

Commission surveyed the property in 2007.

Section 29.1112. Designation of 613 North 12th Street—That 613 North 12th Street, Quincy, Illinois is hereby designated a landmark. That the legal description of 613 North 12th Street is as follows: Lots numbered 2 and 3 in Block One in John Whetstone's addition in the City of Quincy with the exception of portions of said Lots 2 and 3, bounded and described as follows viz: Commencing at the NW corner of said Lot 3, running thence east along the North line of said lot 3, then 25 feet thence south on a line parallel with the West line of said Lots to the south line of said Lot 2, then west 25 feet to the SW corner of Lot 2, and then north to the place of the beginning, all situated in the County of Adams, in the State of Illinois.

That the historical name of the house is the Anton B. and Emma Wichmann, Jr. House.

That the style of the house is Queen Anne.

That the date of construction is circa 1885.

That the architect is Frederick C. Ledebrink.

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

- (1) Two-and-one-half story house on a limestone foundation.
- (2) Hipped dormer on east side with diamond-pattern upper sash window.
- (3) Hipped dormer with diamond-pattern window atop front porch.
- (4) Hipped dormer on north side with two diamond-pattern windows.
- (5) Two-story bay on south side with bullnose zipper-brick corners.
- (6) Front entry porch with dormer, Tuscan columns resting on paneled pedestal bases, and wooden balustrade with square balusters.
- (7) Original oak front door and transom window. Original wooden front screen door.
- (8) Porcelain "A. Wichmann" nameplate on front door.
- (9) False windows incorporating decorative brickwork on north side. Decorative brick stringcourses.

- (10) Oval beveled-glass window with decorative surrounding brickwork.
- (11) Bullnose brick on outer corners.
- (12) Roof and dormer finials.
- (13) Chimney with banded design on south side.
- (14) Leaded beveled-glass window with colored glass inserts on east side.
- (15) Raised brick borders around windows on east side.

That 613 North 12th Street is historically significant for its architecture.

Anton B. Wichmann, Jr., the original owner of the house at 613 North 12th Street, was born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1847. He came to America in 1865 with his parents, Anton and Anna Wichmann, Sr., who were the parents of five children—Louis, Kate, Christina, Anna, and Anton. The family first settled in Hannibal, Missouri, where Anton, Sr. "was engaged in the brewing business."

The Wichmann family later moved to Quincy, Illinois, circa 1868. Anton Senior and Junior began a brewery business at the southeast corner of South 7th and York Streets. The family lived at this location and were members of St. Boniface Catholic Church. Anton, Sr., was also employed by the M. Becker & Company Brewery.

The Wichmann father and son changed occupations in 1869-70 when they operated a bakery at 66 North Front Street where the family also lived.

In the early 1870s, Anton Senior and Junior began businesses that they stayed in for the rest of their lives. Anton, Sr., opened a saloon and boarding house at 516 Maine Street. He and his wife Anna also lived at this address. Anton, Sr., apparently died in 1880, as his wife operated the business by herself in that year.

In 1871-72, Anton B. Wichmann, Jr., began an occupation as a cigar manufacturer. He had learned the trade of cigar making as a young man living in Germany. In 1876 his business was located at 811 Maine Street, but in 1878 he moved it to 727 Maine Street where his store remained for some 40 years.

On June 30, 1883, Anton, Jr., married Emma Harry in Chicago. They were the parents of four children: Oscar, Ernst, Esther, and Alma.

In 1884-85, the family resided at 206 North 12th Street.

It is recorded in Deed Record Book Number 114 at the Adams County Courthouse that Rudolph and Josephine Hutmacher sold lots 2 and 3 in the John Whetstone Addition to Anton Wichmann on July 20, 1883, for \$1,515. Wichmann employed the services of architect Frederick C. Ledebink and asked him to design a house for his growing family on the lots he had recently purchased on North 12th Street. The family moved into their new house at 613 North 12th circa 1885. Anton Wichmann, Jr., died on January 18, 1913.

Oscar Wichmann, the oldest son of Anton and Emma, continued the cigar and tobacco business at 727 Maine Street until the mid-1930s, when a Thomas Lenane began a jewelry business at that location. It should be noted that the *Quincy Whig* listed an address of 714 Maine as a location for the cigar store; however, Quincy City Directories consistently list the address of the cigar and tobacco store as 727 Maine Street.

Emma Wichmann continued to live at the 613 North 12th Street house until at least 1945. In 1949, an Alma Sprecht resided at this address—she could well have been a daughter of Anton and Emma Wichmann, Jr.

The Wichmann family is an example of the many German families who settled in Quincy, established businesses, and participated in the church and social life of the community. The society sections of Quincy newspapers reported the family taking trips, attending picnics, parties, and church events, playing bridge, and meeting friends at taverns. By the turn of the century, newspaper articles sometimes spelled the last name "Wichmann" with the second "n" eliminated. An old porcelain nameplate with the words "A. Wichmann" is still attached to the front door of the house. Various sources provide alternative spellings of the name "Anton"—Antone, Anton, and Antonne.

The architect of 613 North 12th Street was Frederick C. Ledebink. Ledebink was one of the first architects in Quincy to be licensed by the State of Illinois. When the licensing law went into effect in 1887, those already practicing architecture were required only to submit two examples of buildings they had designed and were therefore not required to take licensing examinations. Ledebink listed Anton Wichmann's house on North 12th Street as one of his designs.

Most information about Ledebink comes from Quincy newspaper articles of the time period. He was often mentioned as having been an inspector as well as an architect. Several articles mention him as a safety inspector for buildings in the city, and public boards would often ask his opinion on the condition of structures.

Several sources list Ledebink as the architect for a number of Quincy residential buildings in the bungalow and Queen Anne styles, and also for designing banks and schools. Quincy Preserves lists him as the architect of the George and Euphemia Fischer House at 327 South 16th Street. The Omaha, Nebraska Landmarks Preservation Commission lists F. C. Ledebink as the architect for a designated Omaha Landmark—the George Hicks House built in 1892.

The property at 613 North 12th Street is an example of Queen Anne style architecture. The dominant feature of the house is the entrance porch and its engaged faceted roof. The red brick house is two and one-half stories in height and is designed in a T-plan with hipped roofs. The main material is red brick. Wood siding is used for the roof dormers. Finials are located at many roof points.

There are three dormers. All feature patterned, paned windows. Two single-window dormers face east and third dormer, this one with a double window, faces north. One of the dormers is set into the porch roof—an unusual feature. The east façade's first level window has a leaded, beveled glass transom. An oval window with a decorative brick surround is located near the front entrance.

The front porch has Tuscan columns resting on paneled pedestal bases and a balustrade with square balusters. The entry retains the original oak front door and wooden screen door. Affixed to the front door is a particular treasure, a porcelain nameplate inscribed with the name of the original owner, "A. Wichmann."

The patterned brickwork design that is common to the Queen Anne style has subtle and unique variations. The outer corners of the house are bullnosed (rounded) brick. The two-story bay on the south side has bullnose zipper brick corners. Further detailing includes upper and lower stringcourses on the north facade, and upper stringcourses on the east facade. The first and second story windows on the east facade are surrounded by raised brick borders. False second-story windows on the

north façade have brick designs that incorporate yellow brick for contrast.

A survey was done by the Quincy Preservation Commission in August 1996. An earlier survey was completed by the Gardner Museum of Architecture and Design in June 1986. This property is listed as a contributing structure in the Quincy Northwest Historic District.

Section 29.1113. Designation of 1673 Maine Street—That 1673 Maine Street, Quincy, Illinois is hereby designated a landmark.

That the legal description of 1673 Maine Street is as follows:

The south Half of the West 60 feet of Lot forty-one (41) in Nevins Addition, in the City of Quincy, Adams County, Illinois, and an additional part of said Lot Forty-one (41) in Nevins Addition described as follows: Beginning at a point on the West line of 18th Street 209 feet North of the point of intersection of the North line of Maine Street and the West line of 18th Street (which point of intersection is 33 feet West of the Southeast corner of said Lot Forty-one (41), thence West 50 feet, thence South 61 degrees 23 minuets West 19 feet, thence South 37 degrees 47 minutes West 26.3 feet to a point on the East line of the West 60 feet of said Lot Forty-one (41), thence North 40.9 feet parallel with the West line of 18th Street, thence East 83 feet parallel with the North line of Maine Street to the West line of said 18th Street, and thence South 11 feet along the West line of 18th Street to the point of beginning.

That the historical name of the house is the Bushnell/Parker House.

That the style of the house is Queen Anne with Eastlake detailing.

That the date of construction is 1880 with an 1883 addition.

That the architect of the 1880 structure is unknown; the 1883 addition is possibly by Harvey Chatten.

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

(1) Two-and-one-half story red-brick Queen Anne house with Eastlake elements and ashlar stone foundation.

(2) Patterned and decorative exterior walls.

(3) Half-timbered gables on all facades; shingled gable on main west wing.

(4) Hipped dormer on west side facing south interrupting the roofline. Dormer window with soldier-course lintel.

(5) Wood-framed windows with wooden casings, stone sills, and patterned-brick lintels. Some windows include decorative Eastlake woodwork and moldings.

(6) Double front entry doors with transoms.

(7) Front and side porches including Tudor pointed arch openings, square columns with half-circular moldings applied to opposite sides, flared capitals with applied bead molding, a beaded-board ceiling, wooden floors, wooden balustrades, and wooden porch steps.

(8) Decorative arched recessed niche between front entry doors and large front parlor window.

(9) First floor parlor window. The window is divided into a large lower panel and a transom, the whole resting on a paneled wooden base.

(10) Narrow bands of dark brick on the second story.

(11) Bands of inset, diagonally-positioned brick on the east facade.

(12) Carved wooden decorative brackets and frieze under eaves

(13) Five chimneys with decorative and flared brickwork.

(14) Original carriage house with limestone foundation, brick and shingle cladding.

That 1673 Maine Street is historically significant for its architecture and for the persons associated with it.

The residence at 1675 Maine Street (renumbered 1673 Maine in 1992) was built in 1880 by Eliza Hutson Bushnell, widow of well-known lawyer Nehemiah Bushnell. The daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William M. Benedict, Eliza was born January 26, 1819, in Millbury, Massachusetts, where she married the Honorable Nehemiah Bushnell on October 18, 1840. The newlyweds immediately traveled to Quincy where Nehemiah had moved three years earlier.

Nehemiah Bushnell was "born in Connecticut in 1813 and graduated from Yale in 1835. He was admitted to the bar two years later and came to Quincy" and established a law partnership with Senator Orville H. Browning. When "the Quincy Whig was established May 5, 1838, by H. V. Sullivan, A. Johnston and N. Bushnell were editors." After a few

years, Bushnell gave up his position as editor of the *Whig* to devote complete attention to his growing law practice.

An 1855 City Directory lists the Browning and Bushnell law office at 122 Hampshire. A *Quincy Whig* article stated, "The firm was known the length and breadth of the country. When an important point of law was involved Quincy was the Mecca to which the public looked and Browning & Bushnell were expected to unravel it." Mr. Bushnell was an acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln. He was one of the founders of the Northern Cross Railroad, served as its first president, and was "the attorney" for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The town of Bushnell, Illinois was named after him.

The first house the Bushnells built was "a magnificent home" at "53 North 8th Street" located on the northeast corner of Eighth and Hampshire on a lot purchased from attorney Henry Asbury. This was the Bushnell homestead and where Eliza and Nehemiah raised their seven children: Helen, William, Robert, Mary, Frank, Harry, and James. The Orville Browning house was located diagonally across the street on south side of the 700 block of Hampshire. The Bushnell and Browning families were close friends.

Nehemiah and Eliza were members of St. John's Episcopal Church located one block from their residence. Eliza "helped organize a mission Sunday School in 1879 to serve families who had been impoverished by Civil War conditions and was active in the establishment of the Church of the Good Shepherd." Nehemiah Bushnell died in 1873 at the age of 60.

When an appropriate Quincy location for a new federal building was being sought in the late 1870s, Eliza agreed to sell the Bushnell property to the United States government for \$15,000 for the construction site. It was at this time that Eliza decided to build a new residence along fashionable Maine Street. The old Bushnell house was moved from its corner location 26 feet north on Eighth Street and given a new street address of 218 North 8th Street. When the new federal building was built in 1887 at 200-208 North Eighth Street, the Bushnell house, according to a newspaper articles and old photographs, was located immediately next-door.

The old Bushnell house on Eighth Street was redecorated in 1883

and rented to Mr. and Mrs. George Fay who used it for a boarding house. When a decision was made for the federal building to be enlarged to the north, the old Bushnell house was "sold to the government in 1909 and torn down."

According to Adams County Tax Records, the lot of the future residence at 1675 Maine was purchased in 1879. A story in the December 20, 1880, *Quincy Whig* stated, "Some of the new residences are exceptionally fine buildings," and the new Bushnell house, one of 13 new houses recorded, was listed as, "Mrs. Bushnell, \$3,500.00." Also listed was a residence in the next block, "J. W. Emery, two-story frame dwelling, Eighteenth and Jersey, \$2,000.00." The most expensive house on the list cost \$4,000.00 to build and was "a two-story brick residence, Sixth, between Elm and Lind," owner, J. Gravell.

Eliza Bushnell's daughter and oldest child, Helen, married Edward J. Parker (commonly known as E. J. Parker) in 1868. City Directories indicate that Edward and Helen Parker lived with the Bushnells at the Eighth and Hampshire house, and later at the new 1675 Maine residence. The U.S. Census for 1880 listed Mrs. Eliza Bushnell as a resident of 1675 Maine Street, along with Edward J. and Helen B. Parker, two of Mrs. Bushnell's sons, Frank and Robert, and a servant named Rollins.

However, it appears that Eliza Bushnell lived at her new 1675 Maine Street house for only two years because City Directories for 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1885 list Eliza Bushnell as living at 824 Vermont Street with her son Frank. Another son, Robert, is recorded as living next door at 826 Vermont. Numerous newspaper articles from the time period report church and social events taking place in Eliza Bushnell's house at 824 Vermont.

E. J. Parker and his wife, Helen, continued to live at 1675 Maine. On April 18, 1883, the *Quincy Daily Herald* reported, "Harvey Chatten, the architect, has just completed plans for the Bushnell residence, which can be seen by contractors and builders at his office, 53 North Fifth Street." Physical evidence clearly shows the house at 1675 Maine was altered and enlarged and it is possible that even though the house was brand new, the Parkers were not entirely satisfied with the residence and hired Chatten to add an addition to the west side of the house. This

addition included a gentleman's smoking room on the first floor and a side porch. Other changes included a redesign of the front porch and possible interior changes.

In December 1883, fire scorched the stairway, hallway, and ceiling, burned tapestries and caused moderate damage to the west side. Helen Parker's hands were severely burned when she attempted to extinguish the fire. Helen Bushnell Parker died in October of 1885. In 1886, Eliza Bushnell sold the residence to E. J. Parker. Eliza Bushnell died at the home of her sister, Margaret Bull, at 1550 Maine Street on January 18, 1900.

The *Quincy Daily Journal* wrote, "Mrs. Bushnell was one of the last surviving members of that band of pioneers who graced and made famous the early days of Quincy." And, "The death of a loving husband in the flush of his manhood, the death of children, one after another (daughter, Mary, burned to death March 4, 1865), and some of them under most trying circumstances, seemed sufficient to put her home life under a cloud, but her strong yet gentle spirit, though bent, was never broken by the afflictions."

E. J. Parker was "one of Quincy's leading citizens and an important figure in the business and financial world. Born in Connecticut in 1842, he was associated with the Quincy banking firm of L. and C. H. Bull, and for a few years operated a private banking firm of his own. Among his other accomplishments, he was a director of Quincy Paper Mills, the American Strawboard Company, was a founder and president of the Quincy Horse Railroad Company, and served on the Blessing Hospital Board of Directors.

In 1888, E. J. Parker married Elizabeth Bull, daughter of Lorenzo and Margaret Bull. Elizabeth and Helen Bushnell, Parker's first wife, were first cousins (Margaret Bull and Eliza Bushnell were sisters). E. J. and Elizabeth Parker were instrumental in saving the Governor John Wood Mansion from demolition, and Edward Parker was the founder of the Quincy Boulevard & Park Association and served as president from 1888 until his death in 1912.

Elizabeth Parker was elected president of the Boulevard & Park Association to replace her husband and served the board and community in that position for many years. She died in 1932.

Elizabeth and E. J. Parker continued to live at 1675 Maine until her father, Lorenzo Bull, died in 1905 and the couple decided to move into the Bull homestead at 1550 Maine Street, today the Women's City Club. In 1908, 1675 Maine was sold to Anna M. Newcomb, widow of Richard F. Newcomb. In 1926, Anna Newcomb sold the house to Elizabeth N. Stillwell. In 1938, Mrs. Stillwell sold the house and property to Rome Arnold. Rome Arnold converted the house to apartments and his daughter, Mary Jane Arnold Crew Neville, inherited the house and sold it to Greg Lueckenhoff in 1992. Lueckenhoff has converted the house back to a single residence.

Over the years, there were significant changes made to the exterior of the house. They include: the large first floor (parlor) window was changed from a double window to a single window, the pair of second-story south windows were changed from triple windows to double windows, and the entire front porch system was redesigned and rebuilt. This redesign included a new east porch connected to the front (south) porch with a curved balustrade. At a later date the east and west porches were enclosed. When the house was converted into apartments circa 1940, the front door was reconfigured. It is speculated that a northern extension, possibly a porch, was removed at some date.

The original carriage house with brick and shingle cladding still stands at the rear of the property.

The original architect for the Bushnell/Parker House at 1675 Maine Street is unknown. Quincy native Harvey Chatten possibly was the architect for the additions and alterations. Chatten was born in Quincy on February 17, 1853, a son of B. L. and Elizabeth Chatten. His father, who served as a city engineer for Quincy, played a part in laying out the Town of Quincy. Chatten studied architecture in Boston, then returned to Quincy to do his apprentice work with architect Robert Bunce, the first significant architect to practice in Quincy. When Bunce retired and moved to Chicago in 1882-83, Chatten took over Bunce's office. Chatten went on to design many residences in what is now the East End Historic District, including the Martin/Rogers House at 133 East Avenue, the Paul and Rhoda Gardner House at 2325 Maine, the Theodore and Ella Poling House at 2016 Jersey, and his own house, "Ivy Wall," at 1838 Jersey. Surviving public buildings include the

Luther Memorial Church and the Unitarian Church of Quincy. Chatten lived in the Hotel Newcomb after the death of his wife, Anna. He retired circa 1925, and died on May 6, 1930.

The Bushnell/Parker House is a Queen Anne structure with elements of Eastlake detailing evident in the molding, the brickwork exterior, red brick walls patterned with contrasting designs, and decorative relief.

The asymmetrical design features multiple gables. Prominent among these are smaller cross-gables and a hipped dormer on the west facade. There are five chimneys of varying heights and designs.

On the south gable-end, the diamond-shaped and triangular panels between the half-timbers are carved with decorative cartouches.

Many windows display Eastlake engaged colonettes or patterned brick lintels. Other Eastlake details include carvings around some windows, carved brackets under the eaves, a decorative frieze, and transom windows. The west wing features a slightly projecting first-story bay with a stone ledge. As mentioned, the two second-story windows on the street (south) facade were changed from triple windows to double windows.

The entire porch system has been rebuilt and features Tudor pointed arch openings, square columns with half-circular moldings applied to opposite sides, flared capitals with applied bead molding, a beaded-board ceiling, wooden floors, wooden balustrades, and wooden porch steps.

The Eliza Hutson Bushnell/E. J. Parker House at 1673 Maine Street was surveyed by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency in 1984. It is a contributing structure in the Quincy East End National Register Historic District. It was surveyed by the Gardner Museum of Architecture and Design in 1986. The Quincy Preservation Commission surveyed the property in 2007.

Section 29.1114. Designation of 608 Adams Street—That 608 Adams Street, Quincy, Illinois is hereby designated a landmark.

That the legal description of 608 Adams Street is as follows:

Lot Five (5) in Block One Hundred Nine (109) in John Wood's Addition, City of Quincy, County of Adams, in the State of Illinois.