

Points of Interest in Newburgh, NY

This document was compiled by Beth Stradar Santiago, Karen Eberle-McCarthy, Colleen Fogarty, Fenella Heckscher and Mary McTamaney with the help of Frank Kowsky.

There are a number of houses in Balmville, but they are difficult or impossible to see from the road; hence, not included.

The following houses/sites are not covered in the pages following, but you may want to consider pursuing, based on your own interest and available time.

3 Beech Street: Charles Downing House (1837)

83 Broadway: City Hall (Estabrook - 1893)

94 Broadway: Newburgh Savings Bank (Karpeles Manuscript Library)

135-147 Broadway: The Armory (John Wood design)

72 Clinton Street: Italianate House (Niven design)

70 DuBois Street: Theological Seminary (Niven design)

330 Powell Avenue: Hull/Van Duzer Villa - might be visible, but no way to get up close easily and quickly.

MAP KEY Common places

- CITY HALL
- FIREHOUSE
- HOSPITAL
- LIBRARY
- POLICE
- Interstate Highway
- Federal Highway
- State Route
- County Road
- Local Road
- Historic District
- Architectural Design District
- Sites
- Restrooms
- Train Station
- Airport
- Ferry
- Parking
- Visitors Center
- High School



Sites Map

indicating City of Newburgh Heritage Sites



Map not to scale.

Broad Street

85-87: Dr. George Washington Downing, believed to have been designed by Downing for his older brother.



55: David Moore House, Design #10 in Villas and Cottages. Downing and Vaux.



Carpenter Avenue

357: Withers; not visible from the street

375: Withers, House pending sale (sadly, not identified as Withers design in realtor's property description).



First Street

Quality Row: 112-120: Newburgh
Architect Thornton Niven designed
"Quality Row," in 1836, a group of five
Federal style houses, considered to be
well above average in quality and
comfort - hence the name.



112: The W.W. Wiley House: Built for
Wiley, but bought in 1860 by George
Kerr, president of the Bank of Newburgh
and his wife, the daughter of Rev. John
Brown, who lived next door at 114.



116: In 1849, the Deyo family bought this
house from Charles Clinton, brother of
NY's governor. In 1883 Thomas Edison
was a guest here while founding the
Edison Illuminating Company. He
personally wired #116 making it one of
the first in the world to have electricity.



Grand Street

91: Associate Reformed Church, this congregation was established in 1798 and this building was brought north through the village and rebuilt on its present site in 1820. Of a simple federal style, the church gracefully compliments the rows of federal townhouses, "Quality Row," built behind it soon afterward.



100: Newburgh Free Library, John Wood design. Its first librarian, Charles Estabrook, inaugurated a card catalogue system in 1878 and in 1884, brought electricity to this building.



105: St. George's Church, Rev. John Brown, Rector for 63 years. Construction began in 1817, and was completed two years later. In 1838, Rev. Brown worked with Andrew Jackson Downing to create adjacent St. George's Cemetery.



120: Culbert House/City Club, Built between 1852 and 1857 for Dr. Culbert, this was a collaboration between Andrew Jackson Downing and Calvert Vaux; Villas and Cottages Design #20. Restored in 1975, gutted by fire in 1981.



Grand Street

123: Newburgh Heritage Center (1841)
Old Court House: Thornton Niven design; originally a court house, today, home to the City Historian and the Newburgh Heritage Center.



134: Dutch Reformed Church (1835)
Designed by Alexander Jackson Davis, this is the only Greek Revival church by this noted architect still standing.



177: The George Reeves House (1840),
Federal and Greek Revival styles.



182: The Vaux-Withers House (1850);
also known as The Halsey-Stevens House, “a suburban house with attics”,
Villas and Cottages Design #10.



Grand Street

184: This house was once a church, was restored and is now a private residence.



210: Calvary Presbyterian Church and Cemetery (1858): Considered America's first Presbyterian church "designed in the spirit of correct ecclesiology," Frederick Clarke Withers deliberately selected the stone and slates to reflect the mountains across Newburgh Bay.



264: The Eugene Brewster House (1866): designed by Frederick Clarke Withers, most of the original details in this 1866 house still exist - original window glass, shutters, ceiling medallions, moldings and marble fireplaces.



288 (1841-42): The Judge John J. Monell House, believed to be early Downing. After Andrew Jackson Downing died, his widow was married to Judge Monell.



Grand Street

296: Childhood Home of David Schuyler.



297: The Fullerton Mansion (1870):
“General Grant” style of architecture.
Robert Fullerton was a noted NYS
jurist.



318: The Logan House (1880), Queen
Anne style.



333: The Robert Case House (1857):
Calvert Vaux design, Design #8 in Villas
and Cottages.



Grand Street

355: Downing's "Highland Gardens"



369: Charles Lawson Estabrook House



Grand Street

388: The Phinney-Stewart House (1810): At one time, a private boys' school, sat adjacent to Downing's Highland Gardens, Stewart family donated land for Stewart Airport.

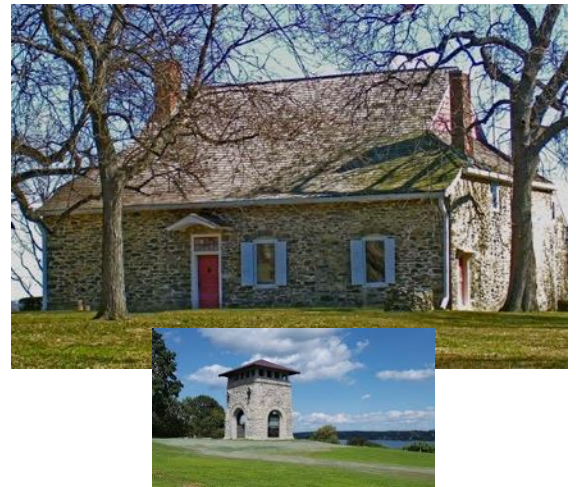


Liberty Street

One: Frank Estabrook Design, P. S. School #6, with recent urban renewal funding, being renovated as a school for film and television. Newburgh has become an active center for commercial/production.



84: Washington's Headquarters: the first designated and protected historic site in the United States, Hasbrouck House served as Washington's headquarters from April 1782 to August 1783. The Tower of Victory was proposed in 1883 by Secretary of War Robert Lincoln, son of President Abraham Lincoln.



94: Alsdorf Hall (1915): Built by one of Newburgh's most prominent African American families for concerts, music lessons, dances, etc. Was part of the Underground Railroad.



Liberty Street

231: The Townsend House (1894),
Frank Estabrook, Romanesque style.



326: Weigand Tavern (1700's):
Upstairs' rooms housed the court of
justice of the peace and town
meetings. Martin Weigand was an
outspoken patriot. This property was
recently restored.



Montgomery Street

59-69: Edison Generating Plant (1884): Built under supervision of Thomas Alva Edison, one of the earliest power plants; still operating today as Central Hudson Gas & Electric Company



99: The William Hasbrouck House (1839), a Downing/Niven collaboration.



Montgomery Street

131: The Selah Reeve House (1780), “Known throughout the world for its depiction in the famous William Bartlett print of the view of early Montgomery Street and the Hudson River beyond.” Image also used W. G. Wells engraving on Staffordshire china.



189: The David Crawford House (1830): Home to Newburgh’s Historical Society.



Marker identifying Montgomery Street as first preserved.



195: Sunflower Cottage (1830's): Home to David Crawford’s descendants.



Montgomery Street

196: The William Warren House (1853-55). Calvert Vaux designed to feature the classic Gothic Revival of Downing. Original exterior was stucco,



201: The Niven House (1838-39): Architect and home of Thornton M. Niven, Italianate Style. Frederick Clarke Withers lived in this house later on.



227: The Forsyth House (1809): John Forsyth was president of the Newburgh Steam Mills and director of the Bank of Newburgh. Possibly the oldest house on Montgomery Street, and one of the oldest in Newburgh.



Spring and Lander Streets (near Liberty)

Interesting area new investments:
commercial production studios,
Thornwillow Press (printers to the
White House), renovated factory
buildings a la Soho...

These streets are adjacent to Liberty
Street so easy to detour.

