

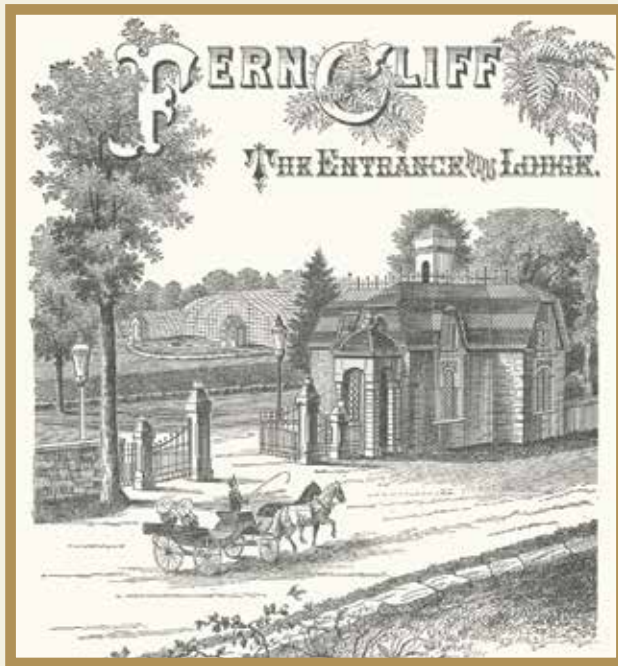


32ND ANNUAL

COUNTRY SEATS TOUR

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 2023

10:00 AM TO 4:00 PM



OPENING the DOORS
to HISTORY
in the
HUDSON VALLEY



October 7, 2023

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

Thank you for joining us this year for our Hudson River Heritage Country Seats Tour. Now in its 32nd year, we are delighted to welcome you to this annual event showcasing some of the most historic, architecturally intriguing, and culturally significant sites in the mid-Hudson Valley.

Our tour center returns to the parish hall behind the Church of the Messiah at 6436 Montgomery Street (Route 9) in Rhinebeck. Check in here to receive a tour brochure, map and wristband, which will admit you to our sites. The Tour Center is open from 9:00 AM to 2:00 PM, and the sites are open starting at 10:00 AM with one exception: **the Baker House in Rhinebeck, an active bed & breakfast, will open to our visitors at starting at 11:00 AM. The Edgewood Club in Tivoli will close at 3:00 PM**, while the other sites remain open until 4:00 PM. You may visit the sites on the tour in any order, and suggested driving directions are found in this booklet.

The c.1899 Church of the Messiah has undergone a recent extensive restoration. An excellent example of the academic Gothic Revival style, it is notable for its fine windows and refurbished organ. Nearby within the Village of Rhinebeck, the iconic c.1874 French Second Empire-style Ambrose Wager House will be open for the first time since our tour in 2010, and the c.1870 Italianate Baker House across the street will also welcome CST guests. East of the village, the c.1730 Dutch stone and frame Traver House is the earliest house on our tour. South of Rhinebeck, the Elijah Baker house in Staatsburg is another early home (c.1776) that received a Federal/Greek Revival makeover in the early 1800s. Heading north, on River Road in Rhinebeck, the c.1879 Astor (formerly Ferneliff) Gatehouse, designed in an eclectic Second Empire-derived style, is open for the first time in 30 years. Just north of Weys Corners where Routes 9 and 9G intersect, the c.1798 Quitman House, original parsonage for the Old Stone Church and now home of the Museum of Rhinebeck History, will be open, where the current exhibit is “Rhinebeck’s Changing Downtown.” Continuing into Red Hook, the c.1839 Staats Hall, a perennial favorite in full Greek Revival style, will welcome visitors again this year. And finally, on Woods Road in Tivoli, the Edgewood Club—reputedly the first golf club in the nation, offering golf and tennis to an exclusive membership since 1884, will host our visitors with a tour and light refreshments until 3:00 PM.

The suggested routes between the sites on our tour have been selected for efficient travel. However, the map provided in this booklet can help you find more scenic routes and other sites, should that better suit your taste. While you are here, be sure to try one of our local restaurants for a breakfast treat, a quick lunch, or a relaxing dinner. Welcome to our 2023 Country Seats Tour, and enjoy the day.

With kind regards,

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

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OPENING the DOORS
to HISTORY
in the
HUDSON VALLEY

TOUR CENTER
Church of the Messiah Parish Hall
6436 Montgomery Street
Rhinebeck, NY 12572

Open from 9:00 AM to 2:00 PM

TOUR GUIDELINES

- **Please present your wristband at each site for your entry.**
- **See site descriptions for designated touring times.**
- Please drive slowly when entering, exiting, and parking at properties. Watch for pedestrians and follow posted directional signs.
- 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!



CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH

6436 Montgomery Street, Rhinebeck
c. 1899

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 IV, 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 IV were fighting in the Spanish-American War. Finally, on June 17, 1899, the stone church was consecrated by

Bishop Henry Codman 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 the first church building in 1894. This window was removed, cut down to fit the new opening and installed in the new church in 1898. Other notable windows installed in 1898 were: The William B. Astor Memorial Window (donated by John Jacob Astor IV in memory of his father and designed by Tiffany Studios), the Rev. Aaron Olmsted Memorial Window, the Susan Watts Street Memorial Window, and the Florence Adele Kip Humbert Memorial Window. John Jacob Astor IV's mother, Caroline (famously known as "The Mrs. Astor"), donated the wooden pulpit in memory of her late husband, William Backhouse Astor Jr. The memorial window to John Jacob Astor IV was donated in 1913 by his second wife, Madeleine, after he perished in the sinking of the *Titanic* in 1912. It was designed by the Gorham Company and was said to have been more costly than all the other windows in the church. 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 America'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

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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 Vincent Astor. The chimes add to the scope of this beautiful instrument. Vincent Astor's memorial service was held here in 1959.

Since the late 1980s, the church has undergone necessary, professional restoration. Much of the exterior stone walls have 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 funeral service was held at the Church of the Messiah on May 3, 1912, for John Jacob "Jack" Astor IV, who perished in the sinking of the *Titanic* on April 15, 1912. The businesses in the village shut down for the day to pay their respects, and the service was attended by many townspeople. After the service his casket was driven from the church to the grade crossing of the CNE Railroad where it was loaded onto a funeral car and taken by rail on a separate special train to Manhattan, where his body was entombed in the Astor family mausoleum at Trinity Church Cemetery on Riverside Drive. One of the attendees on board the train was Jack's good friend, engineer and inventor Nikola Tesla.



TRAVER HOUSE

55 Wynkoop Lane
Rhinebeck
c. 1730 and 1790

debts were forgiven, and they were left to their own devices.

Many of the Palatine settlers turned to farming. One of them—Maria, a widow with two boys—married a Traver upon arrival. The Travers ultimately had 13 children, all of whom survived—unusual for that time in those conditions. The house was built either by the older of Maria’s first two sons, Bastien, or his son, also named Bastien.

The original small farm dwelling is now the south basement of the current house; the remains of its original fireplace can be seen behind the current furnace. The trap door that led to

the attic where the family slept is still there, leading to what is now the dining room. Opposite the dining room is the current living room; both were probably built before 1790. Below the living room is an unfinished second basement probably built to house animals during the winter. Notable are the wide plank floors, original windows (though the glass has been replaced), and multiple doors—each subsequent room of the original four had its own exterior door. The current kitchen was added in the early 20th century.

Now on the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places, the dwelling provides an understanding of early building practices and living patterns. Successive owners have preserved the landscape, including gardens, and added two ponds. A garage, subsequently turned into a guesthouse that closely resembles the farmhouse in architectural style, was built in the 1930s.

With its many original details, this rectangular stone and frame house exemplifies the regional vernacular style favored by Palatine settlers, who originally came to America via England to escape the aftermath of the War of Spanish Succession. In the spring of 1710, a contract was negotiated between the British Crown and the Palatine refugee families. The Palatines agreed to work in exchange for the expense of their journey. In return, the British Crown agreed to provide them with 40 acres of land, free from taxes and quit rents for 7 years.

The British Crown needed naval stores for its growing navy (in particular, tar, pitch, and hemp) and the Palatine men needed work to pay off their debts to the Crown. But before long, it became apparent that the climate of the Hudson Valley was unsuitable for producing these products; the Palatine settlers’

The house first built on this property was much simpler than the house you see today. Constructed around 1776, the house had a side hall with parlors front and back. The house once served as a stage coach stop, and later, by the late 1800s, as an inn. The basement, with direct outside access, was once a tavern.

In the 1820s the house received a full Greek Revival transformation, gaining a two-bay addition to create a symmetrical façade flanking the now centered front door. The roof was reconfigured and raised to span the greater width. Most notably, a one-story porch of Ionic columns was added to span the entire façade, wrapping each corner and terminating in semi-circular porches at each end. The north, south and front porch columns have been replaced over the past few years. At the peak of the pedimented main gable, a louvered shutter creates the effect of a semicircular fanlight, while low eyebrow windows march around the wide frieze.

Within the house, numerous details demand attention. The kitchen and pantry contain built-in

OPENING the DOORS to HISTORY in the HUDSON VALLEY

cabinets likely dating from the late 19th century. The kitchen has been renovated to open the chimney (once used for a wood-burning stove) and a gas fireplace has been installed.

Two additional exterior windows have been uncovered, totaling four with north, south, and east exposure. Victorian cabinets have been retrofitted with interior lights. Compatible modern cabinets and new appliances have been installed. The dining room has a more Victorian flavor, while the large living room to the north of the center hall contains handsome Greek revival elements. Large bedrooms fill the second floor. The bathroom off the stair landing has been renovated, installing a marble shower to match the turn-of-century vanity which has re-chromed elements (including spiral legs). On the top floor, the center space has been fitted up in Adirondack style, an amusing reference to the Catskill Mountains visible to the west.

Of note: a Dutchess County historian has produced a written history of property deed changes from 1776 to present.

ELIJAH BAKER HOUSE

1 Chaucer Road at
Mills Cross Road,
off Route 9
Staatsburg
c. 1776



AMBROSE WAGER HOUSE

54 West Market Street
Rhinebeck
c. 1874

The April 23, 1874 issue of the *Rhinebeck Gazette* commented that “the foundation was going up rapidly at the Wager House.” During the 1960s, it was often referred to as the Addams Family house, due to its distinguishing characteristics similar to the house depicted in the popular *Addams Family* television show, and more so by the fact it was deserted during that time. The house today is certainly far from that.

Flamboyantly designed in the Second Empire style, the house includes a mansard roof with dormer windows on the steep visible lower slope. The shallow upper slope appears flat from anywhere except from above, and is essentially invisible. A cupola with a particularly fine bell-shaped roof crowns the corner tower, which also marks the main entry at the main floor with arched openings framing a recessed porch. Elaborately molded cornices border the upper and lower roofs, and pairs of decorative brackets march around the house at the eaves. The stone-derived details such as simulated quoining, painted in a contrasting color, bracket every corner of the house, effectively creating panels of color on each face. Several of the projecting balconies are more ornamental than functional. The trim at the arched windows with liberally applied scrolls is reminiscent of 1950s automotive chrome. The tall windows feature large panes, and those at the front of the first floor are triple hung, allowing a person to raise both the lower and middle sash and step through, functioning much like a French door. The interior features



14-foot-high ceilings on the first floor, and 11 foot-high ceilings on the second. These tall proportions are a conscious break from earlier colonial style and subsequent homes, and represented the latest French fashion. Of note are the plaster moldings at the ceiling, the paneled doors, and the robust door and window trim. The fireplace mantels are carved stone, fashionably painted in some cases to simulate an even more elaborately figured stone.

The curving elliptical main staircase leads graciously up to the second floor hall. The treacherous winding back stair attempts the same change in floor level in a much smaller rectangle, and must have been a real danger to hurrying staff. Arched pocket doors disappear into the walls between the front and back parlors. In both the back parlor and the dining room, glassy bays project beyond the main spaces. A simple vertical wainscoting surrounds the lower wall in the dining room. The breakfast room, off the kitchen, is a late 20th-century addition, in place of the original rear deck which had deteriorated and been previously replaced with a tiled patio. The exterior details of this room were carefully matched to a porch on the other side of the house.

The Baker House Bed & Breakfast is an early Victorian timber frame house in the Italianate style. It was originally built for Captain Nathan P. Darling (1801-1868), an Army officer and one of mid-19th century Rhinebeck’s most prominent citizens, for his use as a summer country seat in his retirement.

Darling is singled out for mention in Howard Morse’s 1908 history of Rhinebeck. Much of what we currently know about the man is thanks to recent scholarly investigation by Dutchess County historian Bill Jeffway, which has helped shape a complicated narrative rife with the moral contradictions of that age. While Darling’s military career involved his participation in Andrew Jackson’s genocide of the Seminole Indians in Florida in the 1830s, he became an outspoken abolitionist, and was one of the first to be charged under the Fugitive Slave Act for his role in helping escaped slaves evade Federal Marshals. Darling was active in local politics, representing Dutchess County in Washington D.C., serving as Doorkeeper to the Capitol Building and being on the scene to address Senator Charles Sumner’s wounds

OPENING the DOORS to HISTORY in the HUDSON VALLEY

at the hands of Representative Preston Brooks in 1856. Darling was also a key figure in the security detail for Lincoln at his presidential inauguration.

Nathan Darling spent little time in his new house, suffering a paralytic stroke that forced his convalescence in New York City where he died and is buried. The house changed hands numerous times between then and 1948, when the Dapson family acquired it. They modernized the house, losing historical details and flavor, with post-war changes such as dropped ceilings, shag carpets, and paneling of knotty pine and imitation wood. Original mantles, doors, and plaster work were removed and destroyed. The situation was exacerbated by subsequent lack of maintenance and the natural deterioration of poorly-constructed additions.

Enter the Baker Family, who after more than a decade operating a picture frame shop in Manhattan, purchased the house in 2015. They embarked on an extensive (and still ongoing) effort to undo the damage, and return the house as much as possible to a 19th-century character. They have been operating bed & breakfast accommodations since 2018. The

interiors are a testament to George Baker’s unwavering enthusiasm for fashionable period furnishings, while the outside displays a fondness for dry stone walling.



THE BAKER HOUSE BED & BREAKFAST

65 West Market Street
Rhinebeck
c. 1870



ASTOR GATEHOUSE

239 River Road, Rhinebeck
c. 1879

Sitting on the west side of River Road just north of Astor Drive is the former gatehouse to Ferncliff, once the bucolic Astor country estate. The building was constructed in 1879, replacing an earlier gatehouse at the same location. It was referred to as “The Lodge,” and by the time it was built there were already stone walls lining both sides of River Road for much of its extent along the property. The main entrance drive into the estate was marked by four stone pillars framing iron gates.

The structure displays an ambitious architectural concept, and was designed and executed by Louis Augustus Ehlers, who was originally hired as the head gardener for Ferncliff by William Backhouse Astor Jr. in the 1850s. After it was completed, Ehlers had his initials engraved in the stone lintel above the front door (still visible today). The two-story structure of brick and granite, incorporating a multitude of window shapes and sizes, and surmounted by a polychromatic slate roof, is the only architectural work of L.A. Ehlers for which clear documentation exists. Notably, its characteristic features including the jerkinhead gable

roof, cupola, and mansards featuring flared eaves, were used on the Ferncliff breeding stables, coach house, and dairy barns, which were constructed in the same period, but no longer exist. This certainly suggests that Ehlers may have had a hand in the architectural design of all these structures, in addition to some smaller structures at Ehler’s own adjoining estate, Marienruh, built in the mid-19th century and razed around 1910. Marienruh was later owned by John Jacob Astor IV, then inherited by his son Vincent Astor (along with all of Ferncliff) after John Jacob perished in the sinking of the *Titanic* in 1912. Vincent then gifted the property to his sister, Alice Astor, after her marriage to Prince Serge Obolensky in 1924. She had a Georgian stone house built there in 1927, also naming it Marienruh.

Behind the Astor Gatehouse is the site where the Astors once maintained elaborate greenhouses, conservatories and gardens. One greenhouse constructed when Vincent Astor owned the property is still extant. The gatehouse was enlarged in the 1990s, and a carriage house with a pool, along with a large artist studio, were built at that time.

OPENING the DOORS to HISTORY in the HUDSON VALLEY

In an era of enthusiasm for the game of tennis, a small group of wealthy families who owned summer houses and estates on the Hudson River near the Village of Tivoli founded the Edgewood Club in 1884. It is one of the oldest golf and tennis clubs in America. Charter members included locally and nationally familiar names such as Livingston, de Peyster and Hall.

Sited atop a rise with views of the tennis courts and croquet lawn, the modest but elegantly proportioned clubhouse features a deep porch considered always to have been its soul. Generations of members and guests have whiled away many a pleasant summer afternoon in its refreshingly quiet privacy, watching tennis matches, closely contested wickets or simply marveling at the magnificent oak and maple trees shading the surrounding grounds.

Tennis was clearly Edgewood’s original focus. Five courts were constructed in 1884, four of grass and one of concrete. Today, they are all of red clay. From the start, the club hosted first-class players. The young Hall brothers, Edward and Valentine G. (Eleanor Roosevelt’s uncles), set the standard. In 1892, Edward, ranked second nationally, and Valentine, ranked fourteenth, were runners up in the national doubles championship. Two years earlier, sisters Ellen and Grace Roosevelt (first cousins of Franklin D. Roosevelt) had teamed to win the national women’s doubles title, citing Edgewood as their home club.

Apparently, there were five holes on the golf course at the outset, probably designed and built by members themselves. In 1916, Edward Livingston and Thomas

Hunt bought the land necessary for an entire nine holes and gifted its use to the club.

For more than 139 years, this small family club has stayed true to its founding values of people, place, time and—voluntary participation. The club casts a wider net than it did in 1884, but it still retains its intimacy. Through its many decades, the Edgewood Club has remained a place where friends gather to share their stories, socialize over time-tested Saturday afternoon teas and Fourth of July festivals, glory in nature or just listen as the world passes by.



THE EDGEWOOD CLUB

276 Woods Road, Tivoli
c. 1884



STAATS HALL

451 Budds Corners Road, Red Hook
c. 1839

This classic Greek Revival farmhouse has undergone a major transformation in the last few years in the hands of its current owner, who has done an extraordinary job renovating and modestly adding to the house while enhancing its original qualities.

The second stories above the flanking wings are recent additions, but match the original details and maintain the symmetry of the house while providing significant additional space. The two additions on the second floor replaced earlier rooms, one of which had burned in the 1920s. The updated kitchen achieves a balance between modern and timeless, while the studio gallery and master bath beckon the visitor

upstairs. An enclosed breakfast room to the rear takes advantage of the views across the farm fields. Original details are apparent in the doors and the trim surrounding doors and windows, the crown moldings, ceiling medallions, and the fireplace mantels. The wide board floors evidence the availability of larger trees than found today. The floor plan, with an entry to one side, is highly characteristic of this seven-bay-wide (plus wings) variant of the Greek Revival style. A center door would leave the rooms on either side too narrow, so additional rooms were designed as wings to both sides of the main block. The stone steps along the front were salvaged from an 1821 church in Sheffield, Massachusetts.

OPENING the DOORS to HISTORY in the HUDSON VALLEY

In 1798 the Palatine congregation of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Peter the Apostle in Rhinebeck 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. Located within the

Quitman House, the Museum of Rhinebeck History was founded in 1992. Its purpose 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 in the museum each year, and it changes annually.

The museum's mission is to collect, catalog and interpret the history of the town. 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 through the Consortium of Rhinebeck History Catalog. Some photos in the collection may be viewed at Hudson River Valley Heritage. Many of the objects are **CONTINUED >**



QUITMAN HOUSE AND MUSEUM OF RHINEBECK HISTORY

7015 Route 9 North, Rhinebeck
c. 1798

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 antiques 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.

SUGGESTED TOUR DRIVING DIRECTIONS

(Based on sites with specific opening and closing times)

From the **Tour Center**, please stop next door to visit 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, proceed east on Chestnut Street to Beech Street. Turn right on Beech, then take the next left on East Market Street, and continue traveling east to Wynkoop Lane, which will be the second left. Follow Wynkoop to its end and park along the road to visit the **Traver House**.

Leaving the Traver House, retrace your route back to East Market Street, turn right and drive west to the center of the village, and then turn left at the traffic light to head south on Route 9. Follow Route 9 south of the village, where the road widens to four lanes, passing the Southlands riding stables to your right. Just after Route 9 reverts to two lanes, take the first left onto Mills Cross Road, then another immediate left onto Chaucer Road. Park along the driveway to visit the **Elijah Baker House**.

Returning to the Village of Rhinebeck via Route 9, turn left at the traffic light and drive west for two blocks. Park along the side of West Market Street to visit the **Ambrose Wager House**, on a rise on the left (south) side of the street. Leaving the Ambrose Wager House you may walk or drive the short distance up the hill and around the bend to visit the **Baker House Bed & Breakfast**, on the right. Parking is available along West Market Street for the Baker House. **PLEASE NOTE THAT THE BAKER HOUSE WILL NOT BE OPEN UNTIL 11:00 AM, SO YOU MAY CHOOSE TO RETURN LATER.**

Leaving the Baker House, continue west on Rhinecliff Road. Turn right at River Road (County Route 103), and travel north. The long stretch of stone walls that border the former Astor Estate, Ferncliff, have recently been restored. Just past the intersection with Astor Drive, the **Astor Gatehouse** will come into view. Turn left through the gates and park adjacent to the residence.

From the Astor Gatehouse, a left turn will resume your northbound route on River Road (County Route 103). You may follow River Road through the intersection with Route 199, and continue along River Road past Poet's Walk Park, through Annandale-on-Hudson, and the Bard College campus. River Road (County Route 103) terminates at Route 9G at the north end of Bard, where a left turn will lead you north to Tivoli. Turn left toward Tivoli at the blinking light (County Route 78), and proceed west on Broadway

through the village until you reach Woods Road, just beyond the entrance to Kaatsbaan International Dance Center. Turn right at Woods Road (County Route 6), where a short drive will bring you to the **Edgewood Club**, on the right. Park in the club lot and enjoy light refreshments as you visit this historic private country club. **PLEASE NOTE THAT THE CLUB WILL CLOSE AT 3:00 PM.**

Leaving the Edgewood Club, you may return to Route 9G via the Village of Tivoli, or cross to Route 9G by continuing north on County Route 6, which turns east to meet 9G beyond the entrance to Clermont State Historic Site. In either case, turn right on 9G and proceed south. Keep a sharp eye out for County Route 79 which will be a left turn up a hill onto Budds Corners Road. **Staats Hall** will be found on your left within a half mile. Park where indicated to visit this site. From Staats Hall, continue east and south on Budds Corners Road (County Route 79), and take the next left onto Pitcher Lane. Follow Pitcher Lane east to its intersection with Route 9. Turn right to travel south on Route 9, passing through the hamlet of Upper Red Hook, then through the Village of Red Hook. Continue south through the traffic light. South of Red Hook you will arrive at the **Quitman House and Museum of Rhinebeck History** on your right. Turn right into the driveway and park in the lot north of the house.

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
terrpinrestaurant.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

Pete's Famous Diner
34 East Market Street
(845) 876-7271
petesfamous.com
Breakfast, lunch and dinner

Del's Roadside
6780 Albany Post Road
845-516-4800
delsdairyfarm.com
Lunch and 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

Village Pizza III
7514 North Broadway
845.758.5808
Lunch and dinner

Bubby's Take Away Kitchen
19 West Market Street
(845) 758-8226
Lunch and dinner

TIVOLI

GioBatta Alimentari
69 Broadway
(845) 757-2567
giobatta.com
Lunch and dinner

Santa Fe
52 Broadway
(845) 757-4100
santafehudsonvalley.com
Dinner

Tivoli General
54a Broadway
tivoli-general.com
Breakfast, lunch, dinner

Osaka Tivoli
74 Broadway
(845) 757-5055
osakasushitivoli.com
Dinner

Traghaven Whiskey Pub & Co.
66 Broadway
845-757-3777
traghavenwhiskeypub.com
Dinner

A SPECIAL THANKS

Regina Armstrong

George Baker

Pieter Estersohn

Louise Gikow and Erik Grimmelmann

Stan Lichens

Sudha Patel

Church of the Messiah

Quitman Resource Center and Museum of Rhinebeck History

The Edgewood Club

FRONT COVER: A detail from an illustration of The Lodge (Astor Gatehouse) by Moss Engraving Co. that appeared in *History of Dutchess County*, by James H. Smith, 1882.

The full cost of today's tour is tax deductible.

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