

Local Landmarks and Historic Districts



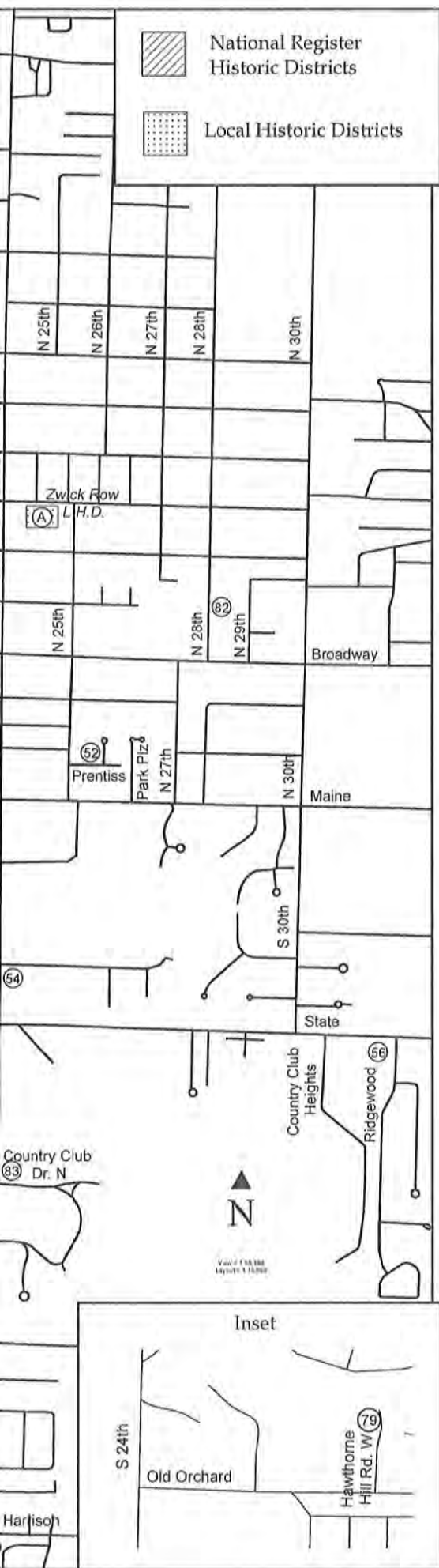
Quincy, Illinois

*Quincy
Preservation
Commission*
August 2011



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LOCAL LANDMARKS & HISTORIC DISTRICTS



Quincy Local Landmarks

- 1001 N. 5th St. (1906)
Heidbreder Hagemann Drug Store
- 319 Spruce St. (1908)
R. M. Walter & Maggie Heiderich House
- 3201 N. 12th St. (c.1850s)
Frank Speckhart Farmhouse
- 1003 N. 8th St. (1911)
St. Rose of Lima Roman Catholic Church
- 822 N. 6th St. (1886)
Samuel & Jane E. Brown House
- 819 N. 5th St. (1879)
James & Sarah Margaret Bradshaw House
- 734 N. 4th St. (c.1866)
Dr. Hebern Claffin House
- 332 Elm St. (1868)
William Cramer House
- 317 College Ave. (1894)
Gustav & Mary Poetsch House
- 323 College Ave. (1866)
George T. Meyer House
- 331 College Ave. (1866)
Fries/Kespohl House
- 1431 Spring St. (1879)
Henry & Josephine Freiburg House
- 437 N. 9th St. (1898)
Albert & Analie Evers House
- 613 Broadway (1873)
Robert W. Gardner House
- 135-37 N. 3rd St. (1871)
S. J. Lesem Building
- 332 Maine St. (1888)
Quincy Free Public Library & Reading Room
- 428 Maine St. (1892, 1906)
State Savings Loan & Trust Co.
- 421 Jersey St. (c.1853)
Norwood/Morgan/Wells House
- 421-23 Hampshire St. (1854, 58, 71)
George Schultheis Building
- 415 Jersey St. (c.1835)
Dr. Richard Eells House
- 425 Hampshire St. (1924)
Washington Theater
- 701 Hampshire St. (1853)
St. John's Episcopal Church
- 126 N. 8th St. (1912)
Ernest M. Wood Office & Studio
- 909 Maine St. (1927)
Geo. Keller & Sons Implement Co.
- 917 Maine St. (1897)
Lubbe Building
- 1020 Kentucky St. (1917)
August (Manny) Dick House
- 1100 State St. (1889)
Albert & Anna Dick House
- 425 S. 12th St. (1835)
John Wood Mansion
- 238 S. 12th St. (1889)
Ezra & Florence Best House
- 1200 Park Place (c.1888)
Crittenden/Tibbetts House
- 1224 Park Place (1897)
August R. Dorkenwald House
- 1401 Maine St. (1876)
Henry E. Dickhut House
- 1422 Maine St. (1876)
Morris & Lebra Felsenheld House
- 1444 Maine St. (1867)
James T. Baker House
- 1449 Maine St. (1890)
Isaac & Ellen Lesem House
- 1469 Maine St. (1876)
Dricus & Fanny Snitjer House
- 1477 Maine St. (1866)
David W. Miller House & Carriage House
- 1627 Maine St. (c.1895)
Edward A. Rogers House
- 1651 Maine St. (1856-57)
Charles Henry Bull House
- 1656 Maine St. (1894)
Dr. Grant Irwin House
- 1680 Maine St. (1889)
Colonel Edward Prince House
- 1617 Hampshire St. (1861)
Mathew & Electa Finlay House
- 1479 Hampshire St. (1913)
Unitarian Church of Quincy
- 403 S. 16th St. (1879)
John Quincy Adams House
- Alley (16th, 18th, Kentucky, State) (1881)
"H" Plan Alley
- 300 S. 18th St. (1895)
George & Marie Stahl House
- 210 S. 18th St. (1883)
Joanna Wallace House
- 1843 Grove Ave. (1897, 1907, 1915)
Ernest M. Wood House
- 333 East Ave. (c.1917)
George P. Behrensmeyer House
- 2150 Maine St. (1897)
Otto C. Poling House
- 2203 Maine St. (1887-89)
DeLafayette Musselman House
- 2531 Prentiss Ave. (1840)
Benjamin & Electa Terrel House
- 230 S. 24th St. (1913)
Ray & Kate Oakley House
- 405 S. 24th St. (c.1890)
Samuel & Lida Scott House
- 2210 Aldo Blvd. (1939)
Clarence & Octavia Gerdes House
- 3130 State St. (c.1840s, 1864-65)
Benjamin Burroughs/Gustav Klarner House
- 1037 S. 16th St. (1892)
Henry Bauch House
- 635 S. 13th St. (1925)
St. Peters Evangelical Church-Hall
- 929 Monroe St. (1874)
St. Paul's Kirche
- 1700 Block of S. 8th St. (1899)
Stone Arch Bridge
- 1112 S. 9th St. (1901)
Jacob & Maria Young House
- 237 N. 6th St. (1889)
Blackstone Building
- 1539 N. 8th St. (1885)
Lorenz & Suzanne Woeljel Saloon
- 1001-1003 State St. (1881)
(designation rescinded 12-30-13)
- 327 S. 12th St. (1873)
Sarah A. Baker House
- 1269 Kentucky St. (1891)
Robert C. Gunther House & Carriage House
- 310 S. 16th St. (1916-17)
Joseph VandenBoom, Sr. House
- 1443 Maine St. (1868)
Tilden Selmes House
- 1641 Hampshire St. (c.1886)
Jesse E. Weems House
- 1621 Vermont St. (1897)
William & Ella Dwire House
- 1677 Maine St. (c.1880)
Baldwin/Dayton/Emery House
- 1801 Maine St. (1902)
George & Sadie Dashwood House
- 2000 Jersey St. (1907)
Charles H. Appleton House
- 2020 Maine St. (1904)
John S. Crittenden House
- 125 East Ave. (c.1897)
James & Florence Nielson House
- 300 East Ave. (1917)
Martin J. & Frances Geise House
- 900 Madison St. (1887)
Herman H. & Mary Wilke House
- 200 S. Front St. (1909)
North Side Boat Club
- 2328 Hawthorne Hill Rd. W. (1955-1960)
James/Mallory House
- 2102 Jersey St. (1892)
Thompson/Hill House & Carriage House
- 234 S. 16th St. (1909)
Robert & Leila Turner Christie House
- 502 N. 28th St. (1935)
Warren & Helen King House
- 2409 Country Club Dr. S. (1954)
Aladar & Magdalene Kuna House
- 133 East Ave. (1892)
Martin/Rogers House
- 205 S. 16th St. (1887)
Edward & Catherine Pfanschmidt House
- 228 S. 18th St. (1894)
John Willis & Helen Gardner House
- 1111 N. 8th St. (1896)
St. Rose of Lima Rectory
- 221 N. 24th St. (1914)
Albert C. & May King Fischer House
- 1124 S. 9th St. (1937)
Gertrude A. Peters House
- 1805 Maine St. (1922)
Arthur O. & Roberta H. Lindsay Sr. House
- 1809 Maine St. (1922)
William & Florence B. Baker House
- 1673 Maine St. (1880)
Bushnell/Parker I House
- 613 N. 12th St. (c. 1885)
Anton B. and Emma Wichmann Jr. House
- 614-618 Maine St. (c. 1901)
W.W. Benton/W.T. Duker Co. Building
- 608 Adams St. (c. 1868)
John and Anna Neumann House
- 532 Gardner Expressway (1900)
Villa Kathrine/W. George Metz House
- 1401 N. 8th St. (1905)
John P. & Julia A. Arnold House
- 222 S. 16th Street (1887)
William B. & Mary Bull House
- 813 S. 15th Street (c. 1924)
Henry C. and Marie Arp House
- 1845 Jersey St. (1909)
Otto and Anna Mohrenstecher House
- 200 Chestnut St. (c. 1908)
Clatworthy "Clat" L. Adams House
- 1661 Jersey St. (1889)
Dickhut/Fawcett/Gates House
- 1840 Jersey St. (1928)
Newcomb Stillwell House

Local Historic Districts

- 2428, 2432, 2436, 2440, & 2444 College Ave. (1939)
Zwick Row Local Historic District
- 1015-23, 1025-27, & 1030-33
Kentucky & 415 S. 10th St.
Brewery Area Local Historic District
- 1200 Block of Park Place
Park Place Local Historic District
- 1501, 1503, & 1505
Kentucky St.
South Side Bungalow Local Historic District



Quincy's Local Landmarks and Historic Districts

Located along the Mississippi River and on the bluffs above, Quincy is famous for its tree lined streets, beautiful parks, and attractive neighborhoods. The Quincy Preservation Commission was created in 1982 by the City Council to identify buildings, structures, districts, landscapes, and other historic resources worthy of designation as local landmarks or local historic districts. After reviewing each proposed landmark or district application, recommended applications are forwarded to the City Council for approval. Protected exterior features are designated by ordinance. To date, four local historic districts and over 100 local landmarks have been designated.

In addition to the local designations, Quincy has 14 individual National Register properties and four National Register Historic Districts.

The circled numbers on the brochure map indicate local landmarks. The circled letters indicate local historic districts. National Register Historic Districts are shown as shaded areas.



Heidbreder Hagemann Drug Store
1001 North 5th Street

1

Designed by Quincy architect Martin Geise in 1906, this building is an excellent example of early twentieth century commercial architecture, with retail space on the first floor and apartments above. It features a corner turret, bay windows, a large storefront, and bull's-eye windows. It remained an active pharmacy until 1984 when it became the Pharmacy Museum of Quincy, which closed in 1996. In its heyday, the drug store served as a prominent neighborhood gathering place.

R. M. Walter and Maggie Heiderich House
319 Spruce Street

2



A bungalow with Neoclassical details, the Heiderich House was built in 1908 using "Quincy Dimension Stone." This limestone product was prized for its ability to be cut into irregular shapes, permitting a rusticated appearance. Although the house's lower stonework is set in regular courses, the stone is fitted together in a rough-cut pattern above the foundation line. This house is an example of the vernacular structures found on the east-west streets in the Quincy Northwest Historic District.



Frank Speckhart Farmhouse
3201 North 12th Street

3

Built circa 1850 for Charles and Samuel Brown on their 160-acre tract, this two-story Greek Revival brick farmhouse has some Italianate details. Physical evidence indicates the Greek Revival one-story section to the rear could have been built in the 1830s or early 1840s, and the front two-story portions built against it in the 1850s. A curved Italianate front door and sidelights grace the primary facade.



St. Rose of Lima Roman Catholic Church
1003 North 8th Street

4

St. Rose of Lima Roman Catholic Church is significant both for its architecture and as an important north side landmark. Designed in 1911 by Quincy architect George Behrensmeyer, St. Rose is a mixture of architectural styles best described as Venetian Gothic Revival. The pale yellow brick of the church is unusual for Quincy but can be found in other Behrensmeyer designs. Details include stone belt courses and finials, buttress arch columns, arched stained glass windows, a baptistry, and a prominent bell tower with a copper dome.



Samuel and Jane E. Brown House
822 North 6th Street

5

The Samuel and Jane E. Brown House, constructed in 1886, is unique in Quincy due to its decorative ornamentation. The house has many Queen Anne elements, including a side bay and a hipped roof with secondary gables. The decorative brickwork and stonework, wood shingles in the gables, and cornice detailing are also common Queen Anne features. The inset stone and metal panels are especially noteworthy. The panel reliefs form elegant swags, florals, beads, geometric patterns and borders. The design is attributed to prominent Quincy architect Harvey Chatten.



***James and Sarah Margaret
Bradshaw House***

819 North 5th Street

6

Constructed in 1879, the house is locally known as the "House of Many Gables," a name derived from the fifteen dormers that enliven the roofline of its two and one-half stories. The windows and doors have dogtoothed limestone hoods, each with a central carving. Designed in the Eastlake style, it is an outstanding example of High Victorian eclecticism and a significant structure in the Quincy Northwest Historic District.



Dr. Hebern Claflin House

734 North 4th Street

7

The Dr. Claflin House, completed in 1865, is part of the high-style development that grew up along North 4th, 5th and 6th Streets. Like the nearby Cramer, Meyer, and Fries/Kespohl Houses described below, this is a fine example of the Italianate style. Dr. Claflin, a physician who treated cancer and tuberculosis patients, resided here for only three years. His sister, Victoria Claflin Woodhull, is best known as the first woman to run for President of the United States—in 1872.



William Cramer House

332 Elm Street

8

This 1868 Italianate presents a formal, balanced façade to the street. The low-pitched hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves, the exaggerated cornice with frieze windows and large scrolled brackets, the arched entryway, and the tall, narrow windows are typical features of this style. The simple window lintels are more characteristic of the Greek Revival. The porch extends across the entire front facade and features



decorative woodwork. Cramer was a co-owner of the Cedar Street Distillery.

Gustav and Mary Poetsch House
317 College Avenue

9

This Queen Anne house, built in 1894, is set on the top of a hill overlooking the street. An unusual feature is the round bay window projecting over the corner porch. Other architectural details include original stained glass windows and transom windows, a double-tiered west gable with brackets, and brick belt courses. The house has a commanding view of the river.



George T. Meyer House
323 College Avenue

10

George T. Meyer, a self-made businessman, built this two-story brick house in 1866. This residence is similar in style, massing, and craftsmanship to the Fries/Kespohl House at 331 College Avenue, directly to the east of this structure. The paired brackets embellishing the cornice are typical of the Italianate style. The Meyer House, the Poetsch House to its west, and the Fries/Kespohl House to the east are also significant as typical middle-class residences of the post-Civil War period. The house differs from the Fries/Kespohl House in that shutters have been removed and first-floor windows have been shortened from their original length.



Fries/Kespohl House
331 College Avenue

11

This 1866 Italianate house, originally identical to the Meyer House to the west, is a two-story T-plan brick residence with a wrap-around front porch. The stone lintels and sills of the windows, paired brackets, and elongated windows are typically found in the Italianate style. The house also features a distinctive entry with glass transom and side lights.

*Henry and Josephine
Freiburg House*

12

1431 Spring Street



The house Henry Freiburg built for his family in 1879 is modest in size but finely detailed in the eclectic Folk Victorian idiom. The residence features three porches and a mixture of decorative elements, including fretwork vergeboards, Palladian windows in the gable ends, brackets, and iron cresting. Freiburg emigrated from Germany in 1856 and began his Quincy business career by working as a cobbler in a shop on Hampshire Street. By 1882, he had built his own shoe factory at 513-521 North 15th Street.

Albert and Amalie Evers House

13

437 North 9th Street



Albert Evers began in business as a fruit packer and clerk, but by the turn of the century, he was able to establish his own fruit and produce partnership. Evers' stone and brick Queen Anne house was designed by Quincy architect Frank Tubbesing, and built about 1898. Tubbesing often used a front projecting bay as a design feature. Other elements common to the Queen Anne style include the asymmetrical massing and offset front porch.

Robert W. Gardner House

14

613 Broadway



This 1873 brick house mainly follows the French Second Empire style, although some Italianate features can also be found. The centered projecting pavilion, circular windows in the pavilion and dormers, and angular window brackets are Second Empire, while the gabled pavilion roof and entry portico suggest the Italianate style. All the interior woodwork -- including a fine walnut staircase -- is original and has been restored. Gardner is remembered as the inventor of a speed governor used in steam engines. The Gardner Museum of Architecture and Design is named after him. This building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.

S. J. Lesem Building

135-137 North 3rd Street

15



The Lesem Building, built in 1871, is a four story commercial Italianate building. The cast iron window surrounds, the cast iron quoins on the front corners, the various brackets along the roofline, and the elaborately decorated cornice with an inscription are typical elements of an Italianate commercial structure. Two original cast iron columns remain exposed on the first floor. During the 1870s, this block of 3rd Street was a thriving warehouse district known as Wholesale Row. The Lesem Brothers were dealers and manufacturers of dry goods. The building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1999.

Quincy Free Public Library and Reading Room

332 Maine Street

16



Originally constructed as the Free Public Library, this building, designed in 1888 by the Chicago architectural firm of Patton and Fisher, now houses the Gardner Museum of Architecture and Design. The Romanesque Revival structure is beautifully fitted to its corner location by a three-story tower that overlooks Washington Park. Ornamental iron railings and stone supports at the entrance are intact, although the massive double doors probably date from 1929, when Quincy architect Ernest M. Wood designed the utilitarian stucco addition at the rear.

State Savings Loan & Trust Company

428 Maine Street

17



The original part of this structure was designed in 1892 by Chicago architects Patton and Fisher for Quincy bankers Lorenzo and Charles H. Bull. The western addition was designed in 1906 by prominent Quincy architect Ernest M. Wood. Constructed of pink Missouri granite, the building's exterior is graced by handsomely carved Romanesque decorative details, massive iron and oak doors, and beautiful curvilinear window grilles of wrought iron. The building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.

Norwood/Morgan/Wells House
421 Jersey Street

18



Edward Wells, owner of a cooperage firm, built this grand Italianate house facing Jersey Street onto an earlier structure in 1860. J. E. Norwood, a pork packer, built the original structure at the rear in 1853. Elements common to the Italianate style include a low-pitched hipped roof, paired brackets, window hoods, an arched entryway, and a full-width, single-story porch. In 1901, Quincy banker Lorenzo Bull gave the property to the Cheerful Home Association and it became the first licensed children's home in Illinois. The YWCA bought the house in 1933 for \$10. This building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977.

George Schultheis Building
421-23 Hampshire Street

19



The George Schultheis Building is actually two Italianate buildings; the one on the left constructed in 1854 and the one on the right constructed in 1858. Both were remodeled in 1871 to give the building its current uniform appearance. The Eastlake window surrounds and quoins differ in their materials - some are cast iron and some are limestone. The Schultheis Building is one of several Italianate structures located in the heart of the downtown area around Washington Park. The original cornice has been removed.

Dr. Richard Eells House
415 Jersey Street

20



This handsome if modest house was built in 1835-36 in Federal/Greek Revival style and partially remodeled in the Italianate style in 1871. Thus, it shows an attractive blend of nineteenth century architectural styles. A documented stop on the Underground Railroad, the house was the residence of Dr. Richard Eells, a Connecticut native and noted abolitionist. His trial for harboring a slave reached the United States Supreme Court in a case which involved, among others, Stephen Douglas, William Seward, Salmon P. Chase, and Illinois Governor Thomas Ford.



Washington Theater
425 Hampshire Street

21

The Washington was designed by Chicago architect E. P. Rupert in 1924. It was originally built for live performances and movie showings, with seating for up to 1,480 patrons. It once housed a large theater organ for vaudeville shows and silent films. Quincy's first talking motion picture was shown here in 1928. The brick façade is distinguished by an abundance of terra cotta detailing in the trim, decorative panels, pilasters, and cornice. It is the only strong 1920s period piece to be found in the downtown.



St. John's Episcopal Church
701 Hampshire Street

22

This Gothic Revival stone church is the oldest church structure in Quincy. Charles Howland designed and built the original church building in 1853. He was also responsible for the first addition in 1867. Robert Bunce designed a chapel that was added in 1879. The roof was completely reconstructed and stained glass windows were restored after a major fire in 2002. St. John's is also significant as the oldest Episcopal church body in Quincy, dating back to 1837.



Ernest M. Wood Office & Studio
126 North 8th Street

23

This building was designed by Quincy architect Ernest Wood for his office and studio. The Prairie Style building was completed in 1912. Wood used dark-stained cypress to subdivide wall surfaces into rectilinear shapes. Wide overhanging eaves, dark window trim, and flanking pedestal urns complete the composition. A 1980s restoration gave careful attention to interior features such as skylights, stained glass windows, and built-in bookcases. The building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.

***George Keller and Sons
Implement Company***

909 Maine Street

24



This structure has several levels of significance. It was designed by George Behrensmeyer, a prominent Quincy architect, in 1927. Also, George Keller and Sons has been a prominent Quincy business since 1880. The building is an excellent example of the Commercial style of the early twentieth century. The geometric detailing, stone trim caps, soldier brick detail, and multi-paned windows are typical of this style.



Lubbe Building

917 Maine Street

25

This small commercial structure was built around 1897. The only decoration is on the primary façade. It includes brick dentils, decorative frieze brickwork, brick quoins, and segmental arch lintels above the windows and door. The parapet with a limestone cap extends from this façade around the sides, stepping down to the back. Mrs. Katie Lubbe ran the notions and fancy goods store originally located here.

August (Manny) Dick House

1020 Kentucky Street

26



This 1917 Craftsman house is the work of one of Quincy's most prominent architects, George P. Behrensmeyer. The wide overhanging eaves, large brackets, and horizontal emphasis are common features of this style. The gable front design complements the nearby vernacular structures. August Dick served as the last president of the Dick Brothers Brewery until it closed in 1957. He also served as vice-president of the State Savings Loan & Trust Company, and, for a time, he was president of the South Side Bank of Quincy. Dick selected the site for its advantageous view of the brewery buildings.

Albert and Anna Dick House

1100 State Street

27



This outstanding Queen Anne home was constructed in 1889 for Albert and Anna Dick. Albert's father founded the Dick Brothers Brewery in 1860. It was the largest in Illinois by 1895 and an important business in Quincy for over 90 years. The brick home's most striking feature, the tower with imperial dome and finial, is situated above a wrap-around porch with elaborate wood trim. The facades are decorated with a carved stone arch over the first floor window, patterned shingles, and wood sunburst carvings.

John Wood Mansion

425 South 12th Street

28



Built 1835-1837 by Governor John Wood, Quincy's founder, this was one of the first Greek Revival structures built in the area. Historians and architects consider it to be one of the Midwest's finest examples of Greek Revival architecture. Constructed by master builder John Cleaveland, the house was originally located on the north side of State Street and was moved to its present site in 1864. The temple-front building features four Doric columns, massive chimneys, and an elegant elliptical fanlight. The building is maintained by the Historical Society of Quincy and Adams County. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1970.

Ezra and Florence Best House

238 South 12th Street

29



This house, built in 1889, is an early design by John Batschy, one of Quincy's most important architects. The house embraces the massing and details of both the Romanesque Revival and the Queen Anne styles. Queen Anne elements include the octagonal tower, steeply pitched, irregularly shaped roof, and textured surface treatments. The rough-cut stone, large arched window, and low-relief decorative panels are Romanesque Revival elements. Ezra Best was the founder and president of the E. Best Plumbing and Steam Heating Company.



Cruttenden/Tibbetts House
1200 Park Place

30

Designed circa 1888 by Swiss-born architect John Batschy, this is a fine example of the Queen Anne style. A round tower extends from the top of the wrap-around front porch through the second and third floors and above the roof ridge. Patterned shingles are used in the front of the gable area and repeated on the circular sides of the tower. The most noticeable feature of the house is the large round window with stained glass inserts. A Palladian window graces the third floor gable. This was the pilot house for the Park Place addition to the city.



August R. Dorkenwald House
1224 Park Place

31

This house combines a Prairie-influenced roofline with façades rendered in the Free Classic variant of the Queen Anne style. Construction began in 1897. Subdued masonry details, such as label moldings over the windows and the limestone coping on the foundation, lend dignity to the front façade. More fanciful elements include decorative transom glass, a two-story bay window treatment on the east, and a large arch over paired windows on the west. August served as president of Dick Brothers Brewery after the three Dick brothers retired.



Henry E. Dickhut House
1401 Maine Street

32

This heavily decorated stone and brick residence, built in 1876, combines elements of several of the Victorian styles. The stone-hooded windows are Italianate, the patterned mansard roof is French Second Empire, the porch with its balustrade, pediment, and ornamental capitals is Queen Anne, and the detailing has Eastlake influences. The original owner was a lumber merchant who later managed the Gem City Saw Mill. Other notable features are leaded and beveled window glass and the bottle glass in the bay windows on the east side.



***Morris and Lebra
Felsenheld House***
1422 Maine Street

33

This 1876 house was designed with Eastlake details in the Queen Anne style. Morris Felsenheld was born in Bavaria in 1835, and lived in Pennsylvania, New York, and Aurora, Illinois before settling in Quincy in 1871. He owned a dry goods business that was located at 420 Maine Street. Felsenheld was a member of the Masonic Order, and his interest in the organization is exhibited in the Masonic symbols carved into the interior woodwork.



James T. Baker House
1444 Maine Street

34

An Italianate house on a grand scale, the Baker residence was designed by William B. Haworth and built for a prominent wholesale grocer in 1867-68. The extensive brick sidewalks around the house and from the house to the street are original. The house is notable for the rope molding surrounding the window frames, large-scale double bracketing at the roofline, and graceful porches. For many years this house was used as office space for the Quincy Board on Education. Currently the structure is undergoing a restoration to return it to its original use as a home.



Isaac and Ellen Lesem House
1449 Maine Street

35

This house, built in 1890, was designed by Quincy architect Harvey Chatten. The house is an exuberant example of high-style Queen Anne, with complicated massing and a rich array of surfaces and details. The Neoclassical porch was added in 1900. The elaborate carriage house is a tremendous asset to the property. Isaac Lesem was in the dry goods and clothing business and was noted as a civic and religious leader.



Dricus and Fanny Snitjer House
1469 Maine Street

36

This French Second Empire house is attributed to architect John S. McKean. The prominent mansard roof and elaborate detailing makes it an excellent example of this style. The house, built in 1876, is one of the most photographed in Quincy. Originally built for Dricus and Fanny Snitjer, in 1882 the house was sold to Mathias Huffman, owner of a leading Quincy jewelry store. The house was used as a college preparatory school for young women around the turn of the century. A pamphlet from 1900-01 lists author Samuel L. Clemens as a school patron.



David W. Miller House and Carriage House
1477 Maine Street

37

Built by hotel owner David Miller in 1866, this is a large French Second Empire house with Italianate elements. The main block is topped with a flared mansard roof and cupola. Window hoods and a full porch grace the front facade. Miller occasionally housed his overflow hotel guests here. The c.1890 carriage house is a two-story building featuring decorative brickwork over the haymow doors and an arched design over the lower entrance.



Edward A. Rogers House
1627 Maine Street

38

Built around 1895, the Rogers House has many features typical of the Romanesque Revival style, such as heavy massing, limestone construction, and an engaged tower. Devices employed to avoid flat surfaces, including the arched entry porch, the main porch, the tower, an angular bay, and overall asymmetrical massing, are common to most Victorian Era styles. A fan-shaped lintel tops the front center window. Entrepreneur Edward Rogers was intent on building on this part of Maine Street and purchased a narrow parcel from the Distin property to the west.



Charles Henry Bull House
1651 Maine Street

39

This Italianate house was built in 1856-1857. Additions to the house were completed in 1876. The belvedere, two chimneys, and most of the metal roof are original. Woodwork in the east parlor and in the bedrooms and hallway on the second floor is also original. In 1876 woodwork in the dining room was redone in walnut, and woodwork in the library was redone in cherry. Charles Bull was a banker and merchant who lived here until his death in 1908.



Dr. Grant Irwin House
1656 Maine Street

40

Architect John Batschy applied Richardsonian Romanesque detailing to a Queen Anne structure in designing this 1894 house. The contrasting Craftsman sun porch by Ernest M. Wood was added to the northwest corner in 1921. Dr. Irwin graduated from Quincy Medical College in 1886 and served as physician in charge of St. Mary's Institute for six years.



Colonel Edward Prince House
1680 Maine Street

41

Prince built this house in 1889 in the Queen Anne style, but almost all Queen Anne elements were obliterated in a 1920s Tudor Revival remodeling. Prince's family moved to Adams County from New York State in 1832. He was a lawyer in Quincy and served in the Union army until he was wounded in 1864. Prince also was a versatile civil engineer. He designed a pumping system that enabled Quincy to use river water for fire control, and he later established the first municipal water works.



Mathew and Electa Finlay House **42**
1617 Hampshire Street

At a construction cost of \$10,000, this high-style Italianate residence was the second most expensive home built in Quincy during 1861 (John Wood's Octagon House cost twenty times as much). The cupola, low pitched hipped roof, elaborate brackets, hooded double windows, arched entryway, and full-width porch make it an excellent example of this style. Irish-born Mathew Finlay was co-owner of a men's clothing store, but went into business for himself as a tailor in 1876.



Unitarian Church of Quincy **43**
1479 Hampshire Street

The Unitarian Church was designed by Harvey Chatten, a prominent Quincy architect, in 1913. The Tudor Revival is a very unusual style for church designs in Quincy. The building is constructed with a combination of ashlar blocks and stucco with half timbering. The layout follows a typical form for Unitarian churches. The windows are painted rather than stained glass. The church body first met in 1839, making it one of the oldest congregations in Quincy.



John Quincy Adams House **44**
403 South 16th Street

This Italianate house was built in 1879 for John Quincy Adams, a local businessman involved with a produce company and pork packing. Frame examples of this style are rare in Quincy, but the house otherwise displays typical Italianate design elements, such as a balanced front facade, a low pitched hipped roof with wide eaves, narrow windows, an elaborate cornice with dentils, modillions, and frieze windows, and a full-width front porch.

"H" Plan Alley

*Alley between 16th & 18th,
Kentucky & State Streets*



This alley, laid out in 1881, is significant for several reasons. First, its H-plan is unique in the city, and it is located in a double-block. Second, most of the original brickwork is intact (although a few asphalt patches have been made). Third, the grouping of outbuildings along the alley creates an atmosphere of cohesion and imparts a sense of place to the neighborhood. Of the twenty-eight outbuildings located on the alley, fifteen were built before 1927.

George and Marie Stahl House

300 South 18th Street



George H. Stahl built this substantial Queen Anne residence in 1895 when he was only 31 years old. Eight years earlier, Stahl had been the first to patent a low-priced chicken incubator. The device sold very well on the national market. Stahl chose native Quincyan Harvey Chatten as his architect. The house displays an extensive inventory of Queen Anne details, including the corner tower, wrap around porch, and elaborate detailing, yet the elements all work well with each other.

Joanna Wallace House

210 South 18th Street



This simple house was constructed in 1883 following the Victorian Gothic Revival style. The basic construction is frame, and the form is a cross gable. Shingles clad portions of the upper story. A unique feature of the house is the stained glass window inset into the chimney on the north side. A small original porch was replaced in the early twentieth century by the current porch. Joanna Wallace remains a bit of an enigma, but she apparently was a widow when she constructed this house in her hometown of Quincy.



Ernest M. Wood House

1843 Grove Avenue

48

Ernest M. Wood, one of the first Quincy architects to work in the Prairie School, designed his residence in 1897 in the Queen Anne style with Tudor Revival details. He made Prairie School modifications to the structure in 1907 and 1915, adding the front porch and one-story wings. The house and additions were then completely clad with shingles. Wood also used a recessed arch under the front gable in his house for Otho C. Poling at 2150 Maine Street.



George P. Behrensmeyer House

333 East Avenue

49

George P. Behrensmeyer, another important Quincy architect of the early twentieth century, designed his Prairie School residence about 1917. The house shows many traits of the style: a two-story main structure with a single-story porch, a low-pitched roof with wide overhangs, a contrasting stucco friezeband under the eaves, and a broad, flat chimney. Behrensmeyer and his partner Wilbert Hafner designed much of the detailing for the Quincy Senior (now Junior) High School at 14th and Maine.



Otho C. Poling House

2150 Maine Street

50

Quincy architect Ernest M. Wood designed this Queen Anne/Shingle house in 1897. Brick construction is used for the lower story while the upper story is clad in shingles. The overall massing of the house is asymmetrical, but wall surfaces are not elaborated with brickwork designs or patterned shingles. The arched trefoil windows are a nod to the Tudor Revival.



De Lafayette Musselman House
2203 Maine Street

51

Possibly designed by John Batschy, this house was built 1887-1889 for the founder of Gem City Business College. Queen Anne in style, there are also touches of Romanesque Revival in the use of contrasting bands of terra cotta and stonework. A large tower dominates the west side of the structure. Four graceful porches lighten the house's appearance. A restoration was recognized with an award from the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 1991.



Benjamin and Electa Terrel House
2531 Prentiss Avenue

52

This vernacular house, built in 1840, is one of the oldest brick structures in Quincy. The Terrel House first served as a four-room dormitory for the students attending the Mission Institute, a training school for foreign missionaries founded in 1836 by abolitionist Dr. David Nelson. The central chimney dates from an 1860s remodeling, and the house was altered again during the 1960s. Benjamin Terrel worked as a machinist and served as a trustee and chairman of the Institute's board of trustees. His wife Electa was enrolled as an Institute student.



Ray and Kate Oakley House
230 South 24th Street

53

The influence of the Prairie School is clear in this house, which is attributed to Martin Geise. It was constructed in 1913 for the Oakleys, who owned the *Quincy Herald* newspaper. Prairie School elements include the low-pitched roof with wide, overhanging eaves, and the rectilinear front porch. Decoration is avoided. The large windows have sidelights flanking multi-paned sashes over single panes.



Samuel and Lida Scott House
405 South 24th Street

54

This Queen Anne/Shingle Style home was built about 1890. The dominant corner tower and asymmetrical massing are features found in both styles, but the low roof pitch and heavy classical porch decoration is more suggestive of the Shingle Style. Also notable are the patterned shingles in the large gable, the molded cornices, and the diamond-shaped windows at the roof peaks. A stone wall runs around the southwest corner. Samuel Scott was a local photographer.



Clarence and Octavia Gerdes House
2210 Aldo Boulevard

55

This Art Moderne home was designed by Charles Behrensmeyer, nephew of George P. Behrensmeyer, in 1939. Clarence Gerdes was a steel wholesaler, and thus the house is built entirely of steel and concrete. The walls are finished with stucco. The smooth white walls, horizontal lines, rounded corners, and horizontal band of windows are typical features of this style. Most of the windows in the house open to the rear.



Benjamin Burroughs/Gustav Klarner House
3130 State Street

56

This former farmstead was built in two stages. The rear portion has features typical of the 1840s. In 1863, Benjamin and Elizabeth Burroughs purchased the farm with proceeds from two Colorado Gold Rush strikes. In 1864-65 they constructed the main portion of the house in the Italianate style. A depression in 1873 brought foreclosure and the Burroughs lost the property. Gustav Klarner purchased the farm in 1894. It remained in the family and eventually came to be known as the Klarner Farmstead.



Henry Bauch House
1037 South 16th Street

57

The front of the Henry Bauch house follows a vernacular floor plan known as a “double pen” or “double house,” with the two rooms on the first floor accessed by separate entry doors. This part of the house dates to about 1892. The front porch and frame wing at the rear are sympathetic modern (1990s) additions. Henry Bauch was a gardener who built the house after his retirement.



St. Peters Evangelical Church-Hall
635 South 13th Street

58

A church structure with minimal Tudor Revival decoration, the cultural significance of this 1925 building outweighs its architectural merit. From 1964 to 1995, the Quincy Community Little Theatre put on many memorable shows in this intimate setting. The company outgrew this facility and moved to a new stage in the Oakley-Lindsay Center in 1995, dropping the word “Little” from its name in the process. The building now is in residential use.



St. Paul's Kirche
929 Monroe Street

59

Located in the South Side German Historic District, this Victorian Gothic church and parsonage have served the neighborhood and community since 1874. The congregation joined the Evangelical Synod of North America in 1881. Notable features include the church's fine proportions, slate-roofed steeple, corbelled tower (which houses a nineteenth century bell), and contrasting limestone details. A stone nameplate is located above the main entrance.

Stone Arch Bridge

1700 Block of South 8th Street

60



Built in 1899 for about \$5,600, this graceful structure spans Curtis Creek just south of the Eighth Street entrances to Indian Mounds Park and South Park. The F. M. Menke Stone and Lime Company was chosen as the builder, and Quincy's Ernest Wood was the architect. The arch, framed by four semi-circular buttresses, is sixty feet wide at the base and over thirty-three feet high. Owned by the City of Quincy, the bridge was restored in 1994. This bridge was the first historic "structure," as opposed to a building, designated as a Local Landmark.



Jacob and Maria Young House

1112 South 9th Street

61

Jacob and Maria Young were the second owners of this attractive house, moving in after Jacob's retirement as manager of Kaiser's Beer Garden. Built in 1901, the Young House is a relatively simple Queen Anne structure. The asymmetrical south gable and roof system, segmented window arches, saw tooth shingles in the gables, heavy eave moldings, and bull's-eye window add visual interest.



Blackstone Building

237 North 6th Street

62

This commercial structure was executed by Quincy builders Buerkin and Kaempfen in the Richardsonian Romanesque style. Built in 1889, the Blackstone has always served as an office building. The Gem City Building & Loan Association was a notable tenant. The building front features a prominent entry with an arch between engaged limestone columns, all surmounted by a pressed metal oriel window.

Lorenz and Suzanne***Woelfel Saloon****1539 North 8th Street*

This building dates to 1885. It first served as a Bavarian-style beer house and boarding house managed by Suzanne Woelfel, who was known as a shrewd and popular businesswoman. The saloon was converted into a grocery store in 1915, and much of the original Queen Anne fretwork and finials were removed. The present owners have reinstalled many of the original details in the gables. Millwork for the building's modern additions is crafted in a Germanic theme.

C. D. Behrensmeyer Store*1001-1003 State Street*

The Charles D. Behrensmeyer commercial block was built in 1881 to house a saloon and a store that sold groceries and dry goods. The original storefronts on the first floor have survived. Above the second story windows, symmetrically-arranged Richardsonian Romanesque elements, including buttresses and towerets, corbelling, and a large round-topped window, give the façade a monumental aspect.

Sarah A. Baker House*327 South 12th Street*

The National Park Service noted this Gothic Revival cottage as one of the best examples of the style in downstate Illinois. Attributed to Robert Bunce, the house was completed in 1873. The roof is clad in plain and fishscale slate shingles, and the front gable features brick corbelling, lancet windows and decorated Eastlake verge boards. The front porch also boasts delicate Eastlake details.



3

***Robert C. Gunther House and
Carriage House***
1269 Kentucky Street

66

Robert C. Gunther moved from St. Louis to Quincy in 1879 at the age of 28. His success in the hardware business enabled him to build this Queen Anne home in 1891. The hardware company Robert Sr. founded continued to operate until 1943 under his son Robert F. Gunther's management. The house's composition is restrained, but a gabled porch and an offset entry and window lend interest to the front facade.



Joseph Vandenberg, Sr. House
310 South 16th Street

67

This residence was built for Joseph and Julia Vandenberg in 1916-17. Vandenberg was an extremely successful businessman with interests in lumber, cattle ranching, real estate, and the Ricker National Bank of Quincy. This George Behrensmeyer-designed home includes both Craftsman and Prairie School elements, with limestone medallions, wide roof overhangs, brackets, and exposed rafters. The striking elliptical window in the original front porch was added in the 1930s.



Tilden Selmes House
1443 Maine Street

68

Tilden Selmes was a merchant and lawyer who resided here from 1868 to 1879. Notable owners have included Rev. Alexander Burgess, Episcopal Bishop of Quincy; James M. Bishop, Mayor of Quincy from 1887-1891; and Rev. Samuel Emery, who was the manager of the American Straw Board Co. and pastor of the First Congregational Church. An 1889 photograph of the house shows that it once sported a shallow covered balcony above the second floor. The Neoclassical front porch and entry were installed around 1900.



Jesse E. Weems House

1641 Hampshire Street

69

This frame Queen Anne house was built for Jesse Weems around 1886. Harvey Chatten was the architect. Weems grew up in Virginia and worked as a surveyor and railroad conductor before starting the Purity Ice Company in Quincy in 1894. The business harvested ice from Quincy Bay and provided cold storage at a warehouse on Front Street. Although a porch and bay window have been removed from the front of the house, the rest of the wood exterior is intact.



William and Ella Dwire House

1621 Vermont Street

70

William Dwire was co-owner of the Wellman and Dwire Tobacco Company. The 1897 house is attributed to Quincy architect Ernest Wood. Tudor Revival elements and a Craftsman-style porch system are applied to a Queen Anne form. A half-timbered, projecting front gable with a cutaway bay window below is balanced by a polygonal tower and the portecochere extension of the porch. Half-timbered gables face to each side of the house.



Baldwin/Dayton/Emery House

1677 Maine Street

71

Ebenezer and Agnes Baldwin were the first residents of this Queen Anne/Eastlake structure, built circa 1880. The Pope and Baldwin Company sold seed and manufactured a line of agricultural implements. Georgianna and Frank C. Dayton were the next to live here. Frank was treasurer of the family business, the Dayton Book and Paper Company. Joseph and May Emery bought the house in 1901. Their son, Joseph Emery Jr., was killed while leading an assault on a German machine gun position during World War I.

*George and Sadie
Dashwood House*
1801 Maine Street

72



According to tradition, this 1902 Neoclassical mansion was a gift to Sadie Dashwood and her husband George from Hiram and Gorham Cottrell, Sadie's mother and stepfather. George Dashwood was a drugstore owner who later took up a career in real estate. George Behrensmeyer was retained as the house's architect. The full-height front porch is executed in the Ionic order. Pilasters at the corners of the main block of the house rise to an Ionic order frieze.



Charles H. Appleton House
2000 Jersey Street

73

This Colonial Revival house, designed by Quincy architect Ernest M. Wood, was built in 1907. Appleton was a retired steamboat captain. The walls are built of rough-coursed native limestone. The house's formal aspect is heightened by a central porch with a curved roof and Doric columns. An arched light over the front porch, three large dormers, and dentiled cornices add to the composition.



John S. Cruttenden House
2020 Maine Street

74

Ernest M. Wood completed this residence in 1904 for Cruttenden, a Lawndale developer who relocated here from 1200 Park Place. Wood lavished many Neoclassical details on this Colonial Revival house, including an elaborate porch system with turned balusters and Ionic columns. The specifications for the original house plans ran to 23 pages. The varied window treatments include a Tiffany & Co. stained glass window on the north facade.

James and Florence Nielson House 75
125 East Avenue



The Nielson House was the fourth built in the Lawndale Addition, the city's first subdivision with curving streets. Theodore Poling, one of the Lawndale developers, had this residence built for his daughter and son-in-law, Florence and James Nielson. Ernest M. Wood was the architect. The overall style of the house is Queen Anne, but many details, such as the paired and trebled Tuscan porch columns, are classically inspired. Wood often used Gothic-style interlaced sash in his windows; the treatment appears here in the Palladian and bay windows.



Martin J. and Frances Geise House 76
300 East Avenue

Notable Quincy architect Martin Geise designed this 1917 house as his personal residence. Prairie School influences are evident in the low-pitched roof with projecting eaves, limestone belt courses, and the arrangement of many of the windows in treble groups between piers. A garage at the rear has changed little from its original form. It features a north-facing bay with Craftsman windows.



Herman H. and Mary Wilke House 77
900 Madison Street

Look behind the full-width Neoclassical porch and you can see the original T-plan Queen Anne cottage the Wilkes built in 1887, only fifteen years after emigrating from Germany. The porch and a room addition on the east side were installed in 1893 to lend formal symmetry to the building. The porch sports composite columns and twin gables balanced on either side of the main roof gable.



North Side Boat Club

200 South Front Street

78

The club's first building, located on Bay Island, was completed in 1896, then moved by barge to the corner of Front and Jersey Streets in 1909. After the move, the club engaged Quincy architect Martin J. Geise to design a mission-influenced building front, complete with a reversed-curve parapet wall and a miniature tower. The front entry and lower windows are the only elements built at conventional scale.



James/Mallory House

2328 Hawthorne Hill Road West

79

Completed in 1966, this Mid-century Modern house was designed by John A. Benya, a well-known Quincy architect. The ever-creative Benya used brick pavers reclaimed from a street in Moberly, Missouri and vertical wood paneling for the house's façades. The plan of the house is unusual, employing four square units joined on a diagonal. The triangular voids created where the square elements meet are used as outdoor patio spaces—one of many features that integrate the house with its wooded site.



Thompson/Hill House and Carriage House

2102 Jersey Street

80

Little has changed on this beautiful two-and-a-half-story Queen Anne in the last one hundred years. The front facade is graced by a large porch which wraps around to the east. Directly in front of the entrance door is a small gable with a sunburst detail. The house retains most of its original features including wooden shutters, patterned shingles, and eave brackets. Palladian windows add interest to the gables facing the street. Notable Quincy resident Thomas Hill owned the property between 1903 and his death in 1914. Hill was president and the owner of the Quincy Engine Works and patented an electric welding system.

Robert and Leila Turner

Christie House

234 South 16th Street

81



Constructed in the Colonial Revival style in 1909, this house was home to Dr. Robert Christie Jr. and his wife. Dr. Christie was head of surgery at Blessing Hospital and took much of his medical training locally at Chaddock College of Medicine. The house displays many of the details traditionally found on the English Adam and Georgian styles. The large, classically detailed front porch has prominent Tuscan columns and a geometrical balustrade above. The front door, centered on the façade, has two sidelights and a transom, allowing light to flow into the entry.



Warren and Helen King House

502 North 28th Street

82

The bungalow form provided affordable, comfortable housing for the middle class, even during the Great Depression. The bungalow's size and ease of construction made it the perfect house for urban development, yet the houses themselves often call to mind cottages in rural garden settings. The King House (1935), with clipped gables and roof shingles that wrap around the eaves, specifically evokes an English farmhouse with a thatched roof.

Aladar and Magdalene

Kuna House

2409 Country Club Drive South

83



John A. Benya was the architect for this stylish Mid-century Modern house (1954). Here, as with Frank Lloyd Wright's Usonian houses, Benya's goal was to blur the distinction between indoor and outdoor space. Walls are stepped back beneath a gently sloping roof that appears to float above the structure. At the southwest corner of the house, Benya used a grouping of windows and sliding doors to flood the interior with natural light.



Martin/Rogers House
133 East Avenue

84

The cobblestones used in this massive Shingle-style house were moved by barge down the Mississippi from a site near Meyer, Illinois. The house was reconstructed in 1903 after an 1896 fire destroyed all but the stonework of the original building. In true Shingle fashion, the stonework on the first story unifies the house, while various elements project from the second and third stories to create irregular façades. Harvey Chatten was the architect.



***Edward and Catherine
Pfanschmidt House***
205 South 16th Street

85

The Pfanschmidt House once sat at the northeast corner of 16th and Jersey Streets. In 1881, about three years after it was completed, a team of horses was used to drag the house south across Jersey Street to its present location. An article in *The Quincy Daily Herald* described how the house was placed on blocks of ice and maneuvered into place on its new foundation as the ice melted. The Queen Anne wrap-around porch was added to the Eastlake-detailed Italianate house soon after the move.



***John Willis and Helen
Gardner House***
228 South 18th Street

86

J. W. Gardner served as president of the Gardner Governor Co. and successor companies for over 60 years. Eventually the firm employed over 1,600 workers. Gardner retained Harvey Chatten to design this Shingle/Queen Anne hybrid, which was completed in 1894. Distinguishing features include a large projecting arch in the front gable with a Palladian window and a doubled projecting gable on the south. A charming group of stained glass windows is recessed under a stone arch on the south façade.

*St. Rose of Lima Rectory,
and later, Convent*
1111 North 8th Street

87



Designed by Quincy native Frank Tubbesing in 1896 and built as a rectory, the Queen Anne building served from 1939 to 1969 as a convent for sisters who taught at St. Rose School (now demolished). A gabled entrance tower with a patterned brick arch over a wooden cartouche is centered on the front. A fire destroyed a conical roof above the southeast tower, but spared the rest of the building. Tubbesing was also the architect for the former St. Boniface Rectory at 7th and Maine Streets.

*Albert C. and Mary King
Fischer House*
221 North 24th Street

88



Built in 1914 and beautifully maintained over the years, this prototypical Craftsman bungalow rests on an uncoursed limestone foundation and is clad with shingle siding. Its most distinctive feature is the attached pergola that connects the house and the site, but the house is Craftsman throughout, with details such as exposed rafter tails, triangular brackets, offset window muntins, and wooden grid details on the porch piers.



Miss Gertrude Peters House
1124 South 9th Street

89

Built in the French Eclectic style in 1937, this cottage is an unusual design for Quincy. The hexagonal tower with a tall segmented conical roof and an arched entry door is the main focal point. Architect Martin Geise used steel beams rather than a wood framework to support the facades, and he also used clay tiles inside the walls to create insulating air spaces.



*Arthur O. and Roberta H.
Lindsay Sr. House*
1805 Maine Street

90

This 1922 Prairie-influenced house beckons the viewer with a graceful arched entrance canopy. George P. Behrensmeyer almost certainly was the architect. The house's horizontality is emphasized with a low-pitched hipped roof, wide eave overhangs, ribbon windows, and a continuous belt course just below the second story windows. A.O. Lindsay Sr. was president of Quincy Newspapers, Inc. and a director of the Quincy Broadcasting Company.



*Dr. William H. and Florence B.
Baker House*
1809 Maine Street

91

Many Prairie style elements are on display in the Baker House, unquestionably designed by George P. Behrensmeyer. As with the neighboring house to the west, a low-pitched hipped roof, a band of wood trim at the second story, and a wide offset entry porch accentuates the horizontal. Heavy, battered porch supports help root the house to its site. Following Prairie convention, the present owners have painted the second story with a contrasting color.



Bushnell/Parker House
1673 Maine Street

92

The first resident of the house, Eliza Bushnell, was the widow of Nehemiah Bushnell, newspaper editor, law partner of Senator Orville H. Browning, and an attorney for the C B & Q Railroad. The architect for the original 1880 house cannot be verified, but Harvey Chatten is known to have designed room additions for the west side of the building in 1883. Prominent Banker E. J. Parker was Eliza's son-in-law.

***Anton B. and Emma
Wichmann Jr. House***
613 North 12th Street

93



Anton Wichmann Junior's family emigrated from Westphalia in 1847. The family quickly established itself in the brewery business, then owned a bakery on Front Street, and later ran a saloon and boarding house on Maine Street. Around 1872, Wichmann branched out on his own to set up a cigar making business. The proprietorship of a cigar store at 727 Maine Street passed to his son Oscar, and the store stayed in operation for some 40 years. The house Wichmann built was designed by architect Frederick C. Ledebrock and completed about 1885.

***W. W. Benton/W. T.
Duker Co. Building***
614-618 Maine Street

94



Built in the Neoclassical Commercial style derived from the Beaux Arts buildings featured at the 1893 Chicago World's Fair, this three-story brick building was first used by the W. T. Duker Dry Goods Department Store. A decorative cornice and architrave with dentil work stretches across the front elevation, and Ionic columns on the three curved bays separate the windows. At the street level, much of an Art Deco remodeling that used structural glass panels has survived intact.

John and Anna Neumann House
608 Adams Street

95



Representative of the many German residences built in Quincy, this house was constructed in the National I-house form in the late 1860s. The John Neumann family built the house using clay brick fired in a kiln in the backyard. Consistent with the form, the house is bisected by a central hall and stair and two rooms wide and one room deep. The typical I-house has a chimney on each end. This example has a chimney on the west side only.

***Villa Kathrine/W. George
Metz House***

96

532 Gardner Expressway



Inspired by buildings he had seen in Egypt and Algeria while on a two-year trip to the Mediterranean, George Metz hired Quincy architect George P. Behrensmeyer to create an elaborate Moorish villa on the bluff above the Mississippi. The “Castle” was completed in 1900. The building’s rooms are arranged around a central roofed courtyard and great care was taken with exterior details, such as the small minaret-like feature atop the south tower. A major restoration was completed in 1998.

John P. and Julia A. Arnold House

97

1401 North 8th Street



By the 1900s, many builders in the Queen Anne style had abandoned spindlework decoration in favor of classical or Tudor Revival motifs. Here, a prominent entry porch with Tudor arches draws the eye, and half-timbered gables, flared eaves, and indented cornice returns add elegance and spirit to the house. The gable on the south cantilevers over a two-story bay, with oversized brackets appearing to provide structural support. The present owners have recently restored the exterior.

William B. and Mary Bull House

98

222 South 16th Street



William Bull’s father Lorenzo had Chicago architect Joseph Lyman Silsbee draft plans for this house while the newlywed couple was away on their honeymoon. While there is a wealth of carefully wrought detail to be appreciated (for example, note how the brickwork is stepped back at the level of the window sills), Silsbee’s masterful integration of geometric forms in the building is even more striking.

Henry C. and Marie Arp House
813 South 15th Street

99



City directories list Henry Arp as a plasterer who worked in the family business located just a few blocks to the north. This pattern-brick bungalow freely mixes Craftsman, Prairie, and Exotic Revival elements (note the Egyptian-style columns). In the brickwork, single courses of lighter shaded brick are laid in a subtle “American bond” pattern, and horizontal masonry joints are raked to create strong horizontal shadow lines. The front entrance and first floor window treatments are elaborate, with leaded stained glass transoms and sidelights.

***Otto and Anna
Mohrenstecher House***
1845 Jersey Street

100



Harvey Chatten did the initial design for this gambrel-roofed Colonial Revival house (1909). A rear addition and the arched porte-cochere by Ernest M. Wood were completed in 1930. In 1899, Otto formed the Kespohl-Mohrenstecher Co., which operated one of the city’s largest dry goods stores at the corner of 4th and Maine Streets. In 1919 Mohrenstecher opened a new store of his own at the southeast corner of 6th and Maine. The business continued at that location until 1937.

***Clatworthy “Clat” L.
Adams House***
200 Chestnut Street

101



About 1908, Tommy Adams had this bungalow built for his younger brother Clat and Clat’s wife Nellie. Martin J. Geise was the architect. Geise often combined elements of different styles and movements, and in this case a Prairie design is punctuated by Tudor details. (Compare the Adams House with Geise’s very similar bungalow at the southwest corner of 22nd and Hampshire Streets). Clat Adams was the proprietor of a large river supply store that was once located at the foot of Hampshire Street.



Dickhut/Fawcett/Gates House 102
1661 Jersey Street

Phillip L. Dickhut built this free-classic Queen Anne home in 1889. The house is styled with mini-brackets under the eaves, sunbursts in the gable peaks, and a wrap-around front porch. The property was sold to the Episcopal Diocese of Quincy in 1906 and became the home of Bishop Edward M. Fawcett and his family, the front foyer being converted into a small chapel. In the late 1930s, the house was sold to Parker Gates, inventor and co-founder of the Gates Radio Company. The company manufactured AM radio transmitters and later supplied shortwave transmitters used in the D-Day invasion of Normandy.



Newcomb Stillwell House 103
1840 Jersey Street

The Stillwell House is picturesquely situated above the street behind limestone retaining walls and a classical balustrade. Completed in 1928 or 1929, it is one of only a few Quincy houses built in the Mediterranean Eclectic style. Notable features are an offset front entry with a door recessed into a beveled archway, wall dormers that extend above the roofline, an arched service wing entrance, and a wrought iron and brick archway over the driveway. Stillwell was president of the Electric Wheel Company from 1939 to 1946, when he died in a tragic boating accident on the Mississippi.

Local Historic Districts



Zwick Row Historic District

*2428, 2432, 2436, 2440 and
2444 College Avenue*

A

Designed and built by the Bauhaus-Zwick Construction Company in 1939, this collection of five homes includes notable Art Moderne features. Smooth stucco wall surfaces, flat roofs, asymmetrical facades, sparse decoration, horizontal window bands, coping at the rooflines, and curved surfaces (in the two eastern examples) contribute to the buildings' arresting appearance.

Each house was provided with a living/dining area with a fireplace, a kitchen, two bedrooms, a bathroom, and a full basement. The basic floor plan is 750 square feet. The houses at 2436 and 2440 College have an additional 200 square feet at the rear.

The door and window frames are made of wood. Wall systems are framed with wood and covered by two and a half inches of reinforced concrete and stucco.

Leo Zwick lived at 2428 College for over fifty years. His nephew Lester Zwick was a longtime resident at 2444 College.



Brewery Area Local Historic District

415 South 10th Street, 1001, 1003, 1009, 1011, 1015, 1016, 1017-19, 1020, 1021-23, 1022, 1025-27, 1030, 1031, 1032 and 1033 Kentucky Street

B

Approximately 10,500 Germans settled in Quincy between 1840 and 1870. The first German settlers established themselves in the southeast corner of the first addition to Quincy, south of Maine Street between South 5th Street and South 9th Street. By 1860, over 6,200 (45%) of Quincy residents were German-born. Almost all of the immigrants resided in an area east of South 7th Street between York and Jackson Streets. They tended to be laborers and tradesmen whose skills were in great demand. The district includes homes and cottages of some of the employees of the Dick Brothers Brewery. Founded in 1865, by the end of the century Dick Brothers had grown to become the largest brewery between Chicago and St. Louis. The company resumed production after the repeal of Prohibition, but it was unable to regain its earlier success. The brewery closed in 1951.



- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 415 South 10 th Street | -Unknown
-Craftsman Bungalow - 1916 |
| 1001 Kentucky Street | -Frederick Drallmeier House #1
-Vernacular L-Plan House - 1880 |
| 1003 Kentucky Street | -Frederick Drallmeier House #2
-Shotgun Cottage - pre-1854 |
| 1009 Kentucky Street | -Robert F. Dingerson House
-Craftsman Bungalow - 1922 |
| 1011 Kentucky Street | -George Schuering House
-Vernacular L-Plan House - circa 1909 |
| 1015 Kentucky Street | -Henry Korte House
-Vernacular L-Plan House - 1890 |
| 1016 Kentucky Street | -Unknown
-Craftsman Bungalow - circa 1910 |
| 1017-19 Kentucky Street | -Bernard Strotman House
-Double Pile Cottage - circa 1854 |
| 1020 Kentucky Street | -August (Manny) Dick House
-Prairie Style/Craftsman - 1917 |
| 1021-23 Kentucky Street | -Joseph Steinkamp House
-Double Pile Cottage - 1854 |
| 1022 Kentucky Street | -John A. Baker House
-Plan House with Greek Revival/
Italianate influence - 1856 |
| 1025-27 Kentucky Street | -John F. Tieman House #1
-Two-Thirds Double Pile House - 1856 |
| 1030 Kentucky Street | -A. S. Nash Property #1
-Queen Anne - circa 1888 |
| 1031 Kentucky Street | -John F. Tieman House #2
-House Shotgun Cottage - 1858 |
| 1032 Kentucky Street | -A. S. Nash Property #2
-Queen Anne - 1888 |
| 1033 Kentucky Street | -John W. Schulte House
-Vernacular L-Plan House - 1880 |

Park Place Historic District

1200 Block of Park Place

C

Designated in 1998, Park Place was Quincy's first local historic district, just as it was Quincy's first planned addition to the city. The neighborhood consists of twenty-five houses built between 1889 and 1917 according to covenants established by Anton Binkert and John Cruttenden. They stipulated that the homes were to be built of stone or brick, be at least two stories tall, and cost at least \$3,000. In addition, carriage houses were to be accessed only from the alleys, and the residences were to follow a standardized setback. Most of the architectural styles from this period are represented in the district, but Queen Anne is the most common. The boulevard is one of the few remaining brick streets in Quincy.



1200 Park Place - Cruttenden/Tibbetts House - Queen Anne - 1889
(John Batschy)

1201 Park Place - John Sieckman House, Elmer Long House - Colonial Revival - c. 1917 (George Behrensmeyer)

1206 Park Place - Edward and Matilda Menke House - Queen Anne - 1891
(John Batschy)

1214 Park Place - John Flynn House - Richardsonian Romanesque - 1895

1215 Park Place - William and Hattie Shinn House - Queen Anne - 1895

1217 Park Place - Henry and Augusta Pfeiffer House - Queen Anne - 1890

1219 Park Place - Mary Lesem House - Queen Anne - 1890

1220 Park Place - Anton Binkert House - Eastlake/Queen Anne - 1889

1221 Park Place - Henry Bastert House, John Duker House - Queen Anne - 1893 (John Batschy)

1224 Park Place - August R. Dorkenwald House - Queen Anne/Prairie - 1897

1225 Park Place - Andrew Burman House/Clement Bush House - Queen Anne (Prairie School modifications) - 1896

1229 Park Place - Llewellyn and Anna McKenna House/Fred Schultheis House - Queen Anne - 1895

1230 Park Place - Jason and Maria Simons House - Queen Anne - 1889
(John Batschy)

1233 Park Place - Joseph and Emma Lubbe House - Queen Anne - 1901

1237 Park Place - William and Elizabeth Krewet House - Queen Anne - c.1903

1240 Park Place - William and Kate Campbell House, George Binkert House - Queen Anne - 1892

1241 Park Place - Catherine Lubbe House (Bernard) - Prairie School - c.1906
(Ernest Wood)

1244 Park Place - Thomas and Edith Binkert House - Queen Anne - 1893

1248 Park Place - Henry and Emma Borstadt House - Queen Anne - 1893

1253 Park Place - John and Emelie Meyer House - Queen Anne - 1894
(John Batschy)

1254 Park Place - Frank and Rose Dick House - Prairie School - 1910
(George Behrensmeyer)

1260 Park Place - Fred and Maud Moller House - Queen Anne - 1907
(George Behrensmeyer)

1261 Park Place - George and Elizabeth Ertel House - Queen Anne - 1891

1269 Park Place - George and Maude Jasper House - Queen Anne - 1891
(John Batschy)

1270 Park Place - Mary Wewers House - Prairie School - 1915 (Martin Geise)



South Side Bungalow Historic District

1501, 1503 and 1505 Kentucky Street

This district is presently composed of three pristine bungalows built between 1909 and 1914 in the Craftsman or Prairie style. Nationally, most bungalows were built by local contractors, taken from pattern books, or purchased by mail order. In contrast, two of these examples were designed by local architects. Martin J. Geise drew the plans for 1503 Kentucky. Compare this house with the near twin at 2220 Hampshire. Frederick C. Ledebink (1505 Kentucky) was well known for his work in Quincy and Omaha, Nebraska.



Arnold Bertschinger House

1501 Kentucky Street

The red brick bungalow at 1501 has “belcast” roofs that flare slightly at the eaves, triangular knee brackets beneath the eaves, and a front porch supported by groups of three square columns. The front and side gables are carefully detailed with shingles, diamond-paned windows, and dentil moldings.



Julius Edward Sahland House

1503 Kentucky Street

The Sahland House, also in the Craftsman vein, is remarkable for having its original shingle cladding survive intact. The house has “battered” sidewalls that curve outward slightly at the foundation. Architect Geise was fond of applying subtle Tudor details, such as the flattened arches used here on the front porch.



Robert Schott House

1505 Kentucky Street

Robert Schott was a traveling salesman with the family business, J. B. Schott and Company. He resided in the house for over 70 years. The bungalow draws heavily on the Prairie style, with a gently flared hipped roof and hipped dormers, sturdy square porch supports, tan brick and a rectilinear aspect. It closely resembles the so-called “Chicago Bungalow.” Architect Frederick Ledebink specified that only the finest materials were to be used in construction.

Suggested Walking/Driving Tours

Downtown Quincy Historic District and surrounding areas

Walking

25. Lubbe Building
24. George Keller and Sons Implement Company
23. Ernest M. Wood Office and Studio
22. St. John's Episcopal Church
62. Blackstone Building
21. Washington Theater
19. George Schultheis Building
15. S. J. Lesem Building
16. Quincy Free Public Library & Reading Room
20. Dr. Richard Eells House
18. Norwood/Morgan/Wells House
17. State Savings Loan and Trust Company
94. W. W. Benton/W. T. Duker Company Building

Driving

78. North Side Boat Club
96. Villa Kathrine/W. George Metz House

South Side German Historic District and surrounding areas (Brewery Area Local Historic District)

Walking

- B. Brewery Area Local Historic District
26. August (Manny) Dick House
64. C. D. Behrensmeyer Store
27. Albert and Anna Dick House

Driving

58. St. Peters Evangelical Church-Hall
99. Henry C. and Marie Arp House
57. Henry Bauch House
77. Herman H. and Mary Wilke House
59. St. Paul's Kirche
61. Jacob and Marcia Young House
89. Gertrude A. Peters House
95. John and Anna Neumann House
60. Stone Arch Bridge

Northwest Historic District and surrounding areas

Driving

12. Henry and Josephine Freiburg House
93. Anton B. and Emma Wichmann Jr. House
13. Albert and Amalie Evers House
14. Robert W. Gardner House
5. Samuel and Jane E. Brown House
6. James and Sarah Margaret Bradshaw House

Walking

7. Dr. Hebern Claflin House
8. William Cramer House
11. Fries/Kesphol House
10. George T. Meyer House
9. Gustav and Mary Poetsch House

Driving

101. Clatworthy "Clat" L. Adams House
2. R. M. Walter and Maggie Heiderich House
1. Heidbreder Hagemann Drug Store
4. St. Rose of Lima Roman Catholic Church
87. St. Rose of Lima Rectory
97. John P. and Julia A. Arnold House
63. Lorenz and Suzanne Woelfel Saloon
3. Frank Speckhart Framhouse

*East End Historic District
(Park Place Local Historic District)
(South Side Bungalow Local Historic District)*

Walking

- 28. John Wood Mansion
- 65. Sarah A. Baker House
- 29. Ezra and Florence Best House
- C. Park Place Local Historic District
- 30. Cruttenden/Tibbetts House
- 31. August R. Dorkenwald House
- 66. Robert C. Gunther House
- D. South Side Bungalow District
- 67. Joseph VandenBoom House
- 81. Robert and Leila Turner Christie House
- 98. William B. and Mary Bull House
- 85. Warren and Helen King House
- 100. Otto and Anna Mohrenstecher House
- 47. Joanna Wallace House
- 86. John Willis and Helen Gardner House
- 46. George and Marie Stahl House
- 45. "H" Plan Alley
- 44. John Quincy Adams House

*East End Historic District
Maine Street and further North*

Walking

- 32. Henry E. Dickhut House
- 33. Morris and Lebra Felsenheld House
- 68. Tilden Selmes House
- 34. James T. Baker House
- 35. Isaac and Ellen Lesem House
- 36. Dricus and Fanny Snitjer House
- 37. David W. Miller House and Carriage House
- 43. Unitarian Church of Quincy
- 70. William and Ella Dwire House
- 42. Mathew and Electa Finlay House
- 69. Jesse E. Weems House
- 38. Edward A. Rogers House
- 39. Charles Henry Bull House
- 40. Dr. Grant Irwin House
- 92. Bushnell/Parker House
- 71. Baldwin/Dayton/Emery House
- 41. Colonel Edward Prince House
- 72. George and Sadie Dashwood House
- 90. Arthur O. and Roberta H. Lindsay Sr. House
- 91. William and Florence B. Baker House
- 50. Ortho C. Poling House
- 51. DeLafayette Musselman House

*East End Historic District
and farther East
(Zwick Row Local Historic District)*

Walking

- 48. Ernest M. Wood House
- 73. Charles H. Appleton House
- 74. John S. Cruttenden House
- 75. James and Florence Nielson House
- 84. Martin/Rogers House
- 80. Thompson/Hill House and Carriage House
- 76. Martin J. and Frances Geise House
- 49. George P. Behrensmeyer House
- 55. Clarence and Octavia Gerdes House
- 54. Samuel and Lida Scott House
- 53. Ray and Kate Oakley House

Driving

- 88. Albert C. and May King Fischer House
- 52. Benjamin and Electa Terrel House
- A. Zwick Row Local Historic District
- 83. Aladar and Magdalene Kuna House
- 82. Warren and Helen King House
- 56. Benjamin Burroughs/Gustave Klarner House
- 79. James/Mallory House

National Register Historic Districts:

Downtown Quincy Historic District
South Side German Historic District
Quincy Northwest Historic District
Quincy East End Historic District

National Register of Historic Places:

John Wood Mansion (1835) 425 S. 12th Street
Coca-Cola Bottling Company Building (1940)
616 N. 24th Street
S. J. Lesem Building (1871) 135-137 N. 3rd Street
Villa Kathrine (1900) 532 S. 3rd Street
Woodland Cemetery (1846) 1020 S. 5th Street
Ernest M. Wood Office and Studio (1911)
126 N. 8th Street
U.S. Post Office and Courthouse (1887) 200 N. 8th Street
Robert W. Gardner House (1870) 613 Broadway Street
Morgan-Wells House (1857) 421 Jersey Street
Richard F. Newcomb House (1890) 1601 Maine Street
William S. Warfield House (1886) 1624 Maine Street
Quincy National Cemetery (1899) 36th & Maine Street
State Savings Loan and Trust Company (1892)
428 Maine Street
Lock and Dam No. 21 Historic District (1933)
.5 miles west of Route 57



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