

287

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



1. Name of Property

historic name The Cleveland Home

other name/site number WD-103

2. Location

street & town 140 Park Street NA not for publication

city or town Versailles NA 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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

David L. Morgan Signature of certifying official/Title David L. Morgan, SHPO 11-7-06 Date

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall 4.10.07

The Cleveland Home
Name of Property

Woodford County, KY
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	
1	1	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
1	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing listed

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

NA

Number of contributing resources previously

in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter only categories from instructions)

- Domestic _____
- Education _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Current Function

(Enter only categories from instructions)

- Vacant _____
- Not in Use _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter only categories from instructions)

- Colonial/Dutch Colonial _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Materials

(Enter only categories from instructions)

- foundation Stone _____
- walls Brick _____
- roof Synthetic/fiberglass shingle _____
- other wood/vinyl/aluminum/metal _____

Narrative Description

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

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Narrative Description

The Cleveland Home (WD-103) is a 2-1/2-story Dutch Colonial styled house with an ell plan located at 140 Park Street in Versailles, seat of Woodford County, Kentucky. It sits one block off of Main Street in the heart of the downtown area. The exterior dimensions of the main building are 75' x 47' with the additional ell extending back in a 33' x 51' block. This building, as well as its predecessor on the same site, was erected to serve as an orphanage.

The original building on this site was constructed in 1875, of all brick construction, with two symmetrically arranged wings in the Classic Revival style of architecture, approximately 60' x 30'. By 1926, it had become quite dilapidated and was condemned by the state building inspector. Plans were discussed for renovation, but when estimates showed the cost of the renovation versus the cost to construct a new building were quite close, the trustees chose to raze the original building and construct a new one. The current building was erected in 1926 on the main foundation of the earlier structure, but the two wings on the sides of the original structure were not included in the current plan.

Character of site

The site originally dedicated to the Cleveland Home enterprise was 12 acres. In 1875 the controlling board gave 7 acres to the city of Versailles to create a park. Throughout the historic period, the site stood at 5.17 acres. In 2006, the property was reduced again, and consists in approximately 1.50 acres. Included in this acreage is approximately .50 acres that is zoned for conservation and rolls gently downhill to the city park. Amenities on the property over the years featured many things such as a may pole, basketball courts and playground.

As was common with welfare facilities such as County Poor Farms, the property consisted in vegetable gardens which supplied the kitchen with some of the produce for the residents. Several of the large oak trees on the property have been there for many years, along with various trees, bushes and shrubs which have been added from time to time.

At one time the Cleveland Home property included a building used as a school. The school was a small frame structure, standing apart from the main building, in a yard filled with shrubs and flowers. It was torn down many years ago. A labyrinth or "prayer circle" built in the 1970s, with a fire pit in the center, was disassembled and taken to a new location on McCracken Pike in Woodford County, where the Cleveland Home will continue its founders' original mission of caring for children and families in the area. The operation continues under the name Life Adventure Camp.

The site includes a garage that was constructed in the 1960s, which is the non-contributing building.

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Main House

Exterior

The current building has approximately 9,100 square feet, not including the basement, which still displays the original stone foundation. The house has a brick façade with fiberglass shingle roof. The eaves and the front façade above the one-story porch are sheathed in wood, aluminum, metal, and vinyl. A large north-side porch side runs the entire width of the front of the home, and is 75' x 8'. The porch features six pairs of columns, two of which frame the segmental-arched entry way. The porch has a metal roof above the front door area and beaded board ceiling with fans elsewhere. The front porch gives a direct view to Versailles's Main Street.

The grand doorway has side lights and an arched transom above an eight panel solid wood door. Windows were double-hung sashes with 9-over-9 light on the first two floors and 6-over-6 lights on the attic floor. All have been replaced, mostly in the early 1990s, with vinyl tilt out replacement windows that maintain the basic mullion and muntin patterns. There are three chimneys; only the one in the front parlor remains functional.

Interior

The main floor has 10' ceilings with a foyer measuring approximately 10' x 36.5', featuring two ceiling medallions and chandeliers. There is a parlor measures approximately 31' x 21' and has a fireplace. Both the parlor and the 30' x 19' dining room have hardwood floors. Many of the girls were introduced to kitchen work in the kitchen and pantry area, measuring approximately 30' x 31.5', where they helped to prepare meals. Rooms throughout the building were used for storage. A sewing room was also used for studying school lessons and homework. Two stair halls on the first floor have become secondary with the addition of a new stairway.

The second floor, with 9' ceilings, contained two bedrooms, large enough to accommodate four girls each, a bathroom between the bedrooms, a hospital room with connecting bedroom, an isolation room for treating cases of contagious disease, and a matron's room. There was also an attic, used mostly for storage of seasonal items and mechanics such as duct work for heating and air conditioning and various wiring. The basement was primarily used for maintenance, trash and garbage collection, coal storage, washing clothes and linens, boiler and mechanical rooms and later as class rooms for in-house schooling and secondary offices.

Some of the interior features of the house are hardwood floors, 9¼" base board moldings, most of the original existing doors and windows have 5" flat trim with small detail crown at the top and the doors also had plinth blocks at the bottom. Existing original interior partition walls are plaster on wood lath, and the interior surface of the building's exterior walls are finished with plaster on brick. Many interior walls have had drywall additions and renovations. The building as a structure is still in very good condition.

Changes to the Main building

Many modifications were made to the building in the 1970s, mainly with bedrooms being divided to allow for more residents and dormitory styled bathroom additions. There has also been an 11' x 33' wood-and-aluminum porch addition on the west side of the building, now enclosed and heated for all-year use. Part of the original steam heating system, fired through the years with coal, and now gas, is still in use. The building has the addition of central air conditioning.

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8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Social History

Period of Significance

1927-1956

Significant Dates

1927

Significant Person (only if Criterion B selected)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder (use last names first for individuals)

Tillett, W. B. (Builder)

Bass and Hagan (Architects)

XSee continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Woodford County Historical Society/The Woodford Sun and
The Cleveland Home

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Statement of Significance

The Cleveland Home (WD-103) in Versailles, Kentucky, meets National Register eligibility criterion A, significant in local Social History as explained by "Welfare Services in Woodford County, Kentucky, 1875-1956." This historic context depends upon discussion of public welfare services in the nation and state, as well as a thorough history of the Cleveland Home itself. Because this context is in the preliminary stages of development, several pages of transcribed newspaper articles are appended to this nomination, as a convenience to future researchers working to expand the context. While the context is preliminary, it is clear that during the years of 1927-1956, the Cleveland Home functioned as a very important local effort to provide for a vulnerable part of the local population.

The Cleveland Orphan Institution was incorporated on December 6, 1869, through the benefaction of John Cleveland of Clover Bottom, Woodford County, Kentucky. Mr. Cleveland's will directed that his estate, consisting of personal and farm lands, be placed by the Woodford County Court in the hands of trustees who were to use the income "for the education, feeding, and clothing of poor orphan female children of this state, such as are not worth \$100.00." The Period of Significance begins in 1927, at the opening of the current building, the second orphanage to stand on the site, and continues to the close of the historic period, 1956.

Historic Context: Welfare Services in Woodford County, Kentucky, 1875-1956

Sources Consulted

Researching this topic for Woodford County has been challenging due to either privatized or lacking records. The 19th- and early-20th-century social welfare organizations were required to provide little or no reporting of the operations of their institutions, nor was there a mandate for how long the institutions must keep their own information. The national history of social welfare efforts for orphans was drawn from two overviews by Marvin Olasky. The account for Kentucky's efforts in this arena came from Richard Snarr's 1989 history of the Commonwealth's services for children. Information on local efforts, and particularly on the Cleveland Home, were drawn from the Woodford Sun Newspaper, keeper of news and local history. Other information was donated by The Cleveland Orphan Institution, The Cleveland Home, The Woodford County Historical Society, Woodford County Public Library, Midway College and private citizens.

National Perspective

According to Olasky, "In the colonial era small children without parents were taken in by relatives or informally by neighbors; older children were indentured to a master who would teach them a trade." Apprenticeship bore no stigma since it was common for a child of thirteen to live with another family while receiving training or education. As of 1800, there were no more than seven institutions in America for parentless children and, thus, citizens would take the initiative to care for the homeless children. Orphanages grew throughout the first half of the nineteenth century, largely in connection with evangelical benevolence, with women often in the forefront.

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By 1850 there were between 71 and 77 orphanages in the country. Their numbers increased predominately as a result of the epidemics such as the cholera disaster of 1832, which left many orphaned. It was common for churches and individuals to pay for most of the cost, but not unusual for municipalities to pay up to a third, and expenses sometimes reduced through work by the orphans. During this period, many orphanages expanded in size and became impressive buildings, some up to five stories high.

In New York City, in the 1850s, there were ten thousand homeless children who roamed the streets in search of food and shelter. A thousand immigrants a day were flooding into the city from rural America and Europe. Work was scarce, living quarters were often crowded, and the city grew into a breeding ground for cholera, TB and alcoholism. Modern institutions called "houses of refuge" or "orphans asylums" were built to house the astronomical number of orphaned, abandoned and neglected children, but the numbers quickly reached capacity.

In 1853, Charles Loring Brace founded the Children's Aid Society, a regional charity whose goal was to locate families to adopt "outcast Children". As a result, the "Orphan Train" movement emerged. The idea was to transport these children out of the city and into the homes of farmers in rural America where, in return for room, board and education, and personal attention, the children would work part-time. Over 91,000 children were placed by Brace between 1853 and 1893. His program would turn out to be a forerunner of modern foster care. The Civil War greatly increased demand for orphanages, and the supply grew to over 600 by 1880. "Character (of the facilities) as well as the quantity changed," says Olasky, noting, "in the late 1800's children of destitute single parents increasingly found their way to orphanages."

Reaching their peak between 1880 and 1920, orphanages became a massive network of institutions, most segregated by race. The number of orphanages peaked in the 1920s, with the census bureau recording 143,000 residents in 1923. Olasky states, "Most were small, with one-fourth holding fewer than 30 residents and 65 percent housing fewer than 80." A comprehensive study by William P. Letchworth, commissioner of the New York State Board of Charities in 1875, visited some 130 institutions and reported positive impressions about the conditions of the facilities and the moral and religious training that the children were receiving.

Olasky describes the typical orphanage director as someone who "tried to instill virtues such as thrift, self-reliance, and sobriety, and to create a capacity for hard work; they believed in busy daily routines and strict discipline." Interviews with former residents and employees of The Cleveland Orphan Institute support this notion which is the same throughout much of the 1900s.

The investigative journalism of the early-20th century set the stage for government intervention. Olasky writes, "Two White House Conferences on the Care of Dependent Children, in 1909 and 1919, bent in an anti-orphanage direction, concluded that single mothers were to receive financial aid so children could stay at home, and orphans of those completely abandoned should be placed in foster care." The states began to take over the task that orphanages had performed, which has ultimately led to the foster care and the welfare system.

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Despite the ideology that orphanages were bad and homes good, Olasky states that most of the children who needed help had a surviving parent or parents who had not freed children for adoption. So often they were placed in homes temporarily and would end up with less stability than the orphanages had provided. The 1920s through the 1940s clearly indicated that foster care was no panacea, as children often went through a succession of foster homes.

State Perspective

Produced for the Cabinet of Human Resources Department for Social Services, Dr. Richard W. Snarr, Eastern Kentucky University Professor, published A History of Services for the Commonwealth's Children 1890-1989, which outlines in detail the history of services provided to the delinquent and neglected children in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Prior to 1900, orphaned children in Kentucky found themselves in institutional settings such as county poor houses and alms houses, sometimes even in adult prisons. Those places were often overcrowded and provided inadequate food and health care. In the latter portion of the 1800s, Snarr reports that these practices "were coming under closer scrutiny and were met with increasing public disapproval." In 1897, Kentucky established a state-supported institution for children known as "House of Reform" (known as Greendale and later named Kentucky Village.) Elsewhere, many children became residents of private institutions that were developing across the state. The first juvenile court act was passed in 1906, which developed a separate set of laws that dealt only with the needs of children.

The year 1920 marked the beginning of significant State Government Involvement. Governor Edwin P. Morrow appointed a Children's Code Commission to survey child welfare in Kentucky. This was the first official act that explored all services children were receiving. In 1928, the Legislature established the Kentucky Children's Bureau with authority to establish a Mother's Aid Program, organize county welfare boards, and provide for dependent and neglected children. Snarr stated, "Few of these goals even began to be realized until 1936."

Deinstitutionalization began to emerge in the mid-1930s, where dependent children were placed in a community setting. Children were literally "given away" as vehicles brought children to county courthouses where people could select a child to live with them, usually to perform farm labor, act as a babysitter or to provide maid service (KERA "Study of Social Facilities in Kentucky", April 1, 1953). Programs were developed to assist families to be able to provide for children in their own homes.

With the passage of the United States Social Security Act, the state established in 1936 the Division of Child Welfare, in the Department of Welfare, with a mandate to supervise and regulate child welfare activities. Excerpts from the Child Welfare's Annual Plan addressed the concerns of rural areas where there "is little or no county activity for the prevention of Juvenile Delinquency and many dependent children are still being sent to Alms Houses or other institutions not equipped for child care."

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Several transfers between the Department of Economic Security and the Department of Welfare to define where the responsibility for the Division of Child Welfare would ultimately rest. Administrative responsibility began some stabilization with the creation of the Department of Child Welfare, Division of Field Services in 1960, which has evolved into the present day Division of Family Services, Department for Social Services, Cabinet for Human Resources.”

The Cleveland Orphan Institution

John Cleveland lived in the Clover Bottom area of Woodford County with his wife and child. He died in the latter part of 1852. His burial place is unknown. Cleveland’s will provided for his widow and child to receive a part of his estate, and designated his remaining property and finances to set up a fund for orphaned female children. His specifications permitted the institution to enroll male children if the females housed did not consume the budgeted revenue. Mr. Cleveland wanted this institution to locate on some portion of his land. As was normal for welfare institutions of the day, as well as a matter of practicality, he also wanted some branch of industry connected with the institution (*Woodford Sun*, August __, 1882).

Other parts of Mr. Cleveland’s property descended to his daughter, Miss Emma Cleveland. Miss Cleveland died in 1863, unmarried, so her father’s entire estate became available for the establishment of a home for orphans. Mr. Cleveland had owned 850 acres of land in Woodford County, along with parcels in Jessamine and Washington counties. According to the Board of Trustees of the Cleveland Home, the establishment of the Cleveland Home enterprise occurred this way, “Whereas, by a Special Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky Chapter 779 of the Acts passed at the regular session begun and held in Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 6th day of December, 1869, a charitable corporation was created in perpetuity without any capital stock under the name and style of ‘The Cleveland Orphan Institution’” (January 15, 1944 Trustees records).

Eventually, nine trustees were appointed by the court, and it was decided to sell the acres of land, buy suitable property for an orphanage, and invest the remaining funds to be used for upkeep. Cleveland’s home in Clover Bottom lay in the extreme southern reaches of Woodford County, between the communities of Nonesuch and Wilmore (Jessamine County), near the Kentucky River. In April of 1875, a judge ruled that Mr. Cleveland’s desire to locate the facility on his property was subordinate to his desire for its welfare. In August, 1875, Trustees selected Versailles as the facility’s location, more convenient to the majority of Woodford County’s citizens. Newspaper articles on August 27 and October 15 indicate that a two-member screening committee had been named—Reverend G.H. Rout and lawyer D.L. Thornton—to determine the appropriateness of applicants to the home. Relatives, such as a surviving aunt or uncle, would petition the Board to allow the child’s admission. Those relatives often remained involved in their niece’s life, determining which church and Sunday school she would attend (*Woodford Sun*, March 23, 1893).

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That same article in the *Woodford Sun* tells readers that the 5-acre campus included a detached school building, and that 28 girls had enrolled at the orphanage (March 23, 1893). The school included vocational education and home economic classes, aimed at ensuring that once leaving the institution, the young woman could survive on her own. There was even a plan to establish an “industrial institution” to give even more practical instruction for their lives. Still, the range of possibilities seems narrow by today’s thinking. The article suggested two traditional occupations upon leaving: domestic servant or teacher. The youth who showed herself as “more ambitious” could gain admittance at the Orphan Seminary at Midway, now Midway College, and pursue a teaching certificate. The Cleveland Home required a ward to leave the institution at age 18.

By the mid-1920s, the Cleveland Home had served its role for half a century. However, its continued viability was not ensured. The Home’s last significant bequest, \$15,000, had been made in 1888. Its physical plant and source of revenue were in decline. Unlike social service providers today, whose income stream comes from an array of sources, such as government, insurance, and the personal savings of the residents themselves, the newspaper articles mention a single source of capital for the Cleveland Home—its endowment.

The operation did not suffer from inattention, as most of the trustees over time had come from the pool of civic leaders in Versailles and Woodford County. A reflection of the times, the Board of Trustees seems to have been composed of men exclusively, while the directors of the Home were women (*Woodford Sun*, April 2, 1925). Did this group of trustees, and perhaps the community at large, view the Cleveland Home’s mission as more paternal than feminist? A later *Woodford Sun* article explained that since the Cleveland Home’s directors had not asked the public for any financial assistance, the public had developed the view that the institution was financially secure and well supported (June 4, 1925).

Even though the community’s most successful men had populated the Cleveland Home’s operating board in its first half century, they either had not found the will or not found a way to reverse the Home’s descent into poverty. The April *Woodford Sun* article cites the deplorable conditions to which the Home had sunk. The institution’s shrinking endowment fund could pay only for the ongoing operating expenses, such as staffing and services, but could not afford improvements to make the building function at even basic levels. The article says, “The state inspector who was [at the Cleveland Home] recently condemned the building as not coming up to a single legal requirement.”

Surely galvanized by this public exposure of their inertia, in early June, 1925, the board took action. They got an estimate to rehabilitate the 1875 structure, and an estimate on the cost of constructing a new building. The two estimates were nearly the same. They chose to build anew, and enlisted the help of the Optimist Club to organize a fund-raising drive. The effort brought in \$15,000 in just two days. Then, in September that year, an anonymous donor outside of Kentucky, referred to as the “Friend in the East,” contributed \$55,000 to the project. This permitted the board of trustees to begin erection of a new building, the one that stands today. (*Woodford Sun*, September, 1925). The architect is Bass & Hagan of Lexington, and construction contractor was W.B. Tillett (*Woodford Sun*, May, 1926).

The Cleveland Home continued its original mission after 1925. With the advent of Social Security, state-supported foster care, and other publicly-funded welfare services, the need for orphanages was reduced.

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Yet, needs for other vulnerable young children continue to arise. For more than 122 years, the Cleveland Home has adapted to meet those changing needs. In the 1947, Field McCloud willed approximately 350 acres of Woodford County farmland to the Cleveland Home operation (County Will Book 18, page 255-257). This led the group to establish a rural site—Life Adventure Camp. In April 2006, the Cleveland Home operation purchased an adjacent 245 rural acres, increasing their holdings to 600 acres. In late 2005, the operations vacated the 1927 building and moved to this site. This Life Adventure Center of the Bluegrass has occupied a new administrative office in 2006, and currently includes a barn and riding arena. One of the primary treatment modes for many of the youth involves working with horses (*Woodford Sun*, June 15, 2006, personal interview with Jim Rouse 8/29/06).

The services offered by the successor group to the Cleveland Home now include helping victims of violent crimes, single-parent families, and victims of sexual, physical, emotional, and mental abuse. More recently, the Center's daily schedules are consumed with weekly group and individual counseling sessions, crisis intervention, lessons in anger management, etc. While the historic building could serve 17 children at a time, the new facility has the capacity to serve 1,200 children annually (*Woodford Sun*, June 15, 2006). The current owner of the 1927 Cleveland Home property is considering rehabilitation of the building into an income-producing purpose. Plans for the future use of the building, at the time of this nomination, are being developed.

Evaluation of Significance

The significance of the Cleveland Home is realized by inference from the facts about the facility more so than through explicit comparison with other Social Service undertakings in Woodford County. The understanding of the Cleveland Home's historic value has depended upon national and statewide overviews of the history of services for orphans. In light of those overviews, the property would seem to have been locally significant within the context of Welfare Services in Woodford County, Kentucky, 1875-1956. The continuous record of service provided by the Cleveland Home, from its initiation until the close of the historic period, shows that it helped satisfy a persistent local need among a vulnerable sector of the Versailles area population. Research is not expected to uncover other homes for orphans in Versailles or Woodford County, especially any that served as many persons at one time, nor for as lengthy a duration. This building is an important document of local efforts to grapple with a widespread American social need. The building is valuable to show how residents of Woodford County responded to that need, during the era before the federal or state governments brought that care under the umbrella of their support.

Evaluation of Integrity

The significance of an agency of Woodford County that historically provided social welfare services is conveyed by how well the physical property allows us to realize how those services were delivered. Much of the identity of each agency has to do with what kind of local support it received and physically how the spaces were arranged to provide those forms of assistance. The integrity of a property associated with this context will put priority upon the exterior property's appearance to the degree that it is recognizable as itself, and put priority upon a property's interior to the degree that those functions that took place within the building can be recognized. The key integrity factors that will support the essential integrity of association will be integrity of location, materials, and design. Integrity of setting can be considered in given properties; the historic use and value of the Cleveland Home's setting is not understood to be essential to support its integrity of association, so that integrity factor is not prescribed for eligibility. That integrity factor might be appropriate for other Woodford County properties that fit this historic context.

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Integrity of **location** will exist if the Woodford County social service property remains in the place that it occupied during its Period of Significance. The Cleveland Home satisfies this specification. The Home stood on the fringes of the city, on a property with sufficient space for the residents to circulate, play, and even garden. The location—at the edge of civic activity rather than somewhere closer to its center—serves as a metaphor for the place of vulnerability that orphans occupied in any community historically. This historic location functions as an important part of the Cleveland Home's story.

Integrity of **materials** will exist if the Woodford County social service property retains the essential physical features that enable the viewer to recognize the property and to identify it as the historic resource. If the building currently has non-historic exterior materials, room-sized exterior additions, window replacements, or other changes, the building can be said to retain sufficient integrity for eligibility if the property still can be recognized as the historic resource. In all cases, investigation of the interior should occur, to discern which spaces retain their historic materials and help in the understanding of the function of that social service facility. The Cleveland Home satisfies this specification by retaining sufficient exterior and interior historic materials. The house has not suffered changes in its materials at the level of plan or roofline. Its interior is marked by retention of historic materials more than removal of those materials. The main exterior changes are its main façade porch, and the replacement of historic windows. These alterations do not result in a building with a fundamentally changed identity.

Integrity of **design** will exist if the Woodford County social service property retains sufficient interior form and spaces to enable the viewer to recognize the property and to identify the important function that the property performed. As compared with materials, design integrity of these resources focuses upon the total impression given by the building, rather than upon particular materials in one part or another. The Cleveland Home satisfies this specification by retention of most of its interior floor plan, particularly the hallways which connect with the individual rooms. The simple woodwork trim remains, and demonstrates the practical attitudes exerted in the creation of space for the housing of orphans. The building originally looked very residential in nature, and it continues to project a residential identity through the retention of most of its design elements.

In evaluating overall integrity for a property meeting Criterion A, the integrity of **association** should be the primary integrity factor that the property is said to possess, because the wording of Criterion A requires *an association* between the nominated property and an important event if the property. The conclusion that a property has an integrity of association normally depends upon the view that the property possesses sufficient amounts of several of the integrity factors mentioned already, particularly integrity of location, materials, and design.

For a property associated with social services in Woodford County, the question of integrity of association comes from consideration of two issues. The first is intensive: How well does this building *itself* convey what is thought to be significant about it? The second is extensive: How well does this building's integrity of location, materials, and design *compare with other local properties* related to the same context? With respect to the first, the Cleveland Home conveys very well its identity as an orphanage, its historic social services function under which it is said to be significant, and retains many of the spaces within which the orphaned girls established their identities as young women, spaces such as the kitchen, living quarters, and study rooms. With respect to the second question, further research is necessary. A comprehensive look at social services in Woodford County was not performed for this nomination, so that comparisons can be made to gauge the property's relative integrity. It is expected, however, that few institutions in the county historically provided for as many people as the Cleveland Home did during the period 1926-1956, and if they did, those facilities have either been demolished or radically changed. Candidates for this analysis would include historic hospitals, church organizations, benevolent societies, and other relief efforts. Given what has been learned about the Cleveland Home, it's doubtful that there is another historic Woodford County facility that would have higher levels of significance or integrity.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The area proposed for listing is a portion of the historic 5-acre property. That 5.08 acres is defined by Woodford County Property Valuation office with the account number 30-2005-002-00. The portion of that larger property proposed for listing is indicated on map 2 attached to the nomination. It is an area of approximately 2.25 acres, designated Parcel A on the site map, and includes the area designated Zone CO-1 at the south part of the parcel.

Boundary Justification

The area proposed for listing contains the valuable historic resource, the Cleveland Home, and the remainder of the historic grounds that retain integrity of setting. Much of the property's historic area will be subdivided and become the location for townhomes. The area proposed for listing maintains the integrity of feeling and association critical to the identity of the Cleveland Home.

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The following are from the *Woodford Sun*, The Woodford County Historical Society, The Woodford County Public Library, Personal Writings of Steele Davis, The Cleveland Orphan Institution and The Cleveland Home.

August 27, 1875

The Cleveland Orphan Institution – A Noble Charity.

The Board of Trustees of the Cleveland Orphan Institution have decided to locate the Institution at the Female College property in Versailles, and expect to have the building ready for the reception of inmates within a few weeks. By the will of Mr. Cleveland the beneficiaries of this charity are female orphan children of this State not worth one hundred dollars, who are to be clothed, fed and educated. The Board has decided to receive first such as are destitute of both parents and are between the ages of three and thirteen years. We are informed that the Board desires all persons who have knowledge of children entitled to the benefits of this charity to communicate with Rev. G. H. Rout and D. L. Thornton, the Committee on Reception and Discharge, at Versailles Ky.

October 15, 1875

Cleveland Orphan Institution

The trustees of this noble charity will have the building in order and all necessary arrangements made to open the Institution by November 1st. We understand the trustees have already received a number of applications for admission. The beneficiaries of the Institution, according to the will of Mr. Cleveland, are female orphan children of Kentucky not worth one hundred dollars, and the trustees have decided to first receive children destitute of both parents, and are between the ages of three and thirteen years. Persons knowing of children within these conditions who have not a comfortable home, and want to see them placed in an institution where they will be comfortably provided for and educated, should communicate with the committee on reception, Rev. G. H. Rout and D. L. Thornton, E-q, at this place.

March 23, 1893

The Orphan's Home

A Glance Beyond the Portal of a Praise Worthy Institution Endowed by John Cleveland.

Everybody knows what the Orphan's Home is – where it is. Who has not seen the little colony of bereft children file slowly out and in their dwelling place, to and from church?

It may be said that in the educating of the orphans a trio of pious, intelligent women take part, the heart and the hand, as well as the head, need teaching. And though no teacher confines herself to any one need, each is fitted for a particular service; and Miss Whittington, through the school books, contributes her part to the children's knowledge. The school building is a small, frame structure, standing apart from the main building, in a yard filled with shrubs and flowers. From eight and half-past in the morning until half-past three in the afternoon, with an hour's intermission, school keeps. Twenty eight neat, fresh faced girls, ranging from four to seventeen years of age, take their seats at the old fashioned desks. For chapel exercises, each recites a verse from the Bible, and all unite in saying the Lord's Prayer. The lessons are then commenced; most of the studying is done in the school room. All the elementary books of Mathematics, History, English, the "Familiar Sciences",

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Penmanship, and Drawing are used; and it is only just to say that considering their tender ages and hitherto lack of advantage, Miss Whittington's pupils are much farther advanced than the average of common schools. Friday afternoon is devoted to the writing of essays. The subject is put upon the blackboard, and the papers, at a given time, are taken up. In this way the essay is almost sure to be original. In almost every respect the Orphan School is like all others, differing perhaps only in the sameness of the orphan children's dress and the curious, yet unsophisticated, look they give a stranger who happens in at the open door. The discipline is almost perfect, except in the evening when lessons grow tedious and the hands on the clock move all too slow – too slow. Outside of school they have many pleasant diversions' they romp in the house, or in dry weather upon the spacious green. Always happy and contented, having only an occasional quarrel, common to children, and the sometimes dissatisfaction in their confinement. Some love to read, and the trustees have secured them five permanent tickets to the Woodford Library Association. They also have the benefit of all Sunday school libraries.

Regarding their religious training, no sectarian instruction is allowed; but the system of religious belief which prevails among Protestant churches and is recognized as fundamental among them, is accepted by the teachers as fixing the standard to which their instruction shall conform. The relatives of the orphans are consulted as to preference of Sunday school, and the children attend alternately the Christian, Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist churches.

The sewing department is conducted by Mrs. Bradford, a quiet, sweet faced woman of rare talent, who instructs the older orphan girls in sewing. In the sewing room, which is situated in the left wing of the main building, are four young women, of seventeen years, who have finished the course laid down in the school, and are taking a year of industrial training, preparatory to making a living themselves. The room strewn with scraps, patterns, and half finished garments; the almost incessant hum of four thread dealing machines; the quick gleam of finger needles – all betokens an ambition to become even more useful. Clothing for all the inmates is made here, besides the linen used in every apartment of the household, and various pieces of fancy work that come in place prettily. On being asked how she enjoyed this kind of life, one of the young women replied in a witty, mock-sorrowful tone, "Ah, thank you, just sew-sew!"

Very little has been done in the cooking department this year because of a lack of large girls; the trustees allowed the hiring of a cook and other servants for the heavy work. With the Matron, Mrs. Campbell, (a pleasant, highly cultivated woman of middle age, who has been matron for twelve years,) the Sun reporter had a long talk. Children are received through the petition of relatives, and when entered in the Home all authority over them is given into the hands of the Home. A record is kept of the name, age, parentage and residence of every child as can be obtained, also of the name and post office address of persons receiving children from the Institution. No orphan is received who is under three or over thirteen years old, unless by special permission of the Board.

At present only thirty-three [23?] are in the Home; and never at any time has there been a greater number than forty-three, although the income of the Institution is sufficient for the support of forty-five. The reporter was shown the house which is most scrupulously clean; and Mrs. Campbell informed him that for some time the trustees have been intending to radically improve the building, and that during the Summer it will be entirely remodeled; all modern improvements, water-works, bathrooms, furnaces, sewers, etc., are to be added to its conveniences, and the entire building inside and out is to be repainted. She also stated that, in accordance with

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the last will of the founder, the trustees are planning the construction of some industrial institution, to be connected with the Orphan's Home, such as will furnish the means of a livelihood to the pupils after they have quitted the school. As it now is, they are compelled to leave the institution at the age of eighteen, and with but little practical knowledge of the world and its ways, the struggle for bread and meat must needs be hard. The good Matron tries to keep these girls in sight even after they have gone out from her, but this is difficult to do. Not having to endure hardship or privation in the House they shrink from the thought of being servants, yet are hardly fitted for any other positions. Some few as domestics find their way into good families; a few, more ambitious, are at their own request sent to the *Orphan Seminary at Midway*, where they are qualified for teaching; but the majority are never heard from.

December 18, 1924

Former Cleveland Orphan Home Girls Get Fortune

Jennings Sisters Who Lived Here a Number of Years Ago Heirs of Multi-Millionaire Uncle.

Three Jennings sisters, originally from Mercer County who were wards of the Cleveland Orphan Institution here for a number of years, have inherited a fortune variously estimated at from one and a half million to nineteen million dollars, according to information received here.

Belle Jennings, aged 12, Ella Jennings, 10 and Lilly Jennings, 8 upon the death of their parents, were brought by their bachelor uncle, the brother of their father, Robert Jennings, to the Cleveland Orphan Institution in 1883, at which time the late Mrs. Eliza Campbell was superintendent of the institution. They remained there until each was 18 years old, the age at which the girls leave the orphan home.

The eldest sister is now Mrs. William Brandenburg, of Garrett, Ind., near Evansville, her husband formerly of Woodford County. Ella and Lilly are also married, the former living at Elizabethtown and the latter at Fordville, Ky.

The Bachelor uncle located in the West, made a fortune in oil and died recently, leaving his estate to his three nieces, it is said.

Finely Nash, attorney, of Garrett, Ind., came to Versailles a few days ago, to see Miss Nell Otter, superintendent of the Cleveland Institution, for the purpose of establishing by the records the relationship of the Jennings sisters. An aunt of the sisters, Mrs. Artie Nave, is living in Mercer County, it is said.

April 2, 1925

An Institution Serving Humanity

The following is a list (doubtless incomplete) of men who have served as trustees since the home was established: Capt. Samuel B. Lyons, Sanford Lyne, James S. Hawkins, William Hamilton, D. M. Megee, L. H. Parrish, Rev. G. H. Rout, (long vice president of the board), John Amsden, Sr., James W. Smith, Swift Danneal, David P. Robb, John H. Jesse, R. Y. Berry, C. T. Cox, S. H. Robertson, Nath. Harris, Thomas Seller, James W. Miller, D. B. Price, Joe S. Minary, W. O. Davis, Gov. Charles M. Harriss, Dr. W. C. McCauley, R. N. Brock, Ernest Dunlap, Hardin Field. The late Louis Marshall for many years was secretary/treasurer of the Board. The present trustees are John T. Graves, J. W. Stout, R. S. Berryman, W. A. Cox, W. E. Congleton, C. A. Howard, A. C. Hunter and Hiram Wilhoit.

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The foregoing roll of those who have given generously of time thought and care to the welfare of the Cleveland Orphan Institution is a list of men who have been among the leaders in the progress of our town and county during the past half century. Daniel Jackson Williams, Jr., who died in 1888, (grandfather of Jack and Joe Rogers and Mrs. Frank H. Hawkins of this county), by his will, made a liberal bequest of \$15,000.00 to the Cleveland Orphan Institution. No gifts have since been received.

Mrs. Couch, first superintendent of the institution, resigned after one year's service. Mrs. Nannie E. Edwards, appointed to the vacancy in 1876, died in office in 1881. Mrs. Eliza McCampbell was in charge of the institution from 1881 until 1897. Mrs. Kate P. Vanderveer became McCampbell's successor resigning in 1909. Since then Miss Nell Otter, who came here from Danville has been superintendent, a position she fills efficiently and with great devotion. She is capably assisted by Mrs. Annie Wilson, seamstress, and Miss Katherine Bowmar, teacher of domestic science.

They are provided a home until they are 18 years old, they feed and cloth them, sees that they are educated, trains them in household duties in sewing and dress making and in domestic science. The institution is non-denominational, but has always been under the best Christian influences and has been conducted in the most careful manner and managed with great economy. No other institution of the kind in the state gives the same advantages to its wards for so long a period.

A man who was connected with the governing board of one of the best orphan homes in the land said recently, after an investigation of the new Cleveland Institution and an examination of its fiscal affairs, that it provided better opportunities for its wards, at less per capita cost than the home with which he had been associated.

Hundreds of children, the lives of many of whom otherwise would have been very hard and devoid of hope and incentive, have in this home been developed into strong, fine types of young womanhood. A number of little girls, received in an underfed, under nourished, neglected condition, owe their very lives to this institution. Many who have grown up in the home have married well and become successful homemakers, some are holding excellent business positions, and practically all have become useful members of society.

The average number of girls in the institution is 30; the greatest number has been about 50.

The dilapidated condition of the building, the forced abandonment of some of the rooms, the overcrowding, the almost intolerable kitchen, have been referred to in previous issues of the Sun.

About 30 children are crowded into three sleeping rooms. There is no place to congregate except in the dining room - no assembly room or sitting rooms. No hospital room, no place for one. A sick child has to be kept in a large room with 9 or 10 other children. If it is a contagious disease all the children necessarily have it.

There is not a closet in the entire building. There is no pantry. A room used for a pantry is up two flights of stairs from the kitchen. The basement is a dungeon, most of it below ground, the metal ceiling only 7 feet above the floor. In summer the kitchen is an inferno. This only a partial list of the discomforts and handicaps due to the type of building. The state inspector who was here recently condemned the building as not coming up to a single legal requirement.

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In the old days when living costs were about half what they are at present the Cleveland Orphan Institution was maintained on its income and accumulated surplus. In recent years it has been necessary to go into this surplus each year to meet actual running expenses and it will soon be wiped out.

The endowment fund cannot be used for a new building. If it could be, there would be little income for maintenance.

To permit such a splendid institution, doing a great work for the needy, helpless children who have lost their fathers, to go to pieces, perhaps to pass out of existence, when a sum of money that can easily be raised if every man and woman will do his or her part.

June 4, 1925

The Orphan Home Drive

The Cleveland Orphan Home drive raised \$15,000.00 in two days. This reflects great credit on Chairman David J Howard, the committee and the teams, when one realizes what they had to go up against. The ones who get things are the ones who keep up a continuous "hollering." In all its existence, the Cleveland Orphan Home had fought its own battles and had never asked the public for a dollar. This gave rise to the impression, perhaps natural enough, that the Home was on "easy street" and needed nothing. An idea to widely diffuse could not be entirely removed in a few weeks.

The literature sent out by Chairman Howard in working up the campaign was equal to the best we have ever seen. It gave all the necessary information in a very striking way. It was truthful. It made the strongest possible appeal. He performed the great labor of preparing for the campaign in an able and conscientious manner and was ably and earnestly seconded by the committee. When the two fateful days came, the teams worked with untiring zeal. It is notable that the two teams which led in the amount obtained were headed by women.

Many people have not yet been seen, and it is hoped that their contributions will bring the total up to \$20,000.00 or more.

This is fine work under all the conditions, and \$20,000.00, if obtained, will be of very great help to the Home and will extricate it from some of the worst of its present difficulties. Yet the Home needs, and should have, a larger sum, and, we hope that from this day forth, the matter will be upon the hearts of our people constantly, and that the Home will continue to receive gifts from them, and that those who make donations to good causes in their wills will not forget the Home.

Those who have not yet been seen, who feel interested in this work which should be so near to the hearts of all, would do a gracious thing if they would communicate with Chairman Howard, without waiting to be called upon.

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September 1925

Orphan Home Benefactor Increases Gift to \$55,000.00

Friend in the East Sends \$15,000.00 as Additional Contribution – Progress of New Building.

The generous benefactor of the Cleveland Orphan Institution, who lives in the East, and whose name is still withheld at his request, has sent the institution a third handsome gift of \$15,000.00, making his total contribution since the middle of May \$55,000.00.

The first draft from this "Friend in the East", a contribution toward the new building was for \$5,000.00.

After sending a personal representative to Versailles in June for a survey of the orphan institution and its needs, and receiving this investigator's report, a second gift, a draft for \$35,000.00, was sent.

This splendid donation enabled the trustees of the Orphans Institution to enlarge their plans for the new building, to provide many important changes in the interior and many improvements in the contemplated equipment.

A report was submitted to the benefactor of the changed plans. In replying, he made further suggestions and recommended changes that would make a still more complete plant.

Receipt of these recommendations was followed a few days ago by the draft for \$15,000.00.

Very satisfactory progress is being made in the construction of the new "Orphan Home" building. The work was delayed last month by the continued rains. The brick walls are now up to the second floor.

March 25, 1926

Bids for New Wing to Orphan Building

Are Being Received and Contract Will Be Let Soon – A Badly Needed Improvement.

The plans and specifications for the new brick rear wing of the Cleveland Orphan Institution building, to be built this year, were submitted for bids this week. The Board of Trustees expects to let the contract early in April.

A campaign to raise \$50,000.00 with which to erect an entirely new building for the orphan institution, was conducted last spring under the Optimist Club's leadership, but only between \$16,000.00 and \$17,000.00 was secured. This sum will complete the new wing which is most urgently needed and the trustees hope a way will be found in the not-too-distant future to erect the new front.

The Trustees wisely had plans prepared for an entire new building so that when the new front is added to the wing to be erected this year. The two sections will coordinate and work out in a complete unit. The finished building will be of Dutch Colonial type, two stories and basement. The new rear wing will have a basement containing a large laundry room, boiler and coal rooms.

On the main floor, a dining room 30x19, a kitchen, pantry, store room, sewing room, stair hall and a large porch along the north side, 51x11 feet.

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On the second floor, two bedrooms each to accommodate four girls with a bathroom between, a hospital room, 18x12.4 with connecting bathroom, an isolation room for treating cases of contagious diseases and a matron's room.

Everything will be simple and plain but of substantial construction. Old material will be utilized as far as possible.

Under the ultimate plan, a bedroom will be provided for every four girls. In the present building between 25 and 30 girls are crowded into three large rooms and there is no place to isolate sick children.

This contract for the new addition will not include the wrecking the old rear wing and the trustees will be glad to receive at once proposals for this work.

The building committee that has been at work since last summer consists of W. E. Congleton, chairman, C. A. Howard, A. C. Hunter, John T. Graves, and W. A. Cox. The architects' plans were prepared by Bass & Hagan, of Lexington.

May 1926

Entire New Building For Cleveland Orphan Home

Decision Reached by Trustees Thursday – Contract Awarded to W. B. Tillett.

Adopting the recommendation of the joint committee composed of members of the Optimist Club, the Board of Trustees of the Cleveland Orphan Institution, at a meeting Thursday decided to proceed with the erection of an entire new building for the orphan institution.

The contracts for razing the old building and constructing the new one were let to W. B. Tillett. Work will be started in a few days. The building committee consists of W. E. Congleton, chairman; C. A. Howard, A. C. Hunter and W. A. Cox.

The Board of Trustees on April 6 received separate bids for a new rear wing and for constructing a complete building to replace the present dilapidated one. The best bids for the complete unit were so low in comparison with the bids for the wing only that it seemed unwise not to build a new plant throughout.

In the building campaign for the orphan institution conducted by the Optimist Club last spring almost \$17,000.00 was raised. Between \$18,000.00 and \$20,000.00 more money must be had. The trustees have faith that the needed funds will be forthcoming.

Many persons in Woodford County, some of whom were absent at the time were not solicited in the campaign last year. Orphan children from a number of other counties have been given a home in the Cleveland Institution and trained for useful lives. Citizens of these counties are to be asked to make a contribution. The presentation of the cause in other communities was begun last week at Lexington by a committee from the Optimist Club.

While the new building is in the course of construction, the children of the orphan home will occupy the frame school building on the grounds.

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May, 1926

Orphan Home Dedication and Optimist Convention

Will Both Take Place Today – Versailles Optimist Club to Be Host to Visiting Delegates

The new building of the Cleveland Orphan Institution will be formally dedicated this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock with the Versailles Optimist Club, which led the movement that resulted in the erection of the new home, having charge of the program. The public is invited to attend.

The dedicatory address will be delivered by Field McLeod. An address accepting the building will be given by John W. Stout, chairman of the board of trustees of the Cleveland Orphan Institution, and a talk will be made by N. F. Nolan, of Dayton, O, vice president of the Optimist International. The full program of the exercises appeared in last week's Sun.

The annual district convention of Optimist Clubs will be held in Versailles today and the Orphan Institution dedication was set for this date in order that the visiting Optimists might be present.

About 125 delegates and other visiting Optimists will attend the convention and will be entertained at luncheon at noon today by the Versailles Optimist Club, of which Judge D. J. Howard is president.

June, 1926

A Gift of \$5,000.00 For Orphan Home Building

Brings Cheers at Optimist Club Luncheon – Benefactor's Name Not Announced.

The gift from a "friend in the East" of \$5,000.00 to the building fund of the Cleveland Orphan Institution nearly one third of the balance needed to complete and equip the new building was announced Thursday at the weekly luncheon of the Versailles Optimist Club.

The announcement was received with cheers. The name of the generous benefactor (who has no local ties) was not made public.

Optimist E. A. Davis, in making the announcement, said the \$5,000.00 check came in a letter to Optimist A. C. Hunter in response to a letter written by Mr. Hunter to the donor setting forth facts concerning the orphan institution. Mr. Davis read from the letter of "the Friend" who stated that he expected later to have a representative visit the Cleveland Orphan Institution.

A rising vote of thanks was given the "friend" and Mr. Hunter by the Optimists.

Mr. Hunter arose and modestly said he was only instrumental in the case; that a recent editorial in the Woodford Sun on the Cleveland Orphan Institution attracted the interest of one of the Sun's subscribers in the South, a friend of Mr. Hunter, and that it was upon the latter's recommendation that he submitted the matter to the gentleman in the East, who promptly sent his check for \$5,000.00, with a nice letter.

A rising vote of thanks was then given to the Woodford Sun and to Mr. Hunter's "friend in the South."

A gift of \$500.00 was announced as having recently been made to the orphan home building fund by Col. E. R. Bradley, Idle Hour Farm, Fayette County.

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May 19, 1927

Cleveland Orphan Home's New Building is Dedicated.

Under Auspices Optimist Club – Addresses by Field McLeod, John W. Stout and N. F. Nolan.

About 350 people, among whom were members of Optimist Clubs of Louisville, Covington, Newport, Lexington, and Midway, who were here for the district Optimist convention, attended the dedication Thursday afternoon of the splendid new building of the Cleveland Orphan Institution. The dedicatory exercises were under the auspices of the Versailles Optimist Club.

The Optimist Band, directed by O. F. Floyd, stationed on the front porch, gave a delightful musical program while the crowd was gathering.

The rooms on the lower floor of the building were decorated profusely with flowers.

The program opened with the invocation by the Rev. Price Smith, pastor of the Methodist church. *A. B. Chandler, Optimist district governor, presided* and introduced Field McLeod, who made the dedicatory address.

Mr. McLeod, whose father, the late Captain Henry C. McLeod, was chairman of the board of trustees of the Cleveland Orphan Institution from 1883 to 1902, gave an extremely interesting story of the institution and its founder, John Cleveland, a farmer of the Clover Bottom district of this county, who left his estate to be used in establishing a home and for educating and clothing orphan girls. That John Cleveland was not a narrow man, said Mr. McLeod, was shown by the fact that his benefaction was not confined to sectarian, or even territorial limits. The speaker told of a later gift of \$15,000.00 to the institution by Daniel Jackson Williams, Jr., of Woodford County, which further increased its usefulness.

Mr. McLeod told of the decay of the old building and the lack of funds with which to build a new home. He told how the Versailles Optimist Club took the initiative and, with the co-operation of the trustees of the Orphan Institution (half of whom were Optimist Club members) in 1925 put on a campaign for a new building for the institution and raised in Versailles and the county over \$17,000.00 and how a noble friend, divinely guided, came forward with a magnificent gift.

Mr. McLeod, in conclusion, urged that all resolve to dedicate some part of their time, work and means toward perpetuating and enlarging the work of the Cleveland Orphan Institution.

Hon. Nicholas F. Nolan, of Dayton O., first vice president of the Optimist International, followed Mr. McLeod and in an eloquent address praised the work of the orphan institution and its benefactors.

John W. Stout, president of the board of trustees of the Cleveland Orphan Institution and whose father, John Stout, served in that office from 1875 to 1883, delivered the address accepting, on behalf of the trustees, the new building.

Mr. Stout voiced the gratitude of the trustees to the Optimist Club, to every person in the county who has contributed to the new building fund, to the building committee and especially to the very generous anonymous "friend in the East," whose handsome gifts aggregating \$55,000.00 made possible the erection of a much finer, more complete home than had been contemplated.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Cleveland Home
name of property
Woodford County, Kentucky
county and State

Section Appendix Page 10

He related how an editorial in the Woodford Sun on the Orphan Institution's need excited the interest of an ex-Versaillian living in New Orleans, causing him to write on the subject to A. C. Hunter and Mr. Hunter to write to the "friend in the East," with the result that the latter sent first a draft for \$5,000.00, then one for \$35,000.00 and a third draft for \$15,000.00.

He described the meeting of the trustees in April 1926, when bids were opened for a new building and the lowest bid was \$32,000.00, about twice the amount of the fund subscribed in the building campaign, and how the trustees finally, with a great faith, decided to award the contract; how their faith was rewarded by the appearance of a great friend and benefactor.

Mr. Stout paid a tribute to those who in past years had given much in service to the institution, mentioning by name a number of trustees who in recent years have passed to their reward.

He spoke of the "home" as not a Woodford County institution, but a state institution, the doors open to children from all counties. The completion of the new home creates a larger opportunity and lays a greater obligation upon us all, he said. The building will accommodate a number more children, but income is lacking to provide for their support. He expressed the hope that this essential would be provided in contributions to the endowment fund.

The rooms on the lower floor of the building were decorated profusely with flowers. A group of older girls of the institution sang several songs. The visitors were shown through the building after the dedication ceremony and in the dining room delicious fruit punch was served by the girls of the house.

Listing of People associated with the Cleveland Home

Mr. David Thornton, was the first president of the Board of Trustees. He was succeeded by Mr. Frank P. Kinkead, who died in 1875, the year the first orphans were admitted into the Institution. Since then, the following individuals have held the title of President of the Board of Trustees.

John Stout	1875 – 1883
Capt. Henry C. McLeod	1883 – 1902
John L. Amsden	1902 – 1914
Mr. D. L. Thornton	1914 – 1923
Mr. Lister Witherspoon	1923 – 1925
Mr. John T. Graves	6/19/25 – 12/21/25
Mr. John W. Stout	12/21/24 – 6/20/52
Mr. C. A. Howard	6/20/52 – 1/1/57
Mr. Branham Dunlop	1/1/57 – 7/19/65
Mr. A. J. Alexander	7/19/65 – 1968
Mr. Colvin P. Rouse	1968 – 1969
Dr. Ben Rouse	1970 – 1978
Ms. Elizabeth Wagoner	1978 – 1979
Mr. Charles O. Dawson	1979 – 1995
Mr. Wilbur Hill	1995 – 1997
Mr. John Thompson	1997 – 2000
Ms. Claudeca Clark	2000 – 2005
Mr. Michael Duckworth	2005 – present

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Cleveland Home
name of property
Woodford County, Kentucky
county and State

Section Appendix Page 11

An article from the Versailles Newspaper, November 19, 1875, stated, "The Cleveland Orphan Institution opened with four inmates – all from this county. A singular incident is that the first inmate was named Cleveland. Mrs. Couch is in charge as matron.

Mrs. Couch was the first superintendent of The Cleveland Orphan Institution. She resigned after one year's service. Mrs. Nannie E. Edwards was appointed in 1876, and died in office in 1881. The following ladies and gentleman were Superintendents, up to the present day.

Mrs. Elize McCampbell	1881 – 1897
Mrs. Kate Vanderveer	1897 – 1909
Miss Nell Otter	1917 – 1925
Miss Katherine Bowman	1925 – 1949
Miss Hattye Bledsoe	1949 – 1952
Miss Jean Slaughter	1952 – 1956
Mrs. Struve	1956 – 1957
Mrs. Edna Lane	1957 – 1966
Grace Salyers	1966 – 1967
Mrs. Carol Stump	1967 – 1970
Mr. Steve Stump	1970 – 1974
*Mrs. Judy M. Sweeney	1974 – 1979
Mrs. Barbara LaJaunie	1979 – 1981
**Mrs. Jenny Wurzback	1981 – 1983
Mrs. Gayle Yocum	1983 – 1995
Ms. Mary Oldiges	1995 – present

*The title of Superintendent was changed to Director.

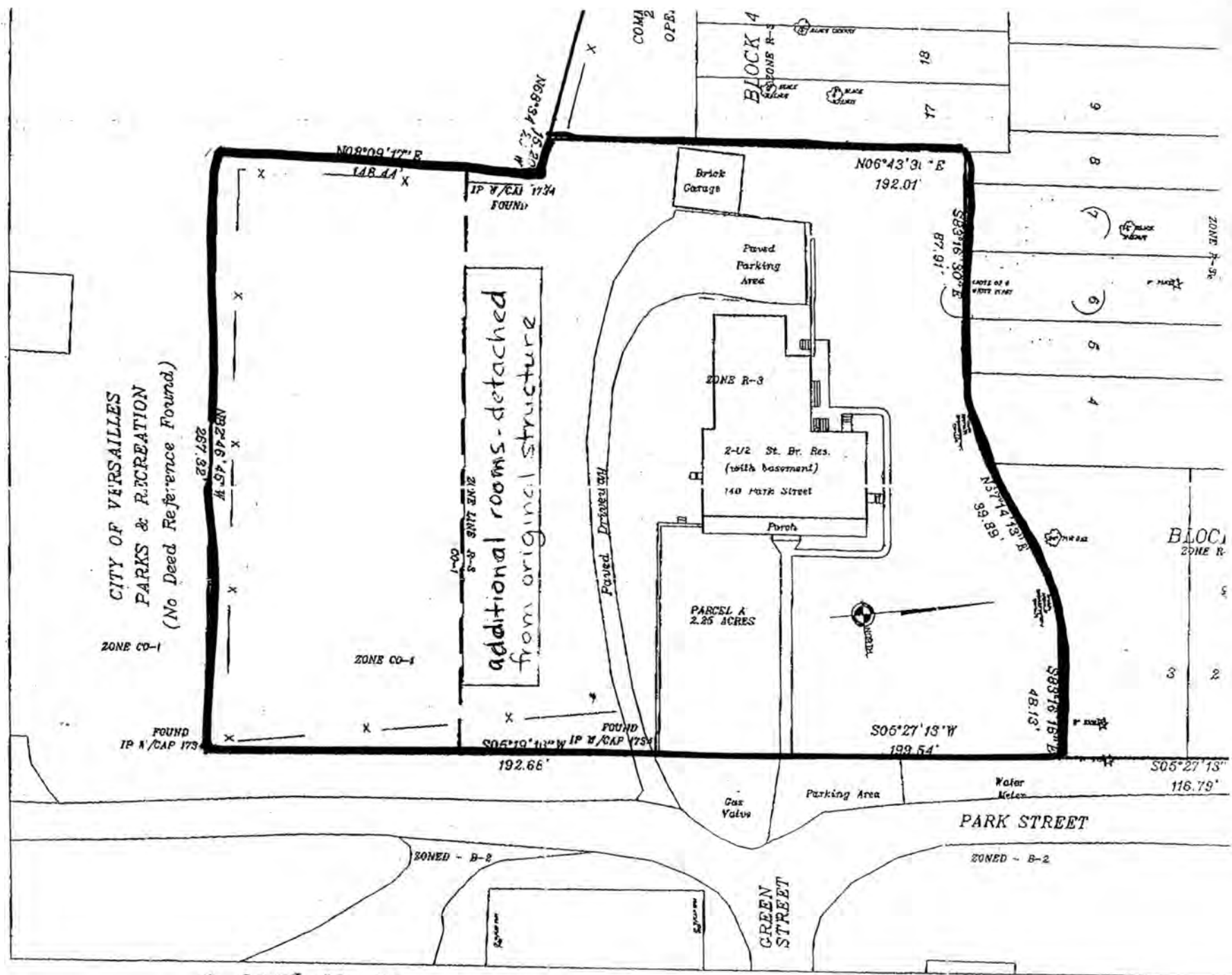
**The title of Director was changed to Executive Director.

Initially, the Institution admitted girls, ages 3 to 13, who were orphaned by both parents. Several months later, the rules were amended to also admit girls who were orphaned by just their fathers. The age of admission was also increased to 17.

TON CT

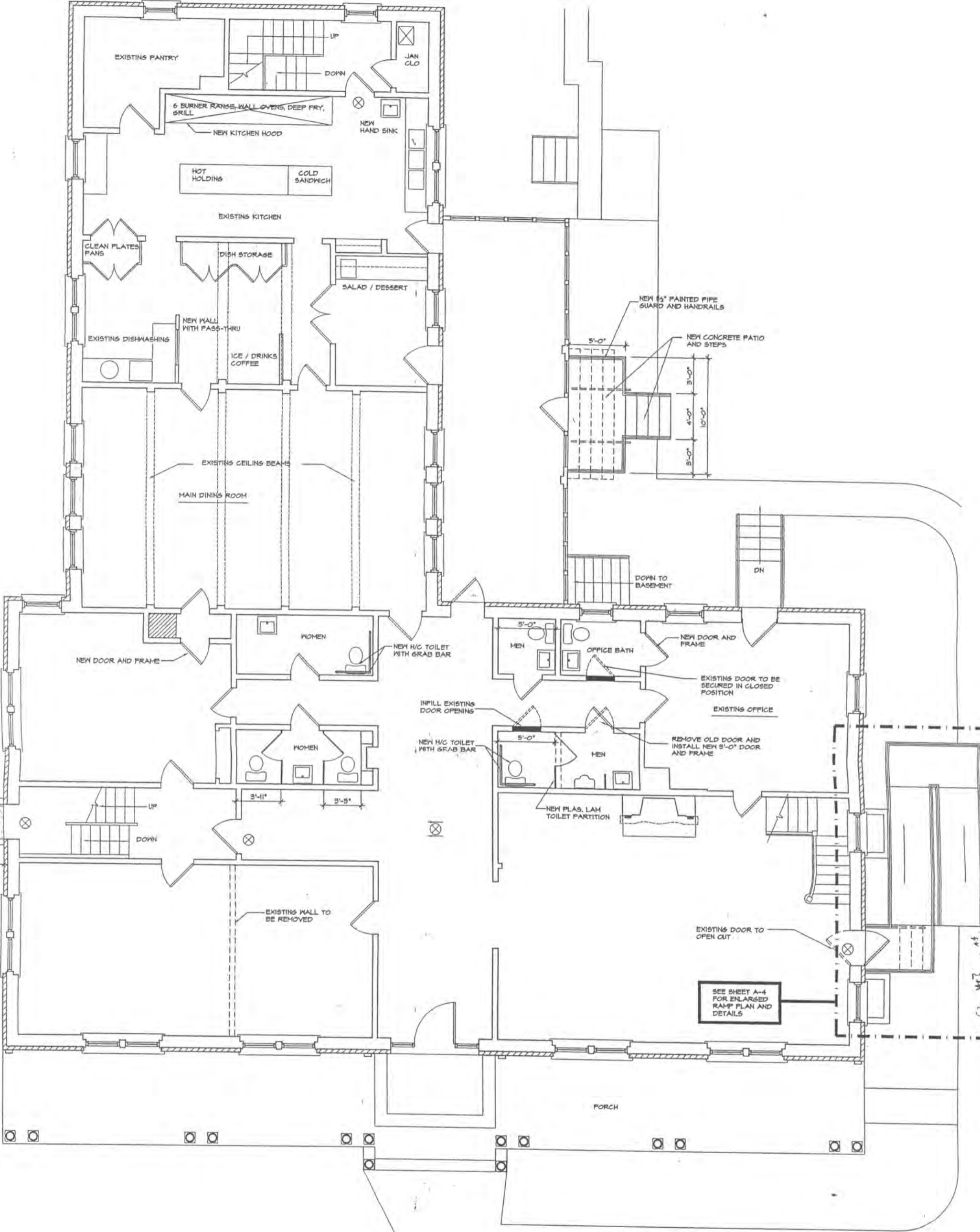
32

AN ST.



Cleveland Home
woodford Co., KY

Site Plan



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

⊗ EXIT LIGHT

4169 SQUARE FEET TOTAL

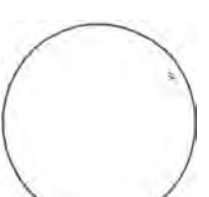
SHEET NO. A-2

DATE	2/11/06
DRAWN BY	MLK
REVISIONS	

PROJECT:
THE WOODFORD INN AND RESTAURANT
 140 PARK STREET
 VERSAILLES, KY 40383
 DRAWING:
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

C H Holding, LLC
 393 South Main Street
 versailles, KY 40383

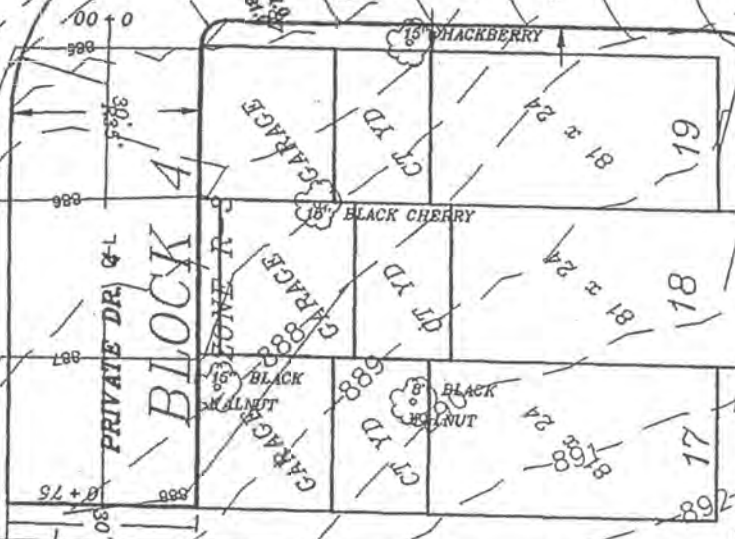
MICHAEL L. KNOLL
 ARCHITECT
 348 South Main Street
 Versailles, Kentucky 40383
 Phone: 859-873-1900
 Email: mlk@ool-spaces.com



PARENT TRACT
5.170 ACRES

COMMON AREA
OPEN SPACE

BLOCK 4



ENTRANCE 2 & 3



$N06^{\circ}43'30''E$
192.01'

Paved
Parking
Area

ZONE R-3

2-1/2 St. Br. Res.
(with basement)

140 Park Street

Porch

PARCEL A
2.25 ACRES



25' BLDG LINE SETBACK

$S05^{\circ}27'13''W$
199.54'

Paved Driveway

Water
Meter

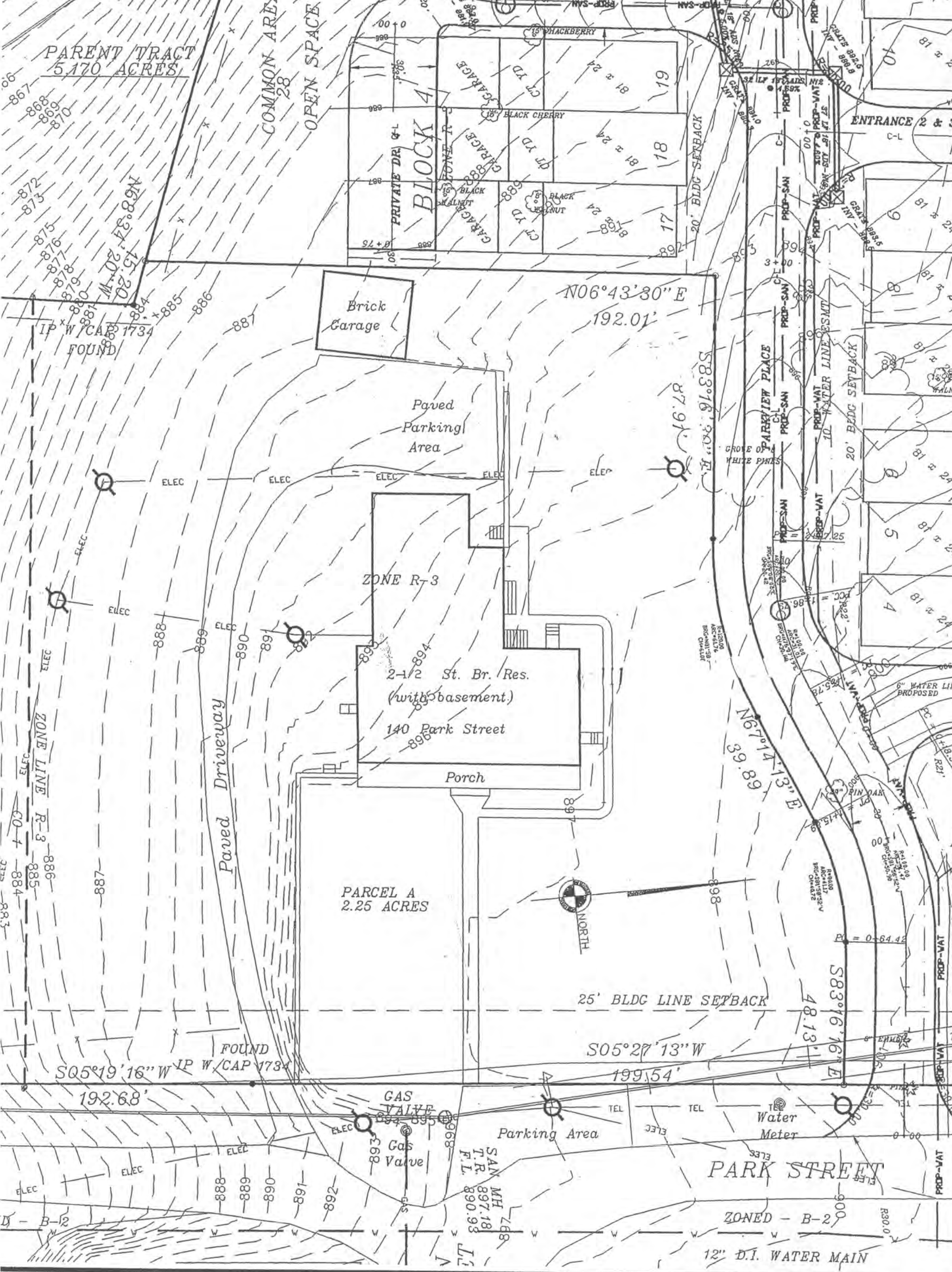
PARK STREET

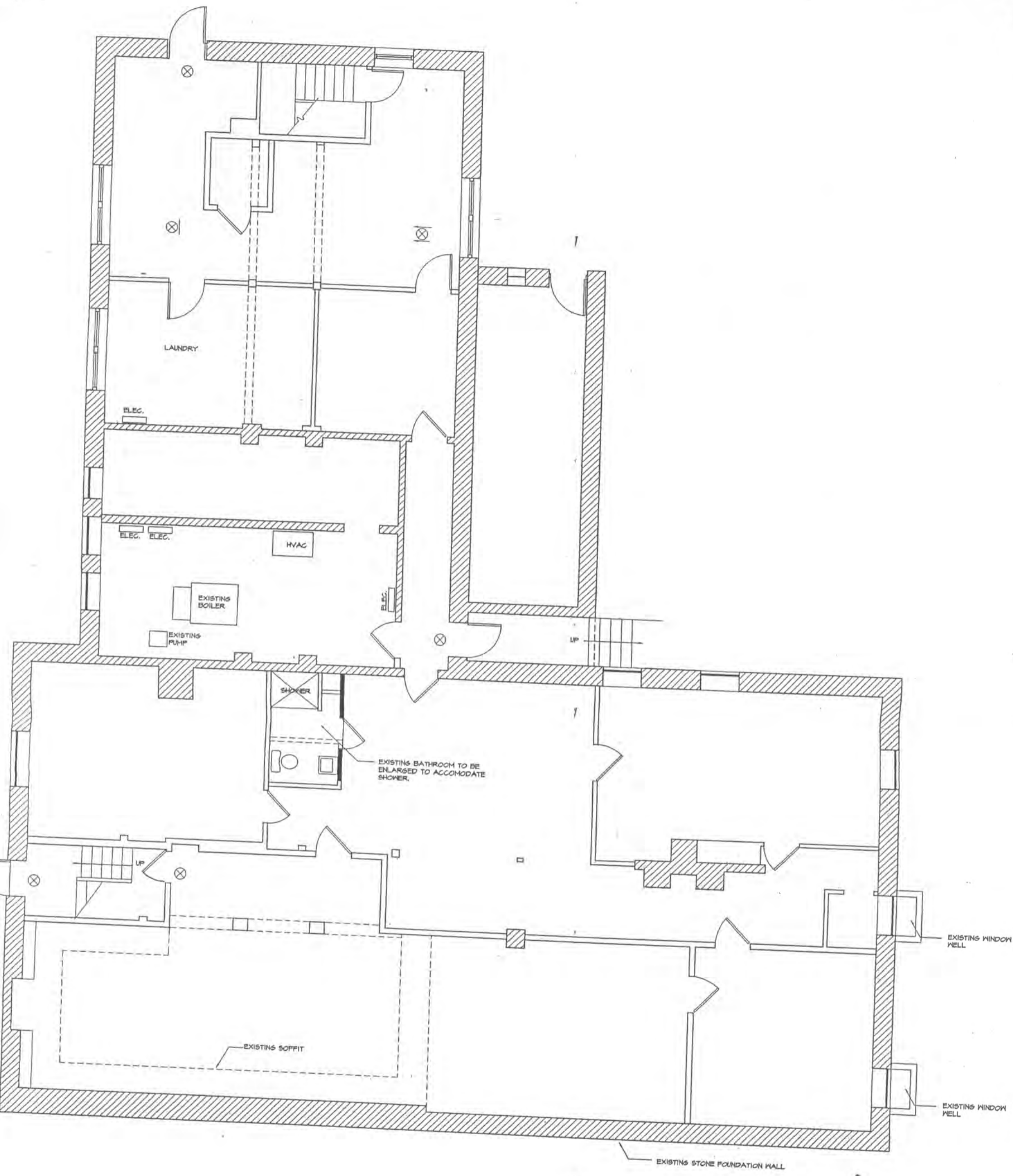
ZONED - B-2

12" D.I. WATER MAIN

SAN MH
T.R. 897.18
F.L. 890.93

GAS VALVE
Gas Valve





BASEMENT PLAN

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

169 SQUARE FEET

⊗ EXIT LIGHT

47

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Cleveland House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Woodford

DATE RECEIVED: 2/25/07 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3-19-07
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4-4-07 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/10/07
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 07000287

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 4-10-07 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:



RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

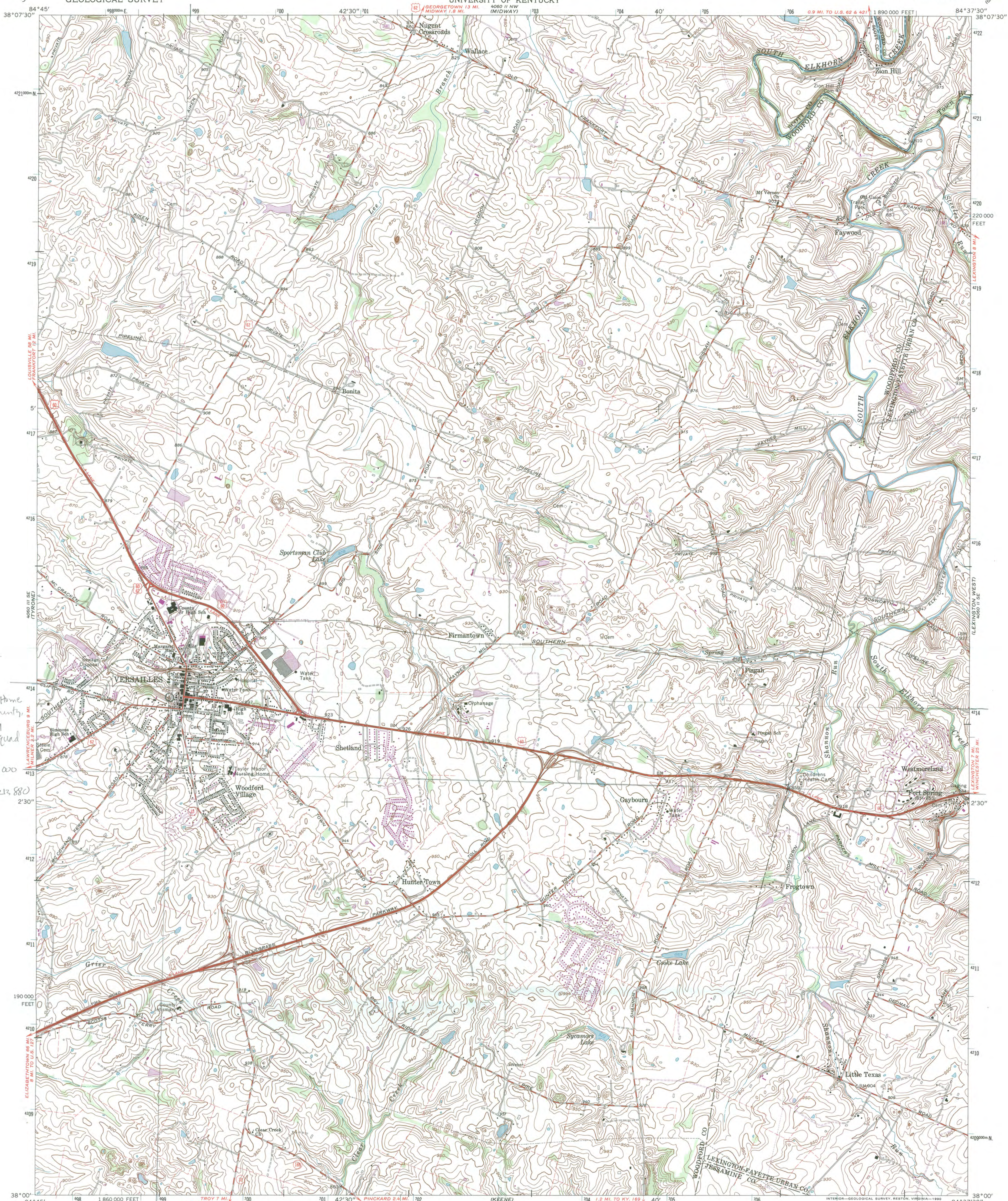
If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.





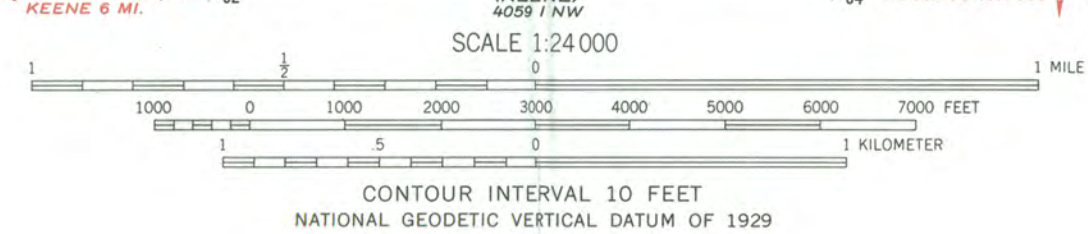
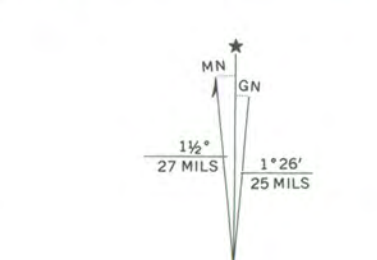






Cleveland Home
Woodford County,
Kentucky
Versailles quad
Zone 16
Easting 699 000
Nothing 4213 880

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1952. Field checked 1954. Revised 1965
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Kentucky coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16,
shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial
photographs taken 1976 and other source data.
Contours adjusted adjacent to certain photo-
revised hydrographic features. This information
not field checked. Map edited 1978



ROAD CLASSIFICATION	
Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route	State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506
AND KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

VERSAILLES, KY.
N3800-W8437.5/7.5
PHOTOINSPECTED 1984
1965
PHOTOREVISED 1978
AMS 4060 II SW-SERIES V853





COMMERCE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

Ernie Fletcher
Governor

The State Historic Preservation Office
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
Phone (502) 564-7005
Fax (502) 564-5820
www.kentucky.gov

George Ward
Secretary

February 9, 2007

Jan Snyder Matthews, Ph.D., Keeper
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW 8th Floor
Washington DC 20005

Dear Dr. Matthews:

Enclosed are nominations approved at the January 24, 2007 Review Board meeting. We are submitting them for listing in the National Register:

Weehawken, Franklin County, Kentucky
Paint Lick Elementary School, Garrard County, Kentucky
Union Bus Station, Madison County, Kentucky Heritage Council
Carson-Annis Ferry Farm, in Butler County, Kentucky

Note that **Carson-Annis Ferry Farm** calls for the listing of a 301-acre farm which will contain two previously listed properties, Carson's Landing (98000935) and Annis Mound and Village Site (85003182).

A fifth item, **Cleveland Home**, Woodford County, Kentucky, is also included and submitted for listing. That form was approved at the September 28, 2006 Review Board meeting. The submission of the form for listing was delayed according to the owner's request.

We appreciate your consideration of these nominations.

Sincerely,

David Pollack
Interim Executive Director Kentucky Heritage Council,
Interim State Historic Preservation Officer, and
Director, Kentucky Archaeological Survey