

QUICK GUIDE

Locate points of interest by number on the map

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Pioneer Park | 27. Presbyterian Church Burying Ground |
| 2. Cory Cottage | 28. Presbyterian Church |
| 3. Masonic Hall | 29. The Smithy |
| 4. Lakefront Park | 30. Double Stone House |
| 5. Greystone | 31. Church & Scott |
| 6. Edgewater | 32. Ironclad Building |
| 7. Council Rock Park | 33. Heroes of Baseball Wax Museum |
| 8. 1790 House | 34. Doubleday Field |
| 9. Prentiss and Morrell Homesteads | 35. Mohican Club |
| 10. Village Library Building | 36. Cooper Inn |
| 11. Bassett House | 37. Twin Houses |
| 12. Nancy Williams House | 38. Fenimore Cottages |
| 13. Samuel Nelson House | 39. Lawyer's Office |
| 14. Baseball Hall of Fame & Museum | 40. Jordan Cottage |
| 15. Alfred Corning Gymnasium | 41. County Jail |
| 16. Baseball Library | 42. Otsego County Courthouse |
| 17. Cooper Park | 43. The Otesaga Resort Hotel |
| 18. Clark Estates Office | 44. Crooked Cottage |
| 19. Worthington Homestead | A. <i>Susquehanna River Bridge</i> |
| 20. Pomeroy Place | B. <i>Riverbrink</i> |
| 21. Greencrest | C. <i>Indian Mound</i> |
| 22. Byberry Cottage | D. <i>Woodside Hall</i> |
| 23. Fernleigh Mansion | E. <i>Lakelands</i> |
| 24. Fernleigh Cottage | F. <i>Bassett Medical Center</i> |
| 25. Christ Churchyard | G. <i>Farmers' Museum & Fenimore Art Museum</i> |
| 26. Christ Church | H. <i>Clark Sports Center</i> |



IN THE VILLAGE

1. Pioneer Park

Main & Pioneer Streets - 1967
Village property; landscaped and maintained by the Lake & Valley Garden Club after fire destroyed the business buildings on the corner.

2. Cory Cottage

24 Pioneer Street - circa 1820
A small federal-style house built for Ellery Cory, a furniture dealer and hardware merchant.

3. Masonic Hall

30 Lake Street - 1797
Built on land purchased from William Cooper for \$5, this was the first Masonic Hall in

Otsego County. It was used as such until 1865.

4. Lakefront Park & Statue

Lake Street - 1797
The statue of the Indian Hunter and his dog, by John Quincy Adams Ward, is a copy of the one that stands in Central Park in New York City. From here one has a good view of Lake Otsego, featured in several books by James Fenimore Cooper (he called the lake "Glimmerglass"), the son of the Village's founder. On the eastern shore is Kingfisher Tower, built by Edward Clark in 1876. The architect was Henry J. Hardenbergh.

5. Greystone

Lake and Fair Streets - 1831
Constructed for William Nichols, a jeweler and watch smith; one of the leading local merchants. For a time this was the house of Erastus Beadle, the dime novel king. Greatly altered in the 19th century, the house has been restored to its original lines.

6. Edgewater

Lake Street - 1813
Built for Isaac Cooper, the lawyer son of William Cooper and older brother James Fenimore. Formerly the headquarters of the Delaware and Otsego Railroad, it has been a girls' seminary as well as a private home.

7. Council Rock Park

Lake & River Streets - 1937
The rock just offshore to the right is known as Council Rock, where the Indians are said to have gathered for their important meetings. Across the Susquehanna River is a boulder with a cannon and marker to indicate the approximate site of Clinton's Dam. In the summer of 1779, General James Clinton and his men built a dam here to raise the water level enough to insure a good flow in the river. When the dam was broken, Clinton's men and 200 boats floated down the river and joined Sullivan's army at Tioga to pursue the Indian allies of the British.

8. 1790 House

12 Main Street
Cooperstown's oldest house was built for Benjamin Griffin in 1790.

9. Prentiss & Morrell Homesteads

Main Street - 1815
These conjoined brick houses at 16 & 18 Main were built for Colonel John Holmes Prentiss, a newspaperman, and a Judge Morrell. The townhouse style is unusual for a rural area.

10. Village Library Building

Main & Fair Sts
Built for the Village in 1897 by Elizabeth Scriven Clark as a YMCA, museum and library. Given to the Village in 1932, it now houses the Village Offices, Library, and the Cooperstown Art Association.

11. Bassett House

Fair Street - 1816
Once known as Otsego Mansion, this house has been much altered since it was built as an inn. In 1874, Drs. Mary A. & Wilson T. Bassett set up their medical practice here. In 1893 their daughter, Dr. Mary Imogene Bassett, returned to join her father. In 1922, she became the Chief of Staff of the hospital that bears her name.

12. Nancy Williams House

Main Street - 1797
This is the oldest brick house in the village.

13. Samuel Nelson House

Main Street - c. 1835
The original two-story building was used as a village residence by Associate Supreme Court Justice Samuel Nelson. Judge Nelson's summer law office is now at the Farmer's Museum.

14. Baseball Hall of Fame & Museum

Main Street - 1938
Opened in 1938 and dedicated in 1939 to commemorate the supposed 100th anniversary of baseball. The original structure was enlarged in 1950, 1958, 1980, and 2005.

15. Alfred Corning Clark Gymnasium

Main Street
Now a part of the Hall of Fame complex, this building served as a gymnasium for local residents from 1929 to 1986.

16. Baseball Library

Cooper Park - 1968
A repository of the game's history and lore.

17. Cooper Park and Statue

The statue of James Fenimore Cooper, by Victor

Salvatore, was unveiled in 1940, 150 years after Cooper came to Cooperstown as an infant. The statue stands on the site of Otsego Hall, the Cooper residence that was destroyed by fire in 1853.

18. Clark Estates Office

Main St & Cooper Pk
Built in 1831 as the Otsego County Bank, this stone building with its classic portico and Doric columns, is an excellent example of the Greek Revival style. In 1897, it became the local business office of the Clark family.

19. Worthington Homestead

13 Main St. - 1802
Built by Ralph Worthington, a prosperous hatter, the original house was enlarged by succeeding generations who called it The White House. The Worthington family lived here for over 100 years.

20. Pomeroy Place

Main & River Streets - 1804
Judge William Cooper built this, the village's first stone house, as a wedding gift for his daughter Ann, who married George Pomeroy, a young druggist. The interesting herringbone pattern of the stonework is characteristic of the local stone mason, Jamie Allen, who intertwined the couple's initials, GAPC, on the east wall of the house.





21. Greencrest

River Street - 1873

Built by John Worthington, the grandson of Ralph. His first wife, Jenny Cooper, died at a young age before the house was built, but is said to haunt it. Among Cooperstown's legends is that of the Indian buried behind the stone wall south of Greencrest. Over the years, the Chief has repeatedly tried to kick down the White Man's wall.

22. Byberry Cottage

River Street - 1852

The original structure (right side of the house) was built in the Gothic Revival style for two of James Fenimore Cooper's unwed daughters. The wing on the left was added in 1915.

23. Fernleigh Mansion

River Street - 1869

Edward Clark bought "Apple Hill" in 1856 and built an elegant mansion, a portion of which remains.

24. Fernleigh Cottage

River Street

A charming cottage, built before 1843.

25. Christ Churchyard

River Street

A burial place since the earliest days of the village. The oldest known grave, from 1792, is that of a child of 4, Samuel Griffin. The Cooper family plot is surrounded by an iron railing.

26. Christ Church

River & Church Sts - 1807

In 1840, the flying buttresses were added and the windows were changed to Gothic style. In the 1850's the spire replaced an earlier steeple and the stained glass windows were installed.

27. Presbyterian Church Burying Ground

Along the path are interesting headstones.

28. Presbyterian Church

Pioneer St. - 1805-1807

On land donated by William Cooper, the Village's oldest church was once quite different, surmounted by a round cupola with a tin dome. The present steeple dates from 1887.

29. The Smithy

Pioneer Street - 1786

The oldest building in the village was erected by William Cooper before he brought his family here. The upper floors were added later.

30. Double Stone House

51 & 53 Pioneer Street - 1827

Note then stonework above the porch where the figure of a man, the date, & a Masonic symbol are seen. Note also the crooked shape of the doors and windows of the house located on the right.

- Continue down Pioneer Street until you reach the flagpole, erected during World War I as a gesture of

patriotism. You have now circled the area that William Cooper envisioned as the village of Cooperstown.

- From the earliest times, however, Main St. west of here was a commercial center. On April 10, 1862, fire swept the street. The next tour begins with some buildings erected soon after the fire.

31. Church & Scott

75 Main Street - 1880

This was the first building on the corner after the fire. The cornerstones show the date, builder and architect, Henry J. Hardenbergh.

32. Ironclad Building

88 & 92 Main St - 1862

Built by George Bowne the summer after the fire. The iron facade, constructed by James Bogardus of NYC, had been rejected by another customer. Mr. Bowne brought it here to give his building a fashionable city look. The third floor was originally the Bowne Opera House, later the Star Theater. The Bogardus plate is to the right of the entrance, between the stores.

33. Heroes of Baseball Wax Museum

Main Street

This Romanesque style building of brick, sandstone and terracotta, previously the first National Bank, was designed by Frank Waller. It was modified in 1909.

34. Doubleday Field

1920

Once Phinney's cow pasture, this field is the site of the annual Hall of Fame Classic. Near the entrance is Victor Salvatore's statue, "The Sandlot Kid."

35. Mohican Club

Main Street - circa 1920

Originally a private home, this became a men's club. The top story to the building is not original.

36. Cooper Inn

15 Chestnut Street - 1813-1816

This house, once called "Willow Brook," was built for a well-known local publisher, Henry Phinney. After the addition of the north wing, it was opened as The Cooper Inn in 1936.

37. Twin Houses

6 & 8 Chestnut Street - 1830

Possibly built for members of the same family, these are delightful small scale examples of the popular Greek Revival Style.

38. Fenimore Cottages

14 & 16 Chestnut St - 1875

Henry J. Hardenbergh designed this triplex as a guest house for the Fenimore Hotel, which then stood at Main and Chestnut Streets. The third section was torn down in the 1950s.

39. Lawyer's Office

18 1/2 Chestnut St - c. 1813

Originally built around the corner on Main Street as an office for Ambrose Jordan, this house was moved here in 1917.

40. Jordan Cottage

Chestnut & Main Streets - 1813

This was built as a home by Ambrose Jordan, a prominent local lawyer. His daughter, Caroline, later Edward Clark's wife, lived here as a child.

41. County Jail

183 Main Street - 1873 - 1991

The original jail was built on the rear of this Victoria structure. In 1991, a new facility was completed 10 miles from town, housing the county jail and the Otsego County public safety building.

42. Otsego County Courthouse

Main St - 1880

Syracuse architect Archimedes Russell designed this striking and decorative building. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, it was restored and rededicated in August 1984. Open to the public and worth the visit.

- As you walk north on Pine Boulevard, notice the details of the late-Victorian houses on the street's west side.

43. The Otesaga Resort Hotel

Lake St - 1909

A summer resort built by the Clark family, it stands majestically on the lake. For 34 years (1920-1954) it was the home of the Knox School for Girls during the off-season.

44. Crooked Cottage

Lake St - 1825

An excellent example of the vernacular Greek Revival style with a charming front entrance. A look along either side wall will divulge the reason for its name.

- As you turn south on to Pioneer Street, note the double-frame house on the corner that was

built before the Masonic Hall in 1797.

- On your way back to Pioneer park, you will pass the Tunnick Inn, built as the American Hotel in 1802.

VILLAGE OUTSKIRTS

A. Susquehanna River Bridge

View of the Susquehanna's source, plus plaques honoring the Sullivan-Clinton campaign of 1779. Lake Otsego is the headwater of the 444-mile long Susquehanna River which runs through New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, and empties into the Chesapeake Bay.

B. Riverbrink

East Main Street - 1854-55

This Italianate-style house, built on the site of the old hang yard, is said to be made of bricks from Cooper's Otsego Hall which stood in Cooper Park.

C. Indian Mound

East Main Street

During landscaping in 1874, many bones and Indian artifacts were found here. Collected and buried at the foot of the mound, they are marked by a stone slab with a touching epitaph.

D. Woodside Hall

Facing Main Street - 1829

This elegant Greek Revival house of wood and stone was designed and built by lawyer

Eben Morehouse. In 1839, President Martin van Buren visited here. The gatehouse is Egyptian Revival style.

E. Lakelands

East Main Street - 1804

Built as a summer home by John Bowers, this is a splendid example of the Federal style.

F. Bassett Medical Center

River St - 1917-18

Built by Edward Severin Clark for Dr. Mary Imogene Bassett. Now much enlarged, its clinics and 180 beds serve thousands every year.

G. Farmers' Museum & Fenimore Art Museum

These museums are located about a mile out of the village.

H. Clark Sports Center

Susquehanna Avenue - 1986

Complete gym facilities for the family and open to the public.

Cooperstown WALKING TOUR



Compliments of:

the
OTESAGA

60 LAKE ST., COOPERSTOWN, NY 13326

607-547-9931 • OTESAGA.COM