

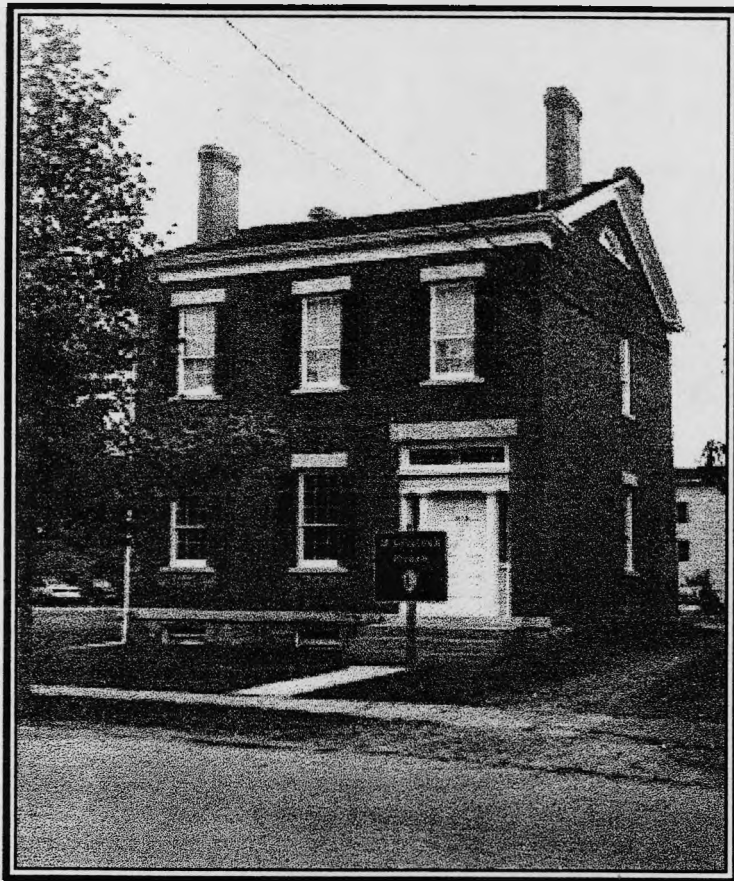
# CLI

Cultural Landscape Inventory

---

## M'Clintock House

Women's Rights National Historical Park



---

· Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation ·  
· National Park Service ·

# **M'Clintock House**

## **Women's Rights National Historical Park**

---

### **Cultural Landscape Inventory**

*Prepared by:*

Jodi Gee  
Chesapeake System Support Office  
National Park Service  
Philadelphia, PA

*Reviewed by:*

Katy Lacy  
CLI Coordinator  
David Uschold  
Historical Landscape Architect  
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation  
National Park Service  
Boston, MA

January 1996

## **Table of Contents**

### **M'Clintock House - Women's Rights NHP**

Cultural Landscape Inventory Overview . . . . .	1
Inventory Summary . . . . .	3
General Landscape Information . . . . .	5
Historical Information . . . . .	9
National Register Data . . . . .	15
Analysis and Evaluation . . . . .	16
Spatial Organization . . . . .	16
Topography . . . . .	17
Circulation . . . . .	18
Vegetation . . . . .	19
Structures . . . . .	20
Archeology . . . . .	21
Preliminary Evaluation of Landscape Integrity . . . . .	22
Preliminary Recommendations . . . . .	23
Administrative Data . . . . .	24
Potential Ethnographic Value . . . . .	24
Documentation . . . . .	25
Management . . . . .	26
Bibliography . . . . .	27

## Cultural Landscape Inventory Overview:

### General Description:

Cultural landscapes are diverse historic resources that range from large agricultural tracts to small designed gardens. These landscapes provide important information about how people have interacted with the natural environment for both subsistence and pleasure. The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is a new program in the National Park Service designed to identify and document cultural landscapes in all National Parks. It is a computerized database that provides information on cultural landscape location, size, historical development, character-defining features, and management. Maps, diagrams, and photographs accompany the data which illustrate landscape relationships and locate site features. The CLI can assist park managers in planning, programming, and recording management decisions. This is the first inventory of cultural landscapes in the National Park Service.

### Background:

The CLI was initiated in FY 92 in six of the ten former NPS regions. Between FY 92 and FY 95, the CLI methodology was developed, tested and refined. FY 96 represents the first full year implementing the CLI using the current methodology and format. Concurrently, a computerized database is being developed that will meet the unique needs of documenting a landscape. We anticipate beginning data input in FY 97. Meanwhile, until the database is functional, the completed CLIs will be distributed to the Parks formatted on Word Perfect 6.0.

### Inventory Levels:

The CLI has three levels. *Level 1* identifies and describes the cultural landscape of each park, and provides basic historical information. Building on information collected in *Level 1*, *Level 2* provides a thorough site analysis and documentation of the character-defining features of the cultural landscape. The emphasis in this phase is documentation of the broad historical patterns that characterize the site as a whole. The National Register of Historic Places has recognized character-defining features as a means of evaluating the cultural landscape. They include:

- |                                 |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Spatial Organization         | 8. Vegetation            |
| 2. Response To Natural Features | 9. Structures            |
| 3. Topography                   | 10. Small Scale Elements |
| 4. Cluster Arrangement          | 11. Archeology           |
| 5. Land Use                     | 12. Cultural Traditions  |
| 6. Views & Vistas               | 13. Other                |
| 7. Circulation                  |                          |

The Cultural Landscape Inventory in *Level 2* bases its analysis on these features. This phase includes an evaluation of the significance and integrity of the cultural landscape and makes a determination of its potential for eligibility to the National Register. This phase also includes a preliminary list of contributing elements to be documented in the third level. *Level 3* documents individual landscape features such as a significant specimen tree, allee, or urn. This phase also includes feature-specific management information and cross references elements documented in the List of Classified Structures (LCS), an ongoing program that documents all historic structures in the NPS. Many landscape features that have been documented fully on the LCS will not need to be documented again in *Level 3* of the CLI.

### Scales of Documentation:

The CLI documents up to three scales of information: landscapes, component landscapes, and features. The landscape

scale considers characteristics that describe the site as a whole. The landscape includes the largest contiguous area that is eligible for the National Register. Examples of identified landscapes include Chatham Manor at Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania National Military Park, Eisenhower National Historic Site, and Gettysburg National Military Park. Some areas within a landscape may be documented in more detail as component landscapes. Component landscapes contribute to the larger national register eligible landscape. Examples of component landscapes include the walled garden at Chatham Manor, the Redding Farm at Eisenhower NHS, and Little Round Top at Gettysburg NMP. Features includes individual elements that make up a cultural landscape or component landscape such as a fence, an allee of trees, or a path.

#### **Historical Research:**

Historical research to support the CLI relies on park documents and secondary sources. Primary research is completed only as time permits and if questions arise concerning the validity of existing documents or if information concerning a significant portion of the cultural landscape has not been addressed.

#### **Benefits of the CLI:**

In addition to identifying significant elements within the cultural landscape for management and planning, the CLI provides a thorough documentation of the cultural landscape as it appears at this time.

#### **The Difference between Cultural Landscape Reports and the CLI**

The CLI is a computerized evaluated inventory of all cultural landscapes in the National Park Service and their contributing features. A Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) is a more comprehensive document that is the primary guide to treatment and use of a cultural landscape. Typically interdisciplinary, it includes documentation, analysis, and evaluation of historical, architectural, archeological, ethnographic, horticultural, landscape architectural, engineering, and ecological data as appropriate. Drawing on both primary and secondary sources, a historical narrative and historical base maps are completed that document the full evolution of the landscape. An existing conditions site analysis is performed and an evaluation of significance and integrity. Based on the analysis and evaluation of the CLR, a full preservation treatment plan is developed that provides both immediate and long-term management guidance for the cultural landscape.

The CLI and a CLR perform different functions in the management of cultural landscapes, however, the CLI can be used as baseline information for a CLR and to identify where a CLR or other studies might be needed.

## Inventory Summary

### Property Level:

Landscape

Component Landscape

CLI Site #: 41900c

### Completion Status

Level I

Date: 10/9-10/10/96

Recorder: JG, DU

Site Visit

Level II

Date: 10/9-10/10/96

Recorder: JG, DU

Site Visit

Level III

Date:

Recorder:

Site Visit

### Inventory Description at M'Clintock House, Women's Rights National Historical Park

#### Background

In October 1996, David Uschold of the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation (OCLP), and Jodi Gee of the Chesapeake Systems Support Office (CHSO), conducted site visits and field research in order to begin the CLI process for M'Clintock House, one of three sites comprising Women's Rights NHP. The information collected is presented in both textual and graphic forms.

#### Approach

Women's Rights NHP consists of three sites that are thematically linked through their association with the beginnings and early life of the women's rights movement in the United States. In 1848 the first Women's Rights Convention was held in Seneca Falls, NY. The movement that was initiated by the convention, as well as the lives of the founding figures of that movement, are the focus of the park. Two of the sites, the Wesleyan Chapel and Elizabeth Cady Stanton House, are located in Seneca Falls, NY. The remaining site, the M'Clintock House, is located in Waterloo, NY, which is about four miles to the west. The Hunt House, which is privately owned, is also located in Waterloo. The Hunt site is not a part of the park itself, but it contributes to the story told and is referred to in the park brochures and guides.

At the M'Clintock House, the CLI process was completed through Level II primarily to assess the integrity of the existing landscape so that the park may proceed with further plans for development on the site - in particular, the construction of a small, universally accessible parking lot. The house itself is presently undergoing interior restoration and is not open to the public. Both the house and the landscape have undergone dramatic alteration since the period of significance, and therefore the question of integrity is the primary focus of this inventory.

#### Summary of Findings

The landscape overall appears to retain little integrity to its period of significance: 1847-1849. Aside from the house itself, little remains of the cultural landscape from the period of significance. Past construction, demolition, and removal of structures have severely impacted most of the property. In addition, the lack of historical documentation on the historical appearance of the site makes it difficult to determine what site features did exist at that time.

Women's Rights NHP intends to develop the site to be more accessible and inviting to visitors. The plan includes a small parking area, sidewalks for improved access to and from the site from both Williams Street and Main Street, and a basic planting plan. Currently, the site has no parking, no formal circulation pattern, and the landscape lacks any substantial vegetation. Simply stated, the landscape surrounding the house lacks any character-defining landscape features.

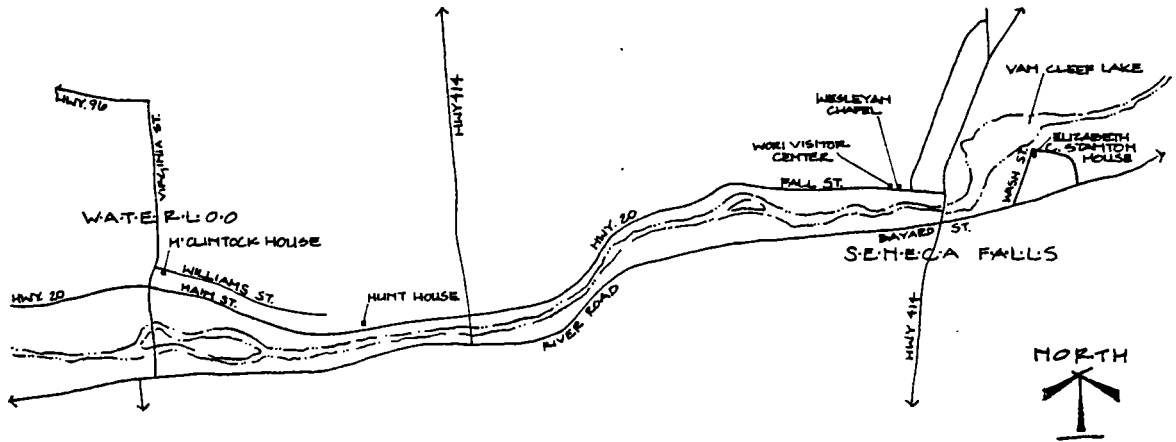


Fig #1: Women's Rights NHP Location Map

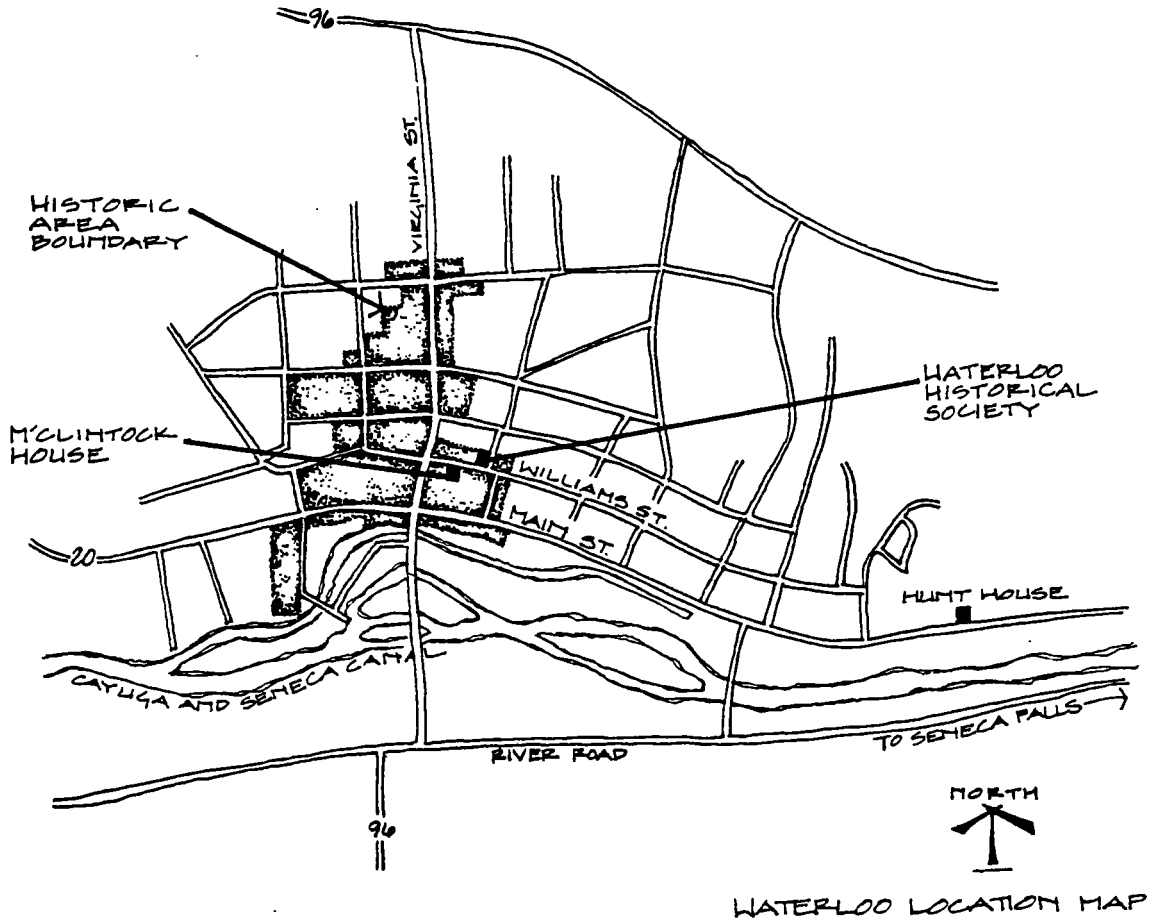


Fig #2: M'Clintock House Location Map - Waterloo, NY

## **General Landscape Information**

### **Site Name(s):**

Historic: M'Clintock House

Current: M'Clintock House, Women's Rights National Historical Park

**Cultural Landscape Size:** .33 acres

### **Cultural Landscape Contexts:**

#### **Physiographic:**

The M'Clintock House is found two blocks north of the Cayuga and Seneca Canal on residential 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.

#### **Political:**

The M'Clintock House is located at 14 East Williams St. in Waterloo, New York, Seneca County.

### **Cultural Landscape Boundary Description:**

The northern site boundary is Williams Street, a residential thoroughfare. To the west the property is bordered by a residential lot with a house and landscape having no recognized historical significance to the site. The house is accessed by a short gravel drive, and this right of way is shared by both properties. The southern boundary ends at a paved parking lot that provides parking for the businesses that front East Main Street. Access to this lot from Williams Street is provided by a minor paved road which travels along the eastern property line, jogs to the southwest, and then cuts across the southeast corner of the M'Clintock site (see Fig #3 and 4).

### **Cultural Landscape Description:**

The M'Clintock house is a two story brick dwelling. It has been restored to its mid-19th century appearance on the exterior and stands on what is a nearly bare, grassy lot. There are a few young trees on the northeast corner of the lot and one large tree located on the southern property line. The only formal circulation pattern found on the site is a gravel drive which edges the west side of the house and gradually fades into the lawn as it clears the southwest corner of the building. The carport of the neighboring home opens directly onto this drive.

The historic site features found on the lot are located just to the rear of the house. There the foundation remnants of an old rear wing on the house and a cracked slate well cover may be found. Over a period of years, grading, leveling and filling have changed much of the remaining site, which now sits significantly higher than the neighboring lots on the south and west. This is evidenced by noticeable grade changes at these property lines.

There is a parking area located on the adjoining lot to the east which forms the basis of the eastern viewshed. Parking is accessed by an asphalt drive which travels almost the length of the eastern property line before connecting with a southern parking lot by way of the southeast corner of the M'Clintock property. The southern viewshed is also dominated by a parking area, as well as the backsides of East Main Street commercial buildings. Williams Street, which is located along the northern property line, is fronted by residential properties, area churches and a number of street trees. The relationship of the M'Clintock House to Williams Street begins to show a connection between the property and its surroundings, however, the bare lot causes the site to noticeably stand out from its neighbors.



**Overall Landscape Condition:**

- Good                       Fair                       Poor                       Unknown

**Overall Level of Impact**

- Severe                       Moderate                       Low                       Unknown

**Immediate Threats to Landscape:**

- Impending Development                       Release to Succession                       Adjacent Lands                       Other

**Adjacent Lands Contributing to Significance of Landscape:**

- Yes                                       No                                       None Identified

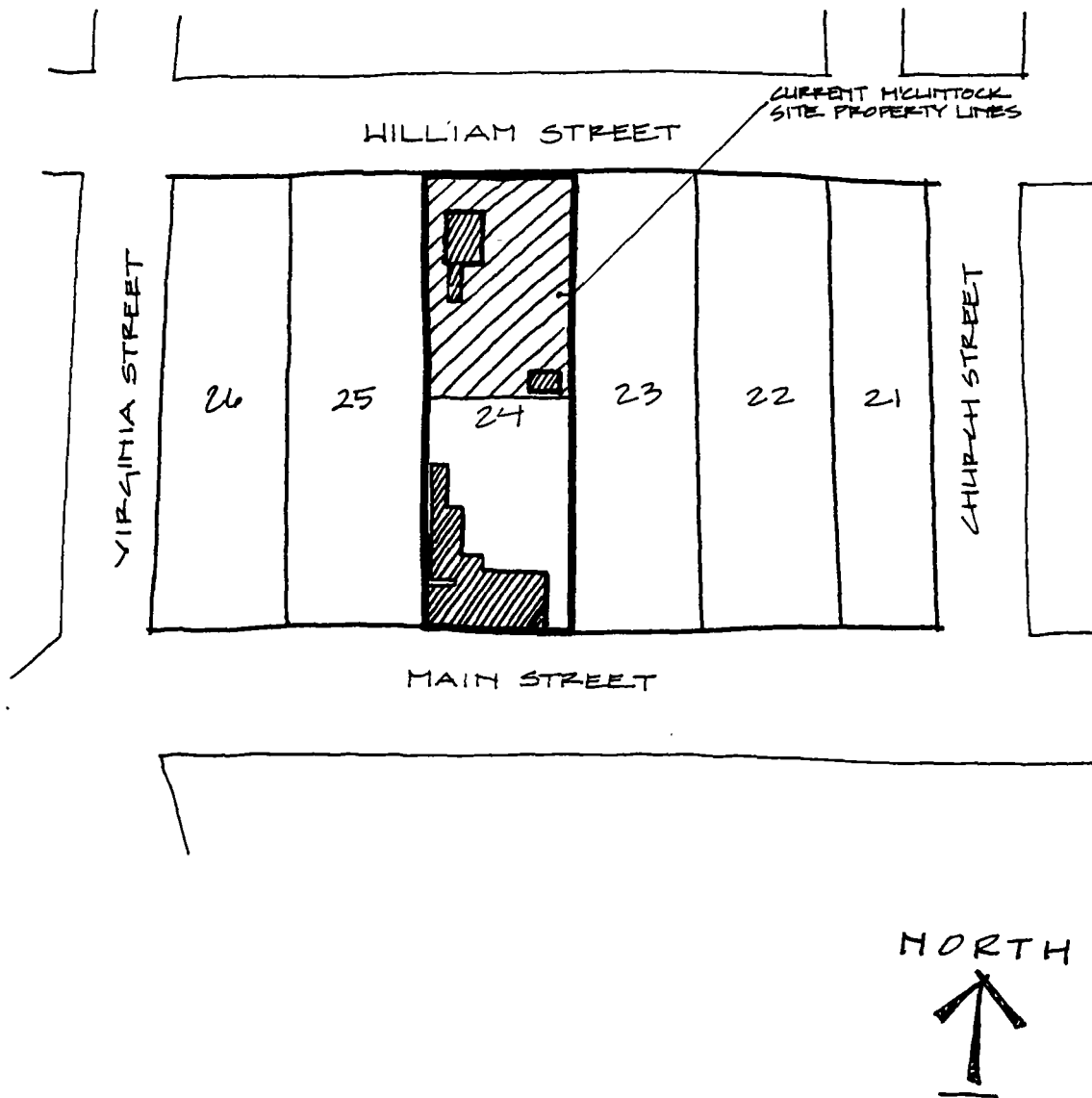


Fig #3: Lot 24 Division, 1856

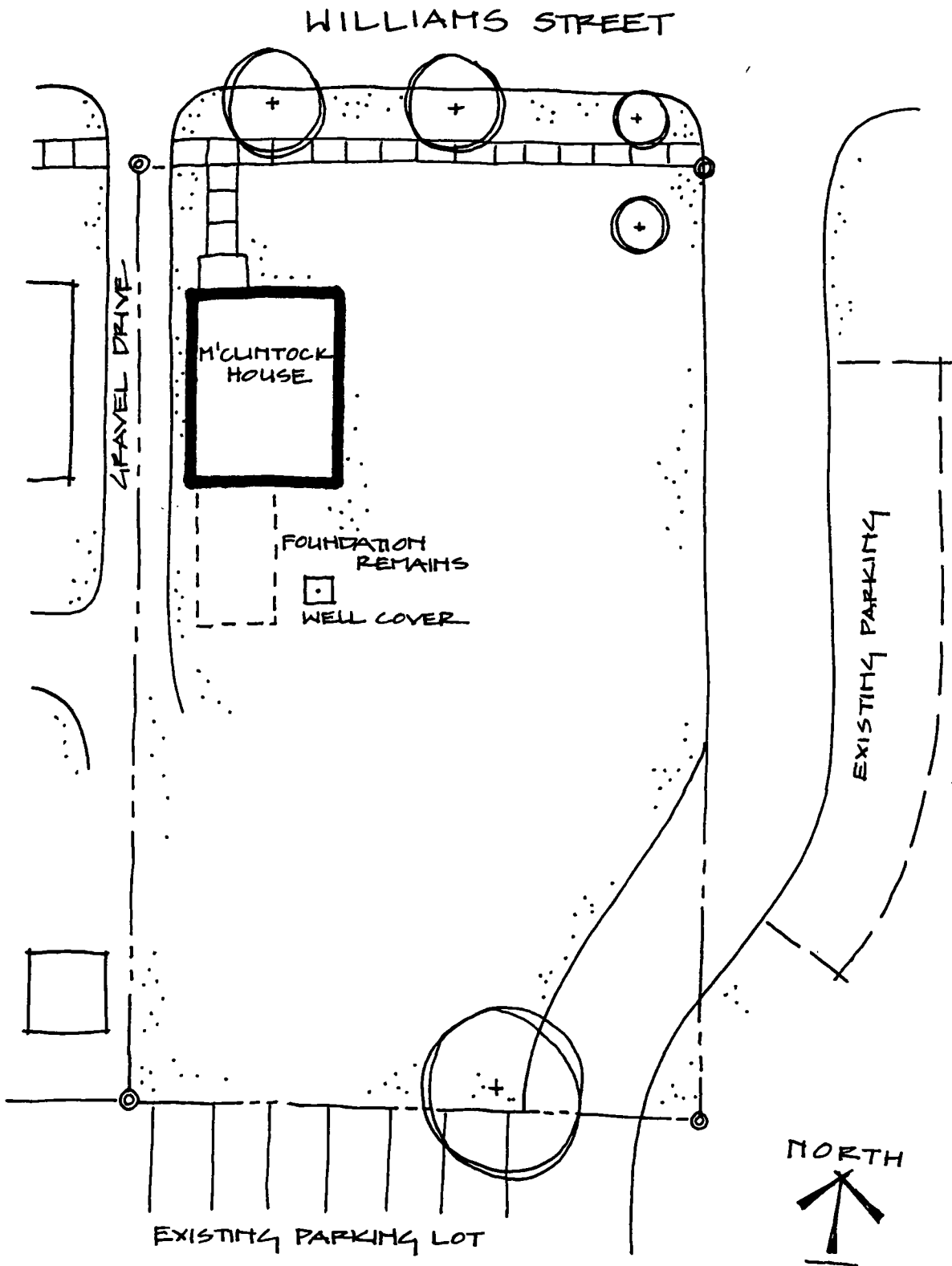


Fig #4: M'Clintock House, Existing Conditions Map, 1996

## Historical Information

### Landscape Type(s):

Designed Landscape     Vernacular Landscape     Historic Site     Ethnographic Landscape

### Land Use(s):

Historic:        Domestic: Family-Use, Individual Use  
                  Community Organization (Waterloo Baptist nursery school): childcare, education.  
                  Spiritual-Religious

Current:        The M'Clintock site is currently being used as an interpretive site as part of Women's Rights Historical Park. The interior of the house is currently being restored to its mid-19th century appearance.

## Historical Narrative

### Early 19th Century (1807-1832)

There is little documentation of the early history of the site on which the M'Clintock House now stands. Currently, the property is defined as Lot 24 in Waterloo, New York and is located on the south side of Williams Street. Lot 24 was originally part of Military Lot Number 4 which, on December 31, 1807, 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 1816, Williams had his land surveyed and laid out into lots, including Lot 24. Lot 24 was later sold in April of 1816 to James B. Bennett for \$275.00. The following year William Street was opened from Virginia to Swift Street and James B. Bennett sold his lot to James Bennett for \$1,000. The lot changed hands several times following the latter Bennett's purchase. In 1832 Lot 24 was purchased by Richard Hunt for \$1000.00.

### The Hunt Family (1832-1875)

The 1832 deed contains no record of any buildings existing on the site at the time of Hunt's purchase. By 1836, a map of Waterloo shows three buildings on the site. One is located on Main Street, one borders Lot 23 on the west, and one is situated in the location and orientation of the present M'Clintock House. It is reasonable to assume that the 1836 structure is the "M'Clintock House" and architectural evidence seems to support this conclusion as well. Based on this information, Richard P. Hunt must have built the house sometime between 1833 and 1836. According to the Historic Structure Report, the period of construction was c.1835.

Richard Hunt was a prominent citizen of Waterloo and dealt largely in real estate. In 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. The house was likely constructed by Hunt to be a rental property or possibly for resale. The M'Clintocks moved to Waterloo from Philadelphia in 1835 or 1836. The exact date when they began to rent the house on Williams Street from Richard Hunt is not clear. The house and property were later sold following Hunt's death in 1875.

## **The M'Clintocks (1835-1856)**

### Early Years (1835-1848)

The relationship between the Hunts and the M'Clintocks was close as Thomas M'Clintock's sister, Sarah, married Richard Hunt in 1837. The M'Clintock family arrived in Waterloo before the wedding and remained until the time of Hunt's death. Thomas M'Clintock, who had been previously engaged in the pharmaceutical business in Philadelphia, purchased S. Lundy and Son, a drugstore and business located 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." Both Thomas and Mary Ann M'Clintock were very active abolitionist Quakers and temperance supporters. They joined a group of Hicksite Quakers when they arrived in Waterloo, but searching for a more active association, later formed a new group, the Congregational/Progressive Friends. About half of the Waterloo signers of the Declaration of Sentiments came from this group.

During the M'Clintock's period of residence, there are few records of the site itself. The barn/stable located at the southeast corner of the lot implies that the eastern portion of the lot was probably used as some type of driveway to Williams Street. Walkways may have existed between the back kitchen doorway and the well, the barn, the privy (which although undocumented, would have existed on the site), and possibly the M'Clintock drug store. The well would have been located in close proximity to the house. A slate well cover presently exists on the site, and its location places it immediately behind the kitchen which existed at the back of the house during the M'Clintock residency.

Between 1836 and 1855, a large southern wing was built at the back of the house to replace an existing 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. A porch seems to have also been built along its west wall.

### Convention Drafting (1848)

It was in 1848 that the meeting was held in the M'Clintock parlor to plan for the upcoming Women's Rights Convention. Who actually met that day has been a point of some controversy. It is assumed that Elizabeth Cady Stanton was there, along with members of the M'Clintock family (the older M'Clintock daughters were active supporters of women's rights). The antique mahogany center table where the plans were presumably drafted is today found at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington D.C.

### Departure of the M'Clintocks From Waterloo

Richard Hunt, who still owned the 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'Clintock's departure. In 1859, Lot 24 was subdivided into northern and southern halves by Hunt's executors. The southern half comprised a portion of the Hunt Block on E. Main Street. The northern half would become what is currently recognized as the M'Clintock site. Current legal boundaries include only the northern half of the historic lot.

## **The Interim Years (1856-1875)**

It is presumed that the M'Clintock house was leased during the years following Hunt's death, until the property was sold in 1875. Little information exists about the tenants who lived in the M'Clintock house in the intervening 19 years. The name of only one tenant is known - Samuel Birdsall. Birdsall was a Waterloo lawyer who moved into the M'Clintock house sometime between 1863 and 1872. Nothing is known about any changes to the landscape, house, or outbuildings during the interim years.

## **The Waterloo Baptist Church (1875-1985)**

### Late 19th Century

As previously stated, the lot and the house were sold in 1875 by Richard Hunt's executors to James C. Hallsted for

\$5000.00. Hallsted bought the property on behalf of the Waterloo Baptist Church, whose church building had been destroyed by fire earlier that same year. James and Margaret Hallsted later transferred the property to the church in 1882. At the time of the purchase the deed describes the buildings on Lot 24 as a two-story brick dwelling house and a wooden barn at the southeast corner of the lot. The M'Clintock House was used primarily as a parsonage in the more than 100 years that the property was owned by the church.

Between 1875 and 1876 the parish constructed a church on the property east of the M'Clintock house. It was a plain, rectangular brick structure, built well back from Williams Street and used as a Sunday-school and lecture room. Two photographs of the 1876 church are known. One of these photos, dated 1879 (see Fig #5), is also the earliest known photo of the M'Clintock house. It depicts the main structure of the house looking much like it does today but with a two-story rear wing. A large trellis was attached to the brick on the east side of the house. The type of vines grown on the trellis are undocumented. A white picket fence in good repair appears to stretch the length of the north property line along the street. One large street tree stood near the center line of the lot. Minor vegetation appears at various locations on the property.

Construction of the 1875 church building would have caused any existing driveway on site to be rerouted. Evidenced by the 1879 photo and the existing drive, the new drive probably ran along the west side of the property and behind the M'Clintock house and the church.

By 1893, a new outbuilding is shown south of the house. It is a one story building, of rectangular frame construction with a shingle roof and is presumed to be a stable/barn. A front porch was built onto the house in 1895, replacing the steps at the front doorway which appear in the 1879 photograph. Four yew shrubs were planted around the porch sometime after its construction.

From 1897-1899 a large addition was built onto the front of the church (see Fig #6). The new addition extended to within a few feet of the eastern wall of the M'Clintock house and a concrete walk passed between them. The addition then became the main hall of the church. The Sanborn map of 1904 documented the addition as well as two other changes to the property. The small west porch on the house had been removed, and the building to the south of the rear wing had been relocated to the southwest corner of the property.

#### Early-Mid 20th Century

In 1906 a fire nearly destroyed the Waterloo Baptist Church (see Fig #7). The pastor, Rev. Bain, was arrested for having set the fire in the southwest corner of the cellar. The church rebuilt true to the original design and rededicated in November 1906. No record of any damage to the M'Clintock House, as a result of the fire, has been found.

There seems to have been fences located at the rear and west edges of the property during this time, 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 photo, the public sidewalk, the walk to the church, the walk to the parsonage, and the walk between the buildings. During this time the southwest outbuilding was replaced by a small garage.

In 1955, another fire damaged the M'Clintock house, resulting in the removal of the wooden rear kitchen wing and renovation of the main brick structure. Although the building was remodeled for the pastor, the congregation bought a new parsonage. The M'Clintock house was then further remodeled for use as a church nursery. Until the acquisition of the property by the NPS, no other significant changes to the property have been recorded.

#### **The National Park Service**

The Waterloo Baptist Church owned the property and its buildings until October 15, 1985, when it was purchased for \$53,000 by the United States of America as part of the Women's Rights National Historical Park. Shortly after it's acquisition, the house underwent emergency stabilization and repair. In 1988 the Park Service demolished the Baptist

Church building according to legislation mandates which dictated the removal of "all structures from the property that are not relevant to the historic integrity of the McClintock {sic} house." The M'Clintock House sustained only minor damages during the demolition and removal of the church.

The Park Service went on to restore the exterior of the house to what is believed to be its historic appearance during the M'Clintock residency. Currently the house is undergoing interior restoration in order for it to be opened to the public. The site is closed to visitors at this time, and neither the house nor the landscape have been interpreted for the public. Currently, the landscape surrounding the M'Clintock house consists of a bare, grassy lot with a few trees located primarily at the north end of the site. An existing parking lot is located on the adjoining lot to the east, which is accessed by an asphalt drive which runs along the eastern boundary line. However, no formal circulation, parking or other facilities currently exist on the site itself.

---

Sources:

1. Masuicca, Joni, *A Study of The M'Clintock House*, Elizabeth Cady Stanton Foundation, 1986.
2. Yocum, Barbara A., *The M'Clintock House - Historic Structure Report*, USDI National Park Service, 1993.

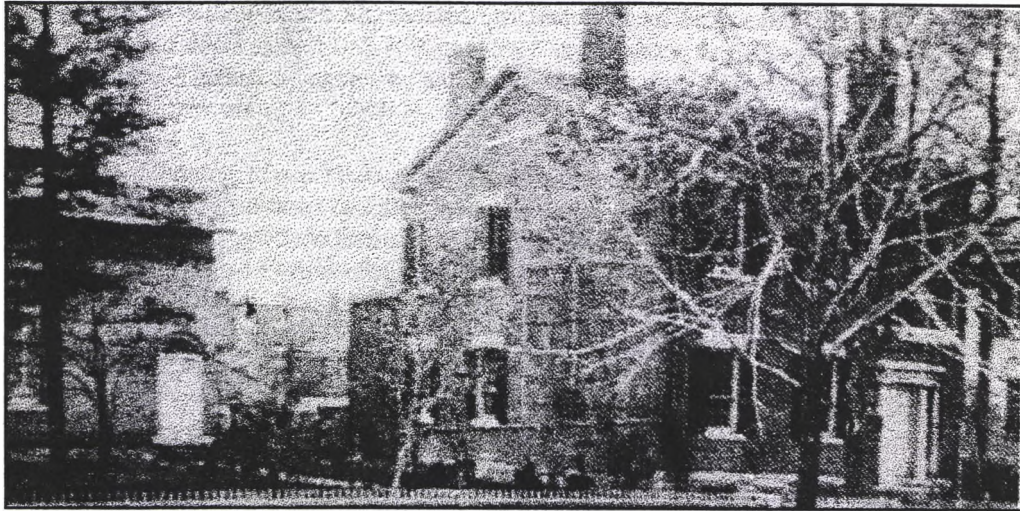


Fig #5: M'Clintock House and 1875 Church, c. 1879

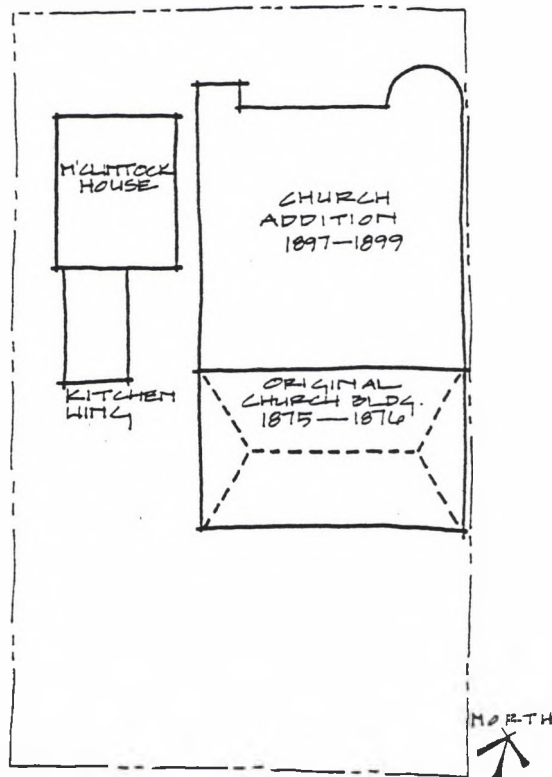
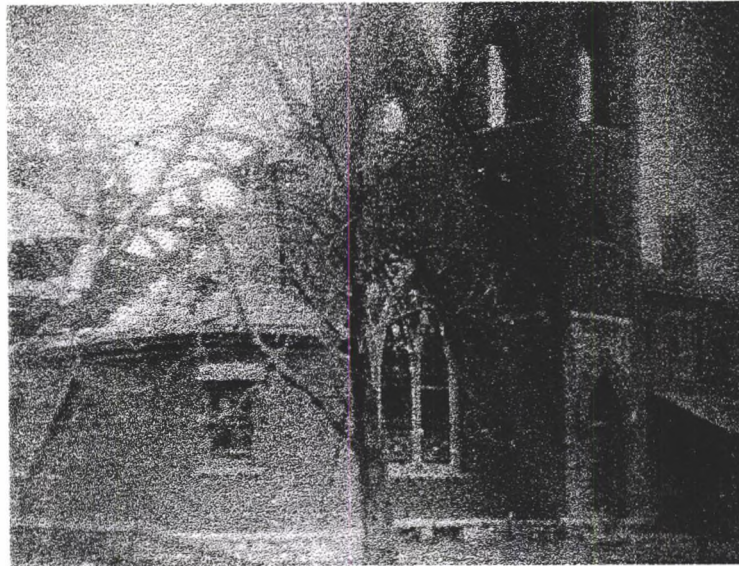


Fig #6: 1875 Waterloo Baptist Church and 1897 Addition





---

*Fig #7: Fire Damaged Waterloo Baptist Church and Adjacent M'Clintock House, 1906*

## National Register Status

Landscape Is Listed on the National Register

Date Entered: August 29, 1980

National Register Documentation for the Landscape:

Adequate

Inadequate

Landscape is not listed on the National Register.

Landscape has been determined eligible by SHPO

Landscape has been determined ineligible by SHPO

Landscape has been determined potentially significant based on findings of CLI

Landscape has been determined of no potential significance based on findings of CLI

**National Register Classification:**

Site

District

Multiple property

Other Significance Level:

**Significance Level:**

International

National

State

Local

Contributing

Undetermined

National Historic Landmark Status

World Heritage Status

**National Register Criteria:**

A

B

C

D

Undetermined

**Historical Context:**

Women's Rights Movement, mid-19th century

**Statement of Significance:**

Women's Rights National Historical Park is significant under Criterion A: association with an important event, as the site of the beginnings of the women's rights movement in the United States in the mid-19th century. The M'Clintock House, specifically, is recognized as the planning site of the First Women's Rights Convention of 1848 as well as the drafting place of the Declaration of Sentiments, the 1848 document denouncing inequities between the sexes which formed the basis of the same Convention.

**National Register Summary:**

M'Clintock House was entered as part of the Women's Rights Historic Thematic Resources group in 1980. Five sites are documented within the form based on their direct relationship to the women's rights movement in the United States, and the Women's Rights Convention of 1848, held in Seneca Falls, NY. The period of significance is formally documented as 1800-1899 but later focuses on the period of 1847-1849, a time frame which includes the events directly leading up to the 1848 convention, as well as the events following which had a direct effect on the new women's rights movement in America.

## Analysis and Evaluation

### Description:

In this section, landscape characteristics of the M'Clintock House are identified and evaluated, resulting in a preliminary evaluation of the landscape's historic integrity. This is accomplished by comparing documented landscape characteristics present during the site's period of significance (1847-49) with existing site conditions. Little information documenting the site's appearance during the M'Clintock tenure has been found, making a thorough analysis difficult. However, through documenting the origin of the existing landscape features, an analysis of the site's landscape characteristics is possible.

At the M'Clintock site, the house, a slate well cover, and the kitchen wing foundations are the only historic landscape features remaining. These features and the existing non-historic features are inventoried through the use of the following landscape characteristics (as defined by the National Register of Historic Places):

### Landscape Characteristics Identified and Evaluated at M'Clintock House NHP:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spatial Organization | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vegetation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Response To Natural Features    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Topography           | <input type="checkbox"/> Small Scale Elements  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cluster Arrangement             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Archeology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Traditions   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Views & Vistas                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other                 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Circulation          |  |

### Spatial Organization

#### Description

The historic spatial organization of the M'Clintock site is unclear. Although somewhat conjectural, a sense of the spatial organization can be developed by combining documented periods of the landscape's evolution with typical historic period information and the existing conditions of the site. Through this process, it appears that the site had a small front yard, probably somewhat ornamental, and a larger rear yard which served a more utilitarian purpose. The rear yard probably contained the barn/stable, well, privy, and any kitchen gardens or livestock.

Currently the house is the only structure on the site. The house is surrounded by open lawn. Few other features exist. The current organization is not reflective of any activity occurring on the site.

#### Summary of Findings

The spatial organization of the existing site is not character-defining to the period of significance. The house stands virtually alone on the site and does not reflect the spatial organization of a 19th century residence.

## **Topography**

### **Description**

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. This was likely true at the time of M'Clintock residency.

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 National Park Service. As a result of the significant cutting and filling processes which 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 (see Fig #8).

### **Summary of Findings**

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.



---

*Fig #8 : Topographic Change At Southern Property Line, 1996*

## **Circulation**

### **Description**

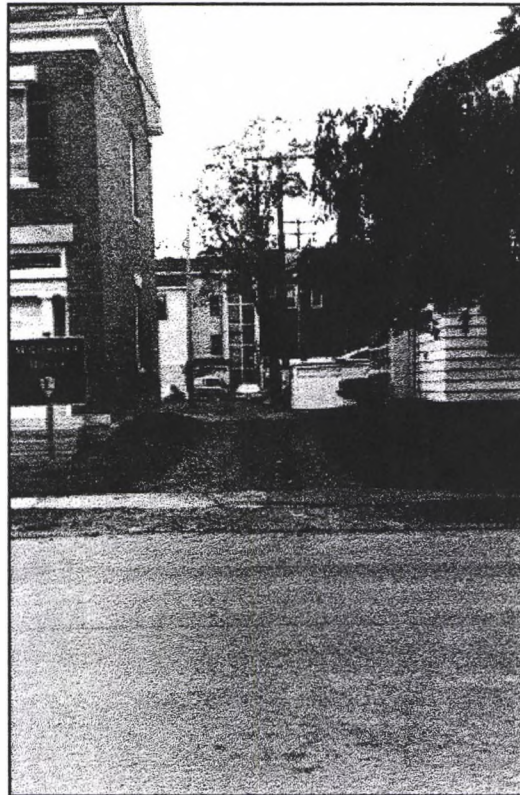
The presence of circulation elements existing on the property during the historic period cannot be documented. It can be assumed, however, that several features which are typical of the time period did exist and probably included a front sidewalk along the street, a walk to the front door, and a path or small road leading from Williams Street to the barn/stable in the rear. Additional circulation features could also have existed but are also undocumented at this time.

During the Waterloo Baptist Church ownership, paths connected the house to the church buildings, and driveways connected the stables/garages, which were located at the rear of the property, to Williams Street.

Currently, the house shares a short gravel driveway with the neighboring lot to the west (see Fig #9). A paved sidewalk runs parallel to Williams Street, and a short stretch extends from this sidewalk to the front steps of the M'Clintock House.

### **Summary of Findings**

Due to the combination of landscape changes, such as the construction of the church buildings, the resulting grade changes, and the lack of circulation features existing today, it is clear that the existing circulation does not reflect what existed during the historic period. No character-defining features of the historic circulation remain, and the existing features were not present during the historic period.



---

*Fig #9 : Gravel Driveway at Western Property Line, 1996*

## **Vegetation**

### **Description**

No documentation of vegetation existing during the historic period has been found. The earliest information available is from 1879 after the Waterloo Baptist Church had assumed ownership of the property. During their ownership, minor changes in vegetation occurred, including the planting and removal of trees in the parsonage yard, and the planting of yew shrubs around a front porch addition on the house. An 1879 photo shows a trellis attached to the east side of the house which supported an unknown species of vine. However, the exact date the trellis was constructed is not known.

Currently, the existing vegetation includes grass lawn covering most of the site, one mature Basswood tree at the rear of the site, two young sycamores located along Williams Street, and two saplings recently planted by the park, one aligned with the street and the other on the northeast corner of the site (see Fig #10).

### **Summary of Findings**

Although the vegetation of the historic period is undocumented, the current vegetation was planted without any reference to historic conditions. The existing vegetation does not reflect what would have existed during the historic period.



---

*Fig #10 : Young Sycamores Along Williams Street, 1996*

## Structures

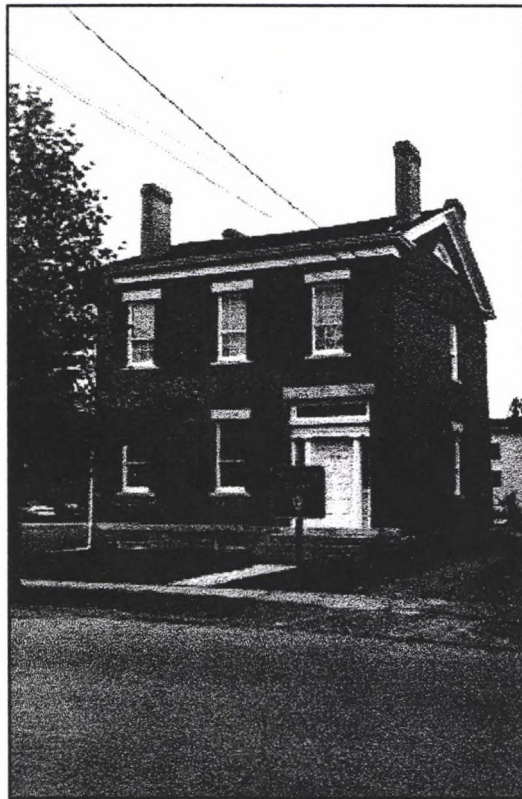
### Description

During the M'Clintock's residency, the house and a barn/stable (located on the southeast corner of the lot) were the only structures documented on site. Other structures, such as the privy, would have likely been located on the site but no documentation has been found.

During the Baptist Church's ownership, there were various structures constructed and demolished on the site. A simple church building was built to the back of the eastern portion of the lot in 1875-1876. A new stable/barn was built to the south of the parsonage in 1893, and was later replaced by a garage around 1910. From 1897-1899 a large addition was built onto the front side of the existing church. In 1955 a fire destroyed the rear kitchen wing of the M'Clintock house. The site's outbuildings were all removed by 1981. The entire church building was demolished by the NPS in 1988. Currently, the house is the only structure remaining on the site (see Fig #11).

### Summary of Findings

As a resource itself, the M'Clintock house retains high integrity. It's exterior has been restored to its appearance during the period of significance and its interior is currently undergoing the restoration process. Other than the house, no other character-defining structures remain.



---

*Fig #11 : M'Clintock House, 1996*

## Archeology

In 1990, archeological testing was done for the grounds immediately surrounding the M'Clintock House by the Archeology Branch of the Cultural Resources, NARO. Currently, an additional study is being completed which further involves the landscape. The findings for this CLI are based on the conclusions of the 1990 archeological report.

### Description

The primary purpose of the 1990 archeological testing and monitoring was to ascertain the original landscape grade at the time the house was constructed (c. 1835). Portions of the surrounding lawn show a change in soil type 5-6 inches below the current grade level. This corresponds to the level of the bottom of the cellar window sills. Assuming that the window sills rested at, or slightly above, the original ground surface, the original grade was nearly level and approximately 5-6 inches below the current grade.

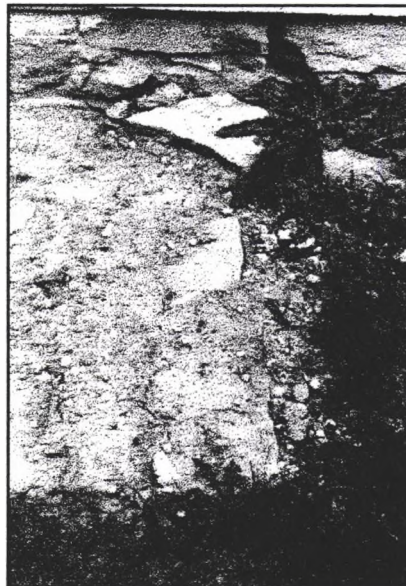
Current archeological investigations on the site (which should be confirmed when the archeology report is complete and available) reported a curb along Williams Street which was buried below the existing grade, a finding which further illustrates the grade changes which occurred upon the site.

Three stone blocks were exposed during the excavations, they are assumed to be part of the footing of the front porch constructed during the Baptist Church ownership.

Immediately to the rear of the house, the remains of the kitchen wing foundation are visible (see Fig #12).

### Summary of Findings

While several archeological issues are apparent, including the existing kitchen foundation, grade changes, and the potential of a curb located in front of the house, the majority of the site has been severely disturbed by the construction and demolition of the Waterloo Baptist Church. As a result, the archeological potential of the site is minimal.



---

*Fig #12: Kitchen Wing Foundation Remains, 1996*



## **Preliminary Evaluation of Landscape Integrity**

### **National Register Definition of Integrity**

As stated in National Register Bulletin 15, integrity is the ability of a property to convey its historical significance. Historic properties either retain integrity or they do not. Integrity is based on the presence of physical features dating to the period of significance, and is further defined by seven "aspects" which are **location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association**. A property significant for its association with an event ideally might retain some features of all seven aspects of integrity. However, some aspects may be more important to individual sites than to others.

### **Basis for Evaluating the Landscape Integrity of the M'Clintock House**

While little documentation was found regarding the appearance of the M'Clintock landscape during the historic period (1847-1879), the integrity of the landscape can still be evaluated. The landscape characteristics of the existing landscape have been evaluated and the origin of the existing features has been determined, documenting the few which existed during the historic period.

### **Primary Period of Significance, 1847-1849**

With the exception of the house itself, the M'Clintock site retains no integrity to its historic period. The only features remaining from the historic period are the house and possibly the well at the rear of the house. In addition to the loss of features, and due to this loss, the character of the site has been changed from a 19th-century residential property to an almost barren site surrounding the house. However, it must be noted that as a resource itself, the M'Clintock house retains high integrity.

## **Preliminary Recommendations**

Although this report is an inventory and preliminary assessment of the cultural landscape at the M'Clintock House, Women's Rights National Historical Park, recommendations regarding the site's interpretation can be made at this time.

### **Interpretation**

Due to the lack of historical information pertaining to the M'Clintock site, as well as the lack of historic integrity, attempting to recreate the historic cultural landscape may be inappropriate. Instead, interpretation may be better focused on the lives of the M'Clintock family, as activist Quakers, abolitionists, and members of the Waterloo business community.

Based on this interpretation, it may be appropriate to focus on apparent historic connections between northern lot 24 and the east Main Street commercial block and how this connection may have been used by the family during their period of residence and business. This is especially relevant due to the documentation which refers to how the M'Clintocks used their store on Main Street as a forum to promote their activist views.

Interpretation of the landscape may be appropriate in this situation if the interpretation references typical landscape elements relevant to Quaker families of the significant time period as well as the geographic location. This type of interpretation would focus not on the M'Clintocks as a particular family, but as a 19th century Quaker family residing in upstate New York.

## Administrative Data

### Site Identification:

Park Alpha Code: WOR1

Org. Code: 1955

Management Unit: M'Clintock House

Tract #:

Area: NEFA

Cluster: New England

State: New York

County: Seneca

### Site Location:

USGS Quad: Seneca Falls, 1:24000 scale

Boundary UTM's: 18 348010 4751760

Other:

---

## Potential Ethnographic Value

### Ethnographic Survey:

Conducted

Not Conducted

Not Investigated

### Ethnographic Values:

Restricted Information

None Identified

Unrestricted Information

### List groups potentially associated with landscape historically and/or currently:

1. Quaker associations
  2. Hunt family
    - length of ownership
    - local family associations
  3. Waterloo community (local sense of ownership)
  4. Waterloo Baptist Church
    - length of ownership
    - use of structure
  5. Abolitionist associations
    - possible connection to the Underground Railroad
-

## Documentation

### Documentation of Cultural Landscape:

good

poor

fair

### Documentation Checklist

Document Name	Date Completed	Adequately addresses cultural landscape (y/n)
Special Resources Study		
Historic Resource Study		
Historical Base Map		
General Management Plan	1986	N
Development Concept Plan		
Statement for Management		
Resource Management Plan		
Land Protection Plan		
Administrative History		
Cultural Landscape Report		
Historic Structures Report	1993	Y

### Graphic Documentation:

#### Existing Conditions Plans:

Exists

- Topo
- Boundary
- Vegetation
- Site elements

Does Not Exist

- Topo
- Boundary
- Vegetation
- Site Elements

#### Historic Plans:

Exists

Date:

Does Not Exist

#### Aerial Photos:

Exists

Does Not Exist

## **Management**

### **Management Agreements:**

- Concessions Contract
- Cooperative Agreement
- Memorandum of Agreement
- Special Use Permit
- Historic Property Lease
- Interagency Agreement
- Other

### **NPS Legal Interest:**

- Fee
- Less Than Fee
  - Scenic Easement Only
  - Life Tenancy
  - Sell-back
  - Other

### **Physical Access to Site:**

- Unrestricted
- With Permission
- Other Restrictions
- No Access Currently

## **Bibliography**

NRID#:

HABS#:

HAER#:

ASMIS#:

### **Sources:**

1. Masuicca, Joni, *A Study of the M'Clintock House*, Elizabeth Cady Stanton Foundation, 1986.
2. Schley, Thomas, *Archeological Testing at the M'Clintock House*, NARO National Park Service, 1990.
3. WORL National Register Nomination Form, 1980.
4. Yocum, Barbara A., *The M'Clintock House - Historic Structure Report*, USDI National Park Service, 1993.

### **Maps, Drawings:**

1. *M'Clintock House Topographic Base Map* - Denver Service Center, National Park Service, 1990.