



31ST ANNUAL

COUNTRY SEATS TOUR

Saturday, October 8, 2022

PRESERVATION
AND
RESTORATION
IN THE
LANDMARK
DISTRICT

Join us for a tour of significant preserved
and recently restored historic
sites in Rhinebeck and Red Hook.



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October 8, 2022

Dear Members, Friends, and Guests of Hudson River Heritage,

Welcome to our 2022 Country Seats Tour! We are thrilled to be able to offer this typically annual event once again this year, after two years of a pandemic-induced hiatus. Our board members look forward to meeting you in person as we visit historic sites in and around the Hudson River National Historic Landmark District. Some are well known, others not so much, but we hope you'll agree they are all worth seeing.

Our Tour Center returns to the Church of the Messiah Parish Hall, 6436 Montgomery Street, in Rhinebeck, where you may purchase tickets or pick up those previously purchased online starting at 9:00 AM. **This year our sites will be open for tours within specific time frames, so the driving directions included in this booklet are designed to complement the sites' open hours.** Plan to visit our first site, Wilderstein, between 10:00 AM and 12:00 PM before that site opens to the general public at noon. Tour the recently restored Church of the Messiah either before or after visiting Wilderstein, but note that the church itself will close at 2:00 PM for a private event. Next up are a trio of historic buildings on the site of the earliest Rhinebeck settlement, just north of Weys Corners, the intersection of Routes 9 and 9G. The Palatine Farmstead has been undergoing a long term restoration, and is a first-time addition to our tour this year. Park to the north of the farmstead along the driveway to the Rhinebeck Equine Hospital. Then continue a short distance up Route 9 to the Quitman House, home of the Museum of Rhinebeck History (and the home base of Hudson River Heritage.) The Quitman House was the parsonage for the adjacent Old Stone Church (Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Peter), which has also benefitted from recent exterior repair. Both the Quitman House and the Old Stone Church will be part of our tour for the first time. By special arrangement, the Museum will be open within the Quitman House from noon to 4 PM. Be sure to make time to view their current exhibit, "Transformations: Rhinebeck's Changing Downtown." Park at the Quitman House for both sites, and walk through the historic cemetery to visit the church. Finally, proceed north again to Barrytown, where the late Richard Jenrette's Classical American Homes Preservation Trust has opened Edgewater to receive our visitors until 4:30 PM. A perennial favorite and a highlight of our Country Seats Tour this year, every aspect of Edgewater is "museum quality."

Within this booklet you will find information on each site, driving directions, and a map. Thank you for joining us, and enjoy the day!

Warren Temple Smith, R.A.
President, Hudson River Heritage

Tour Headquarters
**CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH
PARISH HALL**
6436 Montgomery Street
Rhinebeck, NY

TOUR GUIDELINES

- **Please present your wristband at each site for your entry.**
- **See site descriptions for designated touring times. Please refer to our driving directions for the best route.**
- Please drive slowly when entering, exiting, and parking at properties. Watch for pedestrians and follow directional signals.
- Park along the street or in designated areas. Where possible, handicapped parking is provided.
- Leave large handbags and backpacks out of sight in your car.
- No interior photography or videotaping allowed. Exterior photography is permitted.
- Pets are not allowed in houses or on the grounds of sites.
- Smoking is prohibited within the sites.
- Eating or drinking is not allowed within the sites.
- In the event of inclement weather, all wet umbrellas must be left at the front door.
- Do not touch furnishings or interior surfaces (walls, moldings, etc.) but do hold staircase railings!
- Do not pick or damage any plants on the site grounds.
- Where provided, walk on runners.

Thank you and enjoy the day!

Open from 10:00 AM to 12:00 PM. Guided tours are at 10:00 AM and 11:00 AM.

WILDERSTEIN

c. 1853: Italianate,
John W. Ritch, Architect

c. 1888: Remodeled as
Queen Anne,
Arnout Cannon, Jr., Architect

330 Morton Road
Rhinebeck, NY



The history of Wilderstein begins with Thomas Suckley and his wife Catherine Murray Bowne, who sought a location for their country home endowed with striking natural features. The landscape setting at Wilderstein fulfilled these criteria by virtue of its varied terrain and scenic views of the Hudson River and distant mountains. The estate was named “Wilderstein” (wild man’s stone) in reference to an Indian petroglyph on the property, a reminder of the cultural heritage that preceded European settlement of the region.

The original Italianate country home designed by John Warren Ritch in 1852 was remodeled and enlarged in 1888 by Thomas’s son Robert Bowne Suckley and his wife Elizabeth Philips Montgomery. Poughkeepsie architect Arnout Cannon was hired to transform the two story villa into an elaborate Queen Anne style mansion. The renovated structure soared upward with the addition of a third floor, multi-gabled attic and a dramatic five story circular tower with commanding views of the surrounding landscape. The fanciful, asymmetrical roof line of the house was complimented by the addition of an imposing porte-cochere and an expansive verandah.

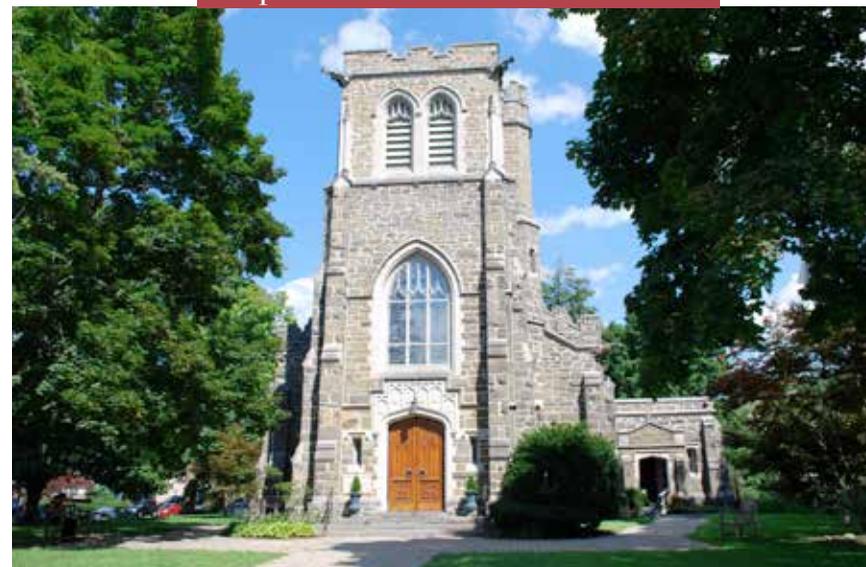
Fashionably appointed interiors were created at that time by the New York City decorator Joseph Burr Tiffany. With the first floor rooms executed in contrasting histor-

ic revival and aesthetic movement styles, the interiors at Wilderstein offer a splendid microcosm of decorative arts during this period. The newly remodeled Wilderstein was further enhanced by the landscape design of Calvert Vaux, who laid out the grounds at Wilderstein according to the principles of American romantic style.

Three generations of Suckleys occupied Wilderstein, amassing personal and ancestral effects that attest to the lively social history of the estate, its family and their relationship to the Hudson Valley. The large collection of books, letters, photographs, furniture, paintings, art objects and china at Wilderstein are of great interest to both scholars and casual visitors.

The last resident of Wilderstein was Margaret (Daisy) Suckley. A distant cousin and confidante of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Miss Suckley traveled extensively with FDR during his presidency, gave him his famous black Scottish terrier Fala and helped to establish his library in Hyde Park. Miss Suckley was with FDR when he was fatally stricken at Warm Springs, Georgia in 1945. She died at Wilderstein in 1991, in her 100th year. Her diary and the letters they exchanged, which were discovered in a black battered suitcase at Wilderstein, provide one of the best resources for understanding the private side of Roosevelt’s life during this period. ■

Open from 10:00 AM to 2:00 PM.



CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH

c. 1899

6436 Montgomery Street
Rhinebeck, NY

In November 1896, property at the corner of Montgomery and Chestnut Streets was donated to the Church of the Messiah by two vestrymen, Dr. George N. Miller of The Grove and Mr. Robert Suckley of Wilderstein. Mr. John Jacob Astor, Churchwarden, gave a house on Mill Street to be sold and all proceeds applied to the construction of a new church building. The rector, Rev. Ernest C. Saunders, was largely responsible for instituting and carrying out the building fund. Hoppin & Koen, architects from New York City, designed the new church in the Gothic Revival style. The vestry accepted their design at the February 1897 meeting. The cornerstone of the new Church of the Messiah was laid by Archdeacon Burgess on Wednesday, July 7, 1897 at 12 o’clock noon. The clergy assembled at the Starr Institute and processed to the grounds. Hundreds of people

were in attendance in spite of the intense summer heat. Rock from Tator Hill, about a mile north of the church, and supplied by Staley & Gay was used in the construction with trimmings of Indiana limestone. The masonry was done by Curnan & Kearns, and the carpentry was by Ackert & Brown, all of Rhinebeck. The interior is of oak wainscoting and Philadelphia pressed brick, and the ceiling is of cypress.

Consecration of the new church was delayed because one of the architects and John Jacob Astor, Churchwarden, were fighting in the Spanish-American War. Finally, on June 17, 1899 the stone church was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Henry Cadman Potter. Several stained glass windows and many of the furnishings were given as memorials. The Traver Memorial Window in the Choir Room was installed in

CONTINUED >

the original church building in 1894. This window was removed, cut down to fit the new opening and installed in the new church in 1898. Other windows installed in 1898 were: The William B. Astor Memorial Window, the Rev. Aaron Olmsted Memorial Window, the Susan Watts Street Memorial Window, and the Florence Adele Kip Humbert Memorial Window.

The remaining windows were provided by Heinigke & Bowen of New York City. The pipe organ was built especially for this building by E. M. Skinner, and donated to the Church of the Messiah by Vincent Astor in 1921. The organ chamber contains three stories of pipes. The Skinner reputation was deservedly very high, and the company built organs for American's finest churches and universities. This Skinner organ has all the essential elements: warm, rich foundation stops, accompaniment voices of great beauty (especially the Swell strings), and superb solo reeds (tuba, English horn, and Flugelhorn). A twenty-note tubular set of chimes, electrically operated from the console at both keys and pedals, was installed by the Skinner Company in July 1930, also a gift of Capt. Astor. The chimes add to the scope of this beautiful instrument. Since the late 1980s, the Church of the Messiah has undergone necessary professional restoration. Much of the exterior stone walls has been properly repointed, a chimney was rebuilt, copper flashing and a ridge cap were replaced, and a broken gargoyle was rebuilt. Three new memorial stained glass windows were installed, new protective glazing was installed over all the stained glass windows, and the Susan Watts Street Memorial Window by LaFarge was restored. ■



A vintage postcard of the church.

PALATINE FARMSTEAD

c. 1720

6916 US Route 9 North
Rhinebeck, NY

The Palatine Farmstead, located at the historic center of Old Rhinebeck on the Post Road, is one of only a small number of surviving structures built by first generation Palatine immigrants in the Hudson Valley. This remarkably intact Farmstead, with its house, barn (dated 1770), service buildings and landscape, tells an important chapter in our regional history. To protect this valuable historic site, it was deeded to the Quitman Resource Center for Preservation by its owner, Rhinebeck Equine, in July 2002. The son of original Rhinebeck patentee Henry Beekman recruited a group of about three dozen Palatines from East Camp (now Germantown) to become tenant farmers in the growing town in 1714/1715. One of those immigrants, named Frans Neher, built the house known today as the Palatine Farmstead sometime around 1720; the historic property, including a circa-1770 Dutch-style barn, remained in the same family until the year 2000.

The Palatine Farmstead is the current focus of preservation by the Quitman Resource Center. Outlined here are the necessary steps for any preservation project:

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT:

It was important to conduct a thorough investigation of the Palatine House before restoration work began. This included documenting the condition, the construction chronology, and the history of its inhabitants.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION:

The site is rich in archaeological finds. One particular test pit revealed that a barrel had been placed to catch rain water. Other test pits exposed a variety of 18th and 19th century china and pottery.

Open from 12:00 PM to 4:00 PM.



REPAIR:

Every effort has been made to use the original materials of the house.

REPLACE:

When damage cannot be repaired or restored, reproduction of the original material is required.

RESTORE:

Restoration is painstaking, but results are rewarding. The windows needed to have their caulking and crazed paint removed. Broken panes of glass were replaced with "restoration glass".

Restoration began on the front of the house. It was soon apparent that the house had suffered a considerable amount of damage. Damage came in many forms: honey bees, water, fire, time and neglect. The framing post to the south of the entrance had completely disintegrated and needed to be replaced, as well as portions of the siding. Just recently, the front porch has been reconstructed using archaeology and physical clues found in the framing. An analysis of paint layers, conducted last fall, determined the color of paint to be used for the house exterior. The front facade restoration was completed in the spring of 2005. The rear of the house had suffered similar damage as the front. It was found that the main structure was completely gone and that the house was being supported by the exterior siding and interior wainscoting. The archaeology

for the rear of the house was completed in 2006. Restoration began with the repair of the foundation. Traditional timber framing techniques were used to replace the rotted frame. The project was completed in the summer of 2006. The rear door of the Farmstead is from the original 1727 structure; it tells a story of use and reuse in the 1790, 1840 and 1890 building alterations. The Farmstead Committee decided that it was time to retire the door and let it become a museum display, to tell the story of the house fabric's use and reuse. The master carpenter replaced the door as it appeared after the 1840 renovation of the house.

When the restoration of the house began, the center portion of the main beam in the basement was found to be rotted. Its sag was particularly noticed on the first floor as you walked from the center hall into the south parlor. The carpenters suspect that this 15" x 7" oak beam had been hewn and installed without knowing that the tree had a dead interior core. As a result, 280 years later, the rot had slowly eaten away the inside of the beam. The house has been jacked up, and the rotted portion of the beam replaced.

The fireplace in the kitchen has been restored with its bake oven, which had been removed ca.1890. This work began in the spring of 2007, starting the restoration of the north side of the house. ■

Open from 12:00 PM to 4:00 PM.



QUITMAN HOUSE and MUSEUM OF RHINEBECK HISTORY

c. 1798

7015 Route 9 North
Rhinebeck, NY

In 1798 the Palatine congregation of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Peter the Apostle, Rhinebeck, New York, built an Adams style house for its pastor, the Reverend Frederick H. Quitman. The parsonage complemented the Stone Church, which had been constructed in 1786 on land purchased from Gilbert Livingston.

The two buildings stood at the crest of a hill on the west side of the King's Highway. Surrounding the Church lands were the 18th Century farms of the congregation. Frederick Quitman, a native of Germany, served the Rhinebeck pastorate from February 1798 until ill health forced his retirement in 1828. The

Lutheran Church in this country recognized him in his day as one of its leading thinkers and spokesmen. Harvard University honored him with a Doctoral degree in 1814.

Of his seven children, three became distinguished in either local or national history. William Quitman was a respected local physician and Henry S. Quitman served as Rhinebeck's Town Supervisor in the 1830's. John A. Quitman became a governor of Mississippi, and during the Mexican War, distinguished himself as a brigadier general.

The parsonage housed St. Peter's pastors until 1929, when due to declining church membership, it

became rental property. It continued as such until 1974, when the house was saved from demolition by six concerned members of the Rhinebeck Historical Society. In 1975, its historical importance was recognized when the Stone Church complex was listed on the NY State and National Registers of Historic Places.

The Quitman Resource Center for Preservation was incorporated in 1976 as a non-profit organization and the house was renamed for its original occupant, the Reverend Frederick H. Quitman. In 1986 the Town of Rhinebeck recognized the Quitman House as a local landmark.

The Quitman Resource Center for Preservation proudly reflects on its many accomplishments since it was organized in 1976:

- The completion of the Quitman House rehabilitation;
- The provision of office and exhibition space for the Town Historian, Museum of Rhinebeck History, and Hudson River Heritage;
- The creation of the Consortium of Rhinebeck History, which encourages the collaboration of numerous history oriented organizations in submitting material for a computerized database, and staffing the Local History Room at the Starr Library on Tuesdays and Thursdays;
- The nucleus of a preservation resource library;
- The acquisition of an 18th century Palatine Farmstead in 2002;
- The presentation of preservation workshops for the local community;
- And, the creation of a garden in memory of board member, Ernie Foss.

It was not an easy feat for a relatively small collection of volunteers, who, along with a group of annual supporters and the leadership of John and Marilyn Hatch, have given Rhinebeck a historic house which more than lends itself to Rhinebeck's sense of place.

Located within the Quitman House, the Museum of Rhinebeck History was founded in 1992. Its purpose



The Quitman House in early days with a front porch.

CLC-DAR Collection at Rhinebeck Historical Society

is to encourage the understanding and appreciation of Rhinebeck history through the collection, preservation, exhibition, and interpretation of materials significant to Rhinebeck. An exhibit can be found at the Museum each year, and it changes annually.

The collection of gifts to the Museum includes letters, books, journals, clothing, furniture, photographs, postcards, and other related artifacts which reveal the life of this community. A detailed listing and some collection images can be found at the Consortium of Rhinebeck History Catalog. Some photos in the collection may be viewed at the Hudson River Valley Heritage website (not Hudson River Heritage).

Many of the objects are rotated for display from the Museum's permanent collection in its exhibit space. On special occasions, artifacts have been put on long-term loan to organizations such as the Rhinebeck Reformed Church, the Chancellor Livingston Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, the Rhinebeck United Methodist Church, and the Dutchess County Fair. Those loans are renewed yearly. The Museum and the Quitman House have on loan in the front parlor antiquities from the Robert Sands House through the generosity of Wilderstein. These objects were given to them by the late Montgomery Anderson, a Sands family descendant. ■

Open from 12:00 PM to 4:00 PM.



Daniel Chase

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. PETER (OLD STONE CHURCH)

c. 1786

6987 US Route 9 North
Rhinebeck, NY

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Peter, known locally as the Old Stone Church, was built in the late 18th century by the area's Palatine German immigrant population. It has been renovated significantly since then. The church congregation was established in 1729. Worshippers at first were those who farmed the surrounding areas, but as the

nearby villages of Rhinebeck and Red Hook grew and Lutheran churches were established there, the local congregation dwindled. Today only quarterly meetings are held. In 1975 it and the accompanying parsonage (now home to the Museum of Rhinebeck History) and schoolhouse were listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

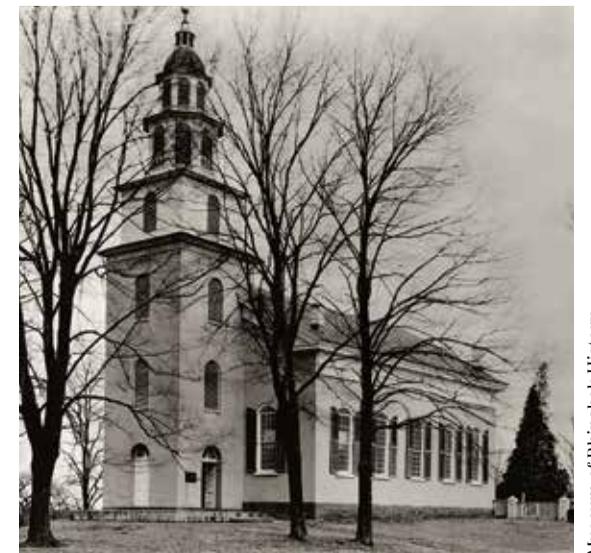
The main building, the church, is directly opposite the junction with Stone Church Road. It is a three-by-five-bay fieldstone two-and-a-half-story edifice with a four-story tower in its southeast corner. The east and west walls are fenestrated with high round-arched glass windows trimmed in brick. The main entrance is located on the east side of the tower. Inside, the pulpit is on the west side of the church, with galleries of pews on the other three sides. The tower itself is built in four stages. The first three stories are fieldstone, with brick-trimmed round-arched openings matching those on the building. There are doors on two sides of the first story, windows on the second, and louvered vents on the third. The second stage is a square, flushboard-sided wood segment with round-arched louvered vents. It is topped with an octagonal section trimmed with pilasters at the corners, which in turn is crowned by the cupola, with a weathervane and gold ball atop a tower.

The Reverend Frederick H. Quitman, a native of Germany, served the Rhinebeck pastorate from February 1798 until 1828. Later in Quitman's pastorate, in the early 1820s, the congregation hired a local builder named Stephen McCarty to do \$3,000 worth of renovations to the church. Following the plans of Christopher Wren's churches in London, the church's original plan was altered to make it more formal. The side entrance was closed off, longitudinal aisles were introduced, and the pews were arranged to focus attention on the pulpit. McCarty's reorientation converted the church from a meetinghouse-type space to a church-type space, and added the tower. The growth of the villages and the subsequent establishment of Lutheran churches in them led to a decline in membership at St. Peter's. In 1860 the church broke with the Lutheran Synod, making it hard to find a new pastor and costing it more members.

Renovations continued apace. In 1870 a new pulpit, platform and accompanying furniture were installed. The current pipe organ came along in 1882. Stained glass windows, since removed, were installed in 1890, the last major alteration to the original building. Around that time, John Jacob Astor bought much of the land in the area for his estate, which had been home to most of the remaining congregants, and later demolished the residences. This exacerbated the decline in membership. The

church was still able to continue as a weekly church until 1939, when its members finally went back to the quarterly meetings, the minimum activity necessary to qualify as a separate church. The parsonage and schoolhouse on either side of the church have been used by the Museum of Rhinebeck History since 1993. The parsonage, the Quitman House described earlier, is to the north, past the church cemetery. It is a two-story frame building on a stone basement with a gabled roof now done in modern shingles. There is a two-story frame wing, added later, on the rear. The roof's eaves have a boxed cornice and plain frieze. The front had a flat-roofed porch (since removed) supported by octagonal columns. The first floor has the original Federal-style mantels.

After Quitman's death in 1832, the congregation built the schoolhouse building to the south along the highway. It is a one-story clapboard-sided frame building with a gabled metal roof pierced by a brick chimney. Its corners are pilastered and there is a small cornice. In 1843 all walls except the western wall were resurfaced in stucco, and Venetian shutters (currently stored in the church's tower) were added to the windows. ■



Museum of Rhinebeck History

An image of the church in the early 20th century. Reverend Frederick Quitman was the first minister.

EDGEWATER

c. 1825
268 Dock Road
Barrytown, NY (Red Hook)

In 1820, John R. Livingston, the owner of neighboring Massena, split off the Edgewater property as a belated wedding gift to his daughter, Margareta Livingston, and her new husband, Captain R. Lowndes Brown of Charleston, South Carolina. The impressive Greek Revival mansion at the water's edge may be the work of Charleston architect Robert Mills, who worked as a draftsman for Thomas Jefferson at Monticello. Mills would have been a contemporary of Captain Brown in their hometown of Charleston. The most striking feature of Edgewater is the massive classical portico, with its six Doric columns supporting a wide entablature. Beneath the entablature a row of long arched windows overlooks a sloping lawn to the river. When the new Hudson Valley Railroad was

constructed through Barrytown on 1851, no more than 50 feet from Mrs. Brown's back door, the lady's peace was apparently irreparably disturbed, and she sold her house and fled to Europe.

Edgewater has had a number of prominent owners, the most recent of whom was the wealthy financier and avid preservationist Richard Hampton Jenrette, who left the property to Classical American Homes Preservation Trust. Early owner Robert Donaldson, a successful businessman, engaged architect Alexander Jackson Davis to build the striking octagonal library in 1854. It was Donaldson who changed the name of the property from Sylvania to Edgewater. Donaldson introduced his friend Davis to tastemaker Andrew Jackson Downing,

Gore Vidal with his dogs Billy and Blanche on the front lawn of Edgewater during his ownership in 1965.



Classical American Homes Preservation Trust

Open from 12:00 PM to 4:30 PM.



thus inspiring the partnership that had such an impact on Hudson Valley architecture and landscape design. Davis also designed several accessory buildings for Donaldson, including Edgewater's original octagonal gatehouses, now private homes on Station Hill Road, a public schoolhouse, near Barrytown corners, and Sylvania Chapel, on Dock Road.

Gore Vidal, the author, playwright, historian and famous raconteur, bought Edgewater in 1950. The need to keep up what he called his "white elephant" pressed him into his successful and lucrative screenwrit-

ing career in television and Hollywood. He described the idyllic but rundown house in his memoirs. Once Jenrette acquired the house from Vidal, a lengthy and thorough restoration process ensued, bringing many original and period antique pieces back to Edgewater. The house can now only be described as "museum quality" with respect to its condition, furnishings, and decoration. It is open this year through the generosity of its owners, Classical American Homes Preservation Trust, founded, established, and funded by the late Richard Hampton Jenrette. ■

TOUR DRIVING DIRECTIONS

(Based on sites with specific opening times)

From the **Tour Center**, proceed south on Montgomery Street (US Route 9) to the intersection with East and West Market Streets at the traffic light, and turn west toward Rhinecliff. Follow Rhinecliff Road (Route 308) as it winds its way to and through the hamlet of Rhinecliff. Emerging on the south end of the hamlet, follow CR 85 as it becomes Morton Road. Continue to follow Morton Road until it brings you to the entrance to **Wilderstein**, on the right just before Mill Road. Note that Mill Road is closed for a bridge reconstruction, and therefore it is not possible to travel between Wilderstein and Rhinebeck Village via Mill Road this year.

Leaving Wilderstein, retrace your route to the Village and the **Church of the Messiah**, just reopened after a multi-year interior restoration. Father Richard McKeon, Messiah's Pastor (and former Hudson River Heritage board member) will greet visitors and describe the extensive work undertaken to stabilize, repair, and restore the structure.

From the Church of the Messiah, travel north on Montgomery Street (US Route 9) to the historic center of the first Rhinebeck settlement at Weys Corners, just beyond the current intersection of US Route 9 and NYS 9G. An early cemetery is visible on a rise to the east of Ruge's Chrysler-Dodge-Ram-Jeep dealership. Immediately beyond the cemetery is the **Palatine Farmstead**, a restoration of one of the earliest houses in the community. Turn right at the entrance to Rhinebeck Equine, and park along the driveway.

After touring the Palatine Farmstead, continue north on US 9 for another quarter mile, where you will see the Old Stone Church on your left. Don't park at the church, as the site distance when exiting is non-existent. Instead, drive a few hundred yards further and turn into the driveway at the **Quitman House and Museum of Rhinebeck History**, the original parsonage for the **Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Peter**. You may reach the church on foot via the churchyard between the Quitman House and St. Peter's.

Once you've visited the Quitman House and Museum and the church, turn south onto US 9 and pass the Palatine Farmstead before reaching the traffic light at the intersection

of US 9 and NYS 9G. Turn right on 9G and travel north. Pass the light at the turn for the Kingston-Rhinecliff Bridge and continue north on 9G to a left turn onto Barrytown Road, just prior to reaching the next traffic light. Barrytown Road will take you downhill to a four-way stop. Continue west toward the river on Barrytown Road (CR 82), crossing the bridge at the end of the road and making a sharp left. **Edgewater** lies ahead, and parking will be found to the left of the entrance adjacent to the tracks.

SUGGESTED LOCAL RESTAURANTS

RHINEBECK

The Tavern at Beekman Arms
6387 Mill Street
(845) 876-7077
beekmandelamaterinn.com
Lunch and dinner

Market Street
19 West Market Street
(845) 876-7200
marketstrhinebeck.com
Dinner

Terrapin
6426 Montgomery Street
(845) 876-3330
terrapirestaurant.com
Lunch and dinner

Bread Alone
45 East Market Street
(845) 876-3108
breadalone.com
Breakfast, lunch and dinner

Foster's Coach House
6411 Montgomery Street
(845) 876-8052
fosterscoachhouse.com
Lunch and dinner

The Amsterdam
6380 Mill Street
(845) 516-5033
lovtheamsterdam.com
Lunch and dinner

Gigi's Trattoria
6422 Montgomery Street
(845) 876-1007
gigihudsonvalley.com
Lunch and dinner

Le Petit Bistro
2-8 East Market Street
(845) 876-7400
lepetitbistro.com
Dinner

RED HOOK

Savona's Trattoria & Bar
7249 South Broadway
(845) 758-6400
savonas.com
Lunch and dinner

Historic Village Diner
7550 North Broadway
(845) 758-6232
historic-village-diner.com
Breakfast, lunch, and dinner

Flatiron
7488 South Broadway
(845) 758-8260
flatironsteakhouse.com
Dinner

Salvatore's Wood Fired Pizza
7582 North Broadway
845.758.1111
salvatoresitalian.com
Lunch and dinner

A SPECIAL THANKS

Church of the Messiah
Classical American Homes Preservation Trust
Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Peter
Museum of Rhinebeck History
Palatine Farmstead
Quitman Resource Center
Wilderstein

The full cost of today's tour is tax deductible.
Hudson River Heritage is a 501(c)(3) non-profit member organization.

BECOME A MEMBER OF HUDSON RIVER HERITAGE!



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