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Appendix B

Room Descriptions

Maple Grove is too valuable an asset to historic Hudson Valley architecture to be allowed deteriorate while it remains unused. Many opportunities exist to reuse the spaces: offices, gathering spaces, and large social functions would suit Maple Grove well. Ultimately, the use of the spaces must be defined to bring the project to a more final phase. The following section describes the rooms and offers limited suggestions for reuse. The Saint Simeon Foundation will ultimately determine the uses for the rooms and recommendations for repair are located in an earlier section.

Cellar

Although the Cellar rooms are in great disarray, many historic features have survived and much of the house history can be saved if careful attention is paid to the historic fabric that survives. The plaster and lath ceilings have fallen down in the finished areas of the basement kitchen, pantry and water pump rooms due to water damage from the 1985 fire. The Cellar has, over time, served as a storage area for many items that have been removed from the house such as windows, doors and sundry items. The artifacts remaining may be reused during the restoration of Maple Grove or may be used for interpretive purposes. Generally, the rooms should be cleaned and the “detritus” looked over to save any significant artifacts, particularly the glassware and cabinets in the kitchen and pantry. As no function has yet been suggested for most of the cellar rooms, a thorough cleaning should be sufficient to keep them in good condition.

Boiler Room-B01: Maple Grove was, most likely, heated originally by the fireplaces located in each room even though cast-iron stove technology was available when the house was constructed in 1850. It is likely that the boiler located in Room B01 was installed during the 1891 alterations when central furnaces that burned coal or wood became common. The furnace/boiler that exists in the cellar today was placed in a trough to gain additional height for proper clearance--further evidence that this was not the original heating system for the house. Late 19th century systems would have used heated water, steam or hot air to heat the rooms of houses. As radiators are located in quite a few rooms of Maple Grove, it is likely that steam was used there. Water was gravity-fed into the boiler from the attic cistern. The resulting steam heated the house radiators.

B01 will be used again as a boiler room as it is bounded on three sides by masonry walls, which are ideal as fireproofing. However, it must be equipped with fire-rated doors and a two-hour gypsum board ceiling to comply with the New York State Fire Protection Codes.

Storage Rooms-B02, B05, B06: The remaining rooms under the main block are storage rooms with little historic material remaining. However, the rooms are viable spaces for storage of chairs and tables for functions as well as providing additional storage space for miscellany due to their relative dryness.



Maple Grove was retrofitted with a central coal-burning furnace to supply steam for radiators in the house.

Root and Mushroom Cellars-B03/B04: The rooms under the north wing are thought to have been used for the storage of foodstuffs. However, no artifacts remain to verify such a claim aside from word-of-mouth accounts. Aside from a general clean-up of the rooms, no function has been assigned to these rooms.

Coal Bins-B07: The room located next to the boiler still has evidence of bins used for coal storage. Although not imperative, retention of the historic features would be good for interpretive purposes. No other function has been assigned to the room.

Water Pump Room-B08: An unusual 19th century water pump is located on the east wall of the room. According to Elise Kinhead, the pump was purchased by her father at the St. Louis World's Fair. It was used to pump water from the well up to the cistern in the attic (See photograph page 54). The pump is an unusual two-handled arrangement. As the room is located beneath the Butler's Pantry on the first floor, it will eventually be the location for the fire stairs into the basement. The stair will wind along the south and west walls of the room leaving sufficient space for the preservation of the water pump. The proposed location of the elevator is in the northeast corner of the room. The fireproof shaft will be constructed next to the masonry wall of the main block and the elevator opening is planned to the east into the former stair and storeroom area (See proposed Cellar floorplan, page 91).



Water pump installed in the late 19th century. Note the unique double-arm pump mechanism.

Stairs and Storeroom-B09 and B10: A narrow set of stairs once led up from the basement kitchen to the service wing of Maple Grove. The small room under the stairs was a storeroom for canned items and condiments. Storage shelves remain and jars and bottles are scattered about the area as a testament. The stairs were destroyed in the 1985 fire and the storeroom was severely damaged. As the new fire stair will be located in Room B09, the storage room will be used as the machine room for the elevator. Care should be taken when removing the debris in the rooms to save any significant artifacts relating to the cultural history of Maple Grove.

Basement Kitchen-B11 and Storeroom-B-12: The rooms were the original kitchen and pantry for Maple Grove upon its construction in 1850. The fireplace, hearth and bake-oven remain from the original 1850 construction and give insight into the workings of a mid-19th century house. Stairs from the southeast lawn lead through the areaway to the south into the kitchen and the stairs to the up to the main floor are adjacent to it. The floors are made of hardened dirt. A cabinet remains and, although it is in poor condition, might be salvageable. Indeed, the bake-oven and fireplace features should be restored for interpretive purposes.

The plaster and lath ceiling has collapsed due to the 1985 fire. A general cleanup should be undertaken in the room along with the storage room adjacent to the kitchen. A gypsum board ceiling may be

installed and the lathed walls fitted with the same if the room is to be used for any purpose such as a staging area for caterers.

Areaway: The Areaway served as the south entrance to the cellar. Traditionally, the subsurface space was used to admit light and air into the cellar. The space is in great disrepair. The stone walls must be disassembled and rebuilt to ensure its stability and the stability of the verandah to be reinstated above. Its future use is uncertain, however, doors should be installed over the stairs to ensure the safety of the public even though not historically correct. (See photograph, page)

First Floor

The decoration of the main house has been fairly well preserved given the life of the house. The delicate woodwork, ornamental plaster and room layout are splendid examples of 19th century decoration. Every effort should be made to conserve or restore the finishes and spatial arrangement of the main floor of Maple Grove.



The main entrance to Maple Grove was re-configured in 1891. Paneled doors with beveled glass open into a small vestibule and the house is entered through another set of paneled doors. Note the transom light above the doors.

Vestibule and Passage-100: The front vestibule of Maple Grove was created in 1891 to accommodate a more commodious entry into the house. There is one step up into the Vestibule. The entry doors have two horizontal raised panels of similar size with two small panels occupying the third band on the lower portion of the door and glazed with beveled glass in the upper portion. Both entry doors open into the small space, which extends to a height of 11'-0". An elaborate door surround frames the two entry doors, rising to a height of 9'-10" on the interior. Above the beveled glass doors is a transom light that extends over both doors. On the south side of the vestibule is a door leading to a closet with a window. The door opens into the space and the hinges are on the west side of the door. It, too has six raised panels below and two panels above and a transom light allows light into the Passage.

The vestibule is finished with a dark-stained, raised-panel wainscoting similar to the wainscoting applied in the Library and Hall areas after the 1891 work. The Colonial Revival



The inner vestibule doors are similar to the exterior doors except that they are split in the middle and latched, similar to Dutch-style doors. Note the door architrave with its attenuated bead.



paneling extends from the 9 1/2" baseboard up to the top of the elaborate dado rail at 58 1/4". Above the dado rail, the walls are a three-coat flat plaster applied over the brick masonry with remnants of wallpaper. A 1" quarter-round molding marks the transition between the walls and ceiling.

The door architraves are 8" three-band molding with an attenuated bead design on the innermost band (flattened quirk ovolo, astragal, fillet, fillet band, cavetto, fillet band with attenuated bead and staff bead). The walls are .

The flooring in the vestibule is 2 1/2" wide boards arranged in a stair step sequence moving out from the center, smaller boards closer to the center.

The raised panel dado extends up to an elaborate dado rail in the vestibule. The dado rail pattern is unique to the vestibule. The paneling, rail and baseboard butt the door architraves.

The flooring in the Passage changes at the saddle . The pattern is repeated in all the rooms altered in the Colonial Revival style. A 12” perimeter band of two 6” blocks (3-1/2” block bordered on two sides with 2-7/8” strips mitered at the corner). The blocks are arranged with the 3-1/2” block in the upper left corner. The parquet band follows the line of the walls, with 2-7/8” strips creating saddles between rooms. The 2-7/8” center boards run east-west in the Passage, Reception Room, Library and Stair Hall; they run north-south in the Drawing Room.

The wainscot/paneled dado is very similar to that in the Vestibule, if not identical. An arch divides the Passage from the Stair Hall (See photograph to left). The arch is not a masonry arch, but rather created out of wood. The crown molding, or cornice, is made of wood and extends approximately 12” from the wall toward the center of the room and approximately 12” down from the ceiling along the wall. It is an elaborate blend with a dentil course and the attenuated bead seen on the architraves.



Pocket door at the end of the Passage opens onto a closet with a curved wall. The wainscot runs along all the walls of the Library and Hall as well as the Passage. Note the corner column is fluted above the dado rail. The door architrave is the same as that in the Vestibule.



Crown molding in Passage is carried through into the Stair Hall and Library. Note the graceful relief of the patterning. The wood cornice remains largely intact.

Reception Room-101: The Reception Room was used as a small gathering room for the women of Maple Grove. The small room to the north of the Passage is a combination of the original decorative scheme and the 1891 Colonial Revival scheme. The room is approximately ... x ..., with 11' ceilings. The Reception Room is entered from the Passage on the south east wall. Another door leads from the Reception Room into the Grandparent's Parlor. A window with window seat is located on the west wall. The window at one time was a pair of glazed casement doors that opened onto the west verandah. The run plaster crown moldings are in the Greek Revival style, 8" x 8", with a deep ovolo recess to play with the light and shadow. The wood running rule still marks the base of the cornice. The flat plaster walls are interrupted by a 4-1/2" chair rail at 38-5/8" off the floor and grounded by a 10-1/2" baseboard molding.



The Reception Room's warm marble chimneypiece lends an elegance to the intimate space. A block parquet floor was added in 1891 to tie the room into the Colonial Revival scheme.

The window architrave is from the 1850 construction period and measures 9-1/4" wide with a 1" ear at the mitered joint between the jamb and lintel. Its profile is typical of the Greek Revival period: the back band is a flattened quirk ogee, fillet and bead (3-3/4"), the middle band end with a quirk ogee (2-3/4"), and the band at the jamb ends in a staff bead (2-3/4"). The architrave extends to the floor

following the 1850 full-length casement window design altered in 1891 when the Walker firm inserted recessed window seats (very likely fitted with an upholstered cushion) into all the casement windows of the west facade (See example in photograph of Grandparent's Parlor). The windows themselves were changed from casement windows to double hung windows, the upper sash being multi-light--usually twelve, but of varying size depending on its location, and the lower sash being two-light.

The door architraves are Greek Revival in profile, approximately 8-1/2" on the north side, a bit wider on the south. The door to the Passage (the south) has six small raised panels on the lower portion and two long raised panels above, matching the other Colonial Revival doors in the house. The door leading to the Grandparent's Parlor on the north wall is a four panel door, typical of the 1850 construction (See photograph in Grandparent's Parlor section).



The Reception Room was used in 1850 perhaps as an office for the farm operations and later as a room in which to have intimate gatherings and conversation. The cornice is in relatively good condition, but does need attention and repair. The ceiling, on the other hand, will require extensive patching by the three-coat method.

Close-up of Reception Room chimneypiece shows the delicate coloration of the marble, the mantel shelf, and the ornate cast-iron grate cover as well as the white marble hearth at the level of the original floor. Not visible in the photograph are the carvings in the recessed triangular areas. The side panels have both cracked in half, but the pieces remain and should be reinstalled.



The flooring of the Reception Room is the 12” parquet block band with 2-1/2” strip flooring, identical to the flooring in the other Colonial Revival rooms. That the flooring was applied over the original plank flooring is evidenced by the 7/8” difference between it and the level of the white and gray marble hearth of the Italianate fireplace. The marble of the chimneypiece is a golden color with grey veining with an arched opening. The mantelshelf is a curved piece of the same marble approximately 1” thick—an innovation of the period when items such as clocks were used as part of the decorative scheme. The chimneypiece is approximately 48” to the top of the shelf.

A small, ornate cast-iron radiator stands in the southwest corner of the room adjacent to the window part of the updating of mechanical systems undertaken in 1891. As a note, although the decorative schemes of the various rooms are not known, estimates from the firm of Wallhead & Dubois in 1891 indicate that much of the family’s area of the house was wallpapered.

Grandparent’s Parlor-104-The Grandparent’s Parlor can be entered either through the Reception Room or through the Stair Hall. The west door and architrave from the Reception Room are part of the 1850 construction with the exception of the dentiled cornice added in 1891. The door opening measures 37-3/4” wide. The hardware, particularly the porcelain doorknob, indicate that the four-panel door is from 1850. The height of the 1850 architrave is 8’8-1/4”, comparable to the architrave height in the Reception Room. The cornice is approximately 4-1/2” high and is placed over the top 1” of the lintel molding. The opening from the Stair Hall existed in 1850, but the 1891 alterations reduced the size of the opening (thought to have been under the original staircase) by adding jambs. Likely, the architrave was reused



Above left: Door to the Reception Room. Note the four-panel door; the porcelain doorknob and the complimentary jamb paneling; these were common decorative elements in the early to mid-19th century. Also note the elaborate baseboard molding. Above right: The door to the Stair Hall. The multi-panel door compliments the jamb paneling and the paneling in the Stair Hall beyond. Also note the dentiled cornice placed above the dog-eared architrave and the metal doorknob. The 7/8” difference in floor height is visible at the saddle in both views.



Exterior view of the bay window on the north end of the Grandparent's Parlor. Note the full-height casement windows which originally adorned the entire west facade as well as the east opening to the northeast verandah off the room.

Below: an interior view of the bay window in the Grandparent's Parlor. Note the deep run plaster cornice, the dog-ear architraves, the gold-leaf valences, the ceiling medallion and the pocket doors.



Right: Window seat on the west side of the Grandparent's Parlor. Note the graceful curve under the seat and the paneling on the window jambs.. The panels behind the seat are full size.

Below: View of pocket doors when closed. The four panel construction is typical of the doors used in the original 1850 phase.



so that it matched the original trim in the room. The door, however, is part of the Colonial Revival scheme having nine lower raised panels and three raised upper panels to accommodate the 4' opening. Likewise, the hardware matches that used in the Stair Hall. The door and window architraves are 9-1/4" wide with a 1" dog-ear.

Currently, gold-leaf valances have been installed over all the openings to the building's exterior in the Grandparent's Parlor to match the ornate Renaissance Revival mirror above the mantelpiece. Like the window in the Reception Room, the windows were originally full-height casement windows that were changed in 1891 to double-hung sash with a recessed window seat placed in the opening. The upper sash is 42" x 56-1/2" with twelve lites. The lower sash is 43-



Detail of the Greek Revival cornice northwest corner of the Grandparent's Parlor. Note the deep cove between the two outside bands and the bolection molding with convex curves marking the corners.



The white marble chimneypiece in the Grandparent's Parlor is complimented by a gilded Renaissance Revival mirror. The fireplace hearth is a darker marble, set flush with the floor. The mantelshelf is approximately 4' high.

1/2" x 56-1/2" with two lites. All the 1891 windows have sash weights hung on chains.

The pocket doors at the north end of the room open on to a small area created by a bay window. The bay windows retain the original full-height casement windows. The pocket doors slide along a metal track on the floor with a stop midway along the track at the top. The pocket doors have the same raised four-panel configuration as the west door, measure 41" x 9'-2", and are equipped with porcelain knobs like the one on the west door to the Reception Room. The main bay window has a two-lite transom above the three-lite casement doors, the leaves measure 20-5/8" and 19-7/8" by 6'-8-3/4" high. The angled windows are in the same configuration and also operable. The windows open on hinges and small porcelain knobs are located in the lower third of the middle lite. Porcelain handles appear on both the bay windows and on the pocket doors. The rails and stiles are fairly narrow, 1-1/2" on the windows and 2-3/8" between the windows and the transom. The muntins are 3/4" wide. The arrangement of the architraves is quite complex between the main and side casement windows.

The walls of the Grandparent's Parlor are finished in flat plaster that is in good condition. Minimal repair of cracks on the walls and ceiling are necessary. The plaster walls extend up from the baseboard to the cornice, or crown molding, that hugs the perimeter of the room. The baseboard molding is 12" high. Although the high-style Greek Revival run plaster cornice is in good condition, there are areas of repair required. The cast plaster medallion at the room's center requires repair at one end and measures 36" x 24".

The floor of the Grandparent's Parlor dates from the original construction of Maple Grove. The tongue-and-groove flooring runs north-south, ranges from 4"-5" in width and is 1-1/4" thick.

The Italianate chimneypiece is made of a white and grey marble with an arched opening similar to that of the Reception Room chimneypiece, however, the intricately carved lion's head at the keystone of the arch is quite extraordinary.

Drawing Room-102: The Drawing Room, also known as the Parlor, retains most of its original Greek Revival features from the 1850 construction. The Drawing Room has three points of entry: from the Passage, from the Library and from the Dining Room. The doors from the north and west are in the Colonial Revival Style of the adjacent rooms: nine panels on the lower portion and two panels on the upper portion. The Drawing Room's north wall is gracefully curved with a door in its center. Behind the curves are closets that open from the Vestibule and Passage. The west wall is also punctuated with a door at its center. The opening to the Dining Room to the south is located at the eastern edge of the



Right: Detail of the cornice molding in the northwest corner of the Drawing Room. Note the beginning of the graceful curve of the wall and the deep cove between the two bands. Left: The northwest corner of the Drawing Room. The curve of the wall allows for a small closet in the Vestibule. Note the dog-ear architraves surrounding the doors and windows and the Colonial Revival cornice additions with dentils applied in 1891.

wall next to the fireplace. No clues remain as to the type of door that filled the space. A full-length double-hung window now flanks the fireplace to the west. It was, no doubt, a full-length casement style window when it was first constructed. A window, similar to the 1891 windows in the Reception Room and Grandparent's Parlor is placed at the center of the west wall. The style of the sash are like the others previously mentioned: twelve-lite upper sash and two-lite lower sash.

Like the other rooms redesigned by the William R. Walker firm, the Drawing Room floor was installed over the earlier 1850 floor. It has a 12" parquet block border with 2-1/2" strip flooring that run north-south. The walls are flat plaster moving up from an 11-1/4" baseboard to a 4-1/2" chair rail about 1/3



Right: 1990s photograph of southwest corner of Drawing Room. Note the paneled window jambs, the dog-ear window architraves and the multi-lite upper sash in the windows. Visible in the lower right of the photographs the floor register near the corner that provided heat to the room after 1891. The window sash measure 50-1/2" x 45" (lower) and 50-1/2" x 43" (upper) for the west window and 64-1/2" x 40" (lower) and 43" x 40" (upper).

Below: 2001 photograph of the Drawing Room fireplace. Note the Colonial Revival elements of the chimneypiece: the Adamesque swags, the attenuated columns, the tile slips and the frieze board above the mantelshelf. Also note the similarity between the moldings in the Drawing Room and the Reception Room from 1850.



of the way up the wall, ending in a deeply coved Greek Revival cornice. The ceiling, too, is flat plaster with a central cast plaster medallion. The walls are generally in good condition and need minimal repair work. In contrast, the ceiling plaster is almost completely missing as is the medallion. Both the preceding elements should be repaired or replaced.

The chimneypiece was likely changed in 1891 as the tile and wood decoration are similar to that of the Library. The slips and hearth are covered with a creamy yellow glazed tile 1" x 5". The hearth is trimmed by three bands of tile: 1/2" x 6" reddish gold tiles, 3" x 6" fleur de lis patterned yellow tiles, and another band of the reddish gold tiles. The hearth is flush with the new parquet floor indicating that it was installed concurrently. The firebox is lined with patterned cast-iron liners used to project heat into the room.

Library and Stair Hall- 103- The space created from the 1850 stair hall and dining room is one of the most exquisite examples of a Colonial Revival interior still extant in the Hudson Valley. From the window seats set within the paneled embrasures of the windows of the main house to the sweeping staircase with multiple landings to the refined paneling and coffered ceiling, Maple Grove's Stair Hall and Library are reminiscent of both the style of the Late Georgian period and the living hall of the English country home.

The space can be entered through the arch in the Passage at the west, through a wide door from the Grandparent's Parlor to the north, from the Drawing Room to the west, from the Dining Room to the south and from the back Vestibule to the east. Raised paneling, small panels not more than 10" square, but varying depending on location, lines the west walls up to the dado rail at 61". Above the dado rail, a flat plaster wall extends up to the cornice. The dado rail in the Passage, Library and Stair Hall is quite different from that of the Vestibule. A radiator is located at the center of the west wall dividing the Stair Hall from the Reception Room. Fluted columns resting on plinths the height of the wainscotting, are located adjacent to the entrance to the Grandparent's Parlor, at the corner between the Passage and the Library, at entrance to the stair landing and at the corner of the landing and wall of the back Vestibule. The columns rise to delicately carved acanthus leaf capitals that support the coffered ceiling. The molding of the coffers is the same as that in the Passage.

Architects at the end of the 19th century often experimented with the length of flights and number of landings in their staircases. Maple Grove's



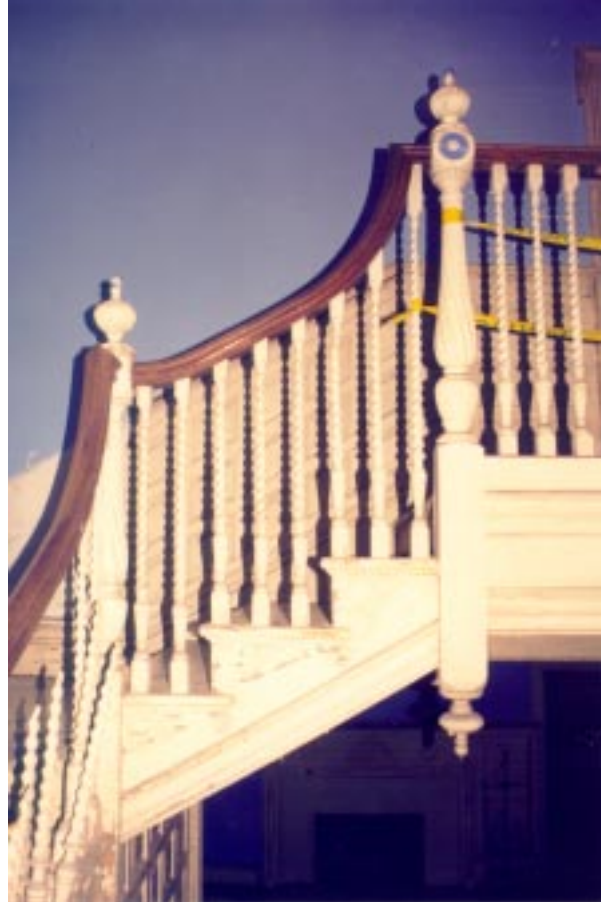
The curved landing of the staircase provides a small seating area that overlooks the Library. Note the sweep of the handrails from the landing, the wainscotting that follows the stairs, the fluted columns and twist-turned balusters. The walls above the dado were originally papered as seen on the north wall pictured here.

elaborate staircase occupies the northeast quadrant of the room, beginning with a landing that bows out into the Library space, winds up to the north, turns to the east, the south and the the west before arriving at the Upper Stair Hall. It is open to the ceiling of the second floor from the first flight of stairs. Two steps lead up to the landing which is 21" high. The small raised panel wainscotting extends up from the baseboard to the landing platform and stringer board. The east wall of the landing is finished with the small raised panel wainscotting from the floor, up the angled wall to the coffered ceiling. The same raised paneling is applied under a shadow rail along the outer walls of the staircase, its height corresponding to the height of the handrail. The emphatic display of the staircase is made up of a sweeping handrail lined with closely spaced, elegantly attenuated twist-turned balusters set into the treads and platform. The rhythm of the balusters is punctuated by carved newel posts marking the turns. The posts extend above the flowing handrail with a chamfered block carved with a sunburts and topped with a finial. A carved fanlike decoration can be found on the west stringer wall of the first flight from the landing. It extends over three stairs with legs 10-3/4" high by 18-1/2" wide. The average height of the risers is 7-1/8" and tread depth is 13-1/2". Simple 4-1/2" stips are used for the treads with a rounded nosing. The landings are simple strip flooring. The open-string stair is enhanced by carving on the stair ends that surround the landing.

Also characteristic of the Colonial Revival period is the use of a window to illuminate a landing at a turn in the stairs. The tri-partite elliptical head window employs fluted columns to separate the double-hung windows (the flanking window are narrower than the central window) that rise to the entablature over which a fanlight is placed. The implementation of the opening added much needed light to an



The fluted columns are crowned by a version of Composite order capitals with small Ionic scrolls below larger horizontal brackets in the shape of acanthus leaves. They appear to support the beams, which reflect the profile of the cornice. The woodwork is quite delicate and must be restored in several areas.



Right: The upper Stair Hall after the 1985 fire. The photographs illustrates the position of the tri-partite window at the turning of the staircase. Note the delicate tracery on the elliptical window. Left: A detail of the balustrade at the uppermost run of steps. Note the mirroring of the finials on the newel posts and the carving at the stair ends. Below: Detail of the window architrave .



otherwise dark stair hall. The section of paneling adjacent to the windows to the south is missing completely and should be restored.

Library- As part of the “living hall” concept, the Library became an area of repose for reading, writing and discussion. The Walker Library is united with the small gathering area to the west of the grand staircase by the coffered ceiling, paneling and parquet floor that characterize the spaces.

Shelving lines the east wall and, at one time, flanked the fireplace. Raised panel wainscotting was installed behind the shelving. The cornice of the shelving extends up to the 68-3/4”, slightly higher than the dado rail (the cornice is 15-1/2” deep). The actual shelving starts above a course of drawers that function as a plinth, approximately 15” to the top of the bullnose and 18” deep. The shelves



The fireplace dominates the living hall space of the Library. The delicately carved chimneypiece extends inches above the line of the dado rail. Tapered cylindrical columns rest on small plinth block and extend up to the carved entablature. A broad frieze panel incorporates roundels and a fan pattern as its focal elements with a dentilled cornice. Creamy yellow glazed tiled, 2-1/2” square, are used for the slips and hearth. The hearth is trimmed with a band of 1/2”x 4-1/4” reddish gold tiles and a second band of 2-1/4”x4-1/4” yellow tiles with a floral pattern and is flush with the parquet floor. A cast-iron liner was inserted into the firebox.

themselves are just 11-1/2” deep. A sawtooth strip extends vertically at the front and back of the shelves on both ends of each segment to support wooden shelves. The portion of the shelves to the right of the fireplace appear to be newer as they do not appear in the 1890s photograph and they have more modern hardware for supporting the shelves. The portion of shelving that existed to the left of the fireplace were destroyed in the 1985 fire. As a note, this was the location of a passage to the Kitchen Wing in 1850 from the, then, Dining Room.

A large double-hung window was installed in 1891 on the east wall of the Library. It is identical to the others in the main part of the house except that there are eighteen lites in the upper sash (68" x 39-1/2"; the lower sash measures 42-3/4" x 39-1/2"). Unlike the other windowseats in the recesses, the Library's does not have paneling behind it. To the north of the window, a small vestibule was created to access the east lawn.

The back Vestibule incorporates the entrance from the east lawn and a storage closet that appears to have a bin for either wood or coal in it. A door to a verandah was at one time located here. The doors in the vestibule are not the same. The door from the Library is 33-1/8" x 83-1/2" with six horizontal panels. The closet door is a four panel door, similar to the Greek Revival doors elsewhere in the house. The east entry door is also a four panel door measuring 38-1/4" x 86-1/2" (1-7/8" thick). The architraves of both doors are in the Greek Revival fashion.



View into the back Vestibule past the east windowseat. Note the jamb panels. Although the east brick masonry wall is equal in thickness to those surrounding the other windowseat openings, the jamb panels are considerably narrower perhaps owing to the use of the fluted column seen to the left of the jamb. The partition between the Library and back Vestibule is only 2-1/2" thick.

Dining Room - 105- The south wing houses the remains of the Dining Room and Butler's Pantry (Room 106). The William R. Walker firm created a sumptuous space for eating and entertaining. The Dining Room is finished with oak raised panel wainscoting. The baseboard is 9-1/2" high and the paneled dado extends 44-3/4" to the cornice, which then extends to 59-1/2". The panels are arranged with one tall panel (26-1/2" x approximately 10") surmounted by two small panels (6" x approximately 10"). Between the baseboard and the first panel there is a stile 1-1/4" wide, between the tall and first small panel it is 1-3/4" and between the top panel and cornice it is 1-1/4". The cornice of the wainscoting matches the one in the front Vestibule. Flat plaster walls at one time extended from the dado rail to the cornice and were wallpapered. The walls and ceiling were damaged and should be replaced.

A large window replaced a fireplace and smaller window on the south wall of the Dining Room. The large lower sash was fitted with just one lite and appears to have been inoperable. The sash above, however, are three hopper-style, 30" x 31", with 9 lites each. 2-1/2" muntins with beads on both sides separate the three sash. They are operated by a rod affixed to the outer rail that pushes them out to open. The window and door architraves are similar to those in the other Colonial Revival sections of the house. The double-hung window that opens onto the West Verandah is fitted with a windowseat in its recess like the others of the main house. The upper sash measures 56" x 43" with twelve lites, and the lower sash measures 56" x 44-1/2" with two lites.



The corner fireplace installed in 1891 by the Walker firm. The oaky tones of the Dining Room created a lush impression.

The floor of the room is laid with 2-1/2" strips of wood in an perpendicular pattern. The ceiling was destroyed with the most of the cornice. Fortunately, the corner fireplace was preserved. The cornice of the chimneypiece is supported by two columns with leaf-like lower portions and twist-turned uppers. A dentil course serves as the architrave of the cornice with the cyma recta elaborately carved with grapevines and finished with another dentil course. Above the mantelshelf, are two beveled mirrors set into the corner with frames and cornice. The slips are finished with brick-colored tiles. The firebox liner has a patterned hood that lowers the height of the box itself. The hearth is flush with the parquet floor with 2-1/4" x 4-1/4" brick-colored tile with a 1" x 6" teal-colored tile and a oak-colored fiddle-head fern pattern border.

Butler's Pantry and Lobby-106 and 107-The small room to the east of the Dining Room has served several functions during its life. In its first incarnation, it served as a dressing room off the "Grandparent's Bedroom". It was modified twice between 1850 and 1891 when the main space was enlarged. As a service space off the Dining Room, cabinets and a sink were installed. The ghosts of the installation are visible on the floor. Little, if anything remains of the room after the 1985 fire. Consequently, the Butler's Pantry is an ideal location for the fire stair enclosure required by the New York State Building and Fire Safety Codes.

Kitchen Wing-Rooms 108, 109, 110 and 111- The rooms of the Kitchen Wing were largely destroyed in the 1985 fire. Only the lower portions of the 1850 masonry shell remain, the second floor having been reconstructed after the fire. After the Pantry is disassembled and restored, wing should be used as a service wing to house the handicapped access through the southeast verandah and the restrooms.

Second Floor

The rooms on the north side of the house on the second floor are in good condition and retain many of their period details. Those to the south that were damaged by the 1985 fire need to be rehabilitated according to their future use.

Upper Stair Hall-200: The Upper Stair Hall brought the openness of the Library/Hall to the upstairs. Elegant paneling and a tripartite elliptical head window line the stairs as they wind up to the second floor. A skylight once illuminated the hall, but only its shell remains. Its lovely proportions and



delicate woodwork are, again, unique survivors of the Colonial Revival style at Maple Grove. The raised panel wainscotting wraps around the south and west walls of the Upper Stair Hall. Above the paneling the walls are flat plaster, but were wallpapered with “plastico relief”, perhaps similar to Lincrusta Walton, after the 1891 alterations according to historic records and photographs. The cornice is identical to that in the Colonial Revival rooms below. The gently curving balustrade delineates the separation from downstairs. The ceiling is finished in flat plaster, which is great need of repair. Above the stairwell close to the north wall is the round opening of the skylight, thought to date from the 1850 construction. The opening is trimmed with a simple molding, little of which remains. The structure of the skylight is made of plaster and lath in the form of a truncated dome, which is in good condition. The flooring is simple strip flooring, 2” wide, running north-south. As there is no change in elevation



The northwest corner of the Upper Stair Hall is illustrative of the treatments existing today: the Colonial Revival paneled wainscotting, the curved balustrade, the Greek Revival architraves, the paneled jambs at the intersection of the main block and north wing, and the skylight opening.

between the other rooms that have 1891 floors, it is assumed that the flooring was laid over the 4" wide 1850 floor.

The opening to the rooms to the south is an arch, similar to the one in the Passage on the first floor. Greek Revival dog-ear architraves, 7" wide, with raised four-panel doors (33-3/4" x 87-1/2") with porcelain knobs, escutcheons and keyhole covers, characterize the openings into the north wing and into Mrs. Kinkead's Bedroom.

Passage-Room 201- The passage provides access to Mrs. Kinkead's Morning Room, the Bathroom and George and Cornelia's Bedrooms. It was severely damaged in the 1985 fire and consequently little remains of the finishes. The wood-framed arches finished in lath and plaster mark both ends of the Passage and were installed in 1891. The 9-1/2" baseboard molding is the same profile as that in the Reception Room as is the 4-1/2" chair rail. The simple run plaster cornice is echoed in Mrs. Kinkead's rooms to the west. Although little remains of them, the walls were flat plaster.

It is recommended that the blueboard wall finish system be used to restore the wall area. The cornices and base moldings should match those on the remainder of the floor.

Mrs. Kinkead's Suite-Rooms 202, 203, 204 and 205: The suite of rooms Mrs. John Kinkead inhabited while residing at Maple Grove were graciously appointed. Fine finishes and detailing were used in the suite of rooms. The room to the south is known as Mrs. Kinkead's Morning Room as it has greater formality than the other room in the suite, which is known as Mrs. Kinkead's Bedroom. Parquet flooring around the fireplace, marble mantelpieces and Greek Revival moldings lend elegance to her rooms not seen in the other second floor rooms.



The southeast corner of Mrs. Kinkead's Morning Room. The door on the left leads to the Passage and the door in the middle led, at one time, to a dressing room. Note the band of block parquet flooring at the perimeter of the room, the marble chimneypiece and the tile hearth.

The Morning Room was severely damaged by the fire, particularly the ceiling. Damage from water and soot mars the other finishes. A fireplace is positioned near the center of the south wall, between a window and a door. The chimneypiece (46-3/4" high) is a white/grey marble with pilasters and a flat arch as defining features. A mantelshelf extends the length of the fireplace. The firebox is lined with a patterned cast-iron liner. The tile hearth is recessed approximately 1" below the parquet floor that appears to have been laid in 1891 along with the other Colonial Revival floors on the main floor. The tiles are a creamy yellow and gray, 2-1/8" x 6", with a double fleur-de-lis design. The hearth tiles are 1" x 4-1/4". A radiator stands to the right of the fireplace.

A door from the Passage is located at the north corner of the east wall. Another door is positioned to the left of the fireplace and once led into a dressing room. The third on the east side of the north wall leading into the Bedroom. The architraves are 7" wide and are Greek Revival in profile but do not have the dog-ears common elsewhere in Maple Grove. The architraves reach to a height of 7'-10". There are two windows in the Morning Room, each double-hung with raised panel aprons beneath, which are 30" to the sills. The window sash on the south wall adjacent to the fireplace measure 41" x 38" (upper, with eight lites) and 41" x 36-1/4" (lower, two lites). a single raised panel apron is beneath. The west window is 50-1/2" x 38" (upper, eight lites) and 50-1/2" x 36-1/4" (lower, two lites) with a double raised panel apron below. The sash weights are hung on cord rather than on the chain found downstairs. The architraves are 7" wide, but rise to 9'-3" high. A small closet is located in the northeast corner of the room.

The walls were finished with flat plaster and covered with wallpaper, which can still be seen. The pattern is a small and delicate vine. A run plaster cornice, similar to the remains in the Passage, was damaged, but can be cleaned and repaired when the ceiling is replaced (using the blueboard system). The floors should be refinished taking care to preserve the parquetry around the perimeter in the Morning Room.

Mrs. Kinkead's Bedroom was not as severely damaged by the firefighting, but the ceiling is almost entirely missing as well. Architraves, baseboards and cornice moldings are identical to those in the Morning Room, but the flooring matches that in the Upper Stair Hall, 2-1/4" wide strips laid east-west. Doorways are placed on the east wall at the south and another leads into a closet on the northeast



Above right: The northwest corner of Mrs. Kinkead's Bedroom. The marble chimneypiece, although of the same style as that in her Morning Room, is smaller. To the right in the photograph is a closet. Note the double panel apron under the window to the left and the damage to the run plaster cornice.

corner. A double-hung window, identical to the one in the Morning Room is located on the west wall. The marble chimneypiece is a smaller version of the other in the suite.



Right: The southwest corner of Mrs. Kinkead's Bedroom. The door on the right leads into the Morning Room and on the left leads out to the Upper Stair Hall. A considerable portion of the ceiling was damaged during the 1985 firefighting efforts.

North Wing Rooms- 206, 207, 208, and 209- The rooms in the North Wing most likely served as bedrooms for family members. As the configuration of the rooms has been changed over the years, it is difficult to ascertain exactly what the arrangement might have been prior to 1891. The flat plaster ceiling, 8'-1" high, is almost totally missing. Flat plaster walls begin above the 10" baseboard, are interrupted by a simple 4-1/2" chair rail and finished with a 3" cornice with a small floral band just below the ceiling. Three "circular" windows penetrate the east and west walls--the masonry opening on the exterior is circular, but the opening on the interior is square as are the casement windows. Two six-over-six double-hung windows are located on the north wall. Inset into paneled jambs and above a 30" paneled apron, the windows looked out onto the gardens during the Hamilton - Kinkead tenure in the house. The window and door architraves are 6" wide: a 2-5/8" back band with a double fillet and cavetto, the other band is a wide fillet with a staff bead.

The 1891 dressing room was converted into a bathroom in the early 20th century with a pedestal sink, cast iron bathtub and toilet. The storage room to the west of the bathroom appears to have retained its 1891 form. A closet in the southwest corner of the room backs up to the closet in Mrs. Kinkead's Bedroom. A small radiator is located in the northwest corner of the room. The 2-1/2" strip flooring runs north-south.

Guest Bedroom-Room 210- It is possible that the room at the top of the 1891 staircase was Dr. Kinkead's prior to the 1891 renovations, but little is actually known about the original room assignments of Maple Grove. The entrance to the room was



North Wing bathroom was created from a dressing room established in 1891.

certainly changed when the new staircase was installed as it was located at the east end of the room's north wall.

The floor of the room is a 2-1/2" strip flooring laid over the original 4" board. A 12" border (5 boards) is located on the east and west ends of the room perpendicular to the north-south pattern of flooring. A 10" baseboard molding rims the floor and flat plaster walls extend up to the run plaster molding (similar to those in Mrs. Kinkead's suite). Most of the west and south walls are missing due to fire damage sustained in 1985. The plaster on the walls is applied over sawn wood lath as was the plaster on the



Southeast corner of North Wing with the bathroom. Note the tall very tall baseboard moldings, the break in the chair rail between the windows on the east wall and the four panel door.



Northwest corner of North Wing bedroom. Note the square-framed circular window and the apron beneath the north window. In the upper right corner, the plaster of the ceiling is missing.

ceiling , however, subsequent repairs were made with expanded metal lath. A small sink is located in the southwest corner of the room and a radiator in the northeast corner. The single window on the east wall is double-hung with eight lights on the upper sash and two lites on the lower sash. Below the window sill is a paneled apron that measures 22-1/2” x 41-1/2” from the baseboard to the sill.

Bathroom-Room 211- The Bathroom was a state-of-the-art room when it was first installed in 1891. A doorway from the servant’s stair that was covered over during the 1891 alterations indicates that the room might have originally functioned as a servant’s pantry. A window that likely matched the other on the east facade of the main block was located on the east wall. The 1985 fire left the bathroom badly damaged, however, the fixtures remain in good condition. As such, it is recommended



The small corner sink in the Guest Room has a marble countertop and backsplash with a curved wood-slat cabinet beneath. Note the condition of the plaster to the left. It should be replaced using the blueboard system as the damage is extensive.



Bathroom as pictured in a photograph taken before the 1985 fire damaged the room considerably. The blueboard system should be used for the wall repair and the paneled wainscoting

that the bathroom be restored for interpretive purposes, but brought up to current NYS Building Code requirements. The wainscot paneling was destroyed but should be restored using historic photos as documentation.

Cornelia’s and George’s Bedrooms-212 and 213- The interiors of the rooms on the second floor of the South Wing were destroyed in the 1985 fire. The brick masonry shell remains, but the partitions installed in 1891 are no more. Three circular windows identical to those on the North Wing run across the west wall and two double hung windows are located to either side of the fireplace on the south wall. On the exterior, a blind middle window was constructed. An effort was made to reinstate the partitions according to the Walker plans when the new roof was installed after the fire. Evidence remains of the window opening that became a door when the sleeping porch was

constructed on the east side of the wing as does a ghost of the stairway to the attic. After the firestairs and elevator are installed, it is recommended that the remaining area be made into an office with modest finishes.



West wall of South Wing. Note the circular and square masonry openings made possible by the cavity wall construction employed at Maple Grove. All the windows should be restored and the blueboard system used to finish the room. A fireplace is located to the left of the double-hung window seen through the studs in the foreground.

The east wall of the South Wing. Note the new wood ceiling joists. The door opening should be reconfigured as a window according to the 1891 plan.



Service Wing of Second Floor-The Service Wing housed the back staircase and the servant's quarters. Little remained of the wing after the 1985 fire, but it has been stabilized: the masonry walls and roof were rebuilt and the windows were replaced with modern double-hung windows. The wing might serve well as an office and should be finished using modest means.

Third Floor-The attic of the main block was once used to house servants, however little remains of the original partitions of the third floor due to fire damage to the roof and wood elements. Several features survive that warrant conservation: the cistern that held water pumped from the cellar (used in the bathrooms and sinks on the second floor) that is located in the southeast corner, as well as the plaster and lath structural shell of the laylight near the north wall. A trunk room was located above the North Wing and another storage room above the South Wing, both three steps down from the main block. Circular windows are located in the cross gables on the east and west of the main block, and on the north and south end gables.

The partitions were created from the memories of Miss Elise Kinkead and Mrs. Gretchen Rendes. As there was no consensus on the location of the skylight, it was not reconstructed to allow light into the Upper Stair Hall. The third floor will not be used due to code restrictions, but should be insulated for heat retention purposes.



At the center of the photograph is the laylight structure, which is made of plaster and lath. To the left of the shell is the entrance to the trunk room. The cistern is located directly above the 1891 bathroom in the southeast corner of the main block.



View from south attic room into main space up several steps. The service stairs ran up the brick masonry wall and arrived at the base of the opening. The floor opening visible in the photograph is used only to gain access to the attic spaces, not for the stairs.