

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Property

\_\_\_\_\_  
County and State

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

### SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 100003474

Date Listed: 3/5/2019

Property Name: Wright-Evans House

County: Clark

State: KY

-----  
This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

3-5-2019

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 5 is hereby amended to add 2 NC Buildings (Total 2 NC Resources)

Section 7 is hereby amended to add the following description:

There are two non-historic prefabricated storage buildings on the property. One is a wooden, one bay wide, one-story pyramidal roofed storage building. The other is a metal clad, one-story, side gable, storage building.

Section 9: The verbal boundary description notes that the boundary coincides with Parcel 1A. The accompanying maps depict slightly different boundaries, and the metes and bounds description in the VBD does not match the boundaries depicted in the plat map. The Plat map serves as the authoritative boundary for the property.

\_\_\_\_\_  
The Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

**DISTRIBUTION: National Register property file/Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**



Wright-Evans House  
 Name of Property

Clark County, Kentucky  
 County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

**Category of Property**  
 (Check only **one** box.)

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

**Number of Resources within Property**  
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	<b>Total</b>

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

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

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

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

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**7. Description**

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

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

---

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> & EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY  
 REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

---

---

---

---

---

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

foundation  
 : Stone

---

walls  
 : Stone, Brick

---

roof: Asphalt

---

other:

---

Wright-Evans House  
Name of Property

Clark County, Kentucky  
County and State

---

## Narrative Description

---

### Summary Paragraph

The Wright-Evans House (CK-200) is located on the west side of Pretty Run Road, in Clark County, Kentucky. The house stands approximately two-tenths of a mile south of the Bourbon County line and about seven miles north of Winchester, the county seat of Clark County, Kentucky. The area proposed for listing includes the 15 acres associated with the dwelling.

### Character of the Wright-Evans House Setting and Changes over Time

Although the parcel associated with the Wright-Evans House has been sectioned off from the rest of the historic farm acreage, the property retains its rural setting. The Wright-Evans House is located in the Bluegrass Region of Kentucky, and straddles the line between the Inner and Outer Bluegrass regions.

Over most of the time it has stood, the dwelling has been owned by two families in succession. Thomas Wright built the stone, hall-parlor portion of the building and owned the property from the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century until his death in 1852, when the property passed to his son-in-law, Thornton Lewis. After Lewis' tenure from 1855-1867, the farm and house was sold to John Evans. His son would oversee the construction of the brick house in front of and around the original stone structure.

The house is accessed by a long driveway off of Pretty Run Road; a great deal of road frontage, all flat, separates the house from the road. Deciduous trees are located on all sides of the dwelling. The facade of the dwelling faces south.

### Exterior Description of the Wright-Evans House

The ca. 1815 1.5-story stone residence has a hall-parlor plan on a full basement. It appears that the original facade faced south and had a door/window/door/window fenestration pattern (none of the original windows are extant). The presumed rear elevation had a window/door/window fenestration pattern. Drawings made of the stone house by Sallie Evans, a member of the Evans family that owned the property prior to the current owners, clearly show the configuration and layout of the stone house. Additionally, the specifications written by John W. Crone discuss the changes made to existing openings of the "old stone house."

At some point in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, a one-story frame addition was added to the southwest corner of the house, and porches wrapped around the north, south, and west elevations. A door opening was located on the west gable end wall of the stone house, presumably leading onto the porch. A door on the north elevation leads directly into the basement level of the stone house.

In 1925, James Obadiah Evans (J.O. Evans) hired John W. Crone and Son Architects, in Winchester, Kentucky, to design an addition to the early-19<sup>th</sup>-century stone house. The blueprints created by Crone are in the possession of the current owners, and provide a glimpse into how the two dwellings – circa 1813 and 1925 – were unified into one building.

At first glance, the facade of the Wright-Evans House appears display the typical vocabulary of rural properties in the first quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The asymmetrical footprint of the 2.5 story brick house calls to mind the late-19<sup>th</sup>-century architectural influence of the popular Queen Anne style, but the minimal ornamentation and the squared off lines of the irregular footprint belong solidly to the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and are Colonial Revival in

Wright-Evans House  
Name of Property

Clark County, Kentucky  
County and State

inspiration. But the 1.5-story stone portion at the rear of the house dismisses any interpretation of the dwelling as a standard rural farmhouse from the 1920s.

The stone chimney stack on the east elevation is an exterior stack, while the west chimney is an interior stack. A winder stair separated the two rooms and provided access to both the upper story, and to the basement level. Access to the upper level appears to have only been from the east room.

A hipped roof dormer was added to the north elevation of the second story of the stone building, to provide more light and head room for a closet (or “trunk room” as it noted on the 1925 plans).

The 2.5-story brick addition wraps around the south and west sides of the stone house. It rests on a high mortared stone foundation on a full basement. From the facade, it looks almost like a T-plan, but for the porches located on either side of the projecting front gable. The gable on hip roof is clad in asphalt shingles and is pierced by three interior brick chimneys.

The facade is six bays wide, with a window/door/window/window/window/door fenestration pattern. Three windows are centered on the projecting front gable on the facade. All of the windows are one-over-one double-hung replacement sash (replaced prior to be current owners purchasing the property).

The entry door is located underneath a flat-roofed porch with three brick piers, accented with stone bands, with concrete steps on both the south and east sides. The door itself a style often seen on Craftsman-style houses of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The nine-light full glass door is flanked by five-light sidelights and a fanlight. The entry door leads in to the reception hall.

Crone drew the porch as having three round supports (likely wood columns), and the entry door was much more classical in his plans. The full light door (with no long vertical muntins) was flanked by traditional sidelights, and divided by four Classical pilasters. The porch on the opposite corner of the house (which originally led off of a small hallway leading to a bath and dressing room) has the same brick piers with stone accents.

### **Interior Description of the Main House**

While the exterior of Crone’s addition may seem like a combination of late-19<sup>th</sup> century rambling form with the emerging Colonial Revival influence, the interior finishes would have all been modern and up-to-date in 1925. The first-floor plan of Crone’s addition includes a reception hall, living room, stair hall, and dining room, all within the two-story portion. A one-story ell contains the breakfast room and kitchen. A one-story porch extends off of the east elevation of the ell; this porch has been enclosed. The trim in the 20<sup>th</sup> century addition spans the time period of late Victorian to Colonial Revival, with tilework and mantles of that later period.

Both of stone rooms retain original doors and chair rails. The mantle in Stone Room 1 is a 20<sup>th</sup> century replacement. An original press is beside that chimney stack.

The right-hand stone room (stone room 2 on floor plan) retains a chair rail and mantle from the time of construction. The mantel features three ellipses and reeding.

Wright-Evans House  
Name of Property

Clark County, Kentucky  
County and State

**Changes to the Property since the Period of Significance**

With the exception of the replacement windows, the dwelling itself has had little change since the POS. The nominated parcel is a smaller part of the overall farm with which it was once associated, but the parcel and the environment maintain a rural feel.



Wright-Evans House  
Name of Property

Clark County, Kentucky  
County and State

---

### 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

Property is:

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

Wright-Evans House  
Name of Property

Clark County, Kentucky  
County and State

**Areas of Significance**

Architecture

**Significant Person**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Period of Significance**

Ca. 1815, 1926

**Architect/Builder**

Crone, John William (Architect, Builder)

**Significant Dates**

Ca. 1815, 1925-26

**Period of Significance:**

The Period of Significance encompasses the years of the Wright-Evans House's stages of development and evolution. The house's changes in form and design parallel changes in living space and architectural styles in Clark County over an extensive time span.

**Criteria Considerations: NA**

**Statement of Significance**

**Summary Paragraph**

The Wright-Evans House (CK-200) is stone and brick house that meets the first term of National Register Criterion C, embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type of construction and architectural style over a passage of time. It began in the early-19<sup>th</sup> century as an early stone hall-parlor house. It was updated in 1926 following stylistic patterns popular at the time. The Wright-Evans House is an interesting and rare expression of Clark County's domestic built environment. The house is locally significant for providing good example of a housing changes in the rural Bluegrass. The property is examined within the context **Historic Context: Agriculture and Rural Life in Clark County, Kentucky, 1800-1930**, which covers architecture, construction methods, and the rural economy.

**Historic Context: Agriculture and Rural Life in Clark County, Kentucky, 1800-1930**

**Research Design**

Stone construction in Kentucky holds an almost mythical allure for scholars and readily captures the imagination of the public. The study of stone houses in Kentucky, carried by Carolyn Murray-Wooley, forms one of the foundations for this nomination, but like much NRHP work, is focused on the "pure" house form, unaltered by time or its inhabitants. Such a house, of course, doesn't exist, and the Wright-Evans House is, by the twists and turns of its development, a fascinating example of two distinct building patterns and social preferences.



Wright-Evans House  
Name of Property

Clark County, Kentucky  
County and State

Over 100 years passed from the time that Thomas Wright oversaw the construction of his Federal-style, stone, hall-parlor house, and the period between the World Wars that saw J.O. Evans transform his family's dwelling with a modern and stylish addition. That architect-designed addition was a perfect complement to a community leader who was farming, serving in the Kentucky House of Representatives, and raising a family during the 1920s.

Although the new house obscures a small part of the stone house's facade, the interior was left virtually intact – a time capsule of early 19<sup>th</sup> century woodwork and floor plan. These two houses – cleverly united (if in a maze-like fashion) by the architect, John W. Crone, reveal much about the changing landscape, local economy, and social messages transmitted by two families, decades apart.

### **Historic Background of Clark County, Kentucky**

Created by the Kentucky General Assembly in 1792, Clark County, Kentucky, was the site of much settlement and speculation some decades before that date. Settlers from the Valley of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania arrived in the Clark County area in the late eighteenth century, drawn by the promise of fertile and abundant land, a welcome respite from the worn out soils of their homes.

Two major overland routes brought many settlers into Clark County: the Wilderness Road led settlers to Boonesborough in Madison County, right across the Kentucky River from Clark County's southern boundary, and the Maysville Pike in the northwest of Clark County. The county is bordered by Fayette, Madison, Estill, Powell, Montgomery and Bourbon counties, and covers 255 square miles.

The first concern of settlers was shelter, sustenance and safety. The threat of attack from Native Americans prompted the construction of fortified stations. Nineteen stations were established between 1775 and 1785; several of these stations grew into long-lived communities.

Holder's Station is one such example of a station evolving into a permanent settlement. William Bush led a group of forty Baptist families in 1785 to settle near Holder's Station on Lower Howard's Creek. Lower Howard's Creek's desirable location near the Kentucky River and the productive farms of the Bluegrass helped it become Kentucky's first industrial corridor.

John Holder, the station's namesake, concentrated on opening his land up for trade and commercial ventures. He built a road from the creek's headwaters to its mouth so that farmers would use his settlement to ship their produce. Following the construction of the road, he opened a boatyard; in 1786 John Martin built a mill north of the boatyard. The growth of the area prompted the government to open a tax warehouse, and soon three tobacco warehouses and a distillery followed. Lower Howard's Creek, as it is now known, is also a site that utilized the nearby stone for building construction.

As the state eased out of the settlement period, Winchester developed into a bustling village, ideally situated on the road between Mt. Sterling and Lexington – the latter being the largest city of the day and the former an important stopping off point for points east. By 1800 the town had 7,563 residents, with African Americans making up 1,535 or twenty percent of the population.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Janie-Rice Brother. *A Cultural Historic Survey of the Proposed Telecommunication Tower Site at Sewell, Clark County, Kentucky*. Section 106 Report on file at the Kentucky Heritage Council, 2004. Historic Context, 10.

Wright-Evans House  
Name of Property

Clark County, Kentucky  
County and State

Clark County in the first half of the nineteenth century was an agricultural Mecca within the state's agricultural economy. Matthew Patton is credited with bringing the first imported cattle to Clark County in 1790 from the Valley of Virginia, and his descendants carried forth his legacy of breeding improved livestock, which would become eponymous with Clark County's image. The livestock trade, directed by families such as the Gays, Van Meters, Patton and Martins, was matched by the county's success in breeding mules for the southern cotton states.

The agricultural census of 1850 records that Clark County farmers produced over 1.2 million bushels of corn and 13,747 bushels of wheat - both numbers over the state average. The livestock numbers were just as significant - 30,494 hogs, 2,713 mules, 4,610 milk cows, 10,412 beef cattle, and 5,574 horses - all valued at \$696,385.<sup>2</sup>

Wright's farm operations, as seen through the lens of the federal Agricultural Census, places him firmly within the realm of the middling farmer. He owned a little less than 500 acres, all of which was improved land (in 1850, over 60 percent of all of the land in Clark County was considered improved).<sup>3</sup> In 1860, there were 437 farms in Clark County that ranged in size between 100 and 499 acres. It is likely that the majority of them were close to 100 acres, as the next acreage range (500-999 acres) shows a sharp drop-off - only 52 farms in that category within the 1860 census returns.

The county's population ebbed and flowed in the decades before the Civil War, a trend observed in other Bluegrass counties at the time. In 1830, there were 13,051 residents in Clark County, a number that decreased to 10,802 by 1840. The next census saw a slight increase, with an enumerated population of 12,683 in 1850, but another drop followed in 1860, with only 11,181 residents tallied. During these years, county formation affected population density, and Powell County was carved from Clark County in 1852.<sup>4</sup>

Following the Civil War the county's agricultural economy experienced great prosperity and tumult. The 1870s have been described as "the halcyon days when the rolling meadows of Clark County became a cattle breeding focal center in the era of the great American fervor to improve the breeds of all the nation's livestock."<sup>5</sup>

Improvements in transportation in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and the development of new agricultural products, allowed Clark County to continue to grow steadily. As the railroad brought increased traffic and growth to the downtown core of Winchester, the county's population rose. In 1890, there were 15,443 residents; ten years later, the census tabulated 16,694 residents in the county, with 7,000 of that number residing in Winchester. The county seat enjoyed growth at a faster pace than the county as a whole.<sup>6</sup>

Those citizens engaged in agriculture recovered from the slump of the post-Civil War era with success in growing bluegrass seed and burley tobacco. Although no records are available for the Evans family's farm operations during the POS, family anecdotes describe a farm geared toward livestock (mostly cattle) and blue grass seed production.

---

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Janie-Rice Brother. "The Agricultural and Architectural Landscapes of Two Antebellum Montgomery County Farms." (Unpublished Graduate thesis produced for the Department of Historic Preservation at the University of Kentucky, 2003), 11.

<sup>4</sup> Richard H. Collins. *History of Kentucky*. (Covington, Kentucky: Collins and Company, 1882), 260.

<sup>5</sup> Thomas Clark. *Clark County, Kentucky: A History*. (Winchester, Kentucky: Clark County-Winchester Heritage Commission and the Clark County Historical Society, 1995), 134.

<sup>6</sup> Brother, 12.

Wright-Evans House  
Name of Property

Clark County, Kentucky  
County and State

The population of Clark County increased very slowly in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. When J.O. Evans took his seat in the Kentucky House of Representatives in 1924, the population was hovering right under 18,000.<sup>7</sup>

Clark County's population increased almost 50 percent between 1950 and 1980, from 18,898 to 28,322 residents. Industry contributed in part to the population boom. Leggett and Platt opened a plant in Clark County in 1946, manufacturing bedsprings and other furniture components. Rockwell International opened a plant near I-64 in 1966 to produce gears and shafts for large trucks. Other manufacturers that moved into the county included Quality Manufacturing, GTE Corporation, Bluegrass Art Cast, Inc. and Winchester Clothing. Approximately 25 percent of Clark County residents were employed in manufacturing in 1986.<sup>8</sup>

The Interstate and Defense Highway Act irrevocably altered the landscape of Clark County, as two interstates were constructed across the county's borders between 1950 and 1970. Construction began on Interstate 75 in 1957, which would connect the Great Lakes to the Florida Keys. Four access points to I-75 are located in Clark County. In the 1960s development of the east-west connection, Interstate 64, began with two access outlets in the county.<sup>9</sup> The construction of these interstates further opened Clark County up to major markets. In 1960, Kentucky Governor Bert Combs announced the construction of an eastern Kentucky parkway, which would join I-64 just east of Winchester. The Mountain Parkway, formally dedicated in 1963, opened Clark County up to Appalachia.<sup>10</sup>

### Property Ownership

Wright, a native of Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia, moved to Kentucky in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. He was born in 1760, and tax records indicate that Wright was in Clark County by 1801.

In the 1850 census, Wright owned \$18,000 worth of real estate – not an insignificant sum. The fair cash value of his 450 improved acres, according to the 1850 Agricultural Census, was \$25,000.00. Wright, like many of his contemporaries, had a diversified farm operation with a mixture of livestock (he had 40 sheep in 1850), and grains. Although Wright did not grow hemp on his farm, which was one of the most labor-intensive crops of the antebellum period, he did own his laborers – 11 African Americans were listed under his name in the 1850 Slave Schedule of the Census.

In March 1855, the administrator of the estate of Thomas Wright conveyed 447 acres in Clark and Bourbon Counties to Thornton Alpheus Lewis. Wright had died three years earlier in 1852, and Lewis was his son-in-law. Lewis would continue to farm the land, continuing much the same agricultural practice as his father-in-law, until after the Civil War.

In 1867, Lewis conveyed 317 acres of that farm to John Evans. His son, James Obadiah Evans (commonly known as "J.O.") was born in 1877, and took over managing the farm in first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. He was responsible for enlarging the house with the brick addition designed by Crone. The house and the land would remain in the Evans family until it was parceled off and sold to the current owner in 2017.

---

<sup>7</sup> Evans was characterized by one of his contemporaries in the legislature as "all right except somewhat deaf." James Duane Bolin, *Bossism and Reform in a Southern City: Lexington, Kentucky, 1880-1940*. (Lexington, Kentucky: The University Press of Kentucky, 2014), 88.

<sup>8</sup> Clark, 351.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid, 303.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid, 304.

Wright-Evans House  
Name of Property

Clark County, Kentucky  
County and State

### **Building Patterns and Architecture in Clark County, 1800-1930**

Log construction was the primary method of building during the EuroAmerican settlement period (1780-1820). The earliest houses were described as “unhewn log buildings” usually one story in height with puncheon floors and gable roofs. The simplest dwellings were single pens, but other common plans included hall-parlor, dogtrot and saddlebag plans.

Log construction continued to be utilized in the first part of the nineteenth century but the increasing prosperity of the area meant that brick and frame buildings began to be constructed as well. Locally fired brick supplied the building material for many dwellings; some were built in the traditional hall-parlor plan, while later dwellings were constructed with side-passage or central passage plans. Building in brick or stone was a declaration of the homeowner’s prosperity and prominence. Stone houses survive to be counted as 17% of surveyed structures in Kentucky built prior to 1800.<sup>11</sup>

### **Stone Construction in Kentucky**

Stone construction, while not as widespread as log, frame or brick in Kentucky, was not wholly uncommon during the state’s Euro-American settlement period of 1780-1830. New settlers, traveling from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia brought with them the traditions of their cultural hearths, which included building in stone. While dry stone construction was not unknown in Kentucky during this time, the majority of buildings “constructed in the state before the mid-nineteenth century were log.”<sup>12</sup> Around 40 percent of the surviving houses constructed before 1850 were masonry, which includes both brick and stone.<sup>13</sup>

In 1982, the Kentucky Heritage Council, the State Historic Preservation Office, oversaw the preparation of thematic nominations for the Inner Bluegrass Region of Kentucky and the Outer Bluegrass and Pennyryle. The former nomination looked at over 300 surveyed sites and evaluated 124 of those as eligible for listing in the NRHP. The resulting nomination was titled the “Early Stone Buildings of Central Kentucky” written by Carolyn Murray Wooley. The nomination for the remaining two regions encompassed 65 stone buildings.

Additional work carried out by Murray Wooley and published in *The Early Stone Buildings of Kentucky* in 2008 identifies that a large percentage of stone houses constructed in the Bluegrass were built for settlers hailing from Northern Ireland. The numbers of these “Ulster-descended gentry” building in stone for such a protracted period after the Revolutionary War reveals that in central Kentucky, “stone houses are indicators of Ulster settlement.”<sup>14</sup> It is not known whether Thomas Wright’s family hailed from Northern Ireland, but he hailed from the Valley of Virginia, where building in stone was common.

An examination of extant buildings and population numbers provided evidence that “Ulster descendants were almost three times more likely to choose stone as a building material than were settlers of any other nationality.”<sup>15</sup> Likewise, those of Ulster descent chose to build stone houses with hall-parlor plans more than other groups. These

---

<sup>11</sup> Wooley, 4.

<sup>12</sup> William Macintire, *A Survey of Historic Sites in Rural Marion and Washington Counties, Kentucky*. (Frankfort: The Kentucky Heritage Council, 2009), 24.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Carolyn Murray-Wooley. *Early Stone Houses of Kentucky*. (Lexington, Kentucky: The University Press of Kentucky, 2008), 4.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid, 5.

Wright-Evans House  
Name of Property

Clark County, Kentucky  
County and State

Ulster immigrants and their descendants “chose the hall-parlor plan for 79 percent of their stone houses, whereas, for example, the English chose the hall-parlor plan for only 32 percent of theirs.”<sup>16</sup>

The basic steps for constructing a stone house during this time period didn’t vary from region to region. Stone in portions of the Bluegrass is plentiful, and was quarried from nearby creek banks or from outcroppings. The construction method “is a double wall, smooth inside and outside and hollow in the middle, joined by tie-stones (headers) every four or five feet.”<sup>17</sup> The interior of the wall was filled with a mixture of straw, clay, sand or spalls.

The stone was laid in courses, either with most of the stones roughly the same height or in a “broken ashlar” pattern, with varying sizes of stone used course to course. The joints were sealed with mortar, made from a mixture of sand and limestone dust. The joints were typically applied with a trough in a raised V-shape, known as steeple pointing.<sup>18</sup>

While this nomination captured valuable information about building in stone in Kentucky, as well as the documentation of some early stone buildings, it should not be considered a comprehensive survey of stone buildings in the state.

According to Camille Wells’ *Architectural History of Clark County* from 1979, “stylistic characteristics suggest that construction of stone buildings in Clark County had ceased by 1810.”<sup>19</sup> Thomas Wright constructed his stone house near the waters of Pretty Run with his first property transaction recorded in 1809. The Federal-style details still present within the stone portion of the Wright-Evans House are well within the bounds of having been built after 1810, and indeed, it is likely that the house was built early in the second decade of the nineteenth century.

The Kentucky Heritage Council’s (SHPO’s) Historic Sites Database contains information on a number of stone buildings in Clark County; there are a dozen stone houses from the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries included in the database. From the same time period, there are 33 dwellings built in brick.

Comparison with these stone dwellings provides a foundation to examine the house that Wright built – building in stone was an established tradition by the time Wright arrived in the Bluegrass, but it was also a common practice in the Valley of Virginia. The majority of the stone dwellings in Clark County are three bay wide dwellings, both one and two story.

The David Gist House (CK-209) is a two-story, stone, hall-parlor house that was located less than two miles to the east of the Wright-Evans House. Thomas Wright would have certainly been familiar with Gist and the dwelling, as it is believed to have been built around 1786. The Gist House, with a symmetrical, three-bay wide facade (window/door/window) looks like a classically balanced central passage plan, but is instead a hall parlor plan. From the photograph in the KHC files, it looks as though it had a bulk-head cellar entry on one elevation.

---

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Carolyn Murray-Wooley. “Early Stone Buildings of Central Kentucky.” *Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places*. Copy on file at the Kentucky Heritage Council. Listed 1983. Section 7, page 2.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid, Section 7, page 3.

<sup>19</sup> A. Camille Wells. “Architectural History of Clark County,” in *Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky, Clark County*. The Kentucky Heritage Commission in conjunction with the Clark County Historic Society. (Mt. Vernon, Indiana: Windmill Publications, Inc., 1979), 15.

Wright-Evans House  
Name of Property

Clark County, Kentucky  
County and State

Around the 1840s, a brick wing was added to either side of the Gist House. This gable end expansion, rather than a rear wing, would fit nicely in with Wooley's conclusions about Ulster builders – they almost always added on via the gable ends.

The Jesse Hampton House (CK-496) is in scale the most similar to the Wright-Evans House, though it too only has a three-bay wide facade. The stone dwelling has exterior gable end chimneys and is proportionally “closely related to the rectangular log pen.”<sup>20</sup>

The Calmes-Smith House (CK-47), 1.5 story, stone hall-parlor house with interior gable end chimneys, but any resemblance to the Wright-Evans House is superficial, as the Calmes-Smith House has a double-pile plan. There are 17 hall-parlor plans from the settlement period in the KHC survey database, built in log, brick, and stone. The William Clinkenbeard House (CK-188) was built around the same time as the Wright-Evans House, and was also close geographically (located on the Paris Pike, the house was about four miles from the Wright-Evans House). The two-story, three-bay wide brick house has one interior and one exterior gable end chimney, like the Wright-Evans House.

The majority of the brick and stone examples from the same time period as the Wright-Evans House do not display similar fenestration, relying instead on the symmetry of three bays. Double doors do not appear on any of the other documented houses from the period.

Building in stone in Kentucky persisted until around 1830. After this time, stone for exterior walls faded from fashion, accompanied by a rise in the desire for interior hall passages, and the popularity of brick. Building in brick was easier in Clark County, as not every house site was preferentially located near creek beds, but clay could be found just about anywhere.

It is not by coincidence that building in stone dropped off at the same time that the taste for a more-evolved floor plan was gaining favor among a certain demographic groups in the Bluegrass.

The stone portion of the Wright-Evans House is a hall-parlor plan, one of the earliest European derived house plans. The most common arrangement of hall-parlor plans is that of two rooms aligned end to end, with fireplaces at one or both gable ends. The hall was an all-purpose room; usually the larger and more highly finished of the two rooms, used for cooking and dining. The smaller room, the parlor, typically was reserved for sleeping or as a sitting room. The hall would invariably be heated; the parlor might not be heated. By the 1830s, Kentuckians were constructing their dwellings in a way that permitted the separation of work and leisure; namely, by dividing the interior space with the use of passages. After the 1830s, hall-parlor plans became associated with households of less affluence and stature.

It is not known how the plan of the stone portion of the Wright-Evans House influenced the passage of the farm residents through that space. Wright was a slaveholder, with 11 workers living on his property in the 1850 census – while the hall-pallor plan would have been familiar, and acceptable at the time of its construction, its very layout and configuration would have flown counter to social division of space that were present and being acknowledged in house construction by the 1820s at the latest.

---

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

Wright-Evans House  
Name of Property

Clark County, Kentucky  
County and State

The raised basement of the dwelling, with two large operable chimneys at either end, suggests very strongly that this space was used for household tasks (cooking) and likely as a living space. The inclusion of servant quarters into the main dwelling is not a topic commonly explored in a rural context; the occupation of attics and basements by enslaved workers is almost always in secondary sources, an urban trait. But the very form of the stone house indicates that Wright intended multiple uses for that raised basement space from the beginning.

The use of basement spaces for domestic work and domestic workers is a building tradition with deep roots, especially in the Chesapeake and Shenandoah Valley cultural hearths; the latter being the birthplace of Wright.

None of the other stone dwellings documented in the KHC survey files appear to have built on raised basements. Cellars “rarely contain fireplaces” according to Wooley’s work; however, that may just be true of the Ulster stone houses.<sup>21</sup> Interestingly, another dwelling within the “neighborhood” of the Wright-Evans House is the childhood home of his son-in-law, Thornton Alpheus Lewis. The circa 1820 brick, central passage dwelling (CK-238) is located on the Wades Mill Road and built upon a raised basement, which according to the KHC survey form, served as additional living space.

### **John W. Crone and Son Architects**

The 1925 addition to the stone hall-parlor house was designed by John W. Crone and Son Architects; the original blueprints have remained with the house and are in the possession of the current owner.

Crone was born in 1860 or 1862 in St. Mary’s, Ohio, and came by his interest in building naturally. His father, Andrew A. Crone, was a carpenter and contractor purported to have “had a hand in every building built in St. Marys.”<sup>22</sup>

Crone left school after the 6<sup>th</sup> grade, and took up his father’s trade of carpentry. He moved to Winchester sometime between 1880 and 1892 – his oldest son was born in 1892 in Winchester. In the 1900 census, he owned a house on Pendleton Street in Winchester and his occupation was as a carpenter. At the age of 41, while “earning \$3 a day in a carpenter’s shop,” Crone enrolled in the “Complete Architectural Course.”<sup>23</sup>

This training course, which emphasized the practical skills, rather than high-style design or theory, was offered by the International Correspondence Schools (ICS) of Scranton, Pennsylvania. ICS was founded in 1891 to help educate miners, many of whom were immigrants, in mine safety. The school then expanded its curriculum to include the children of these miners, and by 1900, it was delivering “practical men with a technical education, and technical men with a practical education.”<sup>24</sup> These students were generally working class men who had neither the time nor the funds to attend a college or university, but thanks to a well-developed “mail and parcel post system” could pour over the exercises at night, after working a full day.

The noted Texas architect O’Neil Ford was a graduate of ICS, and from the basic “Architectural Design and Drawing Course” he received new assignments every two weeks. The course was described as “the open door to

---

<sup>21</sup> Wooley, 26.

<sup>22</sup> Family Tree for John Henry Crone, Genealogy.com, accessed December 2017. <http://www.genealogy.com/ftm/m/a/r/Sandra-Maroney-IN/WEBSITE-0001/UHP-0004.html>

<sup>23</sup> Thomas J. Foster. *Examples of Success by Correspondence Training*. (Scranton, PA: International Textbook Company, 1912), 117.

<sup>24</sup> International Correspondence Schools of Scranton Collection. McHugh Special Collections, Weinberg Memorial Library, The University of Scranton <http://digitalservices.scranton.edu/cdm/history/collection/ics/>. Accessed November 2017.



Wright-Evans House  
Name of Property

Clark County, Kentucky  
County and State

a position as a draftsman and designer in an architect's office."<sup>25</sup> Course assignments covered architectural history, basic design, mathematics, and sketching and perspective drawing. A "Complete Architectural Course, "which take around four years to complete, covered specification writing, joinery, masonry, and more carpentry courses.

The founder of ICS, Thomas J. Foster, provided 1,000 examples of students who had successfully completed a course in his 1912 publication – and of that number, 139 men began the course as full-time carpenters. Foster then followed up that sample study with the new careers of the graduates, and 78 were employed as architects. Crone completed the Complete Architectural Course, and in the 1910 census, he listed his occupation as "architect."

Little could be determined about Crone's architectural practice and buildings he may have designed. Other than the way in which he received his training, and the Wright-Evans House, any other elements are shrouded in mystery. He practiced in Winchester; with an office in Room 24 at the Brown-Proctoria Hotel on South Main Street.

According to the Manufacturer's Record of September 28, 1922, Crone designed a store and office building costing \$100,000 to be constructed in Panama City, Kentucky. There is a Panama, Kentucky, located in Morgan County, Kentucky, but no Panama City. Other trade publications note that Crone designed a high school and hospital in Winchester, but no further records related to those buildings could be located (and if built, these structures are no longer extant).

While his carpentry background and ICS training provided him with all of the essential skills he needed, he did not have the formal education or license that 21<sup>st</sup> century purveyors of the trade must possess. Prior to 1930, the state of Kentucky did not have a licensing statute for architects; a review of the post-1930 records reveal no mention of Crone or his son. It wasn't unusual for builders or carpenters to also act as architect designers; the architect-builder has a long presence in Kentucky.

The addition designed by Crone is not wholly a Colonial Revival house inserted onto a Federal hall-parlor house. Rather, it is a late transitional style dwelling, illustrating the "transition from late 19<sup>th</sup> century picturesque to 20<sup>th</sup> century Colonial Revival."<sup>26</sup>

Evans would have been very familiar with both the picturesque influence and the Queen Anne style growing up on Pretty Run Road. When he was 10 years old, W.R. Sphar, a prominent landowner and merchant, began construction on his large Queen Anne style dwelling on the Paris Pike. The Evans family would have passed by this farm and dwelling on every trip into town. Rotherwood (CK-189) inspired a whole host of imitators in rural Clark County, many in that same area of the county, including CK-191 (also on the Paris Pike) and CK-194.

It is tempting to see that lingering influence in the brick addition that Crone designed for Evans. The straightforward, boxy shape of dwellings that clearly show Colonial Revival influence were being built around the same time as the addition to the Wright-Evans House, and both Evans and Crone would have known these monumental examples of the Revival style. But the transitional influence lingered, and numerous examples would have been close on hand in downtown Winchester, especially along South Highland Avenue, where a handful of

<sup>25</sup> David Dillon. *The Architecture of O'Neil Ford: Celebrating Place*. (Austin, Texas: The University of Texas Press, 1999), 10.

<sup>26</sup> Wells, 32.

Wright-Evans House  
Name of Property

Clark County, Kentucky  
County and State

dwellings, both brick and frame, channel the variation on the T-plan form that is present in the Wright-Evans House.

Even Crone's own house, a modest 1.5 story frame dwelling, is a T-plan, further illustrating his familiarity with a form that was an integral part of the local architectural vocabulary, much like the hall-parlor plan, was an ingrained and familiar modal during the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>27</sup>

### **Evaluation of the Wright-Evans House's Architectural Significance within the context Agriculture and Rural Life in Clark County, Kentucky, 1800-1925**

The Wright-Evans House is locally significant as an example of a rural dwelling illustrating two main building campaigns – that of the EuroAmerican settlement period, and another pioneering age – the 1920s. Both owners of the house chose a form that was more traditional than avant-garde at the time of construction, but also forms that were *very locally familiar* – as in two to three miles from the farm.

Thomas Wright built in stone near the end of that material's use in Clark County. He also employed the hall-parlor plan, which while still in use during the second decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, was on its way out. Unlike the other documented stone dwellings in Clark County, Wright's stone house made use of a plan that was perhaps known to him in his native Virginia – a raised stone basement with hearths that was used for meal preparation and quarters for the workers he owned.

Very little change – or permanent change – happened to the Wright-Evans House during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is not known whether Wright or a member of the Evans family added the frame room to the house, as it was demolished during the 1920s construction. What is significant is that the basic form of the stone house stayed the same for over 100 years – no one seeing fit or feeling pressured to update or expand.

In 1893, the Chicago Columbian Exposition and its White City ushered in the Neoclassical style and the City Beautiful Movement. Closer to home was the 1897 Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition in Nashville. The construction of a full-scale model of the Parthenon expressed the growing interest in classical styles of architecture, and patriotism and civic pride formed the main themes of the event. A movement away from the overly ornate styles of the Victorian period was gaining ground, not only among builders and designers, writers and advocates, but was also filtering down to the general public.

But in Clark County, the stylistic elements of the Queen Anne style continued to hold sway. In both Winchester and in the rural areas, the predominance of a rambling footprint, outfitted with ornamentation, continued well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is not a coincidence that the stone hall-parlor house received its first major modification around the same time that J.O. Evans was elected to represent Clark County in the Kentucky House of Representatives. Much like Thomas Wright decades before, Evans stuck with the tried and true of his world – a dwelling modeled on the ones he would have seen growing up in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The addition designed by John W. Crone for the Wright-Evans House doesn't take many risks on the exterior. It maintains a picturesque footprint, with porches and a rambling roofline punctuated by front gables. The interior, with oak floors, tiled fireplace hearths, and built-in china cabinets, displayed the creature comforts of a well-off farming family.

---

<sup>27</sup> Crone lived at 127 Pendleton Street in Winchester.

Wright-Evans House  
Name of Property

Clark County, Kentucky  
County and State

Public rooms, including a reception hall, living and dining room, greatly expanded the space in which to entertain both a large family and members of the surrounding rural community, both in Clark and Bourbon counties.

The Wright-Evans House spans two centuries of agricultural attainment within a known and familiar vocabulary of domestic architecture. Even the way in which the original stone portion was joined to the new addition does not entirely relegate it to a mere appendage or ell, especially on the interior. It was still an important and functioning part of the rhythms of the 20<sup>th</sup> century household. The dwelling displays the comfortable conventions in which both owner and builder operated, and tradition-bound building and design choices that spans two radically different worlds.

### **Evaluation of the Integrity of the Architectural Significance of the Wright-Evans House**

A house in Clark County evaluated to be a good example of a particular style or of continued architectural development will be eligible for the National Register if it retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. All seven integrity factors of the Wright-Evans House are discussed here.

The Wright-Evans House retains a high level of integrity of *location*. The dwelling has not been relocated and it retains its general relationship with the roads, both Pretty Run Road and the farm road that grants access into the farm.

The Wright-Evans House retains a medium level of integrity of *setting*. Although historic outbuildings have been lost, this nomination focuses on the domestic yard, which within the proposed boundary is incredibly intact. The sense of separation between the domestic sphere and the agricultural fields is intact and visible on the landscape. The local surroundings remain rural and agricultural.

The house and outbuildings retain integrity of *design, workmanship, and materials*. Changes since 1925 to the dwelling's original materials, floor plan, shape and form are minimal. The Colonial Revival elements of the house are clearly visible and in excellent condition. Although the window sash has been replaced, the original lights were also one-over-one double-hung sash, so that remains consistent.

The Wright-Evans House retains a high level of integrity of *feeling* and *association*. The integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, as discussed above, provide the feeling of the well-to-farmer who had the house constructed. The extraordinarily-intact house is a statement about what was considered to be a fashionable and well-executed in a larger urban context in Kentucky at the time.

The historic Wright-Evans House and its proposed boundary are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a well-preserved, significant example of an early 19<sup>th</sup> century stone hall-parlor dwelling with a 1925 architect-designed transitional Colonial Revival addition in Clark County, Kentucky.

---

### **9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Amos, Christine. *The Bluegrass Cultural Landscape: A Regional Historic Overview*. Frankfort, Kentucky: Kentucky Heritage Council, 1988.

Wright-Evans House  
Name of Property

Clark County, Kentucky  
County and State

Bolin, James Duane. *Bossism and Reform in a Southern City: Lexington, Kentucky, 1880-1940*. Lexington, Kentucky: The University Press of Kentucky, 2014.

Brother, Janie-Rice. *A Cultural Historic Survey of the Proposed Telecommunication Tower Site at Sewell, Clark County, Kentucky*. Section 106 Report on file at the Kentucky Heritage Council, 2004.

Brother, Janie-Rice. "The Agricultural and Architectural Landscapes of Two Antebellum Montgomery County Farms." Unpublished Graduate thesis produced for the Department of Historic Preservation at the University of Kentucky, 2003.

Collins, Richard H. *History of Kentucky*. Covington, Kentucky: Collins and Company, 1882.

Dillon, David. *The Architecture of O'Neil Ford: Celebrating Place*. Austin, Texas: The University of Texas Press, 1999.

Foster, Thomas J. *Examples of Success by Correspondence Training*. Scranton, PA: International Textbook Company, 1912.

Haines, Michael R. The Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. Historical, Demographic, Economic, and Social Data: The United States, 1790-2000, Database 2896. Hamilton, NY: Colgate University/Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [producers], 2004. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2005.  
<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu>

Harris, Cyril M. *American Architecture An Illustrated Encyclopedia*. New York: W.W. Norton and Company, 1998.

Harrison, Lowell H. and James C. Klotter. *A New History of Kentucky*. Lexington, Kentucky: The University Press of Kentucky, 1997.

Kniffen, Fred. "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion," in *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture* Eds. Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach . Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1986.

Lancaster, Clay. *Antebellum Architecture in Kentucky*. Lexington, Kentucky: The University Press of Kentucky, 1991.

Macintire, William J. *A Survey of Historic Sites in Rural Marion and Washington Counties, Kentucky*. Frankfort: The Kentucky Heritage Council, 2009.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998.

Perrin, William Henry, J. H. Battle and G. C. Kniffin. *Kentucky: A History of the State*. Louisville, Kentucky: F. A. Battey and Company, 1888.

Wright-Evans House  
Name of Property

Clark County, Kentucky  
County and State

*Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky, Clark County.* The Kentucky Heritage Commission in conjunction with the Clark County Historic Society. Mt. Vernon, Indiana: Windmill Publications, Inc., 1979.

Murray-Wooley, Carolyn. *Early Stone Houses of Kentucky.* Lexington, Kentucky: The University Press of Kentucky, 2008.

---. "Early Stone Buildings of Central Kentucky." *Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.* Copy on file at the Kentucky Heritage Council. Listed 1983.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): CK-200

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 11.470 acres  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

1. -84.136245 38.099024
2. -84.136643 38.099896
3. -84.138763 38.099518
4. -84.138993 38.098726
5. -84.138720 38.098457

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property is the legal parcel 1A as recorded in the Clark County Clerk's office (Deed Book 521, page 121, plat slide 2006).

The boundary on the south side of the parcel runs 738 feet west from Pretty Run Road (from point 1 to point 5), then it runs north (from point 5 to point 4) 130 feet, then northeast 292 feet (from point 4 to point 3), then 626 feet east (from point 3 to point 2), then along Pretty Run Road south to point 1, 342 feet.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The proposed boundaries provide an appropriate setting for understanding the significance of the design and construction of this house within its historic context in Clark County. The boundary includes the domestic yard and maintains the historic setting in which the contributing features were constructed.

Wright-Evans House  
Name of Property

Clark County, Kentucky  
County and State

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

---

name/title Janie-Rice Brother, Senior Architectural Historian  
organization Kentucky Archaeological Survey date March 2018  
street & number 1020A Export Street telephone 859-257-1944  
city or town Lexington state KY zip code 40506  
e-mail janie-rice.brother@uky.edu

Wright-Evans House  
Name of Property

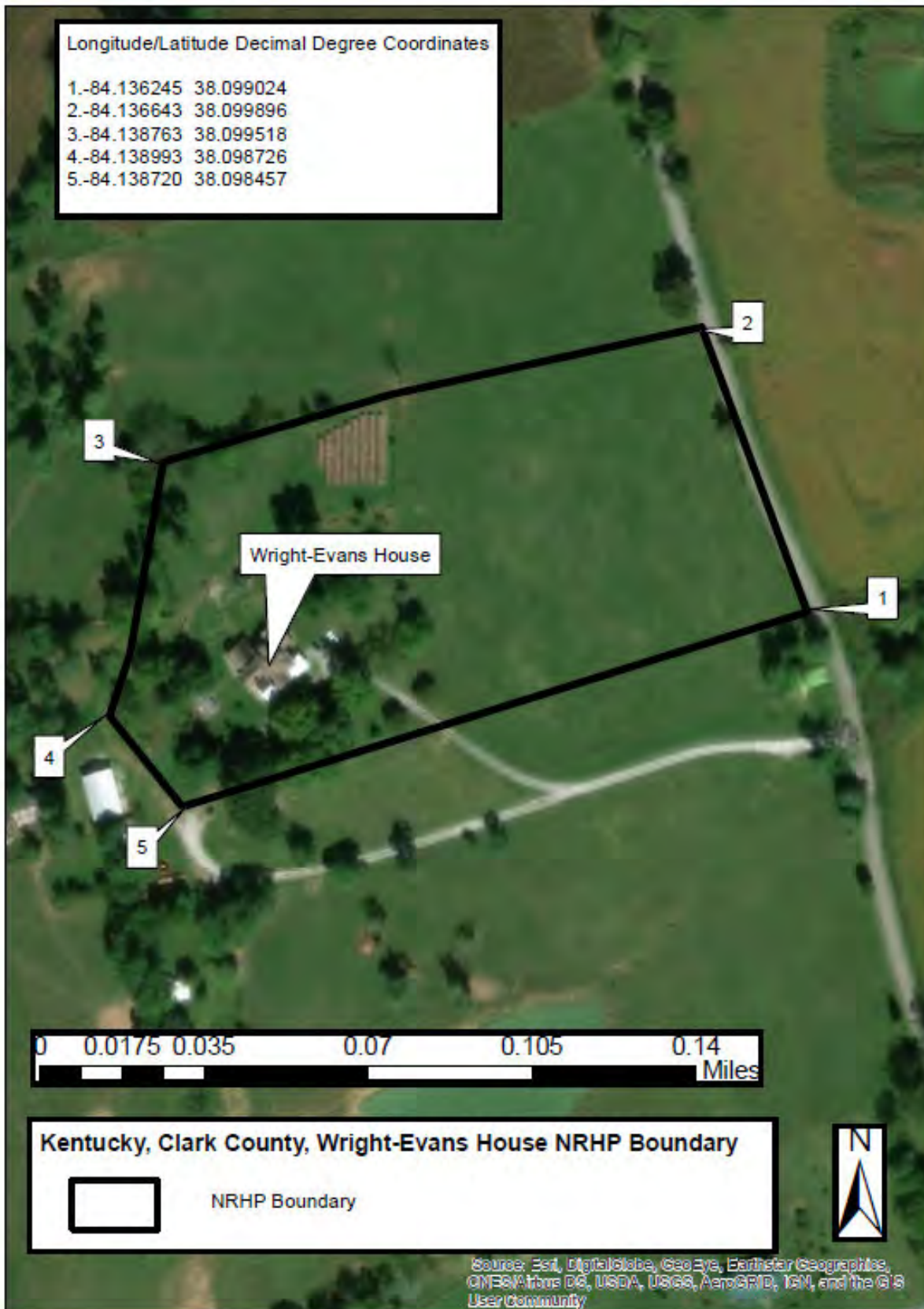
Clark County, Kentucky  
County and State





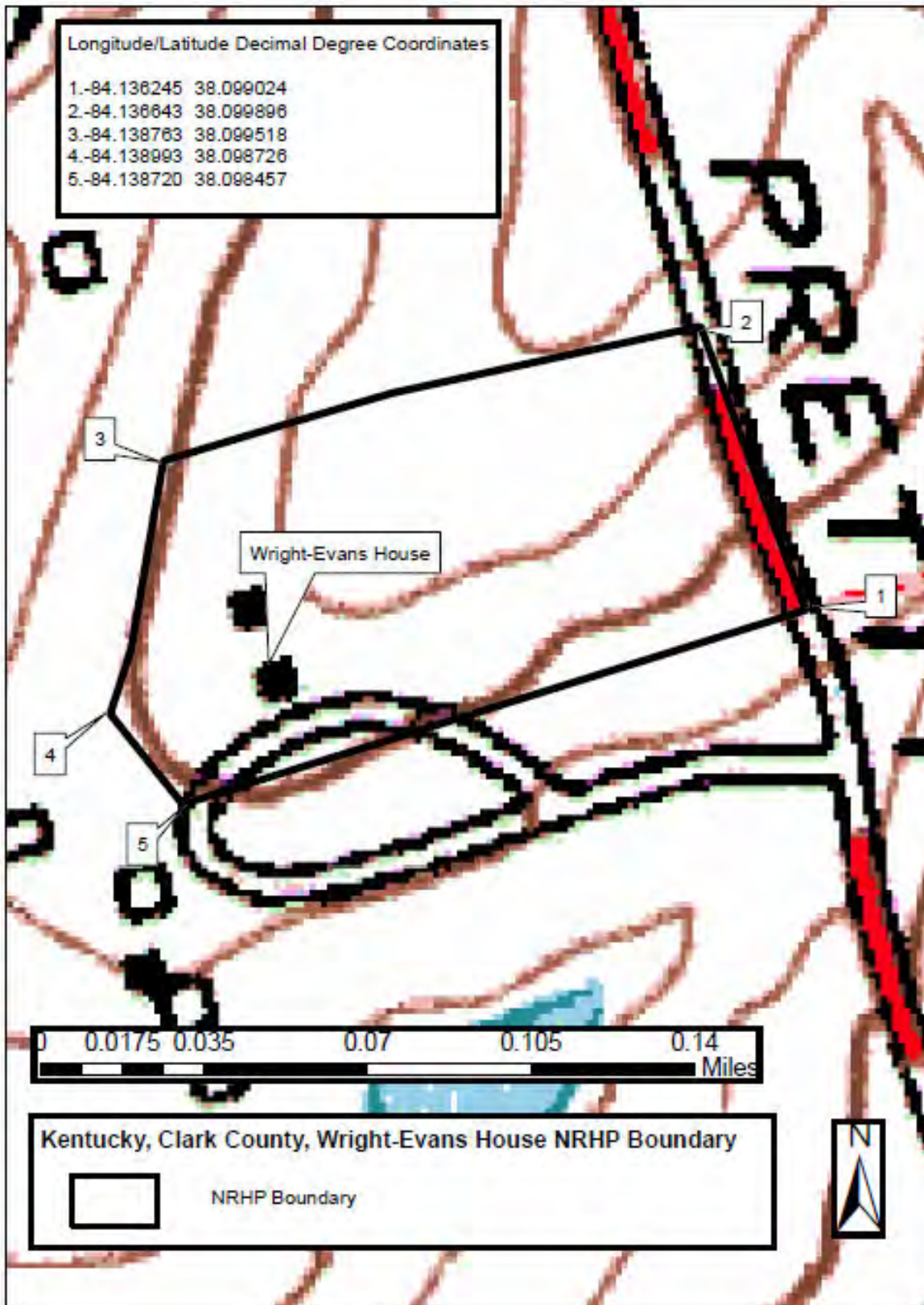
Wright-Evans House  
Name of Property

Clark County, Kentucky  
County and State



Wright-Evans House  
Name of Property

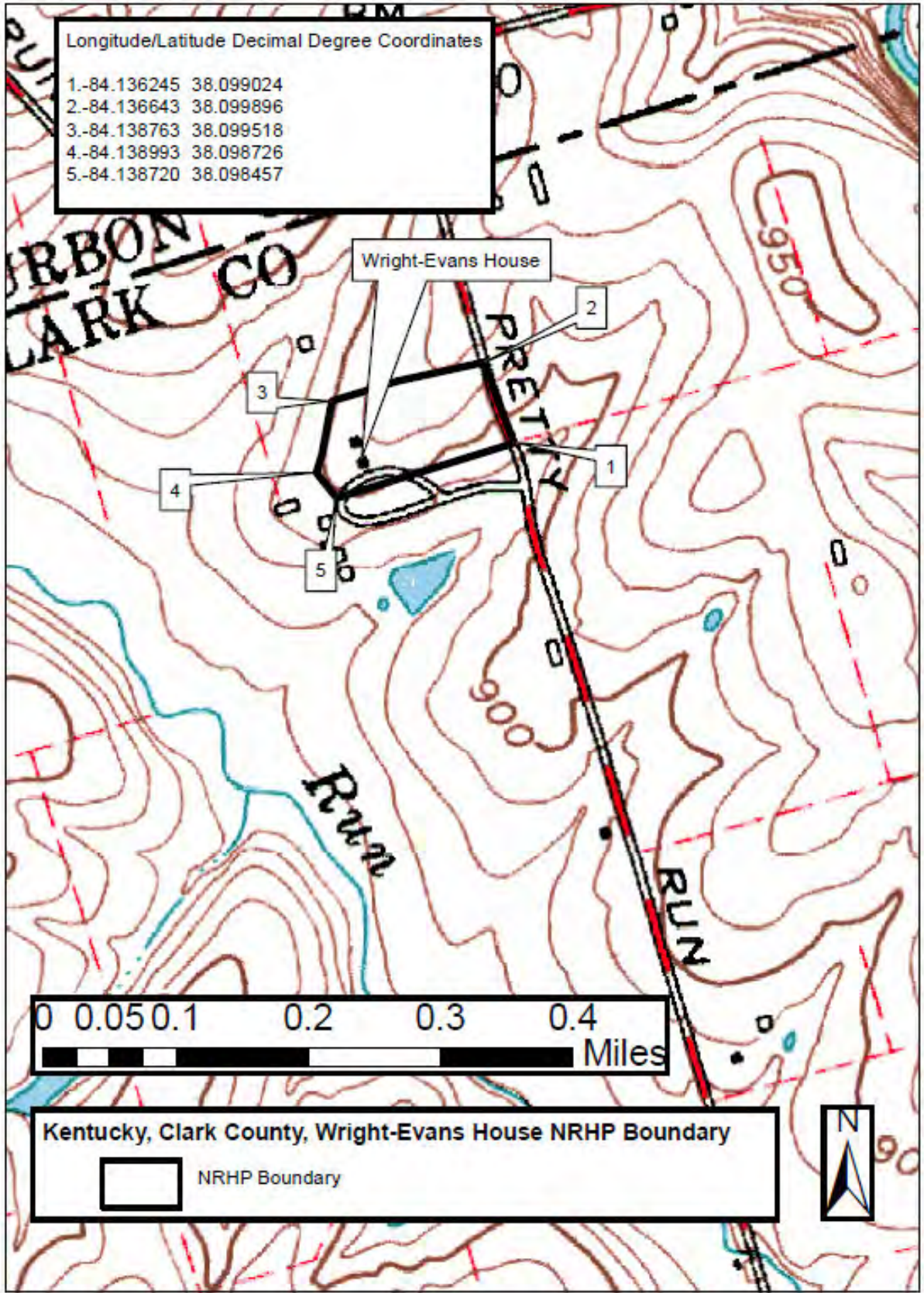
Clark County, Kentucky  
County and State





Wright-Evans House  
Name of Property

Clark County, Kentucky  
County and State



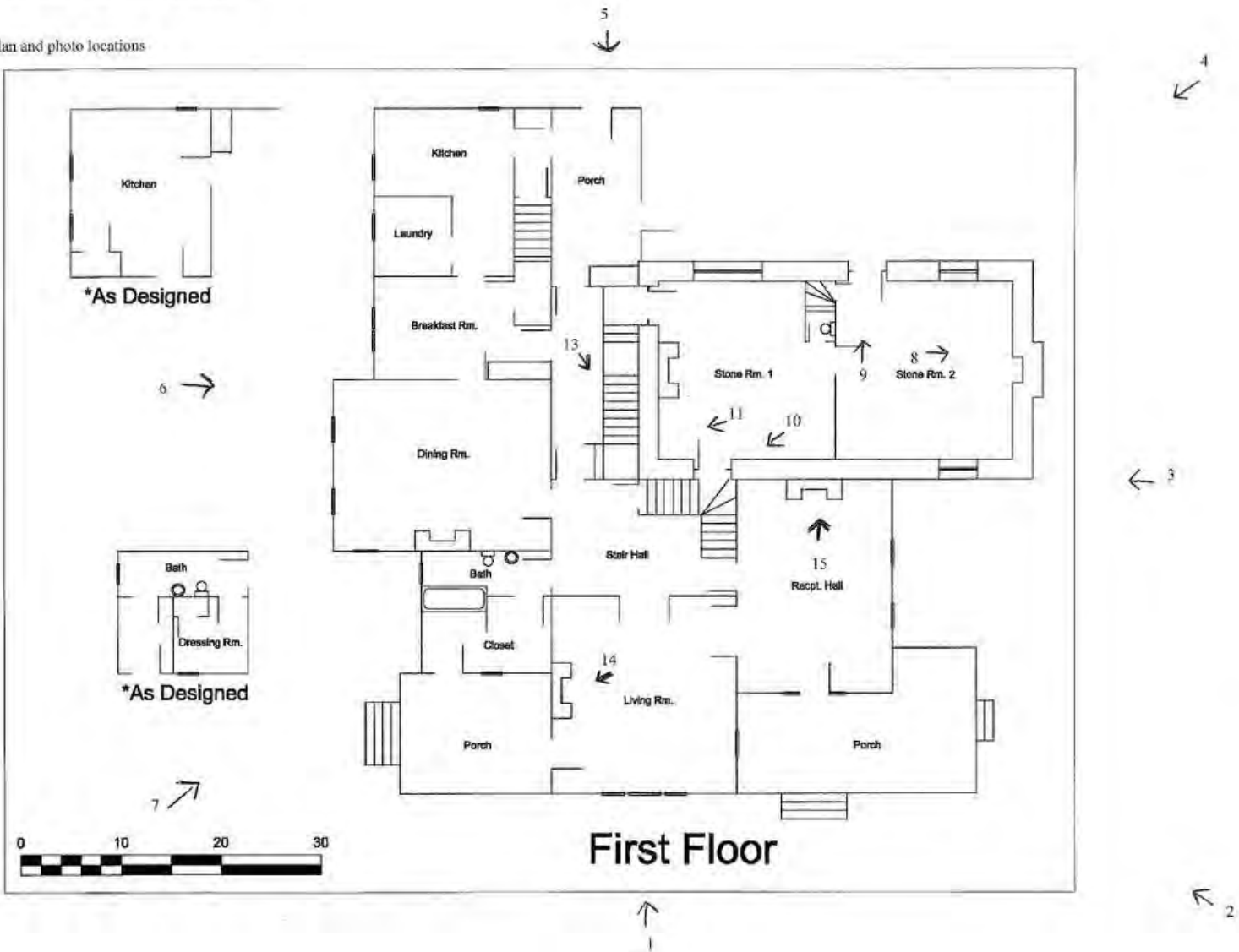
Wright-Evans House  
Name of Property

Clark County, Kentucky  
County and State

Wright-Evans House, 3800 Pretty Run Road, Clark County, Kentucky

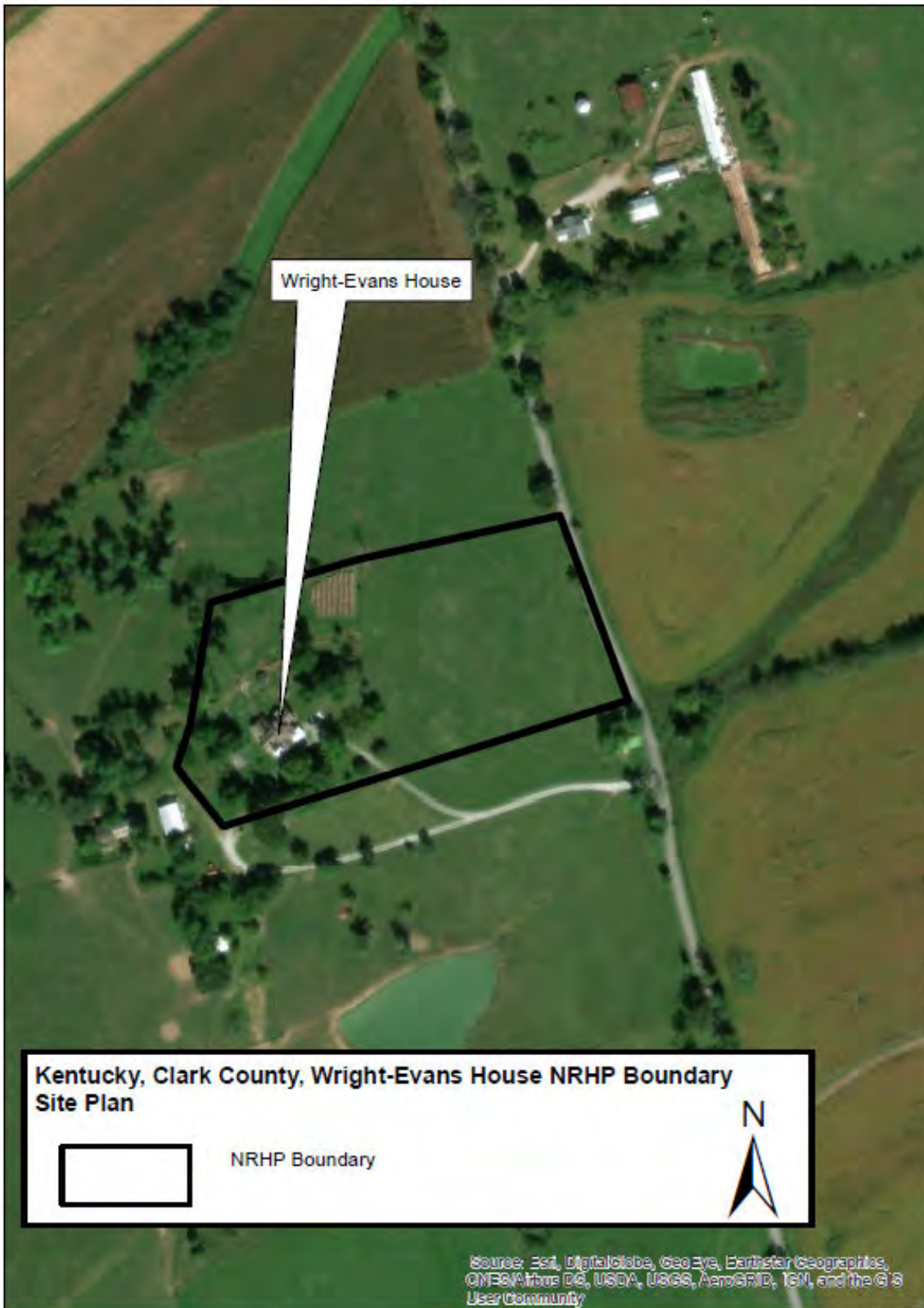
NRHP Nomination, May 2018

Ground level (first story) Floor plan and photo locations



Wright-Evans House  
Name of Property

Clark County, Kentucky  
County and State





Wright-Evans House  
 Name of Property

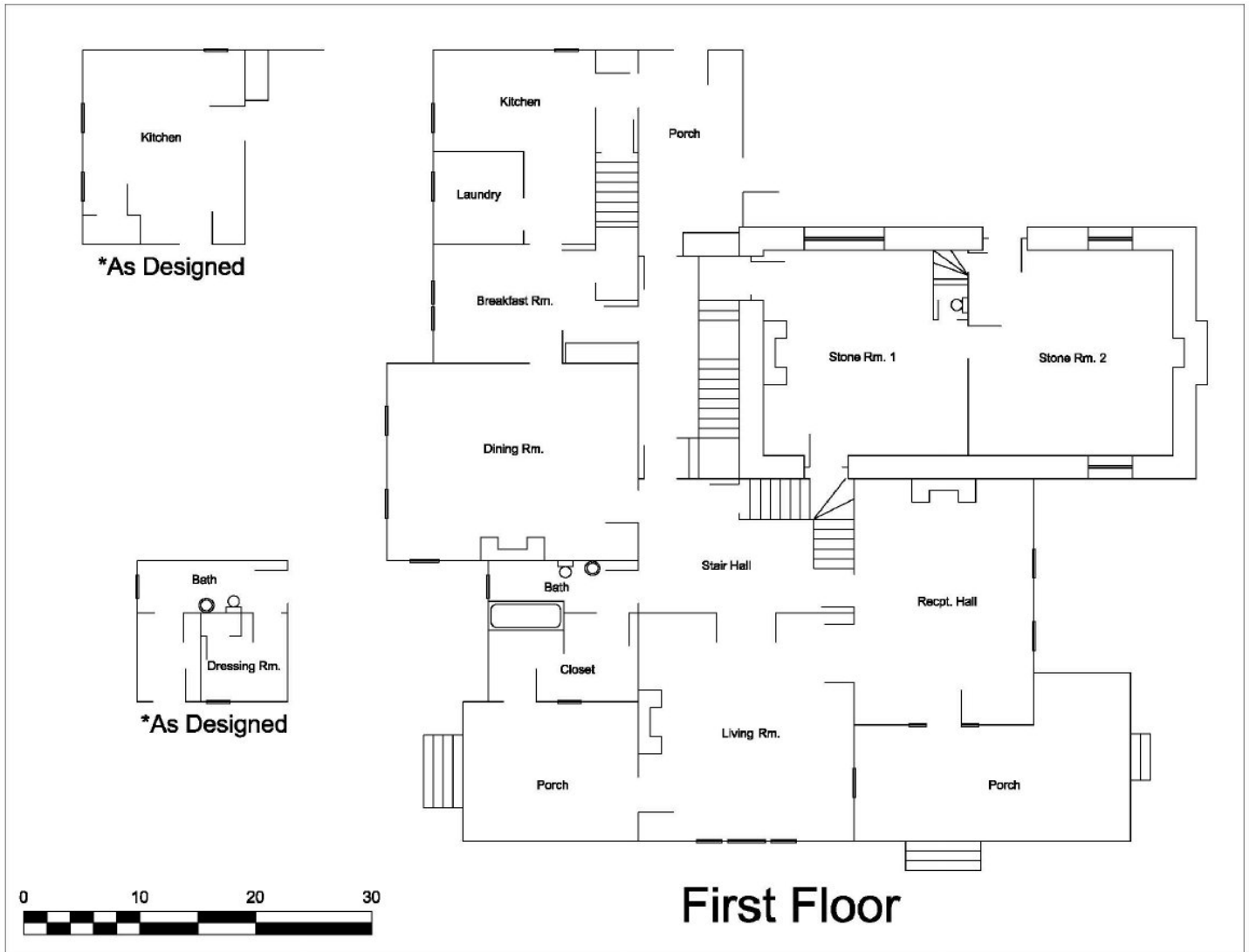
Clark County, Kentucky  
 County and State



The Wright-Evans House, Clark County, Kentucky  
 NRHP Nomination  
 Surveyor's Plat showing Parcel 1A, showing the 11.470 acre PVA parcel. Property boundary is the same as recommended NRHP boundary.

Wright-Evans House  
Name of Property

Clark County, Kentucky  
County and State





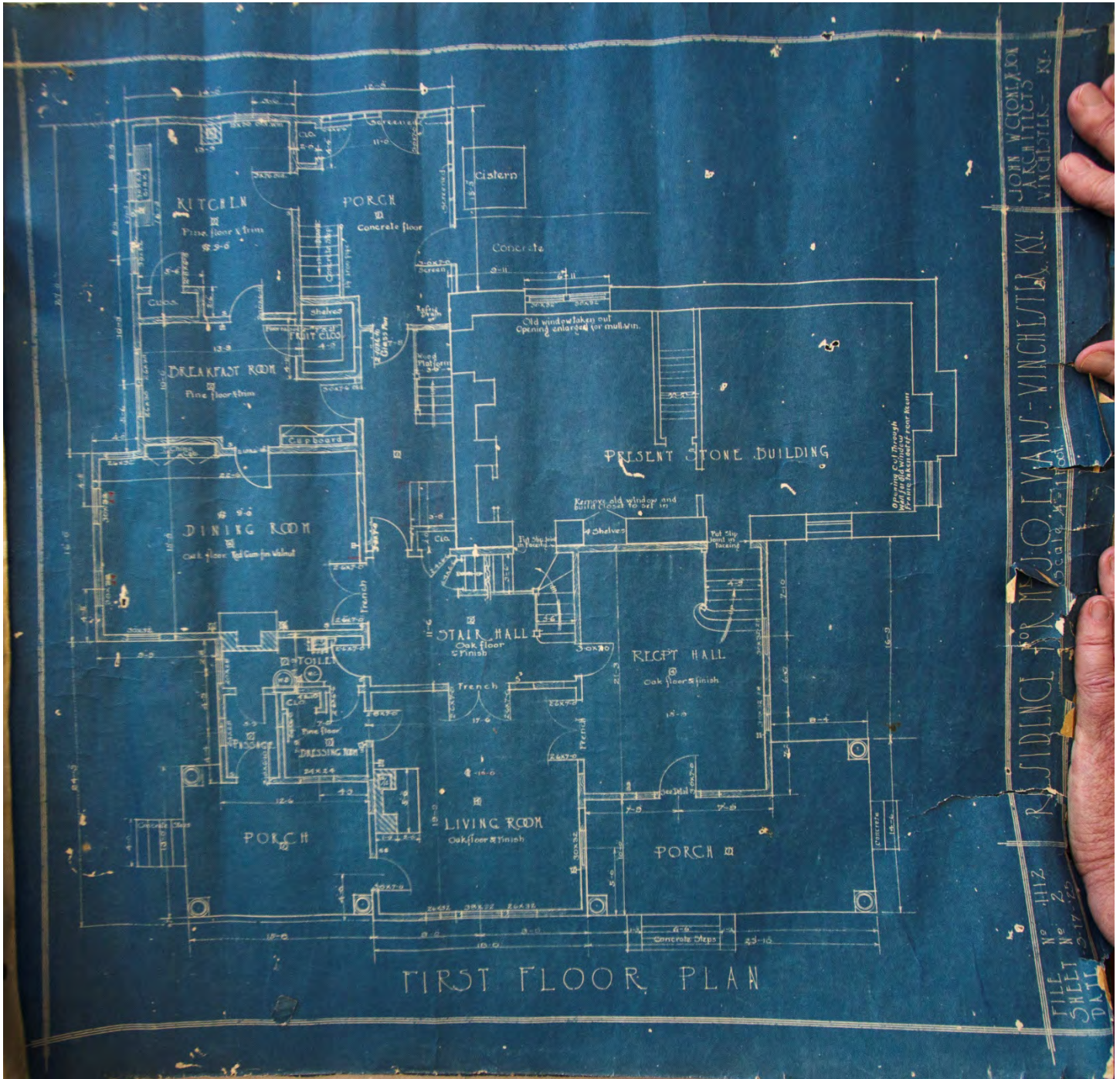
Wright-Evans House  
Name of Property

Clark County, Kentucky  
County and State



Wright-Evans House  
Name of Property

Clark County, Kentucky  
County and State









Wright-Evans House  
Name of Property

Clark County, Kentucky  
County and State





Wright-Evans House  
Name of Property

Clark County, Kentucky  
County and State



Wright-Evans House  
Name of Property

Clark County, Kentucky  
County and State

**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

**PHOTOGRAPHY LOG**

**Name of Property:** Wright-Evans House  
**City or Vicinity:** Clark County  
**State:** Kentucky  
**Photographer:** Janie-Rice Brother, Photographer  
**Date Photographed:** 2017/2018  
**Local location of digital media:** CD at Kentucky Heritage Council (SHPO)

1. Façade of Wright-Evans House, showing 1925 addition. Facing north.
2. Façade and east elevation, with stone house at rear right. Facing northwest.
3. East elevation, facing west.
4. East and north elevations, showing what was likely the original rear elevation of the stone dwelling. Facing southwest.
5. North elevation, facing south.
6. West elevation, facing east.
7. West and south elevations, facing northeast.
8. Federal-style mantle in stone house.
9. Original door on north wall (rear elevation) of stone house. Winder stair is at right. Facing north.
10. Portion of the south wall (original façade) of stone house, showing window opening at left (now cabinet) and original entry door. Note chair rail.
11. West wall of stone house, showing press beside chimney stack.
12. Chimney stack and firebox (now filled in) on upper story of stone house. Facing east.
13. Back set of stairs added in the 1925 addition in location of original porch to stone house.
14. Mantle in 1925 living room.
15. Mantle in 1925 reception hall.
16. Mantle in second story bedroom of 1925 addition.
17. Mantle in second story bedroom of 1925 addition

**Property Owner:**

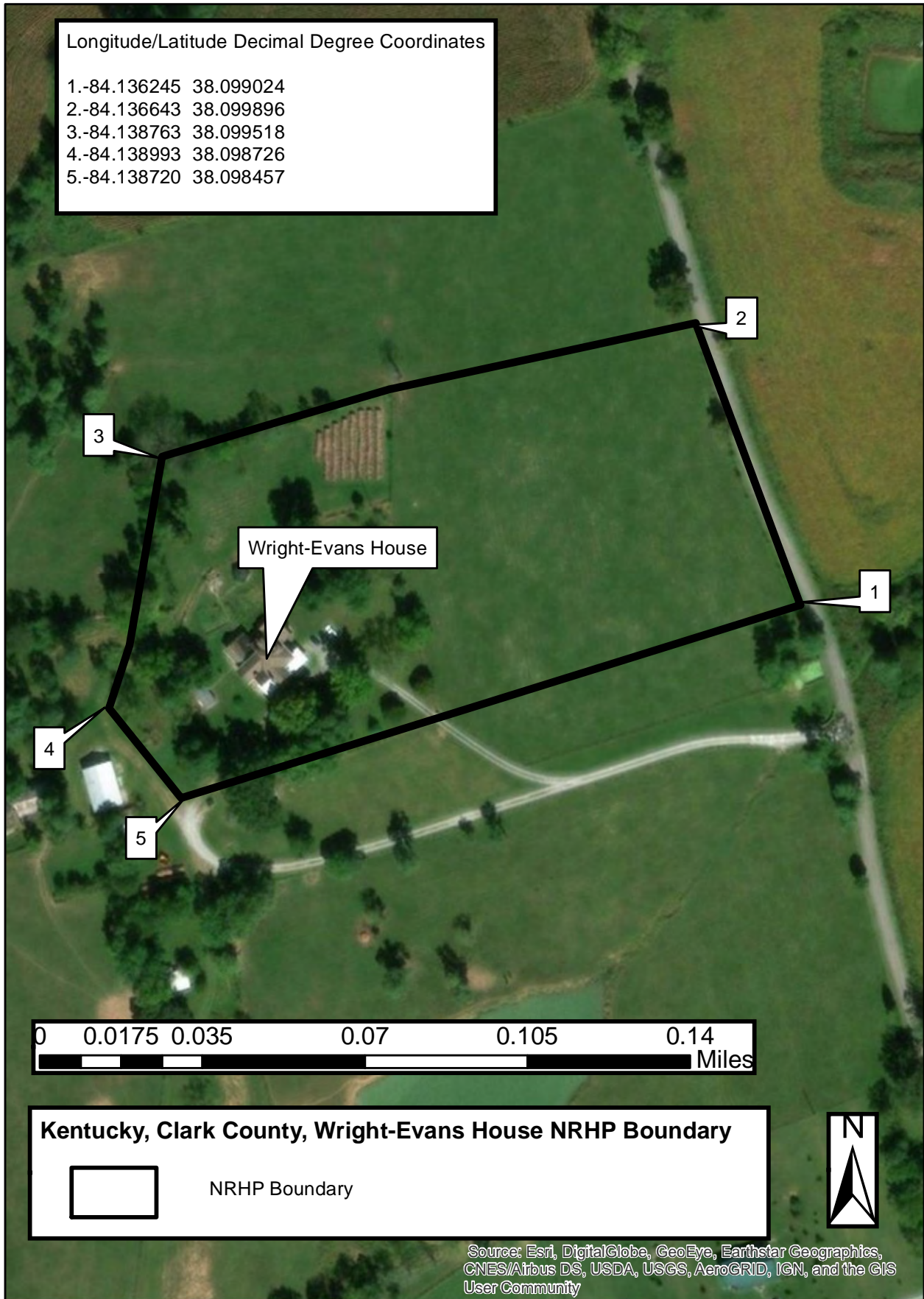
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Brad Petri  
street & number 3800 Pretty Run Road telephone N/A  
city or town Winchester state KY zip code 40391



Longitude/Latitude Decimal Degree Coordinates

- 1.-84.136245 38.099024
- 2.-84.136643 38.099896
- 3.-84.138763 38.099518
- 4.-84.138993 38.098726
- 5.-84.138720 38.098457

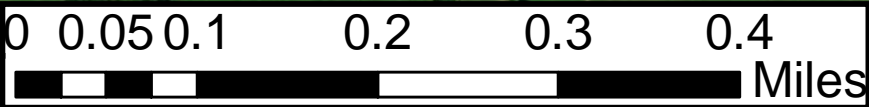




Longitude/Latitude Decimal Degree Coordinates  
NAD 1983

- 1.-84.136245 38.099024
- 2.-84.136643 38.099896
- 3.-84.138763 38.099518
- 4.-84.138993 38.098726
- 5.-84.138720 38.098457

Wright-Evans House



**Kentucky, Clark County, Wright-Evans House NRHP Boundary**

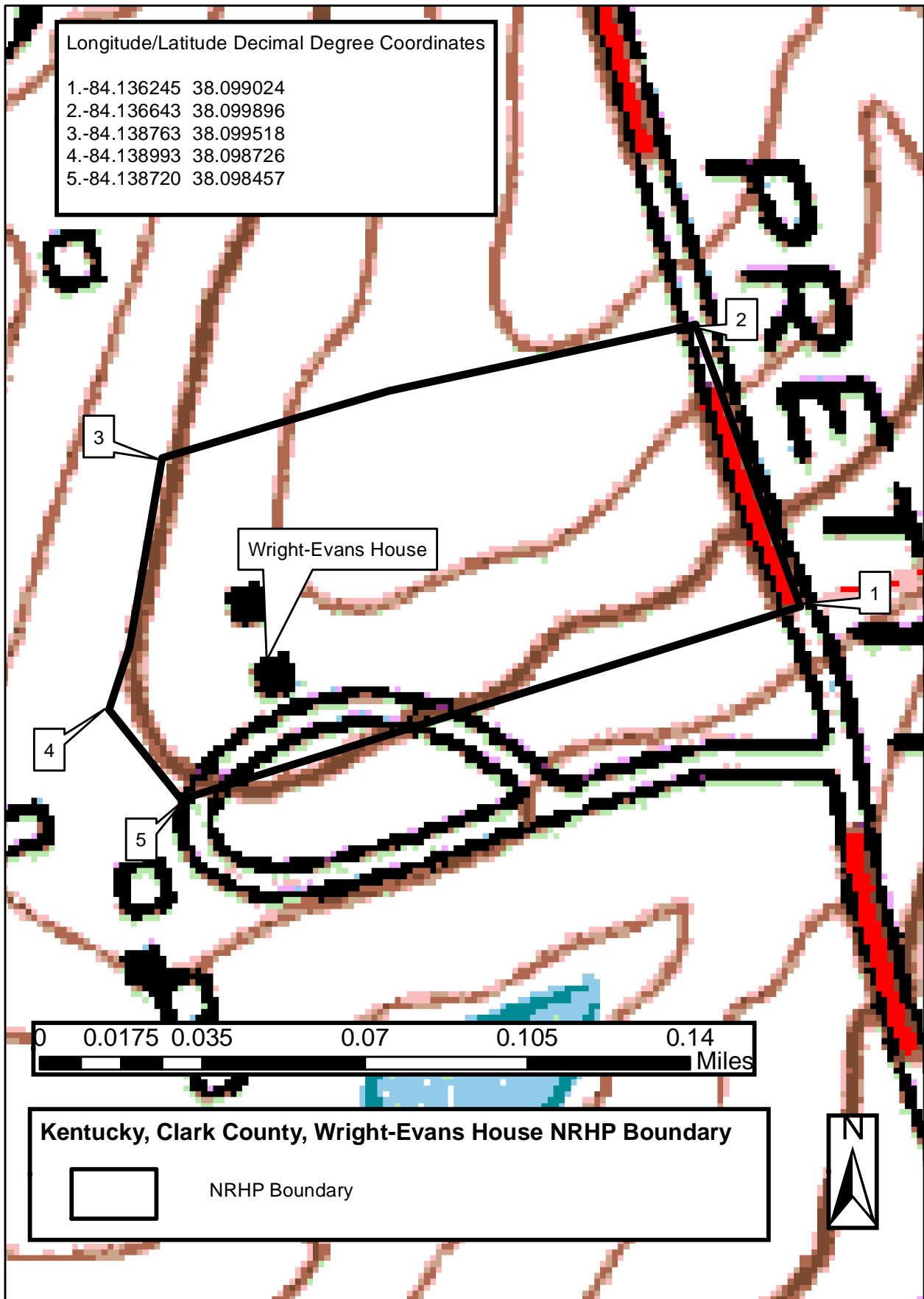
 NRHP Boundary



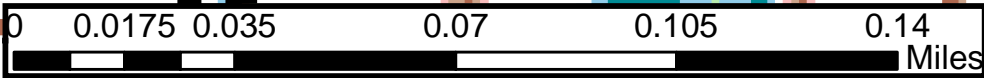
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Longitude/Latitude Decimal Degree Coordinates

- 1.-84.136245 38.099024
- 2.-84.136643 38.099896
- 3.-84.138763 38.099518
- 4.-84.138993 38.098726
- 5.-84.138720 38.098457



Wright-Evans House



Kentucky, Clark County, Wright-Evans House NRHP Boundary

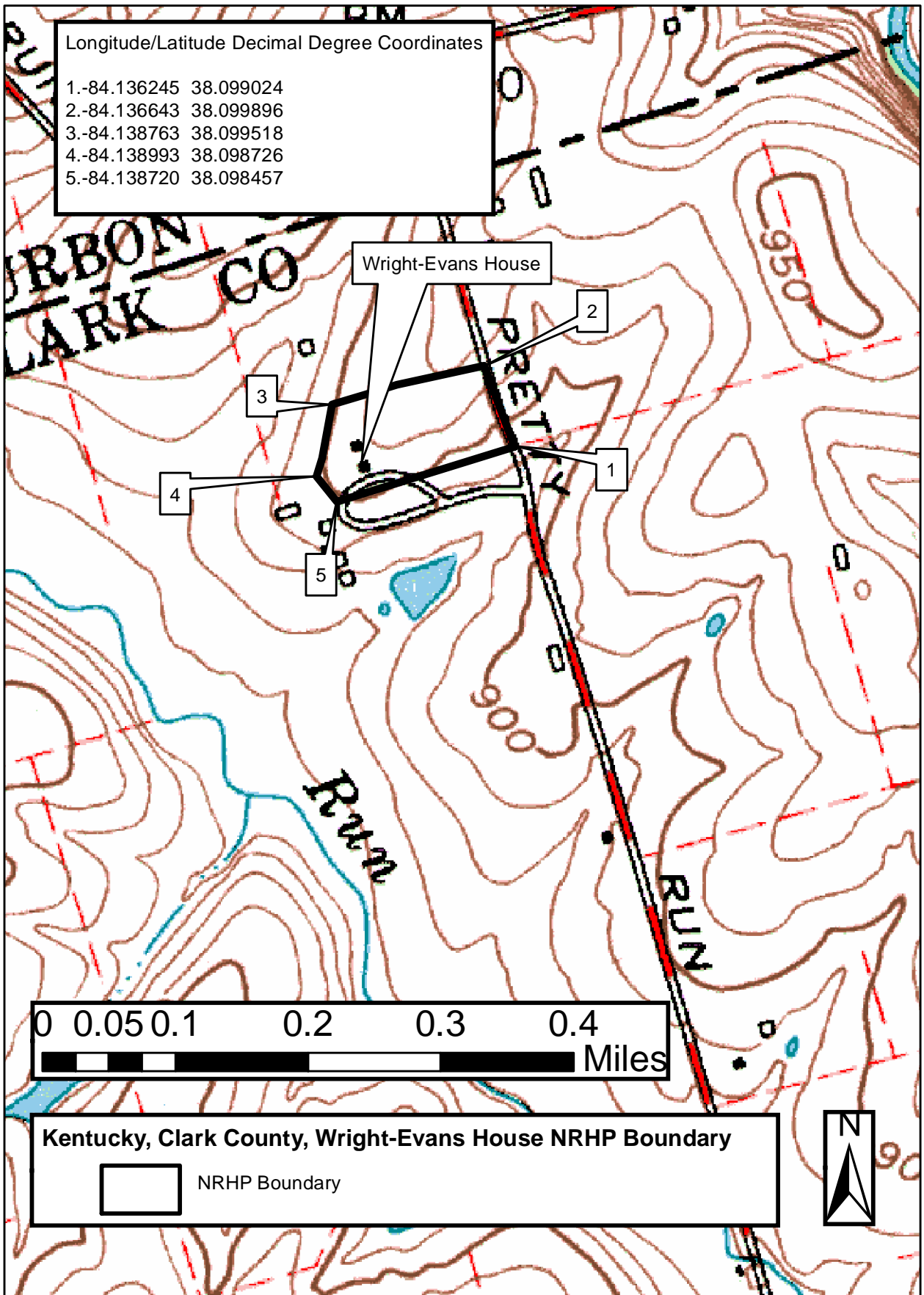


NRHP Boundary



Longitude/Latitude Decimal Degree Coordinates

- 1.-84.136245 38.099024
- 2.-84.136643 38.099896
- 3.-84.138763 38.099518
- 4.-84.138993 38.098726
- 5.-84.138720 38.098457



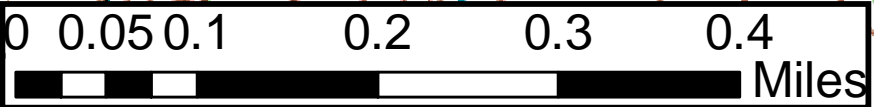
Wright-Evans House

CARBON  
CLARK CO


PRETTY  
RUN

RUN

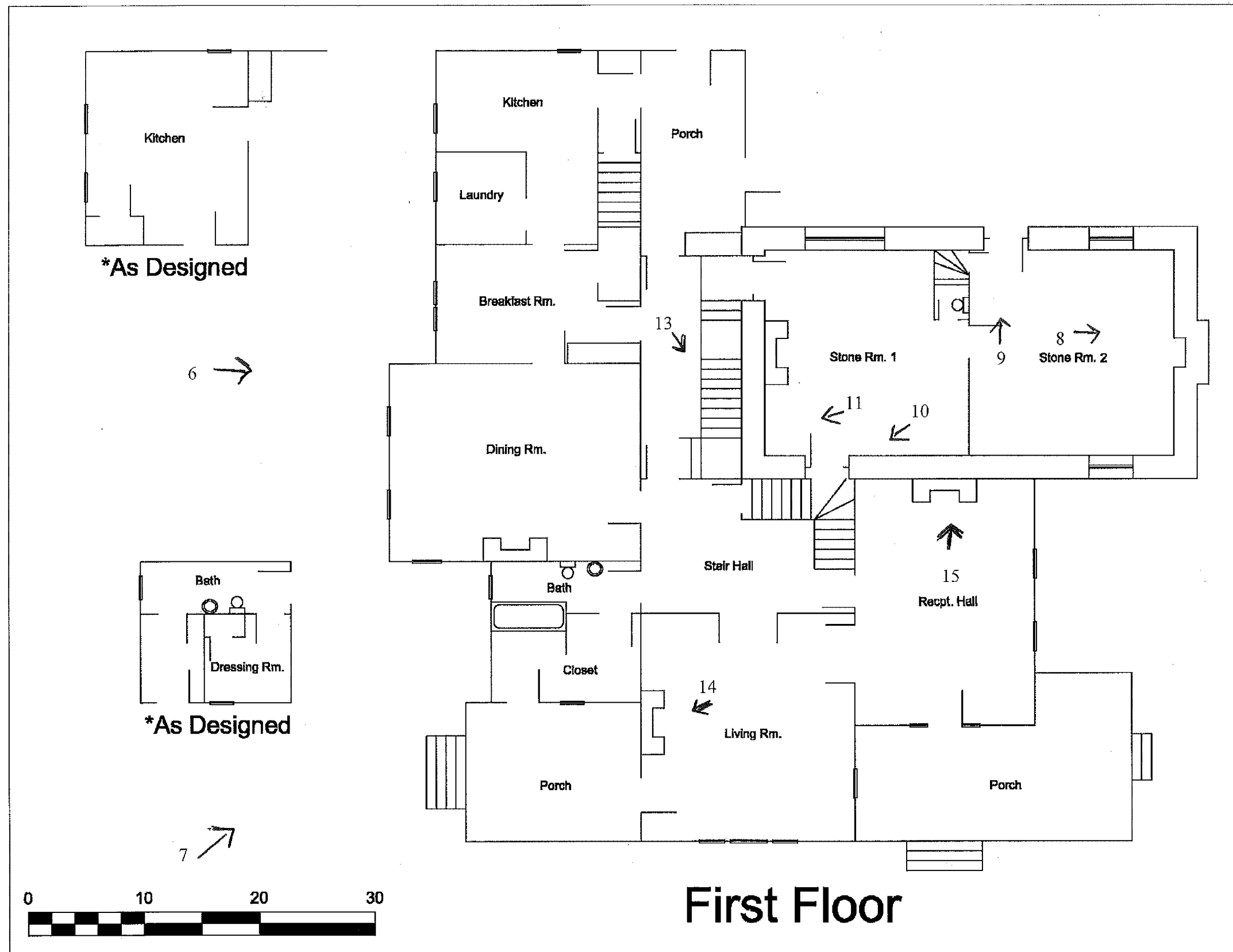
RUN

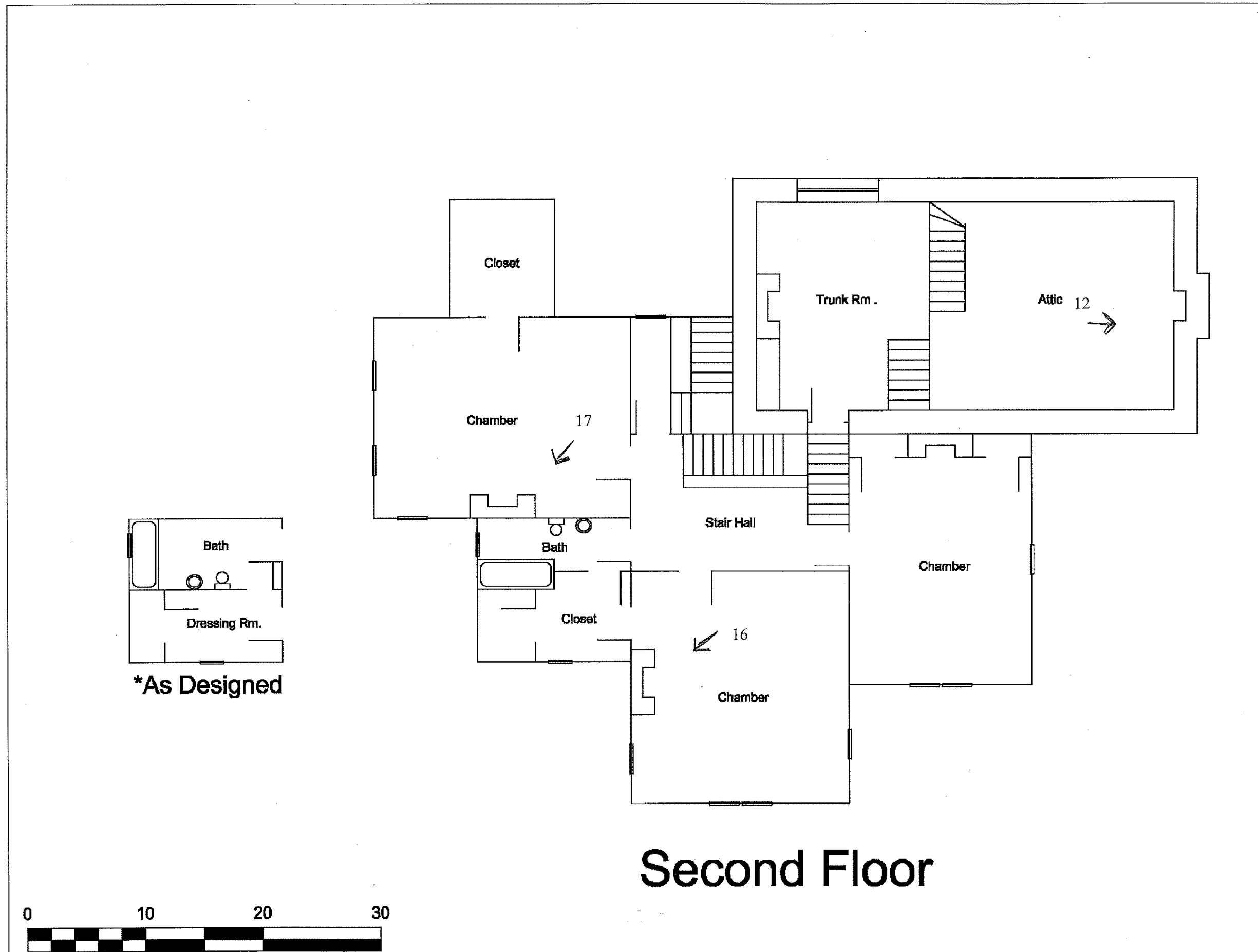


Kentucky, Clark County, Wright-Evans House NRHP Boundary

 NRHP Boundary









**\*As Designed**

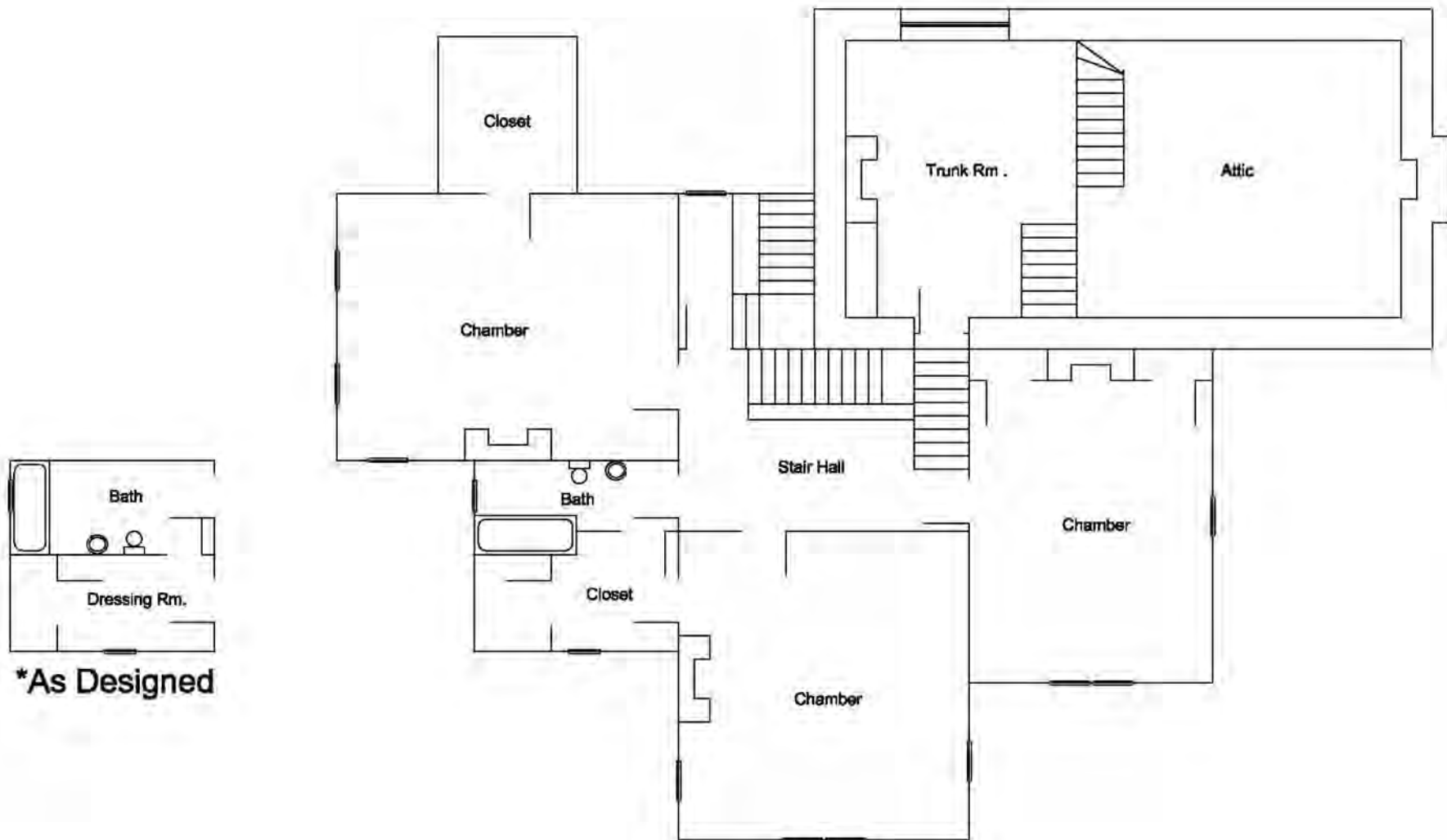


**\*As Designed**



**First Floor**





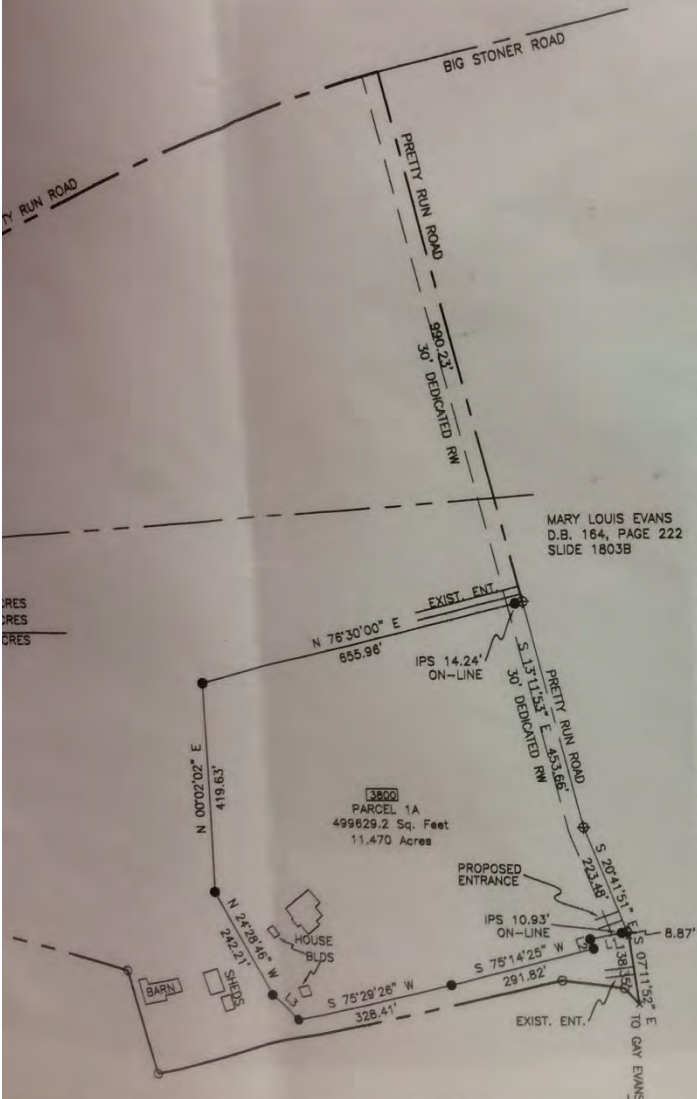
**\*As Designed**

# Second Floor





RD PLAT



LINE	BEARING	DISTANCE
L1	S 77°50'11" W	74.29'
L2	S 18°06'49" E	19.89'
L3	N 47°48'06" W	72.51'

**NOTES:**

1. THE PURPOSE OF THIS PLAT IS TO DIVIDE PARCEL 1A OFF OF THE REMAINDER OF THE WILLIAM & KATHLEEN EVANS PROPERTY LOCATED IN DEED 479, PAGE 147.
2. THIS PROPERTY IS SUBJECT TO ALL RIGHT-OF-WAYS AND EASEMENTS OF RECORD OR IMPLIED.
3. THE BASIS OF BEARING FOR THIS SURVEY WAS A PARENT TRACT BEARING.
4. PARCEL 1A IS NOT LOCATED IN A FLOOD HAZARD AREA AS SHOWN ON FEMA FIRM COMMUNITY PANEL NO. 21049C0050C DATED JUNE 5, 2012.
5. ALL NEW DRIVEWAY ENTRANCES ONTO PRETTY RUN ROAD SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE CLARK COUNTY OR BOUBON COUNTY ROAD DEPARTMENT AND A DRIVEWAY PERMIT ISSUED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
6. NO RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION IS PERMITTED UNTIL SANITARY SEWER APPROVAL IS GIVEN BY THE CLARK COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT, ISSUED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
7. ALL MAG NAILS SET IN PRETTY RUN ROAD ARE BASED OFF OF THE ORIGINAL SURVEY LOCATED ON SLIDE 1803B IN THE CLARK COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

I DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE SURVEY DEPICTED BY THIS PLAT WAS DONE BY PERSONS UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION BY THE METHOD OF RANDOM TRAVERSE WITH SIDESHOTS. THE UNADJUSTED PRECISION RATIO OF THE TRAVERSE WAS 1 : 11,501 AND WAS NOT ADJUSTED. THE SURVEY AS SHOWN HEREON IS A RURAL SURVEY AND THE ACCURACY AND PRECISION OF SAID SURVEY MEETS ALL THE SPECIFICATIONS OF THIS CLASS.

*Alan D. Justice* 9-15-16  
 ALAN D. JUSTICE L.S. 2360 DATE

**RECORD PLAT**  
 WILLIAM AND KATHLEEN EVANS  
 3800 PRETTY RUN ROAD  
 WINCHESTER, KY 40391  
 DEED BOOK 479, PAGE 147  
 PRETTY RUN ROAD  
 CLARK COUNTY, KENTUCKY

- LEGEND**
- IRON PIN FOUND 1/2" REBAR W/L.D. CAP
  - IRON PIN SET 1/4" REBAR W/L.D. CAP
  - APPROX. LOC. CREEK
  - APPROX. 100 YR FLOOD
  - ORIGINAL BOUNDARY
  - CENTERLINE
  - PROPERTY LINE
  - R/W OR EASEMENTS

**COUNTY CLERK STAMP**

DOCUMENT NO: 225423  
 RECORD DATE: September 30, 2016 11:15:00 AM  
 TOTAL FEES: \$28.00  
 COUNTY CLERK: MICHELLE S. TURNER  
 DEPUTY CLERK: LIZ ELSWICK  
 COUNTY: CLARK COUNTY  
 BOOK & PLAT PAGE: 2005 - 2006

**ALAN JUSTICE**  
 ENGINEERING & SURVEYING, INC.  
 3008 Maysville Road  
 Mt Sterling, KY 40363  
 Phone: (502) 488-4887

STATE OF KENTUCKY  
 ALAN JUSTICE  
 L.S. 2360  
 LICENSED PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR

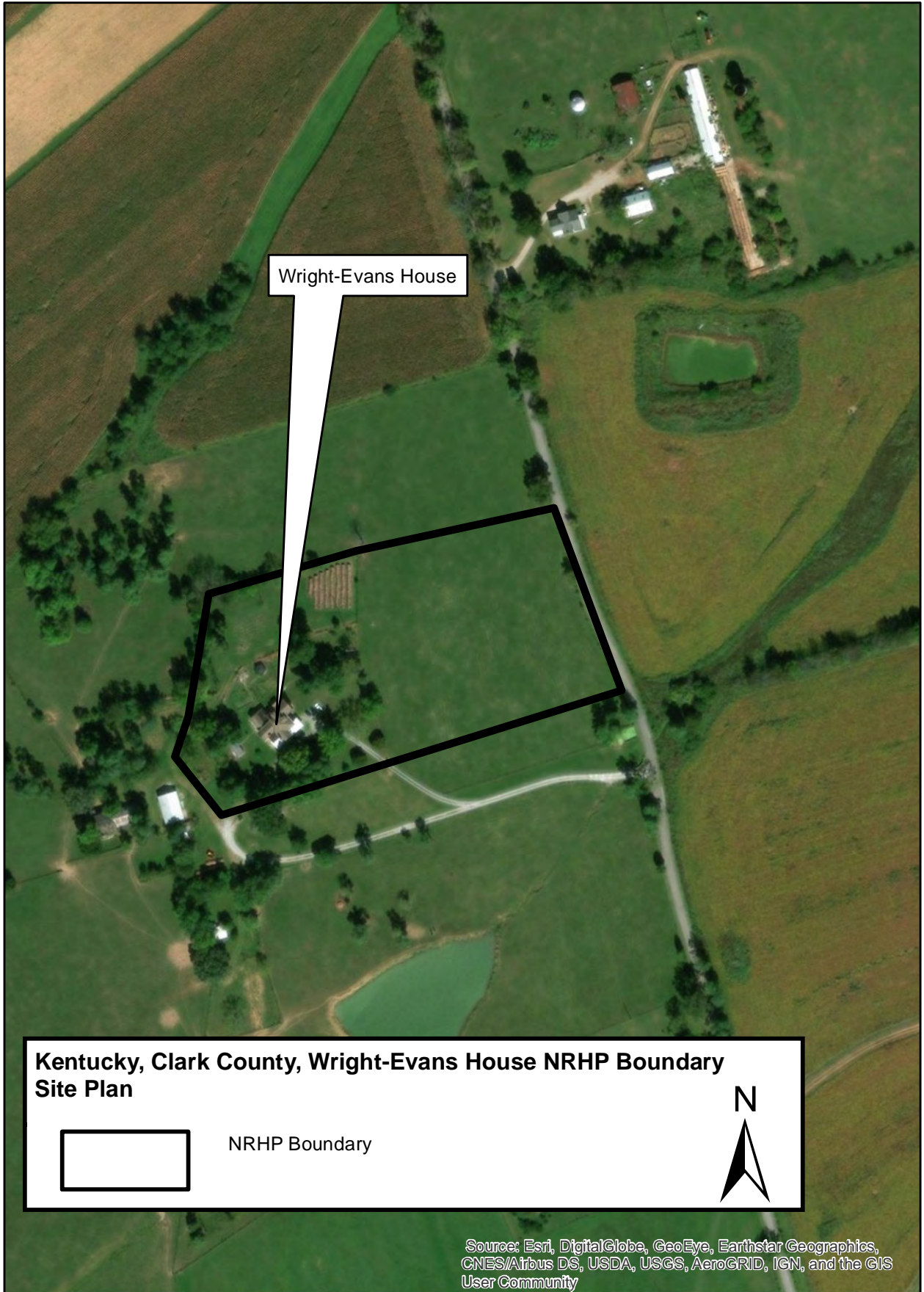
DRAWN BY: A.D.S. DATE: 08/27/16  
 CHECKED BY: A.D.J. SCALE: 1" = 200'

REVISED BY: DATE: THIS PLAT REPRESENTS A BOUNDARY SURVEY AND COMPLIES WITH 201 KAR 18-150.  
 A.J. 9-15-16

GRAPHIC SCALE  
 0 200 400 600

The Wright-Evans House, Clark County, Kentucky  
 NRHP Nomination  
 Surveyor's Plat showing Parcel 1A, showing the 11.470 acre PVA parcel. Property boundary is the same as recommended NRHP boundary.





Wright-Evans House

**Kentucky, Clark County, Wright-Evans House NRHP Boundary  
Site Plan**



NRHP Boundary



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community





































































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Wright-Evans House

Multiple Name: \_\_\_\_\_

State & County: KENTUCKY, Clark

Date Received: 1/31/2019      Date of Pending List: 2/12/2019      Date of 16th Day: 2/27/2019      Date of 45th Day: 3/18/2019      Date of Weekly List: \_\_\_\_\_

Reference number: SG100003474

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

- |                                       |  |   |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal       | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL            | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape       | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver       | <input type="checkbox"/> National        | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other        | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP             | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
|                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG             |   |

X Accept       Return       Reject      3/5/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: A true transitional house, the property incorporates an early 19th century stone house constructed in the hall and parlor form that, in 1925, was married to a designed brick house that incorporates colonial revival themes in a form typically found in earlier homes. Both houses reflect the rural tendency for holding on to patterns and form after they began to fall out of fashion in urban areas.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275      Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION:      see attached comments : No      see attached SLR : **Yes**

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



MATTHEW G. BEVIN  
GOVERNOR

**TOURISM, ARTS AND HERITAGE CABINET  
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL**

REGINA STIVERS  
DEPUTY SECRETARY

DON PARKINSON  
SECRETARY

THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE  
410 HIGH STREET  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601  
PHONE (502) 564-7005  
FAX (502) 564-5820  
[www.heritage.ky.gov](http://www.heritage.ky.gov)

CRAIG A. POTTS  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
& STATE HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION OFFICER

January 29, 2019

Mr. James Gabbert  
Historian  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places/National Historic Landmarks  
Mail Stop 7228  
1849 C Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20240

RE: National Register Nomination

Dear Jim:

I am pleased to submit a National Register nomination to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register for:

**Wright Evans House, Clark County**

The nomination was approved by the Kentucky Historic Preservation Review Board on December 17, 2018. The enclosed disk (1 of 2) contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Wright Evans House to the National Register of Historic Places.

Please don't hesitate to call me at 502-892-3609 if you have any questions.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Lisa Mullins Thompson  
National Register Coordinator

Enclosures: As stated