

MP 745

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



1. Name of Property

historic name Scearce-Roush House
other names/site number SH-172
Related Multiple Property Historic Resources of Shelby County outside Shelbyville (Shelby County MRA)

2. Location

street & number 2460 Conner Station Road
city or town Simpsonville
state Kentucky code KY county Shelby code _____ zip code 40067

NA	not for publication
XX	vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:
___ A ___ B X C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title Craig Potts/SHPO Date 1-13-17

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____
Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 determined eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
other (explain) _____

Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 3-13-2017
For

Scearce-Roush House
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5. Classification

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

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

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		district
		site
1		structure
		object
2	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Shelby County MRA

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Domestic/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

No style

foundation: Limestone

walls: Weatherboard

roof: _____

other: _____

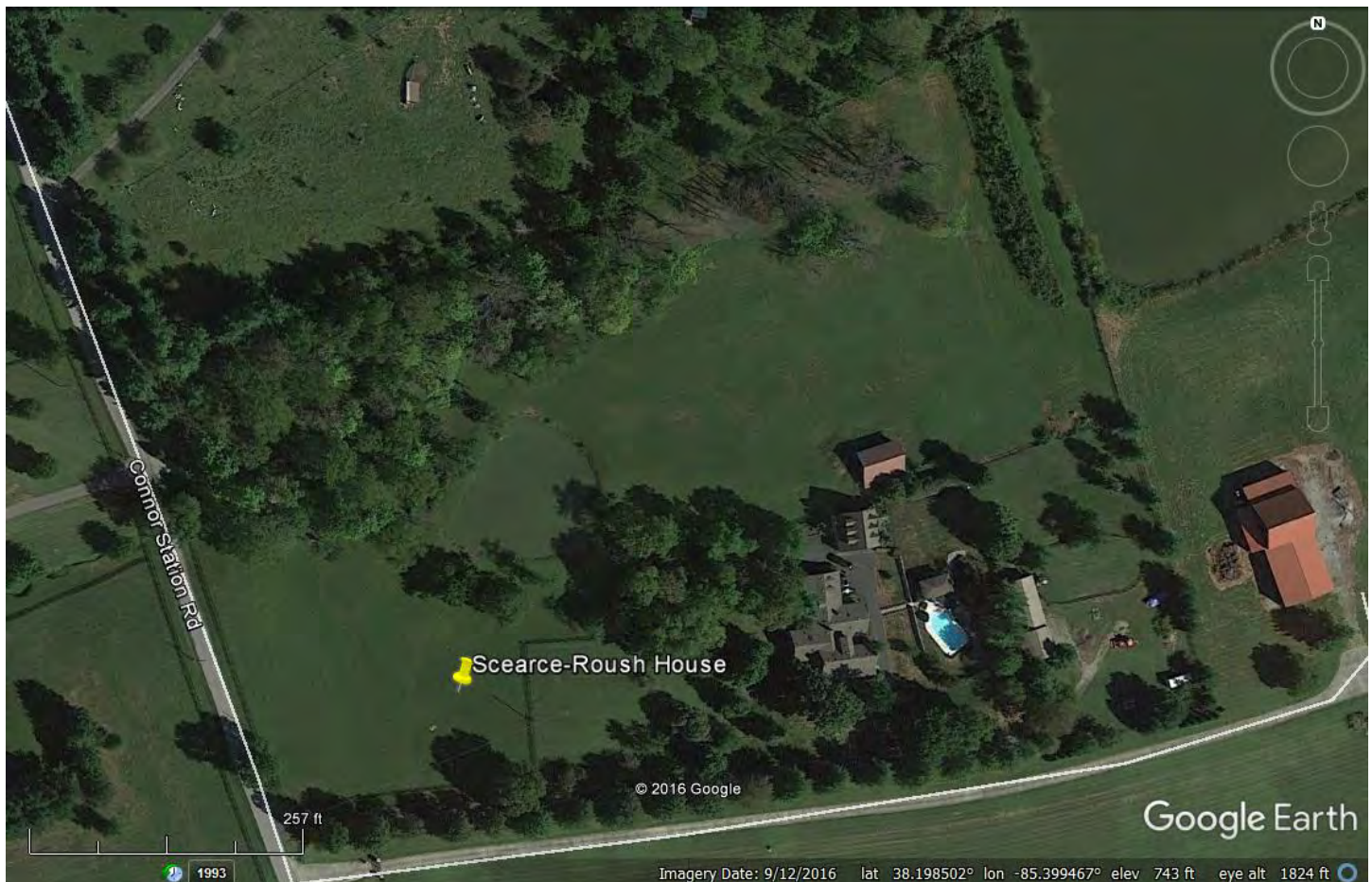
Scarce-Roush House
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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Scarce-Roush House (SH-172) stands on a rural road, 3 miles southwest of Simpsonville, in Shelby County, Kentucky. It began as a one-story side-passage log cabin built in 1841, to which a frame Greek Revival parlor was added shortly after the original construction, converting the house to a single-story center hall structure with loft rooms above. A two-room ell appears to have been added at the same time as the parlor. The house stands within a rural setting in southwestern Shelby County. The house is on the remaining 10.3 acres of a farm that was 130 acres when purchased by the builder in 1839. The property is being interpreted for its architectural values, which leads to a nomination of 6.25 acres of the larger current property. The 10.3-acre property contains 3 modern buildings—a garage and 2 barns—which can be seen below; those buildings stand east of and outside the area proposed for listing. The nominated portion of the property contains the rock walls of a historic springhouse and a stone channel leading northwest from it to a pond. As the springhouse and stone channel were built at the same time as the house, they contribute to the setting of the architecturally significant Scarce-Roush House.



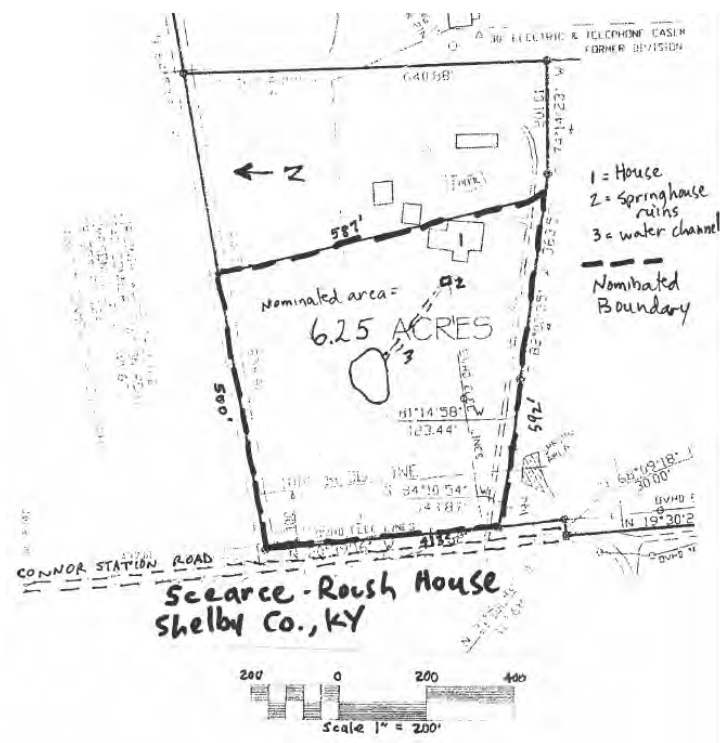
Scarce-Roush House Latitude: 38.198502° Longitude: -85.399467°

Setting: The Scarce-Roush House is located in rural southwestern Shelby County. This is an area of gently rolling topography distinguished by open fields and small tributaries of the Floyd's Fork basin and is primarily

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associated with the small farming community of Simpsonville which grew up around an early inn (the Old Stone Inn, 1816) on the main road from Louisville to Frankfort. The area was long used for traditional crops such as tobacco and corn, and for pasture for livestock. The house is sited on a gentle rise and faces south. The primary factor in its siting appears to have been the proximity of a spring located to its northwest. Although there were significantly larger farms in the vicinity, Willis Scarce appears to have been content with his initial purchase of 130 acres and is not listed as owning humans in either the 1850 or 1860 censuses. After his death in 1884, a portion of the property was sold for construction of what is now the Norfolk Southern track which lies south of the house. The area retains much of its rural character although it is now the location of a number of substantial homes on smaller tracts of land, all of which exceed five acres per Shelby County zoning regulations. None are immediately visible from the house. The primary agricultural activity in the area now involves the breeding and training of Saddlebred horses.



Looking east down driveway



Looking North from driveway toward house

The drive to the house comes east off of Connor Station Road, crossing the yard and turning left (north) to approach the house. The walls of a dry-laid stone spring house are also located on the property. With its log

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construction and Greek Revival expansion, the house retains its association with the later period of the initial development of Shelby County as an agricultural area and with the smaller homes associated with smaller farms in the area.



Exterior: The log portion of the residence features very large logs and its original stone chimney. The parlor and passage retain Greek Revival woodwork, and both sections retain their original floors. The log and Greek Revival portions of the house retain their original design which is unusual for the relatively late date of log construction, and appear to have been planned for expansion from the beginning. The two historic rooms of the house now form its south side.



The Scarce-Roush house began as a single-story side-passage log cabin with loft built in 1841. It was constructed on a limestone foundation and the larger chamber was heated by a large fireplace within an exterior limestone chimney on the west wall. The logs were very large, especially for the relatively late date of construction, some measuring 21 inches tall.

Use of the side passage plan rather than the more common hall-parlor or single pen plans is not otherwise documented in Shelby County and suggests that Scarce intended expansion of the house to a center hall

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structure from the beginning. A parlor was in fact added to the right or east of the passage sometime before the War Between the States. A date around 1850 is likely, as the interior woodwork is very similar to that used in the nearby Wingate Lodge (the oldest surviving public building in Shelby County and the oldest Masonic lodge building in Kentucky). The addition has symmetrically-placed pairs of six-over-six windows on its north and south sides. It rests on a slightly higher stone foundation, but its exterior chimney on the east is constructed of brick.



Detached Garage, north of house



Looking southeast at west side. Historic house at right.



Looking west at east side Historic House to left



Looking east at west side. Historic portion at Right.

The parlor addition is a frame structure. It and the log portion were sheathed in clapboard at the same time. The south and east walls retain their original clapboards. A four-panel door with three-pane sidelights, set within a pilaster-and-entablature surround, were inserted at the entry to the passage. The pilasters appear to have been part of a single-bay porch, as filled holes in their faces received railings at some point. Despite these modernizing changes, the small south window of the main room of the log residence was not enlarged, leaving an asymmetrical façade. This window has two-over-two sash.

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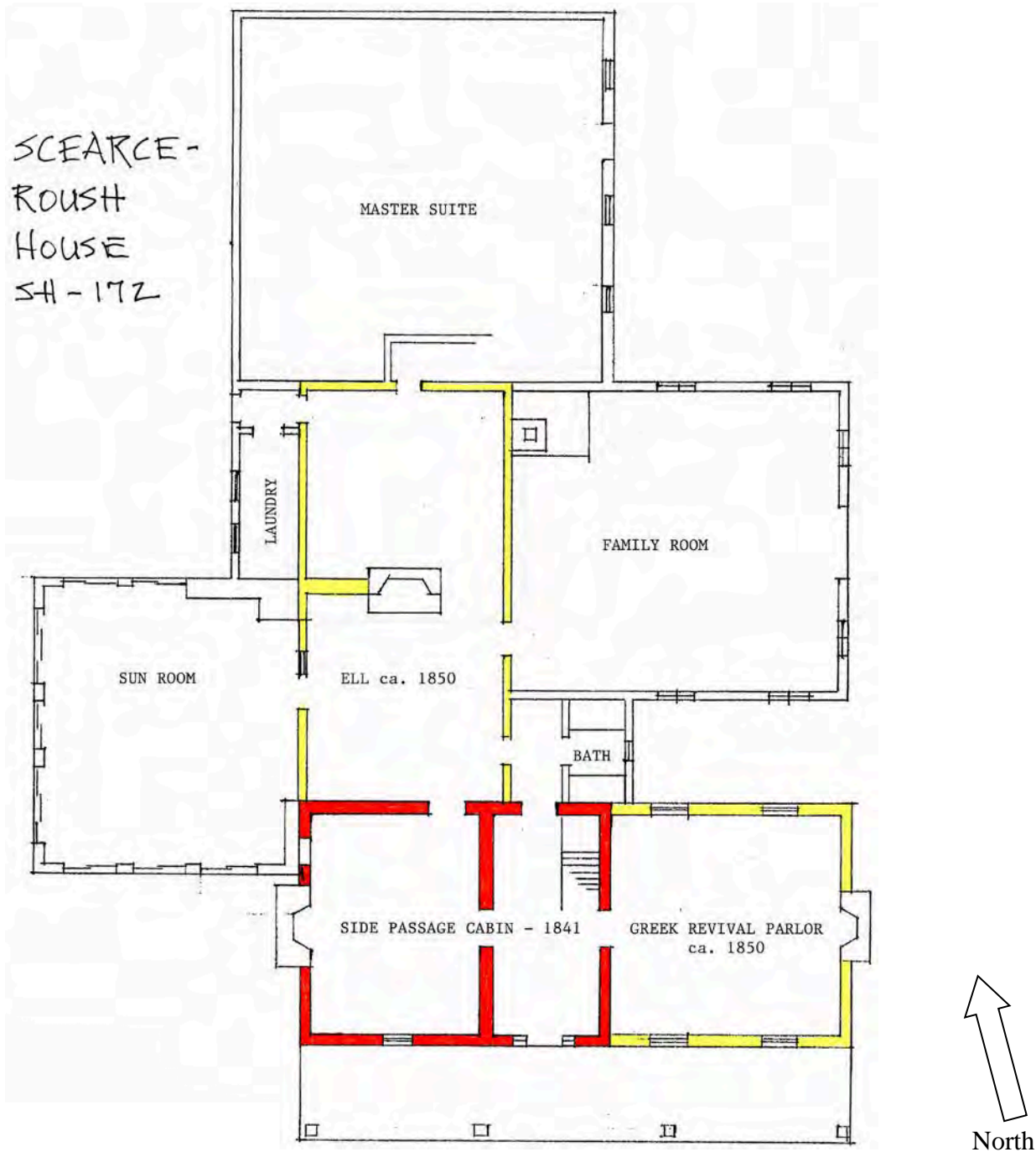
The single-bay porch was replaced with one spanning the façade supported by four evenly spaced square posts similar in scale to the surviving pilasters in the early part of the 20th century when the eaves were extended as well. This later porch was similar to many added to older homes at the time and, in addition to shading the south side of the house, it imposed a bit of symmetry on the façade and gives the house its current appearance. A two room ell with interior chimney appears to have been added at the same time as the parlor given surviving woodwork which is identical to that in the parlor. The roof is asphalt shingle.

Interior: One now enters a center hall, the original side passage, which has four-panel doors at the center of the entry and sidewalls and an off-center door at the rear to accommodate a stair which ascends the east wall from the rear of the hall. While constructed of log, this hall retains its plaster walls dating from the addition of the parlor. It has its original poplar floor but its woodwork matches that in the later parlor. The original corner stair with closet below survives, although a later newel has been inserted.



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The room to the left (west) is now used as a dining room and its logs and 3" x 8" ceiling joists have been exposed. The room retains its original poplar floor and beaded baseboard, although much of the other woodwork dates from the date of the first expansion. The firebox has been reconstructed but retains its original voussiors. The previous mantel in this room has been replaced with an old Kentucky piece aesthetically appealing but likely older than the house. There is a single window centered on the south wall and one to the right of the mantel which may have been added later. The north wall has a door which opens to the ell.

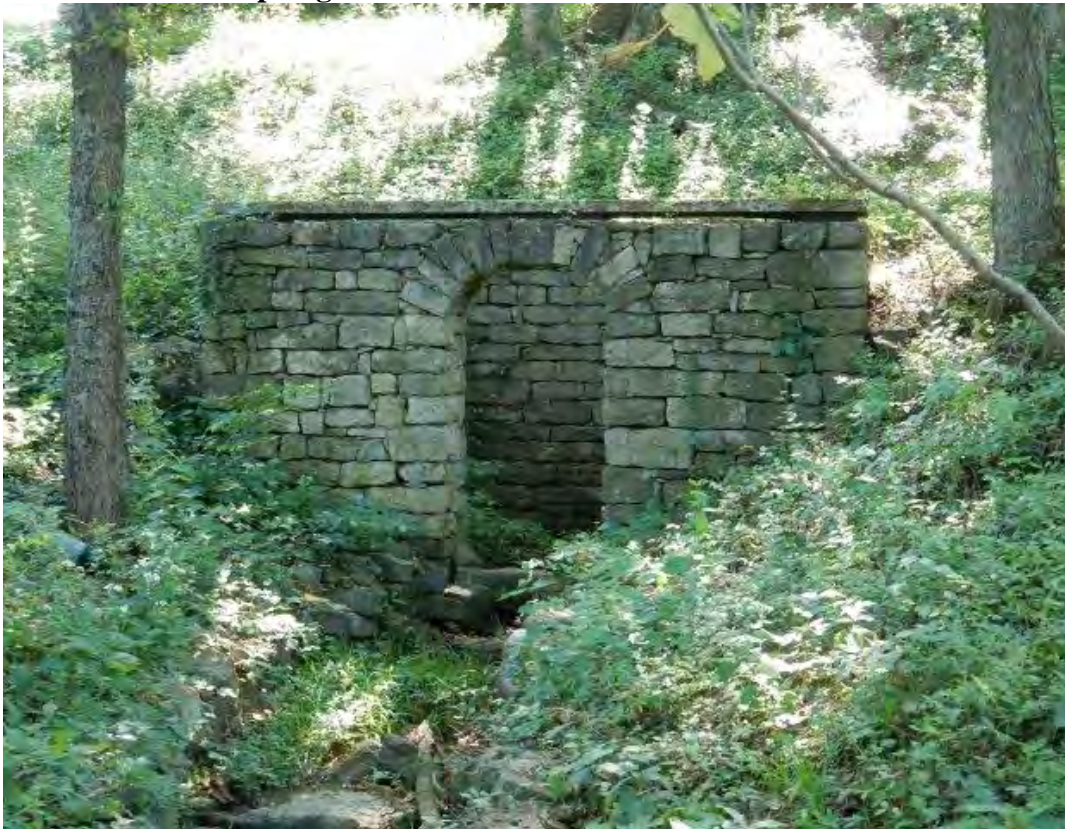
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The parlor, which is a step up from the hall, has two symmetrically-placed windows on its north and south walls and the hearth is centered on the east wall opposite the door from the hall. This room retains its original ash floors, baseboards, chair rail, and pilaster-and-entablature mantel. Door and window surrounds have battered sides and ears in the Greek Revival mode. The window sashes in this room appear to be original.

The loft rooms retain their original floors and are lit by pairs of windows on either side of the chimneys but do not have fireplaces.

Remains of stone springhouse



Changes to the Property since the Period of Significance: The original 1841 cabin was expanded with the addition of a parlor and two-room ell around 1850.

The front porch was likely widened in the early 20th century. The house remained in this configuration until purchased by the current owners in 1978. Since that time, they have updated the wiring and heating in the front section of the house, leaving it otherwise intact. The ell was in poor condition and its chimney had to be rebuilt. However, surviving woodwork and floors were retained. The rear room of the ell was rebuilt as a kitchen. Subsequent additions include a sun porch to the west, a den to the east and a master suite to the north. These additions, of balloon construction and clad in clapboard or stone, substantially increased the size of the house. However, they do not exceed its original height and except for the sun porch, do not extend beyond the original width of the house as first expanded. Of particular note, space was left between the parlor and the den addition behind it so that the rear windows of the parlor continue to be exterior windows, and the north exterior wall of the parlor is exposed.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1841, ca. 1850

Significant Dates

1841, ca. 1850

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Scearce, Willis

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

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.

Period of Significance

This Period of Significance is the year in which the property's owner, Willis Scearce, built the log house, and the second year of the Period of Significance is the year in which Mr. Scearce enlarged the house. This Period of Significance follows National Register conventions for the choice of a Period of Significance when Architecture is the main theme.

Criteria Considerations NA

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Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The Scearce-Roush House (SH-172) meets the first term of National Register Criterion C. It is significant as a property that has the distinctive characteristics of a time (early settlement) and type (side passage) of construction. It is a well-preserved example of a dwelling dating from the first half of the 19th century in rural Shelby County. Its architectural significance is interpreted within the Historic Resources of Shelby County outside Shelbyville (referred to hereafter as Shelby MRA, NRIS 64000253). That MRA form is not organized into contexts, but into time periods, with all themes covered and buildings mentioned, within narratives bracketed by time periods. The antebellum period was a time when Shelby County's larger farm tracts were being divided among the children of early settlers, and the county was attracting settlers from other parts of the state. The home is also significant as a later use of log construction and for the unusual plan used in the original construction. Finally, the Scearce-Roush House is significant as an example of the scale and arrangement of a house associated with a smaller farm run primarily by the owner's labor in rural Shelby County.

Architectural Development of Shelby County, Kentucky, before 1860

Shelby County was established in 1792 at the same time as the Commonwealth of Kentucky. By 1800, it had 8,191 inhabitants, a figure which grew to 14,877 in 1810. In 1820, prior to the creation of Spencer County from part of Shelby in 1824, the county had 21,047, its largest population until it again topped 20,000 in 1980, 160 years later. From 1820 until 1860, the population of the county as a whole decreased in each census while the number of enslaved African Americans increased each decade. In 1820, the white/black ratio was 75/25. By 1860, the ratio was almost 60/40.

The figures illustrate a pair of contrary trends in the development of Shelby County. One trend was the consolidation of certain farms and the increased number of enslaved African Americans who worked these larger farms. Many of the county's large Greek Revival homes were built on these farms during the latter part of this period. The period between 1820 and 1860 also saw division of many original land holdings of the early settlers among their children and continued migration west. The most notable example of this trend was the migration of President Harry Truman's grandparent from Shelby County to Missouri, one of whom was from the Simpsonville area. The same process was also ongoing in the inner Bluegrass, as families such as the Dales and Pembertons migrated to the Simpsonville area of Shelby from Woodford County.

In discussing the Antebellum Period 1841-1865 in their 1987 National Register document, Shelby County MRA, authors Gibson and Charlotte Worsham and Christine Amos note that Simpsonville was incorporated in 1832 and that while it never grew larger than a few hundred people, it served as a stage coach stop and school and church center similar to other villages or small towns in the county (Shelby County MRA, page 13). Their review of the surviving buildings from the period indicated that the number of frame buildings increased, sometimes as enlargements of earlier log homes but that architecture in the county was "characterized chiefly by two-story center-passage houses, built of frame and brick" and that the Federal style was "gradually replaced by the heavier and more two-dimensional Greek Revival" (Shelby County MRA, page 14). Of particular note relating to the Scearce-Roush house, the authors of the 1987 nomination found that, "Log houses generally followed traditional patterns. Four one-story single-pen and two two-story double-pen houses and one log hall-parlor house were surveyed, although there were apparently a significant number which were not located in the 1979 survey" (Shelby County MRA, page 15).

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History of the Scarce-Roush House

Willis Scarce and the Scarce-Roush House are significant exemplars of this latter trend. Willis Scarce (1805-1884) and his brother, John P., purchased 181 acres of land on what is now Conner Station Road from Pulaski Frazier on October 16, 1837 (Deed Book E2, Page 149, Shelby County Clerk's Office). Pulaski was one of the eight children of Andrew and Catherine Frazier. This land appears to have been his portion under the will of his father. The division was made in 1822 while Pulaski and six of his siblings were still minors.

John and Willis were the fifth and eighth children of Robert Scarce (1766-1838) who had migrated to Woodford County, Kentucky from Prince George's County, Maryland, prior to his marriage there in 1798. They married daughters of George and Elizabeth Shouse Dale of Woodford County, Parmelia and Rachel (1809-1878). Their older brother, David, married another Dale sister but remained in Woodford County. John and Parmelia sold their interest in the 180 acre tract to John in 1840 in a deed reflecting that they were then residents of Jefferson County, Kentucky (Deed Book G2, Page 227). At the same time, Willis and Rachel sold the northern 50 acres of the tract to Daniel Shouse, who was most likely part of Rachel and Parmelia's family although the exact connection has not been established.

A piece of original chinking was saved during renovations in the 1970s into which had been scratched "id" or "iel" Scarce. This was most likely done by Willis's brother, David, who was married to a sister of Rachel's but remained in Woodford County. Everything suggests that the cabin was erected in 1841, shortly after Willis took full title to the property. By the 1850 census, he and Rachel were living there with their daughters Frances and Victoria and son William. Their farm was valued at \$4,500. Nearby neighbors included three of Andrew Frazier's sons and their families. Their holdings were similarly valued. By 1860, only Willis and Rachel are listed at the farm. Its value and that of neighboring Frazier holdings had more than doubled.

The 1870 census shows John and Rachel living at the farm with their older daughter Frances and her son Earnest Tyler. Frances had married Thomas Austin Tyler in 1859 who died in 1860, prompting a move back to her parent's home with her son. Richard Courtney, a 26 year-old farm laborer, Maria Clay, a 60 year old domestic servant, Parmelia Shouse, a 15 year old domestic servant, and Clarence Scarce, aged 7 were also living on the farm. While Parmelia and Clarence have the family's names, they do not appear in the Scarce family genealogy.

Rachel Dale Scarce died in 1878, and Willis sold the property to Adrienne Priest Frazier shortly before his death in 1884. She and her husband, Newton, who was later a state senator, owned the property until 1889. Thereafter, there were nine different owners until 1937 when the farm, which then contained 111 acres, was purchased by Guy T. and Elizabeth Roush. While the short duration of the intervening ownerships indicates that the property was traded for investment rather than with the intention of being a principal residence, the Roushes lived on the property and farmed it, and she was also known for giving piano lessons. Between 1961 and 1978, the farm was owned by Homer L. Covert, who owned a large tract of land to the north which he operated as Cattail Farm, a well-known Charolais cattle operation. The Scarce-Roush house and 20.242 acres surrounding it were purchased from Covert's estate by Mr. and Mrs. Ray Larmee in 1978 (Deed Book 187, Page 524, Shelby County Clerk's Office). The area surrounding the farm has changed from traditional cattle and tobacco farming to Saddlebred stables on lots of five acres or more per Shelby County zoning regulation. The Scarce-Roush House is now located on a 10.35-acre tract held in a trust created for estate planning purposes by the Larmees (Deed Book 583, Page 608, Shelby County Clerk's Office). The area proposed for listing is 6.25 of that 10.35 acres, a little more than its front half.

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Evaluation of the Architectural Significance of the Scearce-Roush House within the terms of the Shelby County MRA

In their 1987 National Register document, Shelby County MRA, Gibson and Charlotte Worsham and Christine Amos note that during the Scearce-Roush House's period of significance, roads were being improved and the town of Simpsonville became an established stage coach stop on the Frankfort to Louisville Road. "Domestic architecture in the antebellum period in Shelby County continued to be characterized chiefly by two-story center-passage houses, built of frame and brick. ... Log houses generally followed traditional patterns. Four one-story single pen and two two-story double-pen houses and one log hall-parlor house were surveyed, although there are apparently a significant number which were not located in the 1979 survey" (Shelby County MRA, pages 14 and 15). They also note that, "In the decades prior to the Civil War, Shelby County was explored, settled and established as a preferable area for productive farming. By 1860, the county claimed 198,664 of the total 273,280 acre area as improved farmland. ... Only three counties: Fayette, Bourbon (of the Inner Bluegrass) and Jefferson (surrounding Louisville) had a more prosperous agriculture than Shelby. The county ranked within the top four statewide as a producer of sheep, horses and milk cows, first in swine and fifth in production of other cattle and overall value of livestock" (Shelby County MRA, page 17).

The productivity of the land gave owners the potential to make a profitable living off of smaller parcels of land. Thus, from 1850 to 1910, the average farm size in the county declined from 226.7 acres to 103.8 acres, continuing the division of land holdings among heirs. In their statement of significance in the Shelby County MRA, Amos and the Worshams posit that, "Given the largely agricultural nature of the county throughout its history, agriculture and architecture are the predominant themes... ."

The Scearce-Roush House is one of the number of log houses which were not identified in the 1979 survey that led to the Shelby County MRA. It is significant as a type not previously identified, i.e., a side-passage cabin. This form appears to have been chosen with the intent that the home would eventually become a center-hall structure. The use of log construction at this relatively late date demonstrates that this time-honored building technique continued to be a recognized method of building quickly. Speed would have been essential when Willis took full title to the farm as he had a wife and three small children to shelter at the time. The location of the house is also interesting for its late date. While orienting the primary façade to the south was a common practice by the date of construction, the more usual practice by that time was to site a house facing the road. Here, the location of the spring, which provided water for the farm, seems to have been the controlling factor.

The subsequent expansion of the house by addition of the parlor and ell is also unusual. It was more common for a cabin to become the ell of a new structure rather than for it to be incorporated into the main block. However, the use of simple Greek Revival detailing for these additions was consistent with prevailing trends of the time.

Perhaps the house's greatest significance lies in the fact that it was a relatively small house on a relatively small farm, both of which survived in that form until 1978. Willis does not appear to have been an owner of any human workers, and not until the 1870 census, when he was 66 year old, does it appear that anyone else lived on the farm to assist in working it. The farm was never large enough to support the more common two-story center hall home which was the most common building form at the time and more of which survive today. As such, the Scearce-Roush House is a significant example of the architecture techniques and styles employed by farmers of relatively modest means in the antebellum period in Shelby County.

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Evaluation of Integrity between the Scearce-Roush's architectural significance and the property's physical condition today

The 1987 Shelby County MRA lacked registration requirements, which means that the Scearce-Roush House's integrity will be evaluated according to this nomination's point of view, as the MRA lacked a systematic approach toward evaluating integrity of architectural resources. A property in Shelby County said to be architecturally significant will need to possess the following factors to have sufficient integrity overall: Integrity of materials, design, and feeling. The Scearce-Roush House maintains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship, feeling, and association related to its periods of significance, its original construction date of 1841 and the later expansion in the Greek Revival mode within twenty years thereafter.

Location. The Scearce-Roush House stands in its original **location** which was presumably chosen because of its proximity to the spring located to the northeast of the house. The stone walls of the spring house remain, as does a stone lined channel leading to a pond below the spring house.

Setting. The Scearce-Roush House was built as the centerpiece of a relatively small working farm in rural southwestern Shelby County. This is an area of gently rolling farm land with small areas of woods and numerous old tree lines. The **setting** of the house remains on a ten acre tract which is currently in pasture. When built, there would likely have been no other homes within sight. While the site has been reduced to ten acres, there are still no other homes immediately in view of the home and it remains surrounded by pasture and shielded from the road by the trees surrounding the spring house and pond to the northwest. The loss of the larger historic site setting has not interfered with our ability to recognize the values of the house's architectural design.

Design. The original construction of the Scearce-Roush House is typical in its choice of materials and methods although its **design** is unusual. The log portion of the house sits atop a continuous stone foundation and has a stone exterior chimney. They are laid up with dovetail notches and are large for the relatively late date of construction. The house is unusual in that it was built as a side-passage structure, clearly distinct from the hall-parlor form which was more typical in Shelby County. Use of this plan leads one to suppose that the Scarcers intended from the beginning to expand the house into a more typical structure with a central hall between formal rooms. This they did within a relatively short time, adding the Greek Revival parlor to the east of the hall. The construction of this portion of the house is typical of its period and is noteworthy in the similarity of its woodwork to that at the nearby Wingate Lodge in Simpsonville. This is the oldest surviving public building in Shelby County, erected in 1848.

Feeling. The approach and historic parts of the Scearce-Roush House convey much the same feeling as they did when built. The primary change to the historic portion of the house is the addition, likely in the first or second decade of the 20th century, of a porch spanning the front of the building. This used similar, if not the same posts which had supported a single bay porch dating from the time of the Greek Revival addition. This feature is typical of changes made to numerous homes in rural Shelby County at the time. Major additions have been made to the rear of the house since the 1970s. While these have greatly expanded the available living space, they do not detract from the feeling of the house upon approach or entry. None exceeds the height of the original construction and none but a sun porch on the west extends past the sides of the original house. Of particular note is the care taken to maintain exterior rear (north) wall of the parlor so that its original configuration with windows to the north and south would be retained.

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Association. The Scarce-Roush House is **associated** with the later period of initial settlement and development of rural Shelby County and with the wholehearted adoption by its residents of the Greek Revival when that arrived as a popular building style. Its original size and scale were in keeping with its relation to a relatively small farm, capable of supporting its owners but not of sufficient size to support a larger, more ostentatious home. The integrity of the house, preserved over 170 years since its initial construction, continues to convey the size, scale, materials, and early methods of construction used on small farms throughout Shelby County and the outer Bluegrass areas of Kentucky. Though few have survived, structures of this type were once a prevalent, if not the dominant, feature of the rural landscape. The Scarce-Roush House exemplifies this type of structure and the period in which it was constructed.

Linda McClelland's 2008 white paper, "Evaluating the Significance of Additions and Accretions," sets forth a series of general principles to be considered when evaluating additions to historic properties. The first is that the addition should be sympathetic to the original design. While clearly of the late-20th century, the additions to the Scarce-Roush House are constructed of similar materials, and except for the sun porch—primarily glass—do not extend beyond the width of the façade. All additions are one story to avoid exceeding the height of the original building. Considerable effort was expended to preserve the original fabric and, to preserve the original configuration of the parlor with windows front and rear, the family room was not connected directly to this portion of the original house. On the other hand, there was no attempt to mimic the original. Thus, the additions clearly read as what they are: late-20th-century additions. They do not in any way hide the principal façade or change the orientation of the entrance to the original house, nor have they affected its significance as an early home with a rare plan which, despite additions, survives intact and is carefully preserved.

While carefully preserving the original building, the owners have added three spaces considered desirable in the late-20th century: a sun porch, a master suite, and a family room. To avoid exceeding the height of the original building, these spaces in combination have of necessity a considerable footprint. However, their size in no way limits the ability to see and experience the historic significance of the Scarce-Roush House. Approaching the home from the Conner Station Road, it remains obvious that this is a small early house, its prominent stone chimney announcing the high probability, in Shelby County at least, that a portion of it is constructed of log. Upon reaching the front of the house, it becomes apparent that it grew at an early time and nothing added in the 20th century detracts from this impression. Upon entering the house, the care with which it has been preserved is immediately apparent, particularly in the parlor where the rear windows and north exterior wall were preserved to allow light and continued definition to the space rather than being either blocked or converted into doors as often occurs. Should one for whatever reason wish to remove the additions, the primary portion of the house would remain unchanged and the ell could again be exposed.

Without question, this remains a structure from the first half of the 19th century, and a well preserved one at that. Only its 20th-century additions make it apparent that the house has been expanded. Given the care with which they were made, their compatibility with the original structure, the 20th-century additions to the Scarce-Roush House should not preclude its listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Scearce-Roush House
Name of Property

Shelby County, Kentucky
County and State

Weakley, Scearce, Arnold Families of Kentucky, Elizabeth W. McNamara (Gateway Press, Baltimore 1980)

National Register nomination for Historic Resources in Shelby County outside Shelbyville, Gibson Worsham, Charlotte Worsham, and Christine Amos (Frankfort, Kentucky 1987)

1850, 1860, and 1870 U. S. Census

Cemeteries in Shelby County Kentucky, Shelby County Historical Society (1979)

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): _____ SH-172 _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 6.25 acres

UTM References

Fisherville quad

All Coordinates calculated via ArcGIS Explorer and expressed according to NAD 83

Latitude: 38.198502° Longitude: -85.399467°

Verbal Boundary Description

The Verbal Boundary Description defines the front portion of a 10.354-acre area defined as Tract 4 of the Connor Station Road Redivision of the Larmee Property in Shelby County, Kentucky. Tract 4 is defined by the Shelby County Property Valuation Administrator (PVA) under account number 010-00-009 /39744. The area proposed for listing is 6.25 acres of the 10.354-acre property. That area is a quadrilateral with sides that are 592', 587', 500', and 413', with the shortest side along Connor Station Road. See Map 1, page 18

Boundary Justification

The area proposed for listing is the largest area that has integrity of setting in accord with the architectural value of the property. This is the most appropriate area to encompass the significant historic property, a late log house.

11. Form Prepared By

Scearce-Roush House
Name of Property

Shelby County, Kentucky
County and State

name/title John David Myles
organization _____ date March 2016
street & number 1908 Webb Road telephone (502) 722-0819
city or town Simpsonville state KY zip code 40067
e-mail jdm@johndavidmyles.com

Photographs:

Name of Property: **Scearce-Roush House**
City or Vicinity: **Simpsonville**
County: **Shelby**
State: **Kentucky**
Photographer: **John David Myles**
Date Photographed: **2016**

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

- 1 of 10. Entrance façade of house taken from south
- 2 of 10. Exterior of house taken from the southwest (view seen from drive approaching house)
- 3 of 10. Exterior of house taken from the southeast
- 4 of 10. Exterior of house taken from northwest
- 5 of 10. Exterior of house taken from northeast
- 6 of 10. West, fireplace wall of cabin taken from passage on the east
- 7 of 10. Interior of window on south wall of parlor
- 8 of 10. Parlor mantel on east wall
- 9 of 10. Doorway from parlor to passage also showing doorway from passage to main room of cabin, taken from parlor looking west
- 10 of 10. Walls of rebuilt stone springhouse taken from northwest

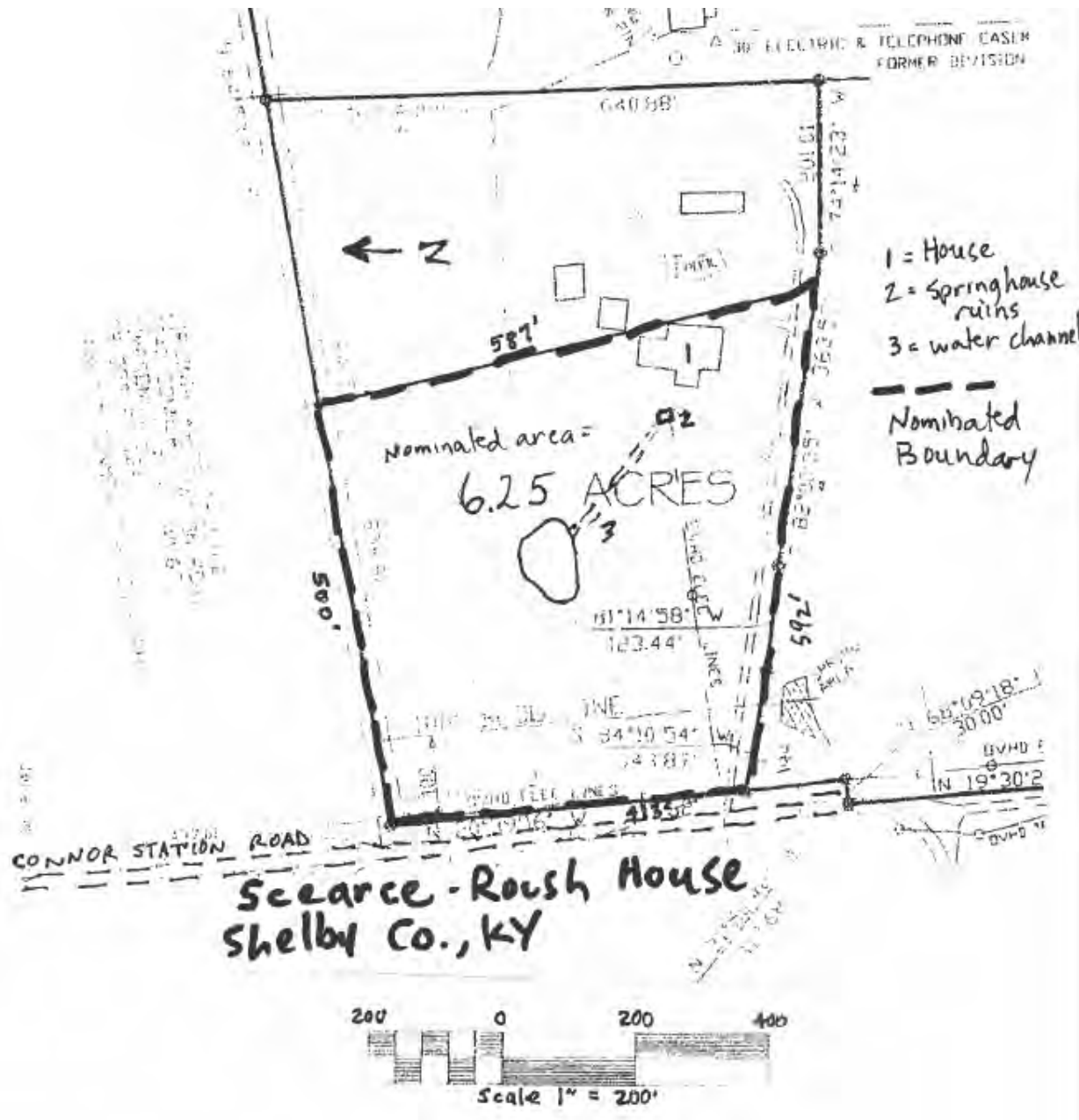
Property Owner:

name Mr. and Mrs. Ray Larmee
street & number 2460 Conner Station Road telephone (502) 722-5066
city or town Simpsonville state Kentucky zip code 40067

Scarce-Roush House
Name of Property

Shelby County, Kentucky
County and State

Map 1























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Searce--Roush House

Multiple Name: Shelby County MRA

State & County: KENTUCKY, Shelby

Date Received: 1/27/2017 Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: 3/13/2017 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: MP100000745

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 3/13/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Despite numerous rear additions (which are clearly differentiated), the historic core of the house, including the rare side-passage log portion, and the greek revival frame addition that provided the balance to the facade, are clearly visible. Excellent interior integrity, as well.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert

Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275

Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

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**

DON PARKINSON
SECRETARY

THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
300 WASHINGTON STREET
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
PHONE (502) 564-7005
FAX (502) 564-5820
www.heritage.ky.gov
January 13, 2017

CRAIG A. POTTS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER



J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW 8th Floor
Washington DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed are the nominations approved by the Review Board at their December 12, 2016 meeting. We submit these forms so the properties can be listed in the National Register:

- Columbia Commercial District**, Adair County, Kentucky
- Bold House**, Bracken County, Kentucky
- Doyle Country Club**, Campbell County, Kentucky
- Bush Warehouse**, Clark County, Kentucky
- Haury Motor Company and Garage**, Jefferson County, Kentucky
- Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church**, Jefferson County, Kentucky
- Paducah City Hall**, McCracken County, Kentucky
- ✓ **Scearce-Roush House**, Shelby County, Kentucky
- Dodson House**, Warren County, Kentucky (James Ingram Houses MPS)
- Old Taylor Distillery**, Woodford County, Kentucky

We enclose documentation for three previously listed properties:

- new information for the **Downtowner**, one property within the **Whiskey Row Historic District**, Jefferson County KY (NRIS 89000305). The form documents the Downtowner's role in Louisville's LGBTQ past.
- **Waveland (Boundary Increase and Name Change)**, Jessamine County. This property was listed under the name Craig Ashurst House (NRIS 84001587). The new area recognizes a resource called a Woodland Pasture.
- **Rowan County Courthouse** (Boundary Increase), Rowan County, Kentucky. This new nomination adds historic context and acreage on the courthouse square omitted from the first listing (NRIS 83002862).

Finally, we enclose revised versions of two returned nominations: **Maysville Downtown Historic District**, Mason County KY (16000502) and **Peaselsburg Historic District**, Kenton County, KY (16000501).

We thank you for your assistance in listing these properties.

Sincerely,

Craig A. Potts
Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer



"Good Land, Good Living, Good People"

Rob Rothenburger
Judge/Executive

SHELBY COUNTY FISCAL COURT

419 Washington Street
Shelbyville, KY 40065
Phone: (502) 633-1220
Fax: (502) 633-7623

Rusty Newton
Deputy Judge/Executive

April 26, 2016

Kentucky Historic Preservation Review Board
Kentucky Heritage Council
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601



RE: Scarce-Roush House- Shelby County, KY.

Committee Members,

It is with great pleasure that I support the endeavors of the Larmee Family to gain National Historic recognition on their home located at 2460 Conner Station Road in Shelby County.

Shelby County is proud of its rich heritage and tradition and this house signifies those qualities and is indeed worthy of this esteem acknowledgement.

Your consideration and approval of National Register of Historic Places would be greatly appreciated.

Yours truly,

Rob Rothenburger
Shelby County Judge-Executive



"Good Land, Good Living, Good People"

Rob Rothenburger
Judge/Executive

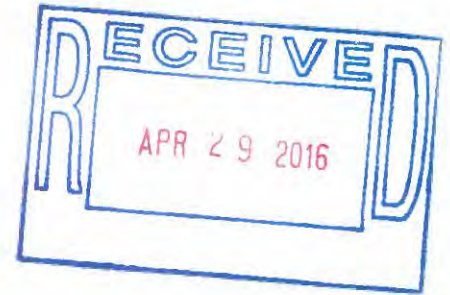
SHELBY COUNTY FISCAL COURT

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Shelby County Judge-Executive