

1. Button Park: This Village park was named after the Button Fire Engine Company (established 1834), which operated here from 1850 to 1891.

2. Dutch Reformed Church Parsonage: A 1799 structure which is one of the oldest standing buildings in the Village.

3. The Vandenberg House: Built in 1876, this house is in the Italianate style; note the Mansard roof, which was added.

4. 1880 Victorian Mansion & Carriage House: Italianate style and owned by the Breslin family, who owned Waterford Knitting company.

5. Issac Eddy Homestead: Built in 1826, this Federal-style home housed the founder of Franklin Ink Works.

6. Greek Revival house: Built after the 1841 fire, this house features Doric columns, which may be round, fluted, or rectangular.

7. Grace Episcopal Church: Constructed in 1867 and rebuilt after the fire in 1929; note the Parish House with its pointed arch windows and ribbed vaults. Both belong to the Gothic style of architecture.

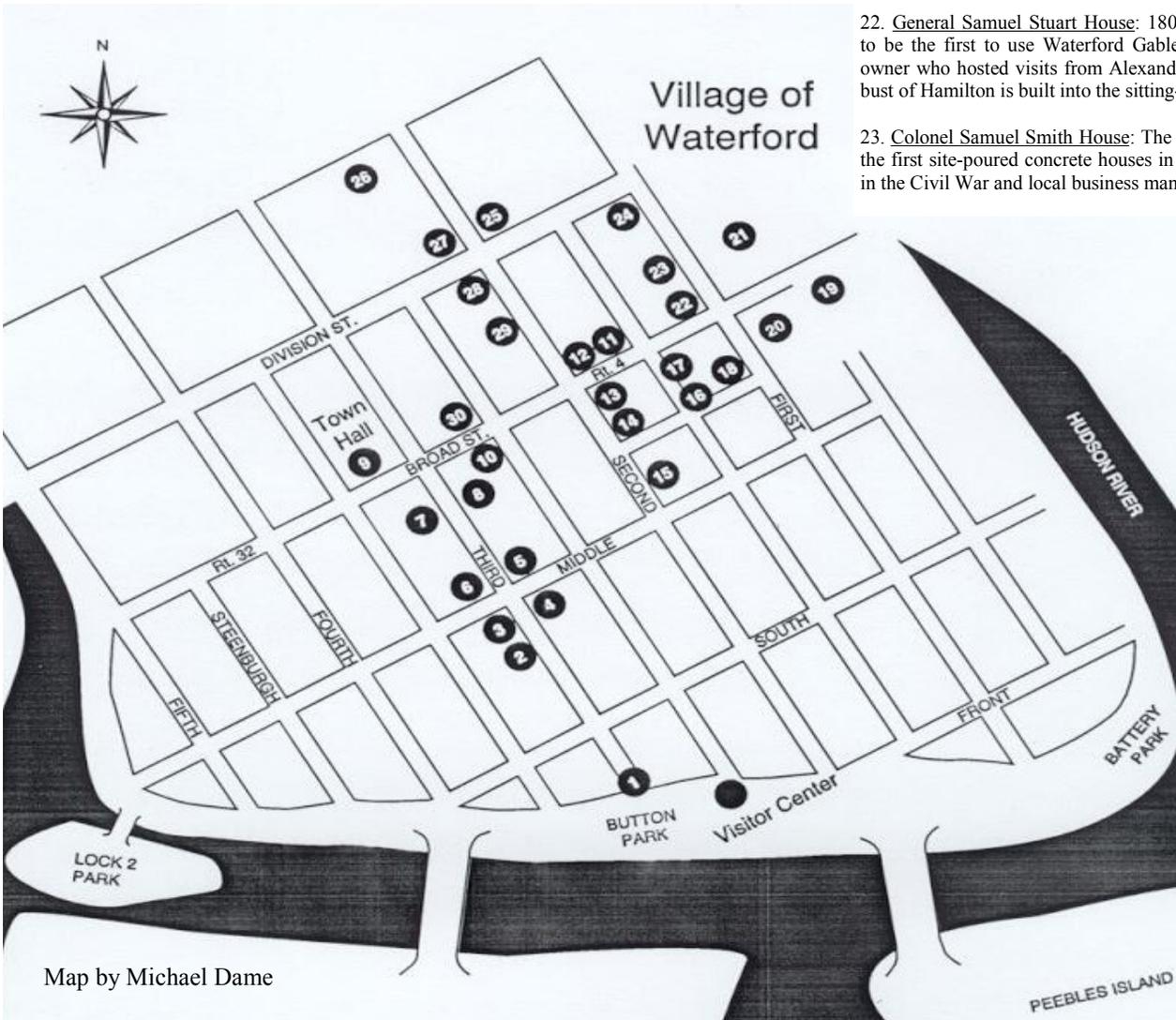
8. First Baptist Church: This Romanesque-style building was rebuilt by renowned architect Marcus Cummings in 1867, after the original 1842 structure burned. It now serves as Waterford's Civic Center.

9. Town Hall: Broad Street is the main street of Waterford, and for over 200 years, hotels, livery stables, and stores have operated from the many buildings. This building replaced the 1873 structure, which burned in 1914.

10. Municipal Parking Lot: This site contained two 19th-century hotels; there are no known images of the hotels, which burned in the 1841 fire.

11. George Washington Eddy House: Built in 1828, this home belonged to the co-founder of the Eddy Valve Company. Note the stepped-roof gables, known as Waterford Gables.

12. Saratoga National Bank: Built in 1842 and site of the famous 1872 bank robbery, which netted \$500,000; the money was recovered and the criminals acquitted. The fact that the bank was located here, versus the county seat, is a testament to the prosperity of the community at that time.



Map by Michael Dame

13. Second Street Area: Second Street was the main road of the early Village; taverns, inns, and stores developed to serve travelers going along the Great Road from Montreal to Albany. Many homes on this street predate the Revolutionary War but have been altered and remodeled.

14. Breslin-Ormsby House: Greek Revival home with square columns built around 1840 by the owners of the Waterford Textile Mills.

15. 45-47 Second Street: Built in 1770, this is one of the oldest buildings still standing in the Village. It was used as a hospital and later as a tavern.

16. Knickerbocker Steamer Company: Founded in 1812, the company built this structure in 1867; it is one of the oldest continuously active volunteer fire companies in the United States.

17. R.A. Savage House: Hudson River School artist and Civil War veteran. R.A. Savage lived here.

18. Classic Hall: Now an apartment house; previously it was a public school, church, dress factory, college, and entertainment hall, where Tom Thumb appeared. The bell tower burned in 1841.

19. Union Bridge: In 1804 the original Union Bridge was built at this location. The bridge to Lansingburgh was the first bridge to cross the navigable Hudson River. The covered wooden structure, designed by Theodore Burr, burned in July 1909, and a new bridge was built upon the same piers within the same year. A model of the original bridge can be seen at the Waterford Museum.

20. Kavanaugh Park: Soldiers and Sailors and Knox Monuments, dedicated to soldiers and sailors from Waterford; the Knox Monument marks General Knox's famous artillery route.

21. Knickerbocker Park - Lion's Inn: Given to the Village by John Knickerbocker, the Assistant Fire Chief, this park is on the site of the Lion Inn, a noted stage coach stop and Tory tavern.

22. General Samuel Stuart House: 1802 Stepped-gable roof, believed to be the first to use Waterford Gables; Stuart was a wealthy sloop owner who hosted visits from Alexander Hamilton quite frequently; a bust of Hamilton is built into the sitting-room mantle.

23. Colonel Samuel Smith House: The 1863 "mud house" was one of the first site-poured concrete houses in America. Smith was a Colonel in the Civil War and local business man.

24. Schine House: Construction was initiated in 1870 by Colonel Smith for his daughter. The uncompleted house was finished by the Schine family, who were Cohoes mill owners.

25. Emma Willard School: 1819 Site of the Emma Willard School. Waterford Female Academy and Waterford Academy were also located here.

26. D & H Building: Built in 1835 and now housing the public library.

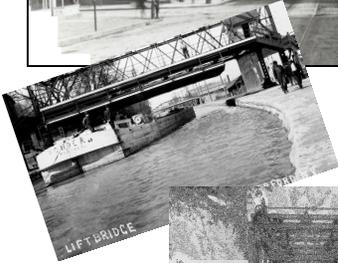
27. Tudor Arms: Called the "old ladies' home" and built by the wife of industrialist Thomas Breslin; operated until the Depression.

28. Raleigh Manor: Built in 1840, originally a single-family house owned by a textile manufacturer, Charles Kavanaugh.

29. Eagle Tavern: This was the site of the popular colonial tavern for those who came by ferry. It is said that Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin stopped here. It was owned by the Van Schoonhoven family, one of the founding families of the Village of Waterford.

For more information please visit the Waterford Museum

518-238-0809
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www.waterfordmuseum.com



Walking Tour of the Village of Waterford

Produced by:

The Waterford Historical Museum
and Cultural Center

www.waterfordmuseum.com

Brief history of Waterford

The Village of Waterford was incorporated in 1794, taking its name from the fact that there was a fording place in the river, between the Village and Peebles Island. River trade began in the early colonial period, and Waterford, which was the head of sloop navigation on the Hudson, became a bustling port. Due to the presence of water for both power and transportation, industry grew in the region, and further prosperity was fostered by the completion of the Erie and Champlain canals in the 1820s. Construction of the Waterford Flight of Locks in 1915, as part of the New York State Barge Canal system, assured Waterford's role in canal transport through the first half of the 20th century.

Walk about our Village and see the evidence of the adaptations made from prosperity to practicality, a cornucopia of architectural styles and preservation of the natural beauty this "fording" place allows its residents.

For more information about the history of Waterford please visit the Waterford Historical Museum and Cultural Center.



The Waterford Historical Museum
2 Museum Lane
Waterford, NY 12188
Telephone 518-238-0809
Web site:

www.waterfordmuseum.com

Check website for up-to-date hours.

The museum overlooks the Champlain Canal and the 4th branch of the Mohawk River and is located at the head of the Champlain Canal towpath walking trail. There are no admission fees. Exhibits on local history are featured in the museum. Please call or check our website for further information.

Driving Directions

First intersection north of the Cohoes-Waterford Bridge (Rt. 32 at the traffic signal) on Museum Lane.

Check website for more detailed directions.

Walking Directions from Lock 2



Cross over Lock 2 and follow the path along the south side of the Barge Canal to where the old Champlain Canal intersects. Turn left and follow along the Champlain Canal towpath heading south to the end of the path, approximately 3/4 of a mile. There you will find a bridge over the Old Champlain Canal with stairs leading to the Museum.

www.waterfordmuseum.com