

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents

other names/site number Y.W.C.A. of White Plains and Central Westchester

2. Location

street & number 69 North Broadway [N/A] not for publication

city or town White Plains [N/A] vicinity

state New York code NY county Westchester code 119 zip code 10605

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Ruth A. Pappert

Acting Deputy Commissioner, Division for Historic Preservation

3/10/11
Date

Signature of certifying official/Title

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
[] see continuation sheet
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
[] see continuation sheet
☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain) _____

Signature of the Keeper

date of action

Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents
Name of Property

Westchester County, New York
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| <u>1</u> | <u>1</u> | buildings |
| | | sites |
| | | structures |
| | | objects |
| <u>1</u> | <u>1</u> | TOTAL |

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH CARE: Rest Home

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL: civic

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th and EARLY 20th Century Revivals:

Tudor Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick and concrete

walls brick

roof ceramic tile

other _____

Narrative Description

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

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Section 7 Page 1

Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents
Westchester County, New York

Narrative Description

The former Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents (Rest) sits on a large lot at 69 North Broadway, in the city of White Plains, Westchester County, New York. The original building, built in 1913, is located towards the rear (west side) of the lot. A large addition, minimally connected to it and built in 1972, is located towards the front (east end) of the lot. The entire complex is substantially set back from the sidewalk. Parking lots have been added on the south and west sides. This nomination consists of one contributing building. The 1972 addition does not contribute to the significance of the original building.

The original Rest is a three-and-one-half story Tudor Revival complex, comprised of two long wings connected by a short central portion which together form an H-plan. The first two stories are faced in brick, while the third and attic stories are faced in stucco and half timbering. There are many picturesque details. The gabled roof is tiled, with dormer windows and chimneys.

Exterior

The east façade is the principal entry front. Here the two wings join the central portion to form a pavilion plan (one half of the H-plan). The first story is largely hidden by the 1972 addition. At the second story, a gabled wing projects at both the south and north ends of the façade. Each of these is faced in brick at the second story, with stone trim. The portion of the second story facing east (towards the addition) on either wing is arranged as a porch, with three Tudor-arched openings on the easternmost portion and one Tudor-arched opening on either side (south and north). The third story is faced in half-timbers, with three rectangular windows on the easternmost portion (corresponding to the three Tudor-arched openings in the porch below); on the north side of the northern wing there are three irregularly spaced such windows. The fourth story of both wings is a half-Tudor gable, supported on one large wooden bracket at both edges and a series of smaller console brackets running directly below the gable. In the center of each gable, directly above the row of console brackets, is an ornamental wooden shield. Above that is a set of four closely set rectangular windows; above those, in the uppermost part of the gable, is a set of two small vents.

The central connecting section is organized around a large central entrance, with a set of French doors to either side. The entrance is faced in stone, and is Tudor-arched; the area above the double-doors, filling the Tudor-arched space is a fan light. To the left and right, in the lower portion of the stone facing surrounding the doors, is a narrow window. Above the Tudor arch is a wooden half-timber gable with a vestigial tile roof, supported on two sets of paired ornamentally-carved wooden brackets. Each set of French doors is set within a stone-faced frame, and includes leaded glass transoms. Each has four doors, each divided into ten lights. Where the central section joins the projecting wings, there is a small brick-

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Westchester County, New York

faced diagonal wall making the transition, each with a square leaded-glass window. The roof above the central section is tiled, and has three boldly projecting gable-end half-timbered dormer windows, as well as two chimneys.

The west elevation of the building mirrors the east façade, in that it is arranged as a pavilion with two wings flanking a central connecting section (half of the H-plan). Unlike the east front, the wings – though similar in having the first two stories faced in brick, with stucco and half-timbering in the upper stories and the attic story a gable end – are asymmetrical. The gable ends of either wing are similar to the gabled ends of the east front, and to each other, including the central ornamental wooden shield. The lower three stories of the wings, however, are different.

The north wing has a two-story wooden porch fronting its first and second stories. Each story of the porch is supported by four pairs of wooden posts rising to ornamental wooden brackets. The third story of the north wing is simply stuccoed with minimal half-timbering, and three simple rectangular windows. The south side of the north wing is irregularly designed, with five simple rectangular windows at the first and second stories, plus a projecting two-story portion with a complex window, including transoms, and – between the five windows and the projecting two-story portion, a projecting angled brick chimney rising from the ground to well above the tiled roof. The roof has three boldly projecting gable-end half-timbered dormer windows plus an additional chimney.

The south wing has no porch. Its first story is simply faced in brick, with two simple rectangular windows and a secondary entrance. The second story is almost entirely taken up with three large sets of windows with louvers, suggesting a screened in sun-porch; the three windows are framed in wood with ornamental brackets. The third story has three slightly smaller windowed areas, set between wooden bracketed posts. The north side of the south wing has simple rectangular windows at the first and second stories, but no projecting two-story portion and no projecting angled brick chimney. Its tiled roof has two, not three, boldly projecting gable-end half-timbered dormer windows, and no chimney.

The connecting central section is organized as a projecting gable-end wing – with narrow recessed bays on either side – mirroring the ends of the two wings. The first and second stories are faced in brick with simple rectangular windows, but the second story also has a projecting bay window supported on wooden brackets and with a shallow roof. The third story is stuccoed, with three simple rectangular windows; the attic story is the stuccoed and half-timbered gable end, flanked by a gabled half-timbered dormer window on the roof to the south.

The south elevation – whose east and west portions form the south wings of the front (east) and rear (west) fronts – is long and asymmetrically organized. Its first and second stories are faced in brick with simple rectangular windows. The east end includes the side bay of the Tudor-arched porch of the south

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wing of the east front. There is a projecting bay roughly in the center of this front; it rises to a broad, stuccoed and half-timbered gable end dormer window, twice the size of those already described. From this projecting bay extending to the east the third story is stuccoed and half-timbered, while extending west from the projecting bay the third story is simply stuccoed. There is no attic story here, just a sloping tiled roof, with a single gable-end dormer to the east and three to the west.

The north elevation is identical in design to the south elevation.

Interior

The interior is organized as a basement, and first, second and third floors. There are three major public interior spaces, all on the first floor – the dining room, and two small lounges or meeting rooms just inside and to each side of the main entrance.

The dining room continues the half-timber Tudor style of the building's exterior. Details include wood paneling extending from the floor up four-fifths of the wall height, a wooden floor, a deeply recessed tripartite wide window with transoms on either side, a plaster and wood beamed ceiling, a specially designed breakfront set into the wall, and a brick fireplace with a mantle supported on wrought-iron brackets. The beamed ceiling is arranged as two massive beams running from the fireplace wall to the breakfront wall, and visually supported on wooden piers in the walls, and a series of smaller beams running crosswise to them. The wooden paneling suggests a board-and-batten pattern, with narrow projecting portions and wider recessed portions. There is a kitchen and also a pantry area behind the breakfront wall. The main entrance to the dining room – on the side opposite the kitchen – has a pair of wooden doors with leaded glass including a central polychromatic ornamental oval.

The meeting room is located to the left of the main entrance and is entered through an entry with sliding pocket doors. Main details include tall French doors with leaded transoms – the central transom including a polychromatic Tudor shield in glass – walls with neo-Classical piers and a fireplace. The lounge is located to the right of the main entrance and is entered through an opening flanked by a free-standing neo-Classical column on either side. Main details include tall French doors similar to those in the first meeting room, and a fireplace with Adamesque detailing. Hallways are generally long and narrow; adorned with neo-Classical engaged piers and moldings. The second and third floors are almost entirely occupied by residents' rooms. These are generally small and unadorned, in a variety of configurations. The basement rooms are strictly utilitarian.

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Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents
Westchester County, New York

1972 Building – Acheson Wallace Hall

The new building connects to the original building through the basements of each. It is a four-story building with a partial basement below ground level. Stairs and elevator towers are constructed of concrete block with brick exteriors. Brick facing is also used for the south and north ends of the wing; the remainder of the building is constructed of concrete with stucco panels and wood trim. On the west front, each story is set back from the level of the story below, creating terraces for the upper stories. The brick-faced stair halls visually divide the western façade into three portions. Originally the main entrance was on the east front, approached by a sunken staircase; that entrance, however is no longer in active use. Entrance today is through a round-arched open-air porch on the south front. The interior includes public spaces on the ground story, and residential suites on the upper stories. Each suite includes a number of individual bedrooms which share an oversize kitchen and living-room.

Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents
Name of Property

Westchester County, New York
County and State

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 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 boxes that apply.)

- ☐ **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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance:

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

HEALTH/MEDICINE

Period of Significance:

1913-1967

Significant Dates:

1913

Significant Person:

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect/Builder:

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other repository: _____

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Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents
Westchester County, New York

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The former Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents, a Tudor Revival building built in 1913, meets Criterion C in the area of architecture as an outstanding example of civic architecture in Westchester County. It also meets Criterion A for its contribution to the well-being of sick individuals unable to afford to take care of themselves and for the civic-mindedness of several wealthy individuals. The complex of buildings that today make up the White Plains Y.W.C.A. traces its history back to a Victorian charitable institution, the Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents, founded by Rachel Lenox Kennedy, a member of New York City's Lenox family, long known for charitable work in both medicine and Presbyterian affairs. "The Rest," which opened in 1893, was one of several charitable institutions that attempted to meet a perceived lack of services for patients not ill enough to be kept in a hospital, but too weak to return home and too poor to find suitably supportive accommodations. Mrs. Kennedy created the Rest with a board of 17 New York women (including herself). In 1913, Susan W. Duncan, one of the original founders, and philanthropist Emma B. Kennedy replaced the original building – a former school building – with a substantially larger one, a rambling Tudor Revival building specifically designed – unlike the original – for its purpose. All three women – Rachel Kennedy, Susan Duncan and Emma Kennedy – shared connections to the Presbyterian Church and to families with origins in Scotland. The Rest ceased to exist in 1967, in which year the building and grounds were given to the Y.W.C.A. of White Plains and Central Westchester, for use as a downtown residence for single women. The Y.W.C.A. built an additional wing in 1972 in a frankly Modern idiom, but the original building survives today almost entirely intact on the exterior and interior.

The Lenox family fortune

The Lenox fortune was founded by Robert Lenox (1759-1839), a Scottish immigrant who came to the United States during the Revolutionary War and became a successful merchant in what the *New York Times* later described as the

...East India trade. His operations surpassed those of any other merchant in the country at that time. He invested his money in City real estate. In 1817 and 1818 he bought for \$6,920 about 30 acres of land between Fourth and Fifth avenues, Sixty-eighth and Seventy-fourth streets, which then became known as the "Lenox farm."¹

On his death, Lenox left his estate to five daughters and an only son, James; it was James who retained the family farm which, by the time of his own death, in 1880, was said to be worth:

¹ James Lenox obituary, *New York Times*, February 19, 1880 p.5.

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Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents
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...something like \$10,000,000. Mr. Lenox's sales, mostly at the high prices which ruled the market from 1864 to 1872, made him a very rich man.²

James Lenox (1800-1880), who never married and had no children, devoted much of his fortune to charitable work, most notably the Lenox Library (later to become one of the three libraries forming – with the Astor and Tilden collections – the core of the New York Public Library) and three Presbyterian institutions of which he was both founder and chief benefactor: the Phillips Memorial Church, the Presbyterian home for Aged Women, and the Presbyterian Hospital. In 1873, an article in the *Reformed Church Messenger*, "Liberality Amongst Wealthy Men," noted that:

Some of the wealthy men, in different Churches, have, during late years, manifested a considerable degree of liberality. The Presbyterian Church have their Lenox... The Episcopalians have their Asa Packer, and the Methodists their Daniel Drew.³

Four of James's five sisters married, but a fifth, Henrietta, did not, and she and James kept house together. James "appointed his sister Henrietta his sole Executrix" and at his death "left her all his real and personal estate...."⁴

When Henrietta died in 1886, she left the bulk of the fortune – in a will that other family members contested unsuccessfully – to two nephews and a niece: Robert L. Maitland, Alexander Maitland, and Rachel Lenox Kennedy (c. 1826-1898), who was the daughter of Henrietta's and James's married sister Rachel C. Kennedy.⁵ It was Rachel Lenox Kennedy who founded the Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents.

Rachel Lenox Kennedy

Rachel Lenox Kennedy – who, like her uncle James and aunt Henrietta never married – shared James's devotion to charitable works and Presbyterian causes (which might account for her favorable inheritance). In 1870, when James's Presbyterian Home for Aged Women – initially founded in 1866 – opened in its new building, it was Rachel Kennedy who served as financial secretary;⁶ she was still

² *Ibid.*

³ "Liberality Amongst Wealthy Men," *Reformed Church Messenger*, April 9, 1873 p.5.

⁴ "Miss Lenox's Heirs," *New York Times*, September 14, 1886, p. 8.

⁵ "Miss Lenox's Heirs," *Ibid.*; "Miss Lenox's Millions," *New York Times*, November 6, 1886, p. 8; "Will Contest Ended," *New York Times*, April 26, 1887, p. 8.

⁶ "The Presbyterian Home for Aged Women," *New York Evangelist*, May 19, 1870, p.6.

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Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents
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serving in that capacity in 1892.⁷ She also endowed the First Presbyterian Church with an annual stipend:

It is an open secret that the tiding of the "Old First" over the most critical period of its history, the preservation of its time-honored individuality, and its introduction into the era of its renewed prosperity, is largely due to the unstinted munificence of a single individual. We are now able to announce that this same devoted friend of the old church has guaranteed to it in perpetuity an annual gift of \$4000, on condition of the church remaining in its present location and continuing to teach the doctrines of the Westminster Standards. It is difficult to find terms in which to fitly characterize this noble-hearted generosity. ... Such a benefaction is so characteristic of the family to which the donor belongs.... The friend in question is Miss Rachel L. Kennedy.⁸

Ms. Kennedy's charitable work extended beyond Presbyterian institutions, however, and included the Colored Home and Hospital, the Female Bible Society, and the Infirmary for Women and Children. Ms. Kennedy was much influenced not only by her uncle and aunt, but also by the charitable works of her mother, Rachel Cramer Lenox Kennedy, one of the founders of "The House of Industry" at 120 West 16th Street. Ms. Kennedy joined her mother in this enterprise. According to a family friend, writing after Rachel Lenox Kennedy's death:

[The House of Industry's] method of aiding the needy is by providing sewing work for them to do in their homes. For nearly fifty years, Miss [Rachel Lenox] Kennedy went to it every Saturday morning, to pay the women for the work done for it. A letter from Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, speaking of how much she should miss her, says, "I dread the work of the House of Industry without her."

It was from that work that Rachel Kennedy:

...came in contact with the worthy poor – visited them in their homes, came to know personally of their struggles, and worth, and needs....

Before long, she had hired a doctor:

...to visit and relieve in cases of sickness. A minister, the Rev. Dr. Charles Wood of Brooklyn, made for her regular visits upon all these families, to serve them in their religious interests, seeking their association with the nearest church of any denomination, in which they could find themselves at home – he substantially their pastor. And a visitor, a Christian woman, was engaged who through the

⁷ "A Prosperous Presbyterian Home," *New York Times*, April 29, 1892, p. 9.

⁸ "The Meeting of Synod," *New York Observer and Chronicle*, October 18, 1894, p. 337.

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Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents
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year watched these poor people, ministered to their necessities, and made a monthly report to Miss Kennedy. So every month hundreds of dollars were distributed wisely and kindly....

From "this personal interest in the poor" Ms. Kennedy evolved the idea of:

A rural resting place, nigh the city, for tired women, worn with anxieties and hardships on recovering from illness....

This idea soon took form as the Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents, in White Plains.⁹

The Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents

The concept of a country retreat for the poor or ill, or both, was not new. Many religious organizations maintained such facilities. According to an 1893 article, "Summer Outings for the Poor":

Nearly every rich church in New York has a farm or summer home of its own. The Episcopalians are more enterprising in this matter than the other churches. The Memorial Church on Washington Square has a Home at Brattleboro, Vermont; Grace Church has one at Far Rockaway; the Church of the Incarnation, at Lake Mogehan; Emanuel Church, at Sing Sing. At Farmingdale, L.I., there is the St. Andrew's Cottage for boys from seven to sixteen years of age, and (carried on by the same society - the Episcopal Order of the Holy Cross) the St. Anne's Cottage for women and girls, and St. Bartholomew's Church has just opened one at Washington, Connecticut.¹⁰

More specifically, a "Rest for Convalescent Men" had opened in 1881:

This new charity was instituted for taking care of men who have been discharged from the hospitals, but are not quite strong enough to seek or enter upon employment. The "Rest" gives them quiet, a good bed, good food; and the requisite medicine; until they can go forth. There are no salaries. It is a most economically-managed charity, under the care of the Sisters of the Stranger.¹¹

It was a similar organization, but intended for women residents, that Rachel Kennedy opened in 1893. In 1892, Ms. Kennedy bought the former Alexander Institute on a tract of land in White Plains, near the intersection of North Broadway and Park Avenue. This was a boarding school; she bought it from the former principal, Mr. O.R. Willis, for \$15,000.¹²

9 All quotations from A.R. Macoubrey, "Miss Rachel Lenox Kennedy," *New York Evangelist*, May 19, 1870, pp. 6 ff.

10 George J. Manson, "Summer Outings for the Poor," *Outlook* August 5, 1893, p. 258.

11 "The 'Rest' For Convalescent Men," *Christian Advocate*, May 5, 1881, p.10.

12 Renoda Hoffman, *Yesterday in White Plains: A Picture History of a Vanished Era* (White Plains Historical Society, 2003; first edition, 1981), p. 84.

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Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents
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By 1912, White Plains had long been established as Westchester County's governmental seat, as well as its commercial center. The introduction of railroad lines during the 1840s had led to major population growth in both the county and the town, and the southern part of Westchester had effectively become a suburb of New York City.

North Broadway, close to the White Plains downtown business district, had developed as a handsomely landscaped residential corridor, lined with elegant suburban villas. One of the few survivors today from that period is "Mapleton" at 52 North Broadway (listed on the National Register) not far from the newly purchased Kennedy plot. The Presbyterian Rest, however, was not the first such institution to locate here. In the same years, another New York City religious organization, in search of a country retreat for its charitable works, had also discovered North Broadway. In 1890, the Sisters of Divine Compassion, devoted to providing services for New York's poorest children, had bought the home of John M. Tilford, and named the new institution "Good Counsel." It would serve as a summer retreat both for the order and for the children they cared for. Four years later, the Sisters bought neighboring Mapleton, incorporating it into what eventually became a sizable complex (also listed on the National Register), all just across the street from the Presbyterian Rest.¹³

Ms. Kennedy might have discovered, or been attracted to, the North Broadway site because of the Sisters' precedent. Perhaps more important, however, from Ms. Kennedy's point of view, her newly purchased property was also situated just two blocks north of an existing Presbyterian church and cemetery (between Barker Avenue and Spring Street). Having bought the property in 1892,¹⁴ Ms. Kennedy turned to creating an organization. Together with 16 other New York women, in 1893 she incorporated the Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents.¹⁵ According to the Certificate of Incorporation:

The business and objects of the said Corporation are to provide temporary shelter and care for convalescent Protestant persons and for that purpose to establish maintain and operate a home for their reception care and maintenance....

In 1894, Ms. Kennedy transferred ownership of the property to the new corporation, for the token price of one dollar.¹⁶ The Presbyterian Rest officially opened on June 1st, 1893. As reported in the *New York Times*:

¹³ See National Register nomination, *Good Counsel Complex*, listed 1996.

¹⁴ Westchester County deeds, Liber 1294, Page 343. I am indebted to Elaine Massena, Westchester County archivist, for this information, as well as for the information about the Certificate of Incorporation and gift of the property in 1894 (see below).

¹⁵ Certificate of Incorporation, December 21st, 1893. Westchester County Archives, A-0050 (5) p.61.

¹⁶ Westchester County deeds, Liber 1387, page. 407.

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Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents
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White Plains, June 3 - The Presbyterian Rest, for convalescents, an adjunct to the Presbyterian Hospital of New-York, was opened at White Plains Thursday. Dr. Duffield of the First Presbyterian Church, New-York, and Dr. A. R. Macoubrey of the White Plains Presbyterian Church [the church two blocks from the Rest] conducted the religious exercises. Many well-known New-York ladies were in attendance.

Katherine Nash Duffield and Elizabeth K. Macoubrey, wives of the two divines, were among the Rest's 17 directors and, no doubt, among the "well-known New-York ladies."

The Rest...contains forty beds for the accommodation of Protestant poor discharged from hospitals and otherwise properly recommended. The limit of the sojourn is two weeks, unless contrary orders are given by the Board of management, which is composed of New-York women.¹⁷

The Rest - as it was often called - at first occupied the old house on beautifully landscaped grounds, which helped create the restful atmosphere desired for the institution. An 1895 article described the grounds in glowing terms:

[The older part of] White Plains...has the characteristic beauty of a New England town, its principal avenue being park-like in its broad expanse of green with trees and shrubbery.... When I heard that this beautiful charity was established in the former home of Professor Willis, I was thankful that the place was devoted to such purposes as tend to the preservation of its natural treasures. For thirty years Professor Willis cultivated these grounds with the intelligent enthusiasm of one whose life is largely devoted to botanical studies. His published works on these subjects are widely known.... His work continued until its results are now seen in thirty or forty varieties of trees and a large number of the choicest shrubs, surrounding the "Rest" with the grateful shade, the luxuriant beauty and the fragrant charm which are not least among the joys of Paradise that survived the fall.

The article described the plantings in detail, noting in particular that Professor Willis had removed ailanthus, and planted many varieties of magnolia.

To the garden lover this brief record is more than a mere catalogue of familiar objects. Delicate and weary women coming to this "Rest" in White Plains will find new interests and pleasures as they come into closer fellowship with these living, growing thoughts of Him who planted the cedars of Lebanon where the birds make their nests.¹⁸

¹⁷ "Opening of the Presbyterian rest," *New York Times*, June 4, 1893, p.14.

¹⁸ "Marks and Remarks," by "Wendel," *New York Observer and Chronicle*, March 14, 1895, p. 335.

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In 1897, the Rest's third annual report – noted in the *New York Times* – stated that since the last report, the Rest had sheltered 290 women.¹⁹ This initial success must have been gratifying to Ms. Kennedy, but that annual report would be the last she would see, as she died the following year. Though guests were expected to pay something for their residence, the rate was only a token fee.

One of the latest enterprises is the Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents at White Plains, New York, where shelter and care are provided for two weeks for Protestant women who may be discharged from hospitals, or otherwise properly recommended; the price of board is \$2 per week.²⁰

The modest fees couldn't cover the costs of operating the Rest, so it became a favorite object of charity for the "well-known New-York ladies" who ran it. In 1898, the *New York Times* recounted a "Musical for Charity" held as a fund-raiser:

The musicale in aid of the Rest for Convalescents, at White Plains, N.Y., a charitable institution in which a number of fashionable and wealthy New York women are interested, was the chief social event of yesterday afternoon. It took place at the Astor Gallery at 3 o'clock, and about 500 people met. Victor Harris played all the accompaniments.... The programme yesterday was opened by a duet by Mrs. Ella Jocelyn-Horne, contralto, and Ross David, tenor. Miss Laura Sanford, the young pianist, then played. Miss Marguerite Hall, soprano, later gave "le Chevalier de Belle-Etoile," by Holmes, with good effect. Miss Janet Allen also played the violin, and Arthur Clayton Brown sang two baritone solos. The programme ended with Chaminade's "Barcarole," sung by Mrs. Horne and Miss Hall.²¹

Another event made the *Times* in 1901:

Tableaus on an elaborate scale will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 28 in aid of the Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents at White Plains. The managers of the Rest, including Miss Parish, Mrs. Granville B. Smith, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. John P. Duncan, Mrs. A. Brayton Ball, Mrs. Howard Duffield, and Mrs. Alexander McLean, are already at work on the tableaus, aided by Louis Loeb, the artist, who has designed the pictures especially for the occasion. There will be music by celebrated artists. Tickets and boxes can be obtained on application to Mrs. John P. Duncan, 9 East Sixty-fourth Street, and to Mrs. Alexander McLean, 149 West Thirty-fourth Street.²²

Various friends of the Rest also left it significant bequests.

¹⁹ "Lends Aid to Convalescents," *New York Times*, February 16, 1897, p.4.

²⁰ George J. Manson, "Summer Outings for the Poor," *Outlook* August 5, 1893, p. 258.

²¹ "A Musical for Charity," *New York Times*, March 11, 1898, p. 7.

²² "Living Pictures for Charity," *New York Times*, February 17, 1901, p. 7.

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Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents
Westchester County, New York

An article in the *New York Evangelist* by Dr. A.R. Macoubrey, of the neighboring White Plains Presbyterian Church, described an annual reception given at the Rest in June of 1898:

An exceedingly enjoyable afternoon was that of the annual reception at the Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents in White Plains, New York, last Thursday, May 19th. The day was balm itself, and the beautiful grounds with their venerable trees, and the young leaves and blossoms of spring, were very attractive. By special car the lady directors resident in New York came with their friends, and were met by those of the vicinity....

Many a worthy woman worn under life's burden of care, and many an invalid slowly gathering back strength, besides those whose letters of gratefulness have come to the Institution, have blessed God for the few weeks spent at it, a rest to them not a little suggesting "the rest that remaineth."

One cannot but wish that the thoughtful, generous founder of the Rest, Miss Rachel L. Kennedy of New York, and they who with her are giving sympathy and aid to it, could often see the quiet enjoyment of its guests under the trees in the summer, and the picture of comfort presented by those who are grouped in its parlors under the winter evening's lamp. Who can gather up all the story of the good done by those who are the heritors of the spirit of her, who in Bethany poured all her treasured ointment upon the Lord's feet?²³

The following year, an article in the same paper described three major Presbyterian charities, all of them funded by the Lenox family: the Presbyterian Hospital, the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, and the Presbyterian Rest:

The delightful Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents is a charity that is chiefly due to the thoughtful benevolence of the late Miss Rachel Kennedy. It ... receives about fifteen at a time of "worthy Protestant women" discharged from hospitals or otherwise dependent on personal care. It is an incorporated institution and its real estate is worth \$80,000. The annual expenses are about \$5,000. Over three hundred patients have passed through it within a year. They pay \$2 a week, a small share of what is expended for them. There is such a pressure for admission into every hospital that patients only "half sick" are often discharged while unfit for regular work. This "Rest" bridges over that convalescent stage. The need is everywhere recognized by experts in benevolence.²⁴

The Rest continued its work into the 20th century. A 1906 article described it as

23 "The Presbyterian Rest," signed "ARM," *New York Evangelist*, June 2, 1898, p. 12.

24 Francis H. Marling, DD, "Some Presbyterian Charities," *New York Evangelist*, May 25, 1899, p.4.

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Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents
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... a rest in every sense of the word. Situated in Broadway, the most beautiful street in the old historic town, the old colonial house, with its wide piazza and tall white columns, surrounded by trees and shrubbery of many varieties, presents a most attractive and inviting appearance.... One need only to step into the hall to feel the quiet and restfulness which pervade the place. The tastefully furnished parlors and the cosy library with its cases of books and easy chairs seem to say: "Come and rest." The bedrooms are neatly furnished and everything throughout is immaculately clean.... Everything is done to make the guests comfortable and make the household as near as possible one large family.²⁵

But perhaps the best description of the Rest is an article of 1908, written by "One Who Came and Rested":

The self-supporting woman of to-day represents a body of many thousands in hundreds of different trades and professions, for many are the doors that have opened to her for her work.

But in case of a breakdown in the harness of the daily routine at the school, office, store or factory, she knows not where she can at a nominal expense recuperate and regain the lost strength. She looks about and despairs at the prices asked at seashore resorts and health-giving mountain boarding houses. No one can deny that the woman of today is still the weaker vessel, though she is braver and more self reliant than the woman of fifty years ago; but still she is the creature with delicate nerves and muscles that were never intended for the rougher services of life.

A place where a refined self-supporting woman could go "to rest awhile" had seemingly not been thought of until 1893, when Miss Rachel Lenox Kennedy founded the Rest for Convalescents at White Plains, N.Y. ... [and] chose its managers from among her own friends who she knew would be in sympathy with her purpose. Since Miss Kennedy's death in 1898, the managers have successfully carried out her plans. Last year they assisted 255 to shelter and rest; and many more could be accommodated if there were more heated rooms in the winter season. Recently various improvements have been made, and the premises have a most attractive and homelike appearance.

The Rest is situated in Broadway, the most beautiful street in White Plains. The old colonial house, with its wide veranda and tall white columns, is surrounded by extensive and beautiful grounds in which trees, shrubs and flowers abound. It has the appearance of a place of refuge from the turmoil and fret of the city streets — a welcome haven of rest to the weary ones who seek and find rest there....

²⁵ Miss May Everett Grover, "Rest for Convalescents," *New York Observer and Chronicle*, May 10, 1906, p. 604.

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Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents
Westchester County, New York

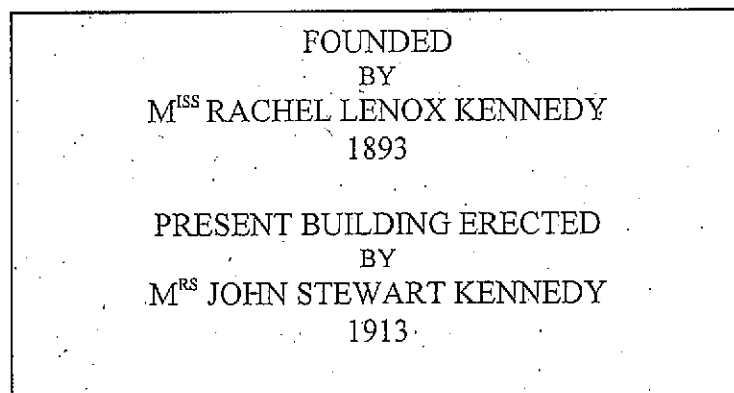
The ladies on the committee have taken pains that the interior of the Home should first be thought of; and it is to their credit that we find here so many comforts for the guests. The library consists of more than six hundred books and many magazines. The parlors are attractive, with a homelike appearance that immediately gives the visitor a feeling of rest and welcome. In the evening the guests assemble here and listen to music from the piano, while all join in singing familiar hymns and songs, led usually by one of the guests.

Everything here speaks of the good will that was meant for those less fortunate than their more fortunate sisters who have sheltered lives and comfortable homes with loved ones to minister to them. It is indeed good to be here. The present rates are too low to make it possible to provide many things that are still needed, but to raise the price of board would exclude many who need the benefits of the Home most. This article is written in the hope that it may be read by some one who will see a way to help in extending this work so that many more, like the writer, who need it may come and rest and grow strong.²⁶

That need to extend the work, "so that many more...who need it may come and rest and grow strong," eventually led, in 1913, to the replacement of the old house by a significantly larger building.

Susan W. Duncan and Emma B. Kennedy

In 1913 – twenty years after first opening – the Rest was well established, but Rachel Lenox Kennedy – its founder, funder and "first directress" – was long-since deceased. Funds for the new building came instead from two other Presbyterian New Yorkers: Susan W. Duncan (generally identified at the time as Mrs. John Paterson Duncan) and Emma Baker Kennedy (generally identified at the time as Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy). In the words of a memorial plaque still affixed to the wall inside the building's main entrance:



26 "Rest for Presbyterian Women: Convalescents Grateful for the Worthy Institution at White Plains," "By One Who Came and Rested," *New York Observer and Chronicle*, February 27, 1908, p.280.

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Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents
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Susan W. Duncan (1840-1923) was one of the original 17 founders of the Rest. She served as "Second Directress" from 1895 to 1908; and "First Directress" from 1908 to 1912, becoming "President" in 1912, a position she held until her death.²⁷ Daughter of banker James Stuart, she married John Paterson Duncan (1829-1901), head of John Duncan's Sons, a wholesale grocers and manufacturers firm founded by his father, also John Duncan, another immigrant from Scotland.²⁸ John Paterson Duncan's interests included the Duncan Realty Company. The Duncans were longtime members of Manhattan's Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and were both active in Presbyterian philanthropies. John Duncan served on the board of managers of Presbyterian Hospital (founded by James Lenox, Rachel Lenox Kennedy's uncle); Susan Duncan and Rachel Kennedy certainly moved in the same circles. Susan Duncan's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Whitewright Stuart, had also been active in Presbyterian charities.²⁹

Emma Baker Kennedy (1833-1930) was a daughter of Cornelius Baker, one of the founders of New York University.³⁰ Her husband, John Stewart Kennedy (1830-1909)³¹ was yet another immigrant from Scotland who accumulated great wealth, as the principal of the financial company J.S. Kennedy & Co., and through interests in a variety of U.S. and Canadian railroads. Kennedy gave generously to charities, particularly those with Presbyterian connections. He also served as president of the Presbyterian Hospital (founded by James Lenox), and much of his charitable giving went to that institution. Like the Duncans, the Kennedy's were long-standing members of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church; though Mrs. Kennedy was not one of the original 17 founders of the Presbyterian Rest, she and Mrs. Duncan would have known each other from the church, and their husbands from their positions on the Board of Presbyterian Hospital.

When Kennedy died in 1909, he left a fortune of \$60,000,000; he left \$13,000,000 to his widow, another large sum to various relatives, and fully \$30,000,000 to a variety of institutions, including \$10,000,000 to the Presbyterian Church, and substantial amounts to Columbia University, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the New York Public Library. In the words of the *New York Times*:

The giving of \$30,000,000 in a lump sum to public benefactions is one of the largest of such public bequests made in this country.³²

27 Her positions are listed on a memorial plaque also still affixed to the wall inside the building's main entrance. Her daughter, Susan Stuart Duncan, also served as president of the Rest, from 1930-1958.

28 "John Paterson Duncan Dead," *New York Tribune*, April 8, 1901, p.12.

29 "Some Charitable Bequests," *New York Times*, February 25, 1891, p.8.

30 "Mrs. J.S. Kennedy Dies in Bar Harbor-Widow of Philanthropist Had Herself Given Millions to Many Charities," *New York Times*, July 24, 1930, p. 15.

31 "J.S. Kennedy Dead of Whooping Cough," *New York Times*, November 1, 1909, p.11. Kennedy was no known relation to Rachel Lenox Kennedy.

32 "How They'll Spend Kennedy Millions," *New York Times*, November 7, 1909, p. 1.

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Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents
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That sum put him in a league, according to the newspaper, with such titans as John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie and Mrs. Russell Sage.

From 1909 until her death in 1930, Mrs. Kennedy became a major philanthropist in her own right:

Like her husband Mrs. Kennedy was a giver of large sums for philanthropic purposes, which were usually of a religious or education nature. And like her husband she gave so quietly that often her gifts did not become publicly known until long after they had been made. The total of her benefactions was estimated at more than \$2,000,000. It is quite likely to have far [sic] exceeded that sum.³³

In 1909, the *Times* described her as taking "her dead husband's place as benefactor of the Presbyterian Hospital."³⁴ Much of her philanthropy – like that of her husband – involved funding new buildings for charitable institutions. In 1912, she donated an

...eight-story Christian Workers' hotel...to the New York Mission and Tract Society.... The hotel will be used exclusively by the women workers engaged in the city work of the society. The Rev. Dr. A.F. Schauffler, a Presbyterian minister and brother-in-law of Mrs. Kennedy, is President of the society. It has several east side branches, and one, latterly established in a new building given by Mrs. Kennedy, in Macdougall Street, on the lower west side.³⁵

That same year she:

...provided \$90,000 for the erection of the Cornelius Baker Hall of Philosophy at [New York] university... Other gifts by Mrs. Kennedy were \$125,000 for the Fort Schuyler Presbyterian Church in the Bronx...\$200,000 to build a Waldensian Church in Rome...a Y.W.C.A. building at Bar Harbor, Me, as a memorial to her husband, and \$100,000 to the Bible Teachers Training School at 54 Lexington Avenue.³⁶

That list of benefactions included "\$125,000 to the Presbyterian rest at White Plains," a large part of which would have been the cost of the new building.

³³ "Mrs. J.S. Kennedy Dies in Bar Harbor," *op. cit.*

³⁴ "City's Poor Have Feasts," *New York Times*, December 26, 1909, p. 7.

³⁵ "Tearing Down Greer House," *New York Times*, October 20, 1912, p. 16.

³⁶ "Mrs. J.S. Kennedy Dies in Bar Harbor," *op. cit.*

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The new building

While the original Presbyterian Rest accommodated fifteen women at a time, the new building could accommodate upwards of 90 women. The original building was a gracious, two-story-and-attic Greek Revival mansion with a central Doric porch. The new building (architect undetermined) was a rambling, three-story and basement Tudor Revival complex, complete with half-timbered gable roofs, on an H-plan – a handsome, large and unusually picturesque example of the style.

Tudor was one of the various medieval revival styles much in vogue in the early 20th century. In particular, it represents the residential side of that vogue; in that period, religious and educational buildings – and occasionally commercial as well – preferred a more academic Gothic Revival. Tudor appealed to architects of the day as a picturesque style appropriate to the suburbs, one that could make use of a variety of materials, shapes and textures, as well as a large natural site suitable for plantings – all of these characteristics suitable to the history and site of the Rest.

Typical elements of a Tudor house – all found at the Rest – include full-length French doors, and numerous windows connecting the inside with the natural world outside. Windows – often grouped together – could be decorative, leaded windows, casements, bays or oriels. Larger buildings were often faced with masonry or decorative brick but could also have stucco contrasting with areas of dark wood framing or stone – the “half-timber Tudor” look. The massing was usually irregular and was emphasized by large and prominent gables, and chimneys with multiple stacks.

The Tudor style ultimately suggested dignified prosperity.³⁷ By using Tudor, the architect of the Rest was signaling to its future residents a sense of suburban well-being. No contemporary descriptions of the Rest’s new building are known to survive, but a 1963 article described the scene:

The moment you step inside “The Rest” at 69 N. Broadway you see how aptly it is named. Wide corridors carpeted in cheerful green, high ceilings which soften harsh sounds without the deadening effect of modern “sound control” and seemingly endless rooms, varying in size and use, give the visitor a feeling of welcome and relaxation.

On May 14 the 70th anniversary of this unique institution will be celebrated with an invitation tea at which a granddaughter of Robert Frost will be the featured speaker....

Its lawns are wide and green, with green shade trees which house singing birds in front and fruit trees that blossom in spring at the back.

³⁷ James Massey and Shirley Maxwell, *House Styles in America*, 219.

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Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents
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The sun porches are gaily decorated in soft yellows; the bedrooms are homey, lacking the "institutional" look and all have either a private bath or running water; the dining room, large enough to feed everyone at once, manages to keep a cozy atmosphere by reason of oak-paneled walls and a wide fireplace, visible from all tables....

The main floor rooms include a number of parlors, alcoves and cubby-holes.... The corridor walls contain several unostentatious plaques with the names of former patrons and one room which boasts a small brass plate simply reading "Mother's Room." The origin of this has apparently been lost in history....

Despite its age, the entire home has an unmistakable air of cleanliness, due no doubt to the constant modernization of the equipment. But the leaded windows, the deep bays, the Victorian fireplaces have not, we are glad to say, given way to the march of progress.³⁸

Later history

By 1940 the Rest's name had been shortened to "The Rest for Convalescents"³⁹ The Rest continued in operation until 1967, in which year it finally closed,

...due to the changing patterns of convalescent needs. The Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Rest...announced today that the buildings, furnishings and grounds estimated at more than \$5 hundred thousand, have been given to the Young Women's Christian Association of White Plains and Central Westchester; to be used as a downtown residence. The main building...will be called the "Kennedy-Duncan Residence" in memory of the two founders, Miss Rachel Lenox Kennedy and Mrs. John Paterson Duncan, both of New York City.⁴⁰

In 1972, the YWCA expanded the property, adding a modern residential wing attached to the original building. The new wing was designed by James D. Lothrop, Architects, and was the winner of a First Honor Award by the A.I.A., Westchester/Mid-Hudson Chapter, and Honorable Mention by the New York State A.I.A. Its construction was funded by the Wallace Foundation. Lila Acheson Wallace, a founder of Reader's Digest, was a major New-York based philanthropist – her contribution to the Y thus

38 "At 'The Rest,' – Tea to Mark 70th Year of Convalescent Home," unidentified newspaper clipping, dated May 2, 1963, from Hoffman Scrapbooks, "Clippings, Vol. 3 p.165" at the White Plains City Archives.

39 "Mrs. Henry Stewart," *New York Times*, November 5, 1940, p. 25

40 " 'The Rest' Becomes Downtown YWCA Residence," unidentified newspaper clipping, dated November 16, 1967, from Hoffman Scrapbooks, "Clippings, Vol. 3 p.167" at the White Plains City Archives.

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continuing the tradition of financial support by New York women of an institution that serves other women.

Conclusion

The former Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents survives today as a handsome example of the Tudor Revival style, and of late 19th- and early-20th-century philanthropic institutions. It embodies the history of a number of prominent New York families – notably the Lenox family, well-known for philanthropic efforts – as well as the history of high society philanthropy in New York City, the history of the tightly connected community of wealthy Presbyterians of Scottish descent, the history of convalescent care, and the history of White Plains. In its current use as a YWCA residence for women, it continues in an updated version of its original function.

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Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents
Westchester County, New York

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Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents
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"Will Contest Ended." *New York Times*. April 26, 1887, p. 8.

Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents
Name of Property

Westchester County, New York
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 603587 4543766
Zone Easting Northing

3 18
Zone Easting Northing

2 18

4 18

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title contact: Peter D. Shaver (see continuation sheet)

organization New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation date December 24, 2010

street & number P.O. Box 189, Peebles Island telephone 518-237-8643

city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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

name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

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

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Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents
Westchester County, New York

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents are shown by a heavy line on the attached tax map.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the lot that has been historically associated with the Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents. The 1972 building is minimally connected to the 1913 building; however it is visually separate and therefore for the purposes of this nomination it is considered a non-contributing building. When it was constructed, the original entrance stairs of the 1913 building were removed and the setting of that building was compromised; however the architect of the new building was sensitive to the 1913 building in the siting of the new building.

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Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents
Westchester County, New York

Form prepared by:

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Edited by:

Peter D. Shaver, NYSHPO

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Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents
Westchester County, New York

PHOTOGRAPH KEY

Photographer: Anthony Robins
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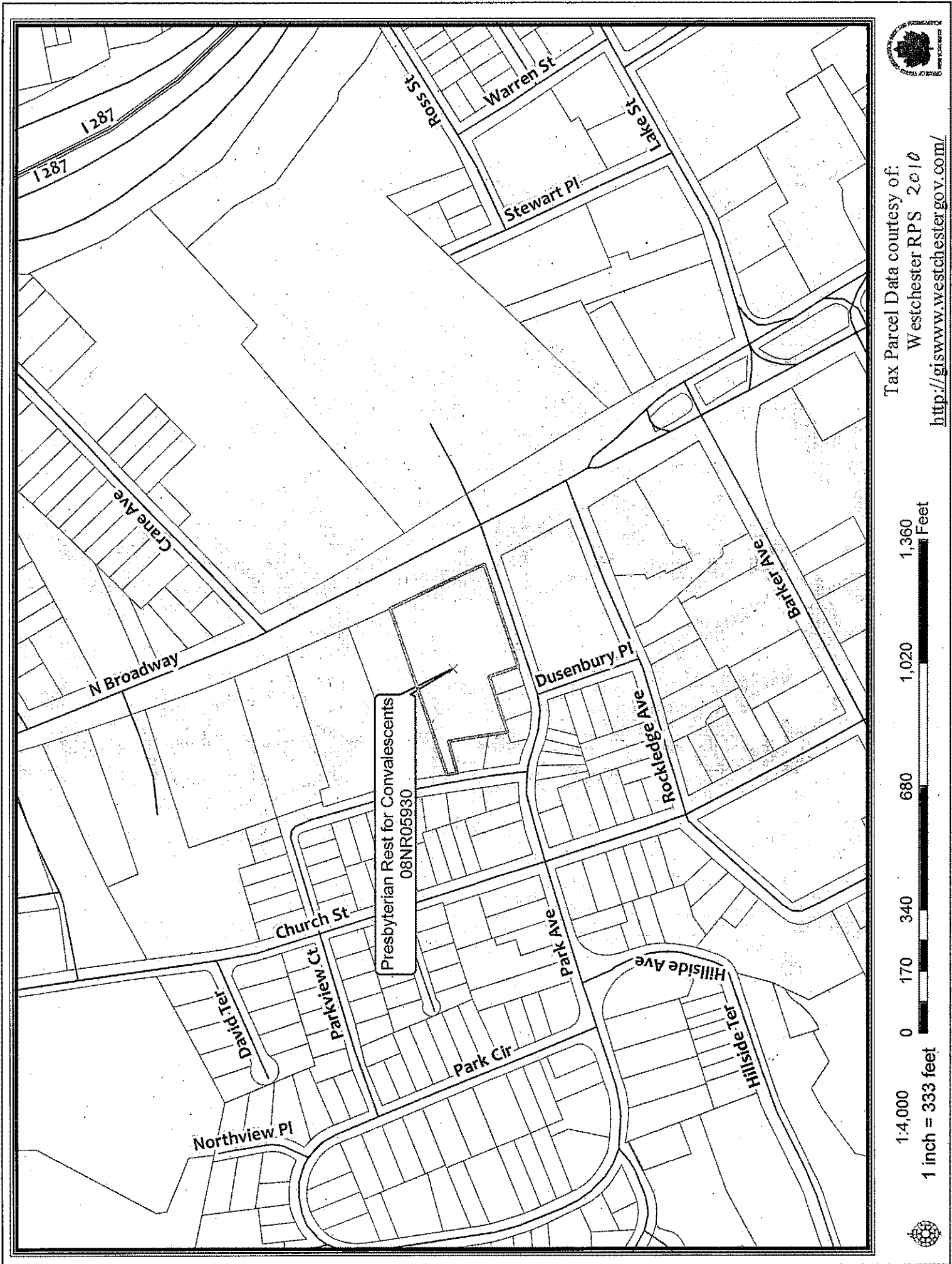
Date: July 2008

Tiff Files: CD-R of .tiff files on file at
National Park Service
Washington, DC, and

Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

NY_WestchesterCounty_69N.BroadwayPhoto

1. Exterior: east façade, looking southwest
2. Exterior: east façade, central portion, looking west
3. Exterior: east façade, central portion, main entrance
4. Exterior: south elevation, looking northwest
5. Exterior: west elevation, looking east
6. Exterior: west elevation, porch on north wing, looking east
7. Exterior: west elevation, porch on north wing, detail
8. Exterior: north and west elevations, looking southeast
9. Interior: dining room
10. Interior: dining room, breakfront
11. Interior: dining room, fireplace
12. Interior: dining room, leaded-glass entrance door
13. Interior: meeting room just inside and to the right (north) of the main entrance
14. Interior: meeting room just inside and to the right (north) of the main entrance, fireplace
15. 1972 wing, south and east elevations, looking northwest

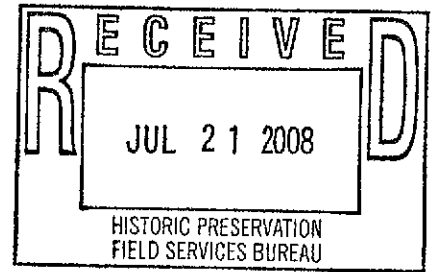


Tax Parcel Data courtesy of:
Westchester RPS 2010
<http://giswww.westchester.gov.com/>

1:4,000
1 inch = 333 feet
0 170 340 680 1,020 1,360 Feet

**eliminating racism
empowering women
ywca**

ywca of white plains & central westchester
www.ywcawhiteplains.com



Mr. Peter D. Shaver
Historic Preservation
Program Analyst
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau - Peebles Island
PO Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188 - 0189

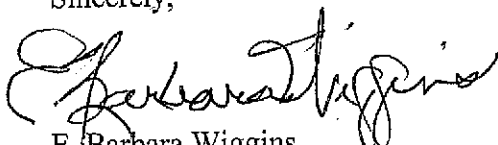
June 16, 2008

Re: Statement of Owner Support for the State and National Registers of Historic Places

Dear Mr. Shaver,

The YWCA of White Plains and Central Westchester is the owner of the Kennedy Duncan Residence property located at 69 North Broadway, White Plains, New York, 10603. The YWCA of White Plains and Central Westchester supports its consideration in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

Sincerely,


E. Barbara Wiggins
President


Maria Imperial
Chief Executive Officer



