

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Kentucky
COUNTY:	Scott
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	JAN 11 1974

**1. NAME**

COMMON:  
~~Barton Warren Stone House~~ <sup>Scott</sup>

AND/OR HISTORIC:  
Israel Grant House

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER: <sup>1/2 mile east of Paris Pike Junction</sup>  
East Main Street Extended, 1/2 mile east of Paris Pike Junction

CITY OR TOWN: Georgetown CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 6

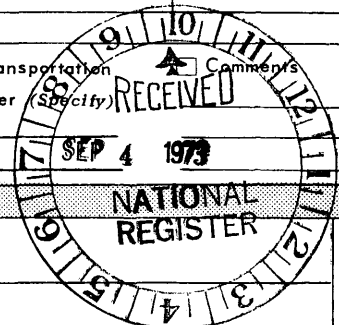
STATE: Kentucky CODE: 21 COUNTY: Scott CODE: 209

**3. CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	



**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNER'S NAME: Mr. and Mrs. John L. Drake

STREET AND NUMBER: East Main Street Extended

CITY OR TOWN: Georgetown STATE: Kentucky CODE: 21

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Scott County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER: East Main at Broadway

CITY OR TOWN: Georgetown STATE: Kentucky CODE: 21

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY: Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky

DATE OF SURVEY:  Federal  State  County  Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Kentucky Heritage Commission

STREET AND NUMBER: 401 Wapping Street

CITY OR TOWN: Frankfort STATE: Kentucky CODE: 21

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: COUNTY: ENTRY NUMBER: DATE: FOR NPS USE ONLY

JAN 11 1974

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

(Check One)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
(Check One)			(Check One)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered			<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		
			<input type="checkbox"/> Moved		
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

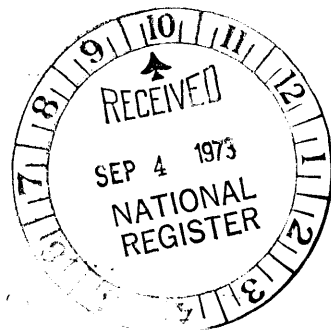
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The log house which was sold to Barton Warren Stone, founder of the Christian Churches, by the estate of Israel and Susannah Grant, is from the outside unrecognizable as a log house. Its chimneys appear to sit well inside the projecting roofline and are of modern appearance, having been reworked. Windows are lengthened to the floor, brackets added to the roofline, a jig-saw porch erected and tan brick-like veneer applied over the weatherboarding. Cement plaster covers the stone foundation.

Considerable Victorianization took place on the first floor of the inside. Heavy window and door frames, deeper baseboards and iron mantels were installed.

However, the basic structure of the house can still be determined, largely from a close inspection of the basement, attic and loft over the ell. Here can be seen the log construction, the chimneys of stone and crude brick set inside the gable ends--a very unusual method of locating chimneys in Central Kentucky--and walnut roof nails projecting through the roofline. On the upstairs level, original mantels, large beaded poplar boards used in paneling, ash floors, pegged windows on the back side and chair railing are intact.

A stone springhouse of relatively large size stands several hundred feet southeast of the house. It is laid without mortar and reflects excellent stonework with perfectly square corners and walls.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**8. SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) erected circa 1790; bought by Stone 1819

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			

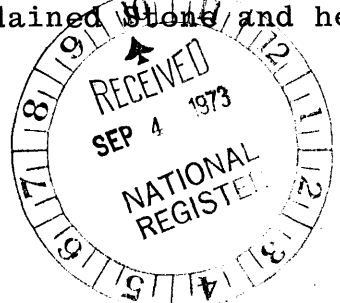
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This three bay log house on North Elkhorn near Georgetown is significant chiefly as the home of Barton Warren Stone, founder of the pioneer mid-western religious movement known as the Christian Churches and one of the leading denominations of world Christianity today. Stone lived here from 1816 until 1834, that period in which he become known as a leading expositor of liberal theological thought and during which he led the union of his movement, 5,000 members strong, with a somewhat similar and contemporary movement led by Alexander Campbell. Campbell's movement was known as Reformed Baptist or "Reformers" initially and ultimately adopted the name Disciples of Christ.

Barton Warren Stone, a member of the Maryland family which produced the first Protestant governor of that Catholic state, grew up during the Revolution in the backwoods of Piedmont Virginia. A bitter hatred of the British apparently led his family away from their historically strong association with the Church of England, while members of the family in Maryland remained loyal to that body. He sought his early higher education at David Caldwell's academy at Guilford, North Carolina in 1790, and while a student there became exposed to frontier religious fervor. Under the legendary Princeton graduate William Hodge, Stone decided to enter the ministry, although his personal theology was widely divergent from the accepted puritanical theology of his associates. Stone grew into an Arminian surrounded by predestinationists, but in 1796 was licensed by the Orange Presbytery. In October, 1796 Stone became pastor of two Bourbon County churches, Concord and Cane Ridge. The two rural churches in agriculturally lucrative areas immediately increased in membership. In spite of some doctrinal disagreement, the Transylvania Presbytery ordained Stone and he located at the Bourbon County churches.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

- Continued -



**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Charles C. Ware, Barton Warren Stone, Pathfinder of Christian Union. A Story of His Life and Times. St.Louis: The Bethany Press, 1932

Ann B. Bevins, "Home of Barton Warren Stone Rediscovered Near Georgetown, Ky.", The Christian, March 12, 1972

William Garrett West, Barton Warren Stone, Early American Advocate of Christian Unity. Nashville: The Disciples of Christ Historical Society, 1934.

Rhodes Thompson, Voices from Cane Ridge, 1954 Also Extensive chain of work. title

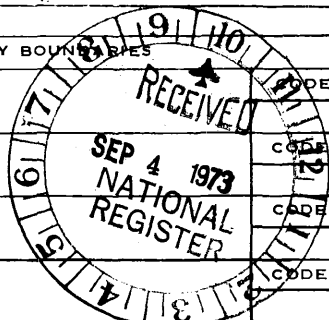
**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		38 ° 12 24	84 ° 32 27 "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **nine acres**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE:  
**Ann B. Bevins, County Representative**

ORGANIZATION: **Kentucky Heritage Commission** DATE: **May 12, 1973**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
**401 Wapping Street**

CITY OR TOWN: **Frankfort** STATE: **Kentucky** CODE: **21**

**12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

Name: Mrs. Simon Willis  
Title: State Historic Preservation Officer  
Date: August 29, 1973

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

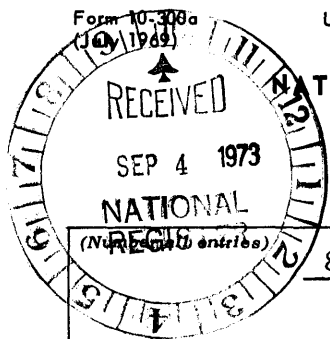
[Signature]  
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 8/11/74

ATTEST:

[Signature]  
Keeper of The National Register

Date: 8-7-74



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet) # 1

STATE	
Kentucky	
COUNTY	
Scott	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
JAN 11 1974	

8. SIGNIFICANCE

In late 1779 a religious phenomenon known as the "Great Revival" literally sprang up, at first in Logan County, Kentucky. Religious stirrings brought thousands of persons to camp meetings which were characterized by strange manifestations of physical release, conversions of persons who had long been considered to be among the "non-elect" by church goers and preaching by numerous clergymen to crowds within the camping area. Stone visited the Logan County church, was impressed and returned to the Concord neighborhood to relate his discoveries. On Sunday morning the phenomenon appeared in the Central Kentucky congregation, and on Monday when he went to Cane Ridge "a revival started before Stone had entered the house. In less than 20 minutes scores of people had fallen to the ground. 'Paleness, trembling and anxiety appeared in all.'" By the turn of the nineteenth century, the Great Revival had become a way of life for thousands of Central Kentuckians.

It was "revivalism" that led to Stone's split with the Presbyterian Church. The historic Cane Ridge Camp Meeting, which began about August 14, 1801 was attended by a crowd which has been estimated at up to 25,000 persons. Stone encouraged the pattern of conversion which Presbyterians refused to accept, and in 1804, awaiting action of suspension from the Synod of Kentucky, Stone and four other Presbyterian ministers withdrew from the Transylvania Presbytery and formed their own "Springfield Presbytery." A year later the same group and an additional clergymen dissolved the Presbytery and established what they hoped would become an amalgamated body known as the "Christian Churches."

In spite of nearly being wrecked by the coming of the Shakers to Kentucky, the Christian Churches experienced considerable growth during the next decade. In 1816 Stone moved to Georgetown to become principal of Rittenhouse Academy, and noted that he found the community "full of wickedness and irreligion." The church he started within months grew to include several hundred persons. In 1819, the congregation was deeded the old Presbyterian lot by the Elijah Craig estate, and Stone purchased a portion of the farm settled by Israel Grant.

It was while he was living in Georgetown that he became nationally known as a theologian. Previously he had traveled and preached as a evangelist, but once settled on a farm of his own and with more time to think and write, his role as a leading expositor of theological opinion began. In 1826 he began publication of The Christian Messenger which became a vehicle for his opinions and through the columns of which he began moving toward a union with the Reformed Baptists led by Alexander Campbell. Religious

- Continued -

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) # 2

STATE	
Kentucky	
COUNTY	
Scott	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JAN 11 1974



8. SIGNIFICANCE

periodicals were very popular during the period, and individuals subscribed to them as if they were popular magazines of today. Campbell's Millennial Harbinger and Christian Baptist likewise carried comments and replies. Campbell in 1824 came to Georgetown and visited Stone. In spite of many differences, some quite bitter, the movements led by the two men merged, first in Georgetown during Christmas season of 1831, and in Lexington the following week, in 1832.

Stone moved from his outlying farm in 1834, locating in Jacksonville, Illinois. He sold the farm in 1834 to Manlius V. Thomson, who sold it to John Hall in 1841. The chain of title of the farm was explained in detail in The Christian weekly periodical of the Christian Churches (Disciples of Christ) by this writer in order to establish that this was the farm owned by Stone rather than one which had been previously located by Stone's biographer C.C.Ware.

While the house is important as the home of Barton Warren Stone, it also is important as the home erected by pioneer Israel Grant. Grant was a son of William Grant, Sr., who married Daniel Boone's sister, Elizabeth. His brothers included Col. John Grant, probably one of the leading pioneers of Central Kentucky; William Grant, Jr., whose death near the mouth of Cane Run caused Bryan Station to be evacuated; Squire Grant, a state senator from Boone County in 1801; Samuel Grant, who was killed during an Indian pursuit in 1794; and Moses Grant, who with his brother Samuel was killed in the 1794 encounter.

Israel Grant's log house was probably built around 1786 or 1787. In 1792 he was given a contract to build Scott county's first stray pound. He participated in numerous sorties against marauding Indians and served in 1781 with Daniel Boone on one such occasion. Israel Grant's will was probated in October, 1796. His estate was not divided until 1813 when all his children had reached the age of 21. His widow Susannah died in 1816, after which James Grant received the residence tract.

The Israel Grant—Barton Warren Stone House is architecturally significant as an example of an early log house in Scott County. Even though the logs are hidden by both the clapboarding and brick-like veneer, early construction features can be seen inside.