
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2003

Revised: 9/2022



Hunt House

Women's Rights National Historical Park

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Introduction

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the National Park System. Landscapes that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources and in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire, legal interest are included in the inventory. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, and condition. Cultural landscapes have approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS-CL) database. In addition, for landscapes not currently listed on the National Register and/or without adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or the Keeper of the National Register.

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is compiled from primary and secondary sources and through on-site surveys of the landscape. The level of investigation is dependent upon scoping the need for information. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's integrity and an assessment of the landscape's condition. The CLI also includes historic maps, drawings, and images; photographs of existing conditions; and a site plan that indicates major features. The CLI documents the existing condition of park landscape resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to stabilize condition. This information can be used to develop strategies for improved stewardship. Unlike a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape, but it may identify stabilization measures.

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources, and cultural landscapes. Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) replaces three legacy inventory systems: ASMIS (archeology), CLI (cultural landscapes), and LCS (historic structures); and it reinstates the former ERI (ethnographic resources). This Cultural Landscape Inventory document reflects the information in a corresponding CRIS Cultural Landscape record.

Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

The legislative, regulatory, and policy directives for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)) Sec. 110
- Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3 (a and c)
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs
- Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Std. 2
- Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22; issued pursuant to Director's Order #28 (DO-28)

The NHPA requires the identification, evaluation, and nomination of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places and the maintenance and expansion of an inventory of cultural resources. DO-28 requires a cyclic assessment of the current condition of cultural landscapes based on an assessment interval, with a default of six years.

Use

Beyond fulfilling legal and policy requirements, park staff can use the Cultural Landscape Inventory in the following ways:

- To learn about park cultural landscapes (all staff)
- To inform management decisions (park managers)
- To inform project planning and development (park managers, facility managers, project managers, compliance specialists)
- To monitor the condition of the cultural landscape and take measures to protect its significance and integrity (cultural resource managers, facility managers)
- To recognize the stabilization and treatment needs of landscape features and plan work within cultural landscapes to address the needs (facility managers, cultural resource managers)
- To understand the cultural value of natural systems in a cultural landscape (natural resource managers)
- To create programming and educational materials based on site history (interpretation and education specialists)
- To recognize impacts within cultural landscapes and enforce protection measures (visitor and resources protection staff)

General Information

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Hunt House
Resource Classification:	Cultural Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	650124
Parent Landscape:	650124
Inventory Status:	Complete

Park Information

Park Name:	Women's Rights National Historical Park
Alpha Code:	WORI
Park Organization Code:	1955
Park District:	WORI
Region:	Northeast
Restricted:	No

Landscape Description:

The Hunt House is part of Women's Rights National Historical Park (NHP), located in the Finger Lakes region of upstate New York. The 7.44-acre park comprises four noncontiguous units that are thematically linked to the early nineteenth century Women's Rights Movement in the United States and to the first Women's Rights Convention, held in Seneca Falls in 1848. The four units are the Wesleyan Chapel/Visitor Center and the Elizabeth Cady Stanton House in the incorporated village of Seneca Falls and the M'Clintock House and the Hunt House in the county seat of Waterloo. The Hunt House unit is located approximately three miles west of the Wesleyan Chapel/Visitor Center unit. It includes the residence of Richard P. and Jane Hunt, who participated actively in the First Women's Rights Convention. Jane Hunt, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mary Ann M'Clintock, Martha Wright, and Lucretia Mott originated the idea for the convention in the Hunt House.

The focal point of the 2.74-acre unit is the Hunt House, built by Richard P. Hunt in 1828. The site represents a small portion of Hunt's 145-acre estate farm that in the mid-nineteenth-century included fields, pastures, orchards, and barns and extended south to the Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal, part of the Seneca River. After Hunt's death, the family continued to reside in the house but the farm was subdivided and shifted from largely agricultural use to a combination of residential, municipal, and commercial uses. Today the unit is situated within a medium-density, mixed-use area at the eastern edge of Waterloo, near the Waterloo/Seneca Falls town line. It lies along the north side of East Main Street (US Route 20/NY Route 5), formerly the Seneca Turnpike, which is a major road running east/west through the region.

The site's topography is generally flat, gently sloping away from the Hunt House in the southeast quadrant, with some grading to the north of the house. The landscape has the overall character of a large residential lot, and features a range of shade, ornamental, and evergreen trees; deciduous and evergreen shrubs; and groundcovers and herbaceous perennials. Linear plantings of mature shade and evergreen trees, including silver maples, Norway spruce, and arborvitae, loosely enclose the perimeter of the property. These trees roughly follow the current lot lines and form a visual separation from the surrounding lots.

Within the perimeter, the area has an open spatial character consisting of mown lawn surrounding the Hunt House as

the focal element. Ornamental plantings and large shade trees define the vertical and overhead planes along the front of the house and screen the front yard from the highway. Crabapple trees are located in front of the main entrance, and ornamental foundation plantings are located around the house.

Circulation features include two connected asphalt driveways, a gravel right-of-way, and concrete walkways, all constructed after 1977. The Hunt House is the only extant building in the unit that dates to the period of significance. A wood-frame cottage/pool house constructed in 1938-39 is northwest of the house, and concrete-block garage dating to 1954 is northeast of the house. Nearby is a rectangular, in-ground, concrete swimming pool installed in 1962 and filled in with sand in 2001 to eliminate potential safety hazards.

The Hunt House is not open to the public, and is currently used for curatorial purposes and storage. The garage has been retrofitted with climate-control for storage of its museum collections, while the cottage/pool house is vacant. The grounds are open to the public but no interpretive programming is offered.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Hunt House at Women's Rights NHP is nationally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Social History and Politics/Government as one of the sites in the park associated with the planning, organization, and occurrence of the First Women's Rights Convention in the United States in 1848, which was a defining moment in American history. The Hunt House is nationally significant under Criterion B for its association with Richard Pell Hunt (1797-1856), Sarah M'Clintock Hunt (c.1807-1842), and Jane Clothier Master Hunt (1812-1889), who were abolitionists and Underground Railroad supporters as well as early supporters of women's rights. Richard and Jane both attended the First Women's Rights Convention and signed the Declaration of Sentiments. It is also significant at the local level for its association with Richard Hunt as a major local industrialist and landholder.

The period of significance for the Hunt House is 1837-1862. The period begins the year when Richard P. Hunt married Sarah M'Clintock, his third wife. It includes remodeling and expansion of house in c.1841, marriage to his fourth wife Jane C. Master in 1845, the events of July 1848 when a small group of women met at the house to develop the idea and write the call for the convention, and the death of Richard Hunt and transfer of property to Jane and his children in 1856. The period ends in 1862 to acknowledge Jane's continued involvement in social reform.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

The physical integrity of the Hunt House is evaluated by comparing the landscape characteristics and features present during the overall period of significance (1837-1862) with those of the existing landscape as assessed in 2021. Despite the loss of most of the original 145-acre farm property, as well as many historic features, the original house is extant, as is its relationship to East Main Street and the general topography. The visual and physical relationship between the Hunt property and the Cayuga-Seneca Canal has been lost due to residential lots along the south side of East Main Street. The nineteenth century agricultural setting of the Hunt House has been replaced primarily by strip development, residential subdivisions, and institutional campuses. Numerous outbuildings present on the property during the historic period are gone, including a barn and shed, west barn, carriage house, hen house, back shed, east shed, west shed, new barn, old barn, corn house, and stable, while the existing but non-historic cottage/pool house, garage, and filled in swimming pool detract from the historic scene. Concrete sidewalks east of the house and in the swimming pool area, and asphalt driveways, now comprise the site's circulation system. Agricultural fields, orchards, fruit yards, and garden are missing, although lawns still dominate the property. Shade trees dot the site, although none of the existing vegetation is believed to date to the historic period. The loss of most of the large silver maples along East Main Street has diminished the nineteenth century historical character, as they no longer frame the front yard. Known small-scale features missing from the property include an iron settee and two iron urns. Archeological features may remain from the west wing of the house and the various outbuildings to the north of the house.

Condition:

The existing Hunt House landscape is in good condition. This assessment indicates the property shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The property's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

The Hunt House is one of three landscapes at Women's Rights NHP. The other two are the M'Clintock House and the Stanton House. There is no cultural landscape associated with the Wesleyan Chapel/Visitor Center.

Landscape Type:

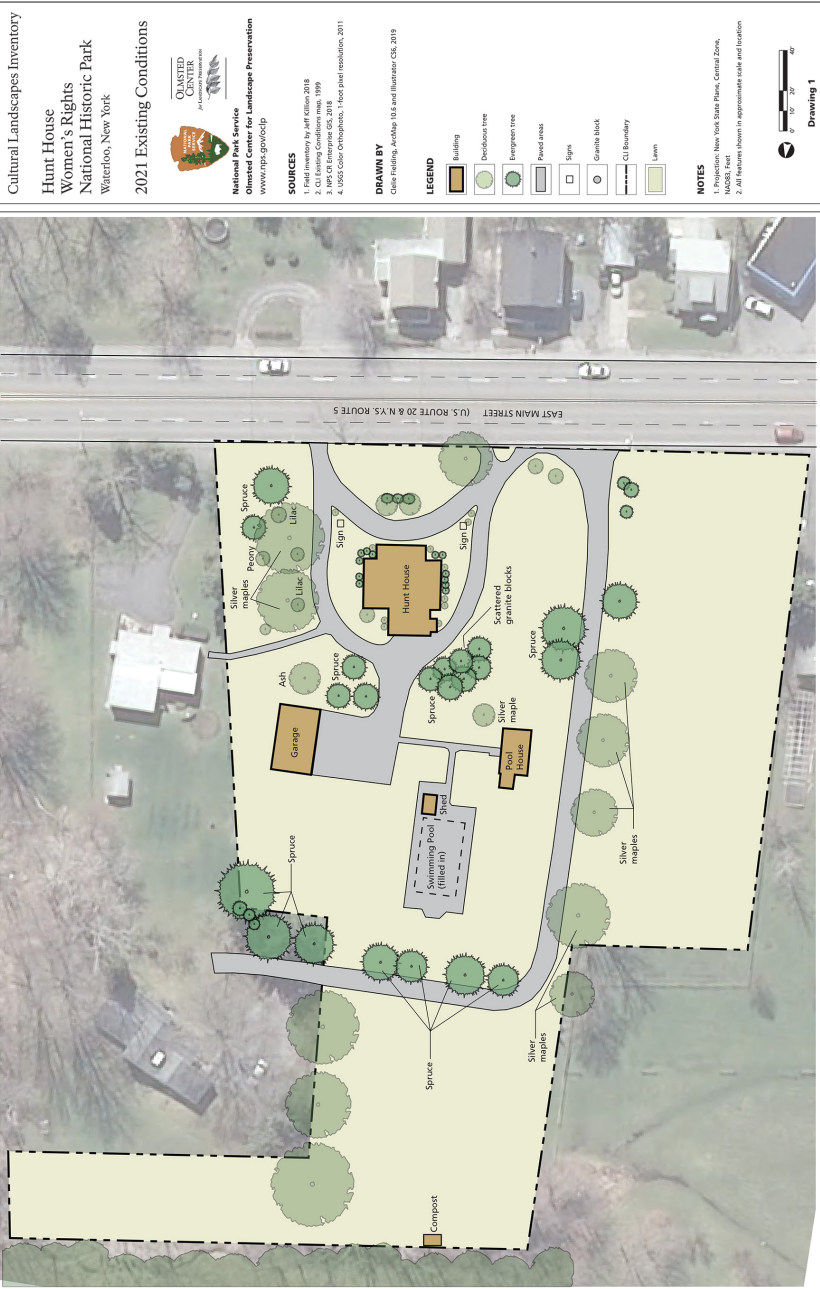
Historic Site

Other Names:

Other Name: Hunt House

Other Name Type: Both Current And Historic

Site Plan



Site plan for the Hunt House.

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	07/24/2003

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

The original CLI for the Hunt House was approved by the Park Superintendent on July 24, 2003 and was approved by the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) on November 18, 2003. Condition reassessments for the landscape were approved by the Park Superintendent on September 28, 2007 and July 15, 2013. Field work for the CLI Update was undertaken by Jeff Killion, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, in May 2018. The site plan was updated by Clelie Fielding, Conservation Associate, Olmsted Center, in June 2019. The park contact for cultural resources is Ahna Wilson, Superintendent, at ahna_wilson@nps.gov.

SUMMARY OF CLI REVISIONS, 2022

- The original CLI was approved by the park and the New York SHPO in 2003.
- The landscape condition was evaluated as Good in 2003, and reassessed as Good in both 2007 and 2013. The proposed landscape condition evaluation for 2021 is Good.
- The following sections have been reviewed and revised as needed: Chronology, History, Analysis (feature tables and FMSS data), and Impacts.
- Existing condition photographs are updated, and the site plan is revised and GIS-compliant.
- National Register information is revised. The significance of the landscape is consistent with the park's 2012 National Register update. The Hunt House is nationally significant under Criteria A and B in the areas of Social History and Politics/Government. The primary period of significance is 1837-1862.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Attachment File Path

**Cultural Landscapes Inventory
CLI Updates Concurrence Form
2022**

Women's Rights National Historical Park
Hunt House, M'Clintock House, Stanton House

Women's Rights National Historical Park concurs with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) Updates for the Hunt House, M'Clintock House, and Stanton House, including:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good – Hunt House
 Good – M'Clintock House
 Good – Stanton House

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values

The CLI updates for the Hunt House, M'Clintock House, and Stanton House at Women's Rights National Historical Park are hereby approved and accepted.

AHNA WILSON Digitally signed by AHNA WILSON
Date: 2022.09.12 20:13:22 -04'00'

Superintendent, Women's Rights National Historical Park

Date

Park concurrence form for update, September 12, 2022.

Hunt House
Women's Rights National Historical Park



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NORTHEAST REGION
15 State Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02109-3572

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30 (NER-RS&S)

August 20, 2003

Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner, New York State Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation
Pebbles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Castro:

Enclosed you will find a copy of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) for the Hunt House included within the Women's Rights National Historical Park. The report has been prepared by Robert Mooney, State University of New York and David Uschold, Program Manager of the National Park Service (NPS) Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. The CLI program and the enclosed report continue the NPS efforts to update our cultural resource inventories.

Through the CLI program, the NPS is currently in the midst of a nationwide effort to inventory its cultural landscapes. The CLI is conducted in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended). It is an inventory of baseline information for all historically significant cultural landscapes within the national park system. The CLI process includes gathering information from existing secondary sources and conducting on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. For landscapes found potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the evaluation describes their character-defining features and assesses the landscape's overall historical integrity. It also raises questions about the landscape that require further study.

It is important to note that the CLI reports are not intended as comprehensive inventory reports for any one property, although for some properties, districts, and sites, they provide fuller documentation than for others. For example, the reports do not include a full architectural description of structures, but document structures as elements of the overall landscape. Similarly, the CLI documents other characteristics such as vegetation, spatial organization, and views and vistas. The CLI is one component of the NPS inventory effort which includes, among others, cultural resource inventories for historic structures and archeological sites. For example, the NPS List of Classified Structures inventory had included structural features of cultural landscapes, but the CLI takes a more encompassing approach to the properties, inventorying all above-ground resources in each park in which the NPS has a legal or mandated interest.

The Hunt House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980 as one of five sites part of the Women's Rights Historic Sites Thematic Resources Nomination for the years 1847-1849 and these places' association with the Women's Rights Convention of 1848 held in Seneca Falls. The Hunt House property was still under private ownership when the Women's Rights National Historical Park was established in 1980. Not until 2001 was the 2.74 acre Hunt House property acquired by the NPS, completing the collection of significant sites associated with the first Women's Rights Convention.

The site is a contributing resource and therefore eligible for listing on the National Register. While the overall landscape does not retain integrity, due to the great amount of change since the end of the period of

Data-
NT

Laurie Matthews
rec'd
9/4/03

SHPO concurrence letter, September 18, 2003 (3 pages).

Hunt House

Women's Rights National Historical Park

NPS Cultural Landscapes Inventory
List of Contributing and Non-Contributing Landscape Characteristics and Associated Features
Hunt House Women's Rights National Historical Park
July 2003

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & ASSOCIATED FEATURES

1847-1849

Spatial Organization

Relationship of Hunt House to main road

Topography

Buildings and Structures

Hunt House

NON-CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & ASSOCIATED FEATURES

Spatial Organization

Loss of farm property

Land Use

Topography

Changes in topography resulting from building of pool and roads

Vegetation

Circulation

Buildings and Structures

Garage

Pool house

Rear addition to the Hunt House

Front portico of the Hunt House

Constructed Water Features

Pool

Small Scale Features

SHPO concurrence letter, September 18, 2003 (3 pages).

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Condition Reassessment
2013

Women's Rights National Historical Park
Hunt House

Women's Rights National Historical Park concurs with the condition reassessment for the Hunt House, including:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good—Hunt House

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The condition reassessment for the Hunt House at Women's Rights National Historical Park is hereby approved and accepted.

Mr. Phogala 7/15/13
Superintendent, Women's Rights National Historical Park Date
Acting

Park concurrence form for condition reassessment, July 15, 2013.

Hunt House
Women's Rights National Historical Park

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Level II

Hunt House:
Women's Rights National Historical Park

Women's Rights National Historical Park concurs with the findings of the Level II inventory for the Hunt House including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The Level II Cultural Landscapes Inventory for Hunt House at Women's Rights National Historical Park is hereby approved and accepted.



Vivien E. Rose
Superintendent, Women's Rights Historical Park

7/24/03

Date

Park concurrence form, July 24, 2003.

Hunt House
Women's Rights National Historical Park

significance, those landscape characteristics and features that remain should be preserved since they contribute to the property's historic character.

Due to the recent acquisition of the Hunt House property and additional research that has been completed in the years since the initial nomination, the CLI proposes that additional documentation be added to the National Register listing. First the documentation should be revised to reflect the Hunt House's current acreage of 2.74 acres owned by the NPS, and this property's relationship to the park acreage as a whole that includes properties which are part of the thematic nomination. In addition, the lack of integrity in the Hunt House's landscape should be fully noted while also documenting the landscape characteristics and features that are extant. Finally, the future Historic Resource Study projected for 2005, which is looking at the site's overall significance, should be consulted for changes to the period and scope of significance.

Based on the enclosed CLI Park Report, we seek your concurrence on the following issues:

- the period of significance should be limited to 1847-49, the dates set forth in the narrative of the thematic resources nomination, until the Historic Resource Study which will explore the site's overall significance is completed
- the documentation should be updated to include the Hunt House landscape's lack of integrity and the property's current acreage of 2.74 acres
- landscape characteristics that contribute to the significance of the property (see attached list)
- associated contributing and non-contributing features (see attached list)

If you concur with our evaluation for the Hunt House's landscape resources, please sign on the space provided and return this letter to Laurie Matthews, CLI Program Coordinator (Address: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 99 Warren Street, Brookline, Massachusetts 02445) within thirty days. Thank you for your attention to these reports. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact Ms. Matthews at 617-566-1689 ext. 266.

Sincerely,



for Marie Rust
Regional Director

Enclosures

I concur with the above-stated evaluation including contributing and non-contributing landscape resources of the Hunt House Women's Rights National Historical Park.

Nancy L. Todd
New York State Historic Preservation Office

9-18-03
Date

cc:
Paul Weinbaum, History Program Manager, NER
Josie Fernandez, Superintendent, WOR
Peggy Albee, Project Manager, NCRC
Chuck Smythe, Ethnography Program Manager, NER
Allen Cooper, Archeologist, NER
Robert Page, Director, OCLP
Laurie Matthews, Landscape Architect

SHPO concurrence letter, September 18, 2003 (3 pages).

Hunt House
Women's Rights National Historical Park

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Condition Reassessment
2007

Women's Rights National Historical Park:
Hunt House

Women's Rights National Historical Park concurs with the condition reassessment for the Hunt House, including:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good - Hunt House

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values

The condition reassessment for the Hunt House is hereby approved and accepted.

<u>Jane Orcutt</u>	<u>9-28-07</u>
Superintendent, Women's Rights National Historical Park	Date

Park concurrence form for condition reassessment, September 28, 2007.

Revision:

Revised By	Type of Revision	Revision Date	Revision Narrative
Jeff Killion	Other	09/12/2022	Comprehensive update completed.

Geographic Information

State and County:

State

New York

County

Seneca County

Size (Acres): 2.74

Land Tract Number(s)

102-01

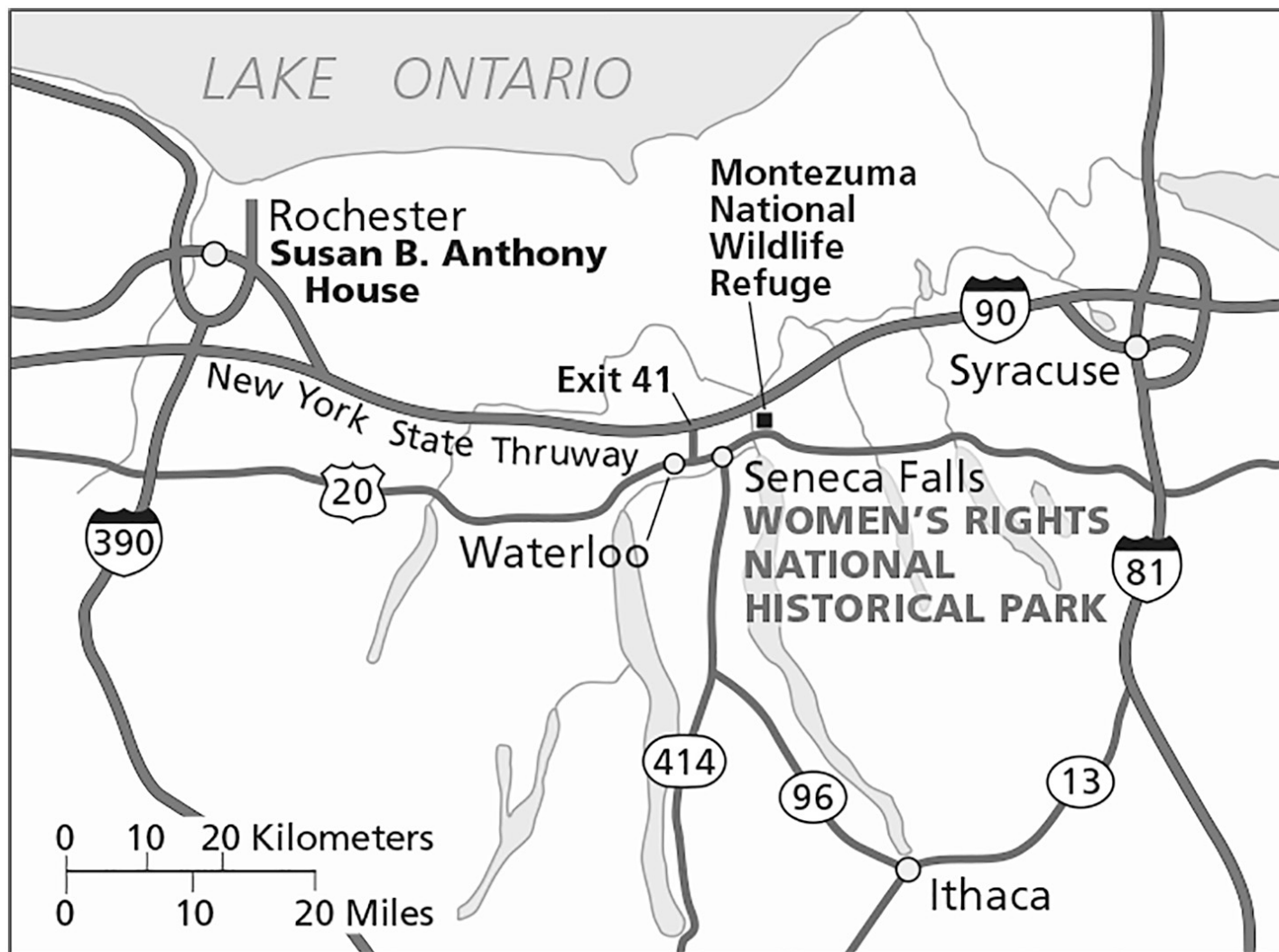
Boundary Description:

The Hunt House property consists of 2.74 acres, the remnant of a subdivided 145-acre farmstead. The southern boundary of the property is East Main Street (US Route 20/NYS Route 5). The property features an irregular boundary along its north, east, and west sides. The western boundary is a residential lot; the northwest and north boundaries consist of the Huntington Living Center grounds. The eastern boundary is bordered by two residential lots.

Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
Aerial Photograph	Area	42.902014	-76.84508	
Aerial Photograph	Area	42.902834	-76.845169	
Aerial Photograph	Area	42.902878	-76.844815	
Aerial Photograph	Area	42.903198	-76.844832	
Aerial Photograph	Area	42.903266	-76.843649	
Aerial Photograph	Area	42.9032	-76.84365	
Aerial Photograph	Area	42.903154	-76.844292	
Aerial Photograph	Area	42.902862	-76.844284	
Aerial Photograph	Area	42.902864	-76.844067	
Aerial Photograph	Area	42.90214	-76.84389	

Location Map:

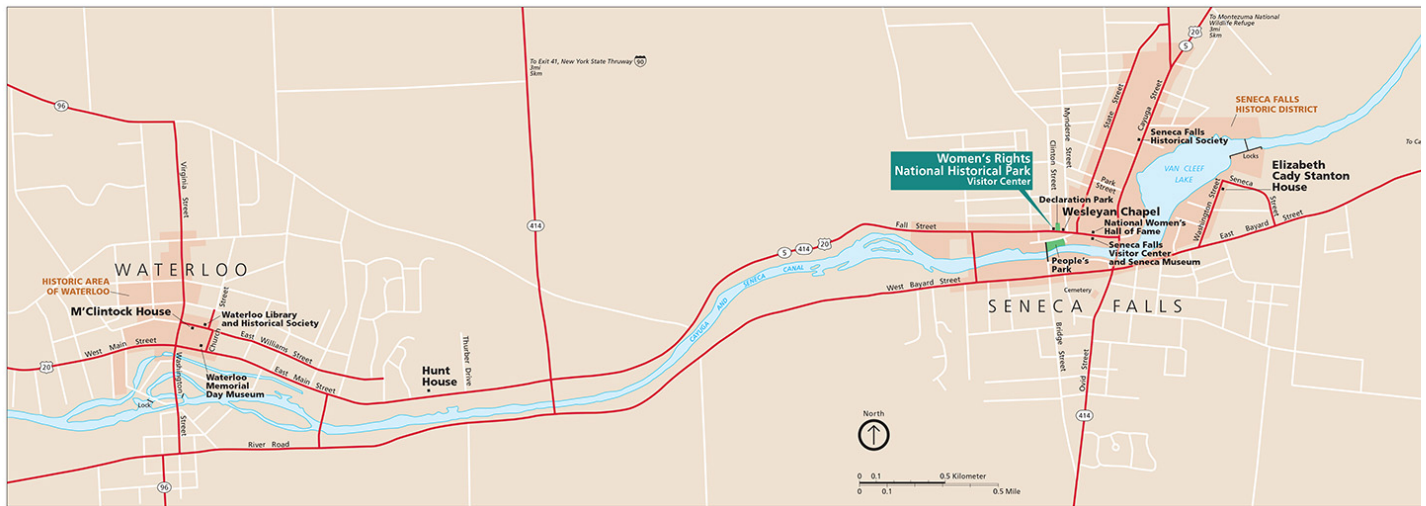


Map showing the location of Women's Rights National Historical Park. (Harpers Ferry Center)



Hunt House

Women's Rights National Historical Park



The Hunt House is located on East Main Street in Waterloo. (Harpers Ferry Center)



Regional Landscape Contexts:

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Waterloo is located on a plateau between the north ends of Cayuga and Seneca Lakes in the Finger Lakes region of New York State. The Hunt House is located just north of the Seneca River, which is part of the Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal.

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

The Hunt House is located in a mixed-use area of Waterloo, in the eastern portion of the incorporated village. The immediate surroundings include strip rural housing and low-density commercial development. The house is located along East Main Street, also designated US Route 20 and New York State Route 5, a 4-lane highway and major east/west regional traffic route connecting Geneva, Waterloo, Seneca Falls, and Auburn. The Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal, located across East Main Street just to the south of the site, was a major transportation route during the early and mid-nineteenth century. It is now used primarily for recreational boating. The New York State Thruway (Interstate-90) runs east/west approximately five miles north of the site. It is the primary thoroughfare connecting Buffalo, Albany, and New York City. Rochester and Syracuse are the closest major cities. Rochester is 50 miles northwest, and Syracuse is 40 miles east of the site.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

The Hunt House is located at 401 East Main Street in Waterloo, Seneca County, New York. The town was incorporated in 1824 and has a population of 5,171 (2010).

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 07/24/2003

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

As approved on July 24, 2003, the Hunt House at Women's Rights National Historical Park meets the requirements of the "Must Be Preserved or Maintained" management category because its preservation is specifically legislated in the park's enabling legislation. The property is one of "nine sites in Seneca Falls and Waterloo, New York, associated with the nineteenth century women's rights movement and should be recognized, preserved, and interpreted for the benefit of the public." (Public Law 96-907, December 28, 1980)

Management Agreements:

Type of Agreement: None

Management Agreement Expiration Date:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative: Tract 102-01. Public Law 106-258, signed into law in 2000, allowed the NPS to acquire a fee-simple title to the Hunt House. The title of the property was transferred to the NPS in 2001.

Located in managed wilderness?: No

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

Adjacent lands are lands outside the cultural landscape boundary, including lands inside or outside the park. During the period of significance, the adjacent lands of the 145-acre Hunt farm consisted of the town line to the east, beyond which were agricultural fields, and North Canandaigua Road to the north, beyond which other farm properties owned by Richard Hunt were located. To the northwest, along Inslee and Mill Streets, the adjacent lands included the fairgrounds and the eastern-most village lots. South of the Hunt House, the adjacent lands consisted of the Seneca Canal, south of the Seneca Turnpike (East Main Street/US Route 20/NYS Route 5). (CLI 2011: 21)

The current adjacent lands consist of property formerly belonging to the Hunt farm. These lands have been significantly altered from their character during the period of significance. They no longer reflect the agricultural landscape of the Hunt farm, and they no longer visually link the Hunt House property to the Cayuga-Seneca Canal. To the east, west and south, small residential lots comprise the landscape. These houses are early to mid-twentieth century structures, constructed after the period of significance. Though the Cayuga-Seneca Canal is located just to the south of East Main Street, houses screen views to the water. North of the Hunt House, the Huntington Living Center grounds are located northwest of a small woodlot. It is a large institutional campus consisting of a large modern building surrounded on the north, east and west with parking lots. (CLI 2011: 21)

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status: Entered Documented

Documentation Narrative Description:

Women's Rights National Historical Park was authorized on December 28, 1980 to commemorate women's struggle for equal rights. Prior to that date, the Hunt House was documented by the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and on the National Register of Historic Places. The park acquired the Hunt House property in 2001.

In August 1980 the Seneca Falls Historical Society completed a Building-Structure Inventory Form for the Hunt House. The form listed the construction date as c.1830 and identified significance as the site where the First Women's Rights Convention was planned on July 13, 1848. This form was included in the Women's Rights Historic Sites Thematic Resources Nomination, accepted by the Keeper of the National Register on August 29, 1980. The nomination described five sites directly related to the origins of the women's rights movement in the U.S: Elizabeth C. Stanton House, Amelia Bloomer House, Wesleyan Methodist Church, M'Clintock House, and the Hunt House. The documentation identified significance in the area of Social/Humanitarian for the period 1800-1899, with a focus on 1847-1849. Regarding the Hunt House, the documentation noted the meeting between Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Stanton, Mary Ann M'Clintock, and Jane Hunt on July 14, 1948 to organize the convention. No other resources were identified on the 1.9-acre property.

On December 28, 1980, National Register documentation for Women's Rights National Historical Park was accepted by the Keeper. The documentation identified significance under Criterion A in the areas of Politics/Government and Social History, for the period 1825-1849, with a specific date of 1848 when the First Women's Rights convention was held in Seneca Falls. The actual documentation form has not been located.

On February 14, 1995, the contributing status of the Hunt House was confirmed by the New York SHPO as part of a review of the NPS's List of Classified Structures. In 2002, the New York SHPO determined that the garage was not eligible for listing in the National Register. On September 18, 2003, the New York SHPO concurred with the findings of the CLI for the Hunt House property, including significance under Criterion A in the areas of Social History and Politics/Government for period 1847-1849. Contributing resources in the 2003 CLI included the Hunt House and the relationship of the house to the road, as well as overall topography (no specific features). Noncontributing resources in the 2003 CLI included the garage, pool house, rear addition to the house, front portico of the house, pool (since removed), and changes to topography related to roads and the pool. The CLI noted that the landscape lacked integrity due to the great amount of change since the end of the period of significance.

On March 14, 2012, the Keeper accepted updates to the park's National Register documentation. Park significance was identified under criterion A, B, C, and D in the areas of Social History, Politics/Government, Commerce, Architecture, and Archeology (Historic-Non Aboriginal) for the periods 1836-1862 and 1915-1927. For the Hunt House property, the update identified significance at the national level under Criterion A in the areas of Social History and Politics/Government as one of the sites of the planning, organization, and occurrence of the First Women's Rights Convention in the United States, and at the national and local level under Criterion B for association with Richard Pell Hunt and his third and fourth wives, Sarah M'Clintock Hunt and Jane Clothier Master Hunt. According to the documentation, the significance of the 2.74-acre Hunt House property falls within the 1836-1862 period, which begins when the M'Clintock Family moved to Waterloo, setting in motion the events leading to the First Women's Rights convention held in Seneca Falls in 1848, and ends when Elizabeth Cady Stanton moved away from Seneca Falls, having established herself as a seasoned and nationally recognized reform leader of the organized Women's Rights Movement. The Hunt House was listed as a contributing feature, while the

garage and cottage/pool house were listed as noncontributing. The documentation noted the landscape's loss of integrity caused by the sale of the original farmland surrounding the house, the demolition of historic outbuildings associated with it, and the construction of modern outbuildings and landscape features. Except for the property's overall topography and the relationship of the house to the road, the documentation noted that the roads and vegetation did not date to the period of significance.

According to research conducted for this CLI Update and the categories of National Register documentation outlined in the "CLI Professional Procedures Guide," the areas and period of significance for the Hunt House, and its contributing resources, are adequately documented in the park's 2012 National Register documentation. Therefore, for purposes of the CLI, the Hunt House is considered "Entered-Documented."

Eligibility: Eligible -- Keeper

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 03/14/2012

Concurrence Narrative:

Significance Level: National

Contributing: Contributing

Classification: District

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

Women's Rights NHP is significant under National Register Criteria A, B, C, D in the areas of Social History, Politics/Government, Commerce, Architecture, and Archeology (Historic Non-Aboriginal). The park's overall primary period of significance begins in 1836 when the M'Clintock Family moved to Waterloo, setting in motion the events leading to the First Women's Rights convention held in Seneca Falls in 1848, and ends when Elizabeth Cady Stanton moved away from Seneca Falls, having established herself as a seasoned and nationally recognized reform leader of the organized Women's Rights Movement. (NR 2012 Sec.8: 30)

The Hunt House at Women's Rights NHP is nationally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Social History and Politics/Government as one of the sites in the park associated with the planning, organization, and occurrence of the First Women's Rights Convention in the United States in 1848, which was a defining moment in American history. The Hunt House is nationally significant under Criterion B for its association with Richard Pell Hunt (1797-1856), Sarah M'Clintock Hunt (c.1807-1842), and Jane Clothier Master Hunt (1812-1889), who were abolitionists and Underground Railroad supporters as well as early supporters of women's rights. Richard and Jane both attended the First Women's Rights Convention and signed the Declaration of Sentiments. It is also significant at the local level for its association with Richard Hunt as a major local industrialist and landholder. (NR 2012 Sec.8: 31)

The period of significance for the Hunt House begins in 1837 when Richard P. Hunt married Sarah M'Clintock, his third wife. The period includes remodeling and expansion of house in c.1841, marriage to his fourth wife Jane C. Master in 1845, the events of July 1848 when a small group of women met at the house to develop the idea and write the call for the convention, and the death of Richard Hunt and transfer of property to Jane and his children in 1856. The period ends in 1862 to acknowledge Jane's continued involvement in social reform. (NR 2012 Sec.8: 30)

CRITERION A

Social History and Politics/Government:

The Hunt House is nationally significant in the areas of Social History and Politics/Government for its association with the First Women's Rights Convention and the early Women's Rights Movement in America. During the 1830s and 1840s, women's active roles in anti-slavery and legal reform efforts informed a growing concern for women's rights. In Waterloo, New York, beginning in 1836, the M'Clintock Family and their network of kin and reform-minded Quakers led the anti-slavery movement. In neighboring Seneca Falls, the Wesleyan Methodist Church, organized in 1843, attracted many abolitionists and encouraged lively debate over many types of social reform. By July 1848, the presence of a strong reform sentiment in the two towns and the surrounding area, combined with the national social and political context, enabled the women in the M'Clintock family and the Hunt and Stanton families, along with other supporters, to organize the event that became the cornerstone of a new Women's Rights Movement. (NR 2012 Sec.8: 32)

In the summer of 1848, the Quaker minister Lucretia Mott and her husband James traveled throughout western New York and Canada with a social reform itinerary. They met with communities of people who had escaped from slavery, visited prisoners in Auburn Prison, and observed Seneca Indians at Cattaraugus Reservation as they debated the future of the tribe. Mott's message was consistent. She "fearlessly opposes Slavery of all kinds," reported the New York Tribune. "She advocates thorough Education for all, Peace and Land Reform. She . . . insisted that Practical Christianity was the only thing important--creeds and forms being of little account." As part of their travels, the Motts visited Lucretia's youngest sister, Martha Wright, who lived with her second husband David Wright, a partner in the law firm of the reform governor and anti-slavery politician William Henry Seward, in Auburn, New York, 15 miles east of Seneca Falls. (NR 2012 Sec.8:42, citing New York Tribune: 29 June 1848)

On Sunday, July 9, Mott and Wright visited Jane Hunt at the Hunt House in Waterloo. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who had recently moved to the area from Boston with her family, joined the gathering, as did Mary Ann M'Clintock, who was friends with Stanton's sister. In the course of the women's conversation, Stanton recalled, she "poured out the torrent of my long-accumulating discontent, with such vehemence and indignation that I stirred myself, as well as the rest of the party, to do and dare anything." The small social gathering became a revolutionary planning session, as the women decided to take action on their concerns. They returned to an idea that Stanton and Mott had discussed in London in 1840 and in Boston in 1842, that of "a public meeting for protest and discussion." As Stanton later described it:

"The general discontent I felt with woman's portion as wife, mother, housekeeper, physician, and spiritual guide, the chaotic conditions into which everything fell without her constant supervision, and the wearied, anxious look of the majority of women impressed me with a strong feeling that some active measures should be taken to remedy the wrongs of society in general, and of women in particular. My experience at the World's Antislavery Convention, all I had read of the legal status of women, and the oppression I saw everywhere, together swept across my soul, intensified now by many personal experiences. It seemed as if all the elements had conspired to impel me to some onward step. My discontent, according to Emerson, must have been healthy, for it moved us all to prompt action, and we decided, then and there, to call a "Woman's Rights Convention." (NR 2012 Sec.8: 43, citing Stanton et al. 1881-1886 1:67)

The group theorized that Mott's national reputation and talent as an experienced public speaker could attract crowds, so they decided to hold the meeting while the Motts were still in central New York. The Wesleyan Chapel provided an ideal place to hold an open forum on such progressive topics. The two-day convention held on July 19-20 attracted widespread attention and was a turning point in the larger Women's Rights Movement. Before Seneca Falls, people discussed women's rights through other avenues, especially abolitionism and legal reform. After Seneca Falls, women's rights advocates created an organized movement based on conventions, with leaders, an agenda, and methods. (NR 2012 Sec.8: 42-43)

CRITERION B

Social History:

The Hunt House is nationally significant in the area of Social History for its associations with persons related to the early Women's Rights Movement and the First Women's Rights Convention. Richard Pell

Hunt House

Women's Rights National Historical Park

Hunt, Sarah M'Clintock Hunt, and Jane Clothier Master Hunt were abolitionists and Underground Railroad supporters as well as early supporters of women's rights. Richard and Jane both attended the First Women's Rights Convention and signed the Declaration of Sentiments. The Hunt House is the only known extant residence associated with the Hunts, although several of Richard's commercial properties are still standing in Waterloo and Seneca Falls. The homes of the Hunts, along with the Stanton House and the M'Clintock House, are particularly important because they are among the few known surviving homes of nationally important early women's rights leaders. (NR 2012 Sec.8: 51)

The Hunt House also possesses local significance as a result of Richard Hunt's contributions to the town of Waterloo as a major local industrialist and landholder. In 1828 the Hunt family moved to a new brick house at the east edge of the village. Significantly, Hunt located his new home directly on the Seneca Turnpike leading from Seneca Falls west through Waterloo. Stage, carriage, and wagon traffic going from the east coast to the Great Lakes would travel right past his front door. His property originally extended south of the highway all the way to the Seneca and Cayuga Canal. By the 1840s, the railroad paralleled these routes north of the Hunt House. The relatively plain, five-bay, brick, Federal-style house Hunt had built reflected his simple and traditional tastes. (NR 2012 Sec.8: 59)

National Register Significance Criteria:

- A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
- B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past

National Register Criteria Consideration:

National Register Periods of Significance (with Historic Context Themes):

Time Period: CE 1837 - CE 1862

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Creating Social Institutions and Movements	Social and Humanitarian Movements	Women's Movement	

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Politics - Government

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Social History

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

NRIS Information:

NRIS Name: Women's Rights Historic Sites Thematic Resources
Nomination (Hunt House)

NRIS ID: 80000358

Primary Certification Date: 08/29/1980

NRIS Name: Women's Rights National Historical Park (Boundary
Increase)

NRIS ID: 12000134

Primary Certification Date: 03/14/2012

NRIS Name: Women's Rights National Historical Park

NRIS ID: 80004397

Primary Certification Date: 12/28/1980

State Register Documentation:

Identification Number: 099-41-0002

Name: Hunt House

Listed Date: 08/08/1978

National Historic Landmarks:

National Historic Landmark? No

Theme:

Contributing:

NHL ID:

NHL URL:

Date:

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark:

World Heritage Site:

World Heritage Site? No

Category:

WHS ID:

WHS URL:

Date:

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape: No

Chronology and Physical History

Chronology:

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1779	Military Operation	General John Sullivan's troops encounter and destroy Iroquois settlement of Skoi-Yase on the Seneca River.
CE 1790	Platted	Region is mapped into Township 26, with the future Hunt House area located on Military Lot 98.
CE 1809	Purchased/Sold	On June 8, John Atkinson sells 296 acres of Lot 98 to Samuel Perry of Junius, NY for \$1,184. How or when Atkinson acquired the property is not known.
CE 1811	Purchased/Sold	Samuel Perry sells the same 296 acres to John Van Tuyl of Junius on June 6 for \$5,300.
CE 1827	Purchased/Sold	Richard Hunt purchases 145 acres on November 6 from John Van Tuyl for \$3,485.
CE 1828 - 1833	Built	Between 1828-1833 the Hunt House is built by Richard Hunt.
CE 1837	Established	Richard Hunt marries Sarah M'Clintock, his third wife.
CE 1841	Altered	The house is expanded, which included enlargement of an existing north wing, building of a new west wing, and raising the roof to accommodate the Greek-Revival style cornice.
CE 1848	Planned	On July 9 Hunt's fourth wife, Jane C. Hunt, hosts a gathering at the Hunt House at which the idea for the First Women's Rights Convention originates. On July 19-20 the Convention is held in Seneca Falls.
CE 1856	Land Transfer	Richard Hunt dies, leaving his real estate holdings and personal property to executors for transfer to Jane and his children. He leaves Jane C. Hunt the right to reside at the Hunt House until she dies.
CE 1856 - 1889	Altered	From 1856-1889 changes are made to the interior of the house, including the addition of plumbing, gas lighting and stoves.
CE 1858	Land Transfer	The executors of Richard Hunt's will divide the Hunt farm among Richard Hunt's daughter, Jane, and two sons, George and Richard.
CE 1883	Purchased/Sold	Jane (Hunt) Trasher sells her portion of the original lands to John Durkin.
CE 1915	Purchased/Sold	From 1900-1928 George T. Hunt Jr. sells the remaining Hunt property to several individuals for residential lots along E. Main St. and for farming to the north. The majority of the farmland is sold to John Schultz in 1915.
CE 1919	Purchased/Sold	On February 6 George Hunt sells the Hunt House and its immediate grounds to Clifford L. Beare. The property includes approximately two acres.
CE 1919 - 1930	Altered	Clifford Beare makes extensive changes to the house, removing the north and west wings, and side porch, and adds a two-story portico with Doric columns to the south (front) facade.

Hunt House
Women's Rights National Historical Park

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1929	Purchased/Sold	Beare purchases approximately three acres of adjoining property to the north and east of the house from Philetus Mosher on April 8.
CE 1930	Purchased/Sold	On July 23, Clifford Beare sells the Hunt House to Charles and Mary Smith.
CE 1930	Purchased/Sold	On August 22, the Smiths sell the property to Roy Brewster.
CE 1938 - 1939	Built	Three cottages are built northwest of the Hunt House as a rental cabins for tourists.
CE 1944	Purchased/Sold	Irving and Marie Greenwood purchase the Hunt House from Roy Brewster on August 23.
CE 1954	Purchased/Sold	On August 24 the Greenwoods purchase a 0.502-acre parcel adjoining the eastern boundary of the Hunt House property from Chris Christensen.
CE 1954	Removed	A shed directly north of the house is removed.
CE 1954	Built	A three-car garage is constructed.
CE 1954	Paved	A parking area is added. The driveway and parking area are paved with asphalt.
CE 1956	Purchased/Sold	On April 5, the Greenwoods sell 2.83 acres north of the house for the development of Taylor-Brown Memorial Hospital (now Huntington Living Center).
CE 1956 - 1957	Removed	Two of the three cabins located along the east side of the right-of-way are sold and removed.
CE 1957	Land Transfer	On May 24, the Greenwoods convey the 0.502-acre parcel to their daughter and son-in-law, Joan and Thomas Olmstead.
CE 1957	Purchased/Sold	The Greenwoods purchase a 75-foot wide lot north of the house from Waterloo Memorial Hospital on October 26.
CE 1958	Purchased/Sold	The Greenwoods sell a small parcel of land northeast of the house as well as a right-of-way from East Main Street to Leland and Alice Henry on May 28.
CE 1960	Altered	The Greenwoods build a one-story brick addition to the north façade of the house.
CE 1962	Built	An in-ground swimming pool is installed north of the house, and a pool shed is constructed on the north side of the cottage.
CE 1965	Purchased/Sold	On December 1, the Greenwoods purchase a 50-foot wide parcel from the Waterloo Memorial Hospital.
CE 1976	Land Transfer	The Greenwoods convey the Hunt House property to Joan and Thomas Olmstead (their daughter and son-in-law).
CE 1977	Purchased/Sold	On September 21, the Olmsteads sell the 0.502-acre parcel east of the house to William and Roberta Roby.
CE 1977 - 1978	Altered	The semi-circular drive is added to the south (front) of the house. Many of the current plantings in the area are added at this time.
CE 1980	Established	The Hunt House is listed on the National Register as part of a thematic group.
CE 1980	Established	On December 28 the Women's Rights National Historical Park is established through Public Law 96-607.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 2000	Purchased/Sold	On January 18, the National Trust and the Trust For Public Land purchase the Hunt House for \$231,000. On August 8, President Bill Clinton signs bill S.1910 into law allowing for the acquisition of the Hunt House by the National Park Service.
CE 2001	Land Transfer	The title to the Hunt House property is transferred to the National Park Service.
CE 2007	Altered	The garage is reroofed.
CE 2010	Altered	The Hunt House roof is repaired and the chimney is removed.
CE 2011	Altered	Portions of the driveway are widened and non-historic trees are removed.
CE 2012	Removed	Storm damaged trees are removed and/or pruned.
CE 2014	Removed	Removal of storm-damaged trees.
CE 2014	Built	Park benches, picnic tables, and trash containers are added.

Physical History:

DEVELOPMENT PRIOR TO THE HUNT FAMILY, PRE-1821

In 1779, under the direction of General George Washington, General John Sullivan's Revolutionary troops were ordered to destroy Iroquois settlements in upstate New York. Skoi-Yase (also known as the Scawyace), a Cayuga Indian village located on the site of Waterloo, fell to the American army in 1779. In 1790 the area north of the Seneca River between Cayuga Lake and Seneca Lake was divided into township number 26. Within the township, the region of the Hunt House was located in Military Lot 98, along the Seneca River (Figure 1). To the west, the Cayuga Reservation at Skoi-Yase would later become part of the Village of Waterloo. (Historic Resources Survey: Village of Waterloo 1982)

In 1792 Samuel Bear became the first white settler of the area, opening a grist mill and general store along the Seneca River. Other industries such as distilleries and tanneries soon followed, utilizing the waterpower of the river. In the early-nineteenth century, Waterloo was as a rapidly growing mill town. Saw mills and flourmills lined the Seneca River, and the Cayuga-Seneca Canal was a major route for transporting goods and raw materials. In 1807 Elisha Williams, of Hudson, NY purchased land on the north side of the river. He and his agent, Reuben Swift, developed the north side of the town. (History of the Village of Waterloo, Online)

In 1809 John Atkinson, a merchant from New York City, purchased several Military Lots in Seneca County from Revolutionary War Generals and sold them that same year. Though there is no deed for the purchase of Military Lot 98 by Atkinson, he sold subdivisions three, five and six of Lot 98 to Samuel Perry of Junius for \$1,184. The property encompassed 296 acres. Two years later, in 1811, Perry sold the same lands to John Van Tuyl of Junius for \$5,300. (Record of Deeds)

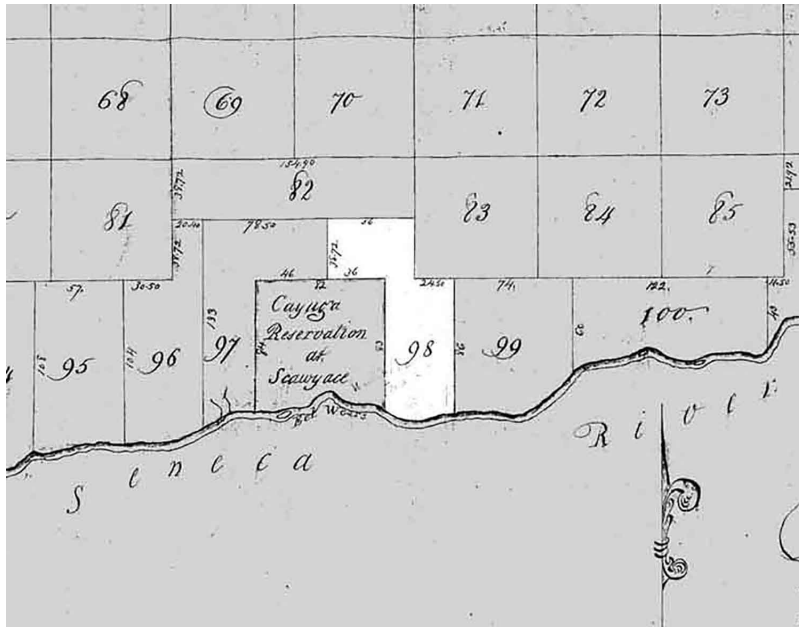


Figure 1. The 1790 Military Map of Seneca County, showing Lot #98. (Seneca County Clerk)

RICHARD HUNT OWNERSHIP, 1827-1856

In 1827, John Van Tuyl divided and sold his farm to Richard Hunt and Isaac Rosa. The portion purchased by Hunt comprised 145.2 acres of land, which extended south across the Seneca Turnpike to the banks of the Seneca River, west to roughly what was then the village boundary along Mill Street, and east to the boundary of Military Lot 98, now the Waterloo/Seneca Falls town line. Shortly afterwards, the Hunt House, a two-story brick structure was constructed between 1828 and 1833. Little is known about the appearance of the house and grounds around the period of construction. It is known, however that this house was a social center for the Waterloo community. The Hunts frequently held gatherings there for Waterloo's more elite members. The front lawn of the property was an important place for these events, often being full of activity. (Becker 1949; Weber 1985; Draft GMP-EA 1985)

Clues to the appearance of the house come from an 1856 written inventory of the property after Richard Hunt's death. This late Federal style brick house contained 14 rooms. It was a two-story house with a one and one-half story kitchen wing on the west side, and another wing, or possibly two wings, on the north side. In the inventory, other structures included a barn and shed, west barn, carriage house, hen house, back shed, east shed, west shed, new barn, old barn, corn house, and stable. A regional 1855 map illustrates the presence of north and west wings on the Hunt House, and several structures to the northeast of the house (Figure 2). In the book, "A History of Waterloo," John Becker stated that the carriage barn was connected to the house via the second floor. This description is consistent with the depiction of the Hunt House in the 1873 Bird's eye map of Waterloo (Figure 3). Becker stated that the Hunts allowed the second floor of the carriage house to be used by weary travelers, and later by slaves, as a stop on the Underground Railroad. (Pearson 1984; Waterloo Historical Society)

The Hunts and the Women's Rights Movement:

Richard P. Hunt had moved to Waterloo from Westchester, NY in 1821, at the age of 24. In 1821, Waterloo was a growing mill town, with flour mills, saw mills, taverns, and stores. Hunt opened a

general store on the corner of Main and Virginia Streets, and quickly prospered. He soon began to acquire additional property, and quickly became known as a prominent citizen of Waterloo. (Weber 1985)

Due to over-speculation in business and real estate ventures, Waterloo struggled in its efforts to grow. Hunt, however, found a way to prosper. In 1829, he sold his store to concentrate on new business deals including real estate ventures. Through a series of business deals, he came to own most of the land on the eastern half of the town. He also was the principle shareholder of the Waterloo Woolen Manufacturing Company, located along the banks of the Seneca River. People came to trade and sell wool from Monroe, Genesee, Ontario, Wayne, Yates, Cayuga, and other counties, as well as other areas of Seneca County. (Weber 1985)

In addition to his business ventures, Richard Hunt was also active in the local government. In 1824, he was one of six town representatives chosen to successfully petition the state legislature for the incorporation of the settlement as the Village of Waterloo. He served as superintendent for the town of Junius, and treasurer for the tax assessor's board, and served on the Board of Trustees for the Waterloo academy. He was also the first vice-president of the Seneca County Bank, and served on its board of directors from 1833-1844. (Weber 1985)

Richard Hunt married Sarah M'Clintock, his third wife, in 1837. Sarah's strong ties to the Abolition Movement likely influenced her husband, who became a supporter of both the anti-slavery and women's rights movements, his wealth and social connections served as strong assets to both. Sarah died in 1842 and in 1845 Hunt married his fourth wife, Jane C. Master, a Quaker from Philadelphia. Both Richard and Jane were considered liberal Quakers, known for their stand on issues of equality and social reform, and for their contributions to the community. The Hunts were strong promoters of abolition in the Waterloo area, and possibly aided fugitive slaves in their escape to Canada. Jane Hunt recalled having many conversations with Fredrick Douglass, a well know Rochester abolitionist, on issues of social injustice at her home in Waterloo. On July 9, 1848, Jane Hunt hosted a social gathering for Mary Ann M'Clintock, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, a legal reform activist, Lucretia Mott, a Quaker minister and one of the earliest advocates for women's rights, and Mott's younger sister, Martha Wright. It was in the Hunt House that the women decided to hold the First Women's Rights Convention. On July 16, Stanton and Mary Ann's daughter Elizabeth M'Clintock met at the M'Clintock House to draft the Declaration of Sentiments, a document that declared, "all men and women are created equal." On July 19 and 20 the convention was held, and this document was presented. Jane and Richard Hunt were among the signers. Unfortunately, very little information exists on Jane Hunt, and her role in the Convention.

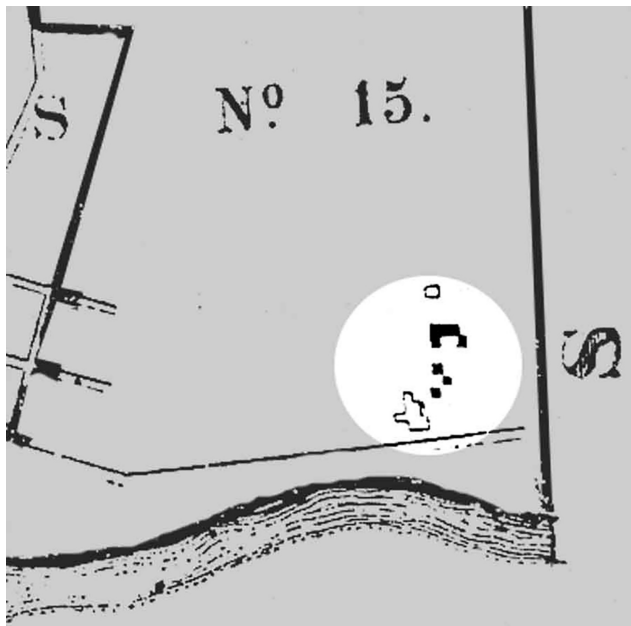


Figure 2. An 1855 Map of Waterloo illustrates the possible placement of structures. (J.H. French)

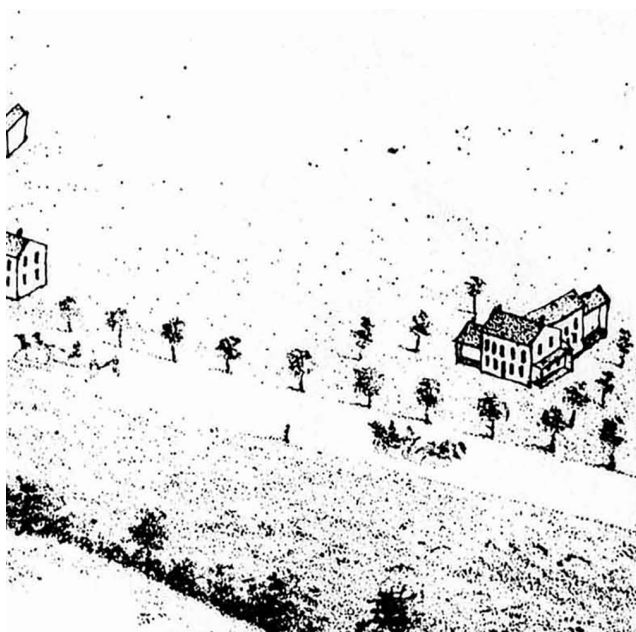


Figure 3. Bird's eye map of Waterloo from 1873 illustrating the west and north wings of the house. (Koch)

HUNT CHILDREN OWNERSHIP, 1856-1919

When Richard Hunt died in 1856, the home farm encompassed 145.5 acres. In his will, Hunt divided his real estate holdings between his three children, in the care of two trustees until they reached legal age. In the will, he made references to a garden, fruit-yard and orchard as well as pasturelands for cows and horses. In a 1859 deed conveying Richard Hunt's personal property, it also included "13 tons of Hay" from the "West Meadow," "13 tons Hay from the North Meadow" and "straw in the Barn Yard" as well as "5 1/2 acres of Wheat, west of Lane," "Corn and Potatoes, near Barn, west of Lane" "one-half of 5 acres Wheat, sowed by Miller," and one "lot of Maple Lumber." (Weber 1985; Record of Deeds)

In the 1859 deed, the trustees of the Hunt children left the western 64.12 acres of the "homestead" to Richard Hunt's daughter, Jane, and the eastern 68.91 acres (including the house) to his son George (Figure 4). Their portions of the property were divided by the 'lane running through' the farm (this lane was located to the west of the current property, near the current East Main Street entrance of the Huntington Living Center). The northern portion of the farm was left to his son, William, consisting of a 12.93-acre triangular piece of land between North Canandaigua Road to the north, the railroad line to the south, and village lots to the west. Under the will, Jane C. Hunt, Richard's wife, could live in the house for as long as she chose.

After Richard Hunt's death in 1856, Jane remained in the house until shortly before her death in 1889. During this time period, several changes were made to the interior of the house, including plumbing, gas lighting, and stoves. An east façade porch was added between 1857 and 1890 but the exterior is believed to have largely retained its original character. The inventory of the estate at the time of her death included a carriage barn and kitchen stoop area. It also included an iron settee and two iron vases in the front yard, as well as cows, a horse, and chickens. A later photograph dating to 1903 shows the south side of the house with its west kitchen and east porch (Figure 5). (Draft GMP-EA 1985; Notice of Appraisement 1890)

In 1883, Jane (Hunt) Trasher, the daughter of Richard Hunt and Jane C. Hunt, sold her entire 64.12 acres to John Durkin. This land encompassed the western portion of the original farmstead, west of the Hunt House. Durkin would later sell large portions of his farm for subdivision housing. (Seneca County Clerk; Plan of Land Owned by Taylor-Brown Memorial Hospital 1956)

George T. Hunt Jr., the grandson of Richard Hunt, sold the entire eastern portion of the original farmstead to various individuals between 1900 and 1928. In 1900, George T. Hunt, Jennie Hunt, and their mother, Ellen Whiteside (formerly Hunt), sold the lands between East Main Street and the Seneca Canal to Charles Roeger of Waterloo for two-hundred dollars. In 1909, he sold lots east of the Hunt House to Charles Roeger and Annie Roeger. In 1914, Hunt Jr. sold parcels along East Main Street to Mary Roeger, William Adamson, and John Doyle. In 1915, John Schultz purchased a large portion of the land east and north of the Hunt House for farming. This land extended north to the New York Central Railroad, and east to the Durkin property. Between 1916 and 1918, George T. Hunt Jr. and his wife, Bertha sold lands to William Adamson, Ina Mosher, Rasmine Hemingson and Alice Genung. From 1920 to 1928, Hunt Jr. continued to sell the parcels of the old farmstead to Jennie (Hunt) Koeltz, Grace Strong, William Adamson, Lewis Brown, and Philetus and Ina Mosher. By 1928, all of the lands that comprised the original Hunt farm had been sold (Record of Deeds).

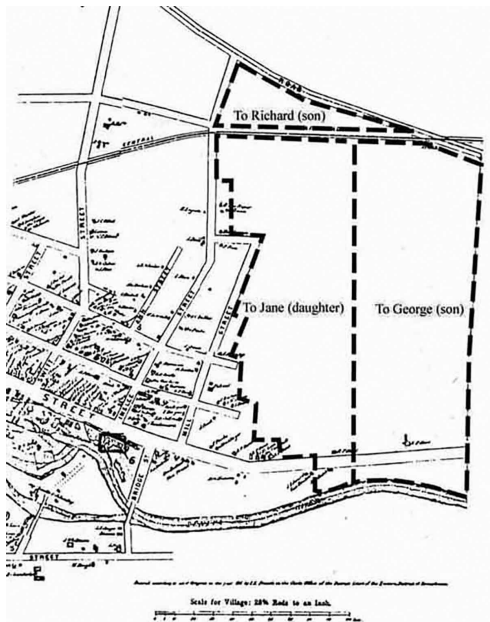


Figure 4. Overlay map illustrating the division of Richard Hunt's farm after his death. (French 1855)



Figure 5. A 1903 photograph of the south side of the Hunt House. (Seneca Falls Historical Society)

BEARE, SMITH, AND BREWSTER PERIODS, 1919-1944

The Hunt House remained in the Hunt family until February 7, 1919, when Jennie Hunt Koeltz and George T. Hunt Jr. sold it to Clifford L. Beare of Waterloo. The property encompassed the grounds east of the existing lane to roughly its current eastern boundary. Beare purchased an additional estimated three acres of the original farmstead to the north and northwest of the property, as well as an eighty-foot wide lot adjoining the eastern boundary of the Hunt House from Philetus Mosher on April 8, 1929. The total property owned by Beare at this time was approximately five acres (Record of Deeds).

Clifford Beare owned the property from 1919 to 1930. During his 11-year residency, Beare made extensive structural changes to the house. He removed the west kitchen addition and north servant's wing, as well as the front (south) entry porch and east façade porch. He replaced the front entry porch with a two-story neoclassical portico. (Pearson 1984)

On July 23, 1930, Clifford Beare conveyed the property to Charles and Mary Smith of Geneva. A month after acquiring the property, on August 22, they sold it to Roy Brewster. During the time of the Smith and Brewster ownership, no known changes were made to the house, although a 1938 aerial photograph of the property show several unidentified structures directly to the north (rear) of the house, between the present location of the garage and former pool (Figure 6). These structures were removed by 1944. In the photograph, a lane east of the Hunt House extends north from the highway to an orchard. Also, the location of a second lane dividing the east and west portions of the original farm (west of the Hunt House) can still be seen in the 1938 aerial. (Bird Library Map Collection)

The boundaries of the property did not change during the brief Smith period. However, when the property was sold to Brewster, the land excluded an eighty-foot wide parcel east of the house. This was the same 0.502-acre parcel purchased by Beare in 1929. The property boundaries remained consistent for the duration of the Brewster ownership. (Record of Deeds)



Figure 6. An 1938 aerial photograph showing the Hunt Farm and several structures north of the Hunt House. The approximate location of original Hunt property is outlined. (Bird Library Map Collection)

GREENWOOD PERIOD, 1944-1976

Irving and Marie Greenwood of Nassau County, NY purchased the Hunt House property on August 23, 1944. The boundaries remained the same as during the Brewster period. It consisted of land east of the lane (currently the right-of-way), encompassing the Hunt House, as well as another parcel to the north, totaling about five acres. (Record of Deeds)

In a 2001 letter from Joan Olmstead, daughter of the Greenwoods, Mrs. Olmstead recalls, "When my family moved to the "Hunt" House in Waterloo, in 1944, there were three cabins, two smaller ones, & one larger. There was a sign out in front of the house advertising them for rent." The three cabins included the main structure of the current cottage/pool house, and two smaller buildings to its south (Figure 7). The cabins were rented until 1954, and the two smaller structures were sold in 1956 or 1957. In addition to the cabins, there was a long, narrow shed directly to the north of the house (Figure 8). Mrs. Olmstead also distinctly remembers, "a rose tree that survived until a couple of years ago that was there in 1944. The roses had a wonderful fragrance," and "two umbrella trees [probably American elm] in front of the house on either side of the walk." According to Mrs. Olmstead, "Back in the late 40's, my dad [Irving Greenwood] was going to build a tennis court. The bulldozer got stuck in quicksand- & that was the end of a tennis court." This was near the area of several unidentified structures in the 1938 aerial photographs, which were not present by the time of the Greenwoods acquisition in 1944. The amount of grading done before the operation ceased is not known. (Bird Library Map Collection)

In 1954, the long, narrow shed located directly north of the house was removed, and a three-car garage was constructed. The parking area near the garage was also constructed. The same year, the driveway and parking area were paved with asphalt. On August 24, the Greenwoods purchased the eighty-foot wide strip of land from Chris Christensen totaling 0.502 acres. This was the same eighty-foot parcel purchased by Clifford Beare in 1929. The parcel was located east of the Hunt House and ran along East Main Street to a 50-foot wide lot to the east conveyed by George T. Hunt to John Schultz. To the north, it adjoined a property then still owned by Roy Brewster. (Record of Deeds)

On April 5, 1956, the Greenwoods sold a portion of the property to the north and northwest of the house for the development of Taylor-Brown Memorial Hospital (now the Huntington Living Center) (Figure 9). The land survey shows the "Greenwood Area" sold to the hospital encompassing 2.83 acres. The following year, on May 24, 1957, the Greenwoods conveyed a 0.502-acre parcel to their daughter and son-in-law, Joan and Thomas Olmstead. This was the same eighty-foot wide parcel that the Greenwoods purchased in 1954. Also in 1957, the Greenwoods purchased a 75-foot wide lot north of the house from Waterloo Memorial Hospital. This was a portion of the property sold to the hospital by the Greenwoods in 1956. The next year, on May 28 1958, the Greenwoods sold a small parcel northeast of the house to Leland and Alice Henry (Figure 10). The land sold to the Henrys also included the 20-25 foot right-of-way to the west and north of the Hunt House. (Record of Deeds)

The Greenwoods built a brick addition on the north side of the house, and added a large picture window on the north façade around 1960. In 1962, the Greenwood's added an in-ground swimming pool to the north (rear) of the house, partially situated on the area that contained several structures in the 1938 aerial photographs. That same year, a small room was added to the north side of the northernmost cottage for the storage of pool supplies. (Draft GMP-EA 1985; Bird Library; Olmstead letter 2001)

On December 1, 1965, the Greenwoods purchased a 50-foot wide lot north of the house from Waterloo Memorial Hospital. This was another portion of the property sold to the hospital by the Greenwoods in 1956. On October 1, 1968, the Greenwoods purchased a parcel of land formerly containing the gas station of Fredrick Johnson from Getty Oil Company. The parcel was located west of the right-of-way, along East Main Street. (Record of Deeds)



Figure 7. A 1944 photograph of the three cabins. (Olmstead letter 2001)

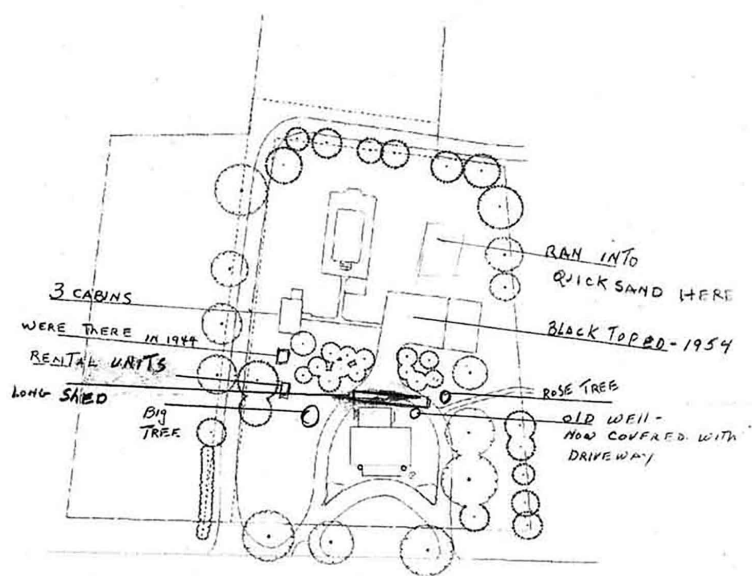


Figure 8. Sketch by Joan Olmstead of structures and features from her recollection. (Olmstead letter 2001)

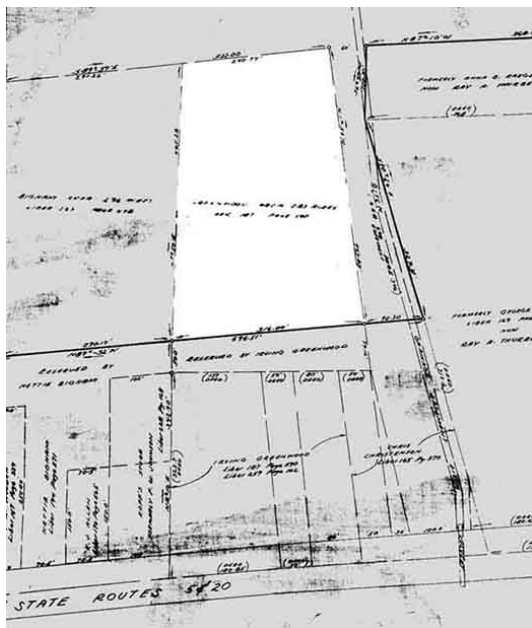


Figure 9. Plan showing land sold by Greenwood for the development of the hospital. (Plan of Land Owned By Taylor-Brown Memorial Hospital 1956)

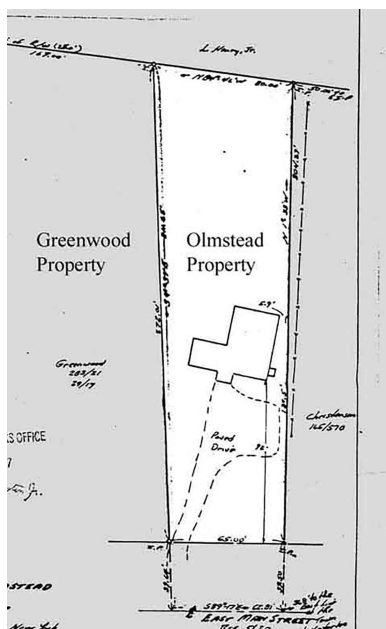


Figure 10. Plan showing area sold to Leland and Alice Henry in 1958. (Record of Deeds)

OLMSTEAD PERIOD, 1976-2000

Marie Greenwood conveyed the Hunt House property to her daughter, Joan Olmstead and her husband, Thomas in 1976. Shortly afterward, the Olmsteads added the semi-circular drive to the south of the house, connecting the two driveways to the main entrance of the house. Landscape plantings were installed in this area and along East Main Street when the drive was completed in 1977 or 1978. On September 21, 1977, the Olmsteads sold their 0.502-acre parcel adjoining the eastern boundary of the Hunt House to William and Roberta Roby (Figure 11). This parcel of land adjoined the Olmstead property to the east, and is the same eighty foot wide parcel conveyed to the Olmsteads in 1957. (Olmstead letter 2001; Record of Deeds)

Establishment of Women's Rights National Historical Park:

In February 1980 the Hunt House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource in the Women's Rights Historic District in Waterloo and Seneca Falls, as were the M'Clintock House, the Stanton House, the Wesleyan Chapel, and a house believed to be associated with Amelia Jenks Bloomer. On December 28 of the same year, Women's Rights National Historical Park was established through Public Law 96-607 to preserve and interpret sites and key figures associated with the 1848 First Women's Rights Convention and the early Women's Rights Movement in the United States. To develop the park, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to acquire by donation, purchase, or transfer from another federal agency those parcels that would preserve the Wesleyan Chapel and the Stanton House. Any property owned by a state or "political subdivision thereof" could be acquired only by donation. The legislation expressly prohibited the purchase, or acquisition by fee simple title, of the Hunt, M'Clintock, and Bloomer houses, which were then in private ownership. Instead, the Secretary was empowered to enter into cooperative agreements with the owners of these three sites in order to "mark, interpret, improve, restore, and provide technical assistance" for the purposes of preservation and interpretation. Initial park goals included preserving the Hunt House "to the degree possible on the exterior." (Conard 2012: 38,58, citing Draft Statement for Management 1982: 6-7)

The park completed a General Management Plan (GMP) in 1986, and with respect to the Hunt House, except for documenting its historical significance, the GMP simply stated that "its use for interpretation or visitor support services [would] be decided later, depending on the desires of its owners and the evolution of the park." The Olmsteads declined to sell a less-than-fee interest to the NPS, and had no interest in negotiating with the NPS to open the house for tours and events. However, in 1991 they did consider selling their property to the NPS, but no action was taken at this time so as not to derail the final stages of a General Management Plan Amendment, which sought "administrative boundary adjustments" rather than physical boundary changes, including the Hunt House property. A historic aerial photograph from 1991 shows the Hunt House property in relation to surrounding land uses (Figure 12). (Conard 2012: 97, 150,154, 300,319, citing GMP 1986: 16,18,20)

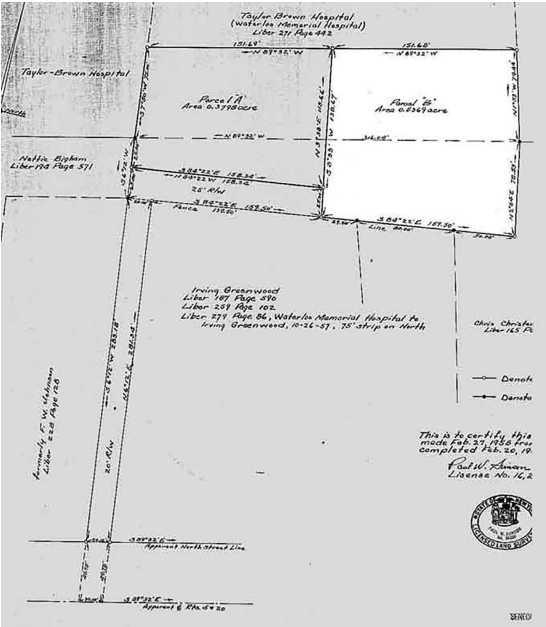


Figure 11. Property east of the Hunt House sold by the Olmsteads to William and Roberta Roby in 1977. (Record of Deeds)

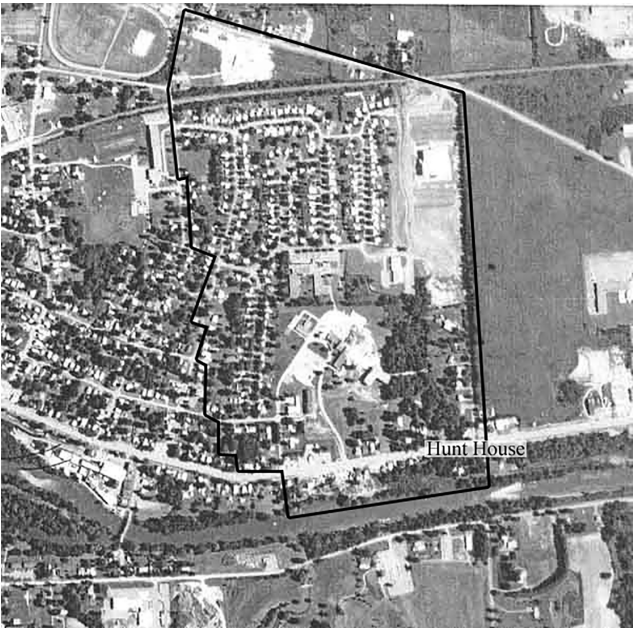


Figure 12. A 1991 aerial photograph of the eastern portion of Waterloo illustrating land development with the approximate original farm property boundary. (Seneca County Planning Office)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MANAGEMENT, 1999-2022

In 1999 the Olmsteads placed the Hunt House up for sale. The National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Trust for Public Land worked cooperatively to acquire the land. On January 18, 2000, they purchased the property for \$231,000, with the intent to hold the property until the NPS could acquire fee-simple title, and incorporate the Hunt House into Women's Rights National Historical Park as allowed in the General Management Plan Amendment. The Hunt House was the last site in private ownership identified as being significant to the story of the park. On March 8, 2000, Bill S. 1910 amended the act that established the Women's Rights National Historical Park, allowing the acquisition of a fee-simple title to the Hunt House by the NPS. The bill was signed into law by President Bill Clinton on August 8, 2000 completing the acquisition of significant sites associated with the First Women's Rights Convention of 1848.

Since the completion of the original CLI for the Hunt House in 2003, the park has accomplished numerous projects. Work on buildings and structures has included reroofing the storage building (formerly garage) in 2007 (PEPC 19188); repairing the Hunt House roof in 2010 (PEPC 29054); and removing the Hunt House chimney in 2011 (PEPC 36708). Work around the grounds has included widening the asphalt driveway and removing non-contributing trees in 2011 (PEPC 38716, 38871); removal/pruning of storm damaged trees in 2012 (PEPC 42705); installation of a compost bin and repair of ground disturbances by Waterloo Public Works Department in 2013 (PEPC 46558, 46861); and removal of storm-damaged trees and installation of park benches, picnic tables and trash containers in 2014 (PEPC 53248, 54379). Funding has been requested for FY 2018 to make repairs to the exterior of the Hunt House (PMIS 191684).

The following planning and research projects related to the Hunt House property have been completed: Archeological Overview and Assessment (2007, PMIS 108156); Hunt Site Multi-Year Cyclic Maintenance Plan (2008, PEPC 23427); Women's Rights NHP Ethnographic Overview and Assessment (2009, PMIS 108818); Historic Resource Study (2009, PMIS 75712); Hunt House Historic Structure Report (2011, PMIS 74988); and a Hunt Site 2015-2019 Multi-Year Cyclic Maintenance Plan (2014, PEPC 55449).

Future planning and research reports include: Update Long Range Interpretive Plan at Women's Rights National Historical Park (funding requested for FY2018, PMIS 228157); Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan Hunt House (funding requested for FY2018, PMIS 184582); Identify and Evaluate Hunt House Archeological Resources (underway in FY 2018, PMIS 208538); and Complete Treatment Plan for Hunt House (funding requested for FY2020, PMIS 178450).

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Domestic (Residential)	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family House	Yes	No	Yes
Landscape	Leisure-Passive (Park)	Leisure-Passive (Park)	No	Yes	Yes
Agriculture/Subsistence	Farm (Plantation)	Farm (Plantation)	Yes	No	No
Recreation/Culture	Museum (Exhibition Hall)	Museum (Curatorial) Storage	No	Yes	No
Recreation/Culture	Museum (Exhibition Hall)	Wayside Exhibit	No	Yes	No

Public Access:

Public Access: Other Restrictions

Public Access Narrative:

The grounds are open to the public but there are no scheduled park programs at the site. The house is currently closed to visitors.

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status: Yes-Unrestricted Information

Ethnographic Narrative:

An "Ethnographic Overview and Assessment" for Women's Rights National Historical Park was completed in 2009 by Historical Research Associates, Inc. The groups examined and the findings reached in the report are as follows: Native Americans, African Americans, Religious Groups, Convention Descendants, Park Neighbors, and Women's Historians and Feminist Groups. (EOA 2009: i-ii)

For more information on the park's ethnographic resources, consult the bibliography in this report or contact park staff.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Landscape characteristics identified for the Hunt House include spatial organization, land use, topography, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, constructed water features, and small-scale features. Many landscape characteristics have associated features that contribute to the site's overall integrity and significance, as well as features that do not contribute.

The physical integrity of the Hunt House is evaluated by comparing the landscape characteristics and features present during the overall period of significance (1837-1862) with those of the existing landscape as assessed in 2021. Despite the loss of most of the original 145-acre farm property, as well as many historic features, the original house is extant, as is its relationship to East Main Street and the general topography. The visual and physical relationship between the Hunt property and the Cayuga-Seneca Canal has been lost due to residential lots along the south side of East Main Street. The nineteenth century agricultural setting of the Hunt House has been replaced primarily by strip development, residential subdivisions, and institutional campuses. Numerous outbuildings present on the property during the historic period are gone, including a barn and shed, west barn, carriage house, hen house, back shed, east shed, west shed, new barn, old barn, corn house, and stable, while the existing but non-historic cottage/pool house, garage, and filled in swimming pool detract from the historic scene. Concrete sidewalks east of the house and in the swimming pool area, and asphalt driveways, now comprise the site's circulation system. Agricultural fields, orchards, fruit yards, and garden are missing, although lawns still dominate the property. Shade trees dot the site, although none of the existing vegetation is believed to date to the historic period. The loss of most of the large silver maples along East Main Street has diminished the nineteenth century historical character, as they no longer frame the front yard. Known small-scale features missing from the property include an iron settee and two iron urns. Archeological features may remain from the west wing of the house and the various outbuildings to the north of the house.

The Hunt House property is a contributing resource and listed on the National Register of Historic Places. While the overall landscape does not retain integrity due to the great amount of change since the end of the period of significance, those landscape characteristics and features that remain should be preserved since they contribute to the site's historic character.

The next section presents an analysis of landscape characteristics and their associated features and corresponding Historic Structures Inventory (HSI, formerly List of Classified Structures) and FMSS names and numbers, if applicable. It also includes an evaluation of whether the feature contributes to the property's National Register eligibility for the historic period (1837-1862), contributes to the property's historic character, or if it is noncontributing, undetermined, or managed as a cultural resource. If a feature is non-contributing, it is evaluated as "compatible" (visually congruent with the historic character of the landscape) or "incompatible" (visually incongruent with the historic character of the landscape). Graphics associated with this section are located at the end of the report.

Landscape Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Historic Condition (to 1862):

Buildings are three-dimensional constructs built primarily for sheltering any form of human activity, while structures are constructed for functional purposes rather than human activity. The Hunt House was built between 1828 and 1833 for Richard Hunt, though the builder is not known. Historical maps and descriptions indicate that there were at least two wings to the house – a one and one-half story kitchen wing extended from the west side of the house, and at least one large wing extended from the north side. It is possible that a carriage barn was also connected to the house, and used by travelers and slaves as a stop on the Underground Railroad. Other structures included a barn and shed, west barn, hen house, back shed, east shed, west shed, new barn, old barn, corn house, and stable. Their exact locations are not known, but several were clustered north of (behind) the house.

Evaluation:

There have been many changes to the buildings on the Hunt House property since the period of significance. The house is the only known extant structure. More research is needed to determine if the cottage/pool house (formerly a cabin) is historically significant. Other historic buildings, including the carriage house, sheds, and several barns have been lost. It is possible that many of these barns were not located on the existing 2.74-acre property, and instead located immediately to the northeast and to the west of the current property. Contemporary structures have been added, including the garage, a rear addition to the house, shed, and a front portico. Though wings and porches have been removed, and others added, the main house structure is intact, and contributes to the site's significance.

Structures present when the Greenwood's acquired the property in 1944 included three cabins along the east side of the right-of-way, and a long narrow shed directly north of the house. The long shed was removed in 1954, and the two smaller cabins were sold in 1956 or 1957. An addition was constructed on the larger cabin, and it became the pool house. The origin of the cottages is not known. In John Becker's 1949 "A History of the Village of Waterloo," the house known as "the old red house," included in Richard Hunt's will, was moved onto the Hunt farm "in more recent years," as an outbuilding of the farm. This structure was originally part of the Van Tuyl farm, and was occupied by Isaac Mosher for many years prior to the move (Becker 1949). The current location of this structure is not known.

The Hunt House property currently contains the brick house, a concrete block garage, a wood cottage/pool house, swimming pool (filled), and a temporary storage shed. The current house is the main structure of the original house, a 2-1/2 story transitional-style brick building with late-Federal and Greek-Revival details. In the twentieth century a two-story Colonial-Revival portico was added on the south (front) façade and a one-story brick addition was constructed to the north (Figures 20, 21). The footprint of the main structure extends approximately 44' by 28' and the rear addition is 24' by 15'. The 32' by 16' wood cottage/pool house is located northwest of the house, and the 36' by 24' concrete three-car garage is located northeast of the Hunt House (Figures 22, 23). A temporary wood shed measuring 10' by 12' sits on the southeast corner of the patio/deck surrounding the remnant swimming pool (Figure 24). (Pearson 1984; Survey Map 2000)

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Hunt House	195966	Contributing	040667		Location	58840	Yes
Cottage/Pool House	195967	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	58841	Yes
Garage	195968	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	58842	Yes
Hunt House-Front Portico	195969	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Hunt House-Rear Addition	195970	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Shed	195971	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
	92880	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 20. The driveways on the west and south sides of the Hunt House. (View northeast, OCLP 2018, DSC-044)



Figure 21. View of the 1960 addition to the north (rear) of the house. (View southwest, OCLP 2018, DSC-061)



Figure 22. East side of the cottage/pool house. (View west, OCLP 2018, DSC-063)



Figure 23. West side of the garage, constructed in 1954. (View east, OCLP 2018, DSC-064)



Figure 24. View of the remnant pool deck of the filled swimming pool, and the storage shed. (View northwest, OCLP 2018, DSC-065)

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

Historic Condition (to 1862):

Circulation is the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute systems of movement in a landscape. Little is known about the Hunt House property's circulation during the period of significance. Though there were at least two lanes running through the 145-acre farm, their exact location and the circulation routes to the several outbuildings of the property are not known.

Evaluation:

It is likely that the current circulation pattern reflects very little of the circulation during the period of significance. The semi-circular front drive did not exist historically, and it runs through the area of a former footpath to the Seneca Turnpike (East Main Street). The west drive did not exist historically, and runs directly through the area of the former west wing of the house. It is possible that the east driveway roughly reflects the circulation route to a carriage house during the period of significance, but archaeological testing would be necessary to substantiate this and to reveal circulation patterns to the several outbuildings that once existed.

A c.1903 photograph shows a simple walkway, possibly bluestone or limestone, extending directly from the south (main) entrance to the Seneca Turnpike (East Main Street). Undated early-to mid-twentieth century photographs show the same walkway/circulation pattern and two driveways running along the east and west sides of the house. (Seneca Falls Historical Society)

The current circulation includes two connected asphalt driveways, a gravel right-of-way, and concrete footpaths. The two asphalt driveways originate at East Main Street (US Route 20/NYS Route 5), and are located to the east and west of the house. They are connected by a semi-circular asphalt driveway to the south (front) entrance (Figure 19). The driveways continue past the house on the east and west sides, and join to the north (rear) of the house. The drive continues north a short distance to a small asphalt parking area and garage. The right-of-way gravel driveway originates at East Main Street on the west side of the property. It runs north 280' at a width of 20,' then extends 120' to the east to an adjoining property northeast of the Hunt House. A concrete footpath originates at the east driveway directly to the east of the house, and connects the driveway to the adjoining property and house to the east. Concrete walkways extend from the parking area to the cottage/pool house and to the former swimming pool. The path from the front of the house to East Main Street is no longer extant.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Semicircular Driveway	195960	Noncontributing – Incompatible			Location	102913	Yes
East Driveway	195961	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	102913	Yes
West Driveway	195962	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	102913	Yes
Parking Area	195963	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	102913	Yes
Right-of-Way (Driveway)	195964	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1554347	Yes
Concrete Sidewalks	195965	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1554381	Yes
	92881	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 19. The driveways on the west and south sides of the Hunt House. (View northeast, OCLP 2018, DSC-044)

Landscape Characteristic: Constructed Water Features

Historic Condition (to 1862):

Constructed water features are built features and elements that utilize water for aesthetic or utilitarian functions. There were no known constructed water features on the site during the mid-nineteenth century, however the Seneca Canal adjoined the Hunt property at its southern boundary.

The canal, and canal trade played an important role in the business affairs of Richard Hunt, and it remains an important part of history for the region.

Evaluation:

No constructed water features have been documented for the period of significance. The twentieth-century swimming pool is the only water feature currently on the site, and it does not contribute to the property's significance. However, removal of the pool before archeological research is conducted may disrupt archeological evidence of outbuildings or gardens historically located in that area.

The mid- to late-twentieth-century swimming pool occupies a portion of the north (rear) lawn. Located north of the house, the rectangular pool is concrete, and surrounded by a concrete deck/walkway that widens into a patio area near the southeast corner of the pool (see Figure 24). Since the park's acquisition, the pool has been emptied and backfilled to reduce safety hazards. The Seneca Canal is extant but is beyond the park's boundaries.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Swimming Pool Remnants	195972	Noncontributing – Incompatible			Asset	1554383	Yes
	92882	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic: Land Use

Historic Condition (to 1862):

Land use describes the activities that have formed, shaped, or organized the landscape as a result of human interaction. During the historic period, the area east of the Village of Waterloo was primarily undeveloped agricultural land, and the Hunt House was a 145-acre farm with fields of corn, grain, hay, vegetables, as well as pastures, barn structures, lanes, orchards, a garden and a fruit-yard. The front yard, an open lawn area with shade trees, was important for its use as a social gathering place. Adjacent to the property, the Cayuga-Seneca Canal was a major transportation route for goods through the area. The canal adjoined the southern boundary of the Hunt property, and played a key role in Richard Hunt's success in the wool manufacturing industry. After the death of Richard P. Hunt in 1856, the land was divided among his children, but largely retained its original agricultural use for over fifty years. (U.S. Agricultural Census 1850)

Evaluation:

The current land use of the Hunt House does not retain its historic character. Twentieth-century development of hospitals, municipal buildings, residential subdivisions and parking lots has drastically altered the use of the land surrounding the Hunt House. Once a 145-acre farmstead, agricultural uses have been lost. Though little information exists on the land use of the grounds immediately surrounding the house, it is apparent that the front yard of the Hunt House was historically important, serving as a gathering place for the more elite members of Waterloo's society. This area remains important today because of its visibility from East Main Street. (Becker 1949)

In the early 1900s, the land was divided within the Hunt family and gradually sold. By the 1950s, substantial development had occurred in the eastern part of Waterloo, and the region of the "homestead" can now be characterized as a mixed-use area of medium to low-density residential, municipal, and commercial uses. Land uses surrounding the Hunt House are largely residential, with the exception of the Huntington Living Center to the northwest. While much of the farmland has disappeared, the fairgrounds that were once adjacent to the farmstead, and the Seneca Canal, now used primarily for recreational boating, remain as links to the area's past.

The park currently uses the Hunt House for general storage and the garage for archival storage. The cottage/pool house is vacant and the swimming pool has been filled in. In the pool area, the park has added a temporary storage shed and nearby stores vehicles and miscellaneous equipment and materials.

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

Historic Condition (to 1862):

Small-scale features are the elements that provide detail and diversity combined with function and aesthetics. Small-scale features dating to the period of significance have not yet been documented.

Evaluation:

None of the small-scale features currently at the Hunt House are historically significant. The two urns in the 1903 photograph have been located in the Maple Grove Cemetery, and are in fair to good condition. Their placement in the cemetery seems to indicate they are not situated on any particular plot. Further research is needed to determine their historical significance.

An 1890 inventory (at the time of Jane Hunt's death) noted two iron urns and an iron settee (bench) in the front lawn area. A c.1903 photograph showed the urns on the front lawn and possibly the settee to the right of the front door. The photograph also shows a gas lamp in front of the house. It is not known if any of these features date to the period of significance. Sometime after the swimming pool was constructed in the 1960s, a four-foot chain-linked fence was erected around the perimeter of the pool area, but the fence has since been removed by the park.

Currently, the two iron urns are located in Maple Grove Cemetery in Waterloo. The fate of the settee and gas lamp is not yet documented. Two contemporary lampposts are located along the front semicircular drive, likely dating to after 1977. A two-panel metal wayside sign is also located on the east side of this driveway (see Figures 19, 20). (Kuttner 1987)

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Lampposts	195973	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Wayside Sign	195974	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	2315178	Yes
	92883	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic: Topography

Historic Condition (to 1862):

Topography is the three dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by slope and elevation. During the period of significance, the topography of the Hunt House property was relatively flat. Historical maps of Waterloo indicate that the Hunt House property consisted of primarily flat, agricultural fields. The land immediately surrounding the house similarly had little change in grade, although some alterations were likely executed in construction of the house and outbuildings.

Evaluation:

The topography of the Hunt House, and of the eastern portion of Waterloo, has changed very little since the period of significance. However, the 1938 aerial photographs show several unidentified structures north of the house, now gone. It is possible that the excavation and grading of the pool area during its construction, and the addition of the asphalt driveway have substantially impacted any potential archeological findings directly north of the house.

Currently, the topography surrounding the Hunt House remains generally flat, gently sloping away from the house. The main exceptions are to the north (rear) of the house, where grades were altered for construction of cottages in the 1930s, garage and the asphalt parking area in the 1950s, and a swimming pool in the 1960s (Figures 14, 15). It appears that in some areas, three to four feet of fill were added during the pool construction to compensate for a gradual downward slope to the north. Some of this disturbed area corresponds to the location of several barnyard structures apparent in 1938 aerial photographs.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Changes in topography resulting from building of pool and roads	195957	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
	92884	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 14. Change in grade on the north side of the garage. (View west, OCLP 2018, DSC-055)

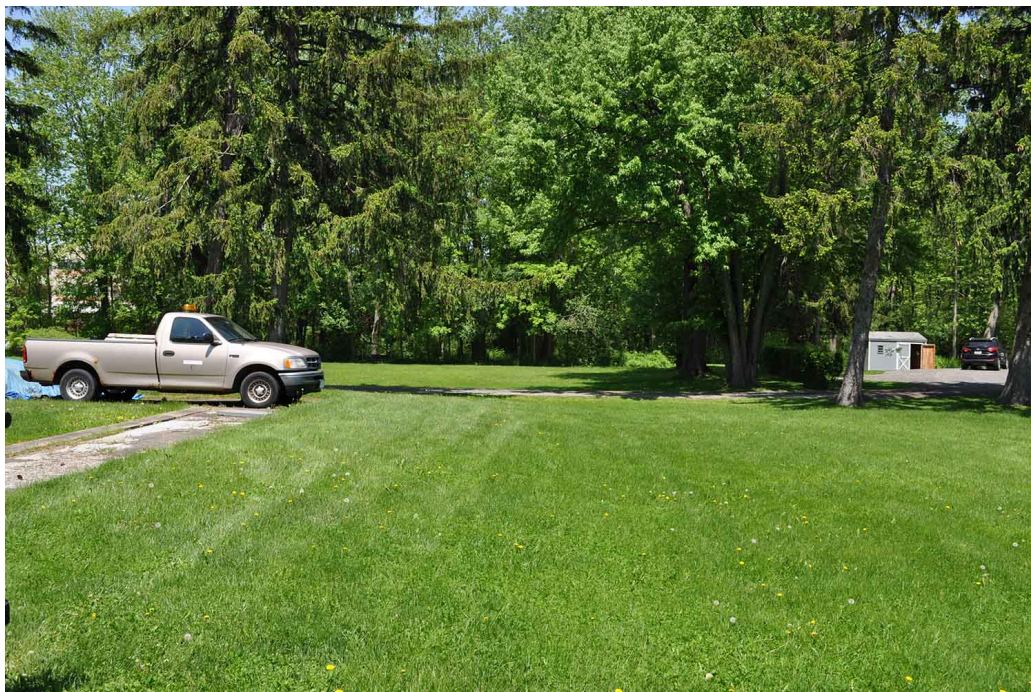


Figure 15. Slight change in grade to the east of the filled in swimming pool. (View north, OCLP 2018, DSC-056)

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

Historic Condition (to 1862):

Vegetation includes deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, groundcovers, and herbaceous plants and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape. During the period of significance, the Hunt House was part of a 145-acre "homestead" farm of Richard P. Hunt. The grounds contained fields of hay, wheat, corn, and potatoes, as well as a maple lot, an orchard, a fruit yard, and a garden. Important clues to the property's vegetation come from Richard Hunt's will and an 1859 deed. However, the specific location and details of these vegetative elements has not been documented.

Evaluation:

Although the vegetation on the grounds of the Hunt House grounds during the historic period is relatively undocumented, the current vegetation does not reflect historic conditions. Though some elements reflect a historic visual quality, such as the larger shade trees, the plant material does not date to the period of significance. However, these features are compatible with the historic scene. Further research may be necessary to determine the origin of the two mature arborvitae groves north of the house.

No known vegetation landscape features present during the period of significance currently remain. A c.1903 photograph of the south (front) side of the Hunt House shows a simple landscape of mature shade trees. There were no foundation plantings around the house at this time, and the front yard consisted of mown lawn under the canopy of large trees. Brief descriptions were made of notable architectural features in the 1980 Building-Structure Inventory Form, but the only landscape feature described was a wooded lot. It is doubtful that a wooded lot existed there during the period of significance; the lot north of the Hunt House was an agricultural field in 1938 aerial photographs. (Seneca Falls Historical Society)

Currently, the plants on the 2.74-acre Hunt House property consist of evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs, groundcovers, and herbaceous perennials. In the early 2000s large silver maples stood along the highway at the beginning of both driveways, and the front lawn was screened from the road by plantings of blue spruce, balsam fir, burning bush, honeysuckle, and forsythia. Today, many of these plantings are gone (Figure 16). The number of plants around the house foundation have also dropped since 2003; species today include arborvitae, rhododendron, yew, juniper, euonymus, flowering dogwood, yucca, and hosta.

Lilacs, quince, and grape holly are located under the canopy of large silver maples east of the house. Immediately to the north of the house, clusters of mature arborvitae are located on both sides of the drive. Silver maples and Norway spruce line both sides of the right-of-way to the west and north of the house. The Norway spruce planting continues along the eastern border of the property, framing the immediate grounds of the house (Figures 17, 18). North of the right-of-way, a wooded area screens the property from the Huntington Living Center grounds. Large areas of mown lawn are located north and west of the house, on both sides of the right-of-way.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Lawns	195958	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1554388	Yes
Trees	195959	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1554399	Yes
	92885	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 16. Plantings along East Main Street. (View west, OCLP 2018, DSC-053)

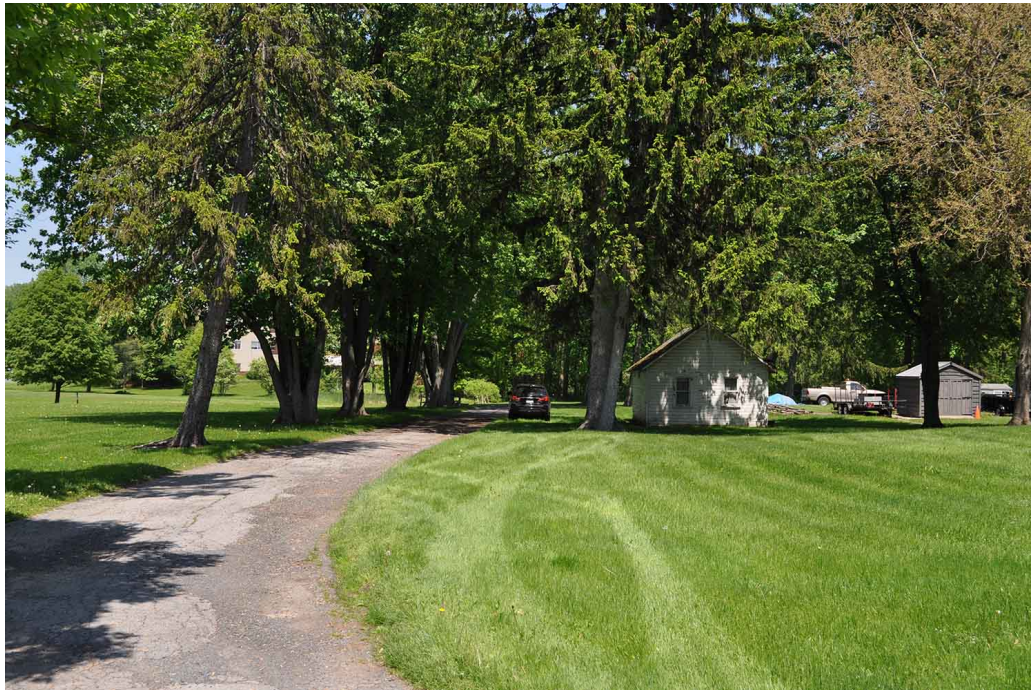


Figure 17. Norway spruce and silver maples along the right-of-way. (View north, OCLP 2018, DSC-043)

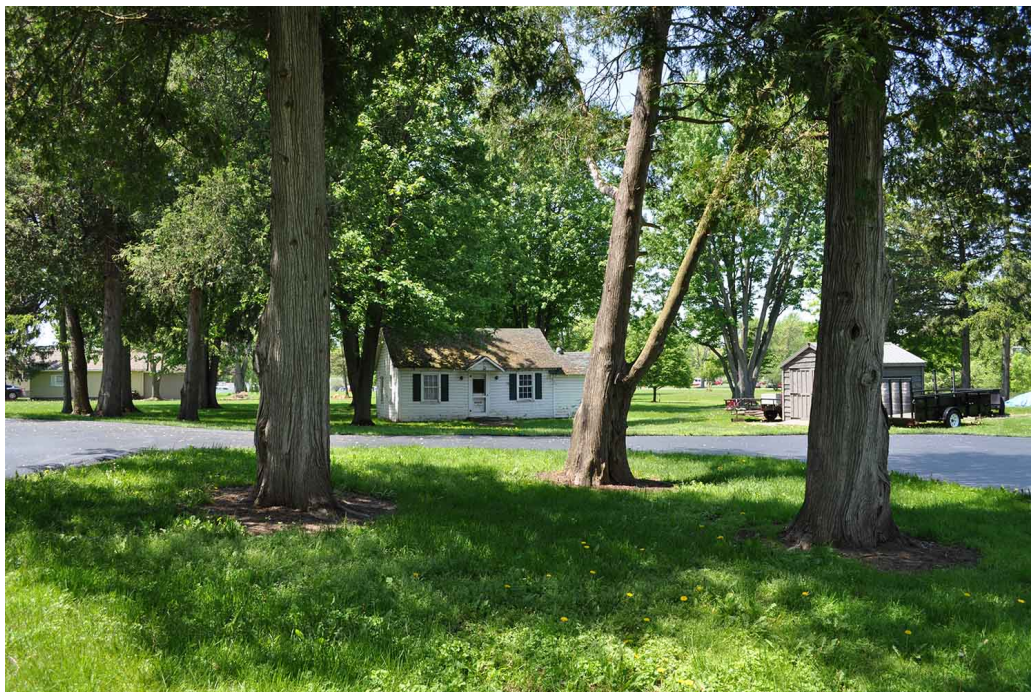


Figure 18. Grove of arborvitae north of the house. (View west-northwest, OCLP 2018, DSC-055)

Landscape Characteristic: Spatial Organization

Historic Condition (to 1862):

Spatial organization is the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in the landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces. Though specific configurations of outbuildings and locations of hedgerows are not known for the Hunt House property, four major spaces comprised the original 145-acre farm. These spaces included the farmhouse and its immediate grounds, the barnyard area immediately to the northeast, the agricultural lands surrounding the complex to the east, west, and north, and the woodlot near the northern boundary. The grounds surrounding the house itself were more ornamental than other areas of the property, consisting of a primarily flat, open ground plane comprised of lawn, a garden, and small fruit yard organized around the central element of the house. A linear planting of shade trees along East Main Street created a vertical and overhead plane to the front yard of the house, defining the farmhouse grounds from the street. The barnyard space, located northeast of the farmhouse in the 1855 map of Waterloo, was defined by the cluster relationship of the buildings to the yard. This type of cluster arrangement created a barnyard enclosed on three sides by structures. The ground plane was primarily flat, and the walls of the structures comprised the vertical plane. (Bird's Eye View 1873; J.H. French)

The agricultural lands were organized spatially in relation to a lane that ran north/south through the middle of the original property. The fields consisted of a flat, open ground plane, with the vertical plane of a woodlot defining the northern portion of the space. Village lots to the west, and roads to the south and east defined the other edges of the space. Though no information exists on the maple woodlot near the northern portion of the property, it likely consisted of a flat ground plane and a dense overhead tree canopy. (Will of R. Hunt 1856; Bird's Eye View 1873)

Evaluation:

The spatial organization of the Hunt House property has changed substantially since the period of significance. Behind the house to the north, the placement of the garage and swimming pool create an organization that does not reflect the historic Hunt property. However, the house is on the original site and faces East Main Street, which although widened remains near its historic alignment (Figure 13). As such, the arrangement of space between the house and the highway retains its historic relationship.

The sale and subsequent development of the Hunt Farm altered historic spatial organization. In the vicinity of the Hunt House, the loss of the barnyard area and later addition of the cottage/pool house, swimming pool, garage, parking area, and driveways altered the spatial characteristics around the house.

Currently, the grounds have the quality of a large residential lot. The vertical and overhead planes along the front of the house are defined by ornamental plantings and large shade trees. Linear plantings of mature shade and evergreen trees loosely follow the current property boundary, creating a visual separation from the surrounding lots. Within the perimeter, the area has an open spatial character consisting of mown lawn, with the house serving as the central element. Scattered shade tree plantings near the house create an overhead plane along the drives.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Relationship of Hunt House to Main Road	195956	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 13. Spatial relationship of the house to US Route 20, East Main Street. (View northeast, OCLP 2018, DSC-049)

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 6

Next Assessment Due Date: 09/12/2028

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/12/2022

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Hunt House landscape is in good condition. This assessment indicates the property shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The property's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 07/15/2013

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

In consulting with Vivien Rose, Chief of Cultural Resources, and with concurrence from the Superintendent, the Hunt House landscape is in good condition. The definition of "good" is as follows: "The inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition."

According to project statements in PMIS for the Hunt House, there are no proposed landscape projects at the property. In PEPC, there is a project to install a compost bin (PEPC 46558). Other work has included widening the asphalt circular driveway a few inches to allow fire engine access (38716), removal of non-contributing trees (38871), storm damage removal (42705), and staging for waterline maintenance (46861). On the planning side, the request to fund archaeological reconnaissance in a few years will inform a future Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/28/2007

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

A "good" rating indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 07/24/2003

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Impacts

Type of Impact: Adjacent Lands

Other Impact:

External or Internal: External

Impact Narrative: Although the lands adjacent to the Hunt House that once comprised the larger Hunt farm have been significantly altered from their character during the period of significance, future development in these areas should be monitored and evaluated.

Date Identified: 09/09/2022

Type of Impact: Operations On Site

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: The private residence to the rear of the Hunt House includes a right-of-way through the Hunt landscape.

Date Identified: 09/09/2022

Type of Impact: Other

Other Impact: Traffic

External or Internal: External

Impact Narrative: Heavy traffic on East Main Street (US Route 20/NY Route 5) is also a concern

Date Identified: 09/09/2022

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Treatment Documents

Treatment Type: Undetermined

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: General Management Plan

Document Date: 1986-01-01

Title:

IRMA Link:

Narrative:

A General Management Plan (GMP) for Women's Rights NHP was completed in 1986, prior to the park's acquisition of the Hunt House in 2000. The GMP noted that the Hunt House was specifically referenced in the park's enabling legislation for protection with less-than-fee acquisition, and proposed establishment of a cooperative agreement with the landowner to allow for interpretive programs outside and access to the interior on special occasions. The GMP recommended future acquisition in fee to provide for preservation, public access, interpretation, or to allow for removal of intrusive structures. (GMP 1986: 10,23,40-41)

In the park's Foundation Document completed in 2014, the Hunt House and grounds were identified as fundamental resources and values. The report recommended restoration of the interior main core of the house to the historic period for visitor use, which could allow use for collections researchers, housing for visiting scholars or researchers, staff offices, or potential rental for small weddings or other events. The report noted that the grounds could offer an appropriate place to interpret Richard Hunt's farm and agriculture in the local economy of the nineteenth century. It also recommended a geophysical survey with field testing to locate historic foundations, wells, and outbuildings on the 2-acre remnant of the 300-acre farm. (FD 2014: 6,16-17)

To date, no specific treatment approach has been identified for the Hunt House property. The project "Identify and Evaluate Hunt House Archeological Resources" (PMIS 208538) is currently underway. The park has requested funding for the following planning documents:

- Update Long Range Interpretive Plan at Women's Rights National Historical Park (PMIS 228157), funding requested for FY2018.
- Prepare Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan Hunt House (PMIS 184582), funding requested for FY2018.
- Complete Treatment Plan for Hunt House (PMIS 178450), funding requested for FY2020

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography:

Citation Author	Citation Title	Year of Publication	Citation Publisher	Citation Type	Citation Location	Citation Number
National Park Service	Foundation Document, Women's Rights Historical Park, New York.	2014	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.			
National Park Service	Draft Statement for Management, Women's Rights National Historical Park.	1982	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.			
National Park Service	Cultural Landscape Inventory, Hunt House, Women's Rights National Historical Park.	2013	Brookline, MA: Northeast Region, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation.			
Miller, Heather Lee, Emily Greenwald, and Dawn Vogel	Ethnographic Overview and Assessment, Women's Rights National Historical Park.	2009	Boston, MA: National Park Service, Northeast Region Ethnography Program and Historical Research Associates, Inc.			
Kline, Laura J., Stephen A. Olausen, Kristen Heitert, Blake McDonald	National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Women's Rights National Historical Park, Seneca Falls and Waterloo, NY.	2012	Pawtucket, RI: Public Archeology Lab.			
Conard, Rebecca	"All Men and Women are Created Equal:" An Administrative History of Women's Rights National Historical Park.	2012	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.			

Hunt House
Women's Rights National Historical Park

Becker, John	A History of the Village of Waterloo.	1949	Waterloo Library and Historical Society.			
National Park Service	General Management Plan, Environmental Assessment, Women's Rights Historical Park, Draft.	1985	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.			
National Park Service	General Management Plan, Women's Rights Historical Park, New York.	1986	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.			
--	Historic Resources Survey: Village of Waterloo, Seneca County, NY.	1982	College of Art, Architecture and Planning, Cornell University.			
--	Notice of Appraisement, Inventory of the Hunt Estate.	1857	Seneca County Surrogate Court.			
--	Notice of Appraisement, Inventory of the Hunt Estate.	1890	Seneca County Surrogate Court.			
--	Record of Deeds.		Seneca County Clerk.			
--	Town of Waterloo, New York. 1850. "Hunt, Richard P."	1850	U.S. Census of Agriculture.			
--	Will of Jane C. Hunt.	1888	Seneca County Surrogate Court.			
--	Will of Richard P. Hunt.	1856	Seneca County Surrogate Court.			
Olmstead, Joan	Letter to author.	2001	--			
Weber, Sandra S	Special History Study, Women's Rights National Historical Park.	1985	--			

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Aerial photograph for Waterloo, NY

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Bird Library Map Collection, Syracuse University, 1938.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Aerial photograph for Waterloo, NY

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Bird Library Map Collection, Syracuse University, 1954.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Aerial photograph 3 for Waterloo, NY.

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Seneca County Planning Office, Waterloo, NY, 1991.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Bird's Eye View of Waterloo, NY, Seneca County, NY.

Supplemental Information Narrative:

J.J. Stoner, Waterloo Historical Society. 1873.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: History of the Village of Waterloo.

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Online, www.waterloony.com/WatHist.html.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Map of the Town of Waterloo, Seneca County, NY: Illustrated Plat-Book from the Cadastral, From Actual Surveys.

Supplemental Information Narrative:

J.H. French, 1855.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Survey Map of the Premises of Thomas and Joan Olmstead.

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Seneca County Clerk, 2000.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Survey Map of the Premises of Thomas H. and Joan K. Olmstead

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Seneca County Clerk, 1977.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Survey of Lands Owned by Taylor-Brown Memorial Hospital.

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Seneca County Clerk, 1956.

Landscape Documents:

File Name	Date	Attachment Type
WORl Hunt House CLI_Concurrences 2003-2022.pdf		

Source