

—United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: St. Elmo School

Other names/site number: St. Elmo Homemaker's Club; CH-102

Name of related multiple property listing: NA

### 2. Location

Street & number: 12225 Bradshaw Road

City or town: Pembroke State: Kentucky County: Christian

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this X 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 X 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 X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A    B    C    D

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Craig Potts, 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

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#### 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

#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

Private:

☒

Public – Local

☐

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☐

##### Category of Property

Building(s)

☒

District

☐

Site

☐

Structure

☐

Object

☐

##### Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

1

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

1

Noncontributing

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

buildings  
sites  
structures  
objects  
Total

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Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

EDUCATION/school

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

SOCIAL/clubhouse

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

NO STYLE

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:**

foundation: brick

walls: frame, plaster

roof: Metal

other: \_\_\_\_\_

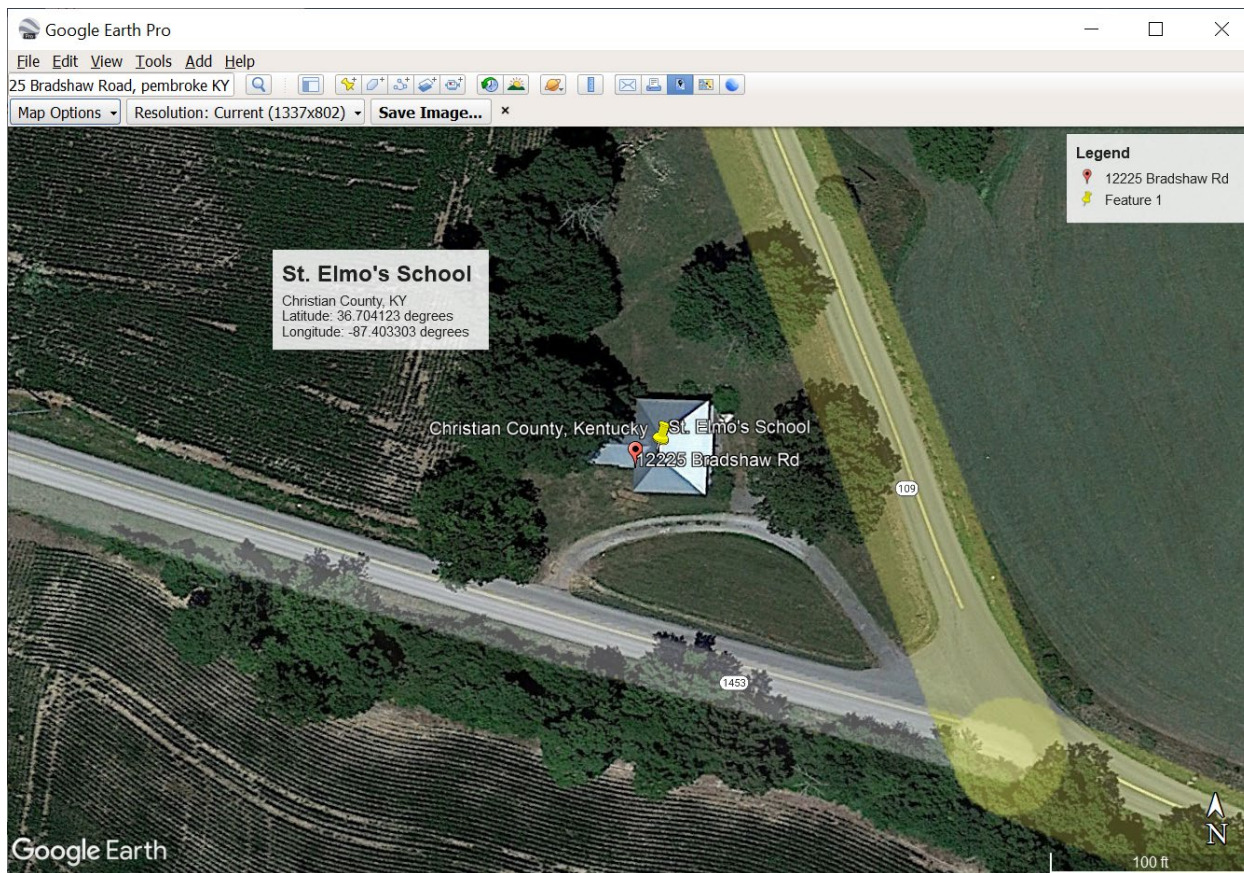
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## Narrative Description

### Summary Paragraph

St. Elmo School (CH 102) is a consolidated school built in 1895 and expanded in 1915 on an intersection of Bradshaw Road (State Route 109) and Millers Mill-St. Elmo Road (State Route 1453). It stands about ½ mile west of St. Elmo, Kentucky, 4.4 miles north of the Kentucky-Tennessee line, and 12 miles southeast of the center of Hopkinsville, seat of Christian County. St. Elmo School is an early instance of the consolidation of smaller and widely dispersed one-room schools in the Christian County school system. Up to three teachers taught in the school at one time. The site proposed for listing is 1.35 acres and includes one contributing building. The property is being interpreted for its identity as a local school.



**St. Elmo School. Latitude: 36.704123° Longitude: -87.403303°**

### The name of the community

The community that came to be named St. Elmo was an area served by the Temple Cooke store which also housed a post office in the middle nineteenth century. The community was named for St. Elmo's Fire and the post office was established February 27, 1868. William T. Poor was the first postmaster and the merchant of the store. The post office was closed

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September 29, 1906. St. Elmo was a community center and the school was a consolidation of Longview, Oak Grove, West Fork, and Lunderman schools.

### **Description of the Site**

The school building is located on level land and is surrounded by farmland and roads. The lot consists of a gravel driveway and the remainder is covered in grass.

### **Development of the Property**

Dr. F.P. Thomas inherited from his father the land which would become the school. Thomas had just finished medical school and was in practice with his father. He sold the small parcel to the Christian County Board of Education on April 4, 1895. That land was used by the Board of Education until 1949. A one room school was built toward the back of the lot. Originally it was a one-room school with two front entries and one back exit. There was a wood-burning stove in the center of the original room for heat. The clay chimney flue is still evident in the center of the room's ceiling. In 1915, a front room addition was added. When the front room was added, it included two front entries and then two back exits on the back of the building. The new addition could be split into two rooms or used as one large room. The front addition had plaster walls with wainscoting and featured two cloakrooms, one on each side of the room. The ceiling was wooden. The wooden divider in the room was built by Forbes Manufacturing, as indicated on the metal plate above the wooden door. Forbes Manufacturing operated in Hopkinsville from 1871 until 1951. A divider of five-panel oak doors was positioned in the middle of the room so the teachers could divide the room into two rooms. It operated as a school until 1949.

After the school closed the property was sold by the Christian County Board of Education to the 31-member St. Elmo Homemakers Club on January 12, 1949 for \$1,625. The Homemakers Club used the property for a meeting place, the annual Homemakers bar-b-que, as well as 4-H club meetings.

In October, 1949, the building was wired for electricity by Curtis Savage and Warren L. Turner. At that time, the Homemakers Club installed a time capsule which was discovered during the renovation of 2022. Within the time capsule, the history of the building, the names of the members of the Homemakers Club, and the men who wired the building for electricity were also included. In addition, a meeting lesson outline was included which detailed ladies' fashion trends, diet trends, etc.

### **Exterior Description**

St. Elmo School is a one-story structure facing east toward Bradshaw Road (KY 109). The front entrance is elevated with a wooden stairway going up to a porch leading to a double doorway. The plan is rectangular with an addition on the front. It is unknown who designed the building, but it follows the design that the other one room school houses that were in the area.



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**St. Elmo School, Christian County, Front**



**St. Elmo School, Christian County, South side**

The north and south sides of the building have six windows on each side with four over four pane sashes. The front section has four windows with 6 side windows on each side, double-hung windows with four-over-four light sashes. This school used tall narrow windows to take advantage of natural light and breezes.



**St. Elmo School, Christian County, North side**



**St. Elmo School, Christian County, back**

The front entrance features two single doors with five panels for each door opening on a front stoop covered by a roof. The stoop is held up by brackets. There is no date stone visible. Four windows flank each side of the door. Those windows light a cloak room.

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### Interior Description

The school building is sixty feet across the front and fifty feet front to rear. The front consists of one big classroom with a partition in the middle that allowed the space to be subdivided into two classrooms. Windows on two sides of the building provided light and ventilation to the classrooms.



**St. Elmo School, Christian County, Interior**



**St. Elmo School, Christian County, Interior**

The two classrooms left (west) of the interior hall measure 22.5 feet by 24 feet. These rooms had a four-foot-wide cloak room between the two rooms, with an open entry into each room. The rooms shared a chimney that vented coal stoves during the winter months.

The two classrooms right (east) of the interior hall had a folding door between that could be opened for school-wide functions. The total length of that large room is about forty-eight feet when the divider is open. Blackboards were located on the rear wall, which had no windows. The front rooms had wainscoting around the walls, with the original back room's wainscoting being tongue-and-groove beadboard.



**St. Elmo School, Christian County, back room**



**St. Elmo School, Christian County, back room**

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### **Changes to the School since the Period of Significance**

After the school closed in 1949, it was converted into use as a community center by the Homemaker's club. Around 1950, the homemakers club had the building wired for electricity.

### **2022 Rehabilitation of the Property**

By 2022, the Homemakers Club had become less active. To re-energize the group, members planned to renovate the building, as the structure was also showing signs of decay due to neglect and inactivity. The ceiling had fallen in, the floor had rotted out and there was extensive termite damage. A new roof, new siding, new floor joists, and new flooring were installed to stabilize the building, initially so that it could withstand the winter of 2022. In 2023, the building is being re-wired, a bathroom and kitchen are being added, and interior wall plaster is being repaired or sheetrock is being installed where large areas of plaster are failing.

The bricks for the school were manufactured by a local brick yard that had ceased operations in 1949. Exterior painting and brick repair brought the building back to its original appearance and protected it from the weather.

The back of the building had been built initially as a one-room schoolhouse with a total of 6 windows facing east and west—i.e., three windows on each side. One of the windows was transitioned to a door at some point in its past. A new window was purchased and installed where the door was so that the room is back to its original structure. The existing back two windows had many broken panes, so new glass panes were installed to return the design integrity.

All original doors have been removed for repairs, such as filling any splits in the wood, and then the doors are being re-stained and re-hung. The doors are 5-panel solid oak doors. For those rooms that were missing a door, replacement 5-panel solid-oak doors were found and purchased to replace missing doors that were lost to time, with original hardware being cleaned to reinstall.

Local Amish replicated the original siding weatherboard which was installed and painted white. Also original tongue and groove interior wood was taken to the local Amish to be replicated and reinstalled. It also was painted white.

The original floor was filled with rot, termite, and water damage. The entire old floor was taken up, new sub-floor put down so that the floors were leveled with new joists installed, and then the original pieces of the floor that are salvageable will be reinstalled along with salvaged wood flooring purchased from the old Fidelio store which was blown over by the tornado of December 10, 2021. The Fidelio store was built around the same time period as the Elmo School, so the flooring is a close match. The original floor and the salvaged flooring will be installed together



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for a seamless appearance once the interior of the building is painted. The flooring is being milled by local Amish so that the resulting floor will have a unified appearance.

The building was treated for termites, as termites had caused damage to the flooring.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

- ☒ 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

- ☐ 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

### Areas of Significance

EDUCATION

### Period of Significance

1895-1949

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**Significant Dates**

1895, 1915

**Significant Person**

NA

**Cultural Affiliation**

NA

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**Statement of Significance**

**Summary Paragraph**

St. Elmo School (CH-102) meets the National Register Criterion A for its importance in local education. The significance of the school is evaluated within the historic context "White Education in Christian County, Kentucky, 1895-1949." The school is the only known Christian County school in its original location from the earliest days of education. Christian County was comprehensively surveyed in 1977-1978, and historians found only one other early school, Beverly School (National Register 1979, NRIS 79003624), though it had been relocated. Elmo is a significant signpost of the status of education for children in Christian County in the era around the First World War. It shows that the Christian County School Board was interested in improving the quality of education for children through combining smaller, inadequately supported schools into larger physical plants. It is unusual to find a consolidated school anywhere in Kentucky predating WWI. Christian County educators made the case for school consolidation by emphasizing that it provided stronger instruction in individual subjects, as a multi-teacher school would allow for the hiring of teachers with specialized knowledge in one academic subject, rather than the one-room-schoolhouse approach, which required each teacher to be a generalist. Typically, the physical plant of a consolidated school had much higher quality and durability than the smaller schools. St. Elmo School exhibited most of these aspects, and endures today to help us understand an important local response to this need.

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### **Historic Context: Education in Christian County, Kentucky, 1895-1960**

Christian County school system originated in the 1840s. The first public school operated in Christian County from 1842-44 out of a log cabin and was located in an old saddle shop where Peace Park is located now. The school closed in 1844 after tax discussions revealed the resistance to fund public schools. Between 1844-1871, public education in Christian County was very tenuous affair. For some, private schools were the only answer. Others, such as Patty White and Marietta Shipley, responded to the need by simply teaching “wherever they could find a spot that was convenient or where taste dictated.”

The public did show some willingness to fund a public school system after the initial closure in 1844. Charles M. Meacham, in *History of Christian County, Kentucky* (1930), notes that Christian County created an office called the School Commissioner, which was occupied by Enoch A. Brown from 1845 – 1856. Brown opened a new system and staffed up to 40 district schools in the county. Most of these schools operated a few months per year. The first district was near Crofton, Kentucky and more than thirty of the districts were in the northern half of Christian County. Because the southern half of the county was a wealthier class, they relied on private schools in Lafayette, Garrettsburg, Hopkinsville, and other sections.

Until 1870, taxes provided a common school fund of five cents from every tax dollar. After 1872, a new county school system was organized. On March 13, 1872 the General Assembly passed an act to “Organize and Establish a system of Public School in the city of Hopkinsville for white children in said city with issuance of city bonds for \$20,00 and for every 35 cents for 100 dollars worth of property owned by white residents. This passed, but very reluctantly by the citizens of Hopkinsville. The school administration was successful in promoting the development of the system, eventually resulting in six thousand students and eighty-four school districts.

Hopkinsville’s citizens wished to exert more control over their schools and established an independent system in 1881. The choice to concentrate students in larger school buildings seemed logical for an urban setting, and may have been one impulse to depart from the Christian County School system, which clung to the one-room-schoolhouse model. In February 1881, the Hopkinsville Independent opened Clay Street School with 325 students and 7 teachers. In 1910 the cornerstone of the new high school was laid, with a parade of 1250 school children and speeches announcing the new era in education. The building opened in September that same year.

Eventually, the Christian County school system found it advantageous to move to larger and larger schools. Howell School was established with a land grant by Thomas F. Clardy, and built in 1915 as a four-room frame building. Wayside High School consolidated with Howell in 1923, and in 1936, Beverly, Bell Station, Oak Grove and St. Elmo elementary schools were consolidated. Wayside Elementary was absorbed in 1937. South Christian School opened in the fall of 1941 following the burning of Howell School. South Christian Elementary was the consolidation of Howell School and LaFayette School.



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According to Christian County school history at

<http://www.westernkyhistory.org/christian/school/list.html>:

Sinking Fork Consolidated in 1921. Pisgah, Brick Church and Johnson School became Sinking Fork Elementary, which was located approximately seven miles from Hopkinsville. In 1939, Lacy School consolidated with Dogwood, Carl, Bluff Springs and Fruit Hill. Lacy Elementary School closed in 2012. Eli school operated from the 1920s until 1947 in Christian County, near the Hopkins County line.

Until 1959, the county school system, serving all of Christian County outside of Hopkinsville, had facilities in key population hubs throughout Christian County, and seated students from first through 12th grade. While many of Christian County children had been affected by consolidation, citizens in the rural parts of the county still felt a connection between their home community and a single school. Even as school buildings grew, class sizes remained small, and many kids went to school with the same people until they graduated from high school.

A watershed event in the county's school history occurred with the opening of Christian County High School, which brought together all of the county's high schools into one building. On Sept. 9, 1959, to mark the monumental occasion, five students from each of the five recently de-activated high schools (Lacy, Sinking Fork, Pembroke, South Christian, and Crofton) all posed for a picture as they prepared to attend the brand new Christian County High School.

In the 1960s, there were 18 schools operating in Christian County. Holiday Elementary was built in 1970.

In 1894, there were upwards of 110 schools in the county school system. Katie McDaniel, the superintendent at the time, had to visit each school — from Empire to LaFayette and from Gracey to Fairview — throughout the course of the school year, of course, in a non-motorized conveyance on dirt roads.

Over the next 60 years, nearly all of those one-room schoolhouses combined to form larger schools that served bigger areas. Pembroke had a high school by 1898 and operated in its own independent district for more than 50 years. Crofton, which was also an independent district for a number of years, had a high school beginning in 1913. Sinking Fork opened in 1924, followed by Lacy in 1939, and finally South Christian in 1941.

These emerging high schools served their immediate communities and fostered a major sense of sectional pride. And, in spite of their small size, they provided many of the opportunities that have become expected in the high schools today but were unavailable to students in an earlier localized high school, such as greater academic opportunities,

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social and professional clubs, and sports. Basketball became the modern high school's object of extra-curricular obsession. While a football team's 11 players, and a baseball team's 9 players might still be out of reach of the student body in a new pre-WWII high school, any school could field a basketball team. Basketball games became a platform for one part of the county to demonstrate its quality over other areas of the county in symbolic warfare and triumph. The contests became one place for young boys to be initiated into manhood, and for the general population to find entertainment. As these rural school plants grew, their meaning and place in local life grew beyond education.

What was the argument for consolidation? It offered better educational opportunities to the county's students. The consolidated schools boasted higher quality science labs, a broader, more comprehensive curriculum — including foreign language classes to many students for the first time. Larger schools also employed a full-time librarian and guidance counselor.

The students who created and edited the Christian County 1960 yearbook acknowledged the immense change that was being experienced at all levels in the world, and they put forth that their new school stood “as proof that EDUCATION is alert to the change, and is doing her part to meet the CHALLENGE.” Another challenge in the fall of 1967, desegregating the racial composition of the school body, was met. And the final consolidation occurred in 1971, with the merging of the Hopkinsville and Christian County's two school systems into one.

Proponents of non-consolidated education would certainly point to the students who emerged from the one- and two-room schools to become highly accomplished adults. Such stories would be offered to validate the view that intimate community ties and the drive of individual determination fostered in these smallest schools provided the bedrock for these later accomplishments. St. Elmo school has one such story: Dr. Benjamin Bradshaw (1905-1982). Bradshaw was born in Christian County and attended St. Elmo School during the era of WWI. He was a graduate of Transylvania University, Vanderbilt University, and Harvard. He was a part of the group who developed the Atomic Bomb in the field house at the University of Chicago in the early 1940s. He worked at the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research in New York.

### **History of the St. Elmo School**

The purchase of the land and the construction of the building was made possible when the people of the community raised funds which were augmented by funds from the Christian County School system, a joint effort, to build the original building. No cornerstone or date stone has been located.

Through the years, St. Elmo School had a number of teachers, usually three at a time. One was designated the head teacher. One teacher who taught there for many years who may have been a head teacher was Ms. Lula Cooke. She was sister to the man that owned Temple

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Cooke's store. She died the year the homemakers acquired the building. She taught from 1915 until about 1940, her teaching career spanning some 25 years.

### **Evaluation of the Significance of the St. Elmo School within the historic context**

The St. Elmo School is significant because it gives evidence of the decision by the Christian County School system to begin school consolidation quite early. The goal of providing all children a public education was a challenge of the public's will, and how to do that efficiently was a matter of great debate—a debate which continues today. The high cost of delivering that education, along with the social factors that also attend that debate, have challenged the plans for providing general public education from its earliest years. The option of closing one-room schools and erecting larger school buildings as a cost-saving and education-enhancing alternative, was proposed and employed throughout Christian County as early as the 1880s in Hopkinsville, and soon after by the Christian County school system. Proponents of these so called “consolidated schools” had to argue that the traditional arrangement—many small schools widely distributed across the landscape—were not adequately delivering educational outcomes. Opponents to consolidation would lament the loss of community ties that would result from forcing children to travel far distances to a centralized school. The existence of St. Elmo School gives evidence that these public debates took place early, even prior to the First World War. The significance of a case such as St. Elmo School is the lesson that it teaches: that consolidated schools provided a reasonable compromise in the effort to provide a uniform and quality education to all children. The School satisfied this need during its life, 1895-1949.

While outside of the Period of Significance, the use of the decommissioned school since 1949, for the St. Elmo's Homemaker's Club, provides additional evidence that the property continues to play an important role in local social affairs, reinforcing the message that schools are much more than simply places where education happens.

### **Evaluation of the Integrity between the Significance of the St. Elmo School and the Physical Condition of the Building Today**

A building meeting Criterion A will need to have an integrity of association, as the wording of Criterion A places a priority upon that relationship: the “Property is **associated** with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.” The integrity that supports those associations occurs between our sense of the property's significance and the property itself, its physical condition at present. The secondary integrity factors that must be present to result in this integrity of associations will be integrity of location, setting, material, and to a lesser degree than is necessary to support architectural significance, integrity of design.

The St. Elmo School possesses integrity of **location** and **setting** in that it still occupies its original site. The school building is located along Bradshaw Road (State Route 109) and Millers Mill Road (State Route 1453) in a relatively rural part of the County. The location is important because it testifies to the delivery of services over a wide area that was the

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responsibility of the Christian County School Board. The cultural events of a community were centered around this building. The community felt a sense of belonging that was fostered with many community events centered around it. Many of its former students, children and grandchildren are now involved in its restoration to its former appearance, people who are still engaged in their rural community.

The building possesses a sufficient integrity of **materials** and **design**. Beginning in 2022, the exterior of the school has been undergoing rehabilitation to return it to its original appearance. The wood frame building sits on its brick foundation added probably in the 1930s. The Description narrative, above, details the many changes to the materials of the building and the efforts to faithfully return the building to its historic design with salvaged historic materials or with new materials.

Through these efforts, an integrity of **association** has been maintained. Former students continue to recognize the building as the school where they received their early education. Many of those students were involved with completing the rehabilitation. It is planned that the interior be returned to approximately its original design, though with accommodations to modern sense of comfort and use, such as a kitchen and indoor bathrooms. The building will continue to serve as a community center, not by use as school but as a facility owned by the Women's Club.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Kentucky Historic Schools Survey: An Examination of the History and Condition of Kentucky's Older School Buildings  
January 2002, the Kentucky Heritage Council

Meacham's History of Christian County, Kentucky. Charles M. Meacham, 1930  
<https://www.westernkyhistory.org/christian/meacham/chap36.html>

Western Ky History.org: <http://www.westernkyhistory.org/christian/school/list.html>

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### 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 # \_\_\_\_\_



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\_\_\_\_\_ 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):** CH-102

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 1.35 Acres

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Latitude: 36.704123° Longitude: -87.403303°

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

**Or**

**UTM References**

☐

NAD 1927

or

☐

NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting: Northing:

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### Verbal Boundary Description

The property proposed for listing is a 1.35-acre area defined by the Christian County Property Valuation Administrator under the account number 5691900-01. The entire parcel associated with this account is proposed for listing.

### Boundary Justification

The boundary selected is the boundary that has historically been associated with the property since its was used as a school, which is the historically valuable function. This area continues to have integrity of location and setting.

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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: \_\_\_\_\_  
organization: \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number: \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town: \_\_\_\_\_ state: \_\_\_\_\_ zip code: \_\_\_\_\_  
e-mail \_\_\_\_\_  
telephone: \_\_\_\_\_  
date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Property Owner

Name \_\_\_\_\_ St. Elmo Homemakers Club  
Address \_\_\_\_\_ 12224 Bradshaw Road  
City \_\_\_\_\_ Pembroke KY 42266  
Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

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## Photographs

### Photo Log

Name of Property:	St. Elmo School
City or Vicinity:	Pembroke
County:	Christian
State:	Kentucky
Photographer:	

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Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

**Official Images**

- Photo 1 of 7: Front of School, camera facing west
- Photo 2 of 7: South side of school, camera facing north
- Photo 3 of 7: North side of school, camera facing south
- Photo 4 of 7: Back side of school, camera facing east
- Photo 5 of 7: Interior of school, camera facing to north
- Photo 6 of 7: Interior of school, camera facing east
- Photo 7 of 7: Interior of school, camera facing west

**Supplemental Images**

- Interior 1
- Interior 2
- Interior 3
- Interior 4
- Interior 8
- Interior 9
- Interior 10