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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

OCT 12 2005

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Rouse, Dr. Gladys, Office and Residence

other names/site number BE-619

2. Location

street & number 221 Main Street

n/a not for publication

city or town Florence

n/a vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Boone 015 zip code 41042

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

*David L. Morgan*

10-6-05

Signature of certifying official David L. Morgan, SHPO

Date

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

*Edson R. Beall*

*[Signature]*  
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- x private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

- x 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
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
1	1	objects
2	1	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**

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

Historic and Architectural Resources of the County of Boone, Kentucky, 1789-1950.

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

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

health care: medical business/office

domestic: single dwelling

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

education: school

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals: Tudor Revival

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation	<u>concrete</u>
roof	<u>tile</u>
walls	<u>brick</u>
other	<u>brick, concrete</u>
	_____

**Narrative Description**

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

**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.
- x 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 a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

c. 1926

**Significant Dates**

c. 1926

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

**Cultural Affiliation**

n/a

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (See continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography** (See continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS)**

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

**Primary location of additional data**

- x** State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Kentucky Heritage Council

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## 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreage of Property** .309 acre

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing	Covington Quad
1	16 705 767	4319 600	3		
2			4		

See continuation sheet.

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Margaret Warminski, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization Boone County Historic Preservation Review Board Date May 30, 2005

street & number 340 East Second Street telephone 859-581-2883

city or town Newport state KY zip code 41071-1702

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## Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

#### Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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## Property Owner

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

name Rosebrook Land & Art Company, c/o Rose Schneider

street & number 8772 Valley View telephone 859-525-1569

city or town Florence state KY zip code 41042

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

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Rouse, Dr. Gladys, Office and Residence  
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## 7. Statement of Description

**Summary.** The Dr. Gladys Rouse Office and Residence (BE-619) is a Tudor Revival style residence built c. 1926. It is located at the northeast corner of Main and Dortha streets in the downtown business district of Florence, Kentucky. The house, which faces west, stands two-and-a-half stories high, four bays wide and three bays deep. The foundation is poured concrete and the walls are covered with running-bond brick veneer. A small, attached porch shelters the front entrance. The house is covered by a steeply gabled roof covered with concrete slab tiles. The roof sweeps over an enclosed solarium at the south elevation. At the rear of the house are two shallow, one-story wings, connected by an unobtrusive, one-story addition built c. 1940-1950. A treated-wood fire escape was added to the rear addition in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. The house's interior plan is unchanged since construction, and it retains many original features such as woodwork, French doors and a tile mantelpiece. The house occupies a double lot with deep lawn. It includes a concrete fountain believed to be contemporary with the house, and an iron grape arbor built at an unknown date. Located directly behind the house is a small, paved parking lot. The house has seen little alteration since its construction. It is in good condition.

**Setting.** The Dr. Gladys Rouse Office and Residence is located at 221 Main Street (U.S. Highway 25, the Dixie Highway) at the northeast corner of Dortha Street. It is located in a mixed residential and commercial district in Florence, Kentucky. To the north stand two small frame houses and a 1930s brick church with muted Gothic Revival details. To the south, across Dortha Street, are a small strip mall and a one-story brick commercial building built c. 1960-1970. Dortha Street, a block-long street running between Main Street and U.S. Highway 42, is lined with modest frame bungalows and Cape Cod residences of the 1920s through 1940s.

**Exterior.** The Dr. Gladys Rouse Office and Residence is a Tudor Revival style residence built c. 1926. Irregular in plan, it rests on a poured concrete foundation. The walls are covered with chocolate-brown brick veneer laid in running bond. Soldier courses serve as lintels and water tables. A small porch with steeply pitched roof shelters the front entrance. Adjoining the south elevation is an enclosed solarium, with large, single-pane casement windows and single or double-leaf French doors. The house is covered by a steeply gabled, "swooping" roof. It is covered with green terracotta slab tiles. Painted black at an unknown date, the paint is peeling away, revealing the original color underneath. The roofline is pierced by three shed-roofed dormers with small square casement sash. At the north wall is a straight-stack brick chimney that

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pierces the roof surface. A similar chimney stands guard at the south elevation.

Windows are rather small, double-hung wood sash. They feature a geometrical pattern of intersecting muntins in the upper sash, called a "plaid" window treatment by Cincinnati architectural historian Walter E. Langsam. Windows appear singly and in pairs and in threes. Some of the panes have achieved the ripply look of old, handmade glass. The main entrance features a wood "batten" door pierced by a trio of small, square windows. It is protected by an eight-pane wood-and-glass storm door. The secondary entrance features nine- or ten-pane doors.

At the rear of the house are short, single-story wings. Connecting them is a one-story addition built c. 1950. It is built of brick that matches the original and features steel casement windows. Atop is an open deck surrounded by a geometrical iron railing. A treated-wood fire escape was added to the east side in the late-20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Interior.** The interior of the Rouse House has seen little major alteration since its construction. The living room was originally used as the doctor's reception/waiting room. On the south wall is a fireplace of matte-finish art tile with Tudor-arched firebox and decorative accent tiles. Above the mantel is a broad wooden shelf. Beside the fireplace are French doors, with beveled square panes. These doors open to the solarium, which originally was used as the doctor's overflow waiting room. The solarium features brick walls and a beaded wood ceiling.

On the opposite wall, a French door leads to the dining room. It features a rectilinear muntin pattern similar to that of the house's double-hung windows. The original wide archway between the living and dining rooms was closed in by the previous owner and a new doorway cut into the wall beside it. The living room ceiling is covered with a textured finish and a rather crude wood cove molding has been added at the junction of the walls and ceiling.

At the east end of the house, housed in one of the original one-story wings, is the former doctor's office. At the west end, in the other rear wing, is a small room whose original use is unknown.

The house's c. 1950 rear addition contains a very small kitchen, remodeled in the 1960s with wood cupboards and plastic laminate countertops. Beside that is the former patients' bathroom,

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which features a blue-and-white ceramic tile floor of geometrical design, and 1960s-vintage fixtures.

A semi-enclosed, single-run staircase, which exhibits the same dark finish as the interior woodwork, leads to the second floor. It features a square newel post and straight, "stick" balusters. At the head of the stairs, a broad archway, which likely contained French doors originally, leads to the roof deck. During the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, the arch was infilled with drywall to create a smaller door opening.

The second floor contains three bedrooms, each with a dormer for added headroom. At the rear of the second floor is the original bathroom, which retains all of its original fixtures and finishes. It features a square pedestal sink and a streamlined bathtub, both of white porcelain. A wood medicine cabinet, with beveled mirror, and a built-in wooden storage cabinet remain in place. The walls are covered in rectangular black-and-white tiles and the floor with small, matte-finish, hexagonal tiles.

The floors are covered with narrow, tongue-and-groove oak. The walls are finished with rough plaster typical of the 1920s, with brass switchplates. Simple, rectilinear wood trim surrounds the windows and doorways: most retains its original, fumed-oak finish. Doors feature Baroque-inspired brass hardware with Colonial Revival-style octagonal glass knobs.

The house is presently used as an art school. The living room serves as the office and reception area and the other rooms house classrooms and work space.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

**Summary.** The Dr. Gladys Rouse Office and Residence (BE-619) meets Criterion C and is significant in the Area of Architecture. It meets the registration requirements for Property Type 1, "Tudor Revival," as outlined in the National Register Multiple Properties Documentation Form, "Historic and Architectural Resources of the County of Boone, Kentucky, 1789-1950" (NR, 2000). It has been evaluated in the context of "Tudor Revival Residences of Boone County, Kentucky, c. 1920 to 1940." The Rouse House is a significant and well-preserved example of the Tudor Revival style in Boone County, Kentucky. It is an excellent representation of the Tudor Revival houses built by local builders for middle-class families in the 1920s and 1930s, a time of rapid suburban development in the county. Its irregular plan, steep rooflines, sharp gables and tall chimneys are highly characteristic of the style as interpreted by local builders during the 1920s and 1930s. It is noteworthy for its steep, bellcast tile roof, which gives it a distinctive silhouette. The house is very well preserved inside and out, retaining its original concrete roof tiles, geometrical-patterned windows and French doors, as well as many interior features. The rear addition is small in scale, unobtrusive, and designed to harmonize with the original building. The house retains its original ample lot with ornamental fountain and grape arbor. Therefore, the property retains a high degree of integrity under all its aspects.

### **"Tudor Revival Residences of Boone County, Kentucky, c. 1920 to 1940."**

The evolution of the Tudor Revival style in Boone County can best be understood by tracing the style's development on the national scene in the early-20<sup>th</sup> century. An overview of the style's development in Boone County follows.

**Tudor Revival architecture in suburban America.** The Tudor Revival style, a picturesque alternative to the Colonial Revival, achieved great popularity in the nation's burgeoning suburbs during the first four decades of the 20th century. The style "is loosely based on a variety of early English building traditions ranging from simple folk houses to Late Medieval palaces" (Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, p. 356).

During the first three decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, a time of prosperity and suburban expansion, the Tudor or English Revival style achieved great popularity nationwide.



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After World War I, America was engaged in a burst of suburban building, as families in unprecedented numbers bought and built their own homes. With so many new builders and buyers, some were bound to want something different. The war had sparked an interest among Americans in English and European buildings. At the same time there was easier access to foreign ideas through books, travel, and even movies.... Of all the picturesque, informal styles that piqued American homebuilders' imaginations in the first third of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the most popular ones were those rooted in English traditions.... Their houses bespoke old-fashioned coziness (the cottage), dignified prosperity (the manor house), or even ancient nobility (the castle), while keeping the solid comfort of 20<sup>th</sup>-century amenities. (James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, *House Styles in America*, p. 219)

Nationally, Tudor Revival dwellings are characterized by irregular or square plans; steeply pitched rooflines, often with cross gables; monumental chimneys, and narrow casements with multi-pane glazing. "The Tudor style is loosely based on a variety of early English building traditions ranging from simple folk houses to late Medieval palaces. Most houses in this style emphasize high-pitched, gabled roofs and elaborated chimneys of Medieval origin, but decorative detailing may draw from Renaissance or even the modern Craftsman traditions" (McAlester, p. 356). Roofs and chimneys, especially on larger, more stylish examples, were a focus of decoration. "Shingle, tile, or composition roofs were laid in irregular patterns and varying colors to suggest thatching. Irregular, projecting chimneys of stone or brick, with chimney pots and multiple stacks, were useful as well as picturesque, so almost every house had one, often on a front wall" (Massey and Maxwell, pp. 222-223). Round-arched doorways, wing walls and porte-cocheres were common features (McAlester, p. 358).

Some of the nation's Tudor houses, especially smaller, simpler expressions of the style, were built with symmetrical facades. Most, like the Rouse House, exhibited asymmetrical facade compositions. Long, sweeping rooflines, like that of the Rouse House, were featured on many Tudor houses, as were one-story side wings or sun porches. "Gabled, one-room wings were perfect for entrances or living rooms and lent a picturesque air to the facade, while side-swept *catslide* roofs over entries were nearly a cliché" (Massey and Maxwell, p. 222). Like the Queen Anne dwellings of an earlier era, Tudor Revival houses often combined materials, such as brick, stone, stucco or wood siding or shingles, for decorative effect. The Sherman House, for example,

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features surface treatments of brick, wood and slate, with extensive stone trim. "Visual interest came from textured surfaces and a mixture of several facing materials: brick with stone trim at doorways, window surrounds, and building corners; plaster (stucco) and wood; and, sometimes, ornamental cast-plaster walls or parging" (Massey and Maxwell, p. 222).

Like all architectural styles, the Tudor Revival evolved over time. Some of the earliest examples, dating from the 1900s, are strongly reminiscent of the earlier Queen Anne style. Others, built in the 1910s and '20s, illustrate the influence of the Arts and Crafts movement, and some later examples, of the late 1930s and 1940s, have a Colonial Revival flavor. Still others were influenced by other picturesque styles such as the French Eclectic or the Norman Revival modes.

The Tudor Revival style, as noted earlier, became one of the most popular styles of the nation's burgeoning new suburbs of the 1910s, 1920s and 1930s. "This dominant style of domestic building was used for a large proportion of early-20th-century suburban houses throughout the country. It was particularly fashionable during the 1920s and '30s when only the Colonial Revival rivaled it in popularity as a vernacular style" (McAlester, p. 358). To the upwardly mobile denizens of leafy new suburbs, the Tudor Revival style, like the Colonial and Georgian Revival modes, conveyed a proper fashionable image while evoking a distant heritage and a sense of permanence and solidity. It satisfied "that need for roots which is endemic to all peoples and all societies at all times, even one (or perhaps, especially one) as upwardly mobile as twentieth-century America" (Alan Gowans, *The Comfortable House: North American Suburban Architecture 1890-1930*, p. 189).

**Tudor Revival houses in Boone County.** Despite its national prominence, the Tudor Revival was never common in Boone County. Nine houses exhibiting traits of the style were surveyed in 1993 and 1994. In general, they are characterized by steeply pitched roofs with massive chimneys; facades dominated by one or more prominent cross gables; tall, narrow windows, often grouped or paired; and arched doorways. Half-timbered stucco, running-bond brick, and rock-faced stone veneer are common wall treatments. Mixed materials are common, as are borrowings from other popular styles of the period—a practice also common among high-style examples.

High-style residential architecture, particularly of the early-20<sup>th</sup> century, is very uncommon in Boone County. Most Boone County houses of the 1920s and 1930s appear to have been

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designed and built by local builders, likely adapted from published plans. Nearly all of the Tudor Revival dwellings built in the county, such as the Rouse House, can be broadly classified as popular or “builders” examples. These stylish, yet less complex dwellings satisfied the desires of their middle-class owners for distinctive, often highly individualistic dwellings incorporating the remarkable variety of ornamentation available. Tudor Revival dwellings designed by local builders often incorporate one or more hallmarks of the style, such as complex rooflines, steep gables and irregular outlines, but are often smaller in scale and simpler in execution than their high-style counterparts in northern Kentucky. The best “builders” examples, such as the Rouse House, express the essential qualities of the style in a smaller package and with simplified detailing.

Characterized by picturesque massing and rich detailing, the Bruce and Llewellyn Wallace House (BE-372; 1937) in Walton is unique in the county as a high-style, architect-designed example of the style. Signature details include irregular masonry treatments, half-timbering, sloped gables, diamond-pane leaded windows and iron strap hinges. The “swaybacked” roof is covered with irregularly cut slate in four colors. The relatively flat surfaces and banks of casement windows are characteristic of 1930s examples of the mode. The Wallace House was designed by Chester Disque, a Covington architect who specialized in Period Revival styles. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1989 (Boone County Historic Preservation Review Board [BCHPRB], *Historic Structures of Boone County, Kentucky*, p. 87).

The most basic expression of the Tudor Revival style in the county is typically a massed- or bungalow-plan dwelling with front- or side-gabled roof of moderate pitch, and minimal detailing. A typical example is 10033 U.S. 42 (BE-409) in Union, a modest, boxlike frame dwelling embellished with minimal Tudor-inspired details. The facade is dominated by a one-and-a-half story gabled entrance pavilion and a massive chimney. The former open porch on the south elevation has been enclosed to form a sunroom. This house was not recommended for National Register listing: it was considered a common example of a modest suburban dwelling “dressed up” with applied Tudor-style elements and thus not a good representation of the style.

The Dr. Nunley House (BE-503) near Hebron is a sizable brick-veneered dwelling of cubical massing, trimmed with fieldstone. The facade is dominated by a broad front gable. A porte-cochere with bellcast copper roof extends over the side drive (BCHPRB, p. 36). The Dr. Nunley House was not recommended as eligible for listing under Criterion C because its simple massing

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and front-facing roof are more typical of bungalow than of Tudor Revival dwellings, and because its decorative finish does not indicate a high degree of stylistic development.

Built in the late 1920s or early 1930s, the home of banker Charles Thompson in Walton is a one-and-a-half-story brick dwelling of bungalow-like plan, with side-gabled roof and one-story rear lean-to. The influence of the Tudor Revival style upon this otherwise simple house can be seen in the tall, off-center facade gable, and steeply gabled vestibule with arched portal. The well-preserved Thompson House is a contributing element of the South Main Street Historic District (National Register, 2005).

The Roy Lutes House (BE-451; c. 1930) at 9686 Gunpowder Road is an owner-built residence with Tudor Revival references, including a steeply gabled facade. The walls are finished with stone that Mr. Lutes collected from nearby Gunpowder Creek. Near the house stand an original tenant house, chicken coop and barn (BCHPRB, p. 100). The Lutes House is significant as an owner-built house, constructed during a time of economic hardship, featuring creative use of indigenous materials. It was identified as potentially eligible for National Register listing by the Kentucky Heritage Council in 2002 (Margo Warminski, "Cultural Resources Assessment Report: History and Architecture, for the Proposed Communication Tower Sprint PCS #C123X129D, Florence, Boone County, Kentucky," 2002).

**Historical Development.** The Dr. Gladys Rouse Office and Residence was built c. 1926 for Gladys Rouse (?-1970) who was one of Boone County's first women doctors. Dr. Rouse utilized the living room as her waiting room, the enclosed porch as an overflow waiting room, the first-floor rear room as her office, and the first-floor bathroom as a restroom for patients.

Dr. Rouse married Robert Bernard Rouse (1891-1974) in 1914, and lived in the house with her husband and their son, Robert M. Rouse, for the rest of her life.

Apart from the bare outline drawn up by land records, surprisingly little is known about Dr. Rouse, even though she practiced medicine in the county for at least three decades. A search of 1920 and 1930 census records yielded no information for either Dr. Rouse or her husband, nor did Cincinnati and northern Kentucky daily newspapers. There are as yet no indices for the weekly Boone County newspapers published after 1909, making research difficult.

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The Dr. Gladys Rouse Office and Residence was conveniently located on the Dixie Highway, the "main street" of eastern Boone County. As Ecker states:

Built from 1915 and 1926, the Dixie Highway (originally called the Cotton Belt Route) was the first highway to link the rural South with the urban North. "The construction of this interstate highway (taking place from about 1915 to 1926) is associated with the modernization of the American South, as well as the general growth in U.S. transportation and automobile tourism in the first half of the twentieth century" (quoted in Margo Warminski, "South Main Street Historic District").

The Dixie Highway was built through Boone County in the mid-1920s. Construction of the road, which was one of the first in the county to be paved with concrete, set off a building boom along its route. "New neighborhoods were platted in Florence, Walton and other towns along its route, and houses were also built on open land nearby" (BCHPRB, p. 13).

The Rouse House occupies Lots 1 to 4 of the Ridgeview Subdivision, which was platted in 1925 (See photocopy of plat). Lots were sold with the following conditions: they could not be sold to anyone of Negro blood; any building must be at least 20 feet back from the front line indicated on the plat; any residence must be valued at \$6,000 or more.

According to Boone County deed records, Lots 1 to 4 were conveyed to Robert B. and Gladys Rouse in a series of transactions between April and December of 1926. (Deed Books 65/559, k 65/560, 66/147). The sale price of \$1.00, likely not the actual price, is noted on each deed.

Gladys Rouse died on December 17, 1970. She left a half-interest in the property to her husband, and to her son, Robert M., who subsequently committed suicide. Robert B. Rouse later married again; his second wife, Bonnie B., died on July 21, 1981. The house later passed to her son, Russell Luck. Russell Luck and his wife, Cordelia, then sold the property to Davenport & Martin Investments in 1987. Davenport & Martin in turn sold to the present owners in 1995.

**Integrity.** The Rouse House is very well-preserved inside and out, retaining its original concrete roof tiles, French doors and windows with geometrical muntins, as well as many interior features. No significant alterations have been made to the exterior of the house apart from the rear addition, which is small in scale, unobtrusive, and designed to harmonize with the original

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building. Interior changes are cosmetic in nature and largely reversible. The house retains its original ample lot with ornamental fountain and grape arbor. The parking lot behind the house, while it may have been modified over the years, was likely an original feature of the house because it was used as a combination office and residence. No changes have been made to the house's setting. Therefore, the property retains a high degree of integrity under all its aspects.

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### 9. Major Bibliographic References

Boone County deed books and plats. Boone County Clerk's Office, Burlington.

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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Rouse, Dr. Gladys, Office and Residence  
Florence, Boone County, Kentucky

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### 10. Geographic Data

**Boundary description.** The Dr. Gladys Rouse Office and Residence is located within the corporate limits of Florence, Kentucky. It comprises Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Ridgeview Subdivision, comprising .309 acre. The property proposed for listing is designated 061.19-28-002.00 by the Boone County Property Valuation Assessor. Please refer to map with boundary line drawn.

**Boundary justification.** This boundary includes all the land presently associated with the Dr. Gladys Rouse Office and Residence. It includes sufficient land to provide a proper setting for the house while excluding surrounding property now under different ownership or not historically associated with the house.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Rouse, Dr. Gladys, Office and Residence  
Florence, Boone County, Kentucky

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**Additional Documentation**

Photograph Key

Name of property: Dr. Gladys Rouse Office and Residence (same for all photographs)

Location: 221 Main Street, Florence, Boone County, Kentucky (same for all photographs)

Photographer: Margaret Warminski (same for all photographs)

Date taken: January 2005 (same for all photographs)

Location of negatives: Boone County Planning Commission, Burlington, Kentucky (same for all photographs)

View: Streetscape view of Main Street, with Dr. Gladys Rouse Office and Residence at right.  
Looking southwest.

Photo 1

View: Façade (north elevation) and east elevation of building. Looking southwest from Main Street.

Photo 2

View: Rear (south) and west elevations of building. Looking northeast from Dortha Street.

Photo 3

View: Façade and west elevation of building. Looking southeast from Dortha Street.

Photo 4

View: Former doctor's reception/waiting room. Looking west.

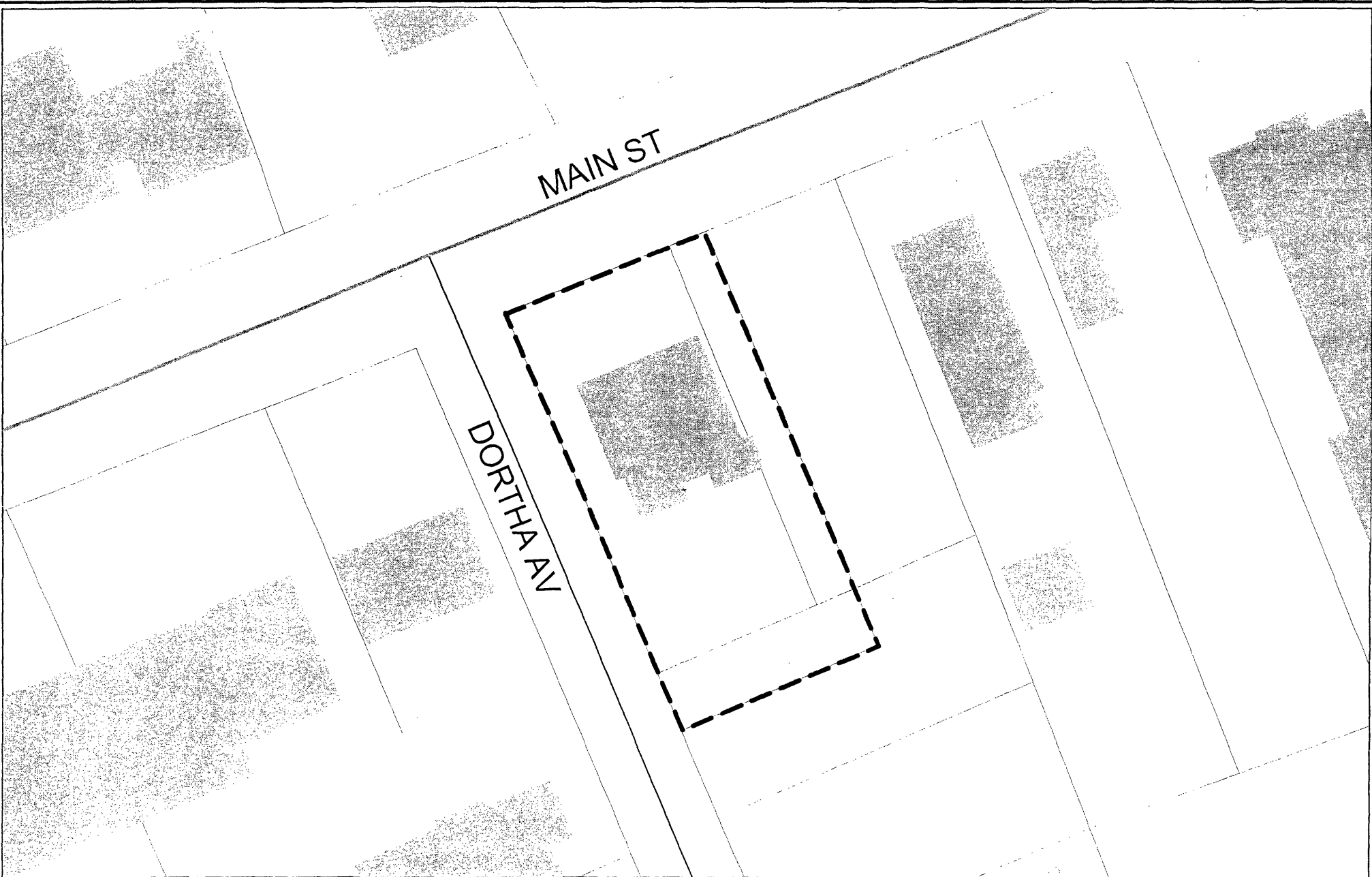
Photo 5

View: Typical of former family bedroom, located on the second floor. Looking west.

Photo 6

View: Former family bathroom, located on the second floor. Looking northeast.

Photo 7



Dr. Gladys Rouse Office and Residence (Be-619)  
221 Main St., Florence, Boone County, KY  
Parcel 061.19-28-002.00



Produced by the  
Boone County Planning Commission  
March 2, 2005

