National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2004

Revised: 9/2022



M'Clintock House

Women's Rights National Historical Park

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Introduction

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

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

Scope of the CLI

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

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

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

Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

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

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

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

Use

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

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

General Information

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: M'Clintock House

Resource Classification: Cultural Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 650013

Parent Landscape: 650013

Inventory Status: Complete

Park Information

Park Name: Women's Rights National Historical Park

Alpha Code: WORI

Park Organization Code: 1955

Park District: WORI

Region: Northeast

Restricted: Yes

Landscape Description:

The M'Clintock House is part of Women's Rights National Historical Park (NHP), located in the Finger Lakes region of upstate New York. The 7.44-acre park comprises four noncontiguous units that are thematically linked to the early nineteenth century Women's Rights Movement in the United States and to the first Women's Rights Convention, held in Seneca Falls in 1848. The four units are the Wesleyan Chapel/Visitor Center and the Elizabeth Cady Stanton House in the incorporated village of Seneca Falls and the M'Clintock House and the Hunt House in the county seat of Waterloo. The M'Clintock House unit is located approximately four miles west of the Wesleyan Chapel/Visitor Center unit. It includes the residence of Thomas and Mary Ann M'Clintock, who, along with their daughters Elizabeth and Mary Ann, participated actively in the First Women's Rights Convention. Members of the M'Clintock family and Elizabeth Cady Stanton drafted the convention's key document, known as the Declaration of Sentiments, in the parlor of the M'Clintock House.

The focal point of the 0.60-acre unit is the M'Clintock House, built by Richard P. Hunt in c.1835. The site includes half of the original 2/3-acre lot purchased by Hunt in 1832 and acquired by the park in 1985. It also includes a portion of the adjacent lot and the Young House, also owned and built by Hunt in the 1830s and purchased by the park in 1999. In the mid-nineteenth-century the site was surrounded by commercial and residential development, including the M'Clintock drug store. After Hunt's death, the M'Clintocks moved away and the parcels were subdivided, but the mix of land uses continued. Today the unit lies in the heart of downtown Waterloo, situated along the south side of East Williams Street, one block north of East Main Street (US Route 20/NY Route 5), a major local route running east/west through the region.

The site's topography is generally flat but noticeably higher at its south edge than the surrounding area. The landscape has the overall character of small residential lots and features a few shade and street trees and sidewalks set within maintained lawns. The interior and exterior of the M'Clintock House has been restored, but the Young House is currently vacant and in deteriorated condition. The site is defined by East Williams Street to the north, a small parking lot and driveway to the east, a larger parking lots to the south and west.

The M'Clintock House is open from Memorial Day Weekend to Columbus Day Weekend on Friday, Saturday, and

Sunday and receives around 500 visitors. The Young House is not open to the public. The grounds are open dusk to dawn all year and parking is available in an adjacent paved lot to the east.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The M'Clintock House at Women's Rights NHP is nationally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Social History and Politics/Government as one of the sites in the park associated with the planning, organization, and occurrence of the First Women's Rights Convention in the United States in 1848, which was a defining moment in American history. The M'Clintock House is nationally significant under Criterion B for its association as the residence of Thomas M'Clintock (1792-1876), Mary Ann M'Clintock (1800-1884), and their daughters Elizabeth Wilson M'Clintock Phillips (1821-1896) and Mary Ann M'Clintock Truman (1822-1880), who were Quaker abolitionists and Underground Railroad activists as well as major organizers of the First Women's Rights Convention. The site is also nationally significant under Criterion D in the area of Archeology-Historic Non Aboriginal as a property that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (NR 2012 Sec.8: 31)

The period of significance for the M'Clintock House is 1836-1856. The period begins when the M'Clintock family moved to Waterloo and rented the house. It includes construction of a large wood-frame rear wing between 1836-1855 that replaced a smaller rear wing, and the events of 1848 when members of the M'Clintock family met with Elizabeth Cady Stanton at the house to draft the Declaration of Sentiments. The period ends in 1856 when the family left Waterloo and moved to Pennsylvania.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

The physical integrity of the M'Clintock House landscape is evaluated by comparing the landscape characteristics and features present during the overall period of significance (1836-1856) with those of the existing landscape as assessed in 2021. Despite the loss of half of the property after the historic period and the barn, the c.1835 M'Clintock House and adjacent well are extant, as is the house's spatial relationship to Williams Street. Non-historic buildings and structures have been removed from the property, although changes they made to the topography are still evident in some areas. A short driveway connecting adjacent parking areas detracts from the historic scene as it passes through the extreme southeast corner of the M'Clintock property, which may be near the location of the former barn. Other landscape features are also non-contributing, but overall they are compatible with the site's residential setting, such as the sidewalk paralleling the street, the front walk to the house, and the lawns and shade trees. Interior walks and wayside signs are also not historic but do not adversely detract from the historic scene. The Young House, outbuildings, and lawns in the lot to the west are not considered historically significant, but the park's acquisition of this property has helped preserve the residential setting of the M'Clintock House.

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

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

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

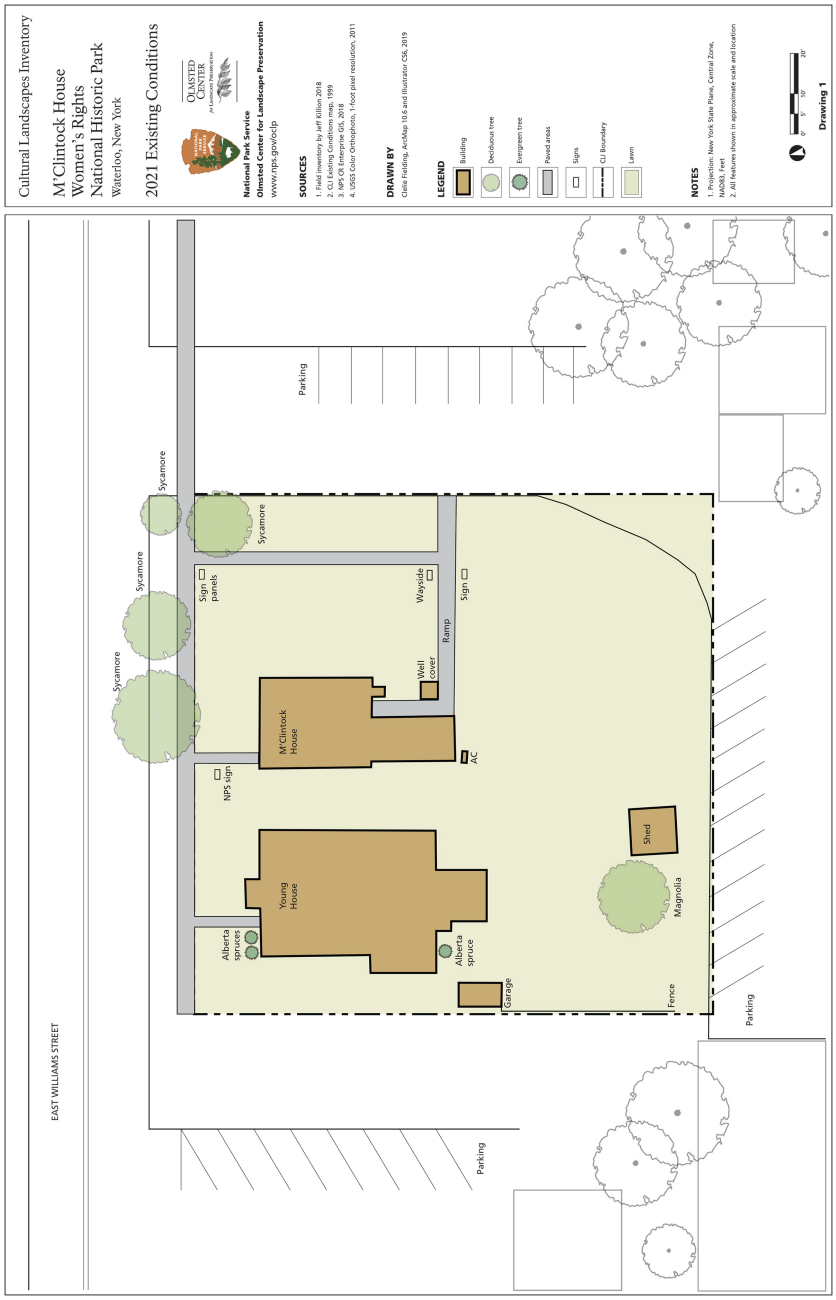
Landscape Type:

Historic Site

Other Names:

Other Name: M'Clintock House **Other Name Type:** Historic

Site Plan



Site map for the M'Clintock House.

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 07/21/2004

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

The original CLI for M'Clintock House was approved by the Park Superintendent on July 21, 2004 and by the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) on September 8, 2004. A condition reassessment for the landscape was approved by the Park Superintendent on July 9, 2010. Field work for the CLI Update was undertaken by Jeff Killion, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, in May 2018. The site plan was updated by Clelie Fielding, Conservation Associate, Olmsted Center, in June 2019. The park contact for cultural resources is Ahna Wilson, Superintendent, at ahna_wilson@nps.gov.

SUMMARY OF CLI REVISIONS, 2022

• The original CLI was approved by the park and the New York SHPO in 2004.
• The landscape condition was evaluated as Good in 2004 and reassessed as Good in 2010. The proposed landscape condition evaluation for 2021 is Good.
• The following sections have been reviewed and revised as needed: Chronology, History, Analysis (feature tables and FMSS data), and Impacts.
• Existing condition photographs are updated, and the site plan is revised and GIS-compliant.
• National Register information is revised. The significance of the landscape is consistent with the park's 2012 National Register update. The M'Clintock House is nationally significant under Criteria A, B, and D in the areas of Social History, Politics/Government, and Archeology-Historic Non Aboriginal. The primary period of significance is 1836-1856.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Attachment File Path

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
CLI Updates Concurrence Form
2022

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Superintendent, Women's Rights National Historical Park Date

Park concurrence form for update, September 12, 2022.

United States Department of the Interior

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

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30 (NER-RS&S)

August 17, 2004

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

Dear Ms. Castro:

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

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

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

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

The M'Clintock House (NR ID # 80000360) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on August 29, 1980, one of five sites comprising the Women's Rights Historic Sites Thematic Resources. These properties were found significant for their association with the Women's Rights Convention of 1848 held in Seneca Falls. The M'Clintock House was included in the Women's Rights National Historical Park (NRID # 8004397) established on December 28, 1980.

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

Due to the additional research that has been completed since the nomination, the CLI proposes that those cultural landscape characteristics and features that remain should be documented.

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

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

- the documentation should specify and describe the landscape characteristics and features that contribute to the significance of the property (see attached list).

If you concur with our evaluation for the M'Clintock House's landscape resources, we ask that you please sign on the space provided and return this letter to Laurie Matthews, Co-CLI Coordinator (Address: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 99 Warren Street, Brookline, MA 02445) within thirty days. Thank you for your attention to these reports.

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

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

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & ASSOCIATED FEATURES

1847-1849
Archeological Sites
Buildings and Structures
- M'Clintock House (LCS #040119)
- M'Clintock Well/Cistern Cover (LCS #040665)

NON-CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & ASSOCIATED FEATURES
Circulation
Spatial Organization
Topography
Vegetation

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

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Level II

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

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

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

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

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

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

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

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

Park concurrence form, July 21, 2004.

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

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

September 08, 2004

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

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

Dear Ms. Matthews:

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

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

Sincerely,

Mark L. Peckham
National Register
Program Coordinator

An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Agency

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

Coordinator (Address: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 99 Warren Street, Brookline, MA 02445) within thirty days. Thank you for your attention to these reports. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact Ms. Matthews at 617-566-1689 ext. 266.

Sincerely,

Marie Rust
Regional Director

Enclosures

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

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

_____ _____
New York State Historic Preservation Officer Date

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

010 12:36 315-568-2141 WORKMS

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Condition Reassessment
2010

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

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

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good – M'Clintock House
Fair - Stanton House

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

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

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

The condition reassessments for M'Clintock House and Stanton House at Women's Rights National Historical Park are hereby approved and accepted.

Gina Orcutt 7-9-10

Superintendent, Women's Rights National Historical Park Date

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

Revision:

Revised By	Type of Revision	Revision Date	Revision Narrative
Mat Gonshorowski and David Uschold		08/21/1998	The draft CLI was completed in 1996, prior to completion of the CLAIMS database. In 1998, the draft was revised to fit the database and entered. At the time of the revision, the landscape condition assessment was revisited. The original assessment of "good" condition for the M'Clintock landscape was verified by WORI Superintendent (cc:mail message 9/8/1998, Leroy Renninger, Acting Superintendent, WORI, to David Uschold, CLI Coordinator, OCLP).
Laurie Matthews		06/22/2004	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.
Lisa Nowak		07/09/2010	Condition reassessment completed as scheduled.
Tim Layton	Other	05/10/2013	ILocation and context graphics updated for upload to IRMA
Jeff Killion	Other	09/12/2022	Comprehensive update completed.

Geographic Information

State and County:

State	County
New York	Seneca County

Size (Acres): 0.6

Land Tract Number(s)

102-02 (0.37)
102-03 (0.23)

Boundary Description:

The M'Clintock House site encompasses two lots and consists of 0.60 acres: the northern half of the lot that includes the historic M'Clintock House and the adjacent lot to the west containing the non-contributing Young House. The site is situated within a historic area comprised of private homes, churches, and the Waterloo Historical Society, immediately north of the East Main Street commercial district and two blocks north of the Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal. The site itself is bounded on the north by East Williams Street and on the south and west by large paved parking lots. An asphalt drive and parking area along the length of the eastern property line connects to the parking behind the property, used by the commercial buildings on East Main Street.

Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
Aerial Photograph	Area	42.905498	-76.86133	
Aerial Photograph	Area	42.905053	-76.861483	
Aerial Photograph	Area	42.905151	-76.862055	
Aerial Photograph	Area	42.905602	-76.861939	

Location Map:



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





The M'Clintock House is located on East Williams Street in Waterloo. (Harpers Ferry Center)



Regional Landscape Contexts:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

The M'Clintock House is located two blocks north of the Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal on East Williams Street in a historic area comprised of private homes, churches, and the Waterloo Historical Society. The lot is physically and visually connected to the East Main Street commercial strip to the south. The Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal, located across US 20 just to the south of the site, was a major transportation route during the early and mid-nineteenth century. It is now used primarily for recreational boating. The New York State Thruway (Interstate 90) runs east/west approximately five miles north of the site. It is the primary thoroughfare connecting Buffalo, Albany and New York City. Rochester and Syracuse are the closest major cities. Rochester is 50 miles northwest, and Syracuse is 40 miles east.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

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

Type of Context: Political

Description:

The M'Clintock House is located at 14 East Williams St. in Waterloo, Seneca County, New York. The town was incorporated in 1824 and has a population of 5,171 (2010).

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 07/21/2004

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

As approved on July 21, 2004, the M'Clintock House at Women's Rights National Historical Park meets the requirements of the "Must Be Preserved or Maintained" management category because its preservation is specifically legislated in the park's enabling legislation. The property is one of "nine sites in Seneca Falls and Waterloo, New York, associated with the nineteenth century women's rights movement and should be recognized, preserved, and interpreted for the benefit of the public." (Public Law 96-907, December 28, 1980)

Management Agreements:

Type of Agreement: None

Management Agreement Expiration Date:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative: Tracts 102-02 and 102-03. Public Law 98-402 authorized the NPS to acquire the 0.37-acre M'Clintock property in 1985. Public Law 104-333 allowed the NPS to purchase the 0.23-acre Young property in 1999.

Located in managed wilderness?: No

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

Adjacent lands are lands outside the cultural landscape boundary, including lands inside or outside the park. During the period of significance, the M'Clintock House was situated on Lot 24, measuring approximately 99 feet by 320 feet, or 2/3 acre, between Williams Street and Main Street. By the end of the period there were commercial buildings on the south half of the lot, facing Main Street, while other surrounding lots were a mix of commercial and residential development. The lot was officially divided into north and south halves in 1859, three years after the M'Clintocks left Waterloo. Although subsequent development has occurred, the character of commercial and residential uses continues today.

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status: Entered Documented

Documentation Narrative Description:

Women's Rights National Historical Park was authorized on December 28, 1980 to commemorate women's struggle for equal rights. Prior to that date, the M'Clintock House was documented by the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and on the National Register of Historic Places. The park acquired the M'Clintock House property in 1985.

In August 1980 the Seneca Falls Historical Society completed a Building-Structure Inventory Form for the M'Clintock House. This form was included in the Women's Rights Historic Sites Thematic Resources Nomination, accepted by the Keeper of the National Register on August 29, 1980. The documentation described five sites directly related to the origins of the women's rights movement in the U.S: Elizabeth C. Stanton House, Amelia Bloomer House, Wesleyan Methodist Church, M'Clintock House, and the Hunt House. The documentation identified significance in the area of Social/Humanitarian for the period 1800-1899, with a focus on 1847-1849. Regarding the M'Clintock House, the documentation noted the meeting on July 16, 1948 to write the Declaration of Sentiments. No other resources were identified on the 1/3-acre property.

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

On February 14, 1995, the contributing status of the M'Clintock House was confirmed by the New York SHPO as part of a review of the NPS's List of Classified Structures. On September 8, 2004, the New York SHPO concurred with the findings of the CLI for the M'Clintock property, including significance under Criterion A in the areas of Social History and Politics/Government for period 1847-1849. Contributing resources in the 2004 CLI included the M'Clintock House, well/cistern cover, and archeological sites (no specific features). Noncontributing characteristics in the 2004 CLI included circulation, spatial organization, topography, and vegetation (no specific features listed). The CLI noted that the landscape had undergone significant changes, including loss of approximately half of the original parcel, since the end of the period of significance, but that it contributed to the overall integrity of the property.

On March 14, 2012, the Keeper accepted updates to the park's National Register documentation. The park's significance was identified under criterion A, B, C, and D in the areas of Social History, Politics/Government, Commerce, Architecture, and Archeology (Historic-Non Aboriginal) for the periods 1836-1862 and 1915-1927. For the M'Clintock House property, the update identified significance at the national level under Criterion A in the areas of Social History and Politics/Government as one of the sites of the planning, organization, and occurrence of the First Women's Rights Convention in the United States; at the national level under Criterion B for association as the residence of Thomas M'Clintock, Mary Ann M'Clintock, and their daughters Elizabeth Wilson M'Clintock Phillips, and Mary Ann M'Clintock Truman; and at the national level under Criterion D as properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. According to the documentation, the significance of the 0.60-acre M'Clintock House property falls within the 1836-1862 period, which begins when the M'Clintock family moved to Waterloo, setting in motion the events leading to the First Women's Rights convention held in Seneca Falls in 1848, and ends when Elizabeth Cady Stanton moved away from Seneca Falls, having established herself as a seasoned and nationally recognized reform leader of the organized Women's Rights Movement. The M'Clintock House and well/cistern cover were listed as a contributing features, while the Young House was listed as noncontributing. The documentation noted the landscape's existing sidewalks, lawns and plantings, fences, interpretive signs, and general topography but did not evaluate them.

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

Eligible -- Keeper

Eligibility:

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 03/14/2012

Concurrence Narrative:

Significance Level: National

Contributing: Contributing

Classification: District

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

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

The M'Clintock House at Women's Rights NHP is nationally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Social History and Politics/Government as one of the sites in the park associated with the planning, organization, and occurrence of the First Women's Rights Convention in the United States in 1848, which was a defining moment in American history. The M'Clintock House is nationally significant under Criterion B for its association as the residence of Thomas M'Clintock (1792-1876), Mary Ann M'Clintock (1800-1884), and their daughters Elizabeth Wilson M'Clintock Phillips (1821-1896) and Mary Ann M'Clintock Truman (1822-1880), who were Quaker abolitionists and Underground Railroad activists as well as major organizers of the First Women's Rights Convention. The site is also nationally significant under Criterion D in the area of Archeology-Historic Non Aboriginal as a property that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. (NR 2012 Sec.8: 31)

The period of significance for the M'Clintock House begins in 1836 when the M'Clintock family moved to Waterloo and rented the house. The period includes construction of a large wood-frame rear wing between 1836-1855 that replaced a smaller rear wing, and the events of 1848 when members of the M'Clintock family met with Elizabeth Cady Stanton at the house to draft the Declaration of Sentiments. The period ends in 1856 when the family left Waterloo and moved to Pennsylvania. (NR 2012 Sec.8: 30)

CRITERION A

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

2012 Sec.8: 32)

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

On Sunday, July 9, Mott and Wright visited Jane Hunt at the Hunt House in Waterloo. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who had recently moved to the area from Boston with her family, joined the gathering, as did Mary Ann M'Clintock, who was friends with Stanton's sister. In the course of the women's conversation, Stanton recalled, she "poured out the torrent of my long-accumulating discontent, with such vehemence and indignation that I stirred myself, as well as the rest of the party, to do and dare anything." The small social gathering became a revolutionary planning session, as the women decided to take action on their concerns. They returned to an idea that Stanton and Mott had discussed in London in 1840 and in Boston in 1842, that of "a public meeting for protest and discussion." As Stanton later described it:
"The general discontent I felt with woman's portion as wife, mother, housekeeper, physician, and spiritual guide, the chaotic conditions into which everything fell without her constant supervision, and the wearied, anxious look of the majority of women impressed me with a strong feeling that some active measures should be taken to remedy the wrongs of society in general, and of women in particular. My experience at the World's Antislavery Convention, all I had read of the legal status of women, and the oppression I saw everywhere, together swept across my soul, intensified now by many personal experiences. It seemed as if all the elements had conspired to impel me to some onward step. My discontent, according to Emerson, must have been healthy, for it moved us all to prompt action, and we decided, then and there, to call a "Woman's Rights Convention." (NR 2012 Sec.8: 43, citing Stanton et al. 1881-1886, 1: 67)

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

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

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

Falls, women's rights advocates created an organized movement based on conventions, with leaders, an agenda, and methods. (NR 2012 Sec.8: 42-43,47-49)

CRITERION B

Social History:
The M'Clintock House is nationally significant in the area of Social History for its associations with persons related to the early Women's Rights Movement and the First Women's Rights Convention. Thomas, Mary Ann, Elizabeth, and Mary Ann, Jr., M'Clintock were Quaker abolitionists and Underground Railroad activists as well as major organizers of the First Women's Rights Convention. First in Philadelphia and then in upstate New York, the M'Clintocks were a noted reform family, active in women's rights, abolitionism, the Underground Railroad, and religious reform. Thomas was a nationally known leader in the American Anti-Slavery Society and a nationally significant Quaker leader and scholar. The M'Clintock women were leaders in the Western New York Anti-Slavery Society, and all four signed the Declaration of Sentiments. The M'Clintock House is significant as the family's residence during the period in which they established the strong network of social reformers who supported women's rights that enabled the organization of the Seneca Falls convention and succeeding efforts. The M'Clintock House, along with the Stanton House and Hunt House, are particularly important because they are among the few known surviving homes of nationally important early women's rights leaders. (NR 2012 Sec.8: 50-51)

CRITERION D

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

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

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

Virtually nothing is known about the M'Clintock House grounds during their tenure at the property. Archeological work conducted at the site, however, has revealed that it maintains an unexpected degree of subsurface integrity despite over 150 years of major and minor disturbances. The identification of stratigraphic sequences containing intact topsoil and subsoil strata as well as a range of buried landscape features indicates that the site maintains a realized and potential ability to provide a "snapshot" of the M'Clintock property during the park's overall period of significance. The identification of resources pre- and post-dating that period also has the potential to provide information concerning the structural evolution of the landscapes over time. (NR 2012 Sec.8: 61)

National Register Significance Criteria:

A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past

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

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Archeology

Area of Significance Subcategory: Historic-Non-Aboriginal

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Politics - Government

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Social History

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

National Register Criteria Consideration:

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

Time Period: CE 1836 - CE 1856

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

NRIS Information:

NRIS Name:	Women’s Rights Historic Sites Thematic Resources Nomination (M’Clintock House)
NRIS ID:	80000360
Primary Certification Date:	08/29/1980
Other Certifications and Date:	MM/dd/yyyy
NRIS Name:	Women's Rights National Historical Park (Boundary Increase)
NRIS ID:	80000360
Primary Certification Date:	03/14/2012
NRIS Name:	Women's Rights National Historical Park
NRIS ID:	80004397
Primary Certification Date:	12/28/1980

State Register Documentation:

Identification Number:	099-40-0007
Name:	M’Clintock House
Listed Date:	08/08/1978

National Historic Landmarks:

National Historic Landmark? No

Theme:

Contributing:

NHL ID:

NHL URL:

Date:

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark:

World Heritage Site:

World Heritage Site? No

Category:

WHS ID:

WHS URL:

Date:

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape: No

Chronology and Physical History

Chronology:

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1790	Platted	Region is mapped into Township 28, with the future M’Clintock House area located on Military Lot 4.
CE 1807	Purchased/Sold	Military Lot 4 is granted to John McKinstry, a Revolutionary War veteran and tavern keeper from Hudson, New York.
CE 1807	Purchased/Sold	McKinstry sells the property to Elisha Williams, a lawyer, land speculator, and Federalist politician also from Hudson.
CE 1816	Platted	Williams has his land surveyed and laid out into lots, including Lot 24, the future site of the M’Clintock House.
CE 1816	Purchased/Sold	Lot 24 is sold to James B. Bennett.
CE 1817	Purchased/Sold	James B. Bennett sells his lot to James Bennett.
CE 1817	Built	Williams Street is opened from Virginia to Swift Streets.
CE 1832	Purchased/Sold	Lot 24 is acquired by Richard Hunt. At this time the lot extends from Williams Street to Main Street and encompasses around 2/3 of an acre.
CE 1833 - 1836	Built	In 1833-1836 Hunt builds a wood-frame house on Lot 25 to the west of Lot 24, now known as the Young House.
CE 1835	Built	Around 1835 Hunt builds a two-story brick house with a small rear wing in the north half of Lot 24, at the northwest corner, now known as the M’Clintock House. At this time there are three other structures in the south half of the lot.
CE 1836 - 1856	Inhabited	The M’Clintock family lives in the brick house on Lot 24 from 1836 to 1856.
CE 1836 - 1855	Built	Between 1836-1855 a barn is built on the north half of the lot, at its southeast corner.
CE 1848	Planned	On July 16 Elizabeth Cady Stanton meets with Elizabeth M’Clintock and Mary M’Clintock at the M’Clintock House to refine their ideas into what became the Declaration of Sentiments, which declared “all men and women are created equal” and served as the primary agenda for the convention as well as a catalyst for further activism. On July 19-20 the Convention is held in Seneca Falls.
CE 1851	Built	Around 1851 a larger two-story wing is built on the rear of the M’Clintock House, replacing the earlier smaller wing. There was also a well just east of the wing.
CE 1859	Platted	After Richard Hunt’s death in 1856, Lot 24 is subdivided into northern and southern halves by his executors.
CE 1875	Purchased/Sold	The north half of Lot 24, including the M’Clintock House and barn, are sold by Hunt’s executors to James C. Hallsted, on behalf of the Waterloo Baptist Church.
CE 1875 - 1876	Built	Between 1875 and 1876 the parish constructs a brick church just southeast of the M’Clintock House.
CE 1882	Land Transfer	James and Margaret Hallsted transfer the property to the church in 1882.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1893	Built	By 1893 a new stable/barn is built south of the M'Clintock House.
CE 1895	Built	A porch with a gable and half-gable roof is added to the front (north) side of the M'Clintock House. Four yew shrubs are planted in this area.
CE 1897 - 1899	Built	Between 1897 and 1899 a large addition is built onto the front of the church to serve as the main hall.
CE 1904	Removed	By 1904 a porch on the west side of the M'Clintock House is removed.
CE 1904	Moved	By 1904 the stable/barn is moved to the southwest corner of the property. A driveway from here to Williams Street, via the west side of the house, may have been established.
CE 1906	Damaged	An arson fire damages much of the church, but spares the M'Clintock House. The church is rebuilt according to its original plans.
CE 1911	Built	By 1911 the stable/barn at the southwest corner of the property is replaced by a small garage.
CE 1918	Removed	By 1918 the barn at the southeast corner of the property is removed.
CE 1948	Built	By 1948 the garage at the southwest corner of the M'Clintock property is replaced with a smaller shed.
CE 1955 - 1958	Damaged	Fire damages the M'Clintock House, resulting in the removal of the wood rear kitchen wing and renovation of the main brick structure. It is used as a church nursery.
CE 1958	Removed	Maps suggest the front porch is removed by 1958.
CE 1980	Established	The Women's Rights National Historical Park is established. The M'Clintock House is listed on the National Register as part of a thematic group.
CE 1981	Removed	The shed at the property's southwest corner is gone by 1981.
CE 1985	Purchased/Sold	The United States of America purchases the northern half of Lot 24, which includes the M'Clintock House and the church, from the Waterloo Baptist Church, as part of the Women's Rights National Historical Park.
CE 1985	Stabilized	NPS completes emergency work at the M'Clintock House to stabilize, repair, and reshingle the roof.
CE 1988	Demolished	The NPS demolishes the Waterloo Baptist Church building.
CE 1990 - 1991	Restored	From 1990-1991 the NPS completes exterior restoration of the M'Clintock House.
CE 1995	Built	By 1995 there is a small shed at the back of the Young House property.
CE 1995	Built	The NPS, a local developer, and business people develop a shared parking lot just east of the property. A short driveway connecting it to another parking lot to the south passes through the far southeast corner of the M'Clintock property.
CE 1999	Purchased/Sold	The NPS purchases the Young House property at 12 East Williams Street.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 2000 - 2001	Restored	From 2000-2001 the NPS completes interior restoration of the M'Clintock House. The current outbuilding and configuration of sidewalks are established around this time
CE 2003 - 2004	Reconstructed	From 2003-2004 the NPS reconstructs the rear wing of the M'Clintock House.
CE 2004	Altered	Around 2004 the driveway between the M'Clintock and Young houses is removed and the current configuration of sidewalks is established.
CE 2007	Maintained	At the M'Clintock House, the park replaces the roof, replaces of the storm water leaching system, and expands the drywell.
CE 2008 - 2009	Maintained	In 2008-2009, the park repoints mortar at the M'Clintock House, repairs of Young House roof, and replaces/repairs the front sidewalks at the Young House and M'Clintock House.
CE 2011	Built	The park installs a bicycle rack.
CE 2013	Maintained	The Young House porches and roof are repaired.
CE 2013	Built	After 2013 the NPS builds a small garage southwest of the Young House.
CE 2014	Built	The park installs new shutters and a cellar door at the M'Clintock House.
CE 2017	Built	The park installs a cover for the well.
CE 2021	Altered	Porches at Young House enclosed/removed in July 2021. (PEPC 103496)

Physical History:

EARLY 19TH CENTURY, 1807-1832

There is little documentation of the early history of the site on which the M'Clintock House now stands. In the late eighteenth century a vast area of land in Central New York called the Military Tract was divided into 28 townships, each comprised of 100 lots, with 600 acres in each lot. On July 3, 1790, Revolutionary War veterans drew for lots in the Military Tract, with the future M'Clintock House area located on Military Lot 4.

On December 31, 1807, Military Lot 4 was granted to John McKinstry, a Revolutionary War veteran and tavern keeper from Hudson, New York. On the very same day that the parcel was granted, McKinstry sold the property for $2000 to Elisha Williams, a lawyer, land speculator, and Federalist politician also from Hudson. Williams is credited as being the founder of Waterloo, which was then known as "New Hudson." In early 1816 Williams had his land surveyed and laid out into lots, including Lot 24, the future site of the M'Clintock House. In April of that year, Lot 24 was sold to James B. Bennett for $275.00. In 1817 James B. Bennett sold his lot to James Bennett for $1,000, which was also the year that Williams Street was opened from Virginia to Swift Streets. Lot 24 changed hands several times following the latter Bennett's purchase, and in 1832 it was acquired by Richard Hunt for $1000.00 (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Detail of "Map of the Village of Waterloo," surveyed October 1833, showing Lot 24. The shaded area is the future site of the M'Clintock house and the property boundary originally acquired by the NPS. The Young house would be built around the same time in Lot 25 just to the west. (Historic Structure Report--hereafter HSR--1993: 13)

THE HUNT FAMILY OWNERSHIP, 1832-1875

The 1832 deed for Lot 24, which at this time extended from Williams Street to Main Street, contained no record of any existing buildings or structures at the time of Richard Hunt's purchase, but by 1836 a map of Waterloo indicated four structures (Figure 2). Three were located on the south half of the lot: one on the southeast corner along Main Street, one at the northwest corner and one at the northeast corner. The functions of these structures are unknown. On the north half of the lot there was a structure at the northwest corner facing Williams Street, a two-story building situated in the location and orientation of the present M'Clintock House. According to the Historic Structure Report, the house was constructed around 1835. Although the 1836 map does not show it, a small kitchen wing is thought to have been part of the original construction of the house. The wing sat at the west end of the south wall of the main house. (HSR 1993: 16,18)

Richard Hunt was a prominent citizen of Waterloo and dealt largely in real estate, agriculture, and industry. By 1836 he was the principal stockholder and managing partner in the Waterloo Woolen Manufacturing Company. He had previously resided in living quarters adjoining his store on Lot 25, but moved to a dwelling known as the VanTyle house in 1829. He probably never intended to live in the house he built on the M'Clintock site, instead constructing it to serve as a rental property or for resale. Between 1833-1836 Hunt also built what is now known as the Young House on Lot 25, just west of the M'Clintock House (see Figure 2). Unlike the M'Clintock House, the Young House was a wood frame structure.

The M'Clintock Family, 1836-1856:
The M'Clintock family arrived in Waterloo in 1836 and lived at the house on Lot 24 until Richard Hunt's death in 1856. Thomas M'Clintock, who had previously been engaged in the pharmaceutical business in Philadelphia, purchased S. Lundy and Son, a drugstore and business located close by, near the corner of Main and Virginia Streets. The family store sold everything from pharmaceuticals to molasses, which Thomas boasted were "free from the labor of slaves."

During the M'Clintocks' period of residence, there are few records of the site itself. Between 1836 and 1855, most likely c.1851, a larger kitchen wing was built at the back of the house to replace the earlier smaller wing. Early Sanborn maps indicate that the wing was wood frame with a shingle roof and most evidence seems to support a two-story structure (Figure 3). A small porch may have been present on the north end of the wing's west wall. A barn was also constructed during this period, on the north half of the lot at its southeast corner. Given the location of the barn, the yard to the east side of the house was most likely used as a "driveway" to Williams Street. Walkways may have existed between the house and the barn/stable, the privy (which although undocumented, would have existed on the site), a well, and possibly the M'Clintock drug store nearby. The well was located in close proximity to the house, to the east of the rear door of the kitchen wing. (Conrad 2012: 237; HSR 1993: 43)

Planning the First Women's Rights Convention, 1848:
Both Thomas M'Clintock and his wife Mary Ann were active abolitionist Quakers and temperance supporters. The M'Clintocks, like many abolitionists, were initially attracted to the anti-slavery movement by their religious beliefs that slavery was wrong. Waterloo's anti-slavery society formed in December 1836, immediately after the M'Clintocks arrived in town, and in subsequent years the M'Clintocks hosted many reformers and hid escaping slaves in the house. (NR 2016, Sec.8: 37-38)

Richard Hunt married Thomas' niece, Sarah M'Clintock, his third wife, in 1837. Sarah's strong ties to the Abolition Movement likely influenced Richard, who became a supporter of both the anti-slavery and women's rights movements, his wealth and social connections served as strong assets to both. Sarah died in 1842 and in 1845 Hunt married his fourth wife, Jane C. Master, a Quaker from Philadelphia. Both Richard and Jane were considered liberal Quakers, known for their stand on issues of equality and social reform, and for their contributions to the community. On July 9, 1848, Jane Hunt hosted a social gathering for Mary Ann M'Clintock, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, a legal reform activist, Lucretia Mott, a Quaker minister and one of the earliest advocates for women's rights, and Mott's younger sister, Martha Wright. The small social gathering at the Hunt House became a revolutionary planning session, as the women decided to take action and organize a meeting for protest and discussion, which would become known as the First Women's Rights Convention. The group theorized that Mott's reputation and talent as an experienced public speaker could attract crowds, so they decided to hold the meeting while she was still in central New York. They chose the Wesleyan Chapel in Seneca Falls, the only large local meeting place open to reformers, as the venue. (NR 2012, Sec.8: 43)

During the ten days between the initial decision to hold the convention and the actual event, Stanton and Mary Anne's elder daughter Elizabeth M'Clintock worked to organize the program. M'Clintock invited abolitionist Frederick Douglass to speak, while Stanton asked for letters of support from well-known anti-slavery activists and drafted a declaration and resolutions document outlining the major items on the meeting's agenda. On July 16 Stanton met with Elizabeth M'Clintock at the M'Clintock House to refine their ideas into what Stanton hoped would be "as perfect a declaration as should go forth from the first woman's rights convention that has ever assembled." Mary Ann M'Clintock and her youngest daughter, Mary Ann Jr., joined them around the house's mahogany parlor table. This Declaration of Sentiments declared "all men and women are created equal" and served as the primary agenda for the convention as well as a catalyst for further activism. On July 19 and 20 the convention was held, and this document was presented. (NR 2012, Sec.8: 42-44)

Departure of the M'Clintocks and Subsequent Tenants, 1856-1875:
Richard Hunt, who still owned the M'Clintock House property, died in 1856. It was at this time that the
M'Clintocks left Waterloo to move back to Philadelphia. The house and all of Lot 24 remained under the ownership of the Hunt family after the M'Clintocks' departure, but in 1859 it was subdivided into northern and southern halves by Hunt's executors. The south half comprised a portion of the Hunt Block on E. Main Street. The north half would become what is currently recognized as the core of the M'Clintock House site and included the barn. Lot 25 to the west was presumably subdivided around this time.

It is presumed that the M’Clintock House was leased during the years following Hunt’s death, until the property was sold in 1875, but little information exists about the tenants who lived in the house in the intervening nineteen years. The name of only one tenant is known – Samuel Birdsall, a Waterloo lawyer who moved into the M’Clintock House sometime between 1863 and 1872. A birds-eye sketch from 1873 shows the house and kitchen wing, but nothing is known about changes to the house, barn, or landscape during this period (Figure 4).

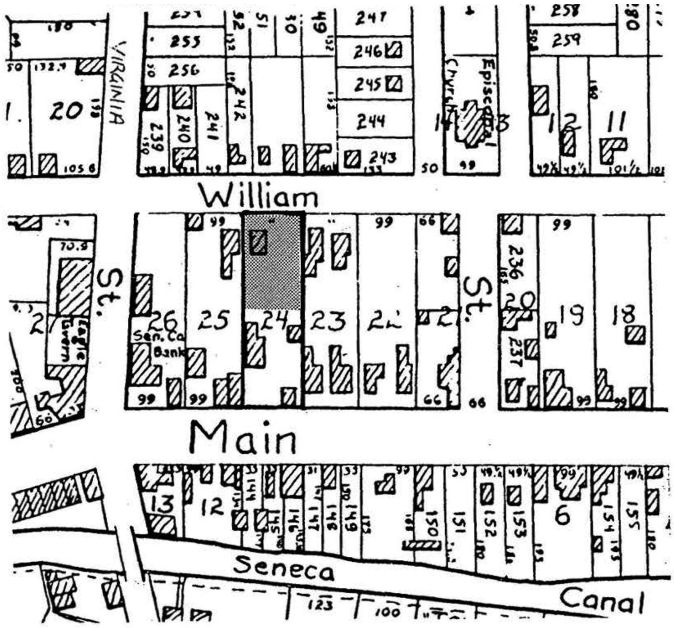


Figure 2. Detail of "Map of the North part of the Village of Waterloo," prepared September 1836 and copied January 1948. The map shows both the M'Clintock and Young houses. (HSR 1993: 14)

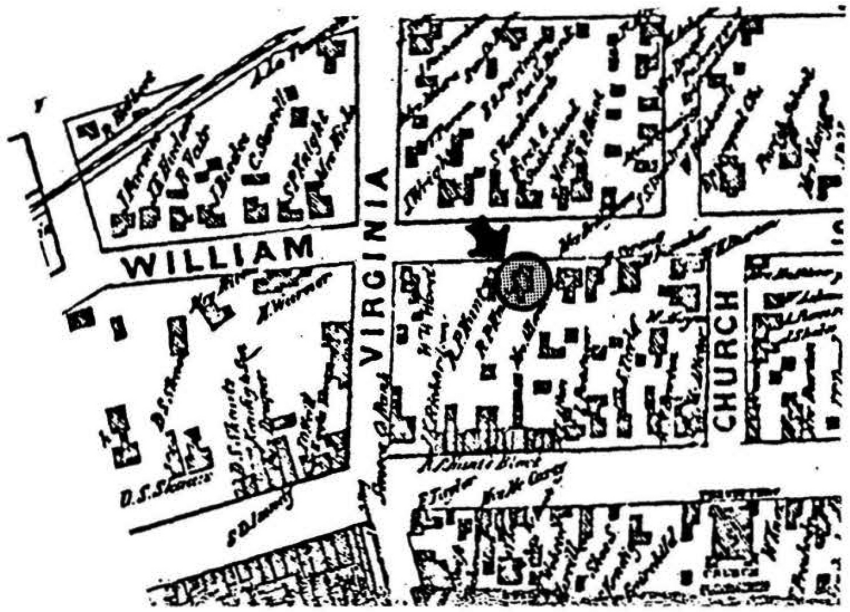


Figure 3. Detail of "Map of the Town of Waterloo," published in 1855. (HSR 1993: 44)

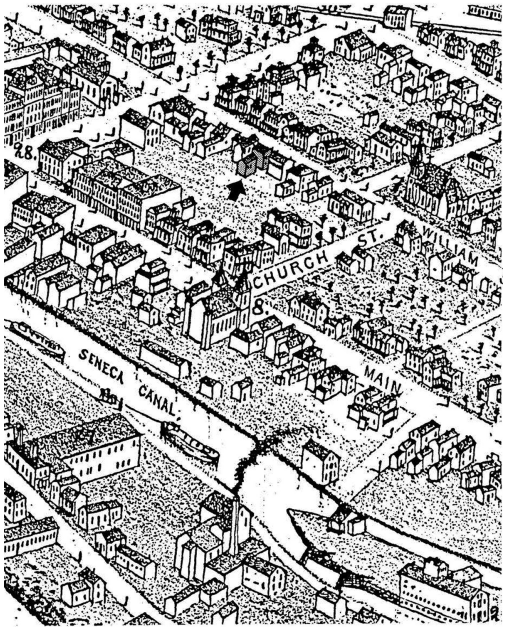


Figure 4. Detail of "Bird's Eye View of Waterloo, New York," 1873. The arrow indicates the M'Clintock house. (HSR 1993: 50)

THE WATERLOO BAPTIST CHURCH, 1875-1985

The north half of Lot 24, including the M'Clintock House, was sold in 1875 by Richard Hunt's executors to James C. Hallsted for $5,000.00. Hallsted bought the property on behalf of the Waterloo Baptist Church, whose building had been destroyed by fire earlier that same year. At the time of the purchase the deed described the buildings on Lot 24 as a two-story brick dwelling house and a wooden barn at the southeast corner of the lot. The property measured 99 feet wide on Williams Street by 160 feet deep, or about a third of an acre. James and Margaret Hallsted later transferred the property to the church in 1882. The M'Clintock House was used primarily as a parsonage in the more than 100 years that the property was owned by the church. Meanwhile, Richard Hunt's daughter, Mary, began living in the Young House after 1875. (HSR 1993: 43)

Between 1875 and 1876 the parish constructed a church just southeast of the M'Clintock House. The rectangular brick structure was situated well back from Williams Street and used as a Sunday-school and lecture room. A photograph of the church dating to c.1879 is also the earliest known photo of the M'Clintock House (Figure 5). It depicts the main structure of the house looking much like it does today, with a two-story wood rear wing. A large trellis supporting vines was attached to the east side of the house, and a white picket fence in good repair ran the length of the north property line along the Williams Street. One large street tree stood near the center of the lot, and smaller trees and shrubs grew at various locations on the property. Front walkways connected the house and church to a walk along Williams Street. (HSR 1993: 90-92)

Construction of the 1875 church building was directly north of the existing barn, which would have severed any direct access between the barn and Williams Street (Figure 6). At this time the barn was a two-story frame structure with a shingle roof, but it is unclear if it is the same barn built between 1836-1855. The "driveway" that presumably connected the barn to Williams Street was likely rerouted around the church building. By 1893 a new one-story, rectangular frame outbuilding, presumably a stable/barn, was built south of the house (Figure 7). However, this likely did not change the driveway connection to Williams Street because the porch on the west side of the house occupied most of space between the house and the west lot line. (HSR 1993: 90-92)

A porch with a gable and half-gable roof was added to the front (north) side of the M'Clintock House in 1895, replacing the steps at the front doorway that appear in the 1879 photograph. Four yew

shrubs were planted around the porch sometime after construction of the porch. A few years later, from 1897-1899, a large addition was built onto the front of the church to serve as the main hall. The addition extended to within a few feet of the eastern wall of the M'Clintock House and a concrete walk passed between them. A 1904 Sanborn map documented the front porch and church addition as well as two other changes to the property; a small porch on the west side of the house was removed, and the stable/barn south of the house was moved to the southwest corner of the property (Figure 8). At this time a driveway connecting the moved stable/barn and Williams Street, along the west side of the house, may have been introduced. (HSR 1993: 90-92)

In March 1906 a fire nearly destroyed the Waterloo Baptist Church (Figure 9). The pastor, Reverend Bain, was arrested for having set the fire in the southwest corner of its cellar. The church was rebuilt according to the original design and a rededication was held in November 1906. No record of any damage to the M'Clintock House, as a result of the fire, has been found.

Around this time the picket fence along the north property line (Williams Street) was removed, but there were fences located at the south and west edges of the property: a high board fence and a low picket fence, respectively. Four concrete walks were located on the site, according to church records and a 1910 photograph: the public sidewalk along Williams Street, the walk to the church, the walk to the house (parsonage), and the walk between the church and house (Figure 10). By 1911 the stable/barn at the southwest corner of the property was replaced by a small garage, and by 1918 the barn at the southeast corner of the property referenced in the 1875 deed was removed (Figures 11 and 12). A postcard of Williams Street from the 1920s shows the house and church, as well as sidewalks shaded by large street trees (Figure 13). (HSR 1993: 90-92)

By 1948 the garage at the southwest corner of the M'Clintock property was replaced with a smaller shed (Figure 14). In 1955 a fire damaged the M'Clintock House, resulting in the removal of the wood rear kitchen wing and renovation of the main brick structure. Although the building was remodeled for the church's pastor, the congregation bought a new parsonage elsewhere. The M'Clintock House was then further remodeled for use as a church nursery. A 1958 Sanborn map suggests the front porch was removed during this period, as the structure has a large 'x' through it. Aside from the removal of the shed at the property's southwest corner by 1981, no other significant changes to the property were recorded until the acquisition of the property by the NPS. (HSR 1993: 90-92)

Women's Rights National Historical Park Established, 1980:
In February 1980 the M'Clintock House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing resource in the Women's Rights Historic District in Waterloo and Seneca Falls, as were the Hunt House, the Stanton House, the Wesleyan Chapel, and a home believed to be associated with Amelia Jenks Bloomer (Figure 15). On December 28 of the same year the Women's Rights National Historical Park was established through Public Law 96-607 to preserve and interpret sites and key figures associated with the 1848 First Women's Rights Convention and the early Women's Rights Movement in the United States. To develop the park, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to acquire by donation, purchase, or transfer from another federal agency those parcels that would preserve the Wesleyan Chapel and the Stanton House. However, the legislation expressly prohibited the purchase, or acquisition by fee simple title, of the Hunt, M'Clintock, and Bloomer houses, which were then in private ownership. Instead, the Secretary was empowered to enter into cooperative agreements with the owners of these three sites in order to "mark, interpret, improve, restore, and provide technical assistance" for the purposes of preservation and interpretation. Regarding the M'Clintock House, initial park goals included preserving the house "to the degree possible on the exterior." (Conard 2012: 38,58, citing Draft Statement for Management 1982: 6-7)

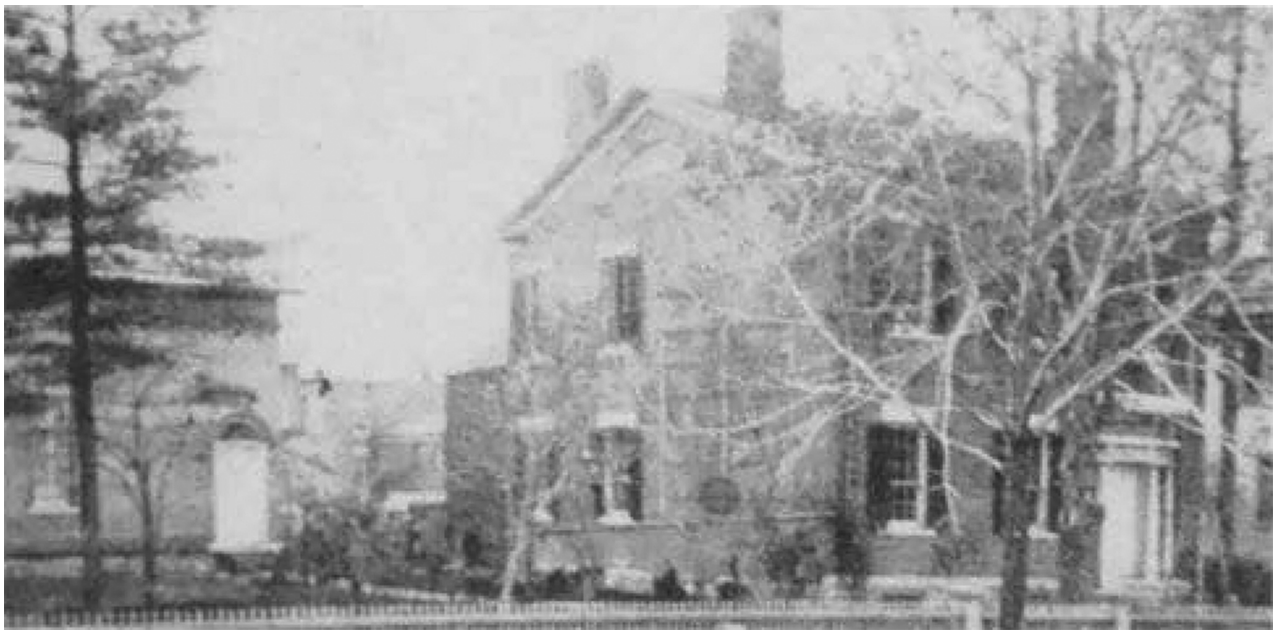


Figure 5. View looking southwest at the M'Clintock house in c.1879, and the First Baptist Church Sunday School building at image left. At far image right is the Young house. (HSR 1993: 56)

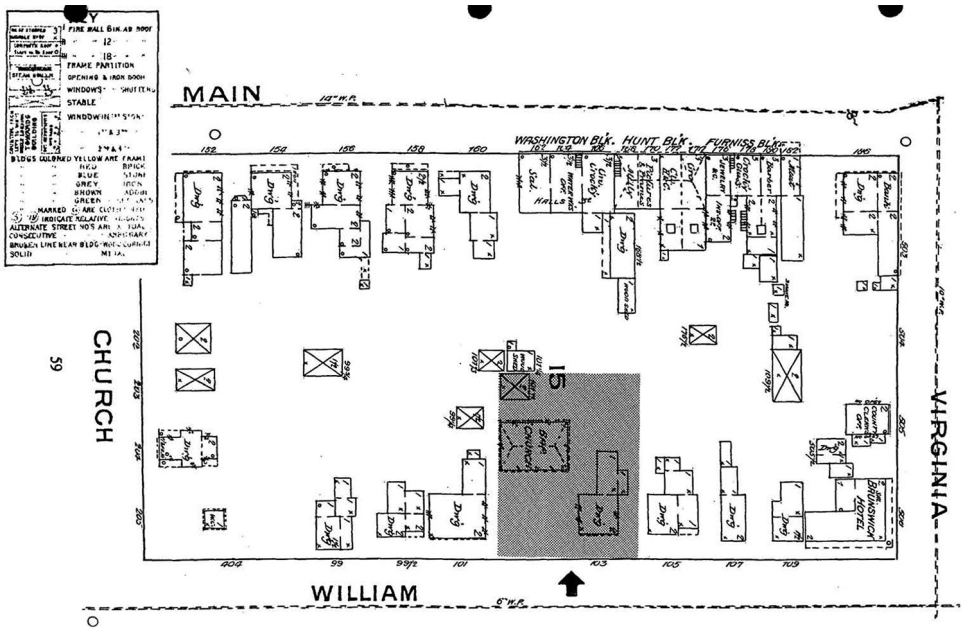


Figure 6. Detail of Sanborn Map, "Waterloo, New York," 1886. (HSR 1993: 59)

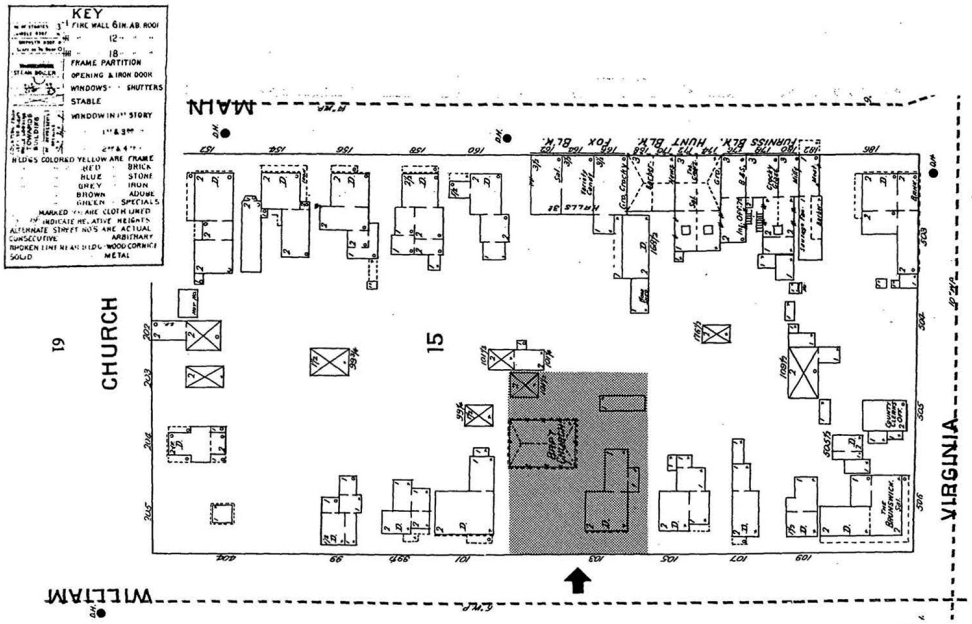


Figure 7. Detail of Sanborn Map, "Waterloo, New York," 1893. (HSR 1993: 61)

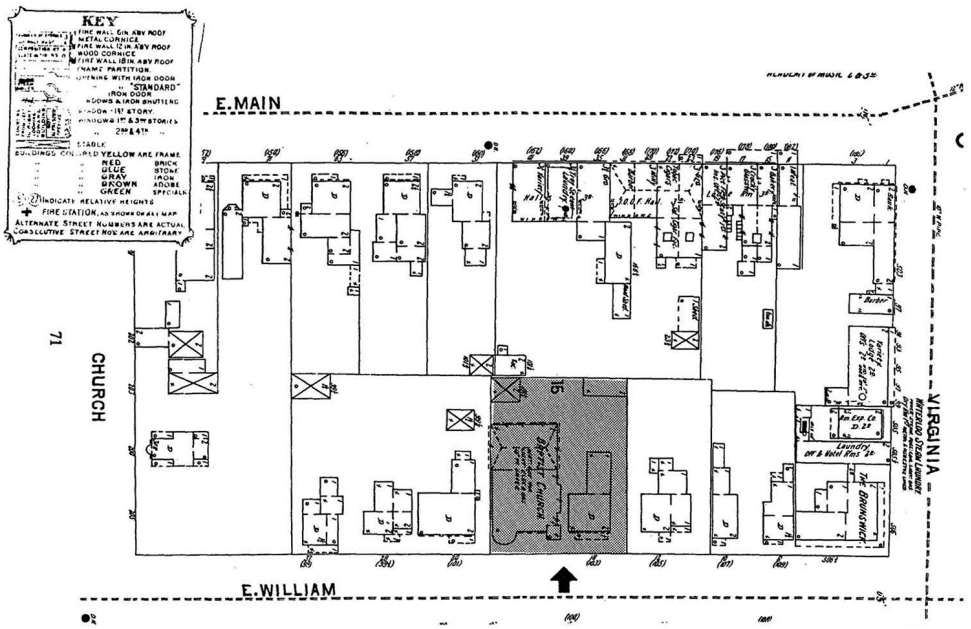


Figure 8. Detail of Sanborn Map, "Waterloo, New York," 1904. (HSR 1993: 71)



Figure 9. View looking southwest at the fire-damaged First Baptist Church, and the M'Clintock house at image right, March 1906. (HSR 1993: 73)

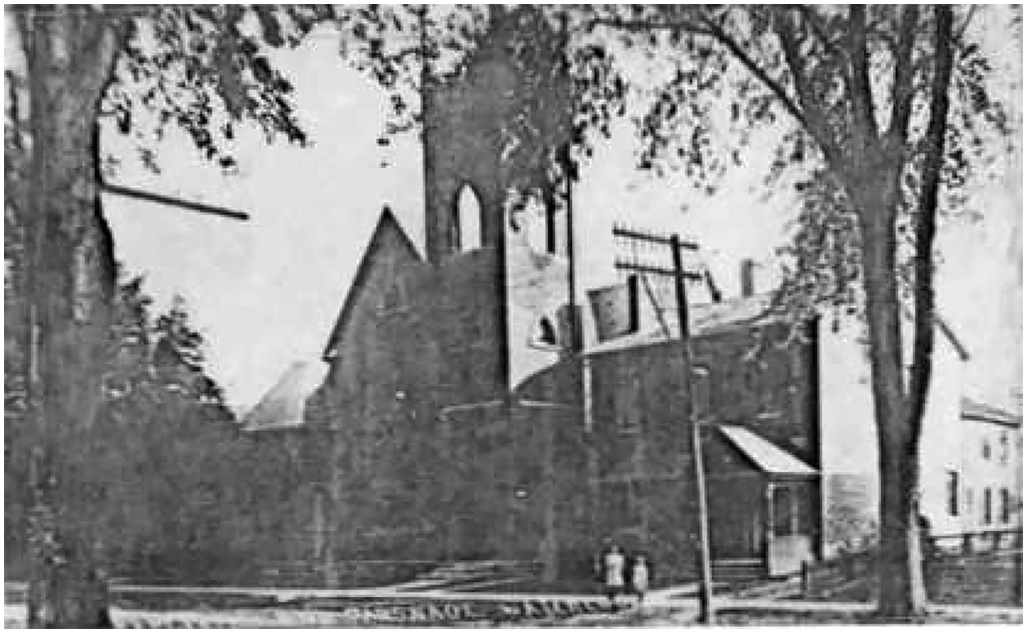


Figure 10. View looking southeast at the M'Clintock house and the First Baptist Church after it was rebuilt, c.1910. (HSR 1993: 74)

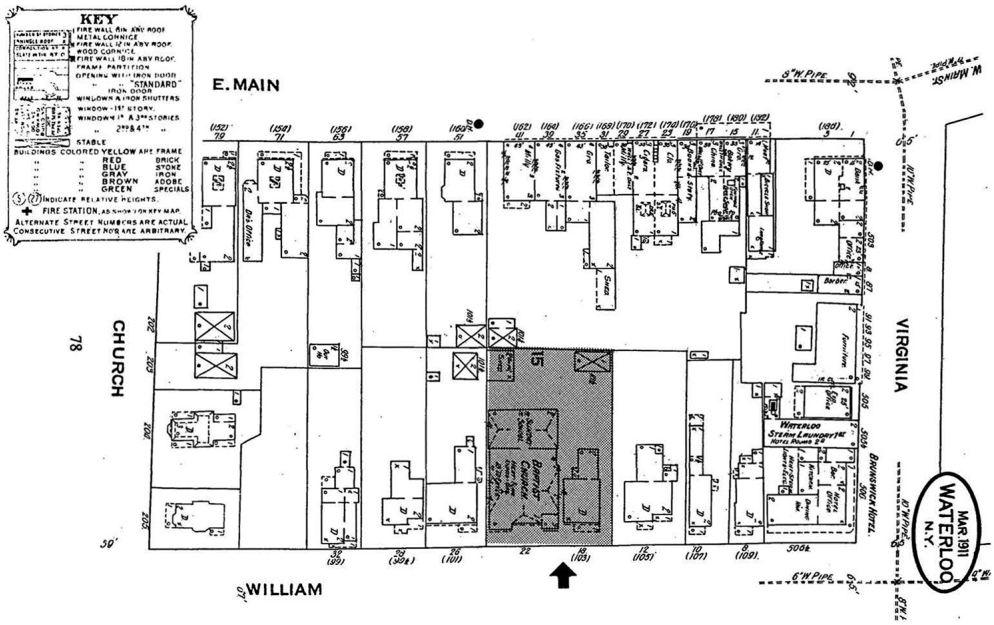


Figure 11. Detail of Sanborn Map, "Waterloo, New York," 1911. (HSR 1993: 78)

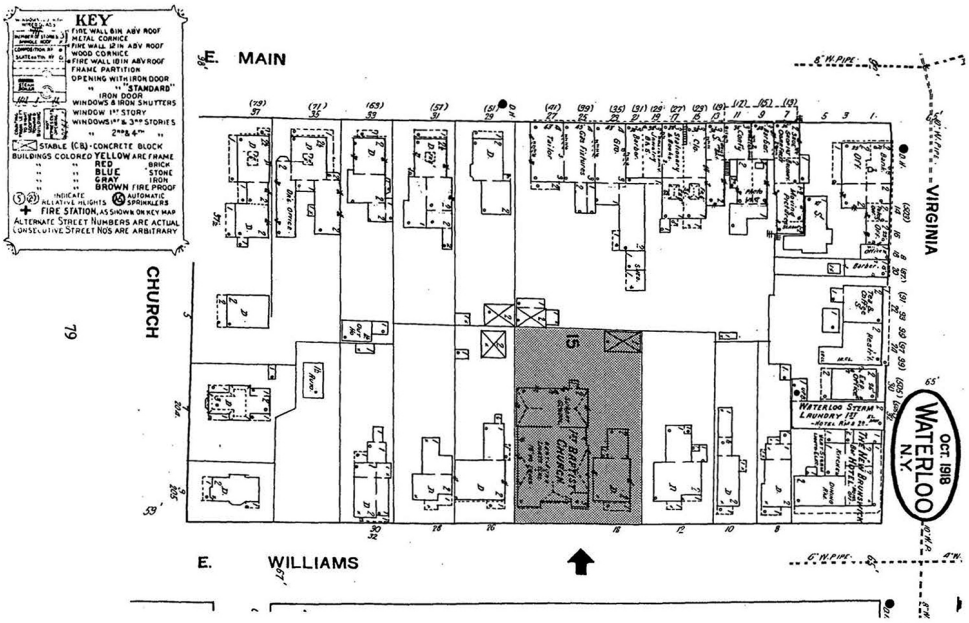


Figure 12. Detail of Sanborn Map, "Waterloo, New York," 1918. (HSR 1993: 79)



Figure 13. Postcard of Williams Street, view looking east in the 1920s, and the M'Clintock house and First Baptist Church on the south side of the street. (HSR 1993: 81)

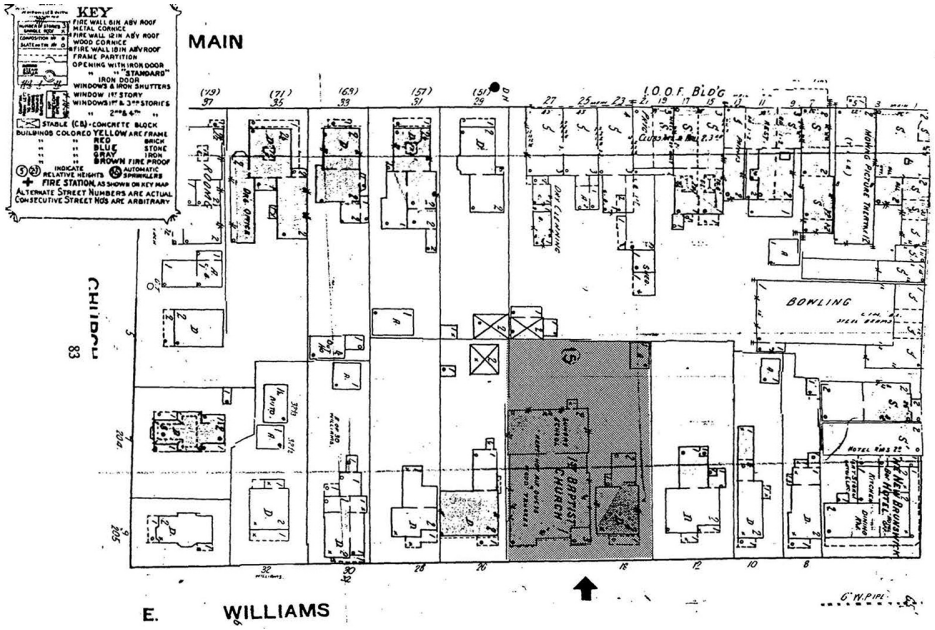


Figure 14. Detail of Sanborn Map, "Waterloo, New York," 1948. (HSR 1993: 85)



Figure 15. The M'Clintock House in 1980, view southeast. The west side of the church is visible at image left and a driveway at image right. (Conrad 2012: 32)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNERSHIP, 1985-2022

In the early 1980s the Waterloo Baptist Church placed the Lot 24 property up for sale. By this time the buildings had deteriorated, prompting the Town of Waterloo to make emergency repairs when the church said it could not afford the expense. Although the NPS was not authorized to acquire the M'Clintock House, its availability and possible change of ownership initiated alternatives to preserve the house. On August 28, 1984 the park's enabling legislation was amended through Public Law 98-402, authorizing the NPS to acquire the property by outright purchase. The amendment also directed the NPS to remove "all structures from the property that [are] not relevant to the historic integrity of the house." (Conard 2012: 79; FD 2014: 36, citing Public Law 98-402)

On October 15, 1985, the NPS purchased the north half of Lot 24 and its buildings for $53,000 for inclusion into Women's Rights National Historical Park. At the same time, Theodore and Judy Young, owners of adjacent Lot 25 to the west, were interested in selling their entire property to the NPS, but the park declined because they had no legislative authority to pursue this option. The Youngs were offered $7,000 to relinquish the 10-foot-wide driveway strip between their house and the M'Clintock House, the edge of which came within three feet of the M'Clintock House, but they refused. Shortly after acquisition of Lot 24, the NPS completed emergency work at the M'Clintock House to stabilize, repair, and reshingle the roof. (Conard 2012: 125,190)

In 1986 the park completed a General Management Plan (GMP), which called for the M'Clintock House to be "preserved, opened for year-round visitation, and interpreted." However, at this time preservation of the house did not include reconstruction of the kitchen wing, but offered that "some means [would] be employed to convey the original size and configuration." The M'Clintock House landscape would be "returned to [its] historic appearance as much as possible" based on a historic grounds study, but also to include visitor parking and support services. To this end, and as part of the requirements of the 1984 legislation amendment, the NPS demolished the church building in 1988. Despite its close proximity to the church, the house sustained only minor damages. (Conard 2012: 79,97,185, citing GMP 1986: 16,18,20)

The historic grounds report was never completed. In an April 1989 meeting of park and NPS regional staff, the decision was made to not restore the M'Clintock House landscape, based on the rationale that the site was significant for one event, the writing of the Declaration of Sentiments, which took

place inside the house. The meeting also sustained the previous decision to restore the exterior of the house but not reconstruct the missing kitchen wing. The interior would receive limited restoration to re-establish the historic layout: interior partitions and other historic architectural elements were to be returned to their original locations, which had been deemed necessary to accommodate exterior restoration, but also would facilitate interpretive needs. The exterior restoration efforts began in 1990 and were essentially complete by 1991, but the interior restoration was put hold due to other park priorities (Figure 16). (Conard 2012: 187-192)

At about the same time that restoration work began, a local developer expressed an interest in purchasing the Young property and demolishing the Young House to build a new driveway access from Williams Street to the parking area at the back of his commercial property, the Main Street Mini Mall. Concerned that a public driveway close to the house would pose a safety hazard, the park approached the Trust for Public Land (TPL) for assistance with land acquisition, and in April 1990 TPL secured a purchase option from the Youngs. The park, in turn, began to work on securing another legislation amendment to authorize acquisition of this property. A General Management Plan Amendment (GMPA), approved in 1991, called for acquiring several new properties, including the Young property to retain the historic setting of the M'Clintock House and mitigate issues stemming from the driveway. (Conard 2012: 150,154,189-190,319)

The TPL's purchase option, however, did not solve the developer's need for access to Williams Street.
By August 1990 the NPS, the developer, and other Waterloo business people agreed to develop a shared parking lot to be accessed from Williams Street just east of the M'Clintock property. This arrangement routed traffic a safe distance away from the house and provided ample parking for both the park and the business community. A short driveway connecting this parking area to an existing parking area just to the south passed through the extreme southeast corner of the property, in the area where the original barn may have stood. The project was completed by 1995. (Conard 2012: 190-192; FD 2014: 14)

When the exterior of the house was restored in 1990-1991, the house's period of significance did not allow reconstruction of the well-documented c.1851 kitchen wing. However, the M'Clintock House Historic Structure Report completed in 1993 added new information concerning the M'Clintock family's probable involvement in the Underground Railroad after 1848, and thus provided the necessary documentation to reconsider reconstruction of the house wing. In August 1997 the park prepared a modification to the 1986 GMP, proposing that the south wing be reconstructed with a historically accurate exterior and an interior that would provide modern visitor support services. The modification also requested that the interior of the main house be restored to its historic appearance. (Conard 2012: 237-239)

In 1997 the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation completed a cultural landscape assessment of the M'Clintock House site to identify significant elements for management and planning. The report noted the foundation remnants of the south wing and a cracked slate well cover nearby, but confirmed the lack of any other character-defining landscape elements associated with the years the M'Clintocks occupied the house (1836-1856). Based on these findings, the report concluded that it would be inappropriate to recreate the historic cultural landscape and recommended instead that site interpretation focus on the M'Clintocks as "activist Quakers, abolitionists, and members of the Waterloo business community." (Conard 2012: 237-238, citing CLI 1997, Draft: 27)

The TPL's purchase option on the Young property expired at the end of 1992, four years before Congress, through Public Law 104-333, amended Public Law 96-607 with a provision that would allow its acquisition. In 1999 the NPS purchased the property from Theodore and Judy Young for $70,000. That same year the White House Millennium Council officially designated the M'Clintock House as a Save America's Treasures (SAT) project with an award of $185,000 as a matching grant. This and a multi-pronged fundraising effort enabled the park to complete restoration of the M'Clintock House interior in 2000-2001. The park secured Recreation Fee Demonstration Program funds to reconstruct the south wing in 2003-2004 (Figure 17). Around the same time the driveway between the M'Clintock and Young houses was removed and the current configuration of sidewalks was established. The M'Clintock House opened as an interpretive site in 2004, fourteen years after

restoration work began in 1990 and nineteen years after the park acquired the property in 1985. (Conard 2012: 190-192,293-294; Aerial photographs 2002, 2006)

Since the completion of the original CLI for the M'Clintock property in 2004, the park has accomplished numerous projects. Work on buildings and structures has included replacement of the M'Clintock House roof in 2007 (PMIS 125193); mortar repointing at the M'Clintock House and repair of the Young House roof in 2008 (PEPC 21879, 21887); repair of the Young House porches and roof in 2013 (PMIS 193946); and installation of new shutters and a cellar door at the M'Clintock House in 2014 (PEPC 52514). Work around the grounds has included replacement of the storm water leaching system and drywell expansion at the M'Clintock House in 2007 (PMIS 125243, PEPC 18740); replacement/repair of the front sidewalks at the Young House and M'Clintock House in 2008-2009 (PEPC 22057, 27701); installation of a bicycle rack in 2011 (PEPC 38727); installation of a cover for the well in 2017 (PEPC 76129). A pending project is to remove the shed behind the Young House (PEPC 32832).

The following planning and research projects related to the M'Clintock House property have been completed: Archeological Overview and Assessment (2007, PMIS 108156); M'Clintock Site Multi-Year Cyclic Maintenance Plan (2008, PEPC 23351); Women's Rights NHP Ethnographic Overview and Assessment (2009, PMIS 108818); Historic Resource Study (2009, PMIS 75712); and the M'Clintock Site 2015-2019 Multi-year Cyclic Maintenance Plan (2014, PEPC 55441).

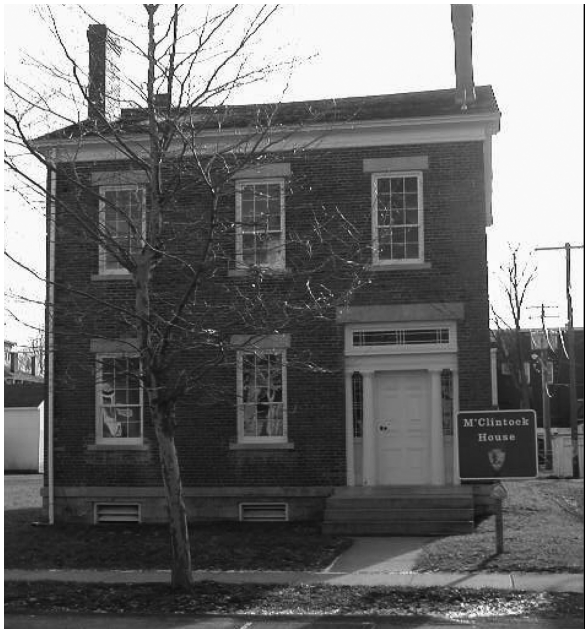


Figure 16. The restored exterior of the M'Clintock House in 1992. (Conrad 2012: 191)



Figure 17. The M'Clintock House with reconstructed south wing in 2004. (Conrad 2012: 296)

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Domestic (Residential)	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family House	Yes	No	Yes
Landscape	Leisure-Passive (Park)		No	Yes	Yes

Public Access:

Public Access: Other Restrictions

Public Access Narrative:

The M'Clintock House is open seasonally (Memorial Day Weekend to Columbus Day Weekend) on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday from 10:00 am to 2:00 pm. The Young House is not open to the public. The grounds are open dusk to dawn all year.

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status: Yes-Restricted Information

Ethnographic Narrative:

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

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

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Landscape characteristics identified for the M'Clintock House include spatial organization, topography, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, small-scale features and archeological sites. Several landscape characteristics have associated features that contribute to the site's overall integrity and significance, as well as features that do not contribute.

The physical integrity of the M'Clintock House landscape is evaluated by comparing the landscape characteristics and features present during the overall period of significance (1836-1856) with those of the existing landscape as assessed in 2021. Despite the loss of half of the property after the historic period and the barn, the c.1835 M'Clintock House and adjacent well are extant, as is the house's spatial relationship to Williams Street. Non-historic buildings and structures have been removed from the property, although changes they made to the topography are still evident in some areas. A short driveway connecting adjacent parking areas detracts from the historic scene as it passes through the extreme southeast corner of the M'Clintock property, which may be near the location of the former barn. Other landscape features are also non-contributing, but overall they are compatible with the site's residential setting, such as the sidewalk paralleling the street, the front walk to the house, and the lawns and shade trees. Interior walks and wayside signs are also not historic but do not adversely detract from the historic scene. The Young House, outbuildings, and lawns in the lot to the west are not considered historically significant, but the park's acquisition of this property has helped preserve the residential setting of the M'Clintock House.

This CLI finds that the M'Clintock House cultural landscape contributes to the property's overall integrity even though it had undergone considerable changes, including the loss of approximately one half of the original lot, since the end of the period of significance. Those landscape characteristics and features that do remain from the historic period retain integrity and should be preserved.

The following section presents an analysis of landscape characteristics and their associated features and corresponding Historic Structures Inventory (HSI, formerly List of Classified Structures) and FMSS names and numbers, if applicable. It also includes an evaluation of whether the feature contributes to the property's National Register eligibility for the historic period (1836-1856), contributes to the property's historic character, or if it is noncontributing, undetermined, or managed as a cultural resource. If a feature is non-contributing, it is evaluated as "compatible" (visually congruent with the historic character of the landscape) or "incompatible" (visually incongruent with the historic character of the landscape).

Landscape Characteristic: **Archeological Sites**

Archeological sites represent the location of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape, and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features. The M'Clintock House Site (ASMIS# WORI00003.000) comprises the M'Clintock house lot at 14 East Williams Street in Waterloo. According to the 2012 National Register documentation, significant archeologically-recovered data from the site include buried foundation elements and brick fireplace remains associated with the former south kitchen wing; a buried mid-nineteenth-century landscape surface; a pargeted cistern; and a privy. These features provide direct evidence concerning the appearance of the building during the period of significance. In addition, they resolve inconsistencies in the historical map data concerning the footprint of the house in the nineteenth century. The placement and function of the buried architectural features, and in particular the south wing, also provide indirect evidence regarding the reform-oriented mindset that informed improvements to the structure during the M'Clintock tenure. (NR 2012 Sec.7: 18-19)

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
M'Clintock House Site	195893	Contributing		WORI 00003.000			No

Landscape Characteristic: **Buildings and Structures**

Historic Condition (to 1856):
Buildings are three-dimensional constructs built primarily for sheltering any form of human activity, while structures are constructed for functional purposes rather than human activity. The M'Clintock House and a small rear wing was constructed in c.1835 by Richard P. Hunt in the north half of Lot 24, at the northwest corner. The main block of the two-story Federal/Greek Revival-style home featured brick construction, a limestone foundation, and gabled rooflines with a brick chimneys, while the rear wing featured wood construction. At this time there were three other structures in the south half of the lot, but their functions are not known. Hunt also built a wood-frame house on Lot 25 to the west, now known as the Young House.

Several buildings and structures were added during the M'Clintock residency. Around 1851 a larger two-story wood-frame wing was built on the rear of the M'Clintock House, replacing the earlier wing. There was also a well just east of the wing and likely a privy nearby. Between 1836-1855 a two-story wood barn was built on the north half of the lot, at its southeast corner.

Evaluation:
The c.1835 M'Clintock House and the well/cistern cover are the only extant above ground historic features on the M'Clintock property. In the 2012 National Register update, the historic significance of the Young House was evaluated under Criteria B and C at the local level. The Young House was evaluated as a non-contributing feature because its association with Richard Hunt was only through ownership, and the house did not embody distinctive characteristics of any type, period, or method of construction and lacked integrity. The site's non-contributing features are visually compatible with the historic residential character of the landscape.

Lot 24 was divided into north and south halves in 1859, but no changes occurred in the north half until 1875 when it was acquired by the Waterloo Baptist Church. The church constructed a brick lecture hall/Sunday school building near the barn in 1875-1876, and then built a large brick addition in front of the church in 1897-1899. The combined church buildings were heavily damaged by arson in 1906 but rebuilt soon after. Throughout this period the M'Clintock House was used as a parsonage, but in 1955 a fire destroyed the rear wing and the wing was not rebuilt. A new stable/barn was built to the south of the house in 1893 and by 1904 it was moved to the southwest corner of the lot. The stable/barn was replaced by a garage by 1911 and by 1948 it was replaced with a smaller shed that survived until 1981. The original barn at the southeast corner of the property was removed by 1918.

Under NPS ownership, the church was demolished in 1988, leaving the M'Clintock House as the sole building on the original lot. The exterior of the house was restored in 1990-1991 and the interior in 2000-2001 (Figure 22). In 2004-2005 the NPS reconstructed the missing rear wing. At the Young House property, the c.1833-1836 house was briefly used for offices but is now vacant and is in poor condition (Figure 23). A small shed was erected at the back of the lot by 1995, and after 2013 a small garage was built just southwest of the house (see Figures 19 and 23). Both outbuildings are painted brown are in good condition. A square slate well cover set into the ground has a hole cut in the middle and is in damaged condition (Figure 24).

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
M'Clintock House	95053	Contributing	40119		Location	58830	Yes
M'Clintock Well/Cistern Cover	95054	Contributing	40665		Asset	1253681	Yes
Young House	195886	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	58835	Yes
Shed	195887	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	58836	Yes
Garage	195888	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 22. The c.1835 M'Clintock House, and the rear wing reconstructed 2003-2004, view southeast. (OCLP 2018, DSC-036)



Figure 23. The 1833-1836 Young House, view southeast. A small contemporary garage is visible at far image right. (OCLP 2018, DSC-012)



Figure 24. The well cover at the M'Clintock House. (OCLP 2018, DSC-006)

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

Historic Condition (to 1856):
Circulation is the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute systems of movement in a landscape. The presence of circulation elements existing on the property during the historic period cannot be documented. It can be assumed, however, that several features which are typical of the time period did exist and probably included a front sidewalk along the street, a walk to the front door, and a rough driveway from Williams Street to the barn. Additional circulation features may also have existed but have not been documented.

Evaluation:
None of the current circulation features date from the historic period. All are evaluated as compatible because they are visually congruent with the historic residential character of the landscape, except for the short driveway at the property's southeast corner, which is incompatible with the historic scene.

During the Waterloo Baptist Church ownership, paths connected the house to the church buildings, a paved sidewalk ran parallel to Williams Street, and short walks stretched from this sidewalk to the front steps of the M'Clintock House and church. Driveways connected the stables/garages located at the rear of the property to Williams Street, including a shared driveway between the M'Clintock and Young houses.

Circulation features associated with the church were removed when the NPS razed the church buildings. By 1995 the park, in cooperation with a local developer and nearby businesses, developed a parking area just east of the park boundary. A short driveway connecting this area to another parking lot just south of the M'Clintock property was built through the far southeast corner of the property, possibly over the location of the old barn. Around 2004 the park removed the shared driveway the two houses and established the current configuration of interior concrete walks: one from the accessible ramp at the back porch to the parking lot area and one from the parking lot area to the front walk (Figures 20 and 21). These walks are in good condition, as is the sidewalk along Williams Street and the front walk at the M'Clintock House. The front walk at the Young House is cracked and uneven.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Driveway and Parking Lot at Southeast Corner (non-NPS)	195880	Noncontributing – Incompatible					No
Interior Concrete Sidewalks	195881	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1554345	Yes
Williams Street Sidewalk	195882	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1554345	Yes
Front Walk at M'Clintock House	195883	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1554346	Yes
Front Walk at Young House	195884	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Accessibility Ramp	195885	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1253682	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 20. Concrete sidewalks at the M'Clintock House, view west. (OCLP 2018, DSC-021)



Figure 21. Location of the former driveway between the M'Clintock and Young properties, view south. (OCLP 2018, DSC-034)

Landscape Characteristic: Spatial Organization

Historic Condition (to 1856):
Spatial organization is the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in the landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces. Several historic maps reveal the general spatial organization of the original 2/3-acre M'Clintock property, showing the M'Clintock House and barn in the northern half of the lot and three other buildings/structures in the southern half. Connecting sidewalks and driveways likely created spaces between the buildings, but none are shown on the maps. Nonetheless, a sense of the spatial organization can be conjectured by combining documented periods of the landscape's evolution with typical historic period information and the existing conditions of the site. Through this process, the house was set back from the street to accommodate a small front yard, probably somewhat ornamental, facing Williams Street. A larger rear and side yard served a more utilitarian purpose and contained the well, privy, and possibly kitchen gardens or livestock.

Evaluation:
The current spatial organization of the M'Clintock House parcel is not reflective of any historic activity occurring on the site due to the loss of the barn and other outbuildings, and the lack of documentation on how the intervening spaces were used and arranged.

The M'Clintock parcel was subdivided into two halves in 1859, and in 1875 the Waterloo Baptist Church acquired the 1/3-acre north half that included the M'Clintock House and the barn. That year the area between the house and barn became the site of the church's new lecture hall/Sunday school building. The church added a substantial addition in front of this building in 1897-1899, which filled much of the lot and stood only a few feet from the M'Clintock House. The church removed the barn in 1918 but added other outbuildings at the rear of the lot, although they were moved to other locations on the property at various points in time. Driveways and walks were also added and moved, but by the early 1980s all of the outbuildings were gone. A few years after taking ownership of the church property in 1985, the NPS removed the church building, which partially restored the open spatial conditions present during the historic period. Today the historic house is the only extant building, set back around 50 feet from Williams Street. The remainder of the lot is defined by lawns, a few shade trees, and interior sidewalks (Figure 18). The adjacent Young property to the west was acquired by the NPS to preserve the historic setting of the M'Clintock House, but the house, two sheds, and surrounding lawn are not historic features.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 18. The M'Clintock House lot and Young House lot, view southwest. (OCLP 2018, DSC-002)

Landscape Characteristic: Topography

Historic Condition (to 1856):
Topography is the three dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by slope and elevation. It may be assumed that the M'Clintock site was fairly level during the historic period due to the topography of neighboring properties and the larger community.

Evaluation:
The majority of the landscape surface at the M'Clintock House has been significantly disturbed since the historic period, either through the construction and demolition processes themselves or through the piling and spreading of excess fill. The existing topography does not reflect the topography of the historic period.

During the Waterloo Baptist Church ownership, major ground disturbances took place as a result of the construction of the 1875 church building, the construction of the 1897 church addition, and the addition's subsequent removal by the NPS. As a result of the significant cutting and filling processes that occurred on the site, the ground elevation is now noticeably higher than that of the neighboring property. This is especially evident on the southern property line (Figure 19).

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 19. Topographic change at the south property line, view west. In the background is a shed located on the Young property. (OCLP 2018, DSC-007)

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

Historic Condition (to 1856):
Vegetation includes deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, groundcovers, and herbaceous plants and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape. No documentation of vegetation existing during the historic period has been found.

Evaluation:
Although the vegetation of the historic period is undocumented, the current vegetation was planted without any reference to historic conditions and is evaluated as non-contributing. However, these features are compatible with the character of the surrounding neighborhood.

The earliest information available regarding vegetation is from 1879, four years after the Waterloo Baptist Church had assumed ownership of the property. An 1879 photograph shows trees in the M'Clintock House yard, yew shrubs around a front porch addition on the house, and a trellis attached to the east side of the house that supported an unknown species of vine. Most of this vegetation was removed or lost when the church constructed an addition to their building in 1897-1899. However, later photographs and postcards show street trees along Williams Street.

A 1996 inventory of vegetation included grass lawn covering most of the site, one mature basswood tree at the rear of the property, two young sycamores along Williams Street, and two sycamore saplings planted by the park, one aligned with the street and the other on the northeast corner of the lawn. In 2004, a drywell was installed to provide storm drainage for the M'Clintock House. Four small shrubs were planted over the drywell to protect it from vehicular damage.

Today the M'Clintock House property is dominated by maintained lawn, and features three sycamore trees along Williams Street and one in the northeast corner of the lawn (see Cover). There are no foundation plantings around the M'Clintock House or plantings over the drywell. Lawns also prevail at the Young House property, except for two Alberta spruce along the front side porch and one at the back porch, and a magnolia in the back yard.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Lawns	195877	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1554563	Yes
Trees and Shrubs	195878	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	1554561	No
Street Trees	195879	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Landscape Characteristic: **Small Scale Features**

Historic Condition (to 1856):
Small-scale features are the elements that provide detail and diversity combined with function and aesthetics. Small-scale features dating to the period of significance have not yet been documented.

Evaluation:
None of the small-scale features currently at the M'Clintock House are historically significant. They are evaluated as compatible because they are relatively incongruous in the landscape.

The current inventory of small-scale features at the M'Clintock House include signs, a bicycle rack, and a planter urn. A National Park Service sign is located in front of the M'Clintock House while a First Amendment Area sign is posted in the lawn southeast of the house (see Figures 18 and 20). A two-panel metal wayside sign is located along the sidewalk paralleling Williams Street, while a single panel angled metal wayside is positioned southeast of the house at the junction of the two interior sidewalks (see Figures 20 and 22). The planter urn is stationed at the entrance to the adjacent parking area (see Figures 18 and 24).

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
National Park Service Sign	195889	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Wayside Signs	195890	Noncontributing – Compatible			Asset	235053	Yes
Free Speech Sign	195891	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Urn	195892	Noncontributing – Compatible					No

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 6

Next Assessment Due Date: 09/12/2028

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/12/2022

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

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

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/21/2021

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

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

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 07/09/2010

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

In consultation with park staff, this landscape remains in good condition.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 07/21/2004

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

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

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/30/1998

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The original assessment of "good" condition for the M'Clintock landscape was verified by WORI Superintendent (cc:mail message 9/8/1998, Leroy Renninger, Acting Superintendent, WORI to David Uschold, CLI Coordinator, OCLP).

Impacts

Type of Impact: Adjacent Lands

Other Impact:

External or Internal: External

Impact Narrative: Although the lands adjacent to the M’Clintock House have long been a mix of commercial and residential uses, the introduction of uses that are incompatible with the historic setting of the property should be monitored.

Date Identified: 09/06/2022

Type of Impact: Operations On Site

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: A short driveway connecting adjacent parking areas to the east and south passes through the extreme southeast corner of the M’Clintock property, possibly near the location of the former barn.

Date Identified: 09/06/2022

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Treatment Documents

Treatment Type: Undetermined

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: General Management Plan

Document Date: 1986-01-01

Title:

IRMA Link:

Narrative:

A General Management Plan (GMP) for Women's Rights NHP was completed in 1986, just after the park's acquisition of the M'Clintock House in 1985. The GMP interpretation of the missing kitchen wing, but not reconstruction, and removal of the church buildings. Regarding the grounds, the GMP recommended preparation of a historic grounds study to inform recreation of the historic appearance. The study was not undertaken. (GMP 1986: 10,18)

In the park's Foundation Document completed in 2014, the M'Clintock House and grounds were identified as fundamental resources and values. The report proposed restoration of historic pathways to the M'Clintock Drug Store and other historic features (privies, garden, carriage house, driveway) as informed by archeological research. The report recommended a geophysical survey and field investigation of archeological resources to inform a cultural landscape report treatment plan. (FD 2014: 6,14)

To date, no specific treatment approach has been identified for the M'Clintock House property. The park has requested funding for the following planning documents:
-- Complete Archeological Survey of M'Clintock Lot (PMIS 208528), funding requested for FY 2016.
-- Update Long Range Interpretive Plan at Women's Rights National Historical Park (PMIS 228157), funding requested for FY2018.

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography:

Citation Author	Citation Title	Year of Publication	Citation Publisher	Citation Type	Citation Location	Citation Number
Becker, John	A History of the Village of Waterloo.	1949	Waterloo Library and Historical Society			
Gee, Jodi	Cultural Landscape Inventory, M'Clintock House, Women's Rights National Historical Park. Draft.	1997	Brookline, MA: Northeast Region, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation.			
Conard, Rebecca	"All Men and Women are Created Equal:" An Administrative History of Women's Rights National Historical Park.	2012	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.			
Kline, Laura J., Stephen A. Olausen, Kristen Heitert, Blake McDonald	National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, Women's Rights National Historical Park, Seneca Falls and Waterloo, NY.	2012	Pawtucket, RI: Public Archeology Lab.			
Miller, Heather Lee, Emily Greenwald, and Dawn Vogel	Ethnographic Overview and Assessment, Women's Rights National Historical Park.	2009	Boston, MA: National Park Service, Northeast Region Ethnography Program and Historical Research Associates, Inc.			

National Park Service	Cultural Landscape Inventory, M'Clintock House, Women's Rights National Historical Park.	2010	Brookline, MA: Northeast Region, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation.			
National Park Service	Draft Statement for Management, Women's Rights National Historical Park.	1982	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.			
National Park Service	Foundation Document, Women's Rights Historical Park, New York.	2014	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.			
National Park Service	General Management Plan, Environmental Assessment, Women's Rights Historical Park, Draft.	1985	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.			
National Park Service	General Management Plan, Women's Rights Historical Park, New York.	1986	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.			
	New York Tribune, New York, NY.					
Pendery, Steven R. and William A. Griswold	The Archaeology of Domestic Space at the M'Clintock House.	2000	New York State Museum Bulletin 495.			
Stanton, Elizabeth Cady, Susan B. Anthony, and Matilda Joslyn Gage, eds.	History of Woman Suffrage, Volumes I-III.	1886	New York, NY: Fowler and Wells.			

Supplemental Information:

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

Supplemental Information Narrative:

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

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Waterloo, Seneca County, New York.

Supplemental Information Narrative:

https://www.loc.gov/item/sanborn06331_001/ July 1886

Landscape Documents:

File Name	Date	Attachment Type
WORI McClintock House CLI_Correspondences 2004-2022.pdf		

Source