

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

NA
XX

not for publication

city or town Simpsonville

vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Shelby code \_\_\_\_\_ zip code 40067

## 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 \_\_\_\_\_

**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 eligible for the National Register  
    determined not eligible for the National Register          removed from the National Register  
    other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

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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.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	3	buildings
		district
		site
1		structure
		object
2	3	<b>Total</b>

**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: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

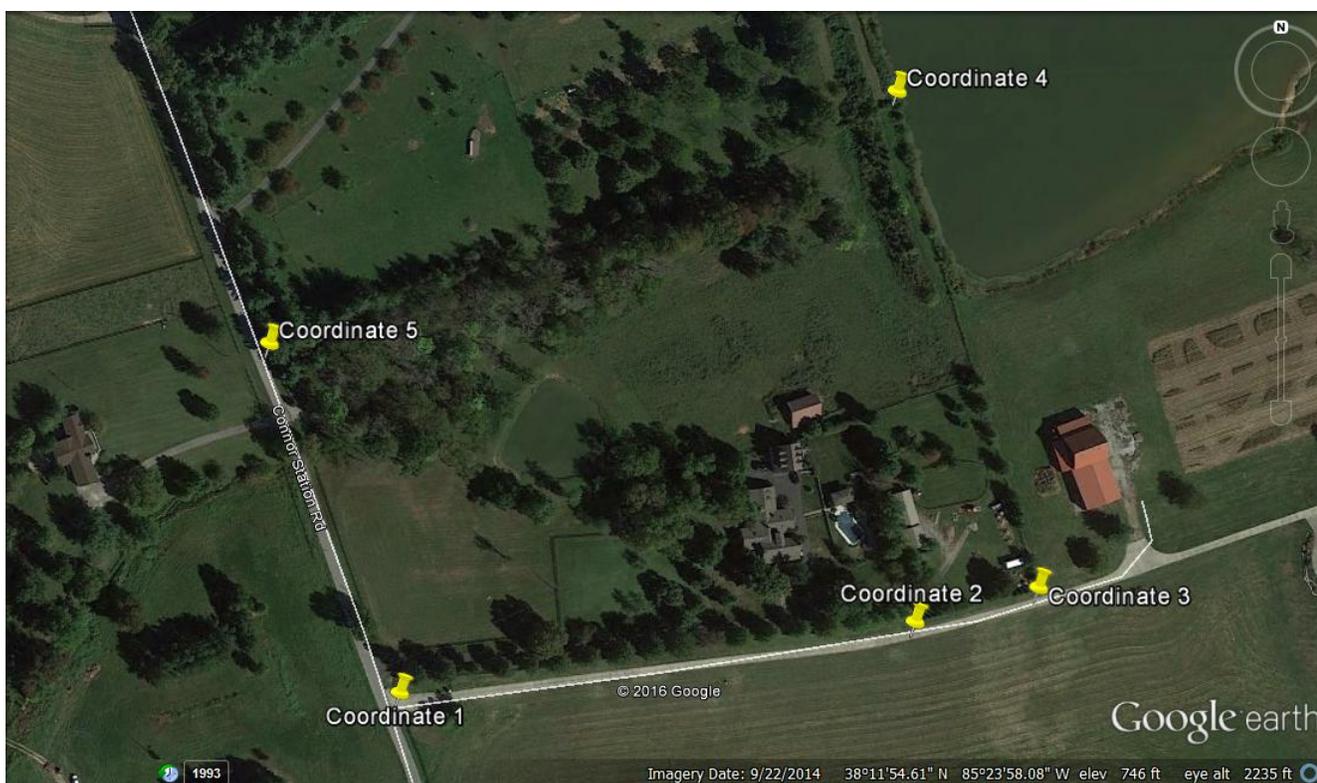
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## Narrative Description

### Summary Paragraph

The Scearce-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-hall 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 is in a rural setting in southwestern Shelby County on the remaining 10 acres of a 130-acre farm which was purchased by the builder in 1839. The house is being interpreted for its architectural values. The property contains 3 modern buildings—a garage and 2 barns—which been evaluated as non-contributing. The property also contains the rock walls of a historic springhouse, which contributes to the setting as it dates to the original construction of the Scearce-Roush House.



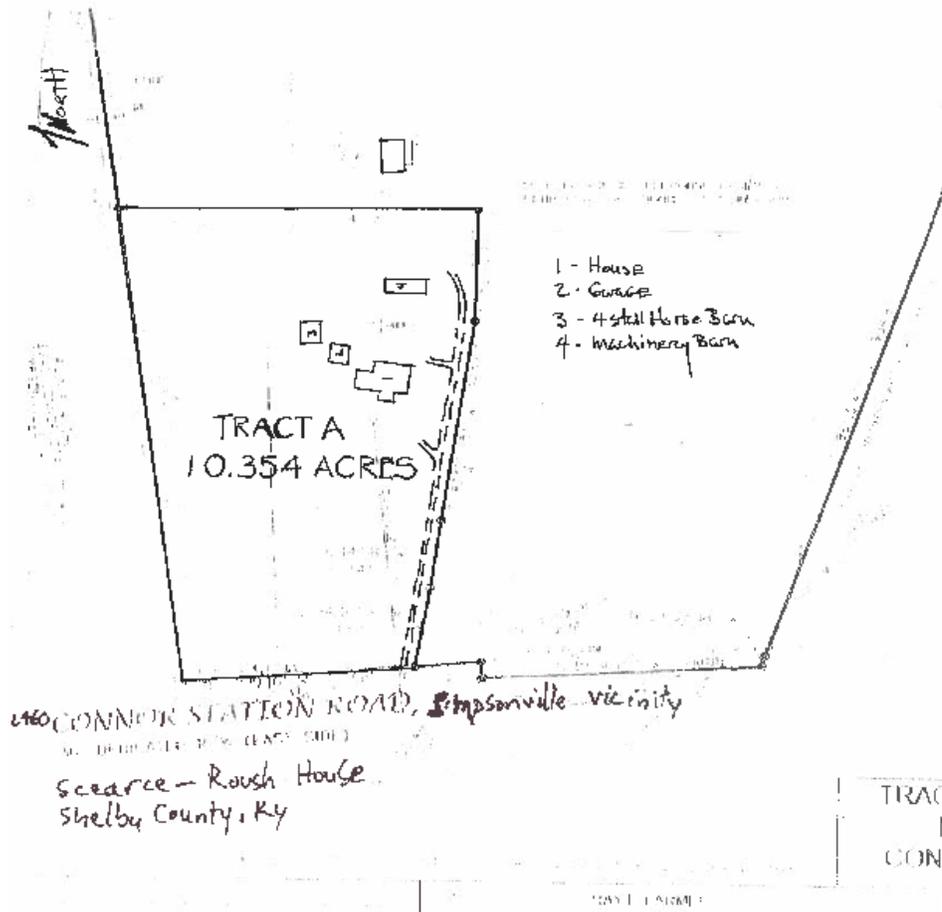
**Setting:** The Scearce-Roush House is located in rural southwestern Shelby County. This is an area of gently rolling topography distinguished by open fields and small tributaries of the Floyd's Fork basin and is primarily associated with the small farming community of Simpsonville which grew up around 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 Scearce 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

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regulations. None are immediately visible from the house. The primary agricultural activity in the area now involves the breeding and training of Saddlebred horses.

The approach to the house and its historic portions retain much of their original feeling despite substantial additions to the rear. The walls of a dry-laid stone spring house are also located on the property. With its log 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.



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**Exterior:** The log portion of the residence features very large logs and its original stone chimney. The parlor and hall 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 Scarce-Roush house began as a single-story side-hall 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 hall 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 structure from the beginning. A parlor was in fact added to the right or east of the hall 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

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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.

The 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 hall. 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.

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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 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.

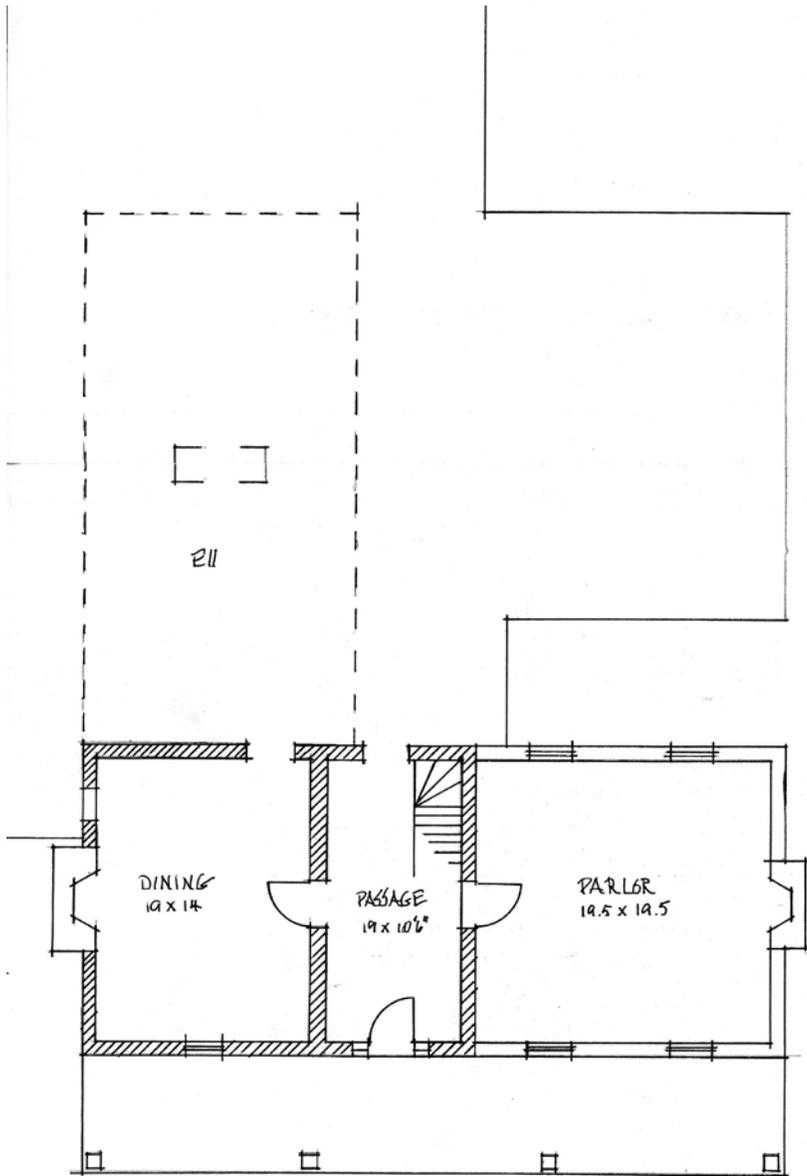


The room to the left (west) is now used as a dining room and its logs and 3" x 8" ceiling joists have been exposed. The room retains its original poplar floor and beaded baseboard, although much of the other

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woodwork dates from the date of the first expansion. The firebox has been reconstructed but retains its original voussiors. The 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.



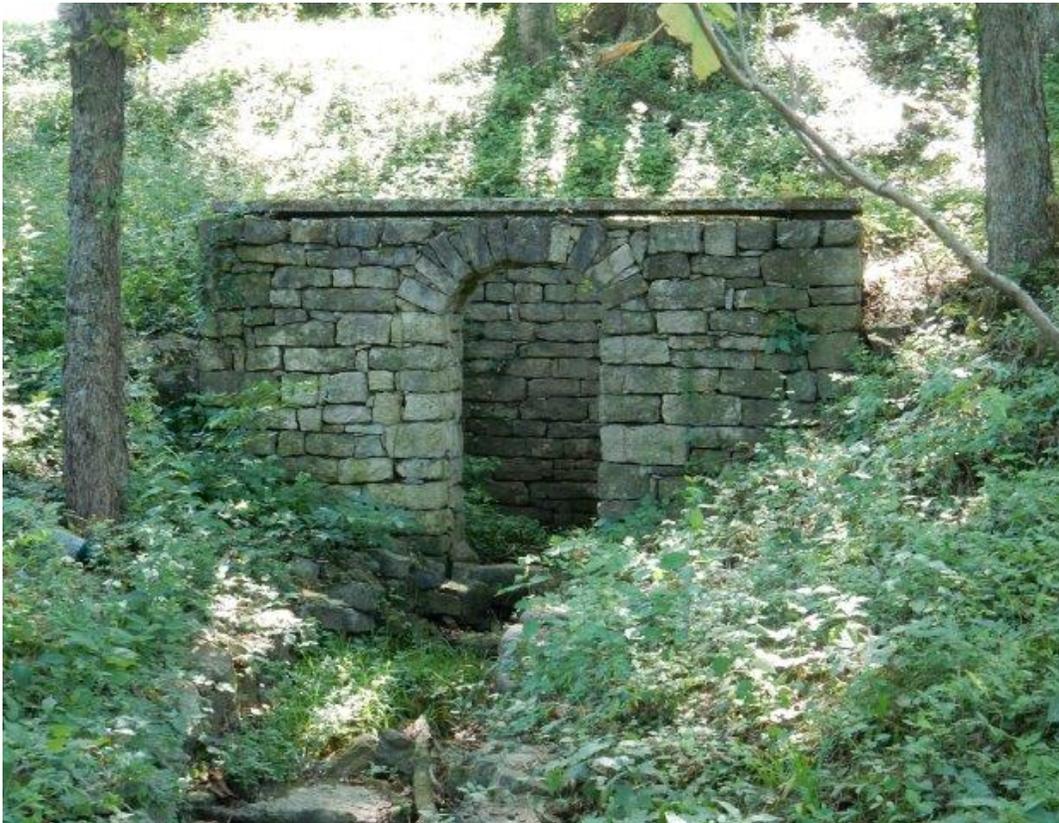
The parlor, which is a step up from the hall, has two symmetrically-placed windows on its north and south walls and the hearth is centered on the east wall opposite the door from the hall. This room retains its original ash floors, baseboards, chair rail, and pilaster-and-entablature mantel. Door and 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**

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**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 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

**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.

**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  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**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 19<sup>th</sup> 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). As the area surrounding the farm has changed from traditional cattle and tobacco farming to Saddlebred stables and homes on large lots (five acres or more per Shelby County zoning regulation), the Larmees have sold portions of the property. The Scarce-Roush House is now located

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on a 10.35 tract held in a trust created for estate planning purposes by the Larmees (Deed Book 583, Page 608, Shelby County Clerk's Office).

### **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-hall 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

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such, the Scarce-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.

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

The 1987 Shelby County MRA lacked registration requirements, which means that the Scarce-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 Scarce-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 Scarce-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 Scarce-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 Scarce-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 hall 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 Scarces 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 Scarce-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 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

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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.

**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.

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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Records of the Shelby County Clerk, Shelbyville, Kentucky

*Weakley, Scarce, 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: \_\_\_\_\_

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Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_ SH-172 \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

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**Acree of Property** 10.35 acres

**UTM References**

**Fisherville quad**

**All Coordinates calculated via ArcGIS Explorer**

Scearce-Roush House  
Name of Property

Shelby County, Kentucky  
County and State

**All coordinates expressed according to NAD 83:**

	Latitude	Longitude
Coordinate 1	38°11'50.60"N	85°24'02.60" W
Coordinate 2	38°11'51.61"N	85°23'54.23"W
Coordinate 3	38°11'52.04"N	85°23'52.25"W
Coordinate 4	38°11'58.34"N	85°23'54.54"W
Coordinate 5	38°11'55.16"N	85°24'04.72"W



\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

The Verbal Boundary Description is a 10.354-acre area defined as Tract 4 of the Connor Station Road Redivision of the Larmee Property in Shelby County, Kentucky. This area is defined by the Shelby County Property Valuation Administrator (PVA) under account number 010-00-009 /39744.

**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**

name/title John David Myles

Scearce-Roush House  
Name of Property

Shelby County, Kentucky  
County and State

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date March 2016  
street & number 1908 Webb Road telephone (502) 722-0919  
city or town Simpsonville state KY zip code 40067  
e-mail [jdm@johndavidmyles.com](mailto:jdm@johndavidmyles.com)

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**Photographs:**

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

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

- 1 of 6. Exterior of house taken from southeast
- 2 of 6. Exterior of house taken from southwest
- 3 of 6. Exterior of house taken from northwest
- 4 of 6. Exterior of house taken from northeast
- 5 of 6. West, fireplace wall of cabin taken from entry from hall on the east
- 6 of 6. Walls of rebuilt stone spring house taken from northwest.

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**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