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# PECEIVED 2280 JUN 2 2 2010 NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property			
nistoric name	Maple Grove		
other names/site number	WS-20; Hardin House	e; Old Settles Place	
2. Location			
street & number	3216 Perryville Road		NA not for publication
city or town Springfield			× vicinity
state Kentucky	code KY county	Washington code	229 zip code 40069
3. State/Federal Agency Ce	rtification		
property be considered sign	ificant at the following lev  tewide X local  Mark Dennen/SHPO  /State Historic Preservation	el(s) of significance:	Criteria. I recommend that this
In my opinion, the property me	ets does not meet the Natio	onal Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official		Date	
Title		State or Federal agency/bureau or T	ribal Government
4. National Park Service (	Certification		
entered in the National Redetermined not eligible for the (explain:)	egister	determined eligible for removed from the Na	or the National Register ational Register
Signature of the Keener		8/5/2010	ia a

	2.13.112.132.10		(Expires	5/31/2012)
Maple Grove Name of Property			Washington Count	y, Kentucky
			County and State	
5. Classification				
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)		Number of Res (Do not include prev Contributing	ources within Propertionally listed resources in the Noncontributing	buildings district site structure object Total
lame of related multiple properties of a minimum of a min	erty listing ultiple property listing)	Number of con listed in the Na	tributing resources   tional Register 0	previously
Historic Functions Enter categories from instructions.)		Current Function		
DOMESTIC/single dwelling		(Enter categories fro		
omeo recoming		DOMESTIC/sing	gle dwelling	
7. Description				
Architectural Classification Enter categories from instructions.)		Materials (Enter categories fro	m instructions.)	
EARLY REPUBLIC/ Federal			rick/Stone	
		walls: Brick, pl		
		roof: Wood/A	sphalt	

(Expires 5/31/2012)

Maple Grove Name of Property Washington County, Kentucky
County and State

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Maple Grove (WS-20) is a nineteenth-century brick I-house with central hall plan in the Federal style. It is located at 3216 Perryville Road, at the southeast edge of in Springfield, seat of Washington County, Kentucky. The house faces south toward US Highway 150. It sits off the road but is visible, surrounded by fields on all sides. The area proposed for listing is a 120' x 250' rectangle within a 15.46-acre property, which is a portion of a once-larger historic farm. The property proposed for listing contains only the house and a small amount of land around it. The larger parcel, outside of the area proposed for listing, contains agricultural work buildings like others found on area farms. The nominated property is being described and interpreted for its architectural values. The house contains fine wood work and contains interior features that are typical of Federal era construction.

**Evolution and Current Character of the Property** 

The house stands on its original site, still surrounded by gently rolling hills, fields and farmland as it did when this farm house was built. It stands within Kentucky's Outer Bluegrass Region, which is characterized by those hills and valleys, indicative of the agricultural history of the area (see figure 1, on continuation sheets).

The path of ownership for Maple Grove, and the configuration of the land on which it is sited, can be traced through deed records from the present to the mid-nineteenth century. The information on deeds does not support a complete chain of ownership about which we can be certain, but a generally plausible story emerges from the records. The house sits on land that was once part of Martin Hardin's (brother of Colonel John Hardin) 1000-acre survey. The land had been owned by various members of the Hardin family since the founding of Washington County in 1792.

The architectural record suggests that the house was built between 1800 and 1825. Benoni Hardin was the property's owner during that span of time. Hardin is buried approximately one mile north of the house, along with the first two of his three wives. The dwelling was used primarily as a single family dwelling, though has endured periods of non-use since its initial construction. It was originally part of a farm parcel.

The earliest records of the land holding are from 1836, the year in which a survey of Benoni Hardin's 1000-acre property was completed in preparation for a division of the land between Hardin's descendents (Figure 2, from Washington County Deed Book "U" 1836: 308-310). In the deed's land survey, the house is already present on the property. Hardin's property was divided into seven parcels, with the parcel containing the house going to Francis McElroy, daughter of Benoni and Rachel Hardin.

The historic property was not recombined until the late 1800s, with the McElroy family combining parcels from various Hardin relatives before selling to G.L Haydon in 1907. The early-twentieth century saw the passing of the house between several families, R.N. and Sarah Ward, Rebecca and Henry Wells and Dick Hatchett. Hatchett eventually acquired the Hardin property in several parcels between 1918 and 1932. He died in 1957, having willed the land to his two children, Gordon Hatchett and Zelma Settle. Settle bought her brother's half of the property and stayed with the property until 1992, though she and her husband divided the property and sold part of their land in 1989. The 1990s saw the house's purchase by several families, leading to the current owner's purchase in 2005.

The 15.46-acre property is situated between large tracts of farm land that were a part of the Hardin land holding. The current land holding includes the house, three barns, an old silo and a shed (see Figure 3, site plan). The fences to the east, north, and south mark boundaries of the current property. One barn is located close to the north boundary of the property north east of the house. The other two barns are due east of the house, facing each other roughly 70 yards apart, in a fenced-in area about one-half an acre against the eastern boundary of the property. The silo is just east of the southernmost barn.

Exterior Description of the House

The house is a two-story, five-bay brick I-House with two additions on its back (north) side. The first addition came in 1982, and stands directly behind the house. It is two stories tall and has a shed roof. Attached to the south side of the 1982 addition is a shed-roofed carport. A second addition was placed on the rear in the mid-1980s with a kitchen. The kitchen addition is one story, projecting eastward from the two-story addition; both additions' north faces align (see Figure 4, floor plan).

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The historic house has a side gable roof and a newer front porch that nearly spans the entire front (southern) façade. The one-story porch's six square posts are capped with a simple wooden molding, making them resemble Doric order columns. The posts rise to a roof topped with a handrail. The handrails atop the porch are white wood with thin picketing and eight pronounced posts. This porch was added to the house after the original construction, though it is compatible with Federal-era styling. Poured concrete supports the porch. The house had a porch that was installed in 1940, which was removed in the early 1990s.

The exterior is painted brick with a common style bond. The bond is made with a sixth row header, though sometimes the header occurs at the seventh course. The brick work is in good order and is painted white. The house sits on a cut limestone foundation with a small crawl space. These features are readily visible from the outside of the house.

The house's windows have jack arches. They are all 2-over-2 double-hung sash windows on all the front and most of the north facades. The west façade has two small 2-over-2 sash windows above the chimney shoulders, lighting the attic, and two more of the full-sized 2-over-2 windows, one on each floor of the addition, to the left of the addition's chimney. The east façade also has the small windows lighting the attic, with a door openings in to the kitchen section of the addition. The rear of the addition or north façade holds nine openings. Four windows are placed in a row on the upper floor of the addition, while the lower floor has two centered doorways flanked by windows. This created a roughly symmetrical pattern on the northern façade. The carport is connected to this side of the house and provides shade to the to rear door openings. The kitchen addition, which sets to the left on the façade as a one story addition has a bay window.

The nine-panel door opens into the central hallway. Above the door is a four-light transom. The doorway on the exterior has no sidelights or other decorative framework.

#### Interior Description of the House

The center hallway is flanked by the original two rooms on the main floor. Delicate columns with finely carved capitals frame the door opening on the inside.

The dog leg staircase, with decorative brackets and simple balusters, rises from the east wall of the entry hall midway to the second floor before turning 90 degrees to the left to a landing. Then the staircase turns 90 degrees to the left again, up the west wall to reach the second floor. The rear, or northern door, also nine paneled, is located under this landing, as is a closet that utilizes the space under the stairs. This too has its original door. The staircase landing is the width of the rear door beneath it. The eastern room door is at the base of the staircase and the western door centers on the western wall of the hall. This entire room seems to be minimally modified from what would have been the original space. Some paint and modern light fixtures, in keeping with the style of the house, have been added. All the woodwork and walls are original.

The eastern and western rooms on the first floor have a paneled Federal fireplace with fine wood carving. The rooms have a chair rail. Door and window surrounds have fluted and paneled framing with bullseye medallions in the corners. The base board is tall with a single bead running the top. The ground floor and stair treads are ash. The fireplaces have cast iron inserts with covers, and are surrounded by Federal styled mantels. The mantels are heavy with wide flute-work on the pilasters and frieze. The tiles on the hearths are small with simple geometric designs. The western room seems to have a repaired ceiling, evidenced by the window framing seeming to be closer to the ceiling. The northern windows in all rooms (excluding the center hall) have been filled. The sashes have been replaced with shelving while keeping the paneling and framing of the windows intact.

The upper rooms have the same detailing as the ground floor, however, the upper floors use a fair amount of poplar. The lower hallway and the upper rooms have peg rails identical to the chair rails with a few of the original hooks.

A small staircase with a door in the upper hallway leads to the attic. The attic houses the air conditioning unit. Care has been taken to make the duct work as unobtrusive as possible throughout the house. The attic has been paneled with modern paneling inside, possibly in the 1980s. Spaces between the paneling pieces reveal that the house retains its original framework members. The attic space is open within the entire Federal part of the house.

The interior of the original house is plaster over the brick with plaster lathe on the ceiling as evidenced in the wave in the eastern room. The ceiling in the western bottom floor room may be a drywall addition as a

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repair by someone unable to work with the plaster. It is reasonable to assume the ceiling is still lathe and plaster underneath, as evidenced by the slightly lower ceiling level. The original house has all its rooms intact; none have been converted into bathrooms or a kitchen, and electrical lines have been installed sympathetically.

The upper rooms have the same original plaster and modern paint as the down stairs. The wood work had been painted. The condition of the wood work, especially its consistent wear pattern throughout the house, suggest little, if any, modification of the house's wood work.

The rear of the house has a two story addition placed there ca. 1980. Several points within the historic portion communicate with the addition. Access is gained through two hallways, one being the original rear door of the house and the second the northern window opening converted into a door on the second floor. The east room on the bottom floor also has a door into the addition that is a converted window opening.

The addition is comprised of a kitchen (converted porch from original addition), a bathroom, a living space, utility area, two bedrooms up stairs and a carport on the north side of the addition. The addition obscures the rear wall of the original house. The addition's roofing has been minimally weaved with the

house's original framing.

The major addition which is as wide as the original structure houses one half of the kitchen while the second addition (converted porch from original addition), that juts to the left of the northern façade holds the other half. The kitchen has traditional styled white cabinets with green walls, plain tile flooring and white trim which is comparable in size to the rest of the house. The kitchen is not plainly viewable from the interior of the original structure. An original window has been converted into a doorway to maintain the feel of the original structure while offering a doorway into dining area of the kitchen.

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8. Statement of Significance Applicable National Register Criteria Areas of Significance (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.) (Enter categories from instructions.) **ARCHITECTURE** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past. 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 Period of Significance and distinguishable entity whose components lack 1800-1825 individual distinction. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Significant Dates 1800-1825 Criteria Considerations (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.) Significant Person Property is: (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.) Owned by a religious institution or used for religious N/A purposes. B removed from its original location. **Cultural Affiliation** N/A C a birthplace or grave. a cemetery. E a reconstructed building, object, or structure. Architect/Builder Unknown architect a commemorative property. Hardin, Benoni (builder) less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

## Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance is the range of time during which the building was constructed.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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Statement of Significance: Summary Paragraph

Maple Grove (WS-20) meets National Register Criterion C and is significant within the context of Federal Style Domestic Architecture in Washington County, Kentucky. The period of significance, 1800-1825, is the general range in which the house was built. This structure is an excellent example of a Federal style brick I-house, and the structure's Period of Significance aligns with the Federal style's era of popularity. Maple Grove's external and internal features, including a symmetrical façade, brick veneer, embellished mantels and beveled and paneled window frames, locate the house within early-nineteenth-century architecture in Washington County. Despite additions and the passage of time, the house maintains its historic feel.

# Historic Context: Federal Style Domestic Architecture in Washington County, Kentucky.

Research Design

Our understanding of Federal-era architecture in Washington County has been assisted by a recent expansive survey. Fieldwork began in fall 2006 and continued through summer 2007, with documentation of over 2000 properties in Washington and the county adjacent to the south, Marion. This survey was part of a larger investigation of a multi-county area of Kentucky given the name Rural Heritage Development Initiative (RHDI). The RHDI was a 3-year project to integrate historic resources into economic development plans in 8 Kentucky counties: Boyle, Green, LaRue, Marion, Mercer, Nelson, Taylor, and Washington. Resources in Washington and Marion Counties received more intensive survey than resources in the other 6 counties (Macintire 2009: 1-2). That recording work has been entered as data into the Kentucky Heritage Council's Historic Resources Inventory. The Inventory has been consulted to ensure the thoroughness of the findings below. This research also draws upon Macintire's Survey Report, "A Survey of Historic Sites in Rural Marion and Washington Counties, Kentucky."

Historic Background

Washington County was established in 1792, the first county created by the newly formed legislature in Kentucky. Though not officially founded until 1792, Washington County had European-American settlers as early as 1775 (Kleber 1992: 934). The earliest transplanted inhabitants found the county a good place to settle because of the abundance of game, water and salt in the area. The first generation retained mobility, building cabins along the landscape. However, some families decided to stay more permanently in the area and built homes intended to last. Within the Period of Significance, the population of Washington County spiked with the influx of settlers claiming land owed to them for military service. Between 1800 and 1820, census records show a population increase from 9,050 to 15,956 (Kleber 1992: 935).

Washington County has traditionally been an area with sparse settlement and a strong farming community (Kelly 1991:8). Located at the edge of Kentucky's Outer Bluegrass sub-region of the state, the county has less fertile soil and more inconsistent terrain than other areas in the Outer Bluegrass. In the early- to midnineteenth century, most of the livelihood of the county rested on agriculture and animal husbandry, with major exports from the region consisting of hogs, cattle, hemp, wheat and corn (Collins 1874: 748). When Maple Grove was erected, much of the county's land still had not come under agricultural development. Even as late as 1850, still only 55% of the land within the county had been cultivated (Riesenweber 1990: 75). A house built before 1825 should be considered a product of the county's settlement and exploration phase.

Federal Style Design Qualities in Washington County

The Federal style is the product of Kentucky's earliest settlers attempting to import high styles into this newly settled area from states on the mid-Atlantic seaboard. Early examples of the Federal style begin to appear in Washington County in the 1790s, and continued until the mid-1820s, when Greek Revival began to provide builders and home owners with new stylistic choices.

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In addition to the familiar range of exterior features that define the style, such as symmetrical façade, subtle ornamental detailing, doors surrounded by sidelights and fanlight, and modest use of classical order columns, Macintire characterizes the Federal style within Washington and Marion Counties as having these interior elements (43):

- plaster ceilings in late examples
- short baseboards with a beaded top edge
- beaded interior edges framing door and window surrounds
- chair rail and "elaborate yet delicate mantels"

Within the survey area, Federal era homes found were often composed of brick or log, with fewer instances supported by wood frames. Of the buildings surveyed, only eight were classified as Federal style houses. However, several other structures in the region bear signs of Federal-inspired interior detailing, suggesting either historic interiors with modernized exteriors, or value placed on the appearance of Federal styling in newer homes.

A house is more than simply its exterior style. Floor plans also express important architectural ideas in Washington County. Early houses in the area had very simple floor plans; with time, floor plans grow more complex. Macintire observes that the earliest common forms, one- and two-room houses, gave way to houses with a central hallway separating two rooms, as we see in Maple Grove (131). Federal form, as described by Virginia and Lee McAlester in their book, A Field Guide to American Houses, is "a simple box, two or more rooms deep, with doors and windows arranged in strict symmetry" (153). This style fits well a central passage single pile house, sometimes known as an I-house.

The Federal style harkened to an earlier time, with classical influences from Renaissance architecture. The easy symmetry given to a house by a central passage and single pile aligned well with the aesthetics of the Federal style. This floor plan is very common in Kentucky, especially with the central hallway housing the stairway to the second floor (Macintìre 2009: 131).

The modes of construction in the survey area also influence the architectural history. Within the period of significance, masonry was particularly popular, specifically stone foundation with hand-made bricks. Though only eight percent of structures surveyed by field workers are brick, they represent an important sample because they are evidence of a builder's investment of money and time (Macintire 2009: 29). The skills necessary to erect wood frame houses did not become widespread until the mid-nineteenth century. With fewer timber frame houses in Washington County before 1825, among the county's earliest houses, a higher percentage are masonry than the proportion of brick found in later periods. Conventional brick I-houses gained popularity in Washington County in 1820s, with examples such as the Edelen House (WS-187, National Register 1988), on Hardin's Creek in the southwest corner of the county, and Valley Hill (WS-7, National Register, 1978), on Bardstown Road.

Evaluation of the Architectural Significance of Maple Grove

By choosing to style the house with Federal style elements, the builder of Maple Grove and its owner chose to erect an early residence that conveyed a measure of elegance and control in the exterior that few contemporaneous buildings in the county could match. This level of embellishment and workmanship in the interior offered more of that design value.

Other houses in the area, particularly Valley Hill and the Edelen House, have been recognized as architecturally significant and can serve as comparison properties for Maple Grove. Maple Grove is significant in the county because Federal style I-houses were a popular style and this is a particularly well-maintained example of a popular and significant style in Washington County. The original house showed the organizing society of Washington County the importance of high quality design, durable materials, and simplicity of style, at a time when architectural decisions had not yet become traditions.

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Maple Grove possesses several characteristics typical of Federal style I-houses. Most of these characteristics remain present in the Maple Grove house, making the house a well-preserved example of the style and of the period:

- The house was built between 1800 and 1825, which puts it perfectly within the era of Federal style's popularity in Washington County.
- Its floor plan is also consistent with the Federal style's emphasis on exterior symmetry. In a style
  defined by clean lines and reserved interior embellishment, the central passage single pile layout of
  Maple Grove allows for the exterior of the house to reflect these historical values.
- The exterior of the house is brick, which is typical of both Federal style houses and of construction methods popular in the early nineteenth century.
- The front of the house is completely symmetrical, with horizontally and vertically symmetrical windows.

The interior also houses examples of Federal style construction:

- The house contains plaster ceilings, chair rails, and stylized mantels, all of which are elements of the style.
- The interior of the door frames are elaborately carved on the ground floor.
- Throughout the house interior we see the style's straight lines and flat planes. The door surrounds
  are embellished with modillions in the corner blocks, as are the windows.

# Evaluation of the Integrity of Maple Grove

The strengths of this property lie in its architectural form. Washington County has a documented history of architectural excellence, especially from the early years of the county's existence. Because many properties have already been recognized in the area, a standard of integrity has been set. For a Federal style building like Maple Grove to be recognized for its architectural significance, it must retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship and feeling.

The integrity of **design** refers to a building's retention of original Federal style elements. Maple Grove has retained many of its interior design elements, such as stylized mantels and embellished door surrounds. The house has undergone several modifications in its time, the most significant being the Greek Revival porch along the house's south façade, along with the two-story addition on the northern face of the house, along with the incorporation of minimal electricity access in the original dwelling. The porch is a noticeably different style than the rest of the house, representing an overall aesthetic shift in the county. Chronologically, Federal style was followed by Greek Revival in Washington County, so there are many overlaps in style. Although the porch is not original to the dwelling, it strives to contribute to the feel of the house and the general county aesthetic.

The other major point of concern regarding the integrity of design is the two-story addition along the north wall of the house. This addition, which includes a kitchen, which has been further expanded since the initial construction of the addition, and sitting room on the first floor, and two additional rooms and a bathroom on the second floor, cut door frames out of two previously existing window to gain access into the newer portions of the house, with one access point on each floor. The addition is affixed to the existing dwelling with minimal interaction with the historic materials, acting as a separate dwelling with indoor access. The interior of the addition mimics the proportions of the rooms in the historic portion of the house, while allowing the details of the Federal style moldings in that historic portion to stand apart, without imitation.

The house retains enough of its original form to allow it to serve as a good example of the Federal style in Washington County. The interior of the home retains its Federal style elements. The exterior retains its original brickwork and structural integrity, its external symmetry, and its devotion to clean lines. The Greek Revival porch adds to the historical story of the building, even though it was not present in the house's original form. It is also affixed to one façade of the house with only the minimally necessary structural interference. Many houses in Kentucky feature a basic Federal style with a Greek Revival overlay. Though the porch addition is not historic, it references the aesthetic of the region, supporting the Federal style's essential

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symmetry. It does not look unnatural to the viewer and adds another layer to the architectural story of Washington County.

Maple Grove's integrity of materials lies in the material elements incorporated in the house. The exterior of the house retains its original handmade bricks and its stone foundation. In the interior of the house, the floors are original to the house on both the first and second floors, and the typical Federal style embellishments remain in their original forms. None of these materials have been altered significantly since the original building of the house, except for bonding of the northern wall to allow for the addition to connect to the original dwelling.

The integrity of workmanship requires one to look at the craftsmanship applied to the materials. In a style as elegant as Federal style, workmanship is embedded in the execution of the finer points of design. The workmanship in Maple Grove is an exquisite example of the importance placed on detailed work in Washington County at the turn of the nineteenth century, both in the exterior and interior of the house. A sign of attention paid to the exterior of the house is the consistency of the brickwork, both in brick size and external patterning. There has been little need for repointing the masonry joints, and the original foundation remains consistent and strong. In the interior of the house, hand carved modillions are featured at the corner of every window and on the first floor, along with intricate carving within the door jams. The interior of the house is symmetrical with an even attention paid to the windows. Without such attention to detail, the elements that allow Maple Grove to metaphorically shine would fall flat, as any imperfection would be immediately noticeable in contrast to the consistency in the way the materials have been worked and laid.

The integrity of **feeling** is described as the ability for a house to inspire an aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. This element is a culmination of design, materials and workmanship. Maple Grove provides this feeling to those who see it. Starting with its setting in the Outer Bluegrass amongst rolling hills and a far off horizon, a visitor to Maple Grove feels as though he has left modern America and entered a simpler time. The house itself projects a historic sense, from its uncanny symmetry to its intricate brickwork. To those familiar with the architectural history of Washington County, Maple Grove imparts the feeling that it is something out of time, as though no time has passed since it took its residence on the hills of Washington County.

### 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Riesenweber, Julie. 1990. Hamilton Farm (Parker's Landing): the Outer Bluegrass Region and Post-Bellum Architecture. In Kentucky's Bluegrass Region: Tours for the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Vernacular Architecture Forum, ed. Julie Riesenweber and Karen Hudson, pp. 75-85. Frankfort: the Kentucky Heritage Council.

United States	Department of the Int	erior	2.5			
NPS Form 10-	K Service / National Re	egister of Historic Places Registration OMB No. 1024-0		1		(Expires 5/31/2012)
Maple Gro	ve					
Name of Pro						Washington County, Kentucky County and State
Washingt	on County Deed	Book U. 4 July 1836, 308	3-310	0.		
Worsham Nominatio	i, Gibson and Ch	arlotte Worsham. 1985. <i>F</i>	listo	ric Res	ources of V	Washing County National Register
Previous do	cumentation on file (I	NPS):		Prim	ary location of	of additional data:
prelimin	ary determination of in-	dividual listing (36 CFR 67 has been				Preservation Office
previous	ed) sly listed in the Nationa	l Register			Other State age Federal agency	ency
previous	sly determined eligible	by the National Register		75.74	Local governme	
	ted a National Historic by Historic American				University	
					Other	Department of Folk Studies and
recorde	by Historic American by Historic American	Engineering Record #		Nam	e of repository:	Anthropology, Western Kentucky Universit
10. Geog	raphical Data					
Acreage o	f Property Les	s than one acre				
UTM Refe	rences Quad na	me:Springfield				
OTIVI Valu	es obtained via G	GIS program, based on 1927	NAL	0		
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2	-		4			
Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
Verbal Bo	undary Description	on				
Machinato	ary is found within	a property in Washington Co	ounty	, Kentuc	cky, located	on the property maps of the
VVasimigio	in County Property	valuation Office and identifie	ac ne	nronert	V 060 on Ma	on 26 Droporty OCO which has at
The rectan	gle is described a	s beginning at A on the west	are side	a propos	sed for listing	ig is a rectangle within that property.  mately 200' south of the principal
(South) lac	aue of the house.	north Zou, Blond West side of	the r	drive to	2 than wast	1 120' close = f t- th-
house to C	, then south 250'	along a fence to D, then east	120'	along th	e fence to the	the point of origin.
						Amenda and
The bound	Justification	opropriate given the analyticat		Landarin.		
primary res	source, the house	and its domestic-related space	urai	interpret	ation of this	property. The boundary includes the
anner of the	THE REAL PROPERTY.	no someone-related space	ce as	ueillie(	by the lend	ces and the drive.

name/title Rebecca Karr and James Miller	
organization Western Kentucky University	date December 8, 2009
street & number 1906 College Heights Blvd.	telephone
city or town Bowling Green	state KY zip code 4210
e-mail Rebecca.karr192@wku.edu or hood.miller@gm	ail.com

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#### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Maps: A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- Continuation Sheets
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

#### Photographs:

Same information for each photo:

Name of Property: Maple Grove

City: Springfield

County: Washington County

State: KY

Photographer: Rebecca Karr Date of Photographs: 2/26/2010

Location of Original Digital Files: Department of Folk Studies and Anthropology, Western Kentucky

University, 1906 College Heights Blvd., Bowling Green, KY, 42101

## Information Specific to each Photograph:

- KY\_Washington County\_Maple Grove\_0001, Southern façade. Photo was taken from outside of the southern fence, facing north.
- KY\_Washington County\_Maple Grove\_0002, Eastern façade. Camera facing west.
- KY\_Washington County\_Maple Grove\_0003, Northern addition, including its connection to the original dwelling. Camera facing southwest.
- KY\_Washington County\_Maple Grove\_0004, Western façade. Camera facing east.
- KY\_Washington County\_Maple Grove\_0005, Southern façade. Photo was taken from within the southern fence with the camera facing north.
- KY\_Washington County\_Maple Grove\_0006, Southern and eastern façades. Photo includes view of the kitchen addition. Camera facing northwest.

<b>Property Owner</b>		
(Complete this item at	the request of the SHPO or FPO.)	
name Victo	or & Edna Kudyba	
street & number	50900 Six Mile Road	telephone
city or town	Northville	state MI zip code 48167

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	Figures	Page	11	
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Maple Grove	
Name of Property Washington County	Kontucky
County and State	Remucky
NÁ	
Name of multiple list	ing (if applicable)

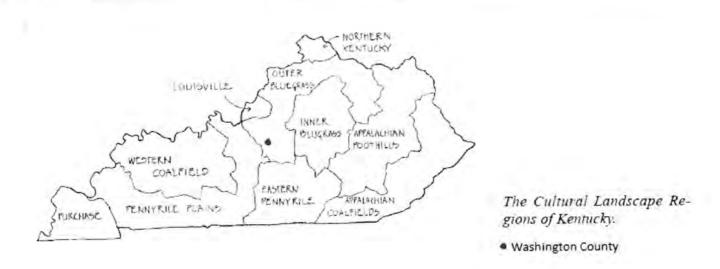
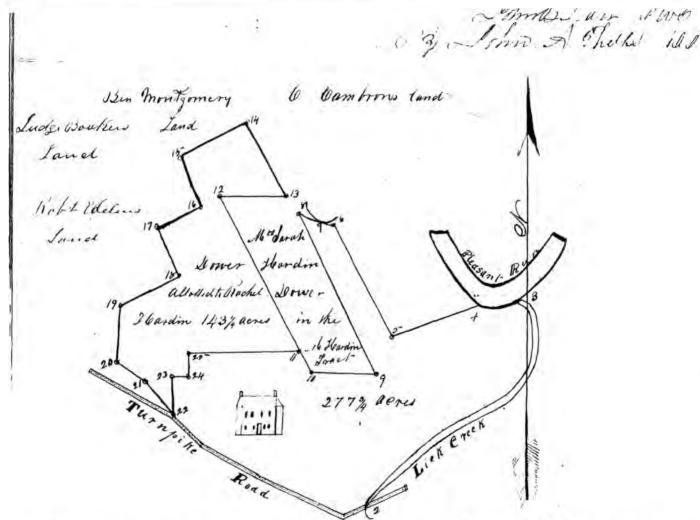


Figure 1: Location of Maple Grove within the Outer Bluegrass Region of Kentucky

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Maple Grove	
Name of Property	
Washington Count	y Kentucky
County and State	***************************************
NA	
Name of multiple list	ting (if applicable)

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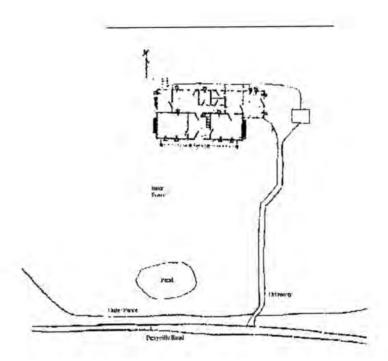
In obedience to an order of the Mashington bacenty bout Made at itsaluly Term 1857 the under syned Commissioners therein appointed to act of Dawers out of the lands of Benami Hardin de & to his hoidow Brokel

Figure 2: : A historic map of the Hardin property, ca. 1836. Found in Washington County Deed Book "U."

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	Figures	Page	3	

Maple Grove	
Name of Property	
Washington County	Kentucky
County and State	
NA	
Name of multiple listi	ng (if applicable)



Maple Grove Washington County, Kentucky

Figure 3: Site Plan of Maple Grove

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

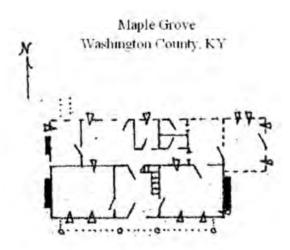
Washington County Kentucky

Maple Grove

Name of Property

County and State NA

Figure 4: Floor Plan of Maple Grove



# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

#### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION
PROPERTY Maple Grove NAME:
MULTIPLE NAME:
STATE & COUNTY: KENTUCKY, Washington
DATE RECEIVED: 6/22/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/21/10 DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/05/10 DATE OF WEEKLY LIST: 7/21/10
REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000527
REASONS FOR REVIEW:
APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N
COMMENT WAIVER: N
ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 8/5/2010 DATE
ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:  Mayle Store is a good representative of the transitional Federal style, with  Evidence of the Greek Revard. It his are early example in the county, as  Evidence of the Greek Revard. It has an early example in the county, as  Evidence of the Greek Revard.
RECOM./CRITERIA Augst C
REVIEWER DISCIPLINE
TELEPHONE DATE
DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y
If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



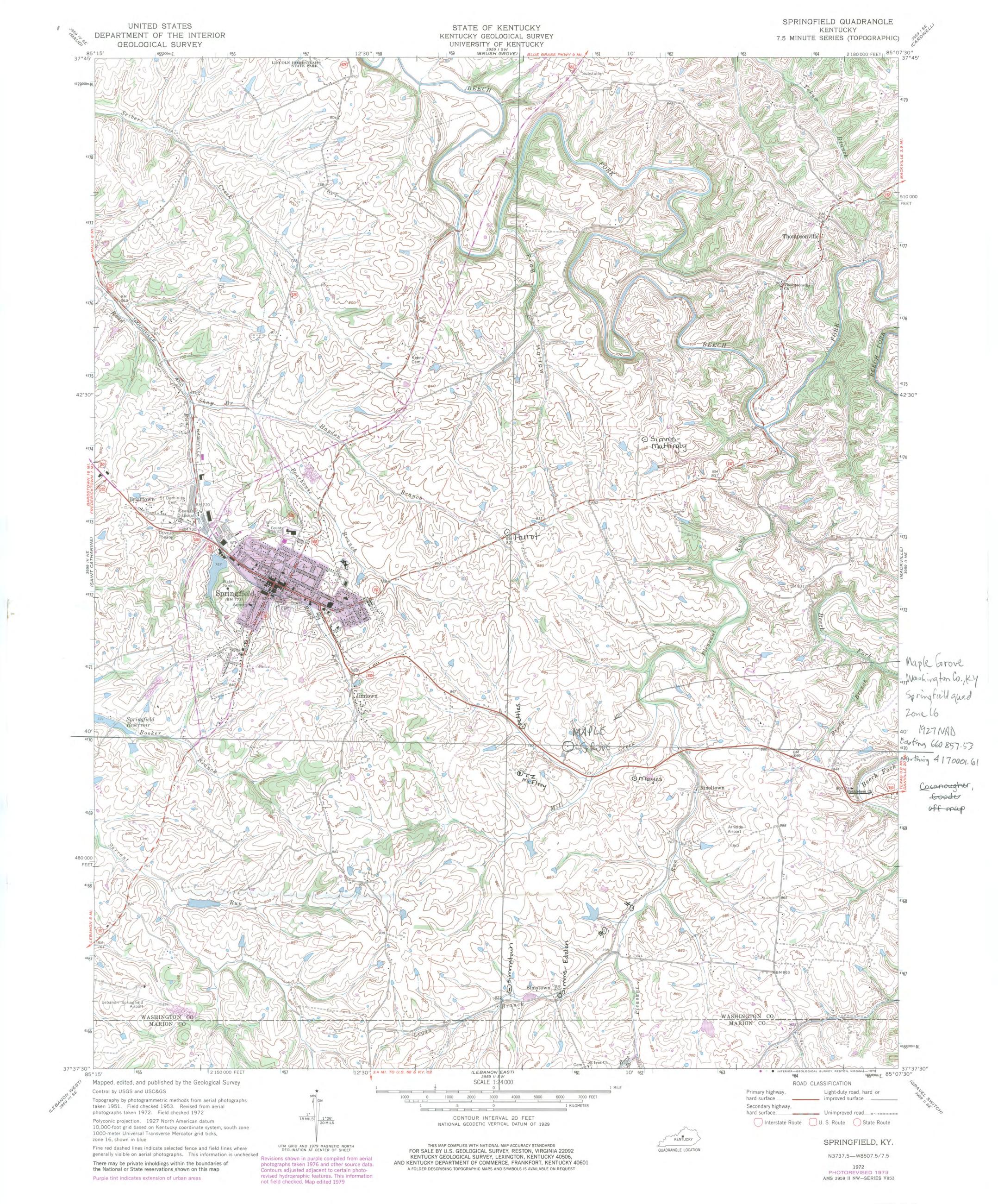














STEVEN L. BESHEAR GOVERNOR

# TOURISM, ARTS AND HERITAGE CABINE TAT. REGISTMARCHETA SPARE NATIONAL SECRETARY KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

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NATIONAL SEGRETARY ICE

THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

300 WASHINGTON STREET FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601 PHONE (502) 564-7005 FAX (502) 564-5820 www.heritage.ky.gov

MARK DENNEN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

June 10, 2010

Ms. Carol Shull, Keeper National Register of Historic Places National Park Service 2280 National Register of Historic Places 1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW 8<sup>th</sup> Floor Washington DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed are nominations approved at the May 11, 2010 Review Board meeting. We are submitting them for listing in the National Register:

J. J. Nesbitt House, Bath County, KY
St. Bartholomew Parish School, Jefferson County, Kentucky
William Dodd House, Jefferson County, Kentucky
Christian Church of West Liberty, Morgan County, Kentucky
Coombs-Duncan-Brown Farmhouse, Nelson County, Kentucky
Standard Oil Company Filling Station, Warren County, Kentucky
Maple Grove, Washington County, Kentucky
Kalarama Farm, Washington County, Kentucky

We appreciate your consideration of these nominations.

Sincerely,

Mark Dennen, SHPO and

**Executive Director** 

Kentucky Heritage Council

