



Elbow Room 1945



HOWARD L. LAIR

1937



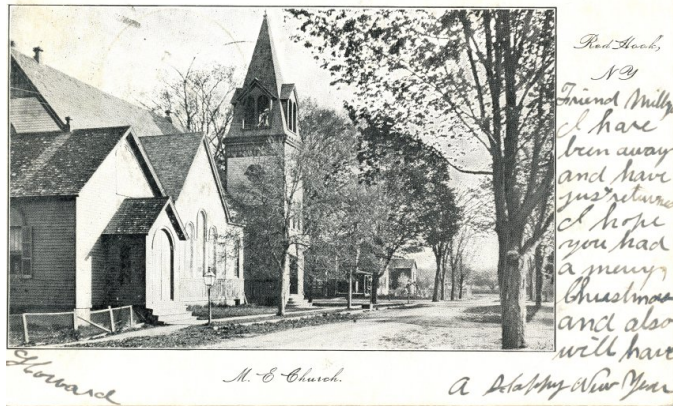
Lobby 1950

Red Hook Hotel

RHWG: It was at this site in 1799 that Cornelius Elmendorph built the old Red Hook Hotel, a large, graciously proportioned public house and inn that served the Red Hook community for 165 years before being razed for a gas station. Site of some of the earliest town meetings, the hotel became famous for its Elbow Room, a bar that attracted travelers between Albany and New York, especially when the Taconic Parkway was extended to Red Hook in the 1940's.

RHHG: Where the Shell Service Station now stands is the site of the famous Red Hook Hotel. This building was torn down in the 1960's after it was damaged by fire. It had served the people of Red Hook since 1797. It also had stores and a barber shop as well as a large meeting hall which served as a courtroom and polling place for Red Hook citizens.

Bassett: The old Red Hook Hotel has changed some. In the odl days, the bar and sitting room were on the south end of the building, but fronting to the east. On the north end was E. Teats' shoe store and on West Market Street was a store used at one time as a cigar factory and late by Frank Beddington, who was a brother-in-law of Richard Martin, who had a meat market there. Over these two stores was a hall used as a court room and polling place for many years.



Red Hook,
N.Y.
Friend Milly
I have
been away
and have
just returned
I hope
you had
a merry
Christmas
and also
will have

Howard

M. E. Church.

A Happy New Year



Methodist Church, 50 West Market Street

RHWG: Built by prolific local carpenter Daniel Van de Bogart in 1893, this church was designed in the Victorian decorated Gothic style and replaced an earlier church built, along with the present parsonage, in 1848. Red Hook was a Methodist Mission, served by circuit preachers until 1840, when Philip Gilbert Fraleigh gave the land to build the church. In an early ecumenical gesture, the Lutherans shared pastors and churches with the Methodists and the Lutheran's donated the pulpit for the new church.

RHHG: Methodism in Red Hook began in the mid-1800s with the arrival of a circuit preacher, Dr. Samuel Cochran. For a while meetings were held in individual homes. The first church building was acquired in 1849. It was purchased for \$700 and brought by boat from Connecticut. While waiting for the present building, designed by Daniel Van de Bogart, to be completed, the Methodist and Lutheran congregations shared facilities, alternating weeks for receiving the offering. In 1894, the present building was finished at the cost of \$10,005, and the Lutheran Congregation presented the altar as a gift. The bell was a gift of Edward Martin. Outstanding features are the very beautiful stained glass windows, all given as memorials or gifts. It is Victorian decorated Gothic style, with lavish façade of shingle work and an unusual cased chimney stack. A wing having educational facilities was added in the 1960s.

Bassett: Church Street was named for the church. The parsonage was next to the church and it has been the home of a long line of Methodist ministers. I remember a number of them, but as they changed every three years as a rule, the names of many have slipped from my memory. The church was enlarged and remodeled about 30 years ago.

Little Red Cottage

RHHG: Across from the Methodist Church, this building was a Blacksmith shop in the 1880s. This was very convenient for the townspeople in the business area, and tools, pots, pans, and hardware were shaped here. It has since been remodeled and has served as a very charming residence.



Hardeman Orchards

RHWG: This 172-acre farm, which today produces fruit, flowers, vegetables and field corn, has been preserved for agriculture and will remain forever open. This is one of two local farms that stand as gateways to the village that have been protected by conservation easements through a special program with the historic and environmental preservation organization Scenic Hudson. In the early 20th century, the farm was owned by Joseph Griffing, manager of the W.H. Baker Chocolate Factory and creator of the Lyceum Theater. Gordon Voorhees later established orchards and raised thoroughbred Morgan horses. John Hardeman and his family own and operate the farm and farmstand.

1849
Nov. 6 Chamberlin. Barrytown.

1 Basement

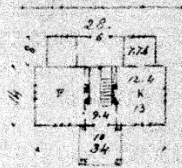
2 Principal

3 Second story

4 Front elevation



5 Elevation
6 Plan and
7 Cross section



\$3000*





The Gardener's Cottage (Use 2012 Photo)

RHWG: In the National Historic Register. Behind the unusual red brick wall stands a small board and batten "cottage", designed by famous Hudson Valley architect A.J. Davis. Built as the gardener's cottage of William Chamberlain's Maizeland estate, the structure has been restored, and the characteristics of the classic design of the American Romantic Period remain. With its board and batten siding, its Italianate roof and portico, it is one example of a number of A.J. Davis designs throughout the town.



Maizeland (Maizefield) & the Red Hook Brick Wall (Use 2012 Photo)

RHWG: In the National Historic Register. David Van Ness, a general in the militia during the Revolutionary War, State Senator, early Red Hook postmaster, merchant and the town's first supervisor, built Maizeland sometime around 1795, when he moved with his large family from Upped Red Hook to the village. The move brought the official Red Hook post office address to the lower village, and probably ensured its increasingly central role beginning in the 19th century. Built in the Georgian-Federal manner, the house was originally a rectangular two-story structure. With its distinctive Palladian window and

geometric motif between the first and second floors, Maizeland is considered among the finest post-Revolutionary houses in Dutchess County. The divided Dutch door is a reminder of the time and place of its construction. The name was changed to Maizefield in the 1960's.

The red brick wall was built c. 1903 by Lawrence Timpson and his wife, owners of Maizeland at the turn of the century. William Chamberlain owned and operated the estate and its once extensive farming operation during the last half of the 19th century.

RHHG: Although the structure has been remodeled and enlarged, including the addition of a third floor, the design elements have been so well integrated that the character of Maizefield is still distinctly Federal style. Important architectural features are the Palladian windows and geometric motifs between first and second floors and the six panel divided door at the main entrance. In 1849, a later owner, William Chamberlain commissioned architect Alexander Jackson Davis to design the "Shepherd's Cottage" which still stands on what was originally Maizefield property. The present Junior and Senior High Schools are the housing development on Trow Boulevard are only a few of the structures which occupy property once belonging to Maizefield. Original 364 acres.



Red Hook Middle School

RHWG: Built on the grounds of the 18th century Maizeland estate, this handsome brick Georgian Colonial public school was completed in 1939, following a fire in the town's old high school in 1937. Built with funds from President Franklin D. Roosevelt's WPA, its construction decided in a town-wide vote, coincide with the decision to consolidate the town's dozen country schools into one district. The school and the resulting extensive school programs, laboratories and sports facilities were praised by state officials as being among the finest in the state. It now serves as the district's middle school.

RHHWT: Linden Avenue Middle School, c. 1939. The school originally housed grades K-12. The addition on the north side was added in the 1950's. The school's interior was renovated in the late 1980's. Note the balcony railings, figurines above the doors, arched windows, clock (which used to ring every 15 minutes), and the front cupola.



The Near and Burnett Building, Odd Fellows Hall, 35 West Market Street

RHWG: In the 1880's, brothers William and Frank Burnett, possible the first undertakers in town, hired Daniel Van de Bogart to build a commercial structure known or many years as the Odd Fellows Hall. They set up a carpentry business, specializing in furniture and coffins, which they made and sold for the wakes and funerals they conducted in people's homes. In later years, William Burnett went into business with Robert Rockefeller and moved across the street to 42 W. Market St. to establish one of the area's first funeral homes, when the practice of laying out the dead at home went out of style. It later housed a pool hall and bakery. Note the original front porch brackets and capitals. It now houses a fabric shop offices, and apartments.

RHHWT: This building once included a pool hall, bakery, furniture store, and funeral home. Note the original front porch brackets and capitals.



29 West Market Street

RHWG: This 19th Century commercial brick building was an early Red Hook Post Office. For the last 50 years it has served as a restaurant, and before that, a delicatessen.







The Gedney Block & Seimon-Dubois House

RHWG: The three-story Gedney building was built in 1876 on the site of the of J. Siemon farm, an 18th century tenant farm. The early Seimon farmhouse is attached to the brick building on the north. The large-scale Gedney block signified a big change in the village in the 19th century, when the four corners were developed with substantial commercial structures. Owner B.F. Gedney operated a general store there and rented rooms upstairs. A drug store has occupied the glass fronted first floor space continually since 1917. A popular soda fountain drugstore in the 1940s and 50s attracted travelers, including a famous stop by New York Governor Thomas Dewey.

The building and its extension feature a slate mansard roof with dormers of brick masonry. It once housed a millinery shop and newspaper office, as well as Oak & Cleo's, a classic 1940s/50s soda fountain and hamburger joint, complete with jukebox.

RHHG: Built around 1876, in the 1940's it had a very famous soda fountain where personalities such as Thomas E. Dewey stopped to refresh themselves. Recent alterations have removed the soda fountain. The sheer bulk of this structure and the expanse of the five stores attached to it make it the most dominant of the three structures in the center of the Village. It has a slated mansard roof punctuated by dormers of bricks masonry construction. The builder Benjamin F. Gedney, brought the first real department store and shopping center to Red Hook.

RHHWT: The original owner, Henning, first opened the drug store in the Aucoch Building across the street. In 1917, the drug store was moved to its present location. Originally this site had been a hotel and a shopping center, built by Benjamin Franklin Gedney in 1876.

The Red Hook Drug Store was owned by Archie Paine in the 20s and 30s. Walter Bean owned the store from the mid-1940s until 1958 when Dan Griffin and Jim Maher became partners. The drug store had a soda fountain from 1940 to 1970.

Bassett: Was new in 1871 but I do not recall when it was built. I remember the hall over the store, and a saloon in the basement, and I remember when they changed the hall into rooms for city borders. i also remember when Mr. Gedney built the row of stores on West Market Street. At first they were an archway to drive to the rear of the buildings but that has been closed. there used to be several small wooden building that were used for business purposes on the north side of West Market Street in the old days, but they were, one by one, replaced by larger and better buildings. Stephen R. Burnett and George Near had a carpenter shop on the rear of his part of the property.

For some years this has been a cooper shop. The Burnett building has been enlarged. This is one of the oldest buildings in the village and was formerly owned by William DuBois, a bachelor and a very interesting man, who had lived many places and seen much of life.



10 North Broadway, The Troy Red Hook Telephone Company Building

RHWG: This handsome red brick Georgian was built c. 1936 by the Troy family, who established a telephone and telegraph company in Red Hook as early as 1896. It was built specifically to house the new dialing equipment that replaced the original crank operated system, with an apartment on the second floor. The Troys ran the company for over 80 years.



Sumner Curtis/Scism House, 7539 North Broadway/ 30 North Broadway

RHWG: Built in 1879, this was the home of W. Sumner "Sum" Curtis, who with John Carnright and Irving Fraleigh, owned a successful freighting business in Barrytown. Later, it was the home of Toy Scism and his wife, who raised prize harness horses in fenced pastures behind the house. They competed in races in Saratoga, Florida and throughout the country. An original porch, torn down for years, was recently replaced by the owners, who rent out professional offices in the building.

RHHG: This house was owned by Sumner Curtis who had a coal and lumber business at Barrytown. The house had a mansard roof with brackets and a bay window. Probably at one time it had a porch, a design indicative of Victorian architecture.





Here
Wash-
ington
once
stayed
over
night!
Love
to all
May 1918

RED HOOK, N. Y —Martin Homestead, Corner Stone Laid July 4, 1776.



Martin/Cookingham House

RHWG: This early Colonial stone farmhouse was built in the summer of 1776 by Gottlieb Martin, grandson of a German Palatine immigrant. It is said a contingent of Continental soldiers passing through the hamlet on July 4th helped raise the frame. It has a more refined design than earlier Dutch houses, and the stones are covered in stucco, however it retains its original Dutch door in the frame.

RHHG: Occupied by his descendants until 1934. The property is still a working agricultural business, and many outbuildings and tenant houses still exist. Its simple and graceful proportions make it an attractive and functional home two centuries after its completion.

RHHWT: The orchards, out-buildings, and tenant houses within view were the northern border of the Village boundary established in 1894 in its incorporated survey.

Older photo of Martin/ Guerland house



Memorial Park

RHWG: The town's Memorial Park is the site of annual Veterans and Memorial Day celebrations. A monument lists those who died in the two World Wars, Korea, and Vietnam. The gardens were added in the 1980s. The reconstructed 104-mile marker on the east side of the park is one of eight markers in the Red Hook Township dating from the early 18th century that mark the distance along the Post Road, the former King's Highway, from Fort George at The Battery in Manhattan to Albany.

RHHWT: Mile marker was reportedly encased in local stone by John Colburn in 1960. It does not appear to be the original red sandstone.



1976



Elmendorph Inn, 7562 North Broadway

RHWG: In the National Historic Register. Built c. 1760, this is one of the two earliest buildings in the village. It was a stagecoach stop, inn and tavern, as well as a town meeting place and the site of Red Hook's first kindergarten. It contains a working kitchen fireplace and an unusual reconstructed beehive oven. Threatened with destruction in 1975, the federal-style inn with Dutch gambrel roof was saved and restored through a community effort. It has been restored by Friends of Elmendorph as a community meeting place, and is the home of the Egbert Benson Historical society of Red Hook. Open most Tuesdays or by appointment.

RHHG: This is one of the earliest buildings in Red Hook as it possibly dates from as early as 1730-1750. It served as an inn and rest stop for stagecoaches traveling to Albany on the Old Post Road and also, those coming from Connecticut to the River Landings. On the 1797 map it is listed as Elmendorph Inn; on the 1815 map as Loop's. The Loop and Elmendorph families were related by marriage. Some early innkeepers were Phillip Jacobs, George Sharpe, Josiah Loop, and John Elmendorph. After Red Hook was incorporated in 1812, the Inn served as the site of town meetings and other political gatherings.

Also formed here was "The Society for the Apprehension and Detention of Horse Thieves of the Lower Village." This group met until the early 20th century when it disbanded because they felt that modern day law enforcement agencies could handle the task. In the 1890s the Inn was owned by Edward Martin and he supported a private kindergarten held there. Many authentic architectural details are retained. A private non-profit organization, "Friends of Elmendorph, Inc." is endeavoring to have the building restored and preserved as a National Historic site.



Methodist Cemetery

RHWG: This property was purchased c. 1845 for \$1 from David Wager, owner of the Elmendorph Inn, for use as a burial ground for the newly organized Methodist Society. Several servants from the local Astor estate, Rokeby are buried here.

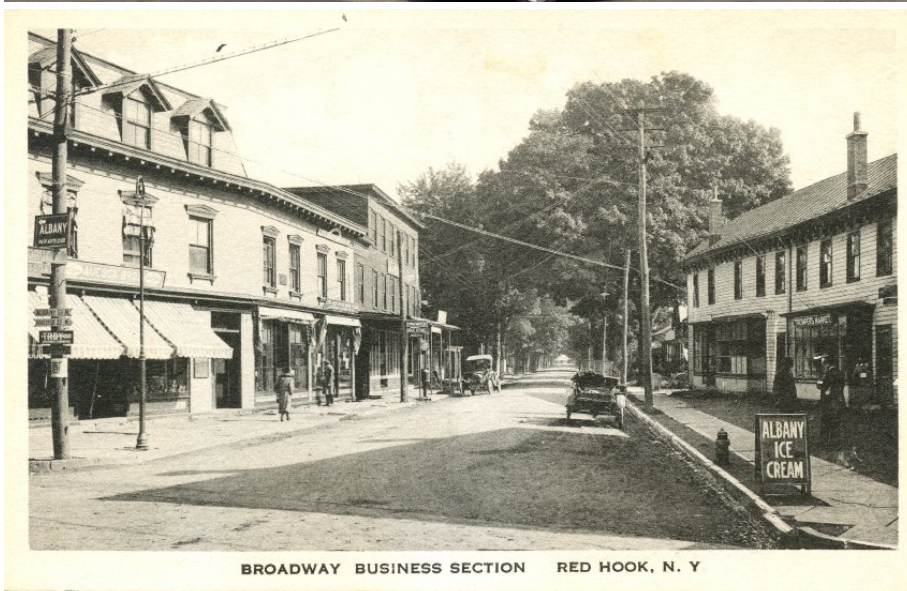
RHHG: Time has erased many details on some stones but some dating to 1847 are still legible. Some maids who served at Rokeby Estate are buried there. The last burial was in 1955. The iron fence was added in 1898. The local Jay-Cees have been instrumental in cleaning and rehabilitating the cemetery.

Bassett: ...the silent city of the dead, the Methodist cemetery, where sleep many who went to make up the happy homes of old Red Hook. Speak kindly of them, or not at all; may the rest in peace.



Historic Red Hook Diner

RHWG: In the National Historic Register. This is the first diner in New York State to be listed on the state and national Historic Registers. The original Silk City Dining Car was built at the railroad yards in Patterson, N.J. in 1927. In the 1940s it was located at Astor Flats in Rhinebeck (southwest intersection of routes 9 and 9G) where it was known as the Half-Way Diner. It was moved to its Red Hook Village location in 1950.



Conklin & Allendorf Building

RHWG: In 1879 the Conklin and Allendorf building, otherwise known in the 20's century as the Aucock Building, went up on the northeast corner of the village center. The merchant partners operated a general store here. The brick extension housed Hoffman and Coon's shoe store and Hutton's Drug Store. In more recent times, the Aucock family ran a general store here for over 50 years before selling it in the 1960s. Note the handsome mansard roof of variegated slate, with dormer window, that echoes the architecture of the Gedney Building across the street. It now houses a deli, hos, and offices, with apartments on the second floor.

RHHG: This was built in the mid-1850s by two partners, Conklin and Allendorf, as a general store. Various stores and businesses were housed here over the years, including the Red Hook Journal newspaper. In the 1870s a brick addition was the site of the Coon and Hoffman's shoe store and Hutton's drug store, now the Handy Shop and law office. Mr. Conklin was one of the promoters of the Central New England Railroad that ran through

Red Hook, and one of their engines was called "H.H. Conklin." One of the genteel features of the store was a raised wooden step on the sidewalk, which ladies used as they were alighting from their carriages to do shopping. As you proceed north on Broadway you will notice the red wooden shed which extends back of the Aucock Building. It still has the entranceway that teams of horses used in making deliveries to the stores. It also served as the public shed for standing teams and carriages.

Bassett: The Aucock store building was built about 1870 by Conklin and Allendorf, two very noted business men of Red Hook. Later they dissolved partnership, Mr. Conklin taking over the coal and lumber business and Mr. Allendorf taking the store. Later he built the brick addition on the East, shutting the roadway that led to a public shed long patronized by customers of the store and also by us boys playing tag and other games. The new brick addition consisted of two up-to-date stores, and were occupied by Coon & Hoffman as a shoe store and by Ed Hutton as a drug store. Next to the small white building was a higher frame building. Jacob Hutton, father of Ed Hutton and Nick Hutton, had a shoe store there. Later John Henry (Shoe) Shafer as we boys called him, kept the shoe store, and had his shoe repair shop in the rear. Mr. Shafer was a very jolly man and great checker player...It was a frame gable end building and there were two tenants in the upper part. part was used as a boot and shoe shop by George Reed for some years.



Curtis/Stockenberg Store, 9-11 East Market Street

RHWG: This metal-sided two-story commercial building is the largest commercial structure in the village. John A Curtis and his son, LeGrand, operated as J & L.B. Curtis Company and sold stoves and tin ware here from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century. Curtis peddled his wares in the countryside from a horse and tin cart. One of several tin shops in town, the business lasted several generations until it was sold to the Stockenberg family, who ran a hardware store there until the 1990s. It remains a hardware store.

Bassett: This building owned by J. and L.B. Curtis and has since become a part of the splendid building occupied by John Curtis as a hardware store.





1980s

Fraleigh Store/Lyceum Theater, 21 East Market Street

RHWG: Built c. 1875, the clapboard building housed a hardware store run by Stickle and Ring. Phillip Fraleigh ran the business for many years, with a blacksmith and wheelwright shop in the rear. Around 1910, Joseph Griffing renovated the store and established the Lyceum Theater, the town's first movie house. Dances, basketball games, community meetings, and high school graduations were held at the Lyceum, which had a stage and large gathering space on the second floor. It is now an antiques center.

Bassett: The old blacksmith shop and wheelwright shop have all passed; as have Billy Mills, the blacksmith; John Crandell, the wheelwright; and Ely Jewell, the wagon painter. Ely was another tall man. The Red Hook Lyceum now covers the spot where the three old shops stood. The original building that replaced the old shops was built for a hardware store. This business was run by Ring and Stickle.



East Market Street Tin Roofs, 37 & 39 East Market Street

RHWG: Note the tin roofs, many put on by the Curtis Company, that remain on the small houses that line East Market Street. Red Hook was known for its tin, as well as its chocolate and tobacco manufacturing. The village contains a relatively large number of these small, modest homes, topped with tin roofs, built by local workers.



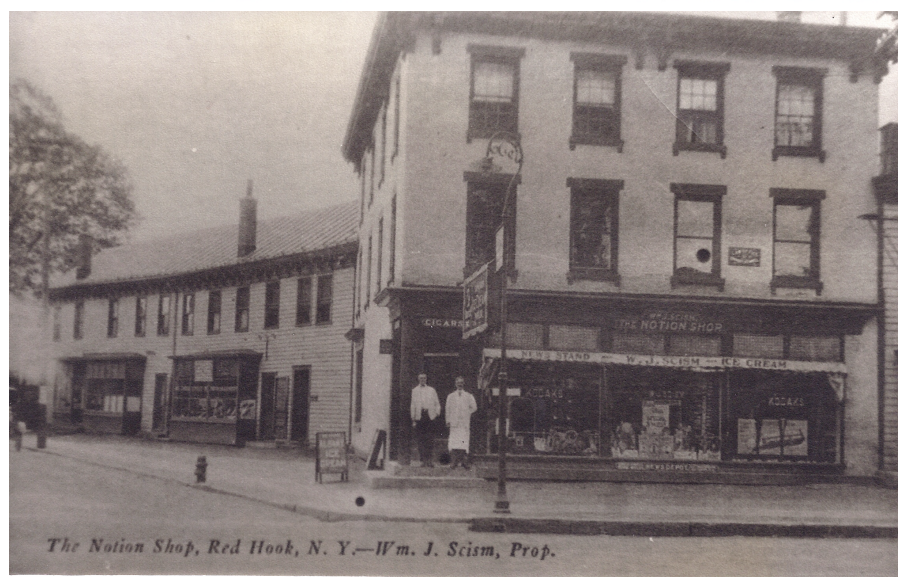
Pinks Tavern, 61 East Market Street

RHWG: This clapboard, commercial building was operated as a saloon as early as the 1860s. It was expanded by J. Louis Daley and was run by Henry Pink as Pink's Tavern for many years (*Maynard Ham Says: Pink had a roller rink on the second floor, open to the public), then as A'Brial's Tavern in the 20th century. It became a vegetarian restaurant in the 1990s.

Bassett: The hotel building on the corner of East Market Street was formerly only a small building used as a saloon by Levi Pulver, James Daly, John Sheridan Stickle, Mr. Green, and last by J. Louis Daly who built the present building and used it as a hotel until he sold it to Henry D. Pink.



1981



The Massoneau Building

RHWG: Built in 1855 by the Massoneau family, early tobacco merchants, this three-story Italian Renaissance Revival brick building replaced an early wooden building. It contained a general store, with meeting rooms upstairs. The early site of community meetings, the second floor housed the town's first library in 1899. A long wooden extension was razed and replicated with a new row of shops. A large arch, through which horses and teams passed to an interior public stable, was removed in the 1970. It is now a bookstore, with apartments on the second floor.

RHHG: This building was built in 1855 as a large general store and through the years has housed the Red Hook Post Office, grocery, dry goods, and clothing stores. A large hall upstairs served as a general meeting place for entertainment, shows and political meetings. It was built on the site of an original store of Claudius Massoneau, which was probably the very first store in Red Hook. A fourth generation descendant, William Massonneau, restored the Lutheran cemetery and was instrumental in helping the library to be organized. He died in 1933.

Bassett: Charles W. Massonneau and his brother Ed kept a general store with the post office and they were selling porous plasters at the time. The north side of the brick building had a large advertisement of the porous plasters, and Charles W. Massonneau was publishing the original "Aurora Borealis" to promote the use and sale of the plaster which had been compounded by him. It was a very interesting paper for the kind, and I remember seeing many copies of the same. The building east of the store was divided from the store by an archway for teams to pass to the public shed. There were about four divisions in the building occupied by different parties for business purposes. Sometime later after a fire, the archway was closed and the upper part was changed to a hall with the entrance on the east end. This hall was the means of much pleasure for the people in the old days.

The Massonneau store was entered by burglars one night and the safe blown open and about eighty dollars taken. Suspicious characters were noticed about town and a party was engaged to set up and watch. Another volunteer party stayed in a feed store in the row under Massonneau Hall. This store had a large show window and the time and the boys would smoke and light matches...Results: the expected robbers raided two or three places in Rhinebeck that night and Red Hook watched in vain. The next night Red Hook slept while the robbers came in the silent night, opened the store and blew open the safe, took some merchandise, and walked away and Red Hook did not stir till the hour of dawn. When the wrecked safe was found, the robbers had left for parts unknown.

About last photo: Maynard Ham posted this on the FB page, "Red Hook's History in Pictures and Words". I know you would not see it there so here it is.

For everyone who remembers "The Notion Shop" and "Irving". It was in the 19th century that the Massonneau Building and a dry goods store was located on the first floor and run by Edward Massonneau. After his death in 1913 the store was auctioned by the family and it was then that the new owners established the name "The Notion Shop". Here is an article from the [December 12, 1913](#) Red Hook Journal.

"The Notion Shop, (one door south of Link's Market) is now open. We are displaying a very attractive line of high grade stationery, school supplies, toys, candy, Christmas seals, Christmas cards, holly paper and ribbon, tinsel twine, playing cards, crepe paper napkins and novelties, shelf paper, toilet paper, sanitary paper towels, Ever Ready Flashlights and electrical specialties. A full line of Edison Mazda Lamps and the celebrated Belle Mead Sweet Candy constantly on hand. After [January 1st, 1914](#), we will carry all the leading daily and [Sunday](#) papers and Magazines. Place your orders early and they will receive our best attention. We solicit a share of your patronage. Longyear & North, Red Hook, N.Y."

In this photo the proprietor is W. J. Scism. Probably taken a few years after the above article after it had changed hands.



The Tobacco Factory, 7486/84 South Broadway

This building at the corner of Tobacco Lane and Broadway was the home of the town's long-running industry, founded by Germanius Massoneau and said to date to 1812. Built around 1830, the tobacco factory dried, cut and prepared chewing tobacco and cigars for about 100 years. The Massoneau, Hoffman, Hendricks, Hevenor and Miller families were all associated with the tobacco business, which employed up to 50 workers at times. A bell tower once topped the clapboard building, tolling the start of the workday and the noon hour. Around 1864, the company adopted a red cargo hook as their symbol. Today a copy can be seen on the Village Building, just across the street. It houses apartments, shops, and offices.

RHHG: The factory was built in the 1830s and until the 1920s was a thriving industry and source of employment for Red Hook and surrounding countryside. It had a heavy bell tower with a bell to summon workers. Loads of tobacco were brought up the river by sloop or overland of sleighs in the winter to be made into cigars, pipe and chewing tobacco. Both men and women were employed at the peak of the production period. Sheds for drying tobacco can still be seen.

Basset: We now come to Red Hook's oldest industry, the tobacco factory. This business was started by one of the Massonneau family in the past soon after they located here. At first the tobacco was cut by hand and it took a real man to turn it. I remember when Walter Shafer, the shoe man, was killed by a knife that came off a cutting machine while in motion. I also remember when one of our reckless young men, while intoxicated, broke into the tobacco factory and stole a large quantity of cigars. He was arrested and sent to the Albany Penitentiary. Most of the cigars were recovered so the poor fellow received a light sentence but he died there before his time had expired. I remember the factory building was enlarged and when they installed the patent process of drying the tobacco. In the days of J. & P. Hendricks they cut tobacco at the Red Hook Mill. Those were the days when they sold tobacco by the barrel. I remember when they first adopted the Red Hook as their trade mark.



Tobacco Lane

RHHG: The blue house on Tobacco Lane is the oldest. These cottages, dating from the 1800's, were built to house the factory workers. An 1821 map of Red Hook Village shows a store on the corner of Tobacco lane. This building still stands, and after much remodeling, served as a school as well as a private residence. This was the original store on the "four corners"



6 Elizabeth Street

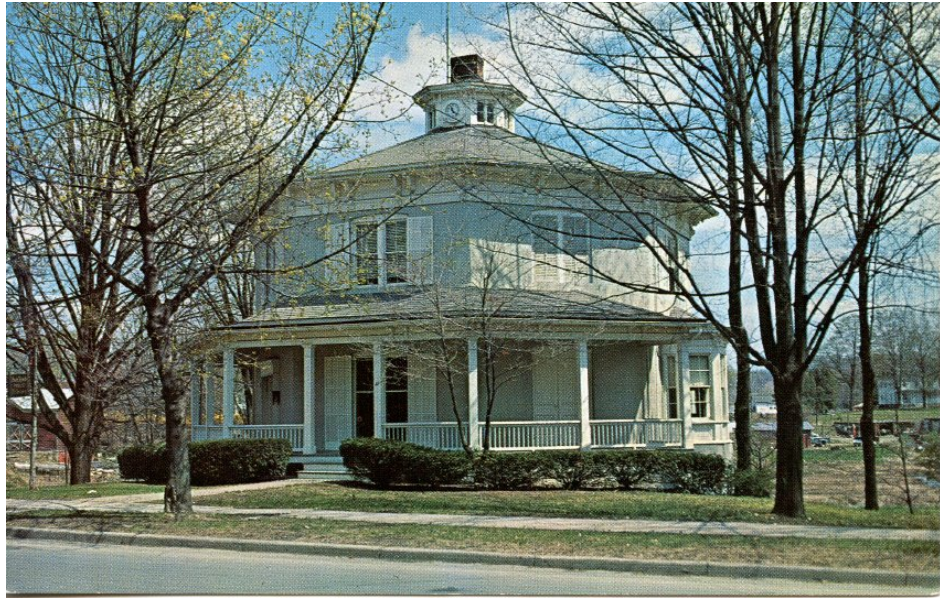
RHHG: This simple dwelling with center chimney and fireplace was built in 1820. Although it was restored in 1971-72, the original outside siding remains, as does some of the original window glass. It is shown on an 1858 map of Dutchess County.

Bassett: Elizabeth Street was only a short street and connected with Tobacco Street but since its extension is called Railroad Avenue. There were only four houses in the street when I remember it. Two on the east side and two on the west side that fronted on Tobacco Street. Ed Stickels, a noted character of the day, lived in the house on the northwest corner of Tobacco Street and Elizabeth Street and in 1870 Freeborn G. Fraleigh and family moved to the house on the southwest corner. This house was the home of Mrs. Fraleigh's parents before their death and she was their heir. There was a small house on Tobacco Street where a family by the name of Kells lived for many years. The house was owned by Mary Wainwright, who lived there after the Kells family.



Hendricks House/ St. Regis Hotel, 7460 South Broadway

RHWG: Jeremiah Hendricks built this house in 1842 as a private residence. It was called Hendricks House, and hosted musical gatherings, possibly operating as an inn by the late 19th century. Later, Dr. William Traver lived here and cultivated a beautiful, extensive sunken garden tended by a special gardener. Surrounded by a black wrought iron fence, it was admired and prized by townspeople. It was filled in the build a gas station in the late 1940s, and is now the site of an insurance office. The house operated as the Regis Hotel for most of the 20th century. Today, the Red Hook Inn continues that tradition.





The Red Hook Public Library, 7444 South Broadway

RHWG: This unique octagon is one of only several in New York State inspired by the social philosopher, designer, and phrenologist Orson Fowler. Allen Barringer Hendricks, a partner in the tobacco company, built it in 1864/65 as a residence. It was remodeled as the Red Hook Public Library in 1935. The 10-room, three-story house is built of poured Rosendale cement. A "blind cupola" at the top once held a village clock.

RHHG: Originally built by Allen B. Hendricks, it was opened as a library in November 1935, the result of a bequest of Mrs. Perrine. It is one of the finest of the octagonal houses still standing that were built in the style of Orson Fowler. It has a stucco exterior with false windows to give balance to the façade. An octagonal cupola highlights the overhanging roof supported by paired brackets.



W. H. BAKER CHOCOLATE FACTORY Red Hook, N. Y



1980's

W.H. Baker's Chocolate Factory (Use 2011 Photo)

RHWG: This chocolate factory was one of the most important businesses in Red Hook. Established c. 1880 on the banks of the Sawkill Stream in Annandale, it moved to this site c. 1900 when steam replaced water power. The adjacent New England Railroad delivered raw materials and distributed packaged cooking chocolate and powder to markets in New England and New York. In 1913, the chocolate factory employed 89 workers.

Manager Joseph Griffing was a prominent benefactor of the community. The factory closed in the 1930s and has been recently converted to shops and studios.



St. Margaret's Home, 141 South Broadway

RHWG: "Mrs. Astor's Orphan Asylum" was one of the first institutions of its kind in the state. The home was established in 1854 by Margret Astor of Rokeby, wife of the wealthy William B. Astor, to provide a home and training school for young girls whose parents could no longer keep them. The girls were taught cooking, sewing, canning and housekeeping and, at age 18, were often hired by local families as domestic servants. The gracious "southern villa" house, with its extended veranda, 12-foot high ceilings and elegant fireplaces, may have been inspired by a drawing in "The Architecture of Country Houses" by the famous designer A.J. Downing, published in 1850. The home operated for over 75 years.



Red Hook District #4



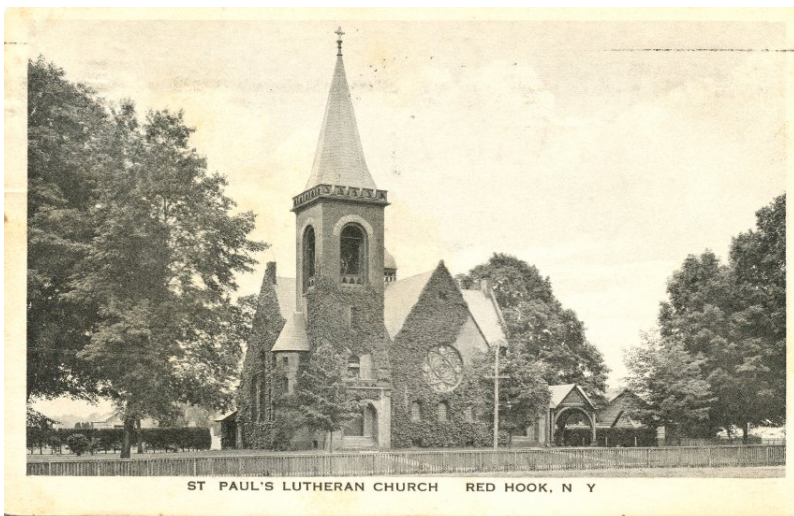
Red Hook High School 1924



Voorhis-Tiebout Soap Factory/ Red Hook Emporium

RHWG: Gordon Voorhis and Frank Tiebout built this factory on the site of Red Hook's first high school in 1937, after a fire destroyed the school. It had been a public school site for over 100 years. The soap factory hired local workers to assemble soap dispensers and dry the powdered soap and filled them. They were then distributed throughout the country. Behind the factory building, Voorhis established a landscaped garden with specimen trees. The building was sold to a paint and hardware business in the 1990s.

Second two photos of school building on site before it burned down.



The Lutheran Church Complex, 7412 South Broadway
 RHWG: In the National Historic Register. St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church and its surrounding buildings and large cemetery compound are the largest green space in the village. Beside the imposing, Romanesque Revival-style church, built in 1894, there is a small decorated Gothic-style parish hall, a substantial Queen Ann-style parsonage, and a well-maintained 18th century manager's cottage called Dodd House. The large Lutheran Cemetery dates to 1796, when this congregation, established in Rhinebeck in 1714, split

from the original church and relocated to Red Hook. The cemetery has a number of gravestones of Revolutionary War soldiers. The parish hall was a popular meeting place for political groups, lectures, temporary school classrooms, and minstrel shows. It still hosts community meetings.

RHHG: The present building was erected in 1889. A thousand people attended the laying of the 600 pound cornerstone. The congregation was originally affiliated with the German Reformed Church. It has the largest land area and the largest building in the village except for the schools. Be sure to visit the adjoining cemetery which is very old, containing graves of the pre-Revolutionary period. Fifteen of the fallen Revolutionary soldiers of this area are buried here. It has been officially designated as a Revolutionary Cemetery by Chancellor Livingston Chapter of the N.S.D.A.R.

Bassett: The Lutheran Cemetery was a place of historical interest to me in my boyhood days. To read the names of the departed ones and the dates of their births and deaths as shown on the old tombstones was interesting. I remember the oldest born in 1699 and died in 1801. The stone was very simple but the dates made it remarkable, for the good soul to whose memory it had been erected, lived in three centuries. Born in the seventeenth, he lived through the eighteenth, and died in the nineteenth century. Many of the noted people of the old days are now at rest in this old cemetery. It has been enlarged very much in my time, both north side and the east end.

On Fisk Street, just east of the Lutheran Chapel, we find the long shed of the Lutheran congregation, built to protect the teams while farmers were at service. This showed a large farmer element in the congregation. I hope there is an auto now for every team in the old days, but I doubt it.



St. Christopher's Roman Catholic Church

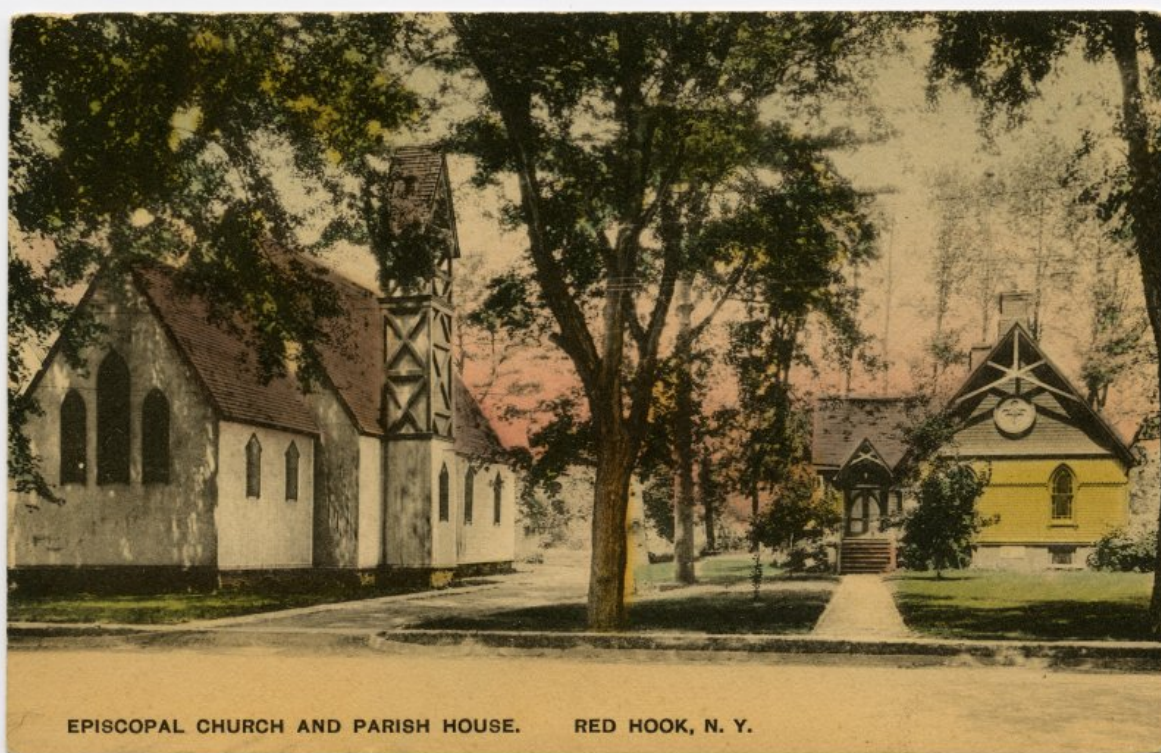
RHWG: This European Gothic-style Catholic Church was built in 1925 on the site of an old estate called "Wayside." Stone for the church, which was designed by Beardsley and built by A. Van de Bogart, was said to have come from surrounding farms. It is considered the finest stone masonry building in the village.

RHHG: 1925- Designed by Beardsley and built by Al Van de Bogart, son of Daniel, the stones were brought from surrounding farms. A reproduction of parish churches of the 11th and 12th centuries, it was the finest stone masonry in the village. Prior to the construction of this building, the parishoners met in homes and the Lyceum Theater. It stands as the result

of the growth of the Catholic community from the mother church in Barrytown, now closed. A parochial school serving grades k-8 was dedicated in 1962.



CHRIST CHURCH AND CHAPEL, Red Hook, N Y



Christ Episcopal Church, 7423 South Broadway

RHWG: The noted ecclesiastical architect Richard Upjohn designed this Gothic Revival church in 1855. It was commissioned and built by the Astor family of Rokeby, who added the parsonage in 1861. The parish hall, a small decorated Victorian-style building, followed in 1887. The parish was organized in 1851.

RHHG: The parish was organized in 1851. In 1855, the church, in Gothic Revival style, was designed by Richard Upjohn, a famous ecclesiastical architect of the 19th century.

The rectory, also Gothic Revival, was built in 1861. The Victorian decorated Gothic style Parish Hall was built in 1887. An important interior feature is the simple pine woodwork.

Christ Church facilities have served as headquarters for the Northern Dutchess Day Care Center, which was opened in the early 1970s.



First Red Hook Bank/Village Building

RHWG: In 1865 the newly formed First National Bank of Red Hook purchased this site for \$360 and erected a building which was enlarged and remodeled to its present appearance in 1928. In 1960 the bank moved to a modern building on West Market Street. It became the Village hall in 1963.

RHHWT: It remained a bank until 1963 when the Village of Red Hook bought it for \$25,000 for its village hall, court and offices. North of the Village Hall, note the municipal parking lot where Bud's Restaurant used to be.





Firehouse

RHHG: The original building was built as a private home (1850) for R.B. Nicks, one of the owners of the tobacco factory. It was opened as a firehouse with an addition in 1966. Red Hook is one of the few communities to have volunteer fire protection by a private company rather than a municipal one.

RHHWT: Later became the home of Sittingham, the office of Dr. Vigeant, and finally, in 1949, a firehouse (with an addition in 1966). It now serves as a site for small businesses.



40 West Market Street

RHHG: Next to the back, this house dates back to the 1700's. It once served as a school and has had many alterations through the years.

RHHWT: Served as a school for girls.

75: Owned by Mrs. Lloyd Rockefeller, previously owned by Mr. Burnett to 1933, used to be a schoolhouse. Initial construction 1770s. Older photo in '75.



31 Church Street

RHHG: At one time it served as a two-family house, although it now is a private residence. It is nearly one hundred years old and it was built in 1878.

75: Owned by Peter L. Riley, Mr. Alfred Henion sold house to Miss Louise Welb Sept. 1920, Miss Louise Welb sold to Alice Battenfeld 1945, Alice Battenfeld sold to Peter Riley Sept 1972. In old deed- Conveyed to Jacob Fraleigh by Joseph Martin May 4th 1878. Historic orchard grounds. Major renovations 1973. Older photo in '75.

Bassett: I don't recall who built it, but Andrew Van Steenburgh owned it for a time before he moved to Schenectady. There was another house south of this one in the old

days where Jerry Coon, and a brother of Jacob I. Coon lived for a time. Later it was moved to Garden Street.



55 Fraleigh Street

RHHWT: The yellow buildings are some of the original headhouses (heaters) for the former violet growing industry in Red Hook.



22 Fraleigh Street

RHHWT: Note the mission style porch, roof, and columns of this private residence.