides. On top of the top roof, once sheathed with copper and now with raised seam steel, was a watering system which carried water into the bathrooms. Copper was reportedly sold during World War I for munitions.

On each side of the house at one time were cisterns which were said to have captured the overflow from the watering system. West of one of the cisterns (see 1882 drawing) was a carbide light plant. Behind the house at the northwest corner was a smokehouse which has been rebuilt (photos 10,11). Three terraces at the back of the house (photo 12) remain from the days of the formal garden. One brick path has been uncovered along one of the terraces, and other paths are known to exist between the house and the brick outhouse and the house and the brick slavehouse. In the front lawn in the center of the circular drive is a large holly tree. Three baldcypress trees line the front lawn at the plank fence.

A two-car garage with wooden doors on strap hinges is positioned along the yard fence (photo 13). Between this building and the Victorian barn (photos 14 -33) is a wooden shed, siding of which is made from one-inch lumber bearing up-and-down saw marks (photos 34, 35). Supports for this building were 2-inch lumber. The roof is of wooden planks. The building was battened.

The barn, probably built by one of the owners successive to Junius Ward, is of a cru-form shape. It faces north, with the cantilevered frontal section being supported by chamfered posts. The window in the cantilevered section has a round-headed arch, while the two large side upstairs windows have lancet arches (photos 14, 15, 16). There are circular windows in the pointed gables, four large windows along the front, and small stable windows on outside walls. The central driveway is 48 feet long and almost 12 feet wide, and has three stalls along each side as well as an entrance on the northwest corner to the stairway and groom's quarters and on the southeast corner, an entrance to the room where the cornginder was located. Stalls are sheathed and covered with tongue and groove siding or with vertical planking. Some of the original hardware (photo 33) remains. The building is put together with square-headed nails. It rests on a foundation of cut stone, with porch posts (photo 19) being set on special white limestone squares. Scrolled millwork and decorative brackets (photos 13, 14, 17) trim the eaves. Each of the side sections on both sides measures approximately 24 feet, while the overhang is 8½ feet. Structural timbers and flooring and most of the siding bears circular saw marks. Some of the interior vertical planing has up-and-down saw marks. Stalls in the projecting blocks on the sides have double doors leading to the outside. Concrete pavement extends for about 15 feet from the back sides and about 35 feet behind the barn.

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Mechanics of the upper story of the barn includes a hay-loading carrier, track, and lifting mechanism (photos 16, 25, 26). The rear or south loading door retains the cable which along with a special fork were used to hoist loose hay from wagons into the loft. Hay was carried along the track and deposited at various points along the haymow. Openings in the floor provided for dropping hay into racks in stalls and along the driveway, and an open area (photo 31) above the stall in the east wing allowed for throwing hay near a large double door on the east side of the barn. A raised platform or threshing floor is located in the cantilevered front. Near the stairway on the west side (photo 28) are two large divided wooden bins separated by a walkway leading to the west window. Bin measurements are 14 by 9 inches and 73 inches deep with wooden partitions dividing the area. A large corn bin (photo 27) filled the same space on the east side. A groom's room with stove was under the grain bins, and a corn grinder was in the room under the corn bin. There are doors to these rooms on either side of the porch, and there is an entry to the room on the west side directly behind the stairwell.

Roof support for the four gabled bays joining at an apex (photo 32) includes a truss system utilizing four leaning posts in the north end and two such posts in the south end. These posts incline toward angles of the roof (photos 29, 30).

About 500 feet west of the house are the ruins of a brick slavehouse, a double brick dwelling with shouldered chimneys at each end which are set inside the gable ends. The building faced north and is laid in a pattern of five rows of stringers and one row of Flemish bond, as is the outhouse. Walls are plastered on the inside with a coarse covering about one inch thick. The 25 by 18 foot building was divided into two blocks by a brick wall. Walls are one and one-half bricks thick. There are several pieces of chiseled white limestone lying at the doorsteps of this building (photos 36 to 41).

The outhouse is located about 250 feet southwest of the mansion. Its former gabled roof with ridgeline parallel to the long side has disappeared. The south wall is best preserved. The door to the west end was on the north side of its west wall. There were small ventilators on the lower portion of the inside walls (photo 47). The two sections of the outhouse were separated by a brick wall one brick thick, the same thickness of the outside walls. The outhouse measured 12 by 8 feet (photos 42 through 47).

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which was characteristic of the greater Johnson-Ward family, who brought baldcypress seedlings from their Mississippi Delta area plantations and set them in their Central Kentucky lawns. Also on the lawn are a hemlock and a holly tree of large size as well as a variety of native Kentucky trees.

Ward was said to have had brick stables, two large farm managers houses, a carriage house (see drawing) which fell several years ago, as well as a carbide light plant on the east lawn, a springhouse between the highway and the mansion, and the remaining buildings which include the slavehouse and the outhouse. The shed between the garage, built about 1930, and the barn has members with up and down saw marks, an indication of earlier milling. There was a tollhouse at the corner of the Payne's Depot and Frankfort roads (see 1879 map), ruins of which were encountered when a sign was erected recently.

The horse barn was probably built by L.R. Moore (owner from 1869 to 1871), Allie and Bettie Payne DeLong (owners from 1871 to 1880), or Victor Kenney Glass, who bought the farm in 1880 and sold it in 1887 to Milton Hamilton. It has circular saw marks, a possible indication of post-Civil War construction, on its structural timber. The barn nevertheless was standing by 1882 when the sketch included with this nomination was published in Perrin's History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison, and Nicholas Counties.

The larger farm of 500 acres which Junius Ward developed has undergone two major reductions, the first occurring in 1869 at the bankruptcy sale of Junius Ward when L.R. Moore bought 300 acres, and Richard West, neighbor to the south, bought the remaining 200 acres. In 1904 J.N. Moreland bought 150 acres off the west end of the farm. The 150 acres remaining have been connected with Ward Hall Farm since that time, with the section of the land containing the buildings and landscape features having been included in this nomination.

Much has been made of the fact that Milton Hamilton offered the house and \$50,000 to the State of Kentucky for its capitol in the 1880s. In 1903 Lizzie K. Allen, daughter of Hamilton, acquired the house, and the next year she sold it to J.W. Robinson. The Robinsons sold it in 1905 to Nathan T. Armstrong, who brought up a large family in Ward Hall, selling it in 1927 to Glover Watson. In 1930 J.W. Bridges and a group of associates bought the farm, and sold it in 1944 to L.R. Cooke, who sold it the next year to the family of Nicholas L. Susong, whose children are the present owners.

Frances Susong Jenkins in the summer of 1981 opened Ward Hall as a house museum. Since that time the great house has attracted considerable attention with articles appearing in Kentucky and Ohio newspapers as well as in Southern Living magazine.



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Continuation sheet 5 Item number 9 and 10 Page 2 of each

Crawford, Byron, "Lonely Landmark: Architectural Showpiece Is Steps Away from the Beaten Highway," The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Kentucky, August 27, 1982.

Erwin, John S. Like Some Green Laurel. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1981.

Gaines, B.O. A History of Scott County. Georgetown: 1904, reprinted by Frye Printing Company, Georgetown, in 1961, II, 151.

Johnson, Henry Viley. "Memoirs," MS. Scott County Public Library, Georgetown, Kentucky.

Lancaster, Clay. Ante Bellum Houses of the Bluegrass. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1961, 96.

Newcomb, Rexford. Architecture in Old Kentucky. Urbana, Illinois: University of Illinois Press, 1953, 140, 141.

McCain, William D. and Charlotte Capers (eds.). Memoirs of Henry T. Ires: Papers of the Washington County Historical Society, 1910 to 1915. Jackson, Mississippi: Mississippi Department of Archives and Historical Society, 1954.

Perrin, W.H. (ed.) History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison and Nicholas Counties, Kentucky. Chicago: O.L. Baskin, 1882, 605.

Scott County deed books.

"Ward Hall Mansion Identified With Roadside Historical Marker," The Graphic, Georgetown, Kentucky, August 4, 1983.

White, Mary Linn, "Recalling Past Glory." The Cincinnati Post, August 6, 1923.

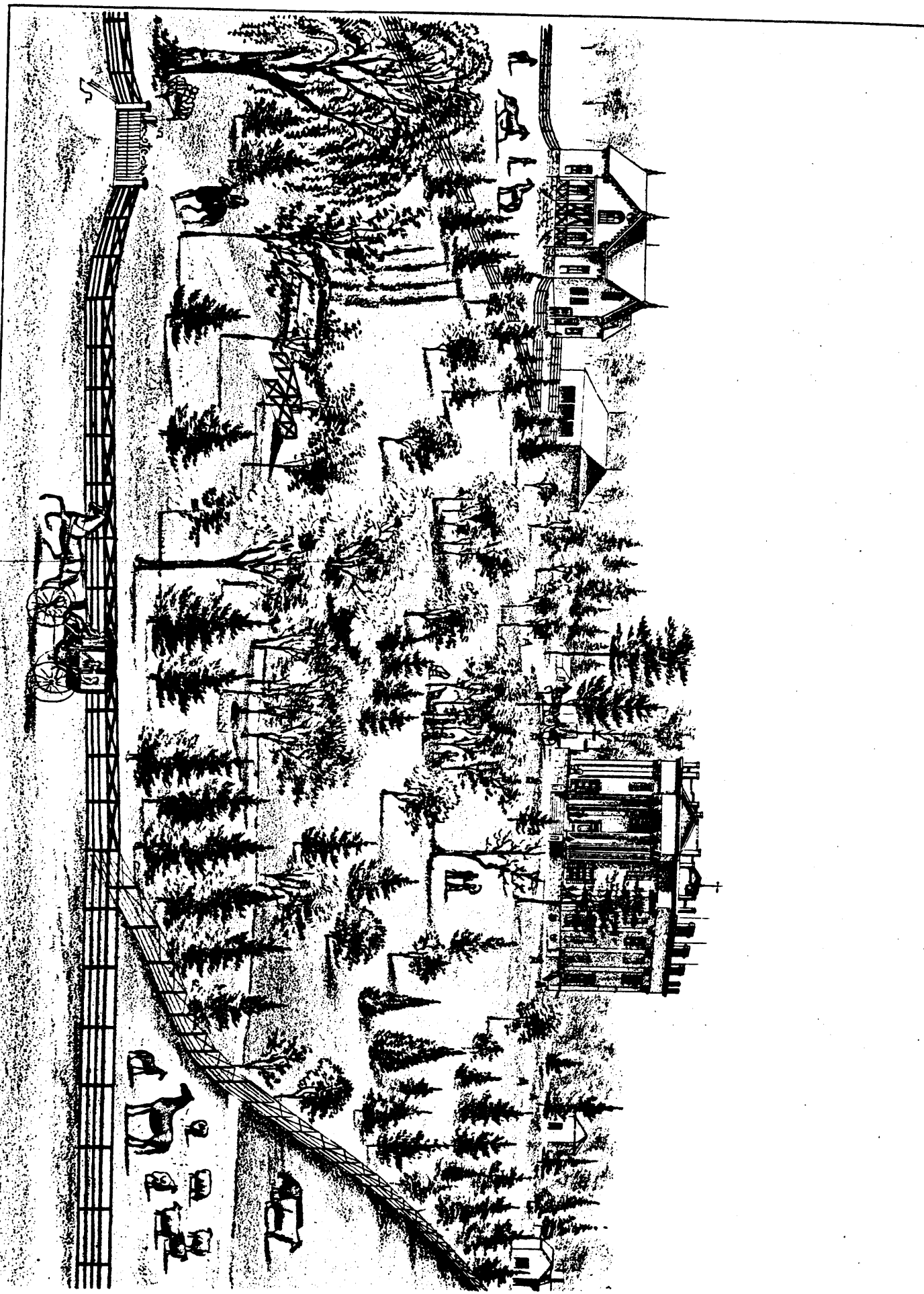
Other information from Frances Susong Jenkins and Bill Scott.

Continuation, Item # 10, boundary justification

continue for 1,000 feet, make 90° turn and proceed for 1,000 feet in an easterly direction, make 90° turn north and proceed for 1,000 feet to point of beginning. These boundaries follow boundary and fence lines as delineated on the U.S.G.S. map and include that part of the 150-acre farm which contains all buildings and landscape features connected with historic Ward Hall.

Ward Hall as it appeared in 1882.  
From Perrin, W.H. (ed). History of Bourbon, Scott, Harrison & Nicholas Counties.  
Chicago: O.L. Baskin Co., 1882.

Ward Hall Expanded (Junius R. Ward  
House.)  
Scott County, Georgetown, Kentucky

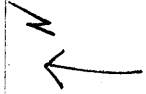


"GLASTON" RESIDENCE OF V. K. GLASS, NEAR GEORGETOWN, KY.

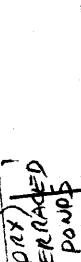
**WARD HALL**  
 SCOTT COUNTY, KY  
 (MILE WEST OF GEORGETOWN)

GEN. JOHN PAYNE HOUSE  
 1500' N OF US 460

Ward Hall Expanded (Junius R. Ward House)  
 Scott County, Georgetown, Kentucky  
 Site Plan and Photo Key (Photo locations & directional  
 US 460 (8) are marked in blue ink.)



(NON-GRASS)  
 TERRACED  
 PONDS



PONDS

BRANCH OF CANE RUN

BRANCH OF HORSE BARN

BRANCH OF HORSE BARN

BRANCH OF HORSE BARN

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