

- (10) Built-in gutters and rectangular downspouts that curve in to meet the exterior wall.
- (11) Solid limestone stairs leading to the north porch and the south entrance.

That the historical significance of 310 South 16th Street is personal and architectural.

The residence was built for Joseph Henry VandenBoom and his wife Julia in 1917. Mr. VandenBoom began his professional career working at the Ricker National Bank and later at his father's meat packing company. In 1875 VandenBoom and his brother-in-law, Henry H. Moller, founded the Moller and VandenBoom Lumber Company. The company was thriving by 1899, with three lumberyards located in the city and a fourth in Missouri. After Henry Moller's death in 1900, the business was incorporated and Joseph became the first president of the company, with Frederick Moller and Edward Moller as serving as officers.

Joseph also owned properties outside of the Quincy area, including three farms in Canada and a large cattle ranch in the Texas panhandle. He owned over 10,000 acres of forested land in Mississippi and was president of the Swartz Lumber Company and vice president of the Barton Realty Company, both located in St. Louis. He was also president of Modern Iron Works, an incorporator and director of the Ricker National Bank for many years, and associated with the VandenBoom & Stimson Lumber Company in Minneapolis.

Joseph and his family resided on North 10th Street and at the northeast corner of North 8th and Oak before moving to South 16th Street. Well-known Quincy architect George P. Behrensmeyer was commissioned to design the residence.

Behrensmeyer graduated from the University of Illinois in 1893 and moved to Quincy, where he designed many notable homes and buildings still standing today. These include his own residence at 333 East Avenue, the St. Rose of Lima Catholic Church, the Villa Kathrine, and the Western Catholic Union Building. A line from his obituary commented, "Remove the buildings he designed, and you would barely know the face of Quincy."

The substantial residence at 310 South 16th Street contains elements of the Prairie and Craftsman styles. The brownish, rake-faced brick house

is two and a half stories and rests on a water table stringcourse and a rough faced limestone foundation. The north and south walls feature brick buttresses and medallions in the shape of an inverted triangle. A small two-story wing on the west side of the house is crowned with a low-pitched roof. There is also a contrasting white bay on the second story above the porch with a pergola-styled overhang. The main block of the house is covered by a cross-gabled roof with exposed rafters under the eaves and simple large brackets in the gables. The soffit includes a recessed panel that runs the entire length of the roof and is transferred to the fascia boards on the gables. Built-in gutters feature graceful rectangular downspouts that arc inward toward the exterior walls.

The enclosed front porch is the house's most interesting attribute. It has a low-pitched hipped roof with an extremely wide overhang, suggestive of some of Frank Lloyd Wright's Prairie Style residences. The remarkable elliptical window was installed in the 1930s by Max Freiburg, a son-in-law of Joseph VandenBoom. The window is glazed with a single pane held in place by cement. The other porch windows are simple wooden windows surmounted by transoms. The porch piers have limestone medallions. Those facing east consist of fattened T-shaped stones with a raised ring at the top. The medallions facing north and south resemble an inverted "U" balanced on a raised ring. The north porch and the south stoop are open, with stairs made of solid limestone slabs.

Overall, the house displays several different window arrangements, including 6/1 and 4/1 sashes on the main house, 2/2 sashes in the attic windows and 3/3 sashes in the front gable. All windows have stone sills and a soldier course for the crown. Square limestone pieces bracket the soldier courses on the north and south windows of the house.

The VandenBoom House is a contributing structure in the East End National Register Historic District.

Section 29.1090. Designation of 1539 North Eighth Street—That 1539 North Eighth Street, Quincy, Illinois is hereby designated a landmark.

That the legal description of 1539 North Eighth Street is as follows:

Lot Seven (7) in Block Two (2) in Cox and Bushnell's Addition to the City of Quincy, together with and subject to an easement for private