

**APPLICATION FOR LOCAL LANDMARK
QUINCY PRESERVATION COMMISSION**

**706 Maine Street, City Hall Annex, Third Floor
Quincy, Illinois 62301 Telephone (217) 228-4514**

Original name (if known) and address of proposed Landmark:

St. John's Episcopal Church
701 Hampshire

Name, Address, and Telephone Number of Property Owner:

Official Owner:

The Diocese of Quincy
The Rt. Rev'd Keith Ackerman, SSC, D.D., Bishop
3601 N. North Street
Peoria, IL 61604

Local Contact for "Owner":

The Rev'd Cannon H.W. Herrmann, SSC, Rector
St. John's Episcopal Church
701 Hampshire Street
Quincy, IL 62301
(217) 224-7856

Style: Early Gothic Revival

Date of Construction: 1853, 1867, 1879 (later additions in 1957 and 1970 not included)

Architect or Builder: Charles Howard (1853, 1867 - architect and builder),
Robert Bunce (1879 - architect)

**Provide a statement of the historical and architectural significance of the proposed Landmark.
Note if building is included in any historic district or survey, or listed on the National Register of
Historic Places:**

St. John's Episcopal Church is significant for several reasons. The architecture is a good example of Gothic Revival architecture from the 19th century. The original church structure is significant as the oldest church building in Quincy. The church is historically significant as the first Episcopal church body in Quincy and the first Cathedral of the new Diocese of Quincy. It is listed as a significant structure to the Quincy Downtown District of the National Register of Historic Places.

Architectural Significance

In September of 1852, the church decided to hire Charles Howland, architect and builder from Middleborough, Massachusetts, to construct their new church. This original portion of the church, now the nave and bell tower, is the oldest church building remaining in Quincy. He designed the 70 x 40 foot structure in the Early Gothic style, following the English Perpendicular form, using native uncoursed limestone. When the church became too small by 1866, they hired Howland again to design an addition on the north side consisting of the transepts and chancel, completing the cross footprint. By 1879, the need for a chapel, office, and lecture room led them to hire Quincy architect Robert Bunce to design the addition along the north side. At this time, the eleven bell set, Quincy's only true carillon, was given by Theresa Woodruff and installed in the tower. Each of these early modifications followed the Gothic

Revival style, popular throughout the country for church buildings, and continued to use the native limestone. The pointed arch windows are the dominant feature of this style.

The interior of the church was extensively remodeled in the 1950s, but some of the original features remain. The Newcomb Memorial Reredos were designed by Ralph Cramm in 1907, and Johannes Oertel did the painting. This altar had an honorable place among the six American altars listed in the Notable Altars of England and America. The stained glass windows were added at various points. In the west aisle of the nave, two windows were added in 1914. The Diamond Jubilee window depicting St. John was made by Mayer and Company of Munich and New York. Next to it at the north end of the west aisle, the window of the Annunciation was designed and constructed by the Tiffany studios. They are also responsible for the round window depicting the Annunciation added in 1924 with the altar and paneling in the west transept.

The later addition of the education wing to the east in 1957 and the later extension in 1970 are constructed of limestone from the foundations of old buildings along Hampshire to match the original church. The 1879 addition was gutted by a fire in 1985 and remodeled. Many of the stained glass windows in the church were replaced in 1987 for the Sesquicentennial Celebration. None of these changes or additions are included in this nomination. The spires on the original church were removed at a very early date. In the middle of the 20th century, the east dormers of the original church and the second story stained glass windows in the bell tower were removed.

Historical Significance - Episcopal Church heritage

On Easter, March 26, 1837, Bishop Chase arrived in Quincy to officiate the first Episcopal service at St. John's. The first church was completed on December 31, 1837, and when it was formally consecrated on June 24, 1838 it was the fourth Episcopal church in Illinois. As the congregation grew along with Quincy throughout the 1840s, they chose the site at 7th and Hampshire for the new church building. In 1852, they hired Charles Howland to design and build the present church. This church is the oldest church building in Quincy, and the church body is the first Episcopal congregation in Quincy. Additions were added in 1866 and 1879 as the church continued to grow. A second parish, The Church of the Good Shepherd, was officially chartered in 1871.

In October of 1877, the General Convention of the Episcopal Church authorized the creation of two new dioceses in Illinois. The west portion was included in the Quincy Diocese, with Quincy as the See City. The newly consecrated Bishop, Rev Alexander Burgess, served in Quincy at St. John's which became the Cathedral of the Diocese. The church structure changed to accommodate this new role as the pastor became the Dean of the Cathedral. This arrangement continued until 1962 when the Bishop moved to Peoria due to a shift in the population distribution of the Diocese.

Throughout this period, many changes and modifications were made to the interior of the church, including the installation of the reredos, stained glass windows, and overall remodeling. In 1957, the Church of the Good Shepherd merged with St. John's congregation. The church continues to occupy a dominant place in the Episcopal community of Quincy today.

List the significant exterior architectural features of the building. Include photographs of building facade for proposed Landmark:

see attached pictures

- * native uncoursed limestone
- * Tiffany windows - round Resurrection window and regular Annunciation window
- * Diamond Jubilee window - Mayer and Company
- * pointed arch stained glass side windows
- * pilastered stone details - between side windows
- * bell tower (south side) with top corner towers

- Applicant's Name:** Becky Lawin
Preservation Intern, City of Quincy

Mailing Address: Quincy Preservation Commission
706 Maine Street
City Hall Annex, 3rd Floor
Telephone Number: (217) 221-3663

OFFICE USE ONLY:

Filed at Quincy Preservation Commission Office

Date _____

Preservation Commission Preliminary Review

Approved ☒ **Disapproved** _____ **Date** 12/8/98

Meeting with Property Owner

Date WAIVED BY PROPERTY OWNER

Public Hearing

Date 1/5/99

**Preservation Commission Decision
on Recommendation to Designate
City Council Decision
on Designation by Ordinance**

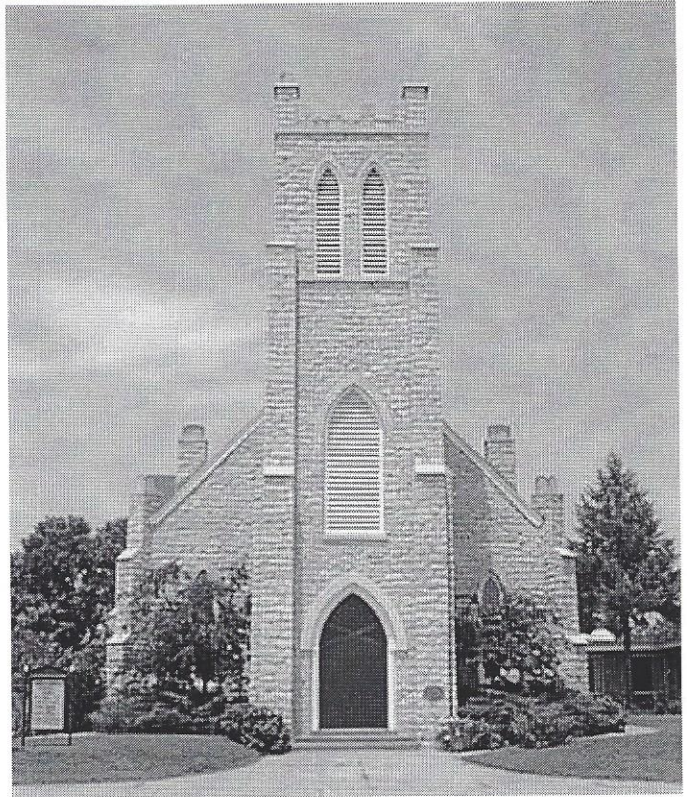
Approved _____ **Disapproved** _____ **Date** _____

Approved _____ **Disapproved** _____ **Date** _____

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St. John's Episcopal Church

south side -
double entry
doors, bell
tower, pointed
arch windows,
corner towers



southwest corner - uncoursed limestone, bell
tower, pointed arch windows

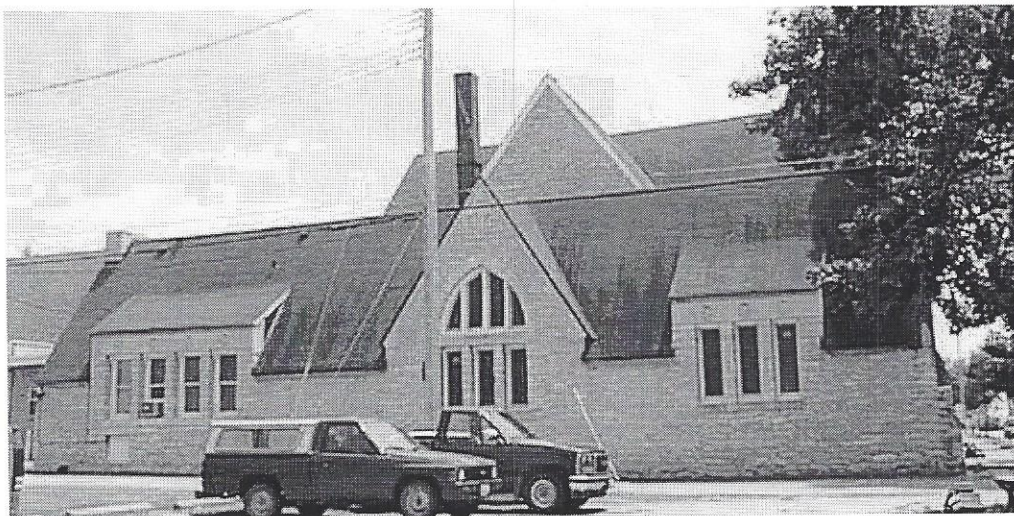




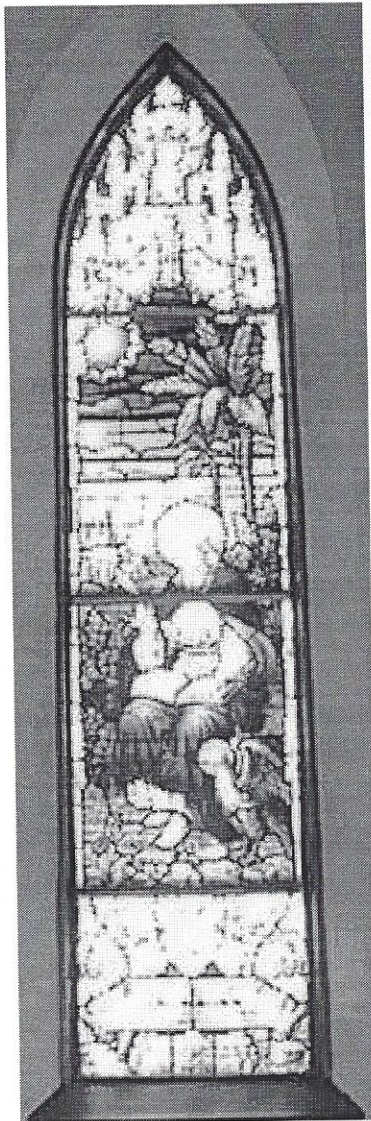
east side -
pilastered stone
details, pointed
arch stained glass
windows, stone
cross gable,
(1866 addition),
corner towers



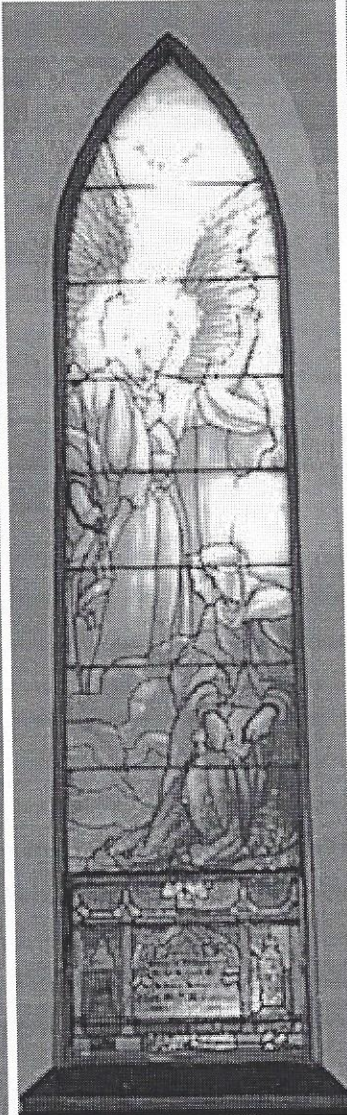
west side -
pointed arch
stained glass
windows,
pilastered
stone detail,
round
windows in
cross gable
corner
towers



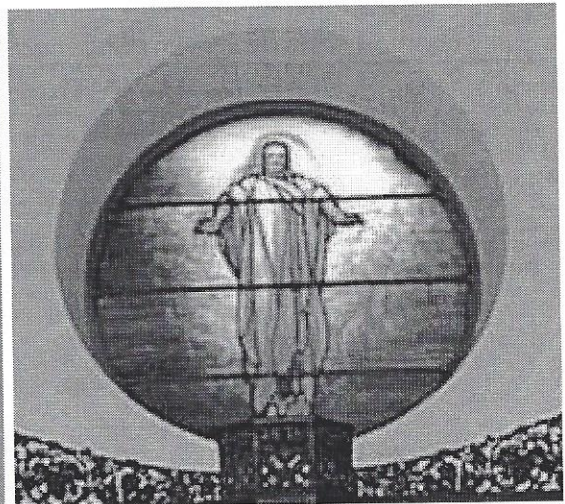
north side-
1879 addition -
window bays,
center window



Diamond Jubilee window -
St. John - second on west

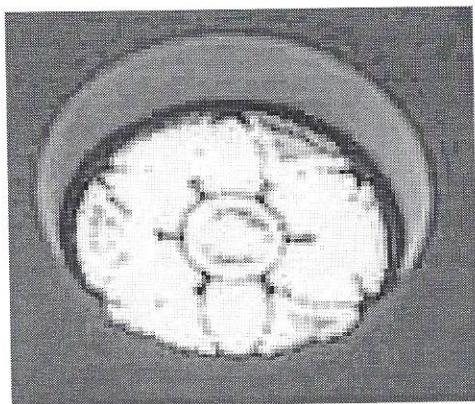
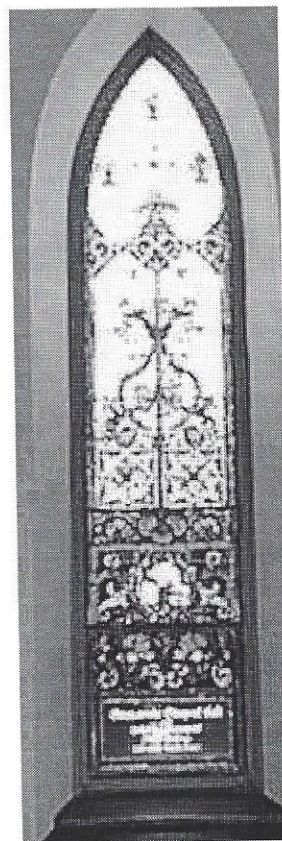


Annunciation - Tiffany
window - first (front) on
west side



Resurrection - Tiffany window -
north side of west chancel

side stained glass windows



round stained
glass window -
west side of
west chancel