

East on a line parallel with the South line of Jersey Street 59 feet, thence North on a line parallel with the West line of 16th Street 158 feet to the South line of Jersey Street, thence East along the South line of Jersey Street 231 feet to the place of beginning.

That the historical name of the house is the William B. and Mary Bull House.

That the style of the house is Shingle.

That the date of construction is 1887.

That the architect is Joseph Lyman Silsbee.

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

(1) Two-and-a-half story Shingle style house with limestone foundation, red brick first story, and wood shingle siding on the second story and attic gables.

(2) Coved stretcher brick forming a string course around the base of the brick facades, and a filleted brick course located above at the height of the limestone window sills.

(3) Shingles arranged in a wave pattern in the front porch gable and in the area above the Palladian window on the east gable.

(4) All original windows, most of which are multi-paned, double-hung units.

(5) Imposing hipped roof with cross gables.

(6) Front (east) gable with second story porch below.

(7) Large Palladian window with radiating straight and curved muntins in the arched sash.

(8) Porch under the gable with engaged arch, brackets and Queen Anne-style columns.

(9) Two-story bay windows with porches above them, centered under the north and south cross gables.

(10) The north bay window in polygonal form.

(11) The south bay window in semicircular form.

(12) Each porch has a balustrade with wooden square balusters.

(13) Attic dormers with arched roofs—one facing north and one facing south.

(14) Downspouts decorated with serpentine “x” appliqués in many locations.

(15) Front porch wrapping to the north and south facades and around an engaged domed tower with octagonal faces.

(16) Single and paired Queen Anne columns resting on limestone-capped brick plinths with coved brick ledges.

(17) Vaulted porch ceiling clad with stained beaded board.

(18) Balustrade with cast iron panels and broad limestone caps.

(19) Paneled oak front door with arched beveled-glass light.

(20) Four tall brick chimneys with vertical reveals, cross shaped at the bases, brickwork stepped back at the chimney tops, and decorative anchors in starburst and serpentine “x” shapes.

(21) Stylistically sympathetic porte-cochere on south side of house.

That 222 South 16th Street is historically significant for its architecture and for the persons associated with it.

William Benedict Bull, son of prominent Quincy banker and civic leader Lorenzo Bull, was born on November 8, 1844. In the 1860s, he worked as a cashier in his father's bank at 436 Maine Street, at first known as the Merchants and Farmers National Bank and later as the State Savings Loan & Trust Company. In the 1870s and 1880s, William was the contracting engineer and superintendent of the city's waterworks located on the Mississippi River at the foot of Maine Street. The waterworks had been principally financed by his father and built by Colonel Edward Prince in 1873-4. Additionally, William helped finance the construction of one of Quincy's grand theaters, the Empire Theater in the 100 block of North 8th Street, as well as the Newcomb Hotel at 4th and Maine Streets. He was also a founder of Blessing Hospital and served on the original Board of Directors when the institution was started in 1875.

The house at 222 South 16th Street was built on property owned by Lorenzo and Margaret Bull circa 1887 as a gift for William and his wife, Mary. The construction cost was reported to have been \$8,000.00. Lorenzo hired prominent late-nineteenth-century Chicago architect Joseph Lyman Silsbee to draft the architectural plans. Silsbee also designed a new carriage house for Lorenzo's house at 1550 Maine at the same time. This latter building, now informally known as the “Art Barn” and addressed as 1515 Jersey Street, has been converted to exhibition space for the Quincy Art Center.