KENTUCKY HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY MAY 1 8 1979 7 9 0 0 356L 1. Historic Name (s) Antioch Christian Church 22. ADD/County Bluegrass/Clark Original Owner 23. Zoning Classification Present Name Magisterial District 24. U.S.G. S. Quadrant (15'/75') 3 Owner's Name Winchester 25, UTM, Reference Mr. and Mrs. Robert Geary 4. Owner's Address 8 9 6 0 1 9 9 1 7 0 1 6 Route 3, Winchester 40391 5. Location 26. Prehistoric Site Object Historic Site Structure Four Mile Creek and Stone Branch 6. Open to Public 7. Visible from road 8. Ownership (Building) X Yes (No Yes No Private 27. District No 9. Local Contact/Organization Local Name: State Federal 28. Significance Evaluation 10. Site Plan with North Arrow 11. Architect 29. Status Date 12. Builder National Landmark National Register 13. Date Landmark Certificate 2/17/77 Kentucky Survey 1834 14. Style Local Landmark HABS/HAER 15. Original Use 30. Theme Primary Religion Church Community 16. Present Use Secondary Architecture (stone) Other sheep/hay barn 17. Condition 31. Endangered Interior No Exterior sound, except 18. Description One-story stone church. Nave-plan. Two gable ATTACH end doors. Built into a bank. Gambrel barn roof added. At confluence of Stone Branch and Four Mile Creek. РНОТО Faces south. William Tuggle deeded land in 1834. 1877 Atlas Antioch Ch. road along here 109 #1-4 Roll 110 #32-37 Roll No. Picture No. Direction 20. Significance The property for this church was deeded in 1834 33. Tape No. Negative No. 34. Prepared by: by William Tuggle, by which time Antioch Church may have already been standing. This double-entrance limestone AOJ church was constructed in a tradition of the Old Stone 35. Organization Meeting House (Ck-29). In recent years, it has been con-KHC verted to a hay barn with the standard gambrel roof. 36. Date Fall 1976 21. Source of Information 37. Revision Dates 38. Staff Review Kathryn Owen



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Clark County has a rare and unique body of stone architecture. Most of the known history of the buildings indicates that they were constructed by members of one settlement group. This group, the Bush Settlement focused on Providence Church built stone houses prior to 1825 along the Lower Howard's, Two and Four Mile Creeks. This church was built sometime after the period of major stone construction, and therefore, indicates that stone was no longer acceptable as a material for domestic buildings. Instead, it had been subverted to outbuildings and social or ritual centered buildings. This site clearly illustrates shifts in social attitude toward building materials. Domestic architecture and social architecture were taking two separate paths.