

Women's Rights National Historical Park

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Stanton House

The Stantons attended the World Anti-Slavery Convention in London during their honeymoon in 1840. After the trip they returned to Johnstown, where Henry studied law with Judge Cady. After Henry passed the bar exam, they set up housekeeping and started a family in Albany and then moved to Boston. Henry joined a law practice and they both became active in reform circles. They moved to Seneca Falls in 1847, as Henry was in poor health and needed a change. Elizabeth's father invited her and her family to live in a house he owned at 32 Washington Street. In June 1847, Daniel Cady transferred the deed to the property to his daughter. In Seneca Falls, Elizabeth Cady Stanton first experienced the difficulties facing a wife and mother in an isolated 19th-century household. She lacked the intellectual and cultural stimulation she had enjoyed in Boston and found herself overwhelmed by childcare and housework.

Elizabeth and her growing family lived in Seneca Falls from 1847 to 1862. During that time Stanton helped organize the 1848 First Woman's Rights Convention and launched the reform movement for women's rights to which she dedicated the rest of her life. She later wrote in her autobiography: "The general discontent I felt with women's portion as wife, mother, housekeeper, physician, and spiritual guide, the chaotic conditions into which everything fell without constant supervision, impressed me with a strange feeling that some active measures should be taken to remedy the wrongs...of women."



@womensrightsnps
www.nps.gov/wori
www.youtube.com/WORINHP

Women's Rights National Historical Park
136 Fall Street
Seneca Falls, NY