

DID YOU KNOW?

Arch

A curved structure that is used to span an opening like a door or a window and support weight from above.

Arched windows

Windows that have square bottoms and an arch or half-circle on top.

Bargeboard

A decorative board fixed to the ends of a roof, often found on Gothic Revival style buildings.

Bay window

A window projecting outward from the main walls of a building

Belt course (or string course)

A horizontal band that runs across a building, often indicating a building's floors on the exterior.

Bracket (or corbel)

A structural piece of stone, wood or metal jutting from a wall to carry the weight of something on top of it.

Cast iron

A type of metal that can be cast into molds or shapes, used for building parts like columns or window designs.

Column (or post)

A vertical element that serves as a support.

Cornice

A decorative horizontal molding usually found at the top of a building and ornamented with brackets or patterns.

Dentil molding

A pattern of dentils, or repeating teeth-like shapes found in a cornice or brickwork.

Dormer window

A window that projects out from a pitched roof.

Eaves

The part of a roof that meets or overhangs the walls of a building.

External chimney

Chimneys built on the outside walls of structures, rather than rising from the center of a building.

Facade

The front of a building that faces the street.

Gutter

A trough or narrow channel along the eaves of a house to catch and carry off water. Gutters are not always visible. Sometimes they are concealed by the eaves. These are called Yankee gutters or box gutters.

Lintels

A horizontal support made of timber, stone, or steel that is found at the top of a door or window.

Mansard roof

A box-like roof with sloping sides creating another story. Originally from French architecture, the mansard came to America in the late 1840s and was especially popular in the 1860s.

Masonry

Bricks or pieces of stone used to make a building.

Newel post

A post at the head or foot of a flight of stairs, supporting a handrail.

Porch

A covered shelter projecting from the entrance of a building.

Quoins

(pronounced "coins") Masonry blocks at the corner of a wall sometimes put there for structure support and sometimes just for decoration.

Rowhouse

Houses attached to each other with barrier walls, known as party walls, between them.

Segmental arch

An arch with a gentle, elongated rounding near the top, used commonly for window openings of the 1860s.

Sills

A horizontal piece of stone, wood or metal found at the base of a window opening.

Spindles (or balusters)

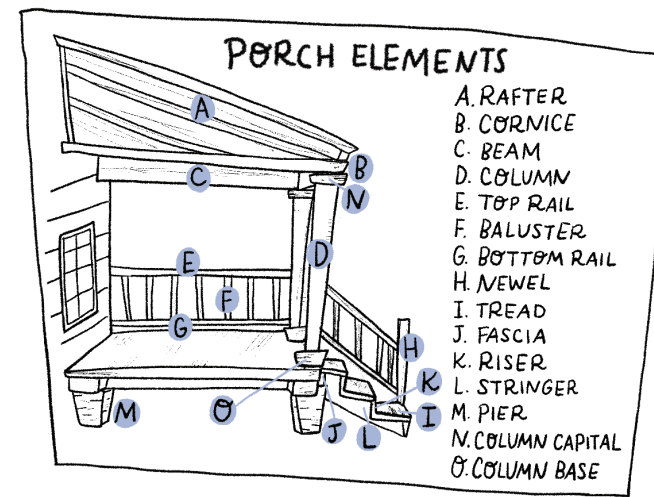
Vertical posts that connect the base rail and handrail on a staircase.

Stoop

A staircase leading to the entrance of a building, usually a house or apartment building.

Terracotta

An Italian term for "baked earth." It's a clay material molded into shapes, often used in Queen Anne style design.



RESOURCES OR GET INVOLVED

Having the second largest historic district in New York State, Newburgh has many resources to help you maintain an old building whether you are a renter or owner.

- Newburgh Code Compliance/ Building Department
- Newburgh Planning & Development Department
- Architectural Review Commission
- SeeClickFix app for reporting quality of life issues
- New York State Office of State Historic Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation for possible tax credits and other grants
- Dig deeper with Newburgh Historical Society, Newburgh Free Library's History Room, and Newburgh Preservation Association
- Habitat for Humanity and Newburgh Land Bank are great housing resources!
- And always, keep in touch with The Fullerton.

THANK YOU

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For more information visit www.thefullerton.org or email thefullertoncenter@gmail.com.

Si quieres este mapa en español, envía nos un mensaje a thefullertoncenter@gmail.com

Building Shells: Building Community in Newburgh NY is a preservation, policy and design project that explores how the community and municipality can work together to prevent historic buildings from becoming empty shells.

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ARCHITECTURE

SCAVENGER HUNT

Welcome to a fun and exciting way to explore Newburgh's great architecture – and learn some new vocabulary and history! You walk past these buildings everyday. Now is a chance to really look at their details.

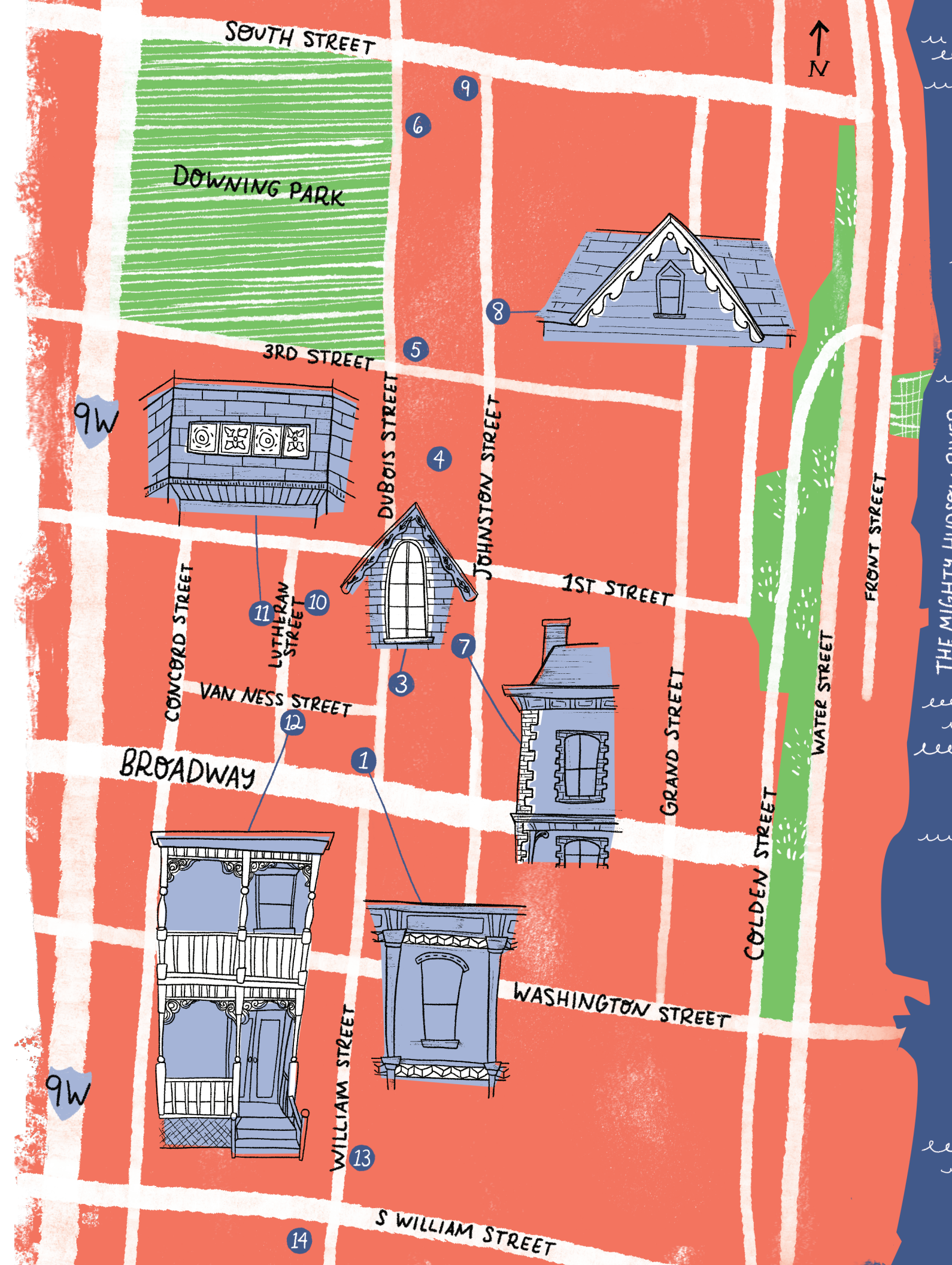
To explore more cultural history in Newburgh, log onto the Urban Archive app.

ANSWER KEY

1. String or Belt Course, 2. See illustration, 3. Arched windows, 4. We hope your answer is "yes!", 5. It expands the interior living space, 6. Differences include the number of doors, the entryway details, and a dormer, 7. Quoining, 8. Barge Board, 9. Stone, 10. Seven, 11. "Baked Earth", 12. Porches, 13. Metal, or cast iron, 14. Columns, or posts

SCAVENGER HUNT & MAP

- 1 Go to **3 Dubois Street**. The jagged lines running across the Italianate-style building are formed by angled bricks.
What is this horizontal band called?
- 2 **Dubois Street** has so many new and original porches.
Can you spot a few elements of a porch using the "Porch Elements" diagram on back?
- 3 The Gothic Revival cottage at **36 Dubois Street** looks like a gingerbread house. The windows on the 2nd floor have square bottoms and a half-circle on top.
What do you call this type of window?
- 4 Montefiore St Luke's Hospital at **70 Dubois Street** has undergone many expansions.
Can you see the original stone building with quoining dating from 1874? Can you see the other additions?
- 5 **104 Dubois Street** is a freestanding Second Empire house. The slanted roof above is a mansard roof, a popular feature in the 1860s.
Why would you put windows in a roof?
- 6 Buildings change over time. The Federal style buildings at **152** and **154 Dubois Street** were built at the same time and once looked the same. Today they look quite different.
Can you list the ways they are different from each other?
- 7 Go to **39 Johnston Street**. On this large Second Empire house, spot the tooth-like brickwork at the edges of this house.
What is that called?
- 8 **116 Johnston Street** dates to the 1850s. It's the oldest structure on the street. See the decorative element with scalloped edges hanging from the roof.
What is this Gothic feature called?
- 9 Find the church at the end of **Johnston Street**. This high Victorian Gothic building was where President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's family worshiped. On the tall roof, notice the colored slate patterning by the architect, George E. Harney.
What material is slate?
- 10 At **46 Lutheran Street**, notice the wide stone lintels above the windows.
Count how many lintels there are on this Italianate building.
- 11 **39 Lutheran Street** was designed by architect Frank Estabrook. He added decorative terracotta blocks in the brick.
What does "terracotta" mean in Italian?
- 12 The Italianate building at **18 Lutheran Street** has a double _____, a covered outdoor space for people to use.
[Fill in the blank]
- 13 Do you see the decorative cornice above the storefront of **87 William Street**. It's not made of wood or stone.
Do you know what material it's made of? [Hint: A magnet will stick to it]
- 14 The Queen Anne style cottages at **96-102 William Street** have roofs that look like skateboard ramps.
What do you call the vertical elements on the porch that hold up the roof?



NAME THAT STYLE

Newburgh has outstanding examples of different architectural styles spanning centuries. Styles changed over time because of advanced building technology and changing aesthetic tastes.

Second Empire

Named for the French government of the 1850s, this style attempted to emulate French architecture and taste, especially with the mansard roof. Its highpoint was in the 1860s.

Classical Revival

A late 19th century style inspired by the classical architecture of ancient Greece and Rome. The buildings are often symmetrical and have elements like columns and cornices

Gothic Revival

A style that originated in England, taking cues from medieval castle and church architecture. It was popularized in America by Newburgh native A. J. Downing for domestic uses.

Italianate

Inspired by rural and urban Italian architecture of the Renaissance, this style is known typically for its flat roof with cornice. It was a highly adaptable style for inexpensive houses, used from the 1840s to the 1910s in Newburgh.

Queen Anne

A highly eclectic style developed in England in the 1860s and 1870s. These building are often asymmetrical and have peaked roofs and large porches. The style peaked here in the 1880s.

Which style dominates your block?