National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2004

Revised: 9/2022



Stanton 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: Stanton House

Resource Classification: Cultural Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 650014

Parent Landscape: 650014

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 Stanton 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 Stanton House unit is located approximately one-half mile east of the Wesleyan Chapel/Visitor Center unit. It includes the house where Elizabeth Cady Stanton, a primary organizer of the First Women's Rights Convention and a national leader in the Women's Rights Movement, lived from 1847 to 1862. The Elizabeth Cady Stanton House was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1965.

The focal point of the 2.91-acre unit is the Stanton House, built by William Bayard in c.1837. The site includes the original 1.83-acre lot purchased by Elizabeth Cady Stanton's father in 1845 and acquired by the park in 1982, 1986, and 1996. The site also includes an adjacent 0.34-acre lot to the south donated in 1982 as a parking area and the 0.74-acre Baldwin/Chamberlain lot to the northwest obtained in 1996 for parking and future waterfront visitor access. In the mid-nineteenth century the Stanton property was surrounded by a mix of industrial, residential, and agricultural development. After the Stantons left town, subsequent owners subdivided the property into six lots on which new houses were constructed. Today the unit lies in a medium-density residential area approximately one-quarter mile east of the downtown commercial district, on the south edge of the Van Cleef Lake, part of the Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal. The immediate surroundings are characterized primarily by mid-to-late-nineteenth-century houses, the exception being a row of mid-twentieth-century houses to the east, fronting on Adam Street.

The Stanton parcel is bounded on the north by Seneca Street, on the west by Washington Street, and on the south and east by residential lots. The property is situated on a hill that formed part of a larger ravine created by the erosive action of the Seneca River, which was flooded in 1915 to form the lake. The land is generally level but drops off precipitously (about 12 feet) at the edge of an embankment along the north side of the property. The Stanton House, a contributing resource, stands near the center of the property, while the non-contributing ranger station is located to the south of the house. The landscape of the Stanton parcel is primarily open mown lawn with a mix of volunteer and

planted trees and shrubs, except for a mature horsechestnut tree located in front of the house that is believed to date from Stanton's occupation of the property. Concrete sidewalks parallel Washington and Seneca streets, a narrow concrete walk leads to the front entrance, and asphalt driveways lead to the ranger station and the former site of the Nies House (razed in 2002). None of these circulation features are historic. A 1932 State Education Department marker stands on the lawn between the sidewalk and the road in front of the house, while several NPS wayside interpretive panels are located throughout the site.

The roughly triangular-shaped Baldwin/Chamberlain parcel is bounded on the south by Seneca Street, on the west and north by Van Cleef Lake, and on the east by an access road to Locks 2-3 of the Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal. The relatively flat stretch of land drops off several feet to the lake on the north and west. The non-contributing Chamberlain House near the western corner of the lot was razed in 2020. The landscape of the parcel is primarily open mown lawn with several mature evergreen and deciduous trees, a gravel parking area, and a sidewalks that lead to interpretive waysides.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Stanton 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 Stanton House is nationally significant under Criterion B for its association as the residence of Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902), one of the primary organizing forces behind the convention; an author and signer of the Declaration of Sentiments; and a nationally prominent figure in the Women's Rights Movement for her entire adult life. The site is also nationally significant under Criterion D in the area of Archeology-Historic Non Aboriginal as a property that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (NR 2012 Sec.8: 31)

The period of significance for the Stanton House is 1847-1862. The period begins when land was transferred to Elizabeth Cady Stanton and she and her husband moved into the house. It includes alterations to house and grounds and the Stanton's lead role in the First Women's Rights Convention in 1848. The period ends in 1862 when the Stantons sold the property and moved to Brooklyn, shifting the focus of the women's rights movement away from the region.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

The physical integrity of the Stanton House landscape is evaluated by comparing the landscape characteristics and features present during the overall period of significance (1847-1862) with those of the existing landscape as assessed in 2021. The original 2-acre Stanton property has been acquired by the NPS and the 1837 Stanton House has been restored except for two missing wings. The home's spatial relationship to Washington Street is intact, reinforced by non-historic walks along Washington and Seneca streets and to the front door. Non-historic buildings and structures have been removed from the property except for a 1977 ranger station that now provides restrooms and a kitchen facility. The building detracts from the site's historic character, but a small maintenance shed nearby blends in with the historic scene. Minor changes to topography from past land uses are evident in some areas, but the steep embankment at the property's northwest corner still remains and provides limited views of Van Cleef Lake and the Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal. Two non-historic asphalt driveways remain on the property, but the grass-covered parking area south of the ranger station blends in with the surrounding landscape. While the Stanton landscape lacks the outbuildings, gardens, and play areas that were present during the historic period, the site's maintained lawns contribute to the historic residential character. An ancient horsechestnut shades the front of the house and may be historic, while non-historic deciduous and evergreen trees dot the lawns and mark the property lines. The parcels south and northwest of the historic Stanton property are not considered historically significant, but the park's acquisition of these properties has helped preserve the residential setting of the Stanton House.

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

Landscape Type:

Historic Site

Other Names:

Other Name:	Elizabeth Cady Stanton House	**Other Name Type:**	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	"Grassmere"	**Other Name Type:**	Historic
Other Name:	Stanton House	**Other Name Type:**	Both Current And Historic

Site Plan



Site map for the Stanton House.

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 07/21/2004

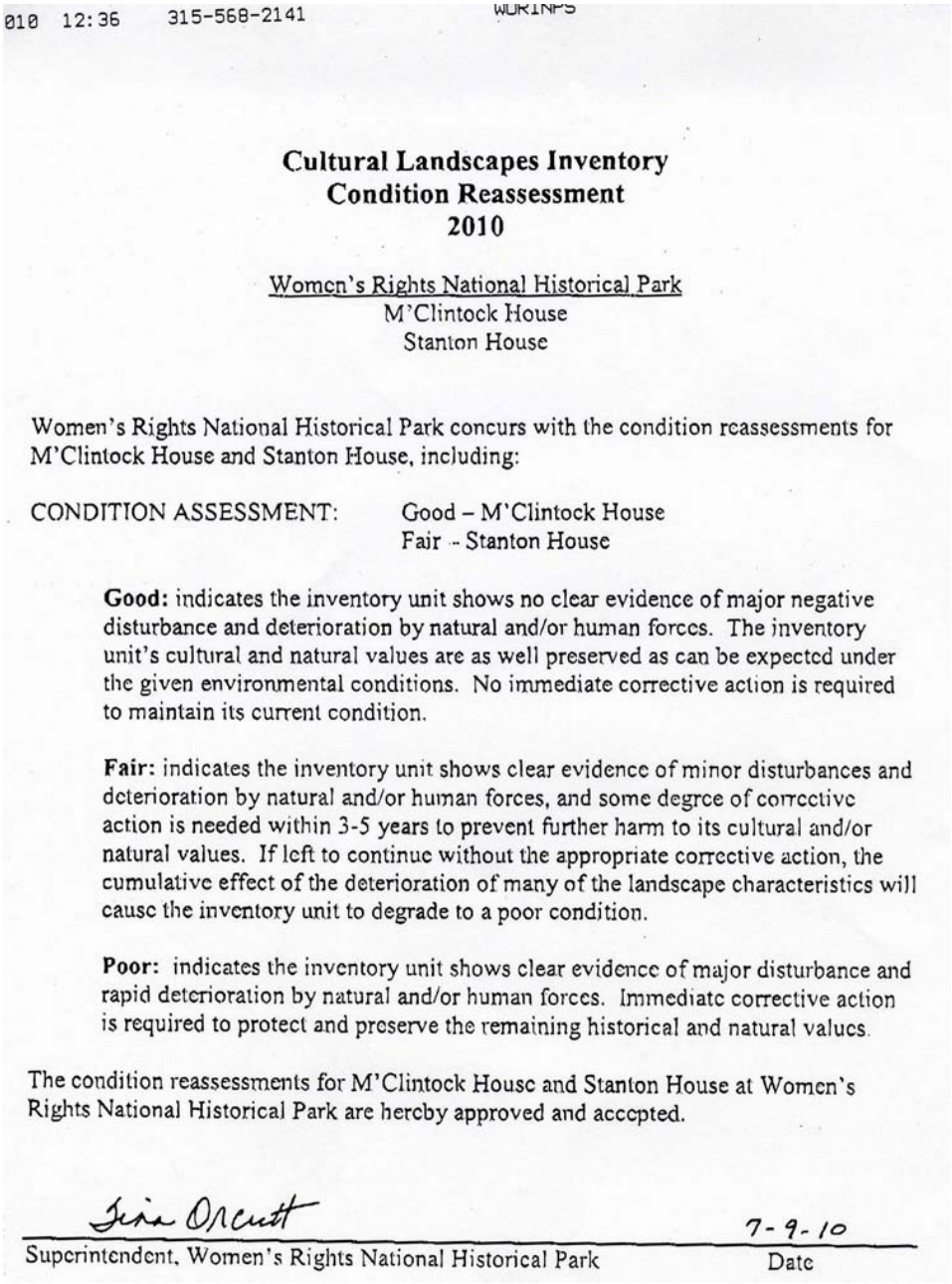
Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

The original CLI for Stanton House was approved by the Park Superintendent on July 21, 2004 and by the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) on September 8, 2004. A condition reassessment for the landscape was approved by the Park Superintendent on July 9, 2010. 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 2004.
• The landscape condition was evaluated as Fair in 2004 and reassessed as Fair in 2010. 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 Stanton House is nationally significant under Criteria A, B, and D in the areas of Social History, Politics/Government, and Archeology-Historic Non Aboriginal. The primary period of significance is 1847-1862.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Attachment File Path



010 12:36 315-568-2141 WORINPS

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Condition Reassessment
2010

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

Women's Rights National Historical Park concurs with the condition reassessments for M'Clintock House and Stanton House, including:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good – M'Clintock House
Fair - 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 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 reassessments for M'Clintock House and Stanton House at Women's Rights National Historical Park are hereby approved and accepted.

Gina Orcutt 7-9-10

Superintendent, Women's Rights National Historical Park Date

Park concurrence form for condition reassessment, July 9, 2010.

NPS Cultural Landscapes Inventory
List of Contributing and Non-Contributing Landscape Characteristics and Associated Features
Stanton House Women's Rights National Historical Park
August 2004

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & ASSOCIATED FEATURES

1847-1862
Archeological Sites
Buildings and Structures
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton House (LCS #022582)

Spatial Organization
- Property lot lines
- Relationship of house to street

Topography
Vegetation
- Horsechestnut in front of house
- Lawn

NON-CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & ASSOCIATED FEATURES
Buildings and Structures
- Nies House
- Ranger Station

Circulation
- Driveways
- Sidewalks
- Steel staircase
- Walkways
- Parking lot

Land Use
Small Scale Features
- 1932 State Education Dept. Marker
- Concrete retaining wall
- Street Signs

Vegetation
- Shrubs
- Specimen trees

Views and Vistas

SHPO concurrence letter, September 8, 2004 (5 pages).

OFFICE OF PARKS · RECREATION · HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE
Bernadette Castro
Commissioner

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189 518-237-8643

September 08, 2004

Laurie Matthews
Cultural Landscape Inventory Coordinator
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
99 Warren St.
Brookline, MA 02445

Re: McClintock House and Stanton House
Cultural Landscape Inventories
Women's Rights National Park
Seneca Co., NY (NPS)
04PR04625; 04PR04626

Dear Ms. Matthews:

Thank you for providing us with the revised cultural landscape inventory reports for the McClintock and Stanton Houses in the Women's Rights National Park and for requesting our concurrence with your evaluations and recommendations. Chris Capella-Peters and I and reviewed these volumes and found them to be knowledgeable and comprehensive. We are particularly pleased to see recommendations for upgrading the existing National Register documentation for these properties to define appropriate boundaries and to comprehensively identify all contributing features.

On behalf of the New York SHPO, I concur with the findings of both reports. Please feel free to contact me at 518-237-8643 ext. 3258 if our office can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Mark L. Peckham
National Register
Program Coordinator

An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Agency
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SHPO concurrence letter, September 8, 2004 (5 pages).

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 Elizabeth Cady Stanton House (NRID # 66000572) was designated a National Historic Landmark on June 23, 1965, and then individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966. The property is significant under Criterion B for its association with Stanton, a preeminent figure in the history of the women's rights movement. The period of significance extends from 1847 to 1862, the years that she occupied the property. In 1980, the Stanton House was included as one of five sites comprising the Women's Rights Historic Sites Thematic Resources. These properties were found significant for their association with the Women's Rights Convention of 1848 held in Seneca Falls. The Stanton House was included in the Women's Rights National Historical Park (NRID # 8004397) when it was established on December 28, 1980. When the National Park Service purchased the property in 1982, it included only Tract 101-01, a portion of the original Stanton House lot. The National Historic Landmark boundary, delineated on August 18, 1983 and formally established by the National Park Service on December 1, 1983, included the house and Tract 101-01. The entire historic lot has subsequently been acquired by Women's Rights National Historical Park.

Until now, the landscape characteristics and features of the Stanton House had not been evaluated. In addition to those buildings, structures and objects that are listed in the National Register, this CLI finds that the Stanton House cultural landscape contributes to the property's overall integrity even though it has undergone considerable changes since the end of the period of significance. Those landscape features that do remain from the historic period retain integrity and should be preserved.

Due to the acquisition of property since the establishment of the formal boundary and additional research that has been completed since the nominations, this CLI proposes that additional documentation be added to the National Register listing. First, documentation should be revised to reflect the current tracts owned by the NPS for the Stanton House. Second, the period of significance should be clarified. Third, those landscape characteristics and features that remain should be documented and preserved.

We call your particular attention to the Landscape Description (beginning of Part 1), the Statement of Significance (end of Part 1), and the National Register Information (beginning of Part 4).

SHPO concurrence letter, September 8, 2004 (5 pages).

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Level II

Women's Rights National Historical Park:
Stanton House Cultural Landscapes Inventory

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

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Fair

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 Stanton House in Women's Rights National Historical Park is hereby approved and accepted.

Superintendent, Women's Rights National Historical Park — Date: 7-21-04

Park concurrence form, July 21, 2004.

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Northeast Region
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2878

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30 (NER-RS&S)

August 17, 2004

Ms. Bernadette Castro
Commissioner
New York State Office of Parks,
Recreation and Historic Preservation
Peebles 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 Stanton House included within the Women's Rights National Historical Park. The report has been prepared by John Auwaerter, State University of New York, and David Uschold, 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

SHPO concurrence letter, September 8, 2004 (5 pages).

Based on the enclosed CLI Park Report, we seek your concurrence on the following findings and recommendations:

- the documentation should be updated to include the whole of the Stanton House property currently owned by the NPS, Tracts 101-01, -03, -04, -10, which together constitute the entire parcel owned by the Stantons during the period of significance.
- the period of significance should be clarified to 1847-62, the documented dates Elizabeth Cady Stanton occupied the property
- the documentation should specify and describe the landscape characteristics and features that contribute to the significance of the property (see attached list).

If you concur with our evaluation for the Stanton House's landscape resources, we ask that you please sign on the space provided and return this letter to Laurie Matthews, Co-CLI Coordinator (Address: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 99 Warren Street, Brookline, MA 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

cc: Michael Caldwell, Acting Superintendent, Women's Rights National Historical Park

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

_____ _____
New York State Historic Preservation Officer Date

SHPO concurrence letter, September 8, 2004 (5 pages).

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.

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	County
New York	Seneca County

Size (Acres): 2.91

Land Tract Number(s)

101-01, 0.48 acres, Map # 13-1-3, Stanton House, 32 Washington Street
101-02, 0.34 acres, Map # 13-1-67, Parking Lot, 28 Washington Street
101-03, 0.65 acres, Map # 13-1-4, Law-Hawker House [demolished], 34 Washington Street
101-04, 0.37 acres, Map # 13-1-66, Ranger Station (Dewall House), 30 Washington Street
101-09, 0.74 acres, Map # 12-1-15, Chamberlain House [demolished], 1 Seneca Street
101-10, 0.33 acres, Map # 13-1-5, Nies (Woods) House, 10 Seneca Street

Boundary Description:

The Stanton House site encompasses six lots and consists of 2.91 acres. The original Stanton property is comprised of four tracts (101-01, 101-03, 101-04, 101-10) bound by Seneca Street on the north, private residential areas to the east and south, and Washington Street to the west. Tract 101-02 to the south of the original property contains a small parking lot, while Lot 101-09 is located to the northwest, across the two streets and next to Van Cleef Lake.

Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
Aerial Photograph	Area	42.912992	-76.787288	
Aerial Photograph	Area	42.91224	-76.787682	
Aerial Photograph	Area	42.912329	-76.788127	
Aerial Photograph	Area	42.912024	-76.788259	
Aerial Photograph	Area	42.912165	-76.788833	
Aerial Photograph	Area	42.91317	-76.788344	
Aerial Photograph	Area	42.91374	-76.787718	
Aerial Photograph	Area	42.913212	-76.787919	
Aerial Photograph	Area	42.913289	-76.788431	
Aerial Photograph	Area	42.913213	-76.788503	
Aerial Photograph	Area	42.913293	-76.788745	
Aerial Photograph	Area	42.913503	-76.78865	
Aerial Photograph	Area	42.913805	-76.787793	

Location Map:



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





The Stanton House is located at 32 Washington Street in Seneca Falls, New York. (Harpers Ferry Center)



Regional Landscape Contexts:

Type of Context: Political

Description:

The Stanton House is within the Town of Seneca Falls, located in Seneca County in the northern Finger Lakes region of upstate New York. The property is currently listed as 32 Washington Street; during the Stanton residency, the address was 1 Washington Street (1862 earliest available reference). The site is within the locally-designated Seneca Falls Historic District. The population of Seneca Falls was 9,040 in the 2010 census.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

The Stanton House is located on a plateau between the northern ends of Cayuga and Seneca Lakes. A ravine formed by the Seneca River, and flooded to form Van Cleef Lake (part of the Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal), is just north of the site.

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

The Stanton House is located in a low-density residential section of Seneca Falls. Nearby metropolitan areas include Syracuse, 40 miles east and Rochester, 60 miles west. The town developed during the early nineteenth century around primary east-west transportation routes, including the Seneca Turnpike (Seneca Street), Cayuga-Seneca Canal and Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal, and rail lines. Water power from the Seneca River also provided an important impetus for industrial development during the nineteenth century. Waterloo, the county seat, is a similarly-sized town located four miles west. The region is most densely developed along the US 20 corridor, with strip commercial land use predominating west of Seneca Falls. The surrounding region is a mix of uses including large farms, woodlands and marshes, abandoned fields, and strip rural housing.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 07/21/2004

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

As approved on July 21, 2004, the Stanton House at Women's Rights National Historical Park meets the requirements of the "Must Be Preserved or Maintained" management category because the property is nationally significant as defined by National Historic Landmark criteria and serves as the setting for a nationally significant structure or object. The Stanton House was designated an NHL on June 23, 1965. The boundary of the NHL, located on the 0.48-acre Tract 101-01, was established in 1983.

Management Agreements:

Type of Agreement: None

Management Agreement Expiration Date:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative: Tracts 101-10, 101-02, 101-03, 101-04, 101-09, 101-10.

Located in managed wilderness?: No

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

Adjacent lands are lands outside the cultural landscape boundary, including lands inside or outside the park. Adjacent lands contribute to the historic setting of the Stanton House because they convey a low-density, nineteenth-century residential character to the neighborhood. Some are within the locally-designated Seneca Falls Historic District. Several houses have existed during the period that the Stantons resided in Seneca Falls, 1847-1862. There is the row of mid-twentieth-century ranch-style houses on Adam Street at the rear (east-south) side of the Stanton House that do not contribute to the historic setting. Prior to their construction, this land was mainly field or lawn based on aerial photographs taken during the 1930s.

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 Stanton House was designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL) on June 23, 1965 under the theme, "Social and Humanitarian Movements." However, no supporting documentation for the site from this time has been found. The house was entered in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966 with passage of the National Historic Preservation Act.

In February 1980 the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) completed a Building-Structure Inventory Form for the Stanton House. 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 documentation 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 Stanton House, the documentation noted that Elizabeth Cady Stanton moved to the house with her husband in 1846 and was most responsible for the county's role in the early history of the women's rights movement. No other resources were identified on the 2/5-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.

The National Park Service purchased the Stanton House property in 1982. On November 23, 1983, National Register documentation for the Elizabeth Cady Stanton House was accepted by the Keeper. The documentation identified significance in the area of Social/Humanitarian for the period 1846-1862, the years in which Stanton lived at the house. The documentation noted Stanton as one of the leaders of the nineteenth century women's rights movement, and the instigator of the suffragette movement in the America, was largely responsible for the successful revolution in women's status in American society. Concurrent with this documentation effort was establishment of the NHL boundary, pursuant to an agency effort to establish boundaries for all NHLs for which no specific boundary was identified at the time of designation. The boundary, which included only the house on Tract 101-01 (as numbered on the 1916 Sanborn Map), a portion of the original Stanton lot, was delineated on August 18, 1983 and formally established by the National Park Service on December 1, 1983. The NPS acquired Tract 101-03 and Tract 101-04 in 1986.

On February 14, 1995, the contributing status of the Stanton House was confirmed by the New York SHPO as part of a review of the NPS's List of Classified Structures. The NPS acquired Tract 101-10 in 1996, reassembling the historic 2.9-acre Stanton House property. On September 8, 2004, the New York SHPO concurred with the findings of the CLI for the Stanton House property, including national significance under Criterion A in the area of Social History and Criterion B for Elizabeth Cady Stanton for period 1847-1862, the documented dates when Stanton occupied the property, and for events before, during, and after the 1848 convention. Contributing resources in the 2004 CLI included Elizabeth Cady Stanton House, property lot lines, relationship of house to street, horsechestnut in front of house, lawn, topography, and archeological sites (no specific features listed). Noncontributing characteristics in the 2004 CLI included Nies House (since removed), Baldwin (Chamberlain) House (since removed), ranger station, driveways,

sidewalks, steel staircase, walkways, parking lot, 1932 State Ed. Dept. marker, concrete retaining wall, street signs, shrubs, specimen trees, views and Vistas, and land use (no specific features listed). The CLI noted that the Stanton House cultural landscape contributed to the property's overall integrity even though it had undergone considerable changes since the end of the period of significance in 1862.

On March 14, 2012, the Keeper accepted updates to the park's National Register documentation. The park's 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 Stanton 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; at the national level under Criterion B for association as the residence of Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902).; and at the national level under Criterion D as properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. According to the documentation, the significance of the 2.91-acre Stanton 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 Elizabeth Cady Stanton House and the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Home Site were listed as a contributing features, while the Baldwin/Chamberlain House (since removed) and ranger station were listed as noncontributing. The documentation noted the landscape's existing circulation features, lawns and plantings, interpretive signs, and general topography but did not evaluate them.

The Stanton House property is within the locally-designated Seneca Falls Historic District, and adjacent to, but outside of, two other National Register historic districts: the Seneca Falls Village Historic District (April 5, 1991) and the New York State Barge Canal Historic District (October 15, 2014, NHL December 23, 2016).

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 Stanton House, and its contributing resources, are adequately documented in the park's 2012 National Register documentation. Therefore, for purposes of the CLI, the Stanton 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 Stanton 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 Stanton House is nationally significant under Criterion B for its association as the residence of Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902), one of the primary organizing forces behind the convention; an author and signer of the Declaration of Sentiments; and a nationally prominent figure in the Women's Rights Movement for her entire adult life. The site is also nationally significant under Criterion D in the area of Archeology-Historic Non Aboriginal as a property that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (NR 2012 Sec.8: 31)

The period of significance for the Stanton House begins in 1847 when land was transferred to Elizabeth Cady Stanton and she and her husband moved into the house. It includes alterations to house and grounds and Stanton's lead role in the First Women's Rights Convention in 1848. The period ends in 1862 when the Stantons sold the property and moved to Brooklyn, shifting the focus of the women's rights movement away from the region. (NR 2012 Sec.8: 30)

CRITERION A

Social History and Politics/Government:
The Stanton 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)

The First Women's Rights Convention had a decidedly political nature, largely because of the introduction of women suffrage to the group's agenda by Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Years earlier at the World Anti-Slavery Convention in London, male delegates decided not to allow women delegates on the floor. Henry Brewster Stanton, spending his honeymoon at the convention with his wife Elizabeth Cady, voted for women's participation. In London Elizabeth Cady Stanton first met Quaker minister and women's rights activist Lucretia Mott, and both women discussed the idea of a convention solely to address the topic of women's rights. (NR 2012 Sec.8: 34-35)

In the summer of 1848, Lucretia Mott and her husband James traveled throughout western New York and Canada with a social reform itinerary. As part of their travels, the Motts visited Lucretia's youngest sister, Martha Wright. 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 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: 42-43, citing Stanton et al. 1881-1886, 1: 67)

During the ten days between the initial decision to hold the convention and the actual event, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Elizabeth M'Clintock worked to organize the program. M'Clintock invited Frederick Douglass to speak, while Stanton asked for letters of support from well-known anti-slavery activists Lydia Maria Child, Maria Weston Chapman, and Sarah Grimke. Stanton drafted a declaration and resolutions document outlining the major items on the meeting's agenda, and on Sunday, July 16, she met with Elizabeth M'Clintock at the M'Clintock House to refine the document into what Stanton hoped would be "as perfect a declaration as should go forth from the first woman's rights convention that has ever assembled." Although some changes to the initial draft of the women's Declaration of Sentiments were suggested and adopted at the Convention itself, Stanton and the M'Clintocks established the format and much of the content at the M'Clintock House meeting. (NR 2012 Sec.8: 43-44)

The two-day convention was held in Seneca Falls on July 19-20. All five of the women who had written the call for the convention at the Hunt House 10 days earlier attended, along with many of their family members. Notable attendees also included Ansel Bascom, a local lawyer and legal reformer involved with married women's property legislation in the state; Amelia Bloomer, a temperance advocate from Seneca Falls; and several reformers from Rochester, including Frederick Douglass. (NR 2012 Sec.8: 45)

The First Women's Rights Convention was a turning point in the larger Women's Rights Movement. The Declaration of Sentiments captured the nation's attention by linking women's rights directly to the founding ideals of the United States. It also set the agenda (demands for women's equality in politics, the law, work, education, religion, family life, and moral authority) and outlined the methods (hiring lecturers, circulating tracts, signing petitions, enlisting help from churches and newspapers, and holding conventions) that dominated the women's movement for generations. Convention participants began carrying out the agenda laid out in the Declaration of Sentiments immediately, while the organizers of the convention continued to be involved in the growing 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: 42-43,47-49)

CRITERION B

Social History:
The Stanton 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. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was one of the primary organizing forces behind the convention; an author and signer of the Declaration of Sentiments; and a nationally prominent figure in the Women's Rights Movement for her entire adult life. From her home base in Seneca Falls between 1847 and 1862, she advocated for women's rights in upstate New York and beyond through her writings and speeches and developed a wide network of women's rights activists that included Susan B. Anthony. By the time she moved away in 1862, she was one of the most influential and best-known women's rights leaders in the United States. In later years, Stanton founded the National Woman Suffrage Association and wrote and edited three germinal works in the study of women's rights: the History of Woman Suffrage, her autobiography Eighty Years and More, and The Woman's Bible. The Stanton House is significant as the only extant residential building associated with Elizabeth Cady Stanton's early career in women's rights activism. (NR 2012 Sec.8: 50)

CRITERION D

Archeology - Historic Non Aboriginal:
The Stanton House is nationally significant in the area of Archeology - Historic Non Aboriginal because it has yielded substantive archeological evidence regarding the form and function of the house when it was occupied by the Stanton family, who was instrumental in the development of the Women's Rights Movement from which the park derives its primary period of significance. (NR 2012 Sec.8: 61)

The identification at the Stanton House property, as well as the M'Clintock House property, of razed kitchen wings dating to the Stanton and M'Clintock tenures, respectively, has led NPS archeologists Steven Pendery and William Griswold to argue that:
"The Stantons (and) the M'Clintocks had a shared interest in social reform in general and in promoting women's rights in particular... It is ... probable that they discussed and shared Stanton's feelings about how this could be particularly accomplished by constructing well-lit and well-ventilated kitchens and laundries. The M'Clintock House south wing may be an expression of group solidarity around this idea that the working conditions of women should be improved." (NR 2012 Sec.8: 61, citing Pendery and Griswold 2000: 90)

In addition to the substantive architectural information uncovered at the M'Clintock House, buried landscape features have the potential to provide data with which to reconstruct the surrounding yard area to its mid-nineteenth-century appearance. The interpretation of a landscape as a large-scale cultural feature is largely dependent on the integrity of that landscape relative to a specific time period. Lacking that level of integrity, a landscape may still maintain interpretive substance through the survival of temporally distinct features that, when considered as a whole, have the ability to contribute to a meaningful diachronic interpretation of historic land use. (NR 2012 Sec.8: 61)

Physical descriptions of the Stanton property from 1847-1862 are cursory, including only brief references to large vegetable gardens, lawns, and trees. Archeological work conducted at the site, however, has revealed that it maintains an unexpected degree of subsurface integrity despite over 150 years of major and minor disturbances. The identification of stratigraphic sequences containing intact topsoil and subsoil strata as well as a range of buried landscape features indicates that the site maintains a realized and potential ability to provide a "snapshot" of the Stanton property during the park's overall period of significance. The identification of resources pre- and post-dating that period also has the potential to provide information concerning the structural evolution of the landscape over time. (NR 2012 Sec.8: 61)

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

D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

National Register Criteria Consideration:

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

Time Period: CE 1847 - CE 1862

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Creating Social Institutions and Movements	Social and Humanitarian Movements	Civil Rights Movements	
Creating Social Institutions and Movements	Social and Humanitarian Movements	Women’s Movement	

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Archeology

Area of Significance Subcategory: Historic-Non-Aboriginal

Explanatory Narrative:

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 National Historical Park
NRIS ID:	80004397
Primary Certification Date:	12/28/1980
NRIS Name:	Women’s Rights Historic Sites Thematic Resources Nomination (Stanton House)
NRIS ID:	64000603
Primary Certification Date:	08/29/1980
NRIS Name:	Elizabeth Cady Stanton House
NRIS ID:	66000572
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966
NRIS Name:	Women's Rights National Historic Park (Boundary Increase)
NRIS ID:	12000134
Primary Certification Date:	03/14/2012

State Register Documentation:

Identification Number:	099-40-0004
Name:	Stanton House
Listed Date:	02/01/1980

National Historic Landmarks:

National Historic Landmark?	Yes
Theme:	Social and Humanitarian Movements
Contributing:	Contributing
NHL ID:	66000572
NHL URL:	
Date:	06/23/1965

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 1798	Purchased/Sold	Bayard Land Company purchases the 250-acre Lot 6 in the West Cayuga Reservation.
CE 1807	Developed	W. Mynderse and Company, formerly the Bayard Land Company, develops the Lower Red Mills complex on Lot 6, just northwest of the future Stanton property.
CE 1825	Purchased/Sold	W. Mynderse and Company is dissolved and property is sold. Stephen Bayard purchases 73-acre Lower Red Mills area, including future Stanton property.
CE 1828	Built	Cayuga-Seneca Canal is completed.
CE 1831	Purchased/Sold	Stephen Bayard goes bankrupt and the 73-acre property is sold.
CE 1833	Purchased/Sold	William and Samuel Bayard, sons to Stephen, purchase the 73-acre Lower Red Mills property.
CE 1836	Built	By 1836 the streets define the north and west sides of the future Stanton House property
CE 1837	Built	William Bayard constructs a house for his family, now known as the Stanton House. It includes a two-story main block, a one-story south wing, and a one-story wing on the east side of the south wing.
CE 1838	Purchased/Sold	The Bayards mortgage 73 acres of Lot No. 6 except for William Bayard’s house and its 2-acre lot at the corner of Washington and Seneca Streets.
CE 1840	Built	The William Bayard adds a wing on the north side of the main block of the house.
CE 1842	Purchased/Sold	William and Samuel Bayard go bankrupt. William’s house and lot are auctioned.
CE 1844	Purchased/Sold	William Bayard’s property is sold to Elisha Foote Jr. Daniel Cady represents the Bank of Utica in the sale.
CE 1845	Purchased/Sold	Daniel Cady purchases William Bayard’s house and 2 acres.
CE 1847	Land Transfer	Daniel Cady transfers the house and approximately 2 acres to his daughter Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
CE 1847	Altered	The Stantons remodel the house and grounds and remodel east wing into a kitchen. The Stantons move into the house in the spring of 1847.
CE 1850 - 1859	Built	Other buildings on the property in the 1850s included a barn and a smokehouse, likely located south or east of the house. Other features include gardens, orchards, hedges, fences, a well, and a playground.
CE 1853 - 1856	Platted	In 1853 the surrounding Bayard property is subdivided and sold at public auction. Prior claims to the property are settled in 1856.
CE 1862	Purchased/Sold	The Stantons move to Brooklyn and sell their property to John S. Edwards for $1650.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1863	Purchased/Sold	John and Martha Edwards sell the Stanton property to William A. Duncan for $1975.
CE 1864	Purchased/Sold	Duncan begins to subdivide the Stanton property into six lots. The Stanton House is located within a 0.48 acre lot (Tract 101-01). There is one lot south of the house (Tract 101-04), three to the north (Tract 101-03), and one to the east (Tract 101-10).
CE 1866	Purchased/Sold	Duncan sells the Stanton House lot (Tract 101-01) to Peter Taylor for $1000. That same year Taylor sells the lot to George and William Savage and Burnett B. Boardman for $1360.
CE 1866	Removed	The north wing of the Stanton House is removed, because it would have extended past the north side of the lot.
CE 1867	Purchased/Sold	George and William Savage sell their interest in the Stanton House lot (Tract 101-01) to Boardman for $450. House is then rented. Boardman owns the lot until 1890.
CE 1867 - 1870	Built	In 1867-1870 three houses are built on the former Stanton property, all facing Washington Street: to the north (Tract 101-03) is the Hawker House and Howard-McNana House; to the south (Tract 101-04) is the Robertson-Gargan House.
CE 1890	Built	James Woods builds a home, later called the Nies House, facing Seneca Street (Tract 101-10).
CE 1890	Purchased/Sold	Burnett Boardman sells the Stanton House lot to his son George for $750.
CE 1895	Removed	The Howard-McNana House (Tract 101-03) is razed.
CE 1896	Purchased/Sold	By 1896 James Kinsella purchases and combines the three lots north of the Stanton House (Tract 101-03).
CE 1900	Purchased/Sold	George Boardman sells the Stanton House lot to Hugh Gilmore for $500.
CE 1902 - 1903	Altered	Gilmore renovates the Stanton House, replacing the rear (kitchen) wing with a smaller wing, adding a second story on the south wing, and building a new porch in front of the south wing.
CE 1902 - 1905	Built	The Gilmores build a large 1.5-story shed east of the house near the east property line.
CE 1909 - 1911	Built	The Gilmores build a small shed to the east side of the east wing.
CE 1915	Altered	Seneca Street (Seneca Turnpike) is dead-ended at Washington Street with construction of Van Cleef Lake and the Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal.
CE 1916	Built	The Gilmores build a small one-story building southeast of the house, later used as a garage.
CE 1932	Built	The State Education Department erects a historical markers in front of the Stanton House.
CE 1943	Purchased/Sold	The Gilmore family sells the Stanton House lot to Gerald and Mary Ann Pagano for $2500.
CE 1945	Purchased/Sold	The Paganos sell the Stanton House lot to Stanley and Helen Burroughs, who reside there until 1978.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1965	Established	The Elizabeth Cady Stanton House is listed as National Historic Landmark.
CE 1974	Destroyed	The Robertson-Gargan House (Tract 101-04) is destroyed by fire.
CE 1977	Built	A modular home is installed to replace the Robertson-Gargan house (Tract 101-04).
CE 1978	Purchased/Sold	The Burroughs' sell the Stanton House lot to Ralph and Marjorie Peters, who buy it until the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Foundation can buy it.
CE 1980	Established	The Elizabeth Cady Stanton House is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource in the Women's Rights Historic District.
CE 1980	Established	Women's Rights National Historical Park is 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.
CE 1982	Purchased/Sold	The Peters' transfer the Stanton House lot (Tract 101-01) to the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Foundation, which in turn transfers it to the NPS and inclusion into the new park.
CE 1982	Purchased/Sold	John Barney and Rhoda Barney Jenkins donate a lot (Tract 101-02) to the park.
CE 1982 - 1985	Restored	In 1982-1985 the NPS restores the Stanton House to its 1847-1862 appearance. This includes removal of the second floor on the south wing, but neither the east (kitchen) wing nor north wing are reconstructed. The house is opened to the public in 1985.
CE 1986	Purchased/Sold	The NPS purchases the lot (Tract 101-04) to the south of the Stanton House lot and the lot to the north (Tract 101-03) of the Stanton House lot to restore the landscape and setting.
CE 1986	Rehabilitated	The 1977 one-story modular house (Tract 101-04) is made into a ranger station.
CE 1988	Demolished	The Hawker House (Tract 101-03) is demolished by the NPS.
CE 1990	Built	A geoblock parking area is built on the vacant lot at 28 Washington St. (Tract 101-02).
CE 1990	Removed	A driveway from the garage on the Stanton House lot impacting the horsechestnut tree in front of the Stanton House is removed.
CE 1996	Purchased/Sold	The NPS purchases the lot to the east containing the Nies House (Tract 101-10) and a lot to the northwest along the river (Tract 101-09) containing the Baldwin/Chamberlain House.
CE 1998 - 2002	Built	A small parking lot is built in 1998-2002 on the southeast corner of the Baldwin/Chamberlain property.
CE 2003	Removed	The non-historic garage on the Stanton House lot is removed by the park.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 2003	Damaged	Storm damage causes the park to mothball and stabilize the Baldwin/Chamberlain house and suspend gas and electric service.
CE 2003	Removed	Ten trees are removed and the grounds are re-landscaped at the Baldwin/Chamberlain property.
CE 2004	Demolished	The Nies House (Tract 101-10) is razed by the NPS.
CE 2007	Rehabilitated	Sidewalks are replaced.
CE 2007	Built	Wayside signs are installed.
CE 2010 - 2011	Removed	A non-historic mulberry tree and black walnut tree are removed.
CE 2011	Built	A bicycle rack is installed.
CE 2012	Removed	Storm damaged trees are pruned/removed.
CE 2014	Built	Benches, picnic tables and trash containers are installed.
CE 2015	Planted	Shrubs at the parking lot are replaced.
CE 2020	Demolished	The NPS razes the Chamberlain House.

Physical History:

DEVELOPMENT OF SENECA FALLS, 1798-1846

The two acres of land on which the Stanton House would be built in 1846 were originally part of Lot No. 6 in the West Cayuga Reservation. In the late eighteenth century, this 250-acre lot “embrac[ed] about one-half the water power on [the south] side of the [Seneca] river” and was located outside the Village of Seneca in the Town of Washington, County of Cayuga. In 1798 the lot was purchased by the five partners that comprised the Bayard Land Company: Stephen N. Bayard, Robert Troup, Nicholas Gouverneur, Elkanah Watson, and Colonel Wilhelmus Mynderse. Gouverneur and Watson soon relinquished their interests in the company to Robert Troup, and in 1803 Bayard, Troup, and Mynderse were the only remaining partners when the company was renamed “W. Mynderse and Company.” (HSR 1998: 8-9, citing Stowell 1862: 6)

W. Mynderse and Company did not develop Lot No. 6 until 1807, by which time the property was within the jurisdiction of the Town of Junius, County of Seneca. Here, on the lower rapids of the Seneca River just northwest of the future Stanton property, the company built its second grist mill complex, known as the Lower Red Mills (Upper Red Mills was built in 1795 and located to the west). Not long after the construction of the Lower Red Mills, however, the company began to experience financial difficulties. Robert Troup sold his interests to Stephen Bayard, including a three-fifths share of Lot No. 6. Most or all of the Company’s property was finally put up for sale in 1817, at which time a notice describing four parcels was issued. Parcel number one included holdings in the Seneca Falls area and its two grist mills, but the property did not sell until the company dissolved in 1825 and the holdings were dispersed. At this time Stephen Bayard acquired full title to the Lower Red Mills property. Maps of the Village of Seneca Falls from 1815 and 1825 that depict Lower Red Mills show no structures beyond the mill buildings or on the Stanton House site. (HSR 1998: 9-10)

The Village of Seneca Falls saw considerable growth following the dissolution of W. Mynderse and Company in 1825. In 1829, the Town of Junius was subdivided and the Town of Seneca Falls was created, and in 1831 the Village of Seneca Falls was incorporated. Many new businesses and organizations became established and a large number of buildings and homes were constructed, spurned in part by completion of the Cayuga-Seneca Canal in 1828 that connected to the Erie Canal. By 1836, Seneca Falls had 450 dwelling houses and 3,000 inhabitants, compared to 40 dwellings and 200 inhabitants in 1824. Washington and Seneca streets, which would define the north and west

sides of the future Stanton House property, were also laid out by this time. Whether or not Stephen Bayard's Lower Red Mills also prospered in the years following 1825 is not known, since no records of the business have been found. (HSR 1998: 9-11)

In 1831 Stephen Bayard went bankrupt and the Lower Red Mills property was sold, described as "part of Lot No. 6 of the West Cayuga Reservation in the County of Seneca…supposed to contain about 73 acres of land excepting out of the same about 2 acres of land owned by Wilhelmus Mynderse…" In 1833 the Bayard family regained possession of the 73-acre Lower Red Mills property, with Stephen's sons Samuel and William as the owners. However, they did not retain ownership for long because in April 1835 they sold the mill, along with 1.5 acres of land and water rights sufficient for four runs of mill stones, to Richard Richardson. (HSR 1998: 11-12, citing Deed Book X: 421)

The Bayard sons subdivided the remainder of the property, hoping to cash in on the rapid growth that was occurring in the village (Figure 1). In the meantime, William Bayard built what became known as the Stanton House on Washington Street around 1837 for his wife Romenia, whom he married sometime between April 1835 and November 1836. William and his family appear to have been living in the structure by 1838. This is based on a mortgage document dated December 1838, in which Samuel and William and their wives mortgaged their 73 acres of Lot No. 6 for $15,000. Excluded in the mortgage were the two acres formerly owned by Colonel Mynderse, six parcels that had been sold off or contracted (presumably including the mill and 1.5 acres described above), and "the house and lot now occupied by Wm. M. Bayard at the corner of Washington and Seneca Str." (HSR 1998: 13, citing Mortgage Book R)

William and Romenia Bayard's house was a vernacular, late Federal-style building painted white and composed of a two story gable-front main block with flanking one-story side-gable wings. According to the 1998 Stanton House "Historic Structure Report," the Bayards' house was built in large part from used components, not an unusual practice for the time. The main two-story block of the house was originally a separate c.1830 building that was moved to the site. The south wing shows evidence of having a re-used frame; it rests on a foundation that may in part be from an earlier building on the site that was possibly associated with the nearby Lower Red Mills. The east or kitchen wing, which extended off the rear of the south wing, was likely built c.1837. It is believed that the Bayards added a north wing to the main block around 1840. (HSR 1998: 14)

William and Samuel Bayard had little success in developing their land, and in 1842 went bankrupt. Since most of Lot No. 6 had been mortgaged earlier in 1838, this left of that parcel only "the house and lot now occupied by William Bayard" available for sale. The house and 2-acre lot was auctioned in 1842, and in 1844 it was conveyed to Elisha Foote, Jr. through a transaction arranged by Daniel Cady, father of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who represented the Bank of Utica. William Bayard may have remained in the house after the auction of 1842 with hopes of redeeming the property, or may have arranged in 1844 to lease from Foote. Nonetheless, in 1845 the house and 2-acre lot (present Tracts 101-01,-03,-04,-10) was purchased for $2,500 by Daniel Cady. (HSR 1998: 14-15, citing Deed Book P2: 225)

At the time Daniel Cady purchased the property, the only other building on Washington Street was the school south of Adam Street. Just north of Stanton House and down the hill, however, was the busy Seneca Turnpike and farther down, an active industrial area around the Lower Red Mills, later known as the Daniels, Mynderse & Van Cleef Distillery.



Figure 1. Detail of "Map of the Village of Seneca Falls," 1836. The future Stanton property is outlined in black at the corner of Washington and Seneca streets. (Historic Structure Report--hereafter HSR--1998: 31)

STANTON RESIDENCY, 1847-1862

Elizabeth Cady Stanton:
Elizabeth Cady Stanton was born in 1815 in Johnstown, New York, a small village in the Mohawk Valley approximately one hundred-twenty miles east of Seneca Falls. She was one of eleven children of a wealthy, socially prominent, and politically active family. Her father, Daniel, was a lawyer. Elizabeth was educated at a boy's academy in Johnstown and then attended the Troy Female Seminary (Emma Willard School) graduating in 1832. Much of her early interest in social reform was heightened by her cousin, Gerrit Smith, a well-known abolitionist. It was at Smith's house that Elizabeth met lawyer Henry B. Stanton, an abolitionist lecturer, whom she married in 1840. Following an 1840 trip to London, the couple settled briefly in Boston, and then moved to Seneca Falls in 1847. With Henry often away, Elizabeth felt isolated and was discontented with the social environment and burdens of housework. While Elizabeth's role was primarily as a housewife and mother to their seven children, she did keep her political and intellectual interests active.

It was in Seneca Falls that Elizabeth Cady Stanton, along with Lucretia Mott of Philadelphia, acted upon their radical ideas on the role of women in society. Along with Martha Wright, Mary Ann M'Clintock, and Jane Hunt, the five women planned the first convention on women's rights for July 19 -20, 1848, held in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in Seneca Falls. Following the convention, Elizabeth continued to work for women's rights, concentrating on women's suffrage. In 1862, the Stantons moved to Brooklyn, where Elizabeth became more actively involved in the fight for women's rights. Freed from family responsibilities once her children were grown, she was able to travel and speak on the matter throughout the country. She advocated for women's suffrage, dress reform, girls' sports, equal employment, property rights, equal wages, divorce and custody law reform, collective households, coeducation, birth control, and religious reform. Elizabeth Cady Stanton died in 1902, seventeen years before one of her great dreams became reality, women's suffrage.

The Stanton House and Grounds:
In a transaction dated June 22, 1847, Daniel Cady gave Elizabeth outright the former Bayard house

and two acres at the corner of Washington Street and Seneca Turnpike. In the deed, Daniel wrote that he conveyed the property "…in consideration of the love and affection which I have for my daughter Elizabeth Stanton, the wife of Henry B. Stanton of the City of Boston." Although the Married Women's Property Act was not passed in New York State until 1848, judge and lawyer Daniel Cady would have been well aware of the use of trust and antenuptial agreements to protect the property rights of his daughter. (HSR 1998: 16, citing Deed Book 52: 479)

At the time of the transfer the house was located "on the outskirts of the town, roads very often muddy and no sidewalks most of the way..." It was "about a mile from the railroad station, situated on high ground overlooking the Seneca River..." Mrs. Stanton referred to her house as "my sequestered cottage on Locust Hill," and beginning in 1849 called it "Grasmere," the name of a lake in northwest England where she and her husband had visited on their honeymoon. At this time there were only a few homes in the area, including a house to the northwest occupied Jacob P. and Catherine Chamberlain, who were also active in women's rights movement. (HSR 1998: 18, citing Stanton 1971: 145,194; G. Stanton 1930s; Guntzel 1982: 4; Conard 2012: 287)

In her autobiography, "Eighty Years and More," Elizabeth remembered that the house had been vacant for some years and needed many repairs, which they made before moving in during the spring of 1847 with their three young sons. The couple had four more children – two sons and two daughters – who were born at the house. By all accounts the house was quite large, as would have been necessary to accommodate the ever-growing Stanton family, servants, and frequent visitors. Stanton's son Gerrit later remembered the house as a "mansion…a long rambling house…with wings." Maps made of the area in the mid-nineteenth century depict the house as a 'T' shape in 1852 and an 'L' shape in 1856 (Figures 2 and 3). These maps, however, are large in scale, and their house shapes should be viewed as approximations, rather than accurate drawings. (HSR 1998: 18-19, citing G. Stanton 1930s)

Other buildings on the property at this time included a barn, woodhouse, and a smokehouse, likely located south or east of the house. Elizabeth noted that the children made use of these outbuildings. "[One] time the three elder brothers entered into a conspiracy, and locked up the fourth, Theodore, in the smoke-house…" The barn was "equipped as a gymnasium for rainy days…[and] a billiard table for the older boys so that they could bring their friends home to play, instead of gathering in the village around a billiard table where they might be tempted to drink, smoke, or gamble." Archeological investigations in 2010-2011 produced evidence of a cobbled driveway and well in the front yard and a privy and cobble patio in the rear yard that may date to the Stanton period, but to date none of these features have been reconstructed. (HSR 1998: 22, citing Stanton 1971: 164 and Lutz 1940: 100)

The Stantons also made significant improvements to the grounds, characterized by small-scale agriculture and ornamental plantings. According to the 1986 "Historic Grounds Analysis" and the 1998 "Historic Structure Report," major elements of the landscape during the Stanton ownership included lawns, fruit and evergreen trees, and vegetable gardens, although detailed documentation for the appearance and exact location of these elements has not been found (Figure 4). The fruit trees or small orchard, comprised of apple and cherry trees, likely extended along the back (east) side of the property. Other fruits were grown as shrubs and vines, including grape, raspberry, currant, and quince, possibly along the embankment on the north side of the property. The vegetable garden was likely in the open areas at the rear or sides of the house. Shade trees on the property likely included black locust, given that Elizabeth referred to the property as "Locust Hill." A c.1900 photograph of the house, taken from the southwest, shows mature Norway spruce that appear to be of an age sufficient to have been planted by the Stantons, locusts or maples, as well as a clump of lilac (Figure 5). (HSR 1998: 18-23; Patterson et.al. 1986: 2-13; HAA 2011: 39-40)

In addition to these features, the grounds also accommodated lawn furniture and recreational equipment. A playground may have been located near the kitchen wing at the rear of the house. In the front yard were two gates, a circular mound between them, and benches. A flag is said to have been hoisted on a flagpole in the front after the birth of each child, "red for a boy, white for a girl – to let friends know they could visit." A board fence stood along the east and south property lines, and a hedge ran along Washington Street. (HSR 1998: 22, citing Banner 1980: 49)

Open land existed to the east, south, and west and was likely used for agriculture or left vacant. To the north and west there were views down toward the factories and homes in the industrial "Flats" and farther in the distance, to the central business district of Seneca Falls. However, during the period that the Stantons lived on Washington Street, the neighborhood began to be developed. In 1853, the surrounding Bayard property finally went out of receivership and the land was subdivided again and sold at public auction (see Figure 3). Prior claims to the property were finally settled in 1856. At this time, the Stanton lot was delineated as 290.5 feet on Washington Street and 285-290 feet on Seneca Street, totaling 1.9 acres. After this date, houses began to be built in the neighborhood, including homes at the corner of Washington and Adam/Troup Streets and along Seneca Street.

After residing in Seneca Falls for 15 years, the Stanton family moved to Brooklyn, New York, in 1862. That same year Elizabeth Cady Stanton sold the house and property to John S. Edwards for $1,650.

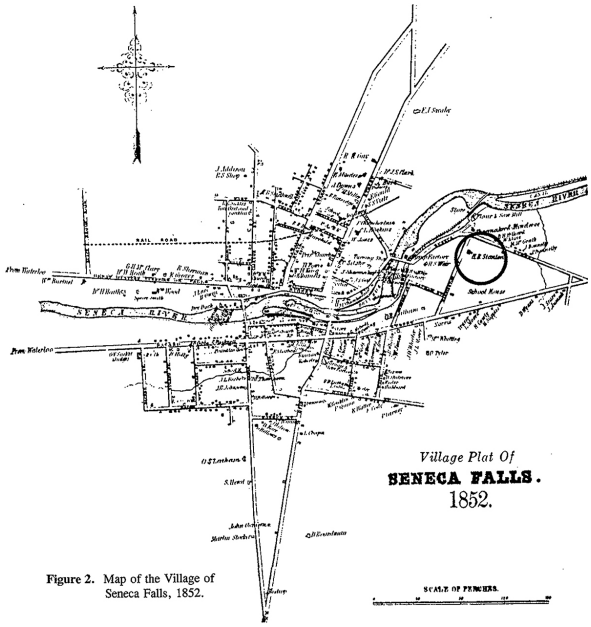


Figure 2. Map of the Village of Seneca Falls, 1852.

Figure 2. Map of the Village of Seneca Falls, 1852, and the Stanton House. (HSR 1998: 32)

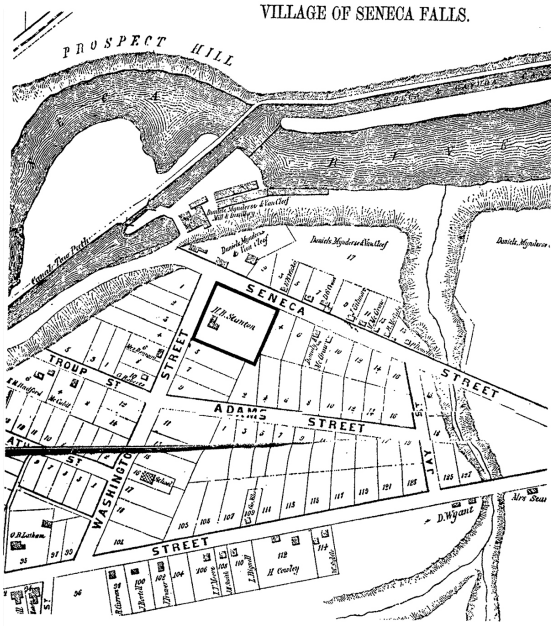


Figure 3. Cadastral wall map (detail) by J.H. French. 1856. (HSR 1998: 33)

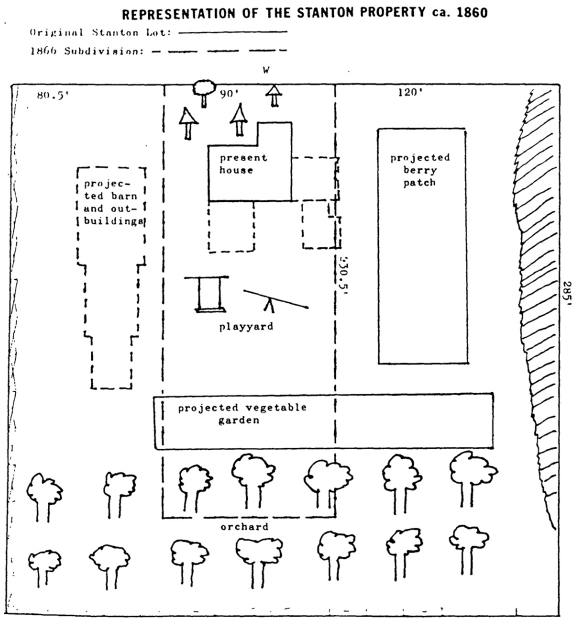


Figure 4. Proposed plan from 1986 for the historic boundaries of the Stanton property, based upon review of historical accounts and assumptions about the layout of the grounds. (Historic Grounds Analysis 1986: 15)



Figure 5. Stanton House, c.1900, view northeast, showing mature Norway spruces and locusts, Note the well pump in the front yard and the kitchen wing at the rear of the house. (Seneca Falls Historical Society, HU 3932 or HU 685, from Administrative History 2012: 65)

POST-STANTON OWNERSHIP, 1862-1982

John Edwards and his wife Martha lived in the Stantons' former house for only one year, and then sold the property to William A. Duncan for $1,975 in 1863. The next year, Duncan began to divide the approximately two-acre parcel into six lots, likely in response to the housing shortage and rising

rents that was reported in the local newspaper (Figure 6). The Stanton House became part of a 0.48-acre lot (Tract 101-01) and in 1866 it was sold to Peter Taylor for $1,000. It was probably at this time that the north wing of the Stanton House was removed, because it would have extended into the adjacent lot. In the same year, Taylor sold the Stanton House lot to George and William Savage and Burnett B. Boardman for $1,360, and by the following year the lot had passed to Boardman who retained the property until 1890. (HSR 1998: 24)

Boardman Ownership:
Burnett Boardman rented out the Stanton House, and by several accounts, did not maintain the building. In the meantime, four additional homes were built on the adjacent subdivided lots of the former Stanton property. Three of the houses appear on an 1873 bird's-eye map of the village, which depicts the Stanton House as a two-story main block with a rear (kitchen) wing, south wing, and extending from the south wing two east wings, each progressively smaller (Figure 7).
-- The single lot to the south (Tract 101-04) of the Stanton lot was initially sold to Alex Robertson in 1867 and then to Pat Gargan at an unknown date. A two-story house (Robertson-Gargan House, c.1867) faced Washington Street.
-- The three lots to the north (Tract 101-03) of the Stanton House featured two houses fronting Washington Street: the southwestern lot was initially owned by William Law and included a two-story house (Hawker House, c.1867) that survived until 1986; the northwestern lot was first owned by Edward Howard and then by McNana and included a two-story house and rear wing (Howard-McNana House, c.1870) that existed until c.1895; the eastern lot was also owned by McNana but no house was ever built on it. By 1896 these three lots were combined into a single lot under the ownership of James Kinsella. (HSR 1998: 26)

A fourth home (Nies House) built on the former Stanton property was constructed on the far east lot (Tract 101-10) by James Woods around 1890. Reference is made in the property deeds to a barn, and it is possible that this lot contained the Stanton barn. (HSR 1998: 26)

In 1890 Burnett Boardman sold the Stanton House lot to his son George for $750. In 1900 the property was then sold to Hugh Gilmore for $500. The earliest known photograph of the house dates to this time, showing the house's main two-story section, a rear (kitchen) wing, a 1.5-story wing to the south, and another 1.5-story wing attached to the east side of the south wing (see Figure 5). A covered porch was located on the front (west) side of the south wing, and was in poor condition. A water pump with wood platform/cover was located in front of the house, a wood plank sidewalk paralleled Washington Street, and a fence marked the north side of the lot. Scattered trees, shrubs, and lawncover surrounded the house. (HSR 1998: 27)

Gilmore Ownership:
The Stanton House had deteriorated under the Boardmans' ownership, prompting Hugh Gilmore to undertake substantial improvements in 1902-1903. These included replacing the rear (kitchen) wing with a smaller wing, adding a second story on the south wing, and building a new porch in front of the south wing (Figure 8). The exterior of the house was painted white, according to paint analysis and a photograph from 1904-1905, and the exterior water pump was mounted on a round mill stone, near which grew a young tree. Larger trees, possibly including a horsechestnut, shaded the front yard and sidewalks extended to the front door and along the south side of the house. (HSR 1998: 24,28-29,119)

The Gilmores also built a large 1.5-story shed east of the house near the east lot line around this time, a small shed to the east side of the east wing between 1909 and 1911, and a small one-story building southeast of the house around 1916. The latter building was noted in a 1919 assessment as a "shop," possibly for Gilmore's meat shop but later used as a garage. The garage and the large shed both appear in a 1925 Sanborn Insurance Map (later corrected to 1955) on the lot numbered "32" on Washington Street (Figures 9 and 10). The map shows the Stanton House with two, two-story-sections in an L configuration, a small one-story front porch, and a small one-story rear wing. By this time there were shrubs growing along the front foundation, but the small tree near the well gone. Deciduous trees grew along the street and the south property line. In 1932 the State Education Department erected one of its familiar markers in front of the Stanton House, the first official recognition of the property's historic significance. (HSR 1998: 24,28-29)

Just north of the former Stanton property, Seneca Turnpike, once the main road into Seneca Falls from the east, was dead-ended at Washington Street in 1915 with construction of Van Cleef Lake and the Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal, which replaced the series of small locks on the old canal with two large and interconnected locks that could handle more shipping. In the process, the factories and homes that once occupied “The Flats” were removed.

Burroughs Ownership:
In 1943 the Gilmore family sold the Stanton House lot to Gerald and Mary Ann Pagano for $2,500. In 1945 the Paganos sold it to Stanley and Helen Burroughs, who lived there until 1978. Improvements made to the house by Burroughs included enclosing the front porch in the late 1940s and painting the exterior green in the spring of 1972. A historic photograph of the house from the late 1960s shows that there were no shrubs along the foundation but several large trees stood along the street (Figure 11). Additionally, the well pump was gone but sidewalks were still present. Historical recognition of the Elizabeth Cady Stanton House came again in 1965 when it was designated a National Historic Landmark. (HSR 1998: 29-30)

Peters Ownership and Establishment of Women’s Rights National Historical Park:
In September 1978 the Burroughs family, who were then living in nearby Waterloo, sold the Stanton House lot to Ralph Peters and Marjorie Smith, both of whom were active in feminist causes. Their intention was to keep the house off the market until it could be purchased by the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Foundation, which was formed by local citizens to save the historic house from future demolition or relocation. In the meantime, the house was cared for by live-in caretaker Lucille M. Povero. (HSR 1998: 30: Conard 2012: 19,348)

In February 1980 the Stanton 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 Hunt 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 other 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. (Conard 2012: 38,58, citing Draft Statement for Management 1982: 6-7)

The Peters’ transferred the property to the Stanton Foundation on January 6, 1982, which in turn transferred the 0.48-acre property to the NPS on June 29, 1982 for inclusion into Women’s Rights National Historical Park. Later in the year, John Barney and Rhoda Barney Jenkins, great-great-grandchildren of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, purchased a 0.34-acre lot (Tract 101-02) just south of the original Stanton property and donated it to the NPS. This parcel is the site of the grass-covered visitor parking lot. (HSR 1998: 30; Conard 2012: 51)

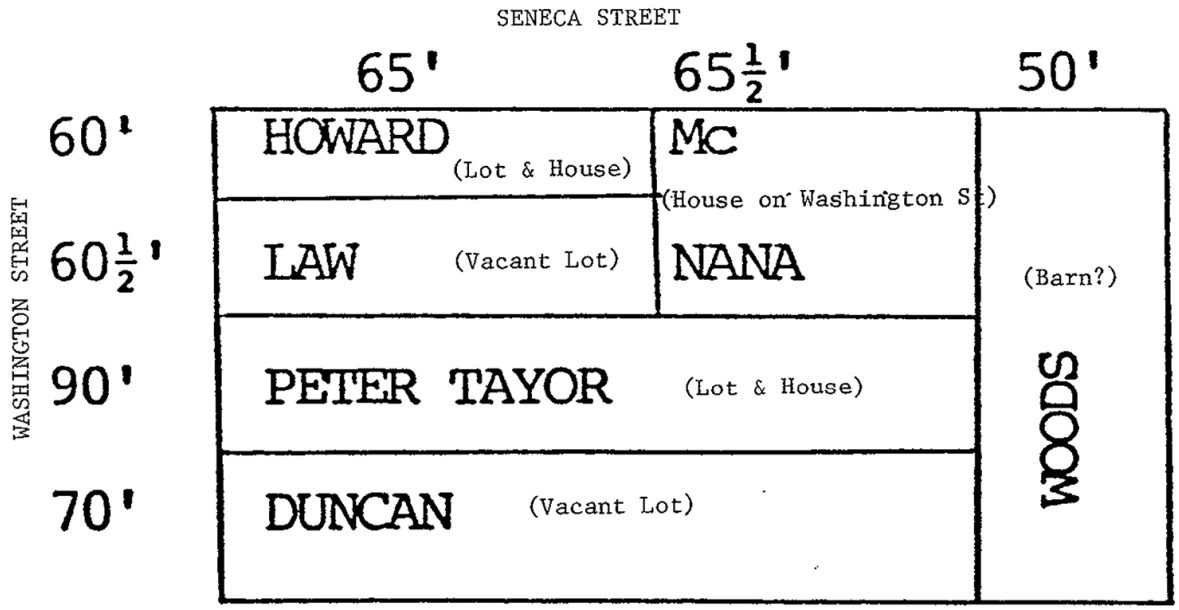


Figure 6. Subdivision of the Stanton property in the 1860s. At this time the Stanton House is located on the Taylor lot. Note: Drawing is not to scale and lot measurements along Seneca Street are inaccurate. (HSR 1998: 34)



Figure 7. Bird's Eye View of Seneca Falls, NY, showing new houses on the Stanton property, 1873. The Stanton House is indicated with an arrow. (CLI 2010: 40)



Figure 8. View of the west side of the Stanton House, c.1904-1905. Note the well pump, sidewalks, and a large "shed" located behind the house. (HSR 1998: 39)

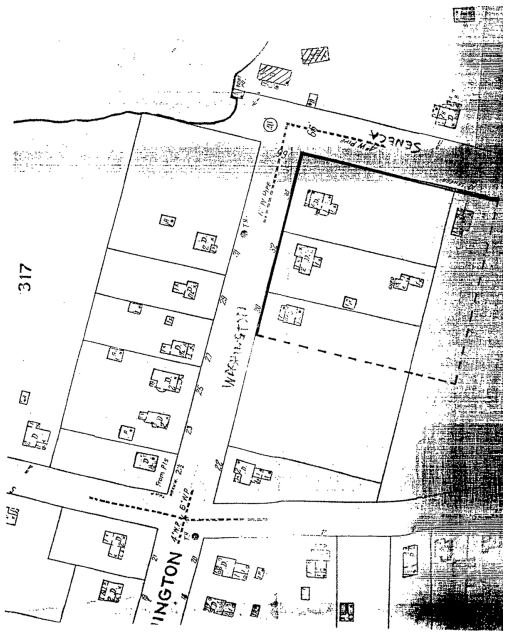


Figure 9. Insurance map "Seneca Falls, New York" (detail), 1925 corrected to 1955. The dashed line represents the original Stanton property boundary. (HSR 1998: 41)



Figure 10. West elevation of the Stanton House, c.1920s. The garage is visible in the background. (HSR 1998: 44)



Figure 11. West elevation of the Stanton House, 1964. Note the historical marker at image left. (HSR 1998: 44)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MANAGEMENT, 1982-2022

In 1982 the NPS began an extensive restoration of the Stanton House to its appearance during the period 1847-1862, guided by a preliminary “Historic Structure Report” completed in October 1982. Restoration work was largely completed by 1985, including removal of the second floor on the south wing, but the east (kitchen) and north wings were not reconstructed (and would be debated for

decades). The park, in keeping with NPS policies of the time, adopted a strategy of using the Stanton House as an architectural platform for interpreting Stanton's roles as wife, mother, and reformer through ranger-led tours. (CLI 2011: 44-45; Conard 2012: 62,69,180)

Site research continued after the Stanton House opened to the public in 1985. A separate analysis of the historic grounds conducted in 1985-1986 indicated that the south and east sides of the Stanton property had been bounded by a board fence, with a hedge lining the front (west) side. Both the fence and hedge were gone by 1982, as were the woodshed, smokehouse, and barn, the latter of which had contained a gymnasium and billiard table to occupy the Stanton boys' idle time. Although no outbuildings remained, some mature trees appeared to be old enough to have been alive when the Stantons lived there. (Conard 2012: 70)

The park completed a General Management Plan (GMP) in 1986. Treatment of the Stanton House was left open, "based on the findings of the historic structures report, grounds report, and archeological survey."
Based on these studies, "appropriate means [would] be selected to convey the home's historic size and configuration." Likewise, additional research was to inform restoration of the grounds to their historic appearance, and interpretive themes would be determined through the development of an interpretive plan. (Conard 2012: 123, citing GMP 1986: 16)

In 1986 the Cooperative Park Studies Unit at the University of Massachusetts completed a report on the Stanton House grounds, which included an analysis of written records from the Stanton era, evaluation of maps and photographs dating to the 50-year period following the Stanton occupancy, and interpretation of soil profile and pollen content of trenches dug across the back of the property. This information informed a representative layout plan for the grounds, including trees in front of the house, areas for orchards and gardens, and locations of outbuildings and a playground (see Figure 4). (Patterson et.al. 1986: 1,16)

In addition to restoring the Stanton House, the NPS was also authorized to purchase several lots historically associated with the Stantons in order to restore the landscape and setting. The 0.65-acre lot (Tract 101-03) north of the Stanton House was acquired from the Hawker family in 1986, and in 1988 the NPS removed the Hawker House on the lot. Also in 1986, the 0.37-acre lot (Tract 101-04) south of the Stanton House was acquired from the DeWall family in 1986. The 1977 one-story modular house on this lot, which replaced the Robertson-Gargen House that burned in 1974, was retained as a temporary ranger station.

At this time the park also began pursuing the last remaining piece of the historic Stanton property – the Nies property, a narrow 0.33-acre lot (Tract 101-10) east of the Stanton House and fronting Seneca Street. A c.1890 house on this lot was built by the Woods family and later owned by the Nies family. Research on the historic grounds of the Stanton House indicated that the barn, a driveway, and the fruit orchard might have been located on a portion of this lot. The park was also interested a 0.74-acre lot (Tract 101-09) northwest of the historic Stanton property, at the head of Washington Street nest to Van Cleef Lake. In order to develop a water transportation element recommended in the GMP, which aimed to convey visitors between park sites in Seneca Falls and Waterloo, the NPS would need to acquire this property for boat docking facilities. A new ranger station and visitors center was also proposed in an existing c.1907-1914 house on the lot, locally known as the Baldwin house and associated with Jacob Chamberlain, a signer of the Declaration of Sentiments. (CLI 2011: 45; Conard 2012: 124-125,181)

Neither the Nies nor Baldwin/Chamberlain properties were authorized for acquisition under the park's enabling legislation, which meant a lengthy process to amend the GMP and then seek a congressional amendment to the park act. The park prepared a Development Concept Plan for the entire site (including the Nies and Baldwin/Chamberlain parcels) and folded them into the GMP Amendment, which was approved in 1991. The park then worked with the Trust for Public Land and the NPS Land Resources Division to acquire and hold the two parcels until Congress passed legislation granting the NPS authority to acquire them. In 1996 the passage of the Omnibus Park Act allowed the NPS to purchase the Baldwin/Chamberlain and Nies properties. (Conard 2012: 124-125,157,181,233)

In the meantime, the park accomplished several projects on the Stanton House grounds. In 1990 a geoblock parking area was built on the vacant lot at 28 Washington St. (Tract 101-02) south of the ranger station and outside the historic grounds, which provided on-site parking spaces without creating a visual intrusion into the historic setting. That same year a tarmac driveway that impaired the health of a large horsechestnut tree in front of the house was removed. In 1992, a horticulturalist assessed the health of the horsechestnut in front of the house and fourteen other mature apple, pear, cherry, mulberry, maple, and horsechestnut trees, concluding that only the horsechestnut tree in front of the house was old enough to have been present when the Stantons owned the property, but also noted that the other trees might be offspring, seeded through natural processes. (Conard 2012: 183-184)

After 1996 the park continued renting the Baldwin/Chamberlain house to the Baldwins as plans to develop the Erie Canal for heritage tourism were being discussed at local, state, and national levels (Figure 12). In addition to developing the house into a visitor contact station, proposals included construction of a retaining wall to stabilize the shoreline of the property, installing a dock that would serve transient boaters as well as tour boats and water shuttles, constructing a parking lot, and landscaping the site to provide an attractive walkway from the canal to the Stanton House. A small parking lot was built in 1998-2002 on the southeast corner of the property, but work at the Baldwin/Chamberlain house was limited due to the discovery of early nineteenth-century elements in the house, confirmation of Chamberlain's association with the dwelling, and complications in obtaining funding. In 2003 storm damage prompted the park to mothball and stabilize the house and suspend gas and electric service for safety reasons. Ten trees were removed and the grounds were re-landscaped to preserve the area for future archaeology. (Conard 2012: 234,258,287,290-291)

The purchase of the Nies property in 1996 allowed planning for restoration of the historic grounds to proceed. In 1998 the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation completed a preliminary cultural landscape assessment of the Stanton House property, which pulled together all of the known information concerning vegetation, landscape features, and the historic setting. Based on a review of all previous studies and site investigation, OCLP concluded in a final 2004 Cultural Landscape Inventory that with the exception of the mature horsechestnut tree in front of the house, the landscape bore "little resemblance to its historic appearance" during the site's 1847-1862 period of significance. Still, the report continued, the park had "reassembled" the historic grounds, which held "remnants and clues that could aid in the interpretation and possible recreation of lost features." Noting that the park planned to remove non-contributing structures from the site and conduct additional archeological work, OCLP recommended that the National Register listing for the Stanton House be amended to include the land acquired by the NPS to restore the historic property boundaries. The Cultural Resources Center subsequently completed two archaeological surveys in 1999, and based on the findings of these investigations, and the recommendations of the 1998 OCLP report, the Regional Office requested that the three tracts acquired to restore the historic setting of the Stanton House be included when National Register nominations were updated and to clarify the period of significance as 1847-1862, the inclusive years of Stanton Family residency. (Conard 2012: 291-292, citing CLI 2004: 5,29-30)

National Register documentation for the park was updated in 2012. Among the conclusions was an evaluation of "non-contributing" for the Baldwin/Chamberlain House. Although considered significant for its association with Jacob P. Chamberlain, his involvement in the early flour milling industry in Seneca Falls, his active participation in the Free Soil Party, and his support of women's rights by signing the Declaration of Sentiments, the structure's historic architectural integrity was seriously compromised. With the house lacking sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance, the evaluation cleared the way for the park to remove the house while preserving the foundation and protecting archeological resources. The NPS demolished the house in 2020. (Conard 2012: 318)

In 2003 the non-historic Gilmore garage southeast of the Stanton House was removed, and the adjacent grounds were capped with landscaping to preserve the area for future archaeological investigations. In 2004 the house on the Nies property was demolished, based on research that identified no association with the Stanton family or possession of architectural significance (Figure 13). (Conard 2012: 292; PMIS 12159)

Since the completion of the original CLI for the Stanton House property in 2004, the park has accomplished numerous projects. Work on buildings and structures has included repainting the Stanton House in 2005 (PMIS 944); replacing the Stanton House roof in 2006 (PMIS 105982); repair of the Stanton House porch in 2012-2013 (PEPC 44289, PMIS 193946); and renovations of the roof, windows, and shutters in 2016-2017 (PEPC 71845, PEPC 68287). Work around the grounds has included replacement of the sidewalks and installation of wayside signs in 2007 (PMIS 105934, PEPC 19190, Conard 2012: 323); replacement of the parking lot chain post and removal of a non-historic mulberry tree in 2010 (PEPC 33570, PEPC 31589); installation of a bicycle rack and removal of a non-historic black walnut tree in 2011 (PEPC 38727, PEPC 38707); pruning/removal of storm damaged trees in 2012 (PEPC 42705); installation of benches, picnic tables and trash containers in 2014 (PEPC 54379); and replacement of shrubs at parking lot in 2015 (PEPC 59500).

The following planning and research projects related to the Stanton House property have been completed since 2004: Determination of Eligibility for the Chamberlain House and an Archeological Overview and Assessment (2007, PEPC 18651, PMIS 108156); Stanton Site Multi-Year Cyclic Maintenance Plans in (2008, PEPC 23425 and 2014, PEPC 55429); Ethnographic Overview and Assessment (2009, PMIS 108818); Historic Resource Study (2009, PMIS 75712); Geophysical Survey and Archeological Assessment for Stanton House Property (2010, PEPC 29486); and Historic Structure Report for the Hunt House and Complete Archeological Survey of Stanton Lot (2011, PMIS 74988 and PMIS 106983). A Cultural Landscape Report for the property is underway.



Figure 12. The Baldwin/Chamberlain House (1 Seneca St.) in 1998. (Administrative History 2012: 182)



Figure 13. The Nies House (10 Seneca St.) in 2003. The ranger station is visible in the background at image right. (Administrative History 2012: 183)

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Domestic (Residential)	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family Dwelling-Other	Yes	No	Yes
Recreation/Culture	Museum (Exhibition Hall)	Historic Furnished Interior	No	Yes	Yes
Recreation/Culture	Museum (Exhibition Hall)	Wayside Exhibit	No	Yes	No
Landscape	Leisure-Passive (Park)		No	Yes	No

Public Access:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Public Access Narrative:

The Stanton House is open daily in the summer and receives around 3,400 visitors annually. The ranger station provides restrooms and kitchen facilities for programs. The grounds are open dusk to dawn all year and parking is available in an adjacent paved lot to the east.

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 Stanton House include land use, spatial organization, topography, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, small-scale features, views and vistas, and archeological sites. Several 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 Stanton House landscape is evaluated by comparing the landscape characteristics and features present during the overall period of significance (1847-1862) with those of the existing landscape as assessed in 2021. The original 2-acre Stanton property has been acquired by the NPS and the 1837 Stanton House has been restored except for two missing wings. The home's spatial relationship to Washington Street is intact, reinforced by non-historic walks along Washington and Seneca streets and to the front door. Non-historic buildings and structures have been removed from the property except for a 1977 ranger station that now provides restrooms and a kitchen facility. The building detracts from the site's historic character, but a small maintenance shed nearby is designed to blend in with the historic scene. Minor changes to topography from past land uses are evident in some areas, but the steep embankment at the property's northwest corner still remains and provides limited views of Van Cleef Lake and the Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal. Two non-historic asphalt driveways remain on the property, but the grass-covered parking area south of the ranger station blends in with the surrounding landscape. While the Stanton landscape lacks the outbuildings, gardens, and play areas that were present during the historic period, the site's maintained lawns contribute to the historic residential character. An ancient horsechestnut shades the front of the house and may be historic, while non-historic deciduous and evergreen trees dot the lawns and mark the property lines. The parcels south and northwest of the historic Stanton property are not considered historically significant, but the park's acquisition of these properties has helped preserve the residential setting of the Stanton House.

Based on the Analysis and Evaluation section, this CLI finds that the Stanton House cultural landscape contributes to the property's overall integrity even though it has undergone considerable changes since the end of the period of significance in 1862. Those landscape characteristics and features that do remain from the historic period retain integrity and should be preserved.

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 (1847-1862), 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).

Landscape Characteristic: Archeological Sites

Archeological sites represent the location of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape, and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features. The Elizabeth Cady Stanton Home Site comprises the former Stanton house lot at 32 Washington Street in Seneca Falls, New York. Significant archeologically-recovered data include buried foundation elements associated with the former north and east wings of the structure; porch footings; various bulkhead additions; and a filled cistern and well. The features can be linked to the Stanton-period occupation of the house and provide direct evidence concerning the appearance of the building during that time. The placement and function of the buried architectural features, and in particular the east kitchen addition, also provide indirect evidence regarding the reform-oriented mindset that informed improvements to the structure during the Stanton tenure. (NR 2012, Sec.7: 13)

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
Elizabeth Cady Stanton Home Site	195984	Contributing		WORI 00001.000			No

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 Stanton House was built in 1837 by William Bayard, and was comprised of a several structures moved to the site from other places that made use of two foundation remnants possibly associated with the Lower Red Mills. The house included a two-story main block, a one-story south wing, and a one-story east wing on the south wing. Around 1840 Bayard added a north wing on the main block. When the Stantons moved in in 1847 they converted the east wing into a kitchen.

During the period of significance, 1847-1862, there were additional outbuildings on the Stanton property, although very little documentation exists on them. In her writings, Elizabeth Cady Stanton refers to a woodhouse, smokehouse, and barn. No conclusive evidence has been found to identify the location or the appearance of these buildings. A 1916 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map indicates a one and one-half story “shed” at the rear of the Stanton House lot (Tract 101-01) that may have been a Stanton-period outbuilding. Also on this map is a one-story shed at the rear of the Nies House (Tract 101-10) that may be the Stanton barn. When this lot was purchased by Woods in 1868, it contained a barn.

Evaluation:
The restored Stanton House is the only building or structure on the site that contributes to the historic significance of the property. Three outbuildings – a barn, woodhouse, and smokehouse – existed during the period of significance but are no longer standing, but little information is known about the location or appearance of these buildings. In addition, five houses and various outbuildings were built on the Stanton property after the period of significance, but the park has removed all but one of these – the modular house turned ranger station, which bears a design that is incompatible with the property’s historic character. A contemporary maintenance shed does not contribute to the property’s significance, as its materials and scale are compatible with the historic scene. The non-historic Baldwin/Chamberlain House was razed in 2020.

In 1864 the Stanton property was subdivided into six lots, and in 1866 the north wing of the Stanton House was removed. The most significant changes to the Stanton House occurred in 1902-1903 when the Gilmore family replaced the east (kitchen) wing with a smaller wing, added a second story on the south wing, and built a new porch in front of the south wing. By 1916 they had also built two sheds and a garage on the Stanton House lot.

The division of the Stanton property made way for the construction of houses: the Hawker House (Tract 101-03, built c.1867, demolished 1986); the Roberston-Gargan House (Tract 101-04, built c.1867, burned c.1974); the Howard-McNana House (Tract 101-03, built c.1870, removed c.1894), and the Nies House (Tract 101-10, c.1890, demolished 2004). There were likely outbuildings associated with these four houses. The ranger station, located on Tract 101-04 just south of the Stanton House, is a double-wide modular house manufactured in October 1977 (see Figure 19). It replaced the Robertson-Gargan House that burned c.1974 and now houses visitor restrooms and a kitchen area. The Stanton House was restored by the NPS in 1982-1985 and is open to the public for ranger-led tours. The restoration included removal of the south wing’s second floor, but the two wings and a rear porch were not rebuilt (for detailed information on the house, see Yocum, “The Stanton House Historic Structure Report,” 1998) (Figure 21). The Gilmore garage was removed in 2003.

Also part of the site, but not historically associated with the Stantons, was the Baldwin/Chamberlain House on the non-contiguous Tract 101-09 northwest of the site (Figure 22). Research determined that the house lacked sufficient integrity to convey its historical local-level significance and it was removed in 2020. A contemporary wood frame maintenance shed is located on the non-historic property to the south, next to the visitor parking area. A concrete retaining wall likely dating to the early twentieth century is present at the corner of Washington and Seneca streets (see Figures 17,18,20).

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
Elizabeth Cady Stanton House (Main House and South Wing)	95056	Contributing	22582		Location	58734	Yes
Concrete Retaining Wall	195975	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1554501	Yes
Maintenance Shed	195976	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Ranger Station	95059	Noncontributing – Incompatible			Asset	58738	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 21. The east and south sides of the Stanton House. Note the ghosting of the former north wing. (View looking southwest, OCLP 2018, DSC-0187)



Figure 22. The Baldwin/Chamberlain House, prior to removal in 2020, with Van Cleef Lake in the background. (View looking northwest, OCLP 2018, DSC-0139)

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

Historic Condition (to 1862):
Circulation is the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute systems of movement in a landscape. Washington and Seneca streets were laid out by the time William Bayard built his house (Stanton House) in 1837. Seneca Turnpike, as it was then known, was the main road into town from the east. On the property itself, there is reference to a circular drive in front of the Stanton House, evidence of which has been found in archeological surveys. The c.1900 photograph of the Stanton House does not show the driveway, but does indicate a plank sidewalk along Washington Street, but it is not known if this feature existed during the period of significance. Elizabeth did write that there were no sidewalks to her home; however, a sidewalk may have been built by the time the Stantons moved away in 1862, since by this period adjacent properties had been subdivided and several houses had been built in the neighborhood. There may also been sidewalks, paths, and driveways leading to the barn, woodhouse, and smokehouse, but no documentation has been found.

Evaluation:
Public roads around the site, Washington and Seneca Streets, retain their original alignment, but have changed in terms of function and materials. The concrete public sidewalks and private walk are not historic but are compatible with the residential character of the site. The two remaining asphalt driveways on the Stanton property are not historic and detract from the historic setting. The two parking lots are on parcels that were not part of the Stanton property and both are unassuming in the landscape, as is the steel staircase at Seneca and Washington streets.

The site has had numerous circulation features that are no longer present, such as walks and drives associated with the various homes and outbuildings that once stood on the Stanton property. A photograph from c.1904-1905 shows the walk along Washington Street, from which a walk leads to the front door of the Stanton House and another leading to the back of the house. A walk along Seneca Street, and likely an early staircase to the street below, may have been built around the same time. A driveway was built after 1916 to access a building southeast of the house that was later used as a garage, but the park removed it around 1990 because of its impact on the horsechestnut tree.

The use of Seneca Street as a primary route into Seneca Falls ended in 1915 when it was dead-ended at Washington Street for construction of the Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal and Van Cleef Lake. Both streets are now paved in asphalt and edged with concrete curbs, whereas they were likely packed earth during the period of significance.

The existing circulation features on the Stanton property all post-date the historic period (Figure 19, see also Figures 14, 15, 16, and 18). Within the 66-foot wide public right-of-way are rebuilt 4-foot wide concrete sidewalks. At the juncture of the walks is a 16-tread steel staircase that leads down the embankment to Seneca Street (Figure 20). With its open-grate treads and pipe railings, it appears to date to the early twentieth century. An older, 3-foot wide concrete walk leads from the sidewalk to the front entrance of the Stanton House. Concrete walks and an asphalt driveway lead to the ranger station, while the asphalt driveway still remains at the former Nies House site. The park removed the driveway leading to the former garage on the Stanton House lot in 1990 to preserve the health of the horsechestnut tree. There are presently two visitor parking areas with associated concrete walks: a “Geoblock” (plastic grass-block) parking lot on non-historic Tract 101-02, built in 1986, and a gravel parking lot at the Baldwin/Chamberlain site (Tract 101-09), built in 1998-2002.

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
Driveways (Ranger Station and Nies House)	95060	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	400880	Yes
Parking Areas	95061	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	401180	Yes
Sidewalks (Washington and Seneca Streets)	95062	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1554343	Yes
Steel Staircase	95063	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1554477	Yes
Walkways (Front of House and Ranger Station)	95064	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1554340	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 19. The ranger station, driveway, and sidewalks, with the Stanton House in the background. (View looking northeast, OCLP 2018, DSC-0155)



Figure 20. Steel staircase and concrete retaining wall at the corner of Washington and Seneca streets. (View looking southeast, OCLP 2018, DSC-0112)

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. The land that would become the Stanton House property was owned by the Bayard Land Company beginning in 1798 and then the W. Mynderse and Company after 1807, which built a mill complex in an industrial area called the “Flats” along the Seneca River. The company dissolved in 1825 and one of its owners, Stephen Bayard, purchased a 73-acre tract that included the mill and the future Stanton property. In 1833 his sons William and Samuel purchased the tract, and in c.1837 William Bayard constructed what would become the Stanton House at the corner of Washington and Seneca Streets. There is evidence that the south and east wings of the house were built over older foundations, but little is known about them.

The Bayards mortgaged their 73 acres of land in 1838, except for William Bayard’s house and its 2-acre lot. However the Bayards went bankrupt in 1840 and by 1845 the house and lot were owned by Daniel Cady, who transferred them to his daughter Elizabeth Cady Stanton and her family in 1847. The Stantons improved the house, built a barn, woodhouse, and smokehouse, and installed gardens, orchards, and play areas for their seven children. By 1853 there were several homes along Seneca Street, and that same year the lands surrounding the Stanton property were subdivided and several additional houses were constructed. In 1862 the Stantons sold their house and lot and moved to Brooklyn.

Evaluation:
The entirety of the historic Stanton property has been acquired, and most non-historic residential features have been removed. Residential use of the Stanton House has been replaced by park programming, while the surrounding grounds are maintained as open space rather than uses associated with the various outbuildings, gardens, orchard, and play areas that are now gone. Visitor and park facilities (ranger station/restrooms, parking lots) are now part of the landscape. The surrounding neighborhood is more densely developed than during the period of significance.

By 1863 the owner of the Stanton property, William Duncan, subdivide the 2-acre parcel into six lots, making the house part of a 0.48-acre lot. By 1890 all but one of these lots had a house upon it, consistent with the development of most of the other lots in the neighborhood. Small-scale agriculture uses continued at the rear of the Stanton House and surrounding properties, as evident in 1938 and 1954 aerial photographs. Subsequent owners of the Stanton House lot also added various outbuildings. Industrial uses in the surrounding neighborhood ended in 1915 when Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal was built, which created Van Cleef Lake and the ended the use of Seneca Street (Seneca Turnpike) as a main thoroughfare into town.

Recognition of Stanton property began in 1932 when the State Education Department erected a historical marker in front of the Stanton House, and occurred again in 1965 when the house was designated a National Historic Landmark. The last private owners of the Stanton House lot were Ralph and Marjorie Peters, who bought it in 1978 for eventual acquisition by the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Foundation. In 1980 the house was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource in the Women’s Rights Historic District. That same year Women’s Rights National Historical Park was established 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. In 1982 the Stanton Foundation acquired the house and lot from the Peters family and transferred it to the NPS for inclusion into the new park.

Since that time the park has restored the Stanton House to its historic appearance and offers ranger-led tours of the interior. The park acquired the remaining lots of the historic Stanton property in 1986 and 1996, removing all non-historic buildings and structures on them except for a small home just south of the Stanton House that served as a ranger station and now houses restrooms and a kitchen for programs. Visitor parking is provided in NPS-owned lots just south and northwest of the historic property. Current land use around the Stanton House property is residential, with the exception of the Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal and Van Cleef Lake to the north and west (Figure 14).

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 14. Panoramic view looking south and west at the surrounding neighborhood and Van Cleef Lake. The Stanton House is at image center. Except for the former ranger station, all non-historic structures on the Stanton property have been removed. (Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation--hereafter OCLP--2018, DSC-0186 and 0188)

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. Details of small-scale features dating to the period of significance have not yet been found.
An important group of small-scale features that existed during the period of significance was the playground for the Stanton's seven children. As noted in the "Historic Structure Report," the playground was composed of swings, bars, and ladders. There is also documentation of a flagpole and garden benches, as well as a board fence around the south and east sides of the property referenced as part of the subdivision of the surrounding property in the 1850s. Two gates may also have existed at the walks leading off the circular drive. The c.1900 photograph of the house shows a well pump in front of the house, but it is not known if this feature was present during the Stanton period.

Evaluation:
There are presently no extant historic small-scale features. Although there is reference to numerous historic small-scale features, little detailed information exists to verify their location or appearance. The present roster of small-scale features are generally unassuming in the landscape.

The small-scale features that presently exist on the Stanton House site (Figures 23 and 24). They include a 1932 State Education Department marker and an NPS arrowhead sign in front of the Stanton House, an NPS directional sign identifying the Washington Street parking lot entrance, wayside signs, moveable picnic tables, bicycle racks, split rail fencing, and steel railings on the sidewalks at the top of the steel staircase and at the Baldwin/Chamberlain wayside.

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
1932 New York State Education Dept. Marker	95065	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Bicycle Racks	195977	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1554237	Yes
NPS Arrowhead Sign	195978	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1554220	Yes
NPS Directional Sign	195979	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
NPS Wayside Sign	195980	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Picnic Tables	195981	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1554235	Yes
Steel Railings	195982	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1554477	Yes
Split Rail Fencing	195983	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1554192	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 23. The Department of Education sign in front of the Stanton House dates to 1932. (View looking northwest, OCLP 2018, DSC-0115)



Figure 24. View of one of the multi-panel wayside signs at the Stanton House. (OCLP 2018, DSC-0157)

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. In 1847-1862 the 2-acre Stanton property was a rural village lot, with outbuildings, small-scale agriculture, and ornamental plantings dominating the landscape. The house was set back from Washington Street approximately 50 feet, creating a distinct front and rear to the property. A plan in the 1986 "Historic Grounds Analysis," based on the review of historical accounts and assumptions about the layout of the grounds, showed possible locations of outbuildings, orchards, gardens, and play areas. However, details about more specific spatial divisions of the property created by these features as well as paths, front driveways, fences, and vegetation is not well documented.

Beyond the Stanton property, the surrounding properties were largely undeveloped during the period of significance, although they were probably used in part for agriculture. The lands were platted in roughly quarter-acre lots in 1853, and according to the 1856 map of Seneca Falls the only buildings on Washington Street were the Fourth Ward School (Italian Villa-style building at 8 Washington Street) to the south of Adam Street, and the Roberts (21 Washington Street) and Donegon (23 Washington Street) houses across the street to the south of the Stanton House. The north side of Seneca Street (Seneca Turnpike) was lined by small houses according to an 1853 map. Down the embankment along the Cayuga-Seneca Canal was the industrial area known as the "Flats."

Evaluation:
The general spatial organization of the Stanton property remains because the house is on its original site, the streets remain in their historic alignments, and the original lot lines are unchanged. The Stanton property itself is the largest and most open in the vicinity, anchored by the Stanton House and dominated by lawns with scattered trees. Sidewalks along Washington and Seneca streets provide a sense of physical enclosure, as do a row of mature silver maples along Seneca Street, mixed evergreens along the south and east border, and a grove of volunteer ash and Norway maple at the rear. A row of silver maple and horsechestnut within the property represents the subdivided lot line set out in 1864. The front sidewalk reinforces the orientation and siting of the Stanton House along Washington Street. The ranger station and two driveways on the historic property are not historic, while spaces created by the presence of historic outbuildings, gardens, and a play area are missing. Archeological investigations have produced evidence of a cobbled drive and well in the front yard and a privy and cobble patio in the rear yard that may date to the Stanton period, but none of the spatial relationships created by these features are currently visible in the landscape.

The 2-acre Stanton property itself was subdivided into six lots in 1864, with the house relegated to a lot 0.48-acres in size. By 1890 four houses had been built on these lots, each setback around 50 feet from the street and each with their own outbuildings and outdoor spaces defined by walks, drives, fences, and vegetation. Although the presence of these features and arrangement of spaces evolved over time, by the time the Stanton property was transferred to the NPS in 1982 there were still three homes on the Stanton property. The park removed two of the houses in 1986 and 2004, as well as several outbuildings, walks, and driveways. Today the Stanton House, ranger station, maintenance shed, sidewalks, driveways, and vegetation define the site's spatial organization (Figure 15). The Stanton House property is presently surrounded by houses set on approximately quarter-acre lots.

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
Property Lot Lines	95068	Contributing					No
Relationship of House to Street	95069	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 15. The Stanton House, front walk, sidewalk, and Washington Street. In the background is the horsechestnut tree and the non-historic ranger station. (View looking south, OCLP 2018, DSC-0114)

Landscape Characteristic: **Topography**

Historic Condition (to 1862):
Topography is the three dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by slope and elevation. Although no information has been found to document the topography during the period of significance, it was likely similar to the existing conditions. According to the USGS Seneca Falls quadrangle map, the property is at approximately 450 feet above sea level. The embankment along the north side of the property is part of a larger ravine that was formed through the erosive action of the Seneca River, later flooded to form Van Cleef Lake.

Evaluation:
The topography of the Stanton House site likely remains unchanged from the period of significance, although it is possible the property's subdivided lots to the north were raised and leveled with the construction of two houses there during the nineteenth century. The prominence of the embankment and sense of height of the site above the Seneca River, however, have been reduced due to the growth of vegetation, the construction of houses, and the creation of Van Cleef Lake that have occurred since the period of significance.

The Stanton property is fairly level with a relief of approximately 3 feet, but drops off more precipitously, about 12 feet, at the corner of Seneca and Washington Streets (Figure 16). There is also a depression at the rear of the side yard along Seneca Street, and a long, low mound along the south-rear side of the property. Minor modifications may have occurred through construction and demolition of three houses that were once present north and east of the Stanton House; through construction of the modular house south of the Stanton House; and through construction of the sidewalks and paving/curbing of Washington Street. The NPS altered the topography on the adjacent non-historic lots to the south and northwest for construction of parking areas.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 16. The topography of the non-historic Baldwin/Chamberlain lot (foreground) and the embankment at the Stanton property (background). (View looking south, OCLP 2018, DSC-0208)

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. There is presently only one tree at the Stanton House that may date to the period of significance: the horsechestnut in front of the house. The historic documentation, primarily Elizabeth Cady Stanton's writings, identifies several tree species on the property, including black locust, fruits trees (apple and cherry), and evergreens. These species still exist, and are possibly ancestors of historic specimens. The 1873 bird's-eye map of the village, although of questionable accuracy, shows trees lining both sides Washington Street. A photograph from c.1900 shows mature Norway spruces and deciduous trees (possible sugar maple) on the south and west sides of the house, their sizes suggesting some may have been present during the historic period. The 1986 "Historic Grounds Analysis" indicates there was an orchard at the rear of the property.

The historic documentation references raspberry, currant, and quince shrubs on the property, and the
"Historic Grounds Analysis" suggests these may have been located on the Seneca Street embankment. As part of the subdivision of the surrounding property in the 1850s, there is mention of a hedge along Washington Street, while the c.1900 photograph shows a clump of lilac southwest of the house.

During the Stanton's ownership, there were references to grape vines, flowers, and a large vegetable garden. No documentation has been found to locate these features, except for reference to a "mound" in the front yard in the center of a circular drive. The "Historic Grounds Analysis" suggests that the vegetable garden was to the rear or north of the Stanton House. This report also specifies several types of flowers and vegetables that may have been grown by the Stantons. The extent of the historic lawn, its make-up, and the length at which it was maintained is not known.

Evaluation:
There is very little documentation on the location and type of vegetation that existed during the period of significance. Based on an analysis by Dan Marion, the horsechestnut tree in front of the Stanton House is the only "witness" tree on the property. Other shade trees and shrubs in the lawns and along the property lines are not historic but are compatible with the residential setting. Non-contributing shrubs around the parking area serve as a visual screen from other areas of the site.

Historic photographs of the Stanton House from 1904-1905, 1920s, and 1964 show mature trees along Washington Street, but today this area is largely open and devoid of trees, except for the horsechestnut tree (Aesculus hippocastanum). Other mature trees on the property today include a row of silver maples (Acer saccharinum) along Seneca Street and a mix of ash (Fraxinus spp.), silver maple, mulberry (Morus sp.), and horsechestnut scattered across the property and in a line extending eastward from the Stanton House (Figure 17, see also Figures 14,15,16). At the southeast corner of the property is a grove of volunteer maple and ash, as well as apple, cherry, and pear trees, while at the northeast corner is a clump of black locusts (Robinia pseudoacacia). Just to the south and east of the parking lot are Norway spruce (Picea abies) and young Austrian pine (Pinus nigra), but they are planted on the adjoining properties. Numerous locust trees can be found on adjacent properties, including the Baldwin/Chamberlain parcel that also includes silver maple and cherry.

There is no evidence that any of the shrubs currently on the property date from the period of significance. Most are either modern plantings, such as the hedge of Japanese holly (Ilex crenata) and winged euonymus (Euonymus alata) around the parking lot, or are associated with houses built on the property after the period of significance (Figure 18). This latter category includes forsythia (Forsythia sp.), barberry (Berberis sp.), lilac (Syringa sp.), and viburnum (Viburnum trilobum) at the corner of Washington and Seneca Streets; and a wide hedge of rose (Rosa multiflora) on the

southeast property line. A single transplanted rose (Rosa sp.) is in the open lawn northeast of the Stanton House. There are currently no foundation plantings around the Stanton House.

Mown lawn is the primary existing ground cover. The Seneca Street embankment is covered by a volunteer mix of grass and herbaceous perennials, which is cut annually. No vines or annuals are currently growing on the Stanton property.

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
Horsechestnut (in front of house)	95070	Contributing			Asset	1554528	Yes
Lawns	97258	Contributing			Asset	1554444	Yes
Specimen Trees (post-date period of significance)	98376	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1554514	Yes
Shrubs (post-date period of significance)	98375	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1554514	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 17. Mature trees mark the former subdivision lot line on the Stanton property. The replica privy next to the trees has since been removed. (View looking west, OCLP 2018, DSC-0173)



Figure 18. Shrub plantings around the parking area. In the background are the ranger station (image left) and maintenance shed (image right). (View looking northeast, OCLP 2018, DSC-0160)

Landscape Characteristic: Views and Vistas

Historic Condition (to 1862):
Views and vistas are the features that create or allow a range of vision that can be natural or designed and controlled. It is likely that the landscape surrounding the Stanton House was largely open during the period of significance, with scattered trees framing views of nearby houses. Given its position on a hill above the Seneca River, framed views would likely have included the “Flats” to the west and north along the canal. There were also likely views across open land looking toward the Stanton property from the east and south. Although some ten years after the historic period, the depiction of Seneca Falls in the 1873 bird’s-eye map shows the embankment along Seneca Street to be clear of vegetation and Washington Street in front of the Stanton House lined by trees.

Evaluation:
The historic views from the Stanton House toward the “Flats” are partially intact, but are impacted by houses, vegetation, and different land uses. Views within the Stanton property are open, but their composition has also changed because historic features are missing.

The views described above are today partially obscured by vegetation and houses built after the historic period, as well as by flooding of the “Flats” for construction of the Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal and Van Cleef Lake. Tree lines mark the east and south boundaries of the unit and partially block views of adjacent residential areas. Open interior views currently exist across the maintained lawns that dominate the Stanton property, as none of the historic outbuildings remain and most of the non-historic built features have been removed.

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 Stanton 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: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/30/2020

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Provisional. The condition reassessment for this CLI has been delayed due to Covid-19 travel restrictions and staffing shortages. In the meantime, the most recent condition assessment will remain in place until it is reassessed as part of a comprehensive update of the entire CLI. Planning and scheduling this update will occur in FY 2022.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 07/09/2010

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The cultural landscape of the Stanton House at Women's Rights National Historical Park remains in "fair" condition since the last condition assessment in 2004. The health of the historic horse chestnut has not been assessed, leaving into question the condition of the significant tree. The apple trees in the rear of the property are in poor condition and pose a safety risk. Because of these issues associated with the site's few landscape resources, the condition of the Stanton House cultural landscape remains "fair."

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 07/21/2004

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

This condition assessment was completed in consultation with the park staff and superintendent.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/30/1998

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Impacts

Type of Impact: Adjacent Lands

Other Impact:

External or Internal: External

Impact Narrative: Although the land uses adjacent to the Stanton House have long been residential, the introduction of non-residential uses that are incompatible with the historic setting of the property should be monitored.

Date Identified: 09/12/2022

Type of Impact: Inundation/Flooding

Other Impact:

External or Internal: External

Impact Narrative: Future development of the Baldwin/Chamberlain parcel may be subject to flooding associated with Van Cleef Lake.

Date Identified: 09/12/2022

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, four years after park's acquisition of the Stanton House. The GMP proposed restoration of the house for interpretive purposes, removal or reattachment of the Hawker House, and removal or relocation of the DeWall House. It also recommended restoration of the grounds to their historic appearance, insofar as historic data allows, and incorporation of limited parking and site design. (GMP 1986: 11,16-17)

In the park's Foundation Document completed in 2014, the Stanton House and grounds were identified as fundamental resources and values. The report proposed restoration of the historic landscape, including front yard features; development of interpretive paths to signed historic features from the Cayuga-Seneca Canal; and if adequate evidence exists, reconstruction or marking the north wing of the Stanton Home in the landscape. The report recommended archeological investigations based on existing geophysical data to locate historic features on the historic landscape and to determine the exact dimensions and location of the north wing. Tt also recommended revisiting existing planning documents that address improving access from the Cayuga-Seneca Canal. (FD 2014: 6,12-13)

To date, no specific treatment approach has been identified for the Stanton House property. The park has requested funding for the following planning documents:
-- Prepare Stanton House Cultural Landscape Report and Treatment Plan (PMIS 208525), funding acquired, initial research underway.
-- Complete Archeological Data Recovery Study for Stanton Landscape Features (PMIS 184506), funding requested for FY2018

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
Banner, Lois W.	Elizabeth Cady Stanton: A Radical for Woman's Rights.	1980	Boston: Little, Brown & Co.			
--	Bayard Papers, Mortgage Book R.		Seneca Falls Historical Society.			
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.			
--	Deed Books, Seneca County Courthouse, Waterloo, New York.		--			
Guntzel, Corinne	"History of the Stanton House." Typescript, Women's Rights NHP, June 1, 1982.	1982	--			
Hartgen Archeological Associates	Conduct Geophysical Survey and Archeological Assessment of the Stanton House Property, Women's Rights NHP, Seneca Falls, NY: Phase 2: Archeological Site Assessment and Additional Testing.	2011	Rensselaer, NY: Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.			

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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.			
National Park Service	Cultural Landscape Inventory, Stanton House, Women's Rights National Historical Park.	2010	Brookline, MA: Northeast Region, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation.			
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	Foundation Document, Women’s Rights Historical Park, New York.	2014	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.			
National Park Service	General Management Plan, Environmental Assessment, Women’s Rights Historical Park, Draft.	1985	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.			
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Patterson, William A. III., Nancy Gordon, Petrus Venemanb	Historic Grounds Analysis, Elizabeth Cady Stanton Homestead, Women's Rights National Historical Park, Seneca Falls, New York.	1986	Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts, Cooperative Park Studies Unit.			
Stanton, Elizabeth Cady	Eighty Years and More: Reminiscences 1815-1897. Reprinted in 1971 from the T. Fisher Unwin edition of 1898.	1971	New York: Schocken Books.			
Stanton, Gerrit Smith	“How Aged Housekeeper Gave Her All to Cause of Woman's Suffrage.” Circa-1930s news article in the archives of the Seneca Falls Historical Society.	1930	--			
Stowell, Henry	A History of Seneca Falls, New York (1779-1862) (reprinted from Brigham’s 1862 directory for Geneva, Seneca Falls, and Waterloo).	1862	Seneca Falls Historical Society.			

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Revolutionary War Veterans Draw For Lots in the Military Tract

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Online, https://www.cnyhistory.org/2016/07/revolutionary-war-military-tract/

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Cadastral wall map (detail) by J. H. French, 1856

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Courtesy the Seneca Falls Historical Society

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Map of the Village of Seneca Falls, 1852, from the Plat Book of Topographical Maps; Seneca County, New York.

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Courtesy the Seneca Falls Historical Society

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Map of the Village of Seneca Falls for V.B. Ryerson (detail) by John Burton, 1836.

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Courtesy the Seneca Falls Historical Society

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Insurance map “Seneca Falls, New York,” by the Sanborn Map Company, 1925 corrected to 1955.

Supplemental Information Narrative:

Courtesy the Seneca Falls Historical Society