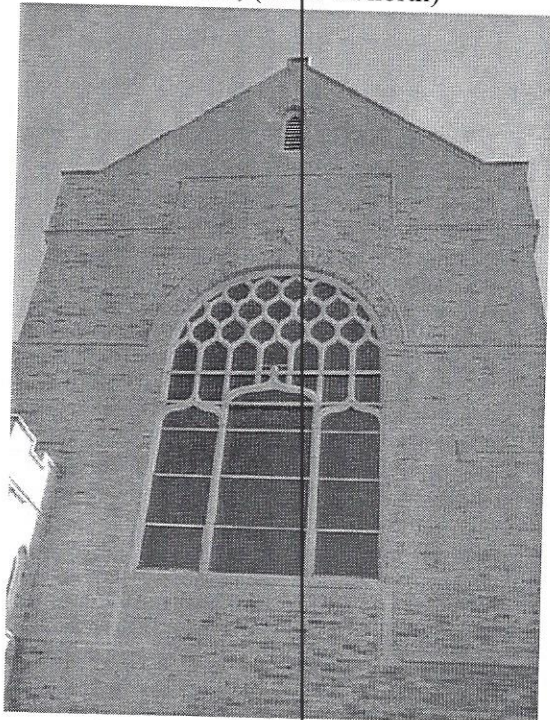


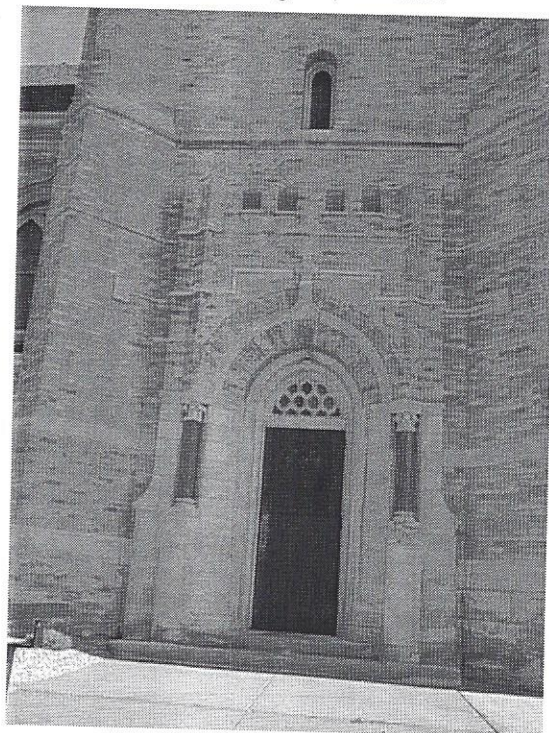


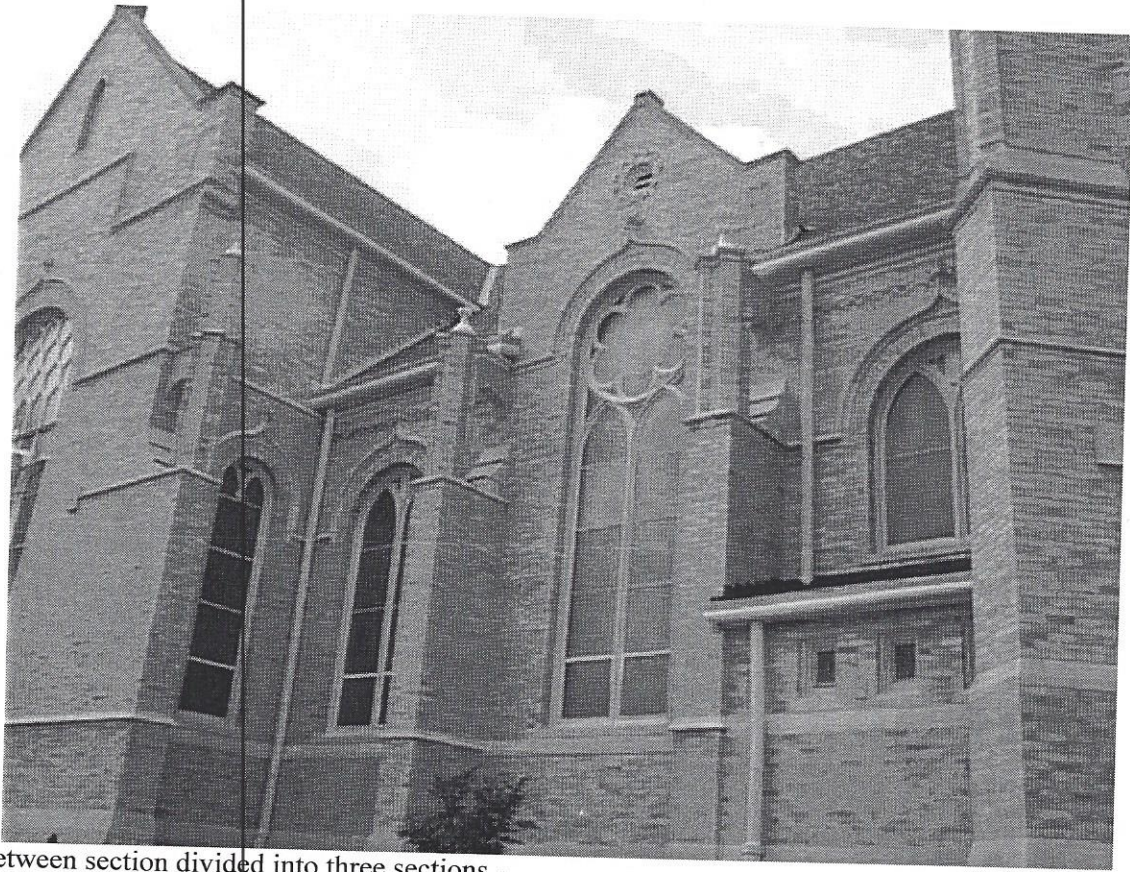
South facade - bell tower at east end, large gable with arch stained glass window, in between area divided into three sections, center one with gable top and rose window, rear entry and side of wing

large gable facade - arch stained glass window, stone belt courses, (same on north)



south entry into bell tower - castle detail, brick arch, stained glass, columns

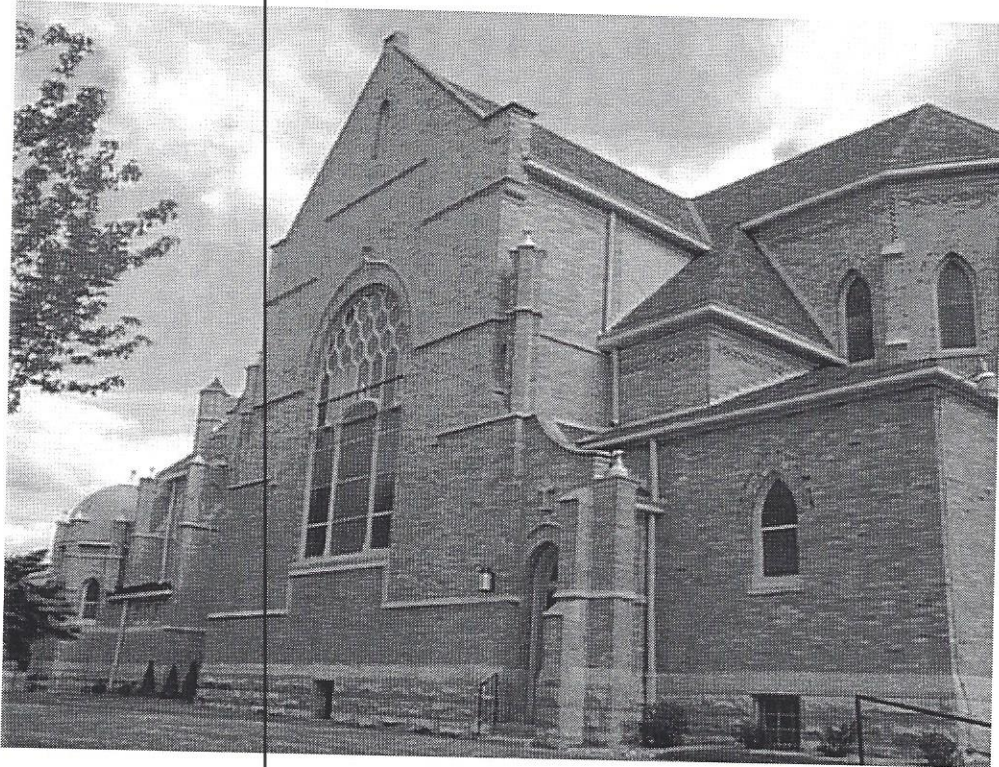




in between section divided into three sections -  
(south side, north is mirror) - arch stained  
glass windows, rose window in center,  
stone detail, stone water table

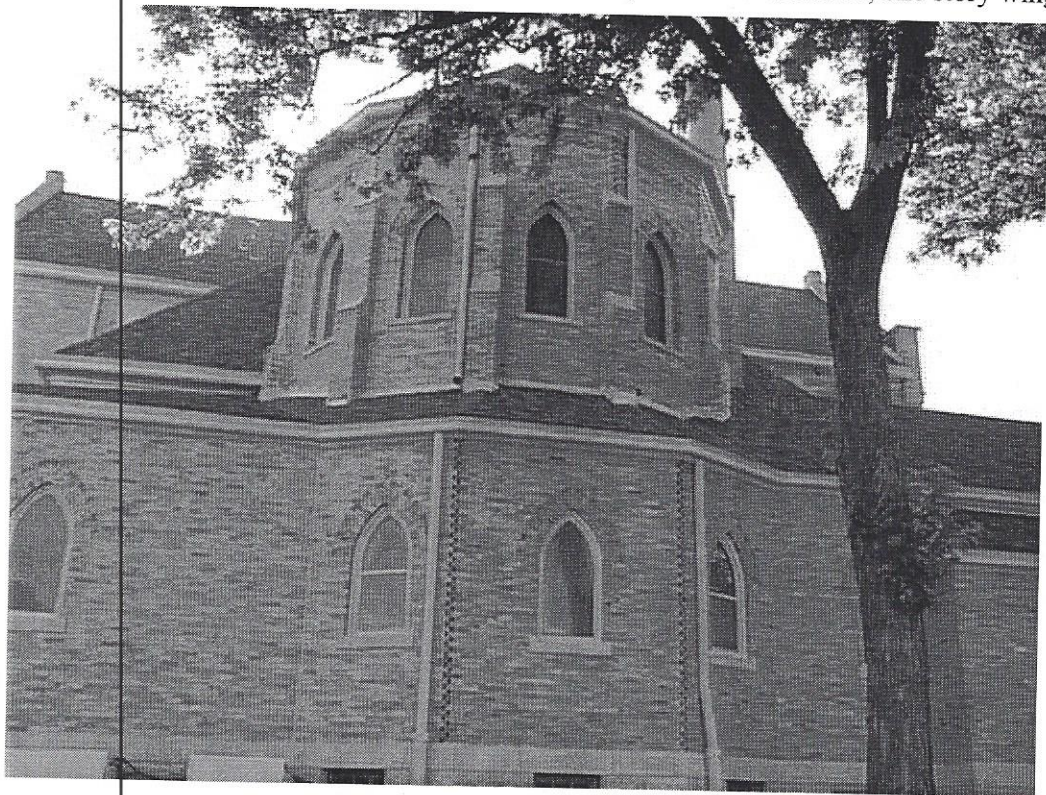


“Buttress arch column” -  
engaged brick column  
with decorative column  
on top, stone buttress  
detail, brick arch, finial  
(north side picture)



North facade -  
(see details on  
south side) -  
rear entry in  
"buttress"

West facade - "round" end to top of interior cruciform with seven windows, bay under it,  
brick detailing above arches, engaged brick columns, basement windows, one story wings



# ORDINANCE NO. 8856

## AN ORDINANCE AMENDING ARTICLE X (LANDMARKS AND HISTORIC DISTRICTS) CHAPTER 29 (ZONING) OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE OF THE CITY OF QUINCY OF 1980

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Quincy, a home rule unit, has determined that certain properties in the City have significant historical or architectural features to be designated Landmarks;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of the City of Quincy in Adams County, Illinois, as follows:

**SECTION 1.** THAT Article X (Landmarks and Historic Districts) Chapter 29 (Zoning) of the Municipal Code of the City of Quincy of 1980 is amended by adding thereto to Article X as follows:

**Section 29.1071. Designation of 1009 North 8th Street** — That 1009 North 8th Street, Quincy, Illinois is hereby designated a Landmark.

That the legal description of 1009 North 8th Street is as follows: Tillson Survey, Block 5, Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8.

That the Historical Name of the church is St. Rose of Lima Roman Catholic Church.

That the Style of the church is Venetian Gothic Revival.  
That the Date of Construction is 1911-1912.

That the Architect or Builder is George P. Behrensmeyer.  
That among the architectural features which will be provided protection are as follows:

1. pale yellow brick construction
2. rough cut stone foundation with smooth top course
3. smooth stone water table
4. stone belt courses
5. pointed arch windows
6. arch windows
7. metal gutters and decorative downspouts
8. buttress arch columns

|                   |              |         |            |            |   |
|-------------------|--------------|---------|------------|------------|---|
| Post-it® Fax Note | 7671         | Date    | 7/13/07    | # of pages | 5 |
| To                | Bruce Alford | From    | Tom Fentem |            |   |
| Co./Dept.         |              | Co.     |            |            |   |
| Phone #           |              | Phone # | 221-3663   |            |   |
| Fax #             | 222-1568     | Fax #   |            |            |   |

|                   |              |         |            |            |   |
|-------------------|--------------|---------|------------|------------|---|
| Post-it® Fax Note | 7671         | Date    | 7/3/07     | # of pages | 5 |
| To                | Tom Phillips | From    | Tom Fentem |            |   |
| Co./Dept.         | Davis Assoc. | Co.     |            |            |   |
| Phone #           |              | Phone # | 221-3663   |            |   |
| Fax #             | 223-3235     | Fax #   |            |            |   |

9. three large arched stained glass windows
  10. sets of three arched stained glass windows on the sides, center with rose window top
  11. main east entry - double doors, brick arch, crenellated detailing, columns, stone base, stained glass
  12. side entries - single door, brick arches, crenellated detailing, columns, stone crosses, stained glass
  13. basement windows
  14. bell tower - southeast corner
  15. Celtic gold cross
  16. Baptistery - northeast corner
  17. stone detailing around first story windows on east side
  18. brick detailing around windows on west side
  19. engaged brick columns
  20. finials
- That the historical significance of 1009 North 8th Street is as follows:
- St. Rose of Lima Roman Catholic Church is significant for its architectural design. In addition, it has stood as a prominent landmark on the north side of town for the majority of the 20th century.

#### *Architectural Significance*

St. Rose of Lima Roman Catholic Church is a mixture of architectural styles and features, best described as Venetian Gothic Revival. It was designed in 1911 by George Behrensmeier, a prominent Quincy architect. St. Rose of Lima is aligned east to west with the main entry opening on the east. The interior layout is cruciform. The pale yellow brick of the church is unusual for Quincy, but it can be found in other Behrensmeier designs. The foundation is rough cut limestone with a smooth course on top. A smooth cut stone water table wraps the structure below the sills of the first floor windows. Two Bedford stone belt courses run above the first floor elements, one straight course and the other emphasizing the openings. The iron cornices, gutters, and downspouts are decorative and a pale yellow to blend in with the brick.

#### *Prominent Landmark - History of the Church*

For over a century, the St. Rose of Lima of All Saints Parish has served the Catholics of Quincy's north side. The current structure is the second building to serve this parish, which was founded by Father John Brennan. In 1892, the first church was built at the northwest corner of 8th and Cherry. As the parish grew larger year by year, the parish determined they needed a larger building. On May 7, 1911, they held the cornerstone laying ceremony, complete with a Catholic parade and three to five thousand spectators. A time capsule with mementos of the day was sealed within the cornerstone. On June 2, 1912, the church celebrated the High Mass of Dedication. Several important community and Catholic leaders were present, including the architect, George Behrensmeier, a close friend of Father Brennan, who received many compliments on his design. The organ, installed at this time, is now the only one of its kind left in Quincy. It is a 1912 Wicks Number 56, a 16 rank tubular-pneumatic with 914 pipes.

For 89 years, the current building for St. Rose of Lima of All Saints Parish has stood as a prominent landmark at the corner of Chestnut and 8th Street. It has served an increasingly diversified congregation, drawing from the changing demographics of the surrounding neighborhood as well as other areas of town where members of the congregation have moved. A prominent structure built on a high elevation, it is well known in the neighborhood and throughout Quincy.

**Section 29.1072. Designation of 1843 Grove Street**— That 1843 Grove Street, Quincy, Illinois is hereby designated a Landmark.

That the legal description of 1843 Grove Street is as follows: Goodman's Survey, West 125 feet of East 338 feet, North half of Block 1.

That the Historical Name of the house is the Ernest Wood House.

That the Style of the house is Shingle/Queen Anne.

That the Date of Construction is 1897.

That the Architect or Builder is Ernest Wood.

That among the architectural features which will be provided protection are as follows:

1. original shingled form and shingled additions

2. gables with circular shingled detail and sets of double brackets
  3. shingled porch with decorative brackets
  4. Prairie School stained glass windows
  5. three chimneys
  6. double hung windows and openings
  7. window openings in sets
  8. windows with side light and transoms
- That the historical significance of 1843 Grove Street is as follows:  
The Ernest M. Wood Residence at 1843 Grove Avenue is significant for its architectural style and association with a significant person. The house is a unique example of a shingled Queen Anne style house. It was designed by Ernest Wood, a prominent Quincy architect and served as his primary residence. As is typical with architect's residences, Wood modified and added to the original design as he experimented with new styles. The Ernest M. Wood Residence is listed as a significant structure in the East End National Register Historic District.

**Architectural Significance:**

The Ernest Wood Residence is architecturally significant. The main portion of the house was constructed in 1897 in the Shingle/Queen Anne style. Significant additions were made by Wood at two later times. The first additions and modifications were made by Wood probably around 1907, adding a Prairie School flavor to the house. These include the front porch and one story wings on each side of the front of the house. The one story addition in the rear appears to have been added at a later date, probably around 1915. It is possible the porch was actually added on at this time also. Another one story addition was made in the late 1990s and although it is sympathetic to the structure, it is not historic. The resulting form of the house is the original rectangular form with a front porch, two one story additions on the west side, a one story addition on the east side, and a one story addition on the north (rear) side.

**Significant Person:**

Ernest Michael Wood has been recognized both as a significant architect in Quincy and a significant Prairie School architect in the Midwest. He was born on June 17, 1863 in Quincy and died on January 25,

1956 after living a full and productive life in Quincy.

At the age of 23, Wood decided to enter the architectural field by the standard method of an apprenticeship with an architect. In 1886, he began work with architect Harvey Chatten, a well established Quincy architect. Throughout the next five years, he worked closely with Chatten on several designs and drafted the majority of Chatten's drawings.

By 1891 Ernest Wood established his own practice. His early designs reflect the popular eclectic and revival styles of the late 19th century that Chatten also followed. He constructed his residence during this period, according to these trends. Around the turn of the century, Wood became familiar with the new Prairie Style of Frank Lloyd Wright and elements of the style began to influence his work by 1905. His most important designs, including that for his own office, date to these first decades of the 20th century. Modifications adding Prairie School elements to his home appear at this time. Ernest Wood's work in the Prairie School style helped to spread the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright and the Prairie Style throughout the region.

The house is listed as a contributing structure in the East End National Register Historic District.

**Section 29.1073. Designation of 210 South 18th Street —** That 210 South 18th Street, Quincy, Illinois is hereby designated a Landmark.

That the legal description of 210 South 18th Street is as follows: Nevin's Survey, South 50.5 feet of South 130.5 feet of East 124 feet of lots 42 and 43.

That the Historical Name of the house is the Joanna Wallace House  
That the Style of the house is Eclectic/Gothic Revival.

That the Date of Construction is 1883.

That the Architect or Builder is unknown.

That among the architectural features which will be provided protection are as follows:

1. frame construction with stone foundation
2. cross gable roof form, gables on all four sides
3. wooden shingles and siding
4. decorated vergeboards
5. porch with square columns and balustrade

6. bay window on porch (east side)
  7. parlor window with stained glass transom window (east side)
  8. decorative chimney, including stained glass window, brickwork, etc.
  9. second story northeast corner porch with decorative circles
  10. four over four pane window sashes
  11. double hung one over one windows
  12. basement windows and molding
- That the historical significance of 210 South 18th Street is as follows:

The Joanna Wallace Residence is significant for its architectural style. At a time when it was common in Quincy to build large brick Queen Anne style homes, this house was constructed in a simpler eclectic Gothic Revival style. The overall form of the house is a cross gable. The house currently has three different wall treatments. Shingle siding dates to the earliest period and exist on the upper portion of the east gable, second story and gable on the north side, and peak of the gable on the south side. The vertical board and batten siding exists on the remainder of the front gable, second story of the south side, and second story of the west side. The other walls are clad in narrow horizontal siding. The foundation is rough limestone with few windows. It is exposed on all sides except for the rear addition. Two chimneys remain, one in the center of the house and one on the north side.

The Joanna R. Wallace Residence at 210 S. 18th Street is listed as a contributing structure on the East End National Register Historic District.

**Section 29.1074. Designation of 1479 Hampshire Street** — That 1479 Hampshire Street, Quincy, Illinois is hereby designated a Landmark.

That the legal description of 1479 Hampshire Street is as follows: Nevin's.

That the Historical Name of the church is Unitarian Church of Quincy. That the Style of the building is Tudor.

That the Date of Construction is c. 1913.

That the Architect or Builder is Harvey Chatten.

That among the architectural features which will be provided protection are as follows:

1. ashlar block, stucco/half timber construction
2. southwest tower with tent roof
3. painted glass windows
4. cross brace detail on entry roof area
5. X half timber detail on front gable
6. south painted glass window - road to Jerusalem
7. north painted glass window - Indian Mounds Park
8. east painted glass windows - Mayflower Compact, Penn & Delaware
9. flat row of voussoirs above windows and doors on stone sections

That the historical significance of 1479 Hampshire Street is as follows:

The Unitarian Church is significant in several respects. The Tudor style this church follows is the original design and detailing, a style which is uncommon in the churches of Quincy. This church follows the general layout of the Unitarian church body. It was also one of Harvey Chatten's last projects in Quincy. The Unitarian Church is historically significant in the Unitarian Church heritage. It was one of the first three church bodies in Quincy, and the third congregation of its kind in Illinois. W. G. Eliot, a dominant figure both inside and outside the church, began this church body in Quincy. It is listed as a significant structure in the Quincy East End Historic District of the National Register of Historic Places.

#### *Architectural Significance*

In 1911, the Unitarian Church hired Harvey Chatten, a dominant architect in Quincy at the turn of the century, to design an addition to their current church. After a few years, they decided to sell the old building and build a new structure at Hampshire and 14th Streets. On February 5, 1914, the church was dedicated and has been used continuously since then. The Tudor building is a combination of ashlar blocks and stone with half timbering. The windows are all painted glass rather than stained glass. The entry area rises up into the front tower under the tent roof. Behind this area, the east side is spanned by the Heritage Room, ending in the parlor tower in the rear. The rest of the building, beyond the strip

on the east side, is the meeting room. This design follows the common plan of Unitarian churches throughout the Midwest.

*Historical Significance - Unitarian Church heritage*

The Unitarian Church was officially organized in America in 1825. Throughout their history, they have been associated with the Congregational Church in one aspect or another. On May 31, 1839, after four years of meeting with interested people in Quincy, W. G. Eliot delivered the first sermon of official Second Congregational Church in Quincy. They constructed their first church on Maine Street the following year, distinguishing them as one of Quincy's oldest church bodies and the third oldest Unitarian group in Illinois. As the church grew, they moved to their second meeting house on Jersey Street in 1850 and to their elaborate third meeting house further out on Maine Street in 1858. At the time of its completion, this third meeting house was the largest Protestant church building in Quincy. A Sunday school was added in 1868. Throughout these changes of location, the name also changed to the Second Congregational Unitarian Church, then shortened to the Unitarian Church. A number of these early ministers were recognized nationally for their intellectual and moral leadership.

In 1911, they determined the third meeting house did not meet their needs any longer. They hired Harvey Chatten to remodel this building, but a department store owner offered the church \$31,250 which paid for the new lot, building, furnishings, and a new parsonage and still left \$2000 in their account. On February 5, 1914, the fourth meeting house, the current Unitarian Church, was dedicated.

ADOPTED: November 15, 1999 JANET HUTMACHER  
City Clerk

APPROVED: November 16, 1999 CHARLES W. SCHOLZ  
Mayor

Officially published in pamphlet form this 18th day of November,  
1999.