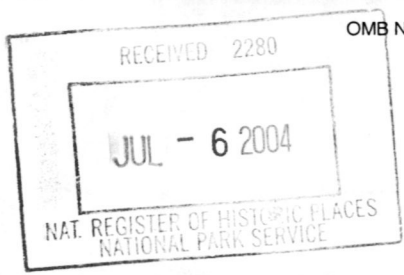


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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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 Young, Isaac, House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 114 Pinesbridge Road [N/A] not for publication

city or town Ossining [X] vicinity

state New York code NY county Westchester code 119 zip code 10562

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.)

William Carls, S.M.P.O.
Signature of certifying official/Title

Commissioner

6/22/04
Date

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) _____

John Carson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

date of action

8/20/04

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Isaac Young House
Westchester County, New York

Narrative Description

The Isaac Young House, built circa 1872, is located on a 5.763-acre property on the east side of Pinesbridge Road in the Town of New Castle, Westchester County, New York. This residential area still retains a somewhat rural quality. Other houses in the neighborhood date from the colonial era through the present, and reflect the area's population growth as well as the lifestyle change of its inhabitants from farmers to suburbanites. The Isaac Young House has a high degree of architectural integrity both on its exterior and in its interior. Only very minor changes have been made with little, if any, loss of ornamentation.

The three-story Young House faces Pinesbridge Road (west). It is situated at the apex of a hill on the road. Atop this hill and set back from the road, the house makes an imposing sight. A circular driveway and a generous oval lawn are in front of the house. Lawns are also on the south, east, and north sides of the house. A frame barn with attached shed sits to the northeast of the house. Behind the house, to the east, is a wooded area with remnants of stone walls and buildings that were once integral to the agricultural uses of this and neighboring properties.

When the house was built on its original 36 acres, with fewer mature trees and no buildings immediately nearby, the views in all directions must have been quite sweeping and picturesque. As late as 1961, the Hudson River could be viewed from the second floor; and it is very likely that in 1872, the river would have been visible from the main floor. In 2003, with mature trees, only the Palisades across the river are visible (and not the river itself), and on a winter's day, without leaves to obscure the view, the tops of New York City skyscrapers can be seen from the house's rooftop. Even with newer houses closer to the Young House, it still commands attention as the house on the hill.

The Isaac Young House is a three-story Second Empire style house with Italianate details. Built circa 1872, it is four bays wide with two wraparound verandas (one on the front of the house, one on the rear) on the first floor. It is asymmetrical in shape and design (the front of the house is not as wide as the back; the front door and main interior staircase are to the side and not centrally-located; bay windows appear only on the south side of the house). A stone and brick foundation support the wooden clapboarded structure. The mansard roof is tiled with hexagonally-shaped slate. Several architectural "oddities" suggest that the house was built onto or around a pre-existing structure -- probably a simpler and smaller vernacular farmhouse. These "oddities" include different size clapboarding; door and window frames that seem to barely fit into the space given them; a centrally-located secondary staircase; and differently-scaled kitchen and sleeping loft at the rear of the house. These "oddities" will be noted throughout the narrative.

Interior alterations that took place prior to 1961 (the year the current owner bought the house from the Young family) include the addition of plumbing to create a bathroom on the second floor; the alteration

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Westchester County, New York

of the kitchen to include brick walls; the enclosure of part of the rear veranda to create a breakfast room; the removal of a staircase from kitchen to sleeping loft to create a half bathroom; the closing off of a doorway between the two small bedrooms on the second floor; and possibly the removal of a cupola (which the current owner recalls seeing from a photograph shown him by previous owner). Post-1961 changes include installation of built-in window seats in the first and second floor bay windows (1964-69); the creation of a closet in the northeast bedroom on the third floor by enclosing a curved portion of the room; the addition of ceiling molding to the breakfast room, dining room, and master bedroom; the leveling off of floors in living room with plywood (1970's); replacing of dining room ceiling (1970's); breaking through back wall of second floor closet to gain access to sleeping loft; and replacing the rear veranda columns and the front veranda balusters.

EXTERIOR

West Elevation

The front elevation of the house faces west, towards Pinesbridge Road. The facade is asymmetrical: the main front entryway is at the far left with a secondary west-facing door one bay back and at the right of the house. A wraparound veranda is a prominent feature on the west and south sides. Eight square columns with chamfered corners, square capitals, and rectangular bases support the veranda. A pilaster in the same style is to the left of the main front doorway. The railing and turned balusters were put in in 2001 to replace rotting pieces and to more closely resemble what is likely to have been original (at some point prior to 1961, an 'X' design had been used instead of balusters). Above each column and below the eaves are decorative double brackets. A large piece of flagstone at ground level and three wide steps lead up the veranda to the main door. The square newel posts with balls on top are not original and were replaced in 2001. A large piece of flagstone and two steps comprise the staircase leading to the secondary door; there is no railing for this staircase.

The front double doors are heavily decorated. The segmentally-arched entryway encloses an arched glass transom. The doors are recessed about eight inches and substantial molding surrounds the entire entryway. The interior portion of this surround has recessed panels. The doors themselves have panels: each door has an arched top panel with the lower corners concavely cut out; the lower panels on each door are square with all four corners concavely cut out.

The secondary door on the west facade is one bay back and at the other end of the wraparound veranda. It is much less decorated than the main doorway, with a simple surround and pointed pediment. The door itself is made up of two glass panels with two rectangular wooden panels below them.

The windows on the first floor of the west facade are to the parlor. On the second floor, the window are

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to the guest room. The second floor windows are directly over the main front door and the two windows of the parlor. They are unevenly spaced with the two windows to the right of the door closer to each other than they are to the door or third window. There is also a window (to the master bedroom) over the secondary door. All of the windows on the first and second stories of the west facade have pointed pediments, and all have shutters except for the one over the secondary door.

The third floor has a slightly flared mansard roof covered in slate with metal flashing at the corners. A chimney exits the house on the east elevation of the third floor. The hexagonal slate roof has a repeating medallion design on all facades of the house: a red piece of slate encircled by yellow slate. The remainder of the slate is gray. There are 8 dormer windows -- two on each side and evenly spaced. All have gently arched tops and simple decorative side braces. Under the second floor eaves are decorative double brackets on all four elevations of the house.

South Elevation

The south facade of the house is notable for its double-decker bay windows: one to the living room and a slightly smaller one on the second story to the master bedroom. Both are five-sided with six windows. Under each window is a horizontal rectangular panel, and between each bay is a pilaster with square capital, echoing the columns of the front veranda. There are decorative double brackets under the eaves on both levels of the bay windows, those on the second story being somewhat smaller than the rest of the brackets on the house.

Other windows on the south side include two pedimented, shuttered windows on the first floor level (to the parlor), and one pedimented, shuttered window on the second floor (to the front guest bedroom), at the southwest corner of the house. (There is no window over the other first floor window on the south facade). Also on the south elevation are casement windows to the breakfast room (created prior to 1961 by enclosing a portion of the rear veranda), part of the wraparound veranda on the rear of the house, a window to the kitchen (with shutter attachments, but no longer shutters, probably due to the enclosure of the veranda at that point), and two six-pane windows on the second story of the rear gable-roofed kitchen/sleeping loft.

A brick chimney goes up the entire height of the house on the south facade. This chimney serves only the furnace, which was installed circa 1930.

East Elevation

The east facade of the house features a gable roofed, 1-1/2 story kitchen and sleeping loft. This part of the house is narrower than the rest of the house, and is off-center -- being slightly more to the

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Westchester County, New York

south. The rear door, with just a simpler surround, is also not symmetrically placed -- being more to the north. A veranda wraps around this entire part of the house (south, east, and north). The clapboarding is wider here than it is in the rest of the house. A brick chimney that originally served the kitchen stove comes out of the top of the gable roof.

Casement windows on southeast side on the first floor are part of the enclosure of the rear veranda. There are two windows on the northeast side to the dining room: one with shutters, and one so close to the kitchen projection that there is no room for shutters (this is one of the oddities that suggests building onto a pre-existing structure). On the second floor of the east facade are three windows, all on the Second Empire part of the house: one a shuttered window to a northeast bedroom; one a small, poorly constructed square window looking out over the gable roof (the sill on one side extends beyond the window); one a window to the bathroom with a lower pane larger than its upper, and which extends below the roof line of the gable. None of these windows are pedimented, and only the bedroom window has shutters.

The columns of the rear veranda were replaced in 1989. They now have a square base with rectangular shafts that becomes cylindrical. There are four of these columns and one similarly-shaped pilaster near the dining room, where the kitchen meets the main part of the house. Long arched pieces stretch from one column to another.

North Elevation

The first and second floors of the north side of the house both have two real windows and one false window that is shuttered over. The shuttered windows, at the northwest corner, are further away from the real windows, creating an asymmetrical pattern. All of these windows (false and real) have pointed pediments. The double doors to the cellar are also on the north side of the house, just off the rear veranda.

INTERIOR

First Floor

The front doors on the west facade of the house lead into the front hall (9'-8" x 15'-3"). A lamp fixture hangs from a round plaster ceiling decoration with both curved designs and radiating lines. The dramatic staircase (with stairs 3' wide) is flush with the northern wall and rises to the third floor without walls or ceilings obscuring the view. The newel post begins in an octagonal shape with beaded panels, continues in a columnar fashion with a series of circles, and returns to an octagonal shape tapering at the top, with more beaded panels. It ends at the top with a series of circles and a flattened finial. From it begins a handrail with a raised ridge center that curves all the way to the third floor. There are two

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turned balusters per step. These balusters begin with a square block, evolve into a curved shape, then become a long octagonal block rising up, and end in a circle topped by a square block. There are sixteen steps to the second floor and thirteen steps to the third floor. A baseboard lines the staircase all the way to the third floor.

Each of the double front doors has one large panel on top and one smaller panel on the bottom. The arched molding around the door intersects with the cornice molding. The door at the east end of the hall leads to the back hall. Like several other doors and windows in this house, it appears to barely fit in its space, with the molding on its right side flush against the wall. It has the paneling that predominates throughout the house: two long vertical rectangular panels on the top and two shorter vertical rectangular panels on the bottom.

There are no windows in the front hall. The only natural light comes by way of the transom over the door and from windows on the second and third floors.

Immediately to the right in the front hall are double doors leading to the parlor. The parlor (15' - 11" x 17' - 2" x 9' - 4" high) is the most elegant and finely ornamented room in the house. It has two south-facing and two west-facing windows, which are long and contain two-over-two double-hung sash. Over each window is a 2" diameter wooden drapery rod with acorn-like finials at the ends. Beneath each molded window is a horizontal rectangular panel. Baseboard molding runs around the entire room.

The double doors between the parlor and the front hall are thin and elegant with the typical paneling of two long vertical panels over two shorter vertical panels. The doors between the parlor and living room are similar, although somewhat smaller. The doors to the living room are flush with the exterior southern wall on one side and flush to the chimney on the other. Both sets of doors have original handles and hardware, including the vertical sliding bolt to hold one door closed.

The plaster ceiling decoration includes cornice molding and two ceiling friezes -- one which outlines the ceiling and another, further in, which also outlines the ceiling but has its corners cut off in a concave fashion. The central plaster decoration, which may have held a light fixture (it has an iron hook), is round with a central sunflower surrounded by other floral motifs.

The black, stone mantelpiece in the parlor is by far the most elegant of the three on the first floor of the house. It features a rectangular top with beveled edges and corners and an arched opening. A projecting keystone has baroque curves and thin, curving, incised lines decorating the whole piece. This mantelpiece contained an actual fireplace and a chimney (5' - 1" across x 1' - 3" deep) rises from it.

The living room is large (14' - 6" x 21' - 1" x 9' - 4" high) with a south-facing bay window (9' - 11" across, 6' - 6" deep). In addition to the double doors between the living room and the parlor, there is also

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the west-facing door to the front veranda. It has two long vertical panels with glass on the top and two shorter vertical panels on the bottom. The molding surrounding the door is cut off on the left side, flush with the exterior southern wall. There is also a doorway (but no extant door) between living room and back hall and a doorway (but no extant door) between living room and dining room. The molding around the former is cut off on the left side, indicating once again that the door was barely squeezed into the space. There are two small French windows, each with fourteen panes, between the living room and the breakfast room (originally the rear veranda). The bay window has six windows with one-over-one double-hung sash.

The wood mantelpiece in the living room has a curved opening with a projecting curved medallion in the center. The edge of the top piece is curved in a baroque fashion. On the sides are wider incised, curved designs. There is no chimney associated with this mantelpiece.

The ceiling treatment consists of a double plaster cornice molding (one at top of the wall; one as part of the ceiling) and a decorative center medallion of plaster. This center medallion shares some of the same floral motifs as the parlor design, but is oval in shape.

There is also decorative plaster making up an arch between the main body of the room and the bay window area. This arch has a center keystone medallion, again baroque in flavor, and pilasters on either side of the arch with a similar floral/harvest motif. The pilasters are topped with heavy brackets with an ionic-like curved decoration.

There is baseboard molding around the room.

The dining room is a smaller room on the northeast side of the house (17'-8" x 12'-9" x 9'-2" high). It has three, double-hung, two-over-two windows: one facing north and two, which are shorter, facing east. One of these north-facing windows directly abuts the chimney and the molding on its right side is partially gone in order to fit into the space.

There are six doorways, three still with doors, in the dining room. One doorway (no extant door) leads to the living room; one doorway (no extant door) leads to the back hall; one doorway (which probably never had a door) leads to the kitchen. This passageway has a decorative arch made of tongue and groove paneling and an accentuated pointed top. Supporting this arch are flat pilasters with square capitals and beveled edges, echoing the front veranda columns. The three remaining doorways still have doors, each with the typical paneling of two long vertical panels over two shorter vertical panels. One door leads to the cellar; one leads to a china closet; one leads to a deep closet, which is actually the space beneath the front staircase. All of the doors have molding although the doorway that leads to the back hall is flush against an interior wall and some of the molding on its left side was

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removed in order to fit into the space.

The wood mantelpiece in the dining room is quite simple with a rectangular top, a slightly Tudor-esque arch, and square pilasters echoing the front veranda columns. The chimney (2' - 4" across x 1' - 8" deep) in the dining room is not near the mantel piece (the mantel is between the two windows on the east, while the chimney breast is between one of the east-facing windows and the entrance to the kitchen), suggesting that the chimney may have already been in place when the dining room was built (or re-built) onto a pre-existing structure. The room has baseboard molding, but the cornice molding was added in the 1970's when the ceiling was replaced (which lowered the ceiling height slightly).

The kitchen (13' - 3" x 13' - 3" x 7' - 2" high) and breakfast room (6' - 3" x 10' - 9") are in the gabled portion at the rear of the house. The kitchen walls and ceiling are of tongue and groove paneling, with the eastern wall made up of brick (a later alteration). One window with double-hung, six-over-six sash faces north and another one faces south. A door on the east leads to the back veranda. Its paneling is the typical two long vertical panels on top with two shorter vertical panels on the bottom (the top panels were originally glass, and are now plexiglass as mandated by local code). Another door on the north side of the kitchen also leads to the veranda, but it has been nailed shut since before 1961. There is also a doorway (no extant door) between the kitchen and what was the south side of the rear veranda and is now the breakfast room.

The breakfast room is an enclosed part of the rear veranda; the wide exterior clapboarding that clads the exterior of the kitchen portion of the house is still the wall surface of the room. Eight casement windows, each with eight panes, are in this room: three face east and five face south.

Off of the kitchen, along its western wall, is a half bathroom and a closet. The bathroom (5' x 3' - 3") was originally a staircase that led up to the sleeping loft over the kitchen. The stairs were removed and the area became a bathroom prior to 1961. The closet (3' - 1" x 3' - 3"), in which one can still see the remnants of the aforementioned stairs, is next to the bathroom, also along the western wall. The doors to both the bathroom and the closet have the typical paneling.

The back hall (11' - 6" x 8' - 11" at its longest part) is an odd space surrounded by the principal rooms of the first floor. It features a secondary staircase that may very well have existed in an older structure pre-dating the building of the Second Empire structure. Each doorway in this hall appear to just fit, with their moldings cut off at the sides in order to squeeze in, suggesting that the Second Empire house may have been built to conform to a pre-existing structure. An interesting feature in this space is the beveled edge on the corner of the wall nearest the dining room. The staircase, with 15 steps, leads only to the second floor. The newel post has a large square block as its base, then a series of circles, a tapering spindle, another series of disks, and a flattened mushroom-shaped finial. A curved railing on

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the left goes halfway up the staircase, terminating in a wall of tongue and groove paneling. Each step has two turned balusters made up of a series of cylindrical shapes. Baseboard molding is all around this hall and leads up stairs.

Second Floor

The second floor features a master bedroom, a guest bedroom, two small bedrooms, and a room now serving as a bathroom. The back hall, which the back stairs lead to, provides access to all of those rooms except the guest bedroom.

The back hall is L-shaped and has doors leading to various rooms and the front hallway. The door to the front hallway has the typical panels and has a mortise lock. The door to one of the small north bedrooms (the one further west) has different paneling than the typical paneling found in the house. This has one horizontal rectangle at the top and four vertical rectangles below. The door to the second north bedroom has the typical paneling, as does the door to the master bedroom and the closet across from the master bedroom. The door to the bathroom has one large rectangular panel on top and a square panel on bottom. The doors to the small closet and to the larger closet which leads to the loft above the kitchen -- both on the east side of the house -- are of tongue and groove paneling. There is also a doorway with molding but no door near the top of the stairs and heading towards the master bedroom. There are mortise locks on the door to the bathroom and the door to the hall closet across from the master bedroom. The doors to the two northern bedrooms both have surface-mounted locks on them. All doors except the tongue and groove doors have molding around them.

The newel post at the top of the stairs, the railing that goes along the second floor hall and the stairwell, and the balusters are identical to those on the first floor.

Above the loft entrance there is a square, east-facing window with molding around it. The closet that leads to the loft, presumably put in later, divides the window in two with half above the closet and half of the window in the closet. A light fixture hangs from a round plaster ceiling decoration.

In the closet leading to the sleeping loft, which is directly over the kitchen, its closet, and half bathroom, the current owner created an opening to the loft in the 1960's, transforming it into a playroom (previous access had been by stairs from the kitchen in what is now a half bathroom). An oval, submarine-style door leads into this loft which is lower than the rest of the second floor, suggesting once again that the current house was built to conform to a pre-existing structure. Two six-paned windows on the south side do not appear to open or have ever opened. Remnants of the stairs from the kitchen are still visible. Floorboards are inconsistently laid out (some go east-west, some go north-south). The ceiling is low (less than 5' 10"). Exterior clapboarding is visible on the west side of this room, suggesting that it (or perhaps the entire kitchen section?) was added on to a pre-existing structure.

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A small bedroom on the northeast corner (11'-3" x 11'-9" x 7'-10" high) has two small windows with two-over-two double-hung sash -- one facing east and one facing north. The north one is slightly larger, but both windows are low, beginning almost at floor level. There is baseboard molding, but the ceiling molding was added in the 1970's. A simple, Greek Revival style mantelpiece is along the east wall. Two simple pilasters are on each side supporting a rectangular entablature. There was a hole for a stovepipe into the chimney breast which goes through the corner of this room. There is a closed off doorway that would have led into the other northern bedroom. This doorway is wider than the other doors in the house.

The second bedroom on the north side is also small (11' 3" x 9' x 7' 10" high) and has just one small window with double-hung two-over-two sash, low to the floor. Baseboard molding is around the room, and there is simple molding around the covered over doorway to the other northern bedroom.

The bathroom (6'-4" x 8'-3" x 7'-10" high) presumably was converted from another function to become a bathroom with the advent of indoor plumbing. It has one large, east-facing window with a rectangular panel beneath it. This is a two-over-two sash window, but the bottom is larger than the top. There is baseboard molding around the room. The wall that abuts the hall closet curves. There is a railing (like a chair rail) about halfway up the western wall.

The master bedroom (14'-5" x 14'-6" x 7'-10" high) is on the south side of the house. The second story bay window is in this room (8'-10" across and 5'-10" deep). Slightly smaller than the first floor bay window, this one also has six one-over-one sash windows with horizontal rectangular panels below. The arch separating the main room from the bay window is similar to the decoration in the living room. The ionic-like bracket has an acanthus leaf motif on the front. There is also a west-facing, double-hung, 2/2 window which goes all the way to the ceiling. A tiny closet in the room has doors with the paneling typical of the house and a mortise lock. There are two doors that lead to the guest bedroom to the west. Baseboard molding is around the room; the cornice molding was added after 1961.

The guest bedroom (17'-2" wide, 14'-2" deep, and 7'-10" high) is on the southwest corner of the house and has three windows with two-over-two double-hung sash -- one facing south and one facing west. All three windows go to the ceiling and have rectangular panels below. The second door from the master bedroom has a wooden door stop that is acorn-shaped. A vertical piece of wood edges the corner of the wall nearest the master bedroom. A small closet to the left of the chimney has a door with the typical paneling on it and has a mortise lock. It is tightly placed and the molding is cut off on the left side where it abuts a curving wall. A door leading to the front hall has the typical paneling and a mortise lock. There is baseboard molding, but no cornice molding.

The entrance to the front hall from the back hall features curved walls and two archways. There is one west-facing window with two-over-two double-hung sash with a rectangular panel below. The stairs

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from the first floor enter in the northeastern part of the hall and continue to the third floor at the northwestern part of hall.

Third Floor

The third floor has three bedrooms, one hall closet, and an enclosed staircase leading to the roof. Each bedroom has two windows with two-over-two double-hung sash and arched tops. They also have slanting walls reflecting the mansard roof. The moldings around the doors, the baseboard molding, and the paneling on the doors is simpler than throughout the rest of the house. The height throughout is 8'-9".

The southeast bedroom is 13'-1" x 20'-5". It has a closet with a half door (like a Dutch door); presumably the top was cut off after construction. The exterior of the door to the hall exhibits the typical paneling, but the interior is tongue and groove, perhaps indicating possible re-use from another structure or merely not feeling the need to finish the third floor with the same degree of polish as the first or second floors.

The northeast bedroom is 13'-8" x 17'-2" deep. There is a closet doorway, but no extant door. This doorway has simple molding around it. To the left of the door to the hall is a curved wall. A chimney comes up through this room next to the east dormer window. A closet was created in this room in the northwest corner of the room by covering an eccentric curved portion of the room (that is reflected in the curve of the hallway). The doorway that was used on this closet has paneled exterior and tongue and groove interior.

The southwest bedroom is 14'-10" x 14'-11" deep. The closet in the southeast part of the room has a door with somewhat different paneling on it: a horizontal panel runs along the top with four vertical panels below. The inside of the door is tongue and groove. The chimney from the parlor comes up through this room.

In the hallway there is a small closet at the northwest corner with a door with the typical paneling on the exterior but tongue and groove interior. The staircase railing ends near this closet, creating a narrow walkway between the stairwell and closet, perhaps to allow access to the north-facing dormer window. There is an arch in this hallway, near the entrance to the northeast bedroom, as well as a curved wall in the same location. The baseboard molding is somewhat fancier in the hallway than in the third floor bedrooms and has been cut to go around the curve near the northeast bedroom. A door with the typical paneling is located between the northeast and southeast bedrooms. This narrow door opens to a narrow, steep, winding staircase that goes to the roof (and perhaps at one time a cupola).

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Cellar

The cellar (18'-10 x 24'- 10" x 6'- 7" high) lies under the dining room and living room of the house. It has a stone foundation with some brick above the stone. The floor is cement. The cistern (6'- 6" x 7'- 10"), now filled in, lies on the north side. Seven large beams, basically half trees of varying widths, run north and south. There is one partially hewn beam that runs east-west. There is one extant upright post that still has bark on it. Other upright posts are steel and were added in the 20th century for additional floor support. A wide cellar door on the east has stairs leading to a flat outside cellar door on the north side. This door has strap hinges. On the south side there is a wide stone column that appears to have been a base for a fireplace; as there is no fireplace above this area now, it suggests that the current house was built onto and around a pre-existing structure. On the west side, there is the original flue for a coal burning furnace which was connected to the parlor chimney. There are two small windows, now covered: one on the north and one on the west. There is a brick foundation under the parlor, but it is only accessible from the exterior and is basically just a crawl space.

In addition to the house, there is a frame barn and attached shed in a vernacular style probably dating from the 19th century. It adds to the integrity of the rural setting, agriculture being the primary pursuit of the Youngs when their house was constructed, circa 1872. The extant stone walls running through the woods behind the house also add to the integrity of the site as an agricultural one. If the setting has been compromised in any way it has been by the selling off of land and the building of new houses -- a process that the Youngs themselves began doing in the 1920's. This can be seen as compromising the integrity of a rural/agricultural landscape, or it can be seen as an integral part of the story of Westchester County as it changed from an agricultural place to a suburban place in the 20th century.

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

Period of Significance:

c. 1872

Significant Dates:

c. 1872

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: _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 1

Isaac Young House
Westchester County, New York

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Isaac Young House is significant in the area of architecture as an outstanding example of a Second Empire style house in the town of New Castle, Westchester County, New York. Built c. 1872, it is elegant without being ostentatious and has details which are appropriate for a house of that style in a non-urban setting. It has the style's defining mansard roof, this one slightly flared and clad with hexagonally-shaped slate tiles. Brackets, one of the Italianate style's defining features, adorn the eaves, veranda roof, and bay windows, although the effect is not as heavy as a true Italianate building. A wrap-around veranda on the houses' south and west facades is also typical of the Italianate style. Bay windows, dormer windows, and decorative plaster and woodwork on the interior are also distinctive attributes of the house. The main staircase is especially noteworthy as it rises dramatically to the third story without walls or ceilings obscuring the view. The level of craftsmanship is high. While this is not a highly ornate building, it exhibits good construction. Where doors and windows in places seem to barely fit into their allotted space with their molding trimmed off on the sides, rather than suggesting shoddy craftsmanship or bad measurements, it shows how carefully the builders had to construct the new Second Empire house around pre-existing walls and staircases. Three generations of Youngs lived in this house, starting as farmers and ending as professionals commuting to New York City. They lived off their 36 acres first as farmers and later through real estate sales, whittling down that 36 acres to just under 6 acres when they finally sold the house and remaining property in 1961. When new, their house must have been perceived as ostentatious. Less than 100 years later, it was a white elephant in need of considerable repairs. Given that, it is all the more impressive just how much integrity this house has retained.

The house remained in the Young family for three generations, from the time of its construction to 1961. Since 1961, it has been owned by Barrett and Jane Clark. This has certainly helped the house to retain a high degree of architectural integrity which further adds to its significance. An examination of both the exterior and interior of the house strongly suggests that the Second Empire house was constructed onto or around a pre-existing structure. Author Frank Sanchis in his book American Architecture: Westchester County, New York, suggests that it was not uncommon for existing buildings to be converted to the Second Empire style with the addition of mansard roofs. However, in the Isaac Young house, it appears that much more substantial construction was done on what was probably a late 18th-century or early 19th-century vernacular farmhouse. One clue leading to this conclusion is an interior, central staircase located in a tiny hallway and which very likely would have been the "main" staircase immediately apparent upon opening the central front doorway of an older house. Another clue are the enormous, roughly-hewn beams likely dating from the 18th century in the cellar/foundation, which in fact goes under only two rooms of the main floor, and not under the presumably added-on front parlor. The kitchen/sleeping loft at the rear of the house has a gable roof, lower ceilings, and different windows than the rest of the house, again suggesting that it pre-dates the Second Empire portion of the house.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 Page 2

Isaac Young House
Westchester County, New York

The Young house is similar to many Second Empire houses located in nearby Ossining. What makes the Young house especially significant is that it is not located in a town setting, but in a rural one. Rural examples of Second Empire houses are much rarer in this locality. It is a reflection of what was in vogue at the time when Isaac Young (a farmer) was ready to build his home that resulted in this combination of city architecture and country setting. Young was clearly demonstrating his financial well-being to the community at-large while creating a substantial homestead that would equal (if not surpass in terms of its style) those of his neighbors and in-laws, the Chadeaynes and the Vails. Isaac must have been thinking that he would have a large number of offspring or perhaps be wealthy enough for live-in help. But the Youngs were not blessed with large numbers of children, and no census records indicate that other people lived at the Isaac Young house. In retrospect, a seven-bedroom house seems quite enormous for the few number of people who lived there at any one time during the Youngs' ownership.

There is no known architect for the Young house. Like so many other houses from this time period, it was likely built by local craftsman using designs from published pattern books and using readily available, uniform house parts (brackets, balusters, molding, etc.). Nonetheless, even without an architect, there are many fine details throughout the house which demonstrate the builders' attention to aesthetic detail, including arched hallways, curved walls, a lovely and graceful main staircase, beautiful plaster cornices and center ceiling decorations, tasteful mantelpieces, a stunning double-decker bay window, repeated motifs in the plasterwork and columns and pilasters, and elegant proportions evident in doorways and door paneling. There is a sense of flow in the house with multiple entryways to many rooms and an easy transition from the formal front to the informal rear of the house. The windows and verandas provide a similarly easy transition from inside to outside with vistas out and away from the house.

The vernacular barn and shed and the extant stone walls located in the wooded area behind the house indicate that the property's original use as agricultural. Other clues to the property's agricultural history include aerial photographs from the first half of the 20th-century showing numerous rows of trees (probably apple) surrounding the house; apple-crate stencils from the neighboring Chadeayne farm which are now located in the Ossining Historical Society; and censuses in which the Youngs indicated that they were farmers.

The Isaac Young house is located in the Town of New Castle, Westchester County, New York. This location has a rural history and has retained much of that feel. Although the commercial center and town offices of New Castle are located in Chappaqua, the part of New Castle in which the Young house is situated is more affiliated with Ossining, which is closer. The Youngs attended church in and are buried in Ossining.

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 3

Isaac Young House
Westchester County, New York

The history of this house and this community reveals very quickly the interrelationship between families. The discussion of this property is a story not only of Isaac and Mary E.L. (Vail) Young, the husband and wife who bought the property in 1868, but also of the Chadeayne Family and the Vail Family, two locally prominent farm families and landowners in this part of New Castle and in the town of Ossining. The families intermarried, were engaged in real estate transactions together, and socialized (a 1908 diary kept by Lottie Chadeayne Young notes dinners at "Maplehurst," the Chadeayne farm).

From deed searches, it is known that the property now identified as 114 Pinesbridge Road, New Castle, NY, was originally part of a larger parcel of land. Deeds can be traced back to Henry and Mary Slason, who sold 140 acres to Gilbert Strang in 1795. Gilbert Strang's estate sold 116 acres of that to Stephen Conklin in 1826. Conklin sold that 116 acres to Jacob Chadeayne in 1835. In 1842, Jacob Chadeayne's heirs sold 17 acres to Daniel Chadeayne and 100 acres to David Chadeayne (adding up to one acre more than 116, but close enough when measuring in rods and chains). Daniel Chadeayne sold his 17 acres to James Cornell in 1848. David Chadeayne sold 29 acres of his 100 acres to Stephen Sutton in 1864, who in turn sold 19-1/4 of those acres to James Cornell in 1865 (in that same year, Sutton sold his remaining 9-3/4 acres back to David Chadeayne). By 1865 then, James Cornell had acquired two parcels of the original 116 acres from Jacob Chadeayne's estate. In 1868, he sold these two parcels totaling approximately 36 acres to "Elizabeth Young, wife of Isaac." (in subsequent legal documents, she used "Mary E.L."). When Mary E.L. Young died on October 17, 1902 (intestate), it was determined that her husband Isaac would receive 1/3 of her personal property and the right of tenancy in the real estate property. Her son, John J. Young, received 2/3 of her personal property and all the real property subject to Isaac's tenancy in the house. Isaac died in 1914 at age 93, "an old and respected resident of New Castle." (Ossining Democrat Register, February 14, 1914). The funeral was held at the Pinesbridge Road residence and interment was in Dale Cemetery, Ossining. Upon John J. Young's death July 9, 1939, he left his wife Lottie C.(Chadeayne) Young all of his personal and real estate for the remainder of her life or until her remarriage, with the remainder going to his son James J. Young upon her death or remarriage. James J. Young sold the property in 1961 to the current owners, Barrett and Jane Clark. By 1961, the 36-acre property that Isaac and Mary E.L. Young had bought in 1868, had been sold off in pieces during the 20th century, leaving their ca. 1872 Second Empire house standing on just under 6 acres of land.

The deed conveying the property from Cornell to Young in 1868 describes the property as adjoining the lands of David Chadeayne. The Vails, though not contiguous landowners, were not far down the road. Isaac Young, who was born in 1821 in the town of Southeast (Putnam County, NY), came in 1856 to live and work on the Vail farm. Isaac's father, a farmer, had died in 1846, and Mary E.L. Vail's father, John Vail, had died in 1852. It seems likely that Isaac, who would have been 35 in 1856, would have been very helpful at the Vail farm, where John's widow Jane had three children under her roof: Mary E.L., age 21; Thomas L., age 18, and Catherine M., age 14. Or perhaps he had come to know Mary E.L. previously, because in 1857, Isaac Young and Mary E.L. Vail were married and in 1858 had John J.

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Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 4

Isaac Young House
Westchester County, New York

Young, their one and only child. In the 1860 census, they were still residing with the Vails; but by 1870, they were on their own. (Between 1860 and 1870, another man had joined the Vail household: Stephen Lawrence, listed as a merchant in the 1870 census, had married Catherine Vail. It is fairly certain that he was there by 1865, because he served as road overseer for District #42 in 1865 and 1866; this is the same district in which Isaac Young had served in the same capacity when he lived with the Vails).

In the Biographical History of Westchester County, it is claimed that Isaac and Mary E.L. Vail Young purchased the property known as "Summit Place" in 1869, but the deed tells us it was 1868. It seems apparent from a survey of the house that the Second Empire part of the house was added on to a previously existing structure (the layout of the first floor, the back staircase being located in the middle of the house, the way doors appear to be crammed into spaces too small to accommodate them). But the previously mentioned biographical history suggests the same thing. Of Isaac Young and his property the author writes, "Here he has had his dwelling-place for nearly thirty years, during which time he has constantly made improvements and added to the beauty and value of his country home." Presumably Isaac worked at being a farmer. The biographical history states that he was "reared to agricultural pursuits," and in the 1870 census he is listed as a "farmer." (The Youngs cannot be located in the 1880 census; the 1890 census burned; and by 1900, Isaac Young is listed as "retired" in the census). However, it is also safe to assume that Isaac and Mary Young had cash coming in from real estate transactions with which they were involved. They sold property in Ossining in 1875 (to Sarah Storms, Liber 901, p. 262) and 1877 (to William Vail, Liber 1109, p. 26); and Mary, along with her siblings, sold property in Somers, NY, and Bedford, NY, in 1892, 1895, and 1897 (presumably land that had belonged to their mother Jane Vail, who died in 1891) (Liber 1267, p. 13; Liber 1282, p. 418; Liber 1413, p. 181; Liber 1468, p. 251). According to the Biographical History of Westchester County, Isaac assisted his father on the latter's farm in Putnam County and after his father's death in 1846, he "still owns the old place." Presumably then, he sold it at some point, generating yet more income. The only property that Isaac and Mary Young appeared to purchase after "Summit Place" was a plot in Dale Cemetery (Ossining) in 1885 from Mary's mother Jane, who was buried in the Friends' Cemetery in Chappaqua, NY. It is in this plot that Isaac and Mary were buried, along with their descendants.

In June, 1883, legislation was passed to provide for a new aqueduct for New York City. Construction began in 1884 and was completed in 1894. Maps and deeds both indicate that the route of the New Croton Aqueduct goes underneath the property at 114 Pinesbridge Road, but there is no indication that any compensation was made by the City of New York to the Youngs for this privilege. There is also no indication that there was a disruption to the water supply to the Youngs or other area property owners, although French in his 1925 History of Westchester County, New York, writes that some water wells and springs went dry or had their supplies diminished due to construction of the aqueduct.

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Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 5

Isaac Young House
Westchester County, New York

Isaac Young was one of the founders of the Union Free Church of New Castle, which was incorporated on November 5, 1867. According to maps, this church was across the road from the Chadeayne farm on what is now called Inningwood Road. All that seems to be known about this church is that it was founded in order "to establish a free church which shall be used for the purpose of Christian worship of Almighty God, and for promoting Christian knowledge and instruction." Apparently, ministers of different denominations held services there. The church is no longer there (nor the school that was across the road from it), and Isaac's funeral in 1914 was held at his Pinesbridge Road residence with services conducted by Reverend James A. McWilliams, of the First Presbyterian Church, Ossining, of which Isaac had served as trustee. According to the biographical history, Isaac also served as Justice of the Peace, though there is no other verification of this statement. The Town of New Castle Board Proceedings show that Isaac served as road overseer (or road master) from 1860-64 for District #42 (while he lived with the Vails), and in 1869 for District #13 (once he had moved to Pinesbridge Road).

Isaac and Mary Young's son, John J. Young, married Lottie Chadeayne (from neighboring "Maplehurst" farm) in 1898. Their one and only child, James J. Young was born in 1904. Census records provide several "occupations" for John J. Young. In 1900, he is listed as "retired;" in the 1905 state census he is a "farmer;" in 1910, he has his "own income;" in 1915, his occupation is "X;" in 1920, he is once again a "farmer," as he is in the 1925 census. His brothers-in-law, Frank and Wilbur Chadeayne, are listed as farmers in each of those censuses, but John J. Young was apparently involved in more than just farming.

Like his parents, he and Lottie were involved in real estate transactions which must have provided needed income. In 1905, Lottie and her siblings Jennie and Jacob sold their interests in Chadeayne farm ("Maplehurst") to their brothers Frank and Wilbur (Liber 1721, p. 191). In 1916, John J. and Lottie Young, along with John's aunts Bessie Vail (wife of Thomas Vail) and Catharine (Vail) Lawrence, sold land (presumably part of the Vail estate) to the County of Westchester for the proposed Ossining-Millwood Highway (Liber 2126, p. 51). In 1922, John J. Young, his aunt Catharine (Vail) Lawrence, and his cousin J. Morrison Vail, sold 18 acres of the Vail farm to Victor Meert (Liber 2362, p. 275). In 1923, the same three sold more of the Vail Farm to Mark O'Dea (Liber 2431, p. 58). In 1927, John J. Young sold land that was part of the original 36 acres conveyed to Isaac and Mary E.L. Young in 1868, to Jennie Di Brienza (Liber 2736, p. 64). According to a 1930 map (in the New Castle Historical Society), this parcel of land was 18.33 acres. Apparently, the Depression had an effect on this real estate transaction, because in 1930, foreclosure actions were underway, and John J. Young bought the land back (Liber 3560, p. 238). In 1937, this same parcel of land was sold to Hy Acres Inc.

John J. Young died July 9, 1939. According to his obituary in the Citizen Register (July 10, 1939), he "was never identified with any specific business, devoting the greater part of his years to farm activity." The obituary also notes that he was "a highly respected and well known citizen of the Town of New Castle," and "long active in the affairs of the Town, and formerly was one of the Town Assessors

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Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 6

Isaac Young House
Westchester County, New York

and a justice of the peace." The funeral was held at the Pinesbridge Road residence and interment was at Dale Cemetery, Ossining. His estate inventory shows that he held several mortgages: one for \$9,000 from Hy cres, Inc. (which had bought a portion of the original 36 acres conveyed to the Youngs in 1868); one for \$4,000 for a property in Suffolk County, NY; and one for \$6,000 for a property in Brooklyn, NY.

At the time of John J. Young's death, the residence at 114 Pinesbridge Road was described thusly by an appraiser: "The property contains approximately 17 acres of land together with a 3-story frame mansard roof type residence containing 11 rooms and 1 bath; old barn and shed used as garage. All of the buildings are of frame construction built around 75 years ago and the house is of a type that is obsolete in the real estate market in Westchester County today."

From 1939 until the property was finally sold out of the Young family, Lottie and her son James continued to sell off parcels of the land. In 1945, they sold 7.763 acres to Herbert and Laura Hayes (Liber 4306, p. 442). In 1952, more acreage that was part of the 1868 conveyance was sold by Lottie Young and son James to Jack Vincent (Liber 5145, p. 211). In 1955, Lottie Young and son James J. Young took out a mortgage of \$6,000 on their 5.763 acres; unwilling or unable to sell off any more acres, all they could do for money was take out a mortgage on their property.

When Lottie Young died (intestate) in 1955, her son James J. Young inherited the property. James had graduated from Parsons School of Design and worked as a commercial artist for Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in New York City (where his uncle Jacob Chadeayne had also worked). He married Beatrice Ackling in 1942, while serving in the military with the 17th Signal Company and stationed in Washington, DC. They had no children together. In 1961, James J. Young sold the Isaac Young house to Barrett and Jane Clark. He died in 1970 and is buried at Dale Cemetery (Ossining).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 1

Isaac Young House
Westchester County, New York

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Citizen Register, July 10, 1939 (found in the Ossining Historical Society, Ossining, NY)

Citizen Register, November 9, 1942 (found in the Ossining Historical Society, Ossining, NY)

City of New York Aqueduct Commission. Reports on the New Croton Aqueduct Reservoirs and Dams, 1887-1895 (found in Westchester County Historical Society, Elmsford, NY)

French, Alvah P. History of Westchester County, New York. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1925.

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McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1991.

New Castle Historical Society, Chappaqua, New York (maps)

New York State: 1905, 1915, 1925

Ossining Democrat Register, July 9, 1898 (found in the Ossining Historical Society, Ossining, NY)

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Section 9 Page 2

Isaac Young House
Westchester County, New York

Ossining Democrat Register, February 14, 1914 (found in the Ossining Historical Society, Ossining, NY)

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Sanchis, Frank E. American Architecture: Westchester County, New York, Colonial to Contemporary. New York, North River Press, 1977.

The Republican, Sing Sing (Ossining), NY, November 2, 1871 (found in the Ossining Historical Society, Ossining, NY)

Town of New Castle, New York, Proceedings of Town Board

United States Census: 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920

Westchester County Land Records Division, White Plains, New York (deed indexes, deeds, mortgage indexes, mortgage records)

Westchester County Archives, Elmsford, New York (deed indexes, deeds, wills, estate inventories)

Westchester County Historical Society, Elmsford, New York

Isaac Young House
Name of Property

Westchester County, New York
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 5.763 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 599222 4560902
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 Kitty Clark (contact: Peter D. Shaver and see continuation sheet)

organization New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation date June 14, 2004

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.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20503

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 1

Isaac Young House
Westchester County, New York

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Isaac Young House are shown by a heavy line on the attached site map.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes only the remaining acreage currently associated with the house. The remaining original acreage was sold off over the years and has been built upon.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 11 Page 1

Isaac Young House
Westchester County, New York

Form prepared by:

Kitty Clark
119 Pinesbridge Road
Ossining, NY

Edited by:

Peter D. Shaver, NYSHPO

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

PHOTOGRAPH KEY

Isaac Young House
Westchester County, New York

Name of photographer: Barrett Clark

Date of photographs: March 8, 2003

Location of original negative: Barrett Clark, 114 Pinesbridge Rd., Ossining, NY

Photo 1: Exterior, facing east, main facade

Photo 2: Exterior, facing north, south elevation

Photo 3: Exterior, facing west, rear wing

Photo 4: Exterior, facing southwest, north elevation at right

Photo 5: Interior, main staircase, looking down from third floor

Photo 6: Interior, double doors to parlor from living room, facing west

Photo 7: Interior, Mantel on east wall of dining room

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Young, Isaac, House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Westchester

DATE RECEIVED: 7/06/04 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/27/04
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/11/04 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/19/04
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 04000876

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 8/20/04 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



①

Isaac Young House
Ossining vic., Westchester County, NY
Photo # 1 of 7



②

Isaac Young House
Ossining vic., Westchester County, NY
photo # 2 of 7



3

Isaac Young House
Ossining vic., Westchester County, Ny
Photo # 3 of 7



④

048 71+01 8NPNY-10PU 2482

Isaac Young House
Ossining ~~vic.~~ vic., Westchester County, Ny
Photo # 4 of 7



031 71+01 21BNN+02PU 2402

Isaac Young House
Ossining vic.,
Westchester County, NY
Photo # 5 of 7





⑩

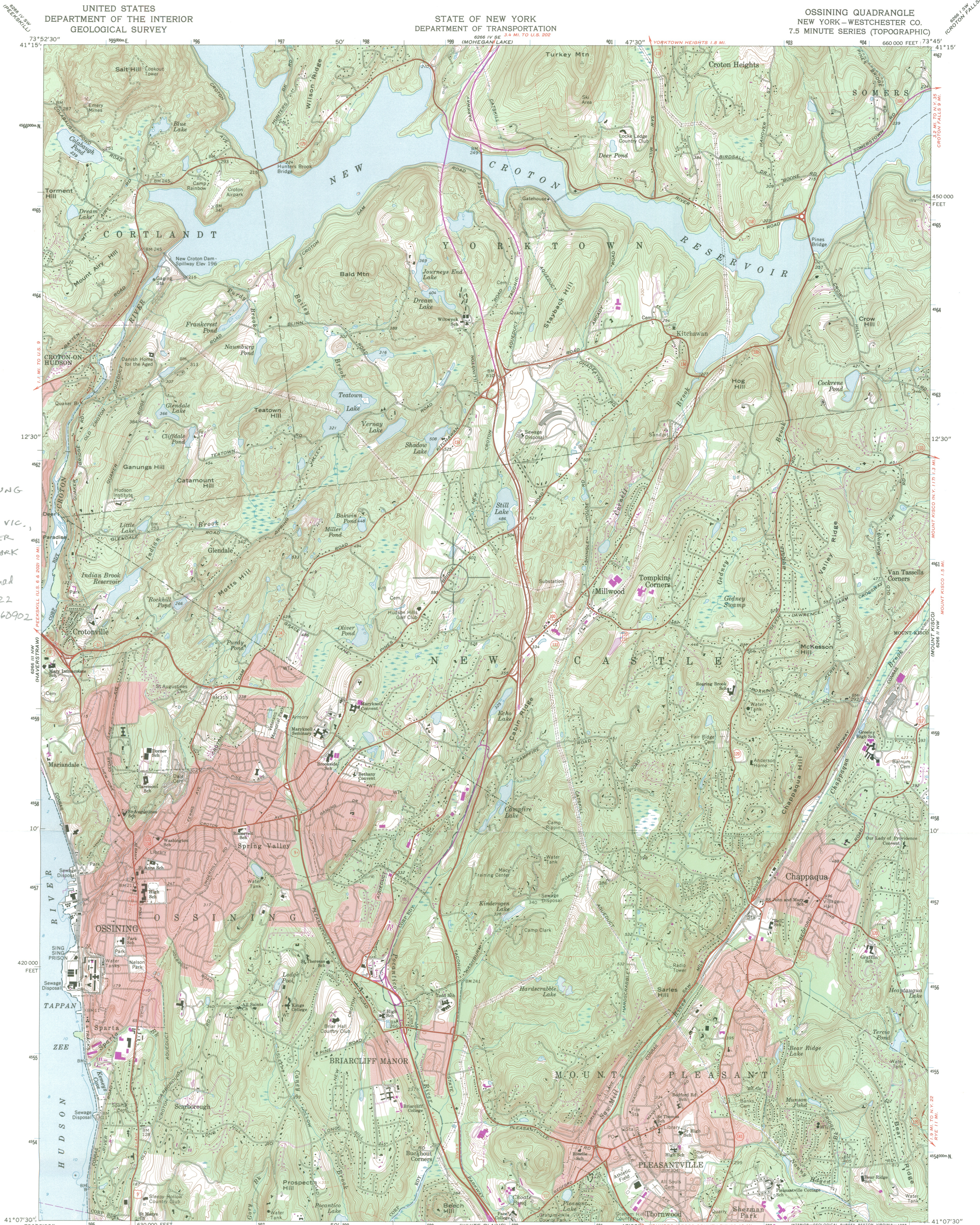
Isaac Young House
Ossining, Westchester
County, NY
Photo # 6 of 7





011 71+00 7N9NN+04RU 2400

Isaac Young House
Ossining vic., Westchester County, NY
Photo # 7 of 7



ISAAC YOUNG
HOUSE
OSSINING VIC.,
WESTCHESTER
CO., NEW YORK
Zone 18
Ossining quad
easting 59922
northing 4560902

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

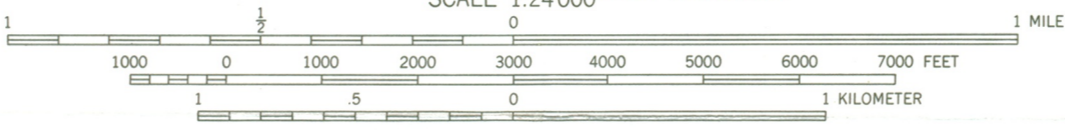
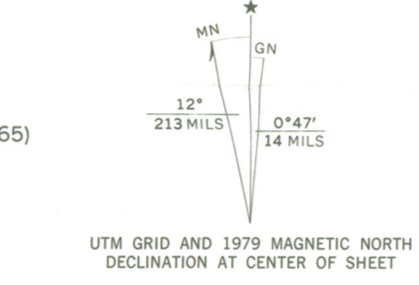
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1964 and 1965. Field checked 1967. Supersedes map dated 1955

Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Chart 282 (1965). This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum 10,000-foot grid based on New York coordinate system, east zone 18, shown in blue

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 36 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE AVERAGE RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 3.1 FEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



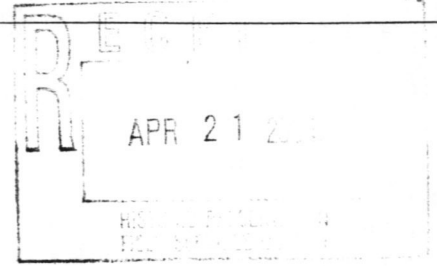
ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route	State Route

OSSINING, N. Y.
41073-B7-TF-024

1967
PHOTOREVISED 1979
DMA 6266 III NE—SERIES V821

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979
Boundary lines shown in purple compiled from latest information available from the controlling authority



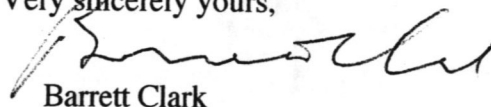
April 19, 2004

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

Dear Mr. Shaver:

I understand that my house – the Isaac Young House in the town of New Castle – has been nominated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. I am delighted that it has and completely approve of your efforts to complete the nomination project.

Very sincerely yours,



Barrett Clark