
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
1998
Revised 2004



Stanton House
Women's Rights National Historical Park

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Executive Summary

General Introduction to the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all historically significant landscapes within the National Park System. This evaluated inventory identifies and documents each landscape's location, physical development, significance, National Register of Historic Places eligibility, condition, as well as other valuable information for park management. Inventoried landscapes are listed on, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places, or otherwise treated as cultural resources. To automate the inventory, the Cultural Landscapes Automated Inventory Management System (CLAIMS) database was created in 1996. CLAIMS provides an analytical tool for querying information associated with the CLI.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures (LCS), assists the National Park Service (NPS) in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, NPS Management Policies (2001), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998). Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report on an annual performance plan that is tied to 6-year strategic plan. The NPS strategic plan has two goals related to cultural landscapes: condition (1a7) and progress on the CLI (1b2b). Because the CLI is the baseline of cultural landscapes in the National Park System, it serves as the vehicle for tracking these goals.

For these reasons, the Park Cultural Landscapes Program considers the completion of the CLI to be a servicewide priority. The information in the CLI is useful at all levels of the park service. At the national and regional levels it is used to inform planning efforts and budget decisions. At the park level, the CLI assists managers to plan, program, and prioritize funds. It is a record of cultural landscape treatment and management decisions and the physical narrative may be used to enhance interpretation programs.

Implementation of the CLI is coordinated on the Region/Support Office level. Each Region/Support Office creates a priority list for CLI work based on park planning needs, proposed development projects, lack of landscape documentation (which adversely affects the preservation or management of the resource), baseline information needs and Region/Support office priorities. This list is updated annually to respond to changing needs and priorities. Completed CLI records are uploaded at the end of the fiscal year to the National Center for Cultural Resources, Park Cultural Landscapes Program in Washington, DC. Only data officially entered into the National Center's CLI database is considered "certified data" for GPRA reporting.

The CLI is completed in a multi-level process with each level corresponding to a specific degree of effort and detail. From Level 0: Park Reconnaissance Survey through Level II: Landscape Analysis and Evaluation, additional information is collected, prior information is refined, and decisions are made regarding if and how to proceed. The relationship between Level 0, I, and II is direct and the CLI for a landscape or component landscape inventory unit is not considered finished until Level II is complete.

A number of steps are involved in completing a Level II inventory record. The process begins when the CLI team meets with park management and staff to clarify the purpose of the CLI and is followed by historical research, documentation, and fieldwork. Information is derived from two efforts: secondary sources that are usually available in the park's or regions' files, libraries, and archives and on-site landscape investigation(s). This information is entered into CLI database as text or graphics. A park

report is generated from the database and becomes the vehicle for consultation with the park and the SHPO/TPO.

Level III: Feature Inventory and Assessment is a distinct inventory level in the CLI and is optional. This level provides an opportunity to inventory and evaluate important landscape features identified at Level II as contributing to the significance of a landscape or component landscape, not listed on the LCS. This level allows for an individual landscape feature to be assessed and the costs associated with treatment recorded.

The ultimate goal of the Park Cultural Landscapes Program is a complete inventory of landscapes, component landscapes, and where appropriate, associated landscape features in the National Park System. The end result, when combined with the LCS, will be an inventory of all physical aspects of any given property.

Relationship between the CLI and a CLR

While there are some similarities, the CLI Level II is not the same as a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR). Using secondary sources, the CLI Level II provides information to establish historic significance by determining whether there are sufficient extant features to convey the property's historic appearance and function. The CLI includes the preliminary identification and analysis to define contributing features, but does not provide the more definitive detail contained within a CLR, which involves more in-depth research, using primary rather than secondary source material.

The CLR is a treatment document and presents recommendations on how to preserve, restore, or rehabilitate the significant landscape and its contributing features based on historical documentation, analysis of existing conditions, and the Secretary of the Interior's standards and guidelines as they apply to the treatment of historic landscapes. The CLI, on the other hand, records impacts to the landscape and condition (good, fair, poor) in consultation with park management. Stabilization costs associated with mitigating impacts may be recorded in the CLI and therefore the CLI may advise on simple and appropriate stabilization measures associated with these costs if that information is not provided elsewhere.

When the park decides to manage and treat an identified cultural landscape, a CLR may be necessary to work through the treatment options and set priorities. A historical landscape architect can assist the park in deciding the appropriate scope of work and an approach for accomplishing the CLR. When minor actions are necessary, a CLI Level II park report may provide sufficient documentation to support the Section 106 compliance process.

Park Information

Park Name: Women's Rights National Historical Park
Administrative Unit: Women's Rights National Historical Park
Park Organization Code: 1955
Park Alpha Code: WOR1

Property Level And CLI Number

Property Level: Landscape
Name: Stanton House
CLI Identification Number: 650014
Parent Landscape CLI ID Number: 650014

Inventory Summary

Inventory Level: Level II

Completion Status:

Level 0

Date Data Collected - Level 0: 5/1/1998
Level 0 Recorder: David Uschold
Date Level 0 Entered: 5/1/1998
Level 0 Data Entry Recorder: David Uschold
Level 0 Site Visit: Yes

Level I

Date Level I Data Collected: 8/10/1998
Level I Data Collection: John Auwaerter
Date Level I Entered: 8/10/1998
Level I Data Entry Recorder: John Auwaerter
Level I Site Visit: Yes

Level II

Date Level II Data Collected: 8/10/1998
Level II Data Collection: John Auwaerter and David Uschold
Date Level II Entered: 8/10/1998
Level II Data Entry Recorder: John Auwaerter and David Uschold
Level II Site Visit: Yes
Date of Concurrence: 7/21/2004

Revisions:

Revision Date: 6/23/2004
Recorder: Laurie Matthews
Park Supt. Concurrence: Yes
Date of Concurrence: 7/21/2004

Explanatory Narrative:

The CLI was revised in 2004 prior to its submission to the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NY SHPO) for concurrence with its findings regarding the cultural landscape of the property listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Landscape Description

Physical Description

The Elizabeth Cady Stanton House is located at 32 Washington Street in the incorporated village of Seneca Falls. The site, which is within the local Seneca Falls Historic District, is in a low-density residential area approximately one-quarter mile east of the downtown commercial district. The site is on an embankment that drops off to Van Cleef Lake, part of the Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal. Seneca Street runs along the base of this embankment on the north side of the site and terminates at Washington Street. The Stanton House, which predates most buildings in the neighborhood, is bordered by mid-to-late 19th century houses, the exception being a row of mid-twentieth century houses at the rear (east side) fronting on Adam Street.

The Stanton House historic site occupies Seneca County Tracts 101-01, -03, -04, -10 in the Village of Seneca Falls, New York. These tracts of land encompass the boundary of the property owned by the Stantons during the period of significance and are the focus of this CLI. Tract 101-01 contains the Stanton House and was the parcel initially acquired by the NPS.

In addition to the tracts that are included in the Stanton House historic site, two tracts (101-02 and 101-09) are part of the Stanton House National Park Service Unit. While not the focus of this CLI, those tracts are referenced in some cases. Neither is historically associated with the Stantons. Tract 101-02 is contiguous to the Stanton House historic site and contains the parking lot. Tract 101-09 (.74 acre), located along Van Cleef Lake at the head of Washington Street, is discontinuous. Known as the Chamberlain House and acquired in 1996, this parcel is planned for development as a visitors' center and ranger station for the Stanton House. A separate determination of eligibility and CLI will be completed for the Chamberlain House at a later date.

The Stanton House was assembled from structures moved to the site c.1837 by William Bayard. It is a frame, two-story gable-front house with a one and one-half story ell, set on an ashlar and rubble limestone foundation. Partially restored by the National Park Service between 1982-85 to the period 1847-1862, the house features clapboard siding, a wood-shingle roof, eaves returns, nine-over-six and six-over-six double-hung sash windows with louvers, an open porch across the ell with turned columns, and a front door in the ell composed of a paneled door with sidelights. Gray-painted plywood walls on the north and east sides indicate the prior location of wings that may be restored. Built c.1916, it has unpainted novelty siding, a sliding batten door, and a worn asphalt-shingle roof. Due south of the house is a 1977 one-story aluminum-sided double-wide modular house on concrete block that presently serves as the ranger station. On Seneca Street along the east side of the site is the Nies House, a two-story gable-front and ell house with asbestos-shingle siding built around 1895. These three buildings are scheduled for removal because they post-date the period of significance for the property.

The landscape of the Stanton House consists largely of non-historic plant material, and retains few of the features present during the period of significance. It is primarily open lawn with a mixture of volunteer and planted trees and shrubs. The only tree believed to date to the period of significance is the Horsechestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) located in front of the house. Other mature trees on the site include a row of Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*) planted along Seneca Street, three additional Horsechestnuts, and scattered Ash (*Fraxinus* spp.) and Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*). A row of large evergreens marks the south border of the site, but is actually planted on the adjacent lot. Several fruit trees are south-east of the garage along a low, long mound. Groves of volunteer growth, largely

Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*), Ash, and Mulberry (*Morus* spp.), along with various vines, are found at the rear of the property. The house, which faces west and is set back approximately 50 feet from the street, has no foundation plantings.

Circulation on the site includes rebuilt 4-foot wide concrete sidewalks along Washington and Seneca Streets, a wide asphalt drive leading to the Ranger Station, and narrow concrete walks leading to the front entrance and to the rear of the Stanton House. A steel stairway leads down the embankment at the corner of Washington and Seneca Streets. Washington Street is 22 feet wide and is paved with asphalt and edged by deteriorated concrete curbs. The total public right-of-way is 66 feet, which includes the sidewalks and a average 17-foot tree lawn on Washington Street.

Period of Significance

The period of significance for the Elizabeth Cady Stanton House is 1847 to 1862, the years that Elizabeth resided at the property. [Note: there is disagreement about the exact date the Stantons moved to Seneca Falls: 1846 or 1847. 1847, the year the property was deeded to Henry Stanton, Elizabeth's husband, from her father, Daniel Cady, will be the date used in this inventory.] The Stanton House site was developed prior to 1847, and was modified subsequent to 1862.

Condition

The Stanton House was restored by the National Park Service between 1982-85 and remains in good condition. The restoration work included new window sash, replication of most of the clapboards, reconstruction of the front porch, installation of a new wood shingle roof and brick chimneys, and removal of non-contributing additions. The non-contributing frame garage, which is scheduled for removal, is leaning south, has missing siding along its base, a failing asphalt-shingle roof, and mature trees growing against the south and east sides. The non-contributing Ranger Station, also scheduled for removal, is in good condition. The non-contributing Nies House, located on the east side of the property, is in poor condition and is scheduled for removal. Vegetation on the property is in generally good condition. However, the Horsechestnut, possibly the only "witness" tree on the site, is showing signs of stress [see reports by Dan Marion in park files]. Therefore the overall condition of the landscape is listed in fair condition.

Summary of the Analysis and Evaluation of the Landscape Characteristic Features

The landscape of the Elizabeth Cady Stanton House has seen great change since the period of significance, 1847-1862. While the National Park Service has now acquired all of the property historically owned by Elizabeth Cady Stanton [the Parking Lot (101-02) and Baldwin House (101-09) parcels were not owned by Stanton], the landscape bears little resemblance to its historic appearance. Except for the Horsechestnut in front of the house, none of the vegetation is believed to date to the period of significance, although additional research may reveal that certain features (not necessarily the plant materials) are historic, such as the street trees along Seneca Street or the fruit trees at the rear of the property. Small-scale agriculture, historically an important use, is today absent from the property. Three buildings remain on the property that were not there during the historic period, and two large wings and several porches on the house are missing. The sidewalks and roads are built of modern materials, concrete and asphalt. The surrounding neighborhood became more densely developed by the late 19th century, while the industrial canal district just to the north disappeared with construction of the Barge Canal in 1915.

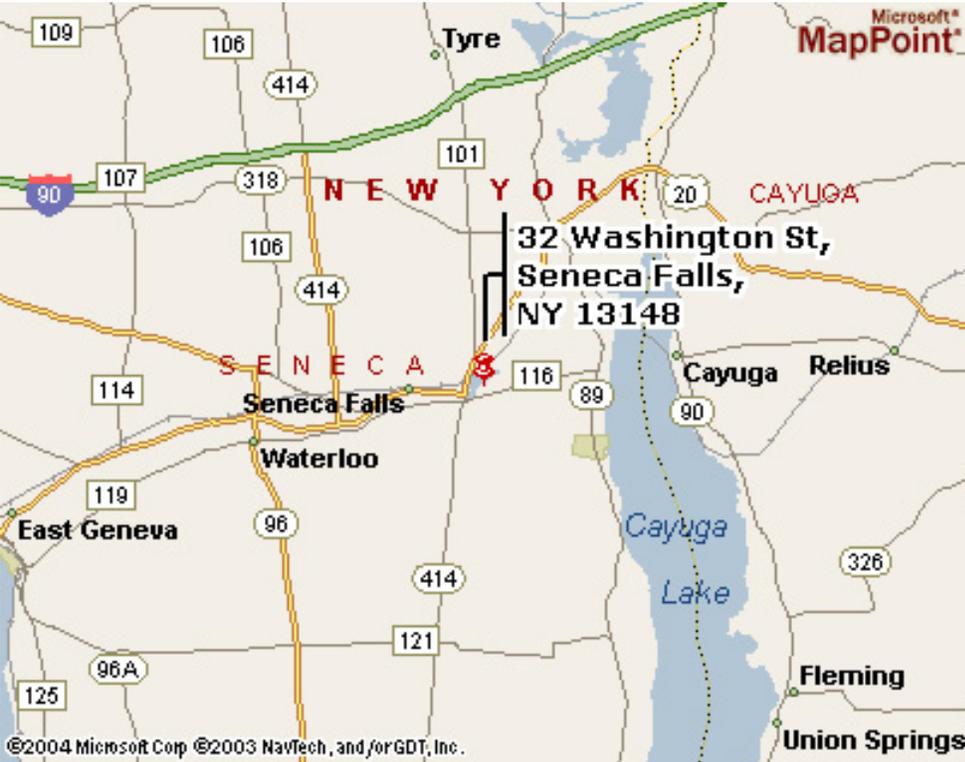
Cultural Landscapes Inventory Hierarchy Description

The Women's Rights National Historical Park consists of four sites owned by the National Park Service that are thematically linked to the nineteenth-century women's rights movement in the United States, and to the 1848 Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, New York. The 1848 convention, its key figures, and the movement that resulted, are the focus of the Women's Rights NHP. The four sites include the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel-Visitor's Center, the Elizabeth Cady Stanton House, the M'Clintock House, and the Hunt House. For purposes of the CLI, the Elizabeth Cady Stanton House, the M'Clintock House, and the Hunt House will be inventoried as three separate "landscapes" while the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel-Visitor's Center will not be inventoried as it does not have a cultural landscape associated with it.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel-Visitor's Center, site of the First Women's Rights Convention is located in the Village of Seneca Falls, New York. The house of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, organizer and leader of the Women's Rights Movement, is located approximately one-half mile away to the east, also in the Village of Seneca Falls. The house of Jane and Richard Hunt, the site where the idea for the First Women's Rights Convention originated, is located approximately three miles away to the west, in the Village of Waterloo. The house of Mary Ann and Thomas M'Clintock, the site where the Declaration of Sentiments was drafted, is located approximately 1 mile further to the west, also in the Village of Waterloo.

In addition to this CLI for the Stanton House landscape, a CLI is underway for the M'Clintock House and a CLI has been completed for the Hunt House in 2003.

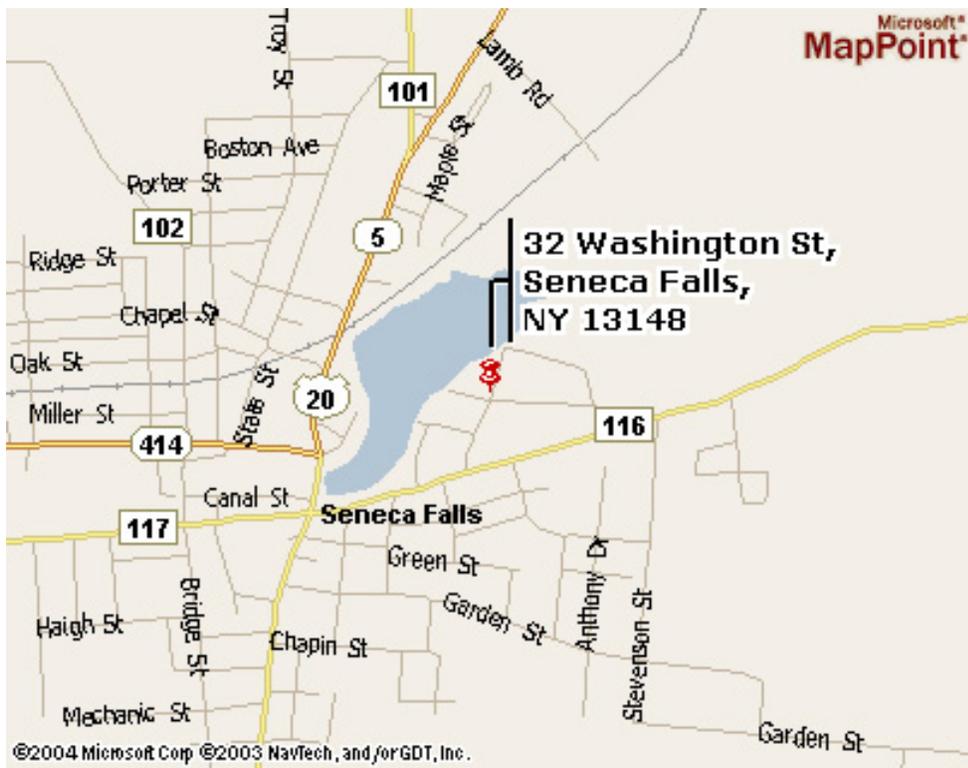
Location Map



The Stanton House (32 Washington Street, Seneca Falls, NY) within the New York region. (www.msn.com)



The Stanton House (32 Washington Street, Seneca Falls, NY) within the neighborhood. (www.msn.com)



The Stanton House (32 Washington Street, Seneca Falls, NY) within the Seneca Falls area. (www.msn.com)

Boundary Description

The Stanton House historic site occupies Seneca County Tracts 101-01, -03, -04, -10 in the Village of Seneca Falls, New York. These tracts of land encompass the boundary of the property owned by the Stantons during the period of significance and are the focus of this CLI. Tract 101-01 contains the Stanton House and was the parcel initially acquired by the NPS. Tract 101-03 was initially subdivided into three separate lots that were in turn combined around 1895. Tract 101-04 was acquired in 1986 and contains a 1977 modular home (Ranger Station), the previous house having been destroyed around 1974. This tract contained the McNana House on the north half which was removed around 1895, and the Hawker House on the south half, which was demolished in 1988. Tract 101-10 retains the c.1895 Nies House that is planned for removal in the near future.

In addition to the tracts that are included in the Stanton House historic site, two tracts (101-02 and 101-09) are part of the Stanton House National Park Service Unit. Neither is historically associated with the Stantons. The Stanton House NPS unit has a larger boundary (2.91 acres), and includes both those tracts associated with the historic site and tracts that have been acquired for development associated with visitor services and park service needs. Tract 101-02 is contiguous to the Stanton House historic site and contains the parking lot. Tract 101-09 (.74 acre), located along Van Cleef Lake at the head of Washington Street, is discontinuous. Known as the Chamberlain House and acquired in 1996, this parcel is planned for development as a visitors' center and ranger station for the Stanton House. A separate determination of eligibility and CLI will be completed for the Chamberlain House at a later date.

The Stanton House historic site, along with all of Washington Street and part of Seneca Street, is within the locally designated Seneca Falls Historic District. It is outside of the National Register-listed Seneca Falls Village Historic District.

Regional Context

Political Context

The Stanton House is within the incorporated village of Seneca Falls. The village is 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.

Cultural Context

The Stanton House is located in a low-density residential section of Seneca Falls, an incorporated village of approximately 7,000 persons. Nearby metropolitan areas include Syracuse, 40 miles east; and Rochester, 60 miles west. The village developed during the early 19th century around primary east-west transportation routes, including the Seneca Turnpike, Cayuga-Seneca Canal, and rail lines. Water power from the Seneca River also provided an important impetus for industrial development during the 19th century. Waterloo, the county seat, is a similarly-sized village 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.

Physiographic Context

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.

Chronology

Year	Event	Description
1795 AD	Platted	West Cayuga Reservation Tract platted, including 250-acre Lot 6.
1798 AD	Purchased/Sold	Bayard Company purchases Lot 6.
1807 AD	Developed	Bayard Company develops Lower Red Mills on Lot 6; may include buildings on future Stanton site.
1825 AD	Purchased/Sold	Bayard Company dissolved and property sold; Stephen Bayard purchases 73-acre Lower Red Mills area, including future Stanton property.
1831 AD	Purchased/Sold	Stephen Bayard goes bankrupt. Land sold to Susan Bradford and others from New Jersey.
1833 AD	Purchased/Sold	William and Samuel Bayard, sons to Stephen, purchase Lower Red Mills property from Bradford.
1837 AD	Built	Stanton House is constructed around this time by William Bayard for his family.
1842 AD	Purchased/Sold	William and Samuel Bayard go bankrupt, property seized by creditors.
1844 AD	Purchased/Sold	Bayard's property sold to Elisha Foote Jr.; Daniel Cady represents Bank of Utica in sale.
1845 AD	Purchased/Sold	Daniel Cady purchases William Bayard's House and 2.5 acres.
1847 AD	Land Transfer	Daniel Cady transfers the house and approximately 2 acres to Henry Stanton, Elizabeth Cady Stanton's husband.
1847 AD	Altered	Stantons remodel house and grounds and remodel east wing into a kitchen. Stantons move into the house during spring, 1847.

1853 AD	Purchased/Sold	Former Bayard land surrounding Stanton property is subdivided and sold at auction.
1862 AD	Purchased/Sold	Property sold to John S. Edwards for \$1650, Stantons move to Brooklyn
1863 AD	Purchased/Sold	John and Martha Edwards sell Stanton property to William A. Duncan for \$1975.
1864 AD	Purchased/Sold	Duncan begins to subdivide the property. Tract 101-03 (Hawker lot) is sold to Sarah McNana for \$300.
1866 AD	Purchased/Sold	Peter and Ann Taylor sell Tract 101-01 (Stanton House lot) to George and William Savage and Burnett B. Boardman for \$1360.
1866 AD	Purchased/Sold	Tract 101-01 (Stanton House site) is sold to Peter Taylor for \$1000.
1867 AD	Purchased/Sold	George and William Savage sell their interest in Tract 101-01 to Boardman for \$450. House is then rented. Tract 101-04 sold to Alex Robertson and Tract 101-03 to William Law.
1868 AD	Purchased/Sold	Rear lot (tract 101-10) sold to James Woods, likely included the barn.
1870 AD	Purchased/Sold	Portion of Tract 101-03 sold to Charles Weed.
1873 AD	Developed	1873 map shows houses constructed on all lot subdivided from Stanton lot except Tracts 101-10 and 101-03.
1890 AD	Purchased/Sold	James Kinsella purchases all of Tract 101-03.
1894 - 1896 AD	Demolished	Howard-McNana House demolished from Tract 101-03 by 1896.
1895 AD	Built	Second House (present Nies House) constructed on west portion of Tract 101-10.

1900 AD	Purchased/Sold	G.P. Boardman sells Stanton House to Hugh Gilmore c.1900 for \$500.
1903 - 1904 AD	Altered	Gilmore renovates Stanton House, adding a second floor, and changing the eaves, porch, chimneys, and windows.
1916 AD	Built	Stanton House garage first documented (1916 Sanborn map).
1943 AD	Purchased/Sold	Mary Gilmore (daughter of Hugh Gilmore) sells Stanton property to Gerald and Mary Ann Pagano for \$2500.
1945 AD	Purchased/Sold	Gerald and Mary Ann Pagano sell Stanton House lot to Stanley and Helen Burroughs.
1965 AD	Established	Elizabeth Cady Stanton House listed as National Historic Landmark.
1974 AD	Destroyed	Robertson-Gargan House (c.1865) destroyed by fire.
1977 AD	Built	Modular home installed on Robertson-Garan lot (Tract 101-04), later becomes Ranger Station.
1978 AD	Purchased/Sold	Ralph and Marjorie Peters from Seattle, Washington, purchase Stanton House with the intent to prevent demolition or relocation.
1980 AD	Established	Elizabeth Cady Stanton House is included in the National Register as part of a thematic listing for its association with the Women's Rights Movement and 1848 Convention.
1982 AD	Purchased/Sold	Elizabeth Cady Stanton Foundation donates house to National Park Service.
1982 AD	Purchased/Sold	Parking lot parcel (Tract 101-02) donated to the National Park Service by John Barney and Rhoda Barney Jenkins.
1982 AD	Purchased/Sold	Elizabeth Cady Stanton Foundation purchase Stanton House and lot (Tract 101-01).

1982 - 1985 AD	Restored	National Park Service restores the Stanton House to its 1847-62 appearance.
1986 AD	Purchased/Sold	Hawker House (Tract 101-03) and Ranger Station, or De Wall House (Tract 101-04), purchased by the National Park Service.
1988 AD	Demolished	Hawker House demolished by the National Park Service.
1996 AD	Purchased/Sold	Nies House (Tract 101-10) and Baldwin House (Tract 101-09) lots purchased by the National Park Service.

Statement Of Significance

The Elizabeth Cady Stanton House at 32 Washington Street in the Village of Seneca Falls is significant under National Register Criterion A for its association with the origins of the women's rights movement in the United States and the 1848 Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls; and under Criterion B, for its association with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, a preeminent figure in the history of the women's rights movement.

The Stanton House was designated a National Historic Landmark on June 23, 1965 and entered in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966. It was included in the Women's Historic Sites Thematic Nomination listed on August 19, 1980. When the National Park Service purchased the property in 1982, it included only Tract 101-01 (as numbered on the 1916 Sanborn Map), a portion of the original Stanton lot. The National Historic Landmark boundary, delineated on August 18, 1983 and formally established by the National Park Service on December 1, 1983, includes the house and Tract 101-01. The boundary was established pursuant to an agency effort to establish boundaries for all National Historic Landmarks for which no specific boundary was identified at the time of designation. The acquisition of Tract 101-3 and Tract 101-04 in 1986, and Tract 101-10 in 1996 reassembled the historic Stanton House property under National Park Service ownership.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and her family moved to 32 Washington Street in 1847 and lived there until 1862. [Note: the National Register nominations state that the Stantons moved to Seneca Falls in 1846; this date is disputed.] The property was deeded to Henry Stanton, Elizabeth's husband, from her father, Daniel Cady. It is this time frame, including the 1848 Women's Rights Convention that defines the period of significance for the property.

According to the Women's Rights National Historical Park website, "Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1902) is believed to be the driving force behind the 1848 Convention, and for the next fifty years played a leadership role in the women's rights movement. Somewhat overshadowed in popular memory by her long time colleague Susan B. Anthony, Stanton was for many years the architect and author of the movement's most important strategies and documents. Though she became increasingly estranged from the mainstream of the movement, particularly near the end of her career, she maintained to the end her long time friendship with Anthony."

Although the landscape of the Stanton House does not presently reflect its appearance during the period of significance, the land has been reassembled and does hold remnants and clues that could aid in the interpretation and possible recreation of lost features. As with her house, the landscape was an important element in the life and philosophy of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, pertaining to issues such as child rearing, domestic economy, and the role of women. Important landscape elements included the playground, vegetable garden and orchard, and shade and evergreen trees, as well as the many windows and piazzas from which the landscape was viewed.

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.

Physical History

1798 - 1846: Seneca Falls Development Prior to the Stantons' Arrival

Initial development in Seneca Falls occurred during the first half of the nineteenth century due in large part to ready access to transportation via the Seneca Turnpike and water power from the Seneca River. Originally platted as part of the Military Tract during the late 18th century, much of the land that today comprises the village was purchased by the Bayard Land Company in 1798. This company stifled growth by keeping land prices high and controlling water power from the Seneca River. After the Bayard Land Company began to sell off its land and rights to water power in the 1820s, development in the village quickened: in 1824, the village had a population of approximately 200; by 1842, the population had jumped to 4,000. The completion of the Cayuga-Seneca Canal in 1828, which provided a link to the Erie Canal, was instrumental in this growth. Seneca Falls was incorporated as a village in 1831.

The Stanton property was initially part of a larger holding owned by the Bayard Company and known as Reservation Lot 6. Beginning around 1807, the company began to develop a mill complex along the Seneca River, just north of the Stanton property. Known as the Lower Red Mills, this 73-acre property was bought by Stephen Bayard when the Bayard Company was dissolved in 1825. In 1831, Stephen Bayard went bankrupt, and the Lower Red Mills property was sold, eventually ending up in 1833 with Stephen's sons, William and Samuel Bayard. These two planned to subdivide the property, hoping to cash in on the rapid growth that was occurring in the village. It was William Bayard who built the Stanton House around 1837 for his bride Romenia, whom he married sometime between April, 1835 and November, 1836.

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 Stanton House Historic Structure Report (Yocum, 1998) 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 which was possibly associated with the Lower Red Mills. The east or kitchen wing, which extended off the rear of the south wing, was likely built c.1837. The Bayards made alterations to the house after this initial construction. It is believed that the now-missing north wing was added around 1840. The Greek Revival interior moldings may have also been added at this time, although the Stantons probably added them in 1847.

In 1842, William and Samuel Bayard went bankrupt, and their 73 acres of land, including William and Romenia's house, was seized and sold at public auction. In 1845, this house and surrounding two acres of land (present Tracts 101-01, -03, -04, -10) was bought for \$2,500 by Daniel Cady, father of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Daniel Cady came upon this property through his legal services for the Bank of Utica. He also owned a large tract of farmland on the north side of the river.

The Bayards had little success in developing their land. At the time Daniel Cady purchased the property, the only other building on Washington Street was the school south of Adam Street. North of Stanton House and down the embankment, 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.

1847 - 1862: Elizabeth Cady Stanton Period of Residence

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 her seven children, she did keep her political and intellectual interests active.

It was in Seneca Falls that Elizabeth, 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 the 19th and 20th of July, 1848, held in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in Seneca Falls. Following the convention, Elizabeth continued to work for women's rights, concentrating on woman 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 woman 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, woman suffrage.

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 gave 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.” The historic address (earliest available, in 1862) was 1 Washington Street. It is unclear how this transaction and document relate to the deed, referred to earlier in this report, where the property was deeded to Henry Stanton, Elizabeth's husband, by her father, Daniel Cady. Further detailed research, outside the scope of this Cultural Landscapes Inventory, should be undertaken.

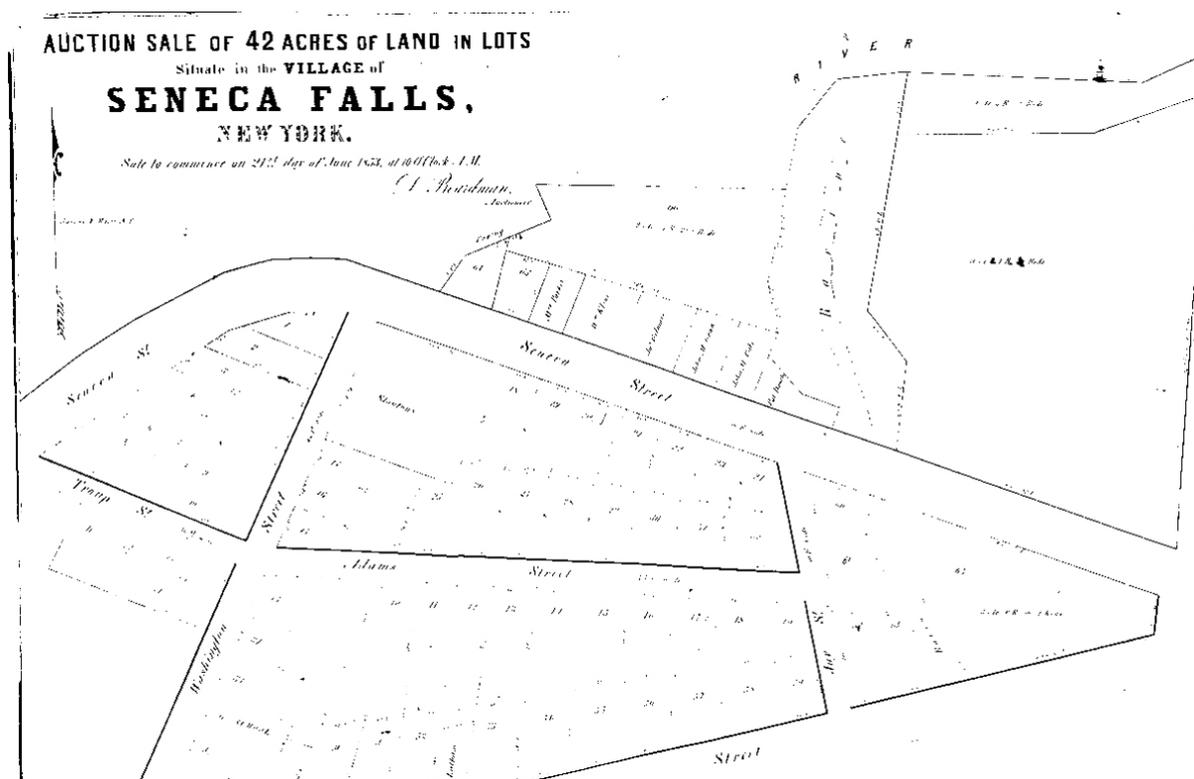
In her autobiography, "Eighty Years and More", Elizabeth remembered that the house had been closed for some years and needed many repairs, which they made before the Stantons finally moved in during the spring of 1847. Other buildings on the property included a barn and a smokehouse. The Stantons also made significant improvements to the grounds.

The grounds, amounting to about 2 acres, were characterized during the Stanton period by small-scale agriculture, ornamental plantings, and recreational uses. According to the "Historic Grounds Analysis" (1986) and the Historic Structure Report (1998), major elements of the landscape during the Stanton ownership included lawns, a playground, fruit and evergreen trees, and vegetable gardens, although detailed documentation for the appearance and exact location of these elements has not been found. The playground may have been located near the kitchen wing at the rear of the house. 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.

In addition to these four major elements, the front yard was probably devoted to ornamental purposes. Period descriptions note that the grounds contained shade trees, evergreens, and gardens. Shade trees on the property may have been Black Locust, given that Elizabeth referred to the property as “Locust Hill.” A c.1900 photograph of the house, taken from the south-west, illustrates mature Norway Spruce that appear to be of an age sufficient to have been planted by the Stantons. Other elements in the front yard were two gates, a circular mound between them, and benches. A board fence existed around the east and south property lines, and a hedge ran along Washington Street. Bordering the front yard was Washington Street, which was unpaved. Open land existed to the east, south, and west, likely used for agriculture or just vacant prior to 1853. To the north and west there were views down toward the industrial “Flats” and farther in the distance, to the central business district of Seneca Falls.

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. In the same year, the Bayard land was subdivided and sold at public auction. Prior claims to the property were finally settled in 1856. At this time, the Stanton lot was set at 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 ones at the corner of Washington and Adam/Troup Streets just south of the Stantons during the 1850s.



1853 subdivision map of property surrounding Stanton Lot, Seneca Falls, NY (source unknown).

1862 - 1982: Post Stanton Ownership

In 1862, Elizabeth Cady Stanton sold her property to John S. Edwards for \$1,650 and moved to Brooklyn, where Henry had a new job. The following year, the property was sold to William A. Duncan for \$1,975. It was Duncan who began to subdivide the Stanton land. The first covenants to sell lots were executed in August, 1864. In 1866, the Stanton House and its much-reduced 0.48-acre lot (Tract 101-01) 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 past the limits of the subdivided lot. In the same year, Taylor then sold to George and William Savage and Burnett. B. Boardman for \$1,360, eventually ending up with Boardman who retained the property until 1890. Boardman rented out the house, and by several accounts, did not maintain the building.

Houses were built on most of the lots subdivided from the Stanton property during the late 1860s. The 1873 bird's-eye map of the village shows two houses to the north of the Stanton House, and one to the south. The lot to the south [Tract 101-04] was initially sold to Alex Robertson and then to J. Gargan. The house there survived until it was destroyed by fire around 1974, after which it was replaced by the existing modular home [Ranger Station] in 1977.

The lot to the north of the Stanton House [Tract 101-03] was initially subdivided into three lots, and then recombined into one lot around 1893. Two houses existed on the sub-lots fronting on Washington Street. The south sub-lot next to the Stanton House was initially owned by William Law, and the house there [Hawker House] was demolished by the NPS in 1986. The house on the north sub-lot, first owned by Howard and then by McNana, existed until c.1895, when it was demolished likely as part of the combination of the lots under the ownership of James Kinsella. The third sub-lot fronting on Seneca Street apparently never had a house built on it.

The lot on the east side of the property [Tract 101-10] was bought by James Woods, who held the adjoining property to the east. Reference is made in the deeds to a barn, and it is possible that this lot contained the Stanton barn. A house was built by the Woods family on this lot around 1890 [present Nies House].

In 1890, Boardman sold the Stanton House lot to his son George. P. Boardman for \$750. In 1900, the property was then sold to Hugh Gilmore for \$500. The house had deteriorated under the Boardmans' ownership, and Gilmore undertook substantial improvements which were completed around 1903. These included removal of the east (kitchen) wing and replacement with a shorter wing; the addition of a second story on the south wing; new one-over-one double-hung sash windows with louvers; new eaves without returns; new chimneys; fishscale shingles in the gables; and a new porch on the south wing. Around 1916, Gilmore added a small building south-east of the house, which was noted in the 1919 assessment as a "shop." This may have originally been for Gilmore's meat shop, but was later used as a garage.

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.

In 1943, the property was sold to Gerald and Mary Ann Pagano, who in 1945 sold it to Stanley and Helen Burroughs. It was probably the Burroughs who added the wood shingle siding over the clapboards and enclosed the porch.

In 1965, the Elizabeth Cady Stanton House was designated a National Historic Landmark. No

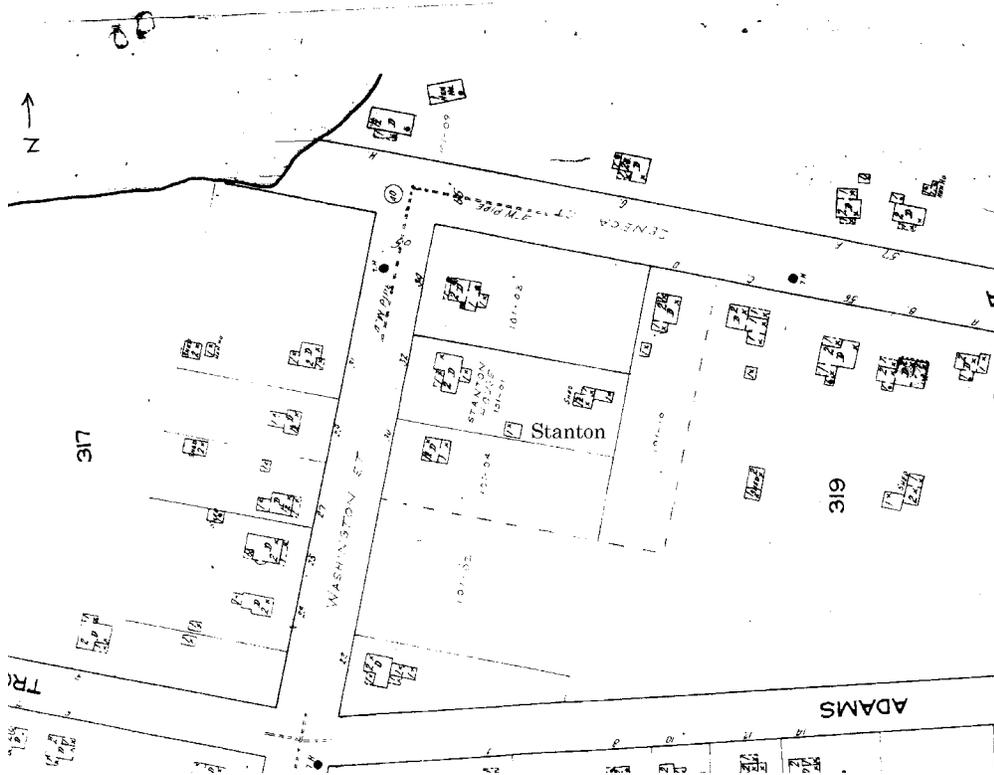
boundaries were established for the property at the time. In 1980, as part of a larger initiative to establish a national park devoted to the history of the women's rights movement, the Stanton House was incorporated into a thematic nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. During this same period, the Stanton House came on the market. A builder voiced interest in moving the house to his residential suburban development, where he planned to make it a centerpiece. Concerned over this fate, Ralph and Marjorie Peters of Seattle, Washington purchased the property in 1978 with the intent of holding it until it could be preserved.



1873 Bird's Eye View of Seneca Falls, NY, showing new houses on Stanton property (source unknown).



Stanton House, c. 1900 (postcard, Eastern National Park & Mon. Assoc.).



Stanton Lot, 1916 (Sanborn Map).

1982 - Present: National Park Service Ownership

During the late 1970s, the National Park Service was planning for the establishment of the Women's Rights National Historical Park. The purpose of the park would be the ". . . protection, interpretation, management, and use of significant resources in Seneca Falls and Waterloo, New York, related to the 19th century women's rights movement, most particularly those sites associated with the convention held in Seneca Falls in 1848" (Study of Alternatives, Women's Rights Historic Sites," October, 1979). Included in three of the four proposed alternatives was the acquisition and restoration of the Elizabeth Cady Stanton House.

In 1980, the Women's Rights National Historical Park was formally established by Public Law 96-607 Title XVI. Section 1601(c) designated the Stanton House as one of nine sites in the new park. In June, 1982, the NPS purchased the Stanton House and its .48-acre lot from the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Foundation, which had recently purchased it from the Peters. In the same year, the NPS began an extensive restoration of the house to its appearance during the period 1847-1862, guided by a preliminary historic structure report compiled by October, 1982. Restoration work was largely completed by 1985, although the east and north wings were not reconstructed.

In addition to restoring the Stanton House, the NPS was also authorized to purchase those lots historically associated with the Stantons in order to restore the landscape and setting [Tract 101-10 (Nies) was not initially included in the authorization]. The first property acquired was actually not historically owned by the Stantons. This was Tract 101-02, site of the present parking lot. This property was given to the NPS by John Barney and Rhoda Barney Jenkins, descendants of the Stantons. Tract 101-03, the lot north of the Stanton House, was acquired from the Hawkers in 1986; the house on the lot was removed in 1988. Tract 101-04, the lot south of the house, was acquired from the DeWalls in 1986. The modular house on the property was retained as a temporary ranger station. The most recent acquisition was Tract 101-10, which was obtained from the Department of Housing and Urban Development in 1996. This property, which completed acquisition of the historic Stanton lot, contains a c.1890 house built by the Woods family. This house, most recently owned by Nies, is scheduled for removal. Also acquired at the same time was Tract 101-09, a non-contiguous parcel at the head of Washington Street along Van Cleef Lake that was not owned by the Stantons. A new ranger station and visitors' center is proposed for this property.

Although plans included reconstruction of the missing north and east wings, evidence for reconstruction does not meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Archeological work included a survey of north wing foundation.



Stanton House and Horsechestnut tree (OCLP 1998).

Analysis And Evaluation

Summary

While the landscape of the Elizabeth Cady Stanton House historic site has seen great change since the period of significance, 1847-1862, many characteristics and features remain or have been restored. For one, the National Park Service has now acquired all of the property historically owned by Elizabeth Cady Stanton. The open space feel has been restored with the removal of some of one of the non-contributing buildings, and the horsechestnut tree in front of the house remains from the period of significance. Further research may reveal that certain features (not necessarily plant materials) are historic, such as the street trees along Seneca Street or the fruit trees at the rear of the property.

The Nies House and Ranger Station are buildings that were not present during the period of significance, and are planned for removal in the near future. Other non-historic features present on the property include the concrete sidewalks, iron steps, and most of the vegetation. Archeological features likely remain from the three houses and associated outbuildings constructed on the Stanton property after the period of significance but since demolished. Buildings present during the period of significance, but now missing, include the north and east wings of the Stanton House, the barn, woodhouse, and smokehouse. Missing landscape features include the circular front drive and mound, front gates and hedge, board fence, playground, vegetable garden, evergreen trees, and orchard.

The neighborhood setting has likewise changed since the period of significance. The surrounding roads were packed earth and are now asphalt. Seneca Street was formerly Seneca Turnpike, the main east-west road into Seneca Falls. It was dead-ended at Washington Street with completion of the Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal in 1915. While several of the houses in the neighborhood may have been constructed by 1862, most were built afterwards in the mid-to-late 19th century. Views from the Stanton House once included the industrial district known as the "Flats" located in the ravine to the north and west where the Cayuga-Seneca Canal and the Seneca River ran. This district was submerged with construction of the Barge Canal, and the views have been obscured by vegetation and buildings.

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.

Landscape Characteristics And Features

Archeological Sites

Description

Archaeological investigations at the Stanton House have included three primary efforts during the 1980s to locate evidence of missing wings and landscape features, and to gain insight into the daily life of the Stanton family.

The first archeological investigation was undertaken by Dr. Paul Grebinger of Eisenhower College in 1980. This effort focused on the missing east wing. In 1983, NPS archeologists Linda Towle and Dr. Dick Ping Hsu undertook a more extensive investigation that tested four locations around the east wing, the north wing, the east porch by the French windows, and the location of a planned utility line across

the front yard. The results of this work are detailed in Towle and Hsu's report dated November, 1983. Dr. Grebinger also undertook additional work along the cellar of the house in 1983.

In addition to these efforts, Dr. Hsu has done some informal testing over the years, according to Facility Manager Leroy Renninger. This information, which discusses features such as post holes and a cistern, may be found in the park's files.

In 1986, based on the recommendation of Dr. Hsu, a geophysical survey of the grounds was undertaken by Bruce Bevan of Geosight, out of Pitman, New Jersey. This survey, however, produced no conclusive data regarding the landscape during the period of significance.

Lastly, as part of the "Analysis of the Historic Grounds" compiled in 1986, William Patterson et al dug two trenches at the rear of the site to determine soil profiles. The results showed that the area was disturbed, and no evidence of any particular horticultural activity was found, except the possibility of fruit trees along the east side of the property.

Summary of Findings

The archeological investigations undertaken to date have focused primarily on the house and its restoration, particularly on the missing wings and porches. A full archeological survey of the grounds, with the intent to reveal information about the landscape during the period of significance, is planned.

Buildings And Structures

Description

The Stanton House is the primary building on the historic site. Other buildings include the Ranger Station and Nies House. The Ranger Station, located on Tract 101-04 just south of the Stanton House, is a double-wide modular house manufactured in October, 1977. It replaced the c.1865 Gargan House, which burned c.1974, and is scheduled for removal pending construction of a new ranger station on the adjacent Chamberlain House lot. The Nies House, located at the rear of the site on Tract 101-10, was built by the Woods family about 1895. It is a two-story, gable-front and ell frame house with two-over-two double-hung windows and composition asbestos shingle siding. It is scheduled for removal. Also part of the site, but not historically associated with the Stantons, is the Chamberlain House on non-contiguous Tract 101-09. Research is pending to determine if this building, a small one-story frame house, has any historic significance of its own. If not, it is scheduled for removal, with plans being developed for a new visitors' center and ranger station. The Chamberlain House is located adjacent to the National Register-listed Seneca Falls Village Historic District.

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. The 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 that may be the Stanton Barn. When this lot was purchased by Woods in 1868, it contained a barn.

Buildings on the property that were built after 1862 but are now gone include the Hawker House on Tract 101-03 (built c.1867, demolished 1986); the Roberston-Gargan House on Tract 101-04 (built c.1867, burned c.1974); and the Weed-McNana House on Tract 101-03 (built c.1870, removed c.1894). There were likely outbuildings associated with these three houses.

In addition to these buildings, it is believed that there were two buildings on the Stanton property that existed before William Bayard built the Stanton House around 1837. These two buildings may have been associated with the Lower Red Mills; the foundation of one of them was used for the south wing of the house.

Summary of Findings

The Stanton House is the only building or structure on the site that contributes to the historic significance of the property. It was restored in 1982-85, except for two wings and a rear porch. [For detailed information on the house, see Yocum, "The Stanton House Historic Structure Report," 1998.] Three outbuildings--a barn, woodhouse, and smokehouse--existed during the period of significance, but are no longer standing. Little information is known about the location or appearance of these buildings. In addition, five houses were built on the Stanton property after the period of significance. Two of these, the Ranger Station and the Nies House, still stand, but are scheduled for removal. A total of approximately eight additional buildings at one time stood on the Stanton property.



Stanton House, WORI, 1998 (Auwearter).



Stanton Historic Site, Ranger Station, WORI, 1998 (Auwaeter).



Stanton Historic Site, Nies House, WORI, 1998 (Auwaerter).



Stanton Unit, Chamberlain House, WORI, 1998 (Auwaerter).

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Elizabeth Cady Stanton House	Contributing	Elizabeth Cady Stanton House	022582	01
Garage	Non-Contributing			
Nies House	Non-Contributing			
Ranger Station	Non-Contributing			
Baldwin House	Undetermined			

Circulation

Description

Present circulation at the Stanton House consists of sidewalks and driveways. Within the 66-foot wide public right-of-way are recently 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. With its open-grate treads and pipe railings, it appears to date to the early 20th century. An older, 3-foot wide concrete walk leads from the sidewalk to the front entrance of the house. Asphalt driveways lead to the Ranger Station and to the Nies House. In addition, there is the “Geoblock” (plastic grass-block) parking lot on non-historic Tract 101-02, built in 1986.

There is reference to a circular drive in front of the Stanton House, evidence of which has been found in archeological surveys [Hsu]. The c.1900 photograph of the Stanton House [postcard] shows a plank sidewalk along Washington Street. 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 in 1862, given that by this period the surrounding property had been subdivided and several houses had been built in the neighborhood. The site has had numerous other circulation features that are no longer present, such as walks and drives associated with the various houses and outbuildings that once stood on the property.

The public roads around the site, Washington and Seneca Streets, retain their original alignment, but have changed in terms of materials and function. Seneca Street was formerly Seneca Turnpike, the main road into Seneca Falls from the east. It was dead-ended at Washington Street in 1915 through construction of Van Cleef Lake and the Barge Canal. Both streets are now paved in asphalt and edged with concrete curbs, whereas they were likely packed earth during the period of significance.

Summary of Findings

The existing circulation features all post-date the period of significance in terms of material. The public sidewalks and walks to the house may be features that were present during the Stanton period, although no information has been found to verify this. There is documentation to support the existence of a circular drive in the front yard of the house.



Stanton Site, Circulation Elements, WORI, 1998 (Auwaerter).



Stanton Site, Seneca Street Staircase, WORI, 1998 (Auwaerter).

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Driveways	Non-Contributing			
Parking Lot	Non-Contributing			
Sidewalks	Non-Contributing			
Steel staircase	Non-Contributing			
Walkways	Non-Contributing			

Land Use

Description

Current land use around the Stanton House site is residential with the exception of the canal to the north. During the historic period 1847-1862, the area was primarily undeveloped and agricultural, except for the nearby industrial "Flats." The Stantons had an orchard and vegetable gardens on about two acres. Beginning after 1853, the surrounding property began to be subdivided, with several houses built by 1862. After the Stantons moved in 1862, their property, too, was subdivided, and houses were constructed on those lots. By the late 19th century, most of the lots in the neighborhood had been developed for low-density residential use. Small-scale agriculture at the rear of the Stanton House and surrounding properties was still evident in 1938 and 1954 aerial photographs. The "Flats" have disappeared, but the Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal Lock 2 remains as a link to the area's industrial past.

Summary of Findings:

NPS removal of non-contributing buildings on the Stanton property, with the exception of the Ranger Station and Nies House, has restored the open space present during the period of significance, 1847-62. The surrounding neighborhood, however, remains more densely developed than during the period of significance, although several houses do predate 1862. Small-scale agriculture, both on the Stanton site and on adjoining properties, remains absent except for a small garden on the property to the south.

Small Scale Features

Description

Few small-scale features presently exist on the Stanton House property, and there is very little documentation of features that may have existed during the period of significance. Small-scale features that do exist include a small concrete retaining wall at the corner of Washington and Seneca Streets (in public right-of-way); street signs; and a 1932 State Education Department marker.

An important group of small-scale features that existed during the period of significance was the playground. 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 [postcard] shows a pump in front of the house. It is not known if this feature dates from the Stanton period.

Summary of Findings

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.

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
1932 State Education Dept. Marker	Non-Contributing			
Concrete retaining wall	Non-Contributing			
Street Signs	Non-Contributing			

Spatial Organization

Description

During the period of significance between 1847 and 1862, the Stanton property was a rural village lot, with small-scale agriculture and ornamental plantings dominating the landscape. The house was set back from Washington Street approximately 50 feet, creating a front and rear to the property. Details about more specific spatial division of the property, created by outbuildings and vegetation, is not well documented.

Outside the Stanton property, the surrounding landscape was largely undeveloped during the period of significance, although it was probably used in part for agriculture. After 1853, the surrounding property was platted in roughly quarter-acre lots. 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 Turnpike was lined by small houses according to the 1853 map. Down the embankment along the canal was the industrial area known as the "Flats."

The Stanton House is presently surrounded by houses set on approximately quarter-acre lots. Although the Ranger Station and Nies House remain standing, the Stanton property is the largest and most open in the vicinity. A row of mature Silver Maple along Seneca Street, mixed evergreens along the south and east border, and a grove of volunteer Ash and Norway Maple at the rear provide enclosure. The Washington Street front to the property is largely open.

Summary of Findings

The general spatial organization of the Stanton property remains intact due to the fact that the house is on its original site, the streets remain on their historic alignment, and the lot lines are unchanged. Now that all of the historic Stanton property has been acquired by the NPS, mown lawn is used to provide a visual connection between the four lots. Insufficient documentation presently exists, however, to understand details of the spatial organization during the period of significance, because no documentation has been found on the location of the outbuildings or plantings.

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Property lot lines	Contributing			
Relationship of house to street	Contributing			

Topography

Description

The Stanton House site 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. 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. Although no information has been found to document the topography during the period of significance, it was likely similar to the existing conditions. Minor modifications may have occurred through construction and demolition of two houses on Tract 101-03 north of the Stanton House; through construction of the modular house on Lot 66; and through construction of the sidewalks and paving/curbing of Washington Street. According to the USGS Seneca Falls quadrangle map, the property is at approximately 450' 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.

Summary of Findings

The topography of the Stanton House site likely remains unchanged from the period of significance, although it is possible the lot to the north was raised and leveled with the construction of two houses there during the 1860s. 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 flooding of the Seneca River that have occurred since the period of significance.



Stanton Site, Seneca Street Embankment, WOR1, 1998 (Auwaerter).

Vegetation

Description

Trees:

There is presently only one tree at the Stanton House that is believed to date to the period of significance, 1847-1862: the Horsechestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) in front of the house. [Note: see report on this tree by Dan Marion, park files.] In addition to this tree, there are many other mature specimens on the property. Notable are three additional Horsechestnuts; a row of Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*) along Seneca Street; and Ash (*Fraxinus* spp.) scattered across the property and in a line extending back from the garage. At the south-rear side of the property is a grove of volunteer Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) and Ash. Evergreens, including Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*) and young Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra*), are south and east of the parking lot, but are planted on the adjoining properties. There is also a large Mulberry (*Morus* spp.) north-east of the Stanton House. The front of the property along Washington Street, especially the south half, is largely open and devoid of trees.

The historic documentation, primarily Elizabeth's writings, identifies several tree species on the property, including Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), fruits (apple, cherry), and evergreens. Some of these species still exist, and are possibly ancestors of historic specimens. A clump of three Black Locust exists near the corner of Washington and Seneca Streets (there are also many on adjoining properties). Along a long, low mound at the south-rear of the property are scattered fruit trees, including apple, cherry, and pear. The "Historic Grounds Analysis" (Patterson, 1986) suggests there was an orchard at the rear of the property. The c.1900 photograph of the house (postcard view) shows Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*) south and west of the house. This view also shows deciduous trees in the front yard, possibly Sugar Maple. The 1873 Bird's-Eye map of the village, although of questionable accuracy, shows Washington Street lined by trees on both sides.

Shrubs:

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. This later category includes Spirea and Peony around the Nies House; Forsythia, Barberry (*Berberis*), Lilac (*Syringa*), and Viburnum (*Viburnum trilobum*) at the corner of Washington and Seneca Streets; and a wide hedge of Rose (*Rosa multiflora*) on the south-east property line. A row of recently transplanted berry is in the open lawn north-east of the Stanton House; the Seneca Street bank also contains some berry plants. There are no foundation plantings around the Stanton House.

The historic documentation references raspberry, currant, and quince on the property. The "Historic Grounds Analysis" suggests these may have been located on the Seneca Street bank. The c.1900 photograph [postcard] shows a clump of Lilac (*Syringa*) south-west of the house. As part of the subdivision of the surrounding property in the 1850s, there is mention of a hedge along Washington Street.

Vines:

There is documentation for grape vines on the property during the period of significance. None were

found on the property during this inventory.

Annuals:

There are presently no annual plantings on the property. During the Stanton's ownership, there were references to 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.

Ground Cover:

Mown lawn is the primary existing ground cover. Lawns are identified in the "Historic Grounds Analysis" as one of the four major landscape elements. The extent of the historic lawn, its make-up, and the length at which it was maintained is not known. The Seneca Street bank is covered by a volunteer mix of herbaceous perennials, which is cut annually.

Summary of Findings

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 in front of the Stanton House is the only "witness" tree on the property. Although several other extant species of trees, vines, and shrubs are referenced in the historic documentation, it is not known if their placement or variety are similar to historic plantings.



Stanton Site, Horse-chestnut Tree, WORL, 1998 (Auwaerter).



Stanton Site, Fruit Trees, WORI, 1998 (Auwaerter).



Stanton Site, Silver Maples along Seneca Street, WORI, 1998 (Auwaerter).



Stanton Site, Vegetation along south border of site, WOR1, 1998 (Auwaerter).

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Horsechestnut in front of house (existing during period of significance)	Contributing			
Lawn	Contributing			
Shrubs (post-date period of significance)	Non-Contributing			
Specimen trees (post-date period of significance)	Non-Contributing			

Views And Vistas

Description

It is likely that the landscape surrounding the Stanton House was largely open during the period of significance. The 1873 bird's-eye map of Seneca Falls, although of questionable accuracy, does show the embankment along Seneca Street to be clear of vegetation; Washington Street in front of the Stanton House is lined by trees. Given its position on the embankment above the Seneca River, the view would likely have included the industrial and commercial district to the west and north along the canal. There were also likely views across open land from the east and south toward the Stanton property. Today, these views are obscured by vegetation and houses constructed during the latter part of the 19th century, as well as by flooding of the "Flats" through construction of the Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal. Minor views across open space on the property do remain.

Summary of Findings

The historic views from the Stanton House toward the industrial areas along the canal and the downtown, and across neighboring open space, have largely been lost. Only minor views across open space on the property remain.



Stanton Site, View toward Van Cleef Lake, WOR1, 1998 (Auwaerter).

Management Information

Management Unit: Stanton House NPS Unit

Tract Numbers:

Tract # 101-01, Map # 13-1-3
Name: Stanton House
Address: 32 Washington Street

Tract # 101-02, Map # 13-1-67
Name: Parking Lot
Address: 28 Washington Street

Tract # 101-03, Map # 13-1-4
Name: Law-Hawker House[demolished]
Address: 34 Washington Street

Tract # 101-04, Map # 13-1-66
Name: Ranger Station (Dewall House)
Address: 30 Washington Street

Tract # 101-09, Map # 12-1-15
Name: Chamberlain House
Address: 1 Seneca Street

Tract # 101-10, Map # 13-1-5
Name: Nies (Woods) House
Address: 10 Seneca Street

State and County: Seneca County, NY

Size (acres): 2.91

Boundary UTM

Boundary UTM(s):	Source	Type	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point		18	354010	4752450

GIS File Name:

GIS File Description:

National Register Information

National Register Documentation: Entered -- Inadequately Documented

Explanatory Narrative:

The Stanton House was designated a National Historic Landmark on June 23, 1965 and entered in the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966. It was included in the Women's Historic Sites Thematic Nomination listed on August 19, 1980. When the National Park Service purchased the property in 1982, it included only Tract 101-01 (as numbered on the 1916 Sanborn

Map), a portion of the original Stanton lot. The National Historic Landmark boundary, delineated on August 18, 1983 and formally established by the National Park Service on December 1, 1983, includes the house and Tract 101-01. The boundary was established pursuant to an agency effort to establish boundaries for all National Historic Landmarks for which no specific boundary was identified at the time of designation. The acquisition of Tract 101-3 and Tract 101-04 in 1986, and Tract 101-10 in 1996 reassembled the historic Stanton House property under National Park Service ownership.

The Elizabeth Cady Stanton House is also within the locally-designated Seneca Falls Historic District, but is just outside the National Register-listed Seneca Falls Village Historic District. The boundary for the National Register district extends only to Van Cleef Lake.

Recommendation for Further Work:

The National Register listing for the Stanton House should be amended to include the lots that comprised the historic property during the period of significance: Tracts 101-03, 101-04, and 101-10; presently only 101-01 is listed. These lots have been acquired by the National Park Service to restore the historic setting and boundaries of the property, although two lots still have non-contributing buildings on them which are scheduled for removal. The National Register should also be amended to provide an updated description of the house and landscape, and to note that there is disagreement about whether the Stantons moved into 32 Washington Street in 1846 or 1847.

The amendment to the National Register of Historic Places nomination should be completed as a larger effort to update the nomination for the entire park, and therefore should be incorporated into the multiple listing and include the park's other units.

NRIS Information:

NRIS Number:	80004397
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	12/28/1980
Name In National Register:	Women's Rights National Historical Park

NRIS Number:	66000572
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966
Other Certifications:	National Landmark Boundary Approved
Other Certification Date:	11/19/1983
Name In National Register:	Stanton, Elizabeth Cady, House

NRIS Number: 66000572
Primary Certification: Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date: 10/15/1966
Other Certifications: Designated National Landmark
Other Certification Date: 6/19/1965
Name In National Register: Stanton, Elizabeth Cady, House

National Register Eligibility: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Explanatory Narrative:

National Register eligibility has formally been concurred with the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO) regarding the findings and recommendations in this CLI.

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.

Date of Eligibility Determination: 9/8/2004

National Register Classification: Multiple Property

Significance Level: National

Contributing/Individual: Contributing

Significance Criteria: A -- Inventory Unit is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
B -- Inventory Unit is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past

Period Of Significance

Time Period: 1847 - 1862 AD

Historic Context Theme: Creating Social Institutions and Movements

Historic Context Subtheme: Social and Humanitarian Movements

Historic Context Facet: Civil Rights Movements

Historic Context Theme: Creating Social Institutions and Movements

Historic Context Subtheme: Social and Humanitarian Movements

Historic Context Facet: Women's Movement

Area Of Significance:

Category: Social History

Priority: 1

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic Landmark Status:	Yes
Date Determined Landmark:	6/23/1965
Landmark Theme:	Social and Human Movements

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status:	No
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Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type:	Historic Site
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Current and Historic Use/Function:

Use/Function Category:	Recreation/Culture
Use/Function:	Museum (Exhibition Hall)
Detailed Use/Function:	Museum (Exhibition Hall)-Other
Type Of Use/Function:	Current

Use/Function Category:	Domestic (Residential)
Use/Function:	Single Family Dwelling
Detailed Use/Function:	Single Family Dwelling-Other
Type Of Use/Function:	Historic

Ethnographic Information

Ethnographic Survey Conducted:	Yes-Unrestricted Information
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Significance Description:

An ethnographic survey is currently underway for the Stanton House property (Joseph, Cultural Anthropologist, BOSO, NPS).

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?	Yes
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Adjacent Lands Description:

The adjacent lands contribute to the historic setting of the Stanton House because they lend a low-

density, 19th-century residential character to the neighborhood. Most are within the locally-designated Seneca Falls Historic District. Several may have existed during the period that the Stantons resided in Seneca Falls, 1847-1862. There is the row of mid-20th 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.

The adjacent lands include the following properties:

Washington Street, west side across from Stanton House (within local historic district):

31 Washington Street (Newman House; c.1873-81). Two-story gable-front and ell; aluminum sided; large garage at rear. Post-dates period of significance.

29 Washington Street (Reagan-Coleman House, c.1864-71). One and one-half story side-gable house with enclosed front porch; asbestos shingles. Post-dates period of significance

29 Washington Street (Patrick Reagan House, c.1864-71). Two-story gable-front house; later front porch. Post-dates period of significance.

27 Washington Street (Building was demolished and replaced by new home in 2004).

25 Washington Street (Abby Gomor House, c.1865? with c.1900 Queen Anne alterations). Two-story, gable front, shingled house. Post-dates period of significance.

23 Washington Street (Ann Donegan House, c.1855). One and one-half story gable-front and ell house with enclosed side and front porches. Within period of significance.

21 Washington Street (Roberts House). Gable-front Colonial Revival house, c.1930. Post-dates period of significance.

Washington Street, east side; south of Stanton House (within local historic district):

22 Washington Street (McKevitt House, c.1860). Gable-front and ell house. Probably within period of significance.

Adam Street, rear of Stanton House (outside local historic district):

7 Adam Street. c.1960 Ranch. Post-dates period of significance.

9 Adam Street. c.1960 Ranch. Post-dates period of significance.

Seneca Street, north and east of Stanton House (partially within local historic district):

11 Seneca Street. Gable-front and ell house, c.1870. Probably post-dates period of significance. Within local historic district (along with canal and locks).

14 Seneca Street. (Woods House) Gable-front and ell house with nine-over-six sash windows. Windows suggest that it may be an earlier house within the period of significance.

General Management Information

Management Category: Must Be Preserved And Maintained
Management Category Date: 6/30/1994
Explanatory Narrative:

Condition Assessment And Impacts

The criteria for determining the condition of landscapes is consistent with the Resource Management Plan Guideline definitions (1994) and is decided with the concurrence of park management. Cultural landscape conditions are defined as follows:

Good: indicates the landscape shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The landscape'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 landscape 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 landscape to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the landscape 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.

Undetermined: Not enough information available to make an evaluation.

Condition Assessment: Fair
Assessment Date: 09/30/1998
Date Recorded: 09/30/1998
Park Management Concurrence: Yes **Concurrence Date:** 7/21/2004
Level Of Impact Severity: Severe

Stabilization Measures:

Impact:

Type of Impact: Unknown

Internal/External: Internal

Description:

Overall, the condition of the landscape at the Stanton House is good, however, the one remaining plant (Horse-chestnut tree on front lawn) that remains from the period of significance is in poor condition. The park staff places an extremely high value on this feature and considers it as significant as the house itself (Renninger, 1998). The tree needs immediate assessment and treatment to stabilize its condition.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

NPS Legal Interest: Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Restoration
Approved Treatment Document: General Management Plan
Document Date: March 1, 1986

Explanatory Narrative:

The General Management Plan specifically calls for the landscape to be restored to its historic appearance during the Stanton occupancy, "as historical data allows." However, while general concepts for treatment have been explored (e.g., restore vegetation, reconstruct woodhouse and wings, etc.), detailed information on the appearance and location of individual landscape features is not well known. A comprehensive archeological survey of the grounds is planned in the near future. This would be the first step in developing a more accurate picture of the historic landscape. thorough treatment/restoration plan for the landscape. The archeological survey should be followed by a cultural landscape report to best synthesize existing information and document the landscape and also prepare a landscape treatment plan.

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Cost

LCS Structure Approved Treatment Cost: \$0
Landscape Approved Treatment Cost: \$0
Cost Date:
Level of Estimate:
Cost Estimator:
Explanatory Description:

Stabilization Costs

LCS Structure Stabilization Cost: \$0
Landscape Stabilization Costs: \$30,000
Cost Date: January 20, 2004
Level Of Estimate: B - Preliminary Plans/HSR-CLR
Cost Estimator: Park
Explanatory Description: Current funding requests in PMIS include:PMIS 12158 - \$30,000, Remove Ranger Station from Stanton

House cultural landscape

Documentation Assessment and Checklist

Documentation Assessment: Fair

Appendix

Bibliography

Citations:

Citation Author: Staff
Citation Title: Blue Form Survey: An Architectural and Historical Inventory of the Village of Seneca Falls Historic District
Year of Publication: 1989
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 015120
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: WORI Park Archives.

Citation Author: Petravage, Carol
Citation Title: Historic Furnishings Report, McClintock House, First Wesleyan Methodist Church and Stanton House
Year of Publication: 1989
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 014892
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Cultural Resources Library, Charlestown Navy Yard.

Citation Author: Staff
Citation Title: Study of Alternatives: Women's Rights Historic Sites, New York
Year of Publication: 1979
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 012873
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Cultural Resources Library, Charlestown Navy Yard.

Citation Author: Pearson, Barbara E
Citation Title: The Stanton House: Draft Historic Structure Report
Year of Publication: 1989
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 400221
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: WORL Park Archives (draft completed 1989, published 1998)

Citation Author: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company
Citation Title: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps
Year of Publication: 1916
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Type: Graphic
Citation Location: Seneca Falls Historical Society
Bird Library, Syracuse University

Citation Author: Patterson, William A., III; Nancy Gordon, Petrus Veneman
Citation Title: Historic Grounds Analysis: Elizabeth Cady Stanton Homestead
Year of Publication: 1986
Citation Number: OSS 87-1
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Cultural Resources Library, Charlestown Navy Yard.

Citation Title: Aerial Photograph Collection
Year of Publication: 1938
Source Name: Bird Library, Syracuse University
Citation Number: ARV-2-71, 92, 93; ARV-IN 155, 158
Citation Type: Graphic
Citation Location: Map Collection, Bird Library, Syracuse University

Citation Author: Bevan, Bruce
Citation Title: A Geophysical Survey at the Stanton House
Year of Publication: 1986
Source Name: Geosight (private contractor)
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: WORI Park Archives

Citation Title: National Historic Landmark Nomination: "Elizabeth Cady Stanton House."
Year of Publication: 1965
Source Name: National Park Service
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: National Register of Historic Places

Citation Title: National Register Nomination: "Women's Rights Historic Sites Thematic Resource"
Year of Publication: 1980
Source Name: National Park Service
Citation Number: 66000572
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: National Register of Historic Places

Citation Author: Hsu, Dick Ping and Linda Towle
Citation Title: Report on the Archeology of the Stanton House, Women's Rights NHP
Year of Publication: 1983
Source Name: North Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: WORI Park Archives, unpublished paper

Citation Author: Yocum, Barbara
Citation Title: Evolution of the Stanton House Lot
Year of Publication: 1987
Source Name: Northeast Cultural Resources Center, National Park Service
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: WORI Park Archives, unpublished paper

Citation Author: Krider, Karen and Lauren Meier
Citation Title: Landscape and Archives Reconnaissance, Historic Landscape Assessment
Year of Publication: 1993
Source Name: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: WORI Park Archives

Citation Author: Langdon, Jennifer
Citation Title: Survey of Research Collections: the Material Culture of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Seneca Falls, 1847-1862
Year of Publication: 1989
Source Name: SUNY Binghamton
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: WORI Park Archives

Citation Author: Grebinger, Paul and Corinne Gutzel
Citation Title: The Domestic Economy of Elizabeth Cady Stanton: Her House and its Artifacts
Source Name: Unpublished Papers, WORI Archives
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: WORI Park Archives, no date

Citation Author: Kuttner, Hanns
Citation Title: "Memorandum to Superintendent, Subject: Whether the three lots now in the process of acquisition comprise the entire historic Stanton lot..."
Year of Publication: 1984
Source Name: WORI Park Archives
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: WORI Park Archives, unpublished memo

Citation Author: Wellman, Judith
Citation Title: Boundaries of the Stanton House Lot
Year of Publication: 1986
Source Name: WORI Park Archives
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: WORI Park Archives, unpublished paper

Citation Author: Wellman, Judith
Citation Title: Boundaries of the Stanton Lot
Year of Publication: 1986
Source Name: WORI Park Archives
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: WORI Park Archives, unpublished paper

Citation Author: Yocum, Barbara
Citation Title: Evolution of the Stanton House Lot
Year of Publication: 1987
Source Name: WORI Park Archives
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: WORI Park Archives, unpublished paper

Citation Title: Property Summary Sheet: Stanton House
Source Name: WORI Park Archives
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: WORI Park Archives

Citation Title: Stanton House: Summary of Sale Prices and Assessments
Source Name: WORI Park Archives
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: WORI Park Archives

Citation Author: Derousie, Anne M.
Citation Title: Jacob P. Chamberlain (1802-1878): A Report Submitted to the Women's Rights National Historical Park, Seneca Falls, New York
Year of Publication: 2000
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 405489
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: WORI Park Archives

Citation Author: Griswold, William A.
Citation Title: Appendix 2: Perimeter Drainage Installations at the Stanton House, Women's Rights National Historical Park, Seneca Falls, New York
Year of Publication: 2000
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 403951
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CRC

Citation Author: Griswold, William A.
Citation Title: Archeological Investigations at the Elizabeth Cady Stanton House, Women's Rights National Historical Park, Seneca Falls, New York
Year of Publication: 1999
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 403695
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: CRC

Citation Author: Griswold, William A.
Citation Title: Archeological Investigations for the Elizabeth Cady Stanton House Drainage Project, Women's Rights National Historical Park, Seneca Falls, New York
Year of Publication: 1999
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 403699
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: CRC/ WORI Park Archives

Citation Author: Griswold, William A.
Citation Title: Archeological Survey of One Seneca Street Women's Rights National Historical Park, Seneca Falls, New York
Year of Publication: 2002
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 405492
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: WORI Park Archives

Citation Author: Pendery, Steven R. and William A. Griswold
Citation Title: Archeological Survey of the 1 Seneca St. Property,
Women's Rights National Historical Park, Seneca
Falls, New York
Year of Publication: 1998
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 403693
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: CRC

Citation Author: Yocum, Barbara A.
Citation Title: The Stanton House, Historic Structure Report,
Women's Rights National Historical Park
Year of Publication: 1998
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 402969
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: BOSO/ CRC/ WORI Park Archives

Citation Author: Eaton, Curtis B.
Citation Title: Investigation into the Original Appearance of the
Stanton House, Prepared for the Women's Rights
National Historical Park, Seneca Falls, New York,
Towards the Amendment of the Elizabeth Cady
Stanton Historic Structure Report
Year of Publication: 2000
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 405491
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: WORI Park Archives

Citation Author: Brennan, Kristen
Citation Title: The Stanton House Addendum to the Historic Structure Report, The North and East Wings
Year of Publication: 2002
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 405499
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: WORI Park Archives

Citation Author: Yocum, Barbara and Stephen Clark
Citation Title: Chamberlain House Historic Structures Report, Women's Rights National Historical Park, Seneca Falls, New York
Year of Publication: 2001
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 405496
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: WORI Park Archives

Citation Author: Brennan, Kristen
Citation Title: The Nies House: Architectural Analysis
Year of Publication: 2003
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 405497
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: WORI Park Archives

Supplemental Information

Title: Elizabeth Cady Stanton Brochure
Description: Park brochure for the Elizabeth Cady Stanton site, Women's Rights NHP.

Title: Map Collection
Description: Miscellaneous map collection in WORI Park Archives.

Title: Seneca County Tax Map
Description: Current Seneca County tax maps for the Village of Seneca Falls are located in the county office building on Dipronio Drive, Waterloo.

Title: Seneca Falls Historical Society Photographic Collection
Description: Historic photographs of the Stanton House may be found under the following category: Houses--"Stanton"
