

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Versailles Elementary School

other names/site number WD-V-229

## 2. Location

street & number 299 South Main Street

NA
NA

not for publication

city or town Versailles

vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Woodford code 239 zip code 40383

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A  B  C  D

Signature of certifying official/Title Craig Pots, SHPO Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office**

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register  determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register  removed from the National Register

other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

Versailles Elementary School  
Name of Property

Woodford County, Kentucky  
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 the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
2	1	<b>Total</b>

**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**

NA

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/SCHOOL

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

VACANT/NOT IN USE

**7. Description**

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

MODERN MOVEMENT/MODERNE

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK

roof: OTHER

other:

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## Narrative Description

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### Summary Paragraph

The Historic Versailles Elementary School (WD-V-229) is prominently located on a small hill, defining the southern visual boundary of downtown Versailles. The handsome masonry building was completed in 1939 in the Moderne style as an Administration of Public Works project. The building stands on a triangular lot at the intersection of South Main Street and Macey Avenue, adjacent to the Versailles Cemetery and the South Main Street Historic District. The building is being interpreted for its educational values. The property consists in 2 contributing buildings—the 1939 school and an early-1960s cafeteria-gym—on 2.4 acres.

### Site Description:

Versailles Elementary School sits on a triangular lot defined by the intersection of South Main Street and Macey Avenue. The prominent location of the site on a small hill at the visual terminus of South Main Street lends the building prominence. The site is neighbored to the east by Versailles Cemetery, to the south by the South Main Street Historic District (listed in 1987), and to the north by the Downtown Versailles Historic District (listed in 1975).

The 2.4-acre site is accessed from Macey Avenue and has paved parking areas to the front and rear of the school building, along the west side. To the rear of the building is a small playground and accessory building containing a cafeteria and gymnasium.



Figure 1.- Site of Versailles Elementary School

### School, 1939, Contributing Building

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**Figure 2. – Front Elevation**

**Exterior Description:**

The Versailles Elementary School building is a three-story structure with a primary façade on the north, with 21 bays. Five bays compose the center mass, with five and three bays in the proximal and distal receding wing masses, respectively. The façade is red brick masonry laid in common bond, with every seventh course laid in alternating headers and stretchers. The foundation is poured concrete extending to the top of the first story or raised basement. The building displays characteristics of the Art Moderne style, evident in other New Deal-era buildings. The building’s main entrance is through half-light double doors under a five light transom in the center bay. The doors are surrounded by a limestone portico with a vine motif in the pediment. A six-step entry stair spans the width of the five central bays



**Photo 2: East Elevation**



**Photo 3: South Elevation**

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The building maintains its original wooden sash windows. Windows on the first story are six-pane fixed single sashes, while those on the second and third stories are six-over-six sashes. The central five bays are separated by simple engaged pilasters, while windows in the building's wings are joined in banks of five and three, proceeding outward. The windows feature limestone sills, and a simple concrete coping caps the parapet. These features, along with small sections of decorative brickwork in the parapet above the five central bays, and the entry portico, are the entirety of ornamentation on the somewhat austere façade.



**Photo 4: East elevation**



**Photo 6: Second floor hallway**

Three-story wings project from the rear of the building at both ends. Five-bay banked windows on each level mimic the main façade. Secondary entrances are located at the corridor ends on the east and west elevations of the building. These entrances feature double doors and transoms matching the primary entrance. Secondary entrances are sheltered under masonry porticoes, featuring ornamental brickwork matching that on the parapet above the main entrance. Another entry is located in a single-story masonry breezeway extending from the center of the rear (south) elevation.

### **Interior Description**

The building is symmetrical in plan, with the main entrance on the second story and classrooms arranged along a single loaded corridor. Stairwells are located at either end of the corridor. Nearly all of the building's original architectural features, including tile wainscoting, built-in bookshelves, and louver panel coat closets remain. Classroom doors have been replaced with modern fire doors, but original five panel doors remain in several locations. The building features terrazzo floors in the corridors, and hardwood floors in the classrooms, both of which are in good condition.

### **Cafeteria and Gymnasium, ca. 1963, Contributing Building**

An accessory building housing a cafeteria and gymnasium sits to the rear of the main building. The building was constructed in the early 1960s, shortly before the older Versailles City School building, completed in 1888, was demolished in 1967. The building is a post-modern masonry structure with a poured concrete foundation and a red brick façade laid in common bond, with every seventh course laid in alternating headers and stretchers. The structure was designed as three rectangular vertical forms with minimal detail and punctures in the facade. This can be seen in photo #5. There is an entrance to the gym at two of the merged forms. North

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elevation where two of the forms meet. On the left side of the entrance there are two windows that are 6 panes with one vertical division and 2 horizontal divisions, with the bottom windows opening and the upper 4 windows fixed. The Gym now houses Woodford County Community Education.



**Photo 5: Cafeteria and Gym**



**Photo 10: Safe Harbor Academy**

### **Safe Harbor Academy, 2000, Noncontributing Building**

Safe Harbor Academy, an alternative school, occupies the southeast corner of the site. The building was completed around 2000 and is still actively occupied. The building is a one-story contemporary masonry structure built outside the period of significance of Versailles Elementary School.

### **Changes to the Property after the Period of Significance**

Very few changes have been made to the building. Cinder block masonry (CMU) walls have been erected just inside the window walls in the building's restrooms, and windows on the first story have been covered with metal louvres, although the sashes are intact. Classroom and corridor lighting has been replaced with modern fluorescent fixtures.

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**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.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

**Period of Significance**

1939-1965

**Significant Dates**

1939, ca. 1963

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

**Cultural Affiliation**

NA

**Architect/Builder**

Curtis, F. M. (Frankel & Curtis, Lexington, KY):  
architect

Jennings, J.D. (Louisville, KY): builder

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

**Period of Significance**

The site of the Versailles Elementary School building has been a seat of education since the community's earliest days. The current building was completed in 1939 and operated until being decommissioned in 2000. The Period of Significance begins with the building's construction in 1939 and runs to the close of the historic period, 50 years before the submission of this nomination.

**Criteria Considerations NA**

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## Statement of Significance

### Summary Paragraph

The historic Versailles Elementary School (WD-V-229 ) meets National Register Criterion A, significant for its role in local education. The building’s historic significance is evaluated within the context, “Education in Versailles, Woodford County, Kentucky, 1875-1964.” The building’s site served as a seat of education in Versailles in changing auspices since the community’s earliest years. The evolution of the educational institutions on the site—from independent subscription-based to public operation—and the progression of buildings on the site, tell the story of education in Versailles and Woodford County.

### Historic Context: Education in Versailles, Woodford County, Kentucky, 1875-1964

The first documented “general school” in Versailles was built in 1828 on the site of the Versailles Elementary School building

<sup>1</sup>. The school was private, operating on a subscription basis. Private education continued on the site through the Civil War years, when the school building was temporarily converted to use as a hospital.

Despite a law passed by the Kentucky legislature in 1838 requiring the establishment of a uniform system of common schools, Versailles did not create a public school system until 1875<sup>2</sup>.

As the state was still in a period of reconstruction, the hiring of Superintendent Zachary F. Smith proved education was experiencing a period of reconstruction as well. During his term, 1867-1871, Smith surveyed the state’s situation which led to making recommendations for uniformity, an increase in taxes, extending the school term, and ultimately increasing the school population attendance from 29,000 to 405,000 children across the state. Smith was one of several to work diligently for the reform of education in Kentucky. One success from Smith’s efforts was the establishment of the Woodford County Public School system<sup>3</sup>.

In July of 1875, the Town Trustees of Versailles established a public school system and appointed Professor W. O. Crockett of Frankfort as its first Superintendent. The private Versailles Seminary located at the site at the intersection of Main Street and Macey Avenue, at the time known as “Seminary Avenue”. It was named after the adjacent institution, which was acquired and became the first public school in Versailles. The building was described as a three-room masonry structure with a residence for Professor Crockett and his family attached to the rear. At the time, there were reportedly 225 children of school age, defined as between the ages of six and twenty, in Versailles.

By the mid-1880s, the public had become concerned about the obsolescence and overcrowding in the former seminary building, accompanied by strong editorial advocacy by the *Woodford Sun* newspaper for a “decent and comfortable public school for the children of Versailles.” It was argued that if the community could not provide such a school, “it would be better to leave the work of education to private enterprise.” Consistent with that view, six private schools remained in operation in 1889. The private schools in Versailles were Rose Hill Seminary for girls and young boys; Henry Academy for boys; John R. Hammon’s “male and female school;” Miss Belle Hunter’s School, Miss M.E. Kelly and Miss Fanny Lillard’s schools.

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<sup>1</sup> Woodford Public Education Marks 100th Year in School Business. (1975, August 21). Woodford Sun.

<sup>2</sup> South Main School was First Public School . (1964, August 20). The Woodford Sun.

<sup>3</sup>William Ellis (2011). A History of Education in Kentucky, Lexington: University Press of Kentucky

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In 1888 a new school building was constructed on the site proposed for National Register listing. The building was a two-story Italianate masonry structure with an ornate bell tower. The new building was constructed as an addition to the existing structure at a cost of \$8,000. In 1893, the management of the Versailles Public School was handed over to the first elected board of education.

In *A History of Education in Kentucky*, William Ellis details the struggles and triumphs of developing and refining an education system throughout the state, particularly from 1838 until 1875. In it, we see that this period of evolution of Versailles' and Woodford County's educational efforts were typical of what occurred throughout Kentucky. It took most cities and counties until well after the Civil War to establish a functional public school system. But this education was not distributed completely fairly. While the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the US Constitution gave citizen rights to African Americans, their access as citizens to education was provided at a much lower quality than their white counterparts. Taxation laws, low teacher wages and little-to-no school supplies threatened the quality of a black education in Woodford County and counties alike across the Bluegrass<sup>4</sup>.

As it was, financial assistance programs were the largest contribution to African American education. Though the Freedman's Bureau, an organization to help African American obtain an education was dissolved in 1874, other aid was available. Students could work through their church and receive an "admission ticket" to school as payment for their work. In 1899, after years of struggle and petitioning, the Simmons School opened as the first public African American High School in Woodford County<sup>5</sup>.

Alicestyne Turley-Adams' survey, "Rosenwald Schools in Kentucky 1917-1932", notes that the Rosenwald Fund provided assistance to 158 African American schools and buildings across the state. Particularly in Woodford County, there were two schools assisted by Rosenwald funds, The Pinkard School and the Elm Bend School. It was common for the Rosenwald Schools to repurpose the old community school houses that had fallen into disrepair since the consolidation of the school system<sup>6</sup>.

By 1901, the school system began a construction campaign, building frame and brick schools. Many felt the gap between poor rural families with children being educated in one room "shacks" and people that sent their children to private schools in the towns and cities was too wide. The county school districts were re-organized and consolidated. The school board hoped to reduce the inefficiency of many one-room, poorly constructed, and inconveniently placed school houses with ill-equipped facilities/supplies<sup>7</sup>.

The school on the nominated site served all grades until 1921, when the high school grades were temporarily moved to the Childers House on Maple Street, shortly replaced by an adjacent new high school building in 1928. Conditions at the graded school had become overcrowded, with the facility becoming functionally

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<sup>4</sup> ibid

<sup>5</sup> Munson, D. G., & Parrish, M. W. (1989). *Woodford County, Kentucky: The First Two Hundred Years 1789-1989*. Versailles: Gallop Press

<sup>6</sup> Alicestyne Turley-Adams, (2005) *The Rosenwald Schools in Kentucky 1917-1932*, Frankfort: The Kentucky Heritage Council

<sup>7</sup> William Ellis (2011). *A History of Education in Kentucky*, Lexington: University Press of Kentucky

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obsolete by 1936, when the *Woodford Sun* once again editorialized on the state of affairs, with Editor Dan Bowmar remarking that the building was “thoroughly outmoded, poor in lighting arrangements and for ventilation... not a place we would take our visitors when showing them the town.” Another 1936 *Woodford Sun* article indicates that support for private schools in Versailles remained high, as they were affordable to the vast majority of parents.

The “need” for a new school in Versailles on this site had as much to do with overcrowding and obsolescence as it did with advertising a message about educational ideals. In the 1930s, the New Deal and its programs were a way to instill a sense of hope and pride in the nation while having to suffer through The Great Depression. The schools built with Works Progress Administration funds reinforced these messages. As William Ellis describes in his book, consolidated schools became “Social Centers” that provided entertainment and meeting places for the communities they served. These schools provided one large facility where many could gather and feel like one community, which was desperately needed during this time of hardship the country was experiencing<sup>8</sup>.

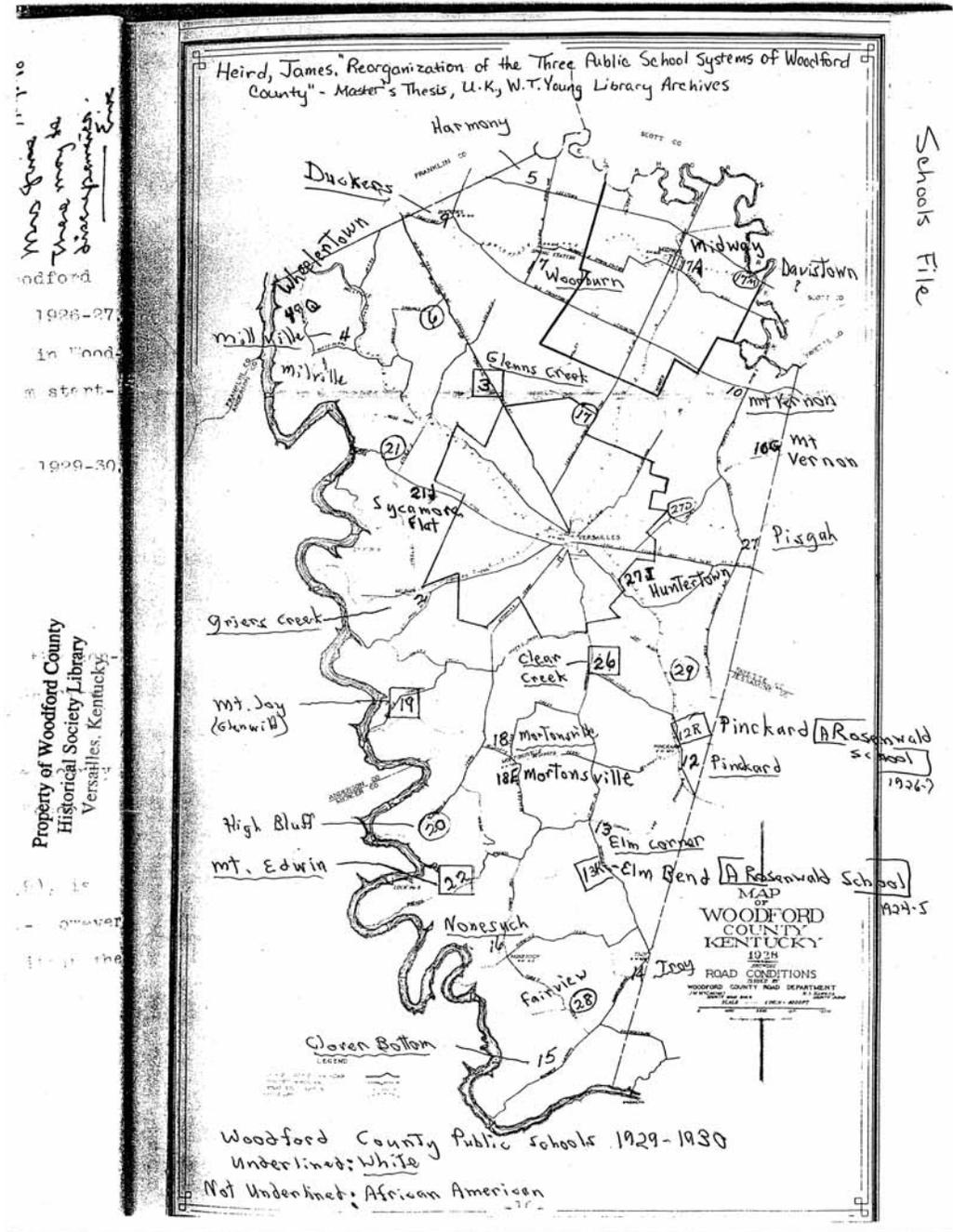
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<sup>8</sup> ibid

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Map Showing Woodford County Public School Locations in 1929-1930

The existing Versailles Elementary School building was completed in 1939 as a project of the Public Works Administration. The building was designed by the architecture firm of Frankel and Curtis of Lexington, and built by the contractor J.D. Jennings of Louisville at a cost of \$70,000. The new building was constructed in

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front of and adjoining the existing. The older building underwent a renovation at this time, creating an auditorium and new school rooms.

The end of World War II in 1945 brought a focus on education to the country, statewide and locally. Politically, Kentucky was fighting to improve its educational system through raising teachers' salaries, providing more funding to poorer districts, and requiring more credentials for education related positions. With the baby boom era the population of school age children was on a rapid increase, so the need for consolidation and equalization of schools was greater than ever.<sup>9</sup> By this time, a state Board of Education had been established; therefore Woodford County received most of its direction from the State of Kentucky.

In 1947, Earl C. Clements was elected Governor and considered a "progressive" politician due to his ideology of education. Clements began the Legislative Research Committee, replaced highway patrol with KY state police, placed taxes on distilled beverages and gasoline which went to various counties. During this time (1947-2950), there were many civil rights that the African Americans wanted and fought for, such as an equal and clean learning environment. This caused racial unrest in Kentucky and in Versailles<sup>10</sup>.

Although the Historic "Brown vs. Board of Education" was a landmark case establishing segregation in 1954, the state of Kentucky was slow to respond. With racial tensions high, the county did little to solve the problem. Luckily, by 1963, the schools in Woodford County were mostly consolidated and fully integrated<sup>11</sup>.

The cafeteria and gymnasium building at the rear of the site was constructed in the early 1960s with the older school serving as a connector to the main building until being demolished in 1967. By the time the school was integrated in 1958, Versailles Elementary had once again become overcrowded with a reported 560 pupils to 17 teachers. The former 1928 high school building was converted to a consolidated Woodford County Junior High School when the current Woodford County High School Building was completed in 1963.

### **Evaluation of the Historic Significance of Versailles Elementary School within the context of Education in Versailles, Woodford County, Kentucky, 1875-1964**

The site of Versailles Elementary School has served as a seat of education in Versailles and Woodford County since the community's earliest years. From the establishment of a private seminary around 1828, until the decommissioning of the existing building in 2000, generations of children were educated on the site. Versailles' long history of private education, and relatively late adoption of a public school system, speaks to the early prosperity of Versailles at the heart of one of the State's most prized agricultural regions.

Through a well-documented collection of local newspaper articles and editorials, the advocacy of every succeeding iteration of school building on the site may be seen. The growth of the local population, the desire for quality for education and concern over the following overcrowding of the school system was as heated an issue in the 1880s as it is today. The growth of the Versailles and Woodford County school system, particularly evident at this site, parallel the growth of the community at large through public works projects.

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<sup>9</sup> William Ellis (2011). *A History of Education in Kentucky*, Lexington: University Press of Kentucky

<sup>10</sup> Ibid

<sup>11</sup> Versailles Elementary Begins Integration. (1958, September 18). *The Woodford Sun*.

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Interestingly, when A.B. Chandler took office in 1935, one of his promises was to build a four-lane road from Middletown to Lexington and another ten mile, four-lane road from Versailles to Lexington. Funding for his projects ran out, and only the road from Versailles to Lexington was completed. For the first time, Woodford County was exposed to influences outside its landlocked agricultural landscape. Ben Chandler (A.B. Chandler's son) is quoted as saying,

“Industry follows the big highways, the interstates, the crossing of the interstates, the four lane access...and we've got it here, and it has made Versailles and Woodford County really almost the geopolitical center of our state. And it's part of the axis of the Golden Triangle from Cincinnati to Lexington to Louisville, and I guess it always will be. People will want to come here first until we fill it up and there's no room for them<sup>12</sup>.”

Just as Chandler uses Versailles and Woodford County as an example of cultural growth for the state, it becomes evident that the triangular site of the Versailles Elementary School has served as a cultural identifier in the town. The school is seen on a daily basis by many passers-by, as it is located on a prominent site between a residential neighborhood and the business district of town. The site and progression of the buildings erected, modified, razed and rebuilt tell the story of the failures and triumphs of education in Versailles and Woodford County.

### **Evaluation of the Integrity of the Significance of Versailles Elementary School (1939), Cafeteria and Gymnasium (1963) and its Physical Condition**

If a historic school in Versailles, Woodford County, said to meet National Register Criterion A, retains an integrity between its historic significance and its physical plant, then it retains sufficient the integrity of **associations** needed for eligibility. Integrity of associations becomes the primary factor in the eligibility determination, following from the wording of Criterion A: it is a property that “is **associated** with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.” Versailles Elementary School maintains a high level of its important associations due to its retention of these integrity factors: location, design, setting, and materials.

The buildings possess integrity of **location** in that they still occupy their original site. The site has conferred a great deal of significance to the buildings in that they served as a seat of education in Versailles and Woodford County for over a century. The prominent location of the site on a small hill at the visual terminus of South Main Street lends the site the characteristic of forming a symbolic southern boundary of historic downtown Versailles.

The buildings possess integrity of **setting**. The buildings' site at the intersection of South Main Street and Macey Avenue is very similar today to its appearance at the time of construction in 1939 and 1963. The Versailles Cemetery located across Main Street predates the school and gym, and the South Main Street Historic District, with a high number of remaining contributing buildings, is located to the south of the building, lending a high integrity of setting to the site.

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<sup>12</sup> *Land and how it Gets That Way*. Dr. Lorraine Garkovich. A Walter Brock Production, 2004

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The buildings possess a remarkable integrity of **materials**. The building's masonry construction is in very good condition and nearly all of the original exterior doors and windows remain. The interior spaces remain in their original configuration and condition, with the majority of interior fixtures, hardware, and trim intact.

The buildings maintain integrity of **design**, as its present-day appearance resembles its original design. The 1939 building still exhibits its Moderne style and is identifiable as New Deal-era construction and the 1963 building exhibits its original post-modern style and form. There have been only negligible changes made to the buildings since the Period of Significance. Schools *as a class of structures* have suffered design changes as their managers have sought to provide modernizing changes both within and outside the classroom. The fact that most schools share these changes, and thus have relatively similar levels of design loss, does not mean that an individual school or schools in general have retained design integrity. Using a school metaphor, that would be grading integrity on the curve, which is to treat integrity as a score. The assessment of design integrity should not seek to reduce design changes to an objective score, and ask whether the school "passes" or not. Rather, the better analysis of design change should ask whether the existing design, in light of the changes made over time, renders the subject resource a good or poor candidate for telling the county's story of educational values. In other words, do this school's exterior design and interior spaces provide us the ability to know its identity and to understand how it functioned as a valuable place of local education? The historic Woodford County Elementary School still clearly exhibits its identity as a school, and its high retention of interior finishes and room arrangement give the viewer the ability to perceive the way that it supported the education of local children from 1939 to 1963.

Due to its retention of integrity factors of location, setting, materials, and design, the buildings can be said to have integrity of **associations**, the primary factor leading to the eligibility conclusion. Anyone who toured the buildings upon their openings in 1939 and 1963, or who views its appearance in the photographic record from that period, would recognize the buildings today. A student who attended the school in its earliest years would have the same visual images of the school as a visitor today. For this reason, the Versailles Elementary School building and cafeteria and gym meet the National Register's criteria for integrity. It therefore should be considered for preservation as a major local structure in the development of education in Versailles and Woodford County.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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### Bibliography

Bowmar, D. (1936, December 30). Editorial. The Woodford Sun.

Munson, D. G., & Parrish, M. W. (1989). Woodford County, Kentucky: The First Two Hundred Years 1789-1989. Versailles: Gallop Press.

South Main School was First Public School . (1964, August 20). The Woodford Sun.

The Versailles Public School Dates From the Year 1875. (1936, September 3). The Woodford Sun.

Versailles Elementary Begins Integration. (1958, September 18). The Woodford Sun.

Versailles' New Graded School, and the Old. (1939, July 6). The Woodford Sun.

Woodford Public Education Marks 100th Year in School Business. (1975, August 21). Woodford Sun.

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Ellis, William (2011). *A History of Education in Kentucky*, Lexington: University Press of Kentucky

*Land and how it Gets That Way*. Dr. Lorraine Garkovich. A Walter Brock Production, 2004

Turley-Adams, Alicestyne, (2005) *The Rosenwald Schools in Kentucky 1917-1932*, Frankfort: The Kentucky Heritage Council

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): WD-V-229

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 2.4

**UTM References**

**Quad Name:** Versailles

**Coordinates calculated via ArcGIS Explorer**

**Coordinates expressed according to NAD 27: Zone 16; Easting 699 110.38; Northing 4213 454.85**

**UTM Coordinates expressed according to NAD 83:**

1	<u>16</u>	<u>699 105.40</u>	<u>4213 660.58</u>	3	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The triangular site is bounded to the northeast and east by South Main Street, to the northwest and west by Macey Avenue, and to the south by a residential area. The Woodford County Property Valuation Administrator assigns account number 30-2019-001-00 to the area, which corresponds to the to the metes and bounds description of the property boundary on its deed.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundaries of the site are defined clearly by the streets described above on two sides, and a tree line and deed references define the boundary between the site and neighboring residential property. The entire area that was historically used for the important function—education—is appropriate for nomination to the National Register.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Johan Graham, Director of Development and Jonna Wallace

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organization AU Associates date February 24, 2015  
street & number 159 Old Georgetown Street telephone (859) 233-2009  
city or town Lexington state KY zip code 40508  
e-mail johan@auassociates.com

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**Photographs:**

**Same information for all photographs:**

**Name of Property:** Versailles Elementary School  
**City or Vicinity:** Versailles  
**County:** Woodford  
**State:** Kentucky  
**Photographer:** Bruce Carter  
**Date Photographed:** April 1, 2014

**Particular Photographic Identification: Number and Description of Photograph:**

- 1 of 11. North (Main) Elevation
- 2 of 11. East Elevation
- 3 of 11. South (Rear) Elevation
- 4 of 11. West Elevation
- 5 of 11. Cafeteria and Gymnasium Building
- 6 of 11. Second Floor Corridor
- 7 of 11. Classroom
- 8 of 11. Gym
- 9 of 11. Close Up- Safe Harbor Academy
- 10 of 11. Safe Harbor Academy
- 11 of 11. Cafeteria and Gym, Gym on Right

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**Property Owner:**

Name Woodford County Board of Education  
street & number 330 Pisgah Pike telephone (859) 879-4600  
city or town Versailles state Kentucky zip code 40383

**Additional images:**

Versailles Elementary School  
Name of Property

Woodford County, Kentucky  
County and State



7 - Classroom



8 - Gym

Versailles Elementary School  
Name of Property

Woodford County, Kentucky  
County and State



9 – Close Up-Safe Harbor Academy



11 – Cafeteria-Gymnasium, rear entry

Versailles Elementary School  
Versailles, Woodford County, Kentucky  
Versailles, KY. Quad

Zone 16

NAD 27: 699110.38 East; 4213454.85 North

NAD 83: 699105.40 East; 4213660.58 North

