

The magnificent three-story brick house on the northwest corner of Maine and 16th Streets was built by David Miller, one of Quincy's early merchants. Miller traded in wholesale groceries, wines and liquors, and was also proprietor of the "Quincy House" hotel at 933 Vermont Street. It is interesting that although the house is dated to 1866, the cornerstone is dated 1867.

The huge porch across the front of the house shades and protects the arched double-door entrance and the tall front windows which extend nearly to the floor. Upon entering, the first room is a large central hall, repeated on the second and third floors. This was no doubt convenient for Mr. Miller, as when the "Quincy House" was filled, the overflow of guests was often accommodated in the Miller residence. At one time the bedroom doors were numbered so that non-family guests could be assigned to a definite room!

The graceful winding staircase leads to the upper floors. The climb is considerable, as the ceilings throughout the house are 14 feet high, with the exception of the Servants' quarters in the rear of the house.

To the right of the entrance hallway is a parlor, with its attractive woodwork and embossed molding, the marble fireplace, the gold-leaf mirror over the mantel, and the crystal-prism chandelier. The large cherry corner cupboard was apparently built for that room, and has been refinished by the present owners. A library is located to the left of the central hall, also with fireplace, and crystal-prism chandelier, suspended by an interesting chain of square brass links. Behind the library is the dining room. The wall covering is a silk-screened paper imported from France, depicting hunting scenes. The seven-branch crystal chandelier adds further elegance to the room. Adjacent to the dining room is a butler's pantry complete with German silver sink and large storage area, which leads on into the main kitchen, a roomy, old-fashioned space.

The second floor houses four large bedrooms and two baths as well as an ample linen closet, and the third floor includes three bedrooms, a bath, a gunroom and storage space. In the back of the house are the servants' quarters over the kitchen. There is a back stairway from the kitchen to the two bedrooms and bath above. The rooms are, of course, smaller and ceilings lower than in the main part of the house. Woodwork throughout the house is apparently the same with the exception of the servants' quarters.

The style of the Second Empire takes its name from the French Second Empire, the reign of Napoleon III (1852-1870). The hallmark of the style is the high mansard roof, with a curb around the top of the visible slopes. Dormer windows are universal, and the chimneys are important elements in the composition of the upper part of the building. Each extending wing or pavilion has its own roof, sometimes with the same convex slopes as the main unit. In general, buildings of the Second Empire style are tall, boldly modeled, and emphatically three-dimensional in effect. Few American cities are without houses in this style which got a hold in domestic architecture in the middle fifties. The Miller house embodies most of all the features so common with the "Americanized" adaption of the style.

Miller sold the house in 1875 to Charles Lee, who in turn sold it to Henry Williamson in 1880. For a number of years the Miller House was the residence of Ralph Gardner, the present owners, Dr. & Mrs. James Gwaltney, having acquired the house from the Gardner estate in 1973.

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QUINCY PRESERVATION COMMISSION

730 MAINE STREET, SUITE 206

QUINCY, ILLINOIS 62301 - 4057

217-228-4514

OWNER CONSENT FORM

Do you consent to have your property designated as a Local Historic Landmark?

YES ✓

NO _____

As outlined in Ordinance No. 8151 designating Local Historic Landmarks, the Quincy Preservation Commission shall make every effort to obtain owner consent for designation of proposed Historic Landmarks. The property owner is to complete this Consent Form and return it to the Quincy Preservation Commission office within ten (10) days following the Public Hearing.

The undersigned hereby acknowledges receipt of notice of the nomination of my property as a Landmark pursuant to the Ordinance of the City of Quincy, Illinois, and waive formal notice by certified mail of such nomination.

James and
James A. Swartz
Owner's Signature

9/18/92
Date

1477 Maine
Address of Proposed Historic Landmark

OLD

**APPLICATION FOR LANDMARK OR HISTORIC DISTRICT
QUINCY PRESERVATION COMMISSION
200 North 8th, Suite 102
Quincy, Illinois 62301 Telephone 228-4515**

Applicant's name W. Kirby Eber

Mailing address 422 South 18th Street

Telephone number (217) 223-4617

Original name (if known) and address of Landmark or boundaries of proposed Historic District _____

David W. Miller House and Carriage House

1477 Maine Street

Name and address of property owner(s), if different from applicant _____

Dr. & Mrs. James A. Gwaltney, Jr.

1477 Maine Street

Description and physical appearance of proposed Landmark or Historic District:

House A large Italianate brick house consisting of a main square block with a service wing extending to the rear. A full porch spans the front of the house and is topped by a Mansard roof. A cupola rests on top of the front block of the building.

Carriage House A two-storey brick building located on the north side of the main house. The building features much decorative brickwork.

Describe the architectural features of the building(s). Include photograph of facade of building(s) or photographs of groups of structures for Historic District: (Include map for Historic District.)

1. All exterior brick
2. All exterior windows
3. Front and rear porches including wooden column, wooden rails, wooden floors and steps and tin roofs.
4. Mansard roof
5. Roof-top cupola
6. Three east-side balconettes including decorative balustrades and supports
7. Three brick chimneys

**NOTICE OF
PUBLIC HEARING**

The public is invited to attend a Public Hearing to be held by the Quincy Preservation Commission on Thursday, August 20, 1992, at 4:30 P.M. in the Meeting Room of the Quincy Public Library, on the proposed Local Historic Landmark Designations for the following properties in Quincy: 1656 Maine (The Dr. Gant Irwin House); 1477 Maine (The D. W. Miller House & Carriage House); 613 Broadway (The Robt. Gardner House); 317 College (The Poetsh House); 2203 Maine (The Musselman House); 1627 Maine (The Rogers House); 333 East Avenue (The Geo. Behrensmeyer Residence); 1401 Maine (The Wilms House). The purpose of the hearing is to explain the criteria for designation, the effect of designation, the review process for changes affecting the exterior architectural appearance, to review specific standards for exterior alterations, to review any economic incentives available, and to hear testimony on the proposed designation.

JANET CONOVER, Chairman
Quincy Preservation Commission
C-12119. Aug. 13.

8-13-92



QUINCY PRESERVATION COMMISSION

730 Maine Street ~~200 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, SUITE 102~~ Suite 206
QUINCY, ILLINOIS 62301
217-228-4514

August 6, 1992

Classified Dept.
Quincy Herald-Whig
130 South 5th Street
Quincy, IL 62301

To Whom It May Concern:

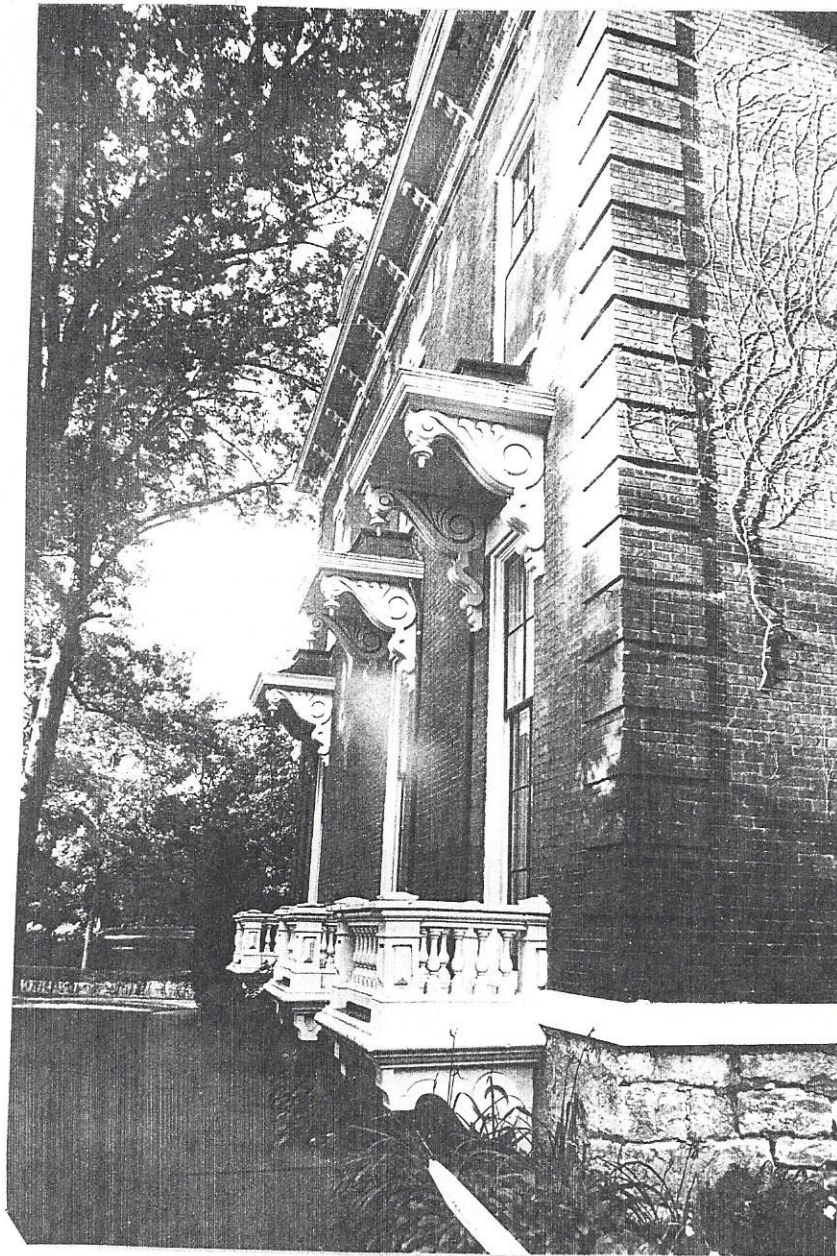
Please publish the enclosed Notice of Public Hearing on
Thursday, August 13, 1992.

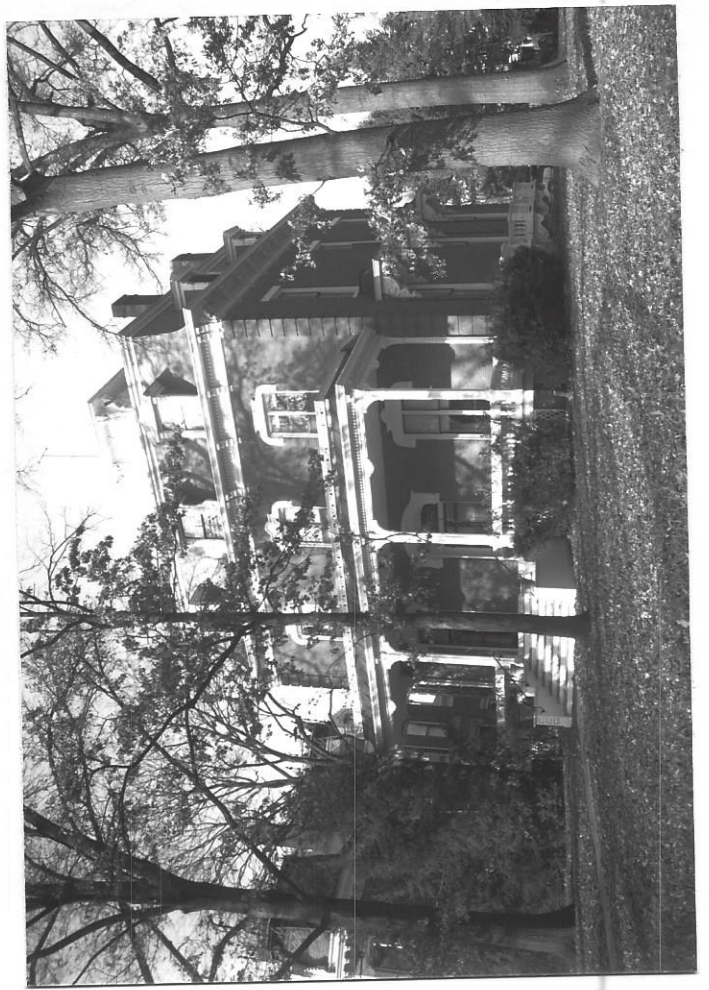
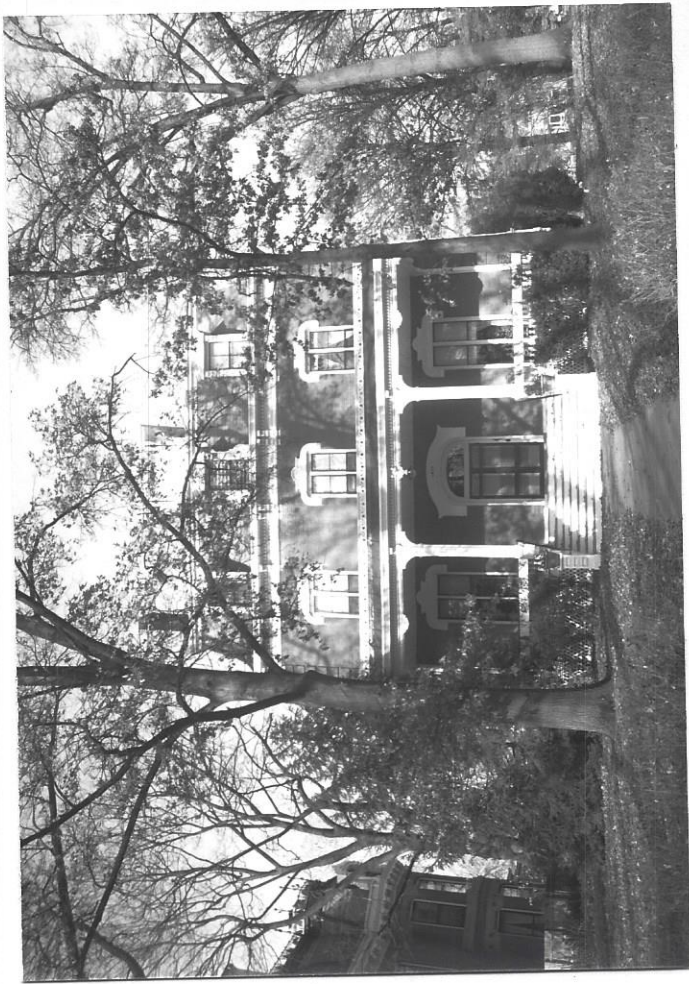
The Purchase Order Number is 1928. Please send the invoice
to Mr. Jeff Jansen, Director of Administrative Services,
City of Quincy, 730 Maine Street, Quincy, IL 62301,
Attention: Ms. Stacy Spring.

Yours truly,

Jean Schweda,
Liaison
Quincy Preservation Commission

enc.





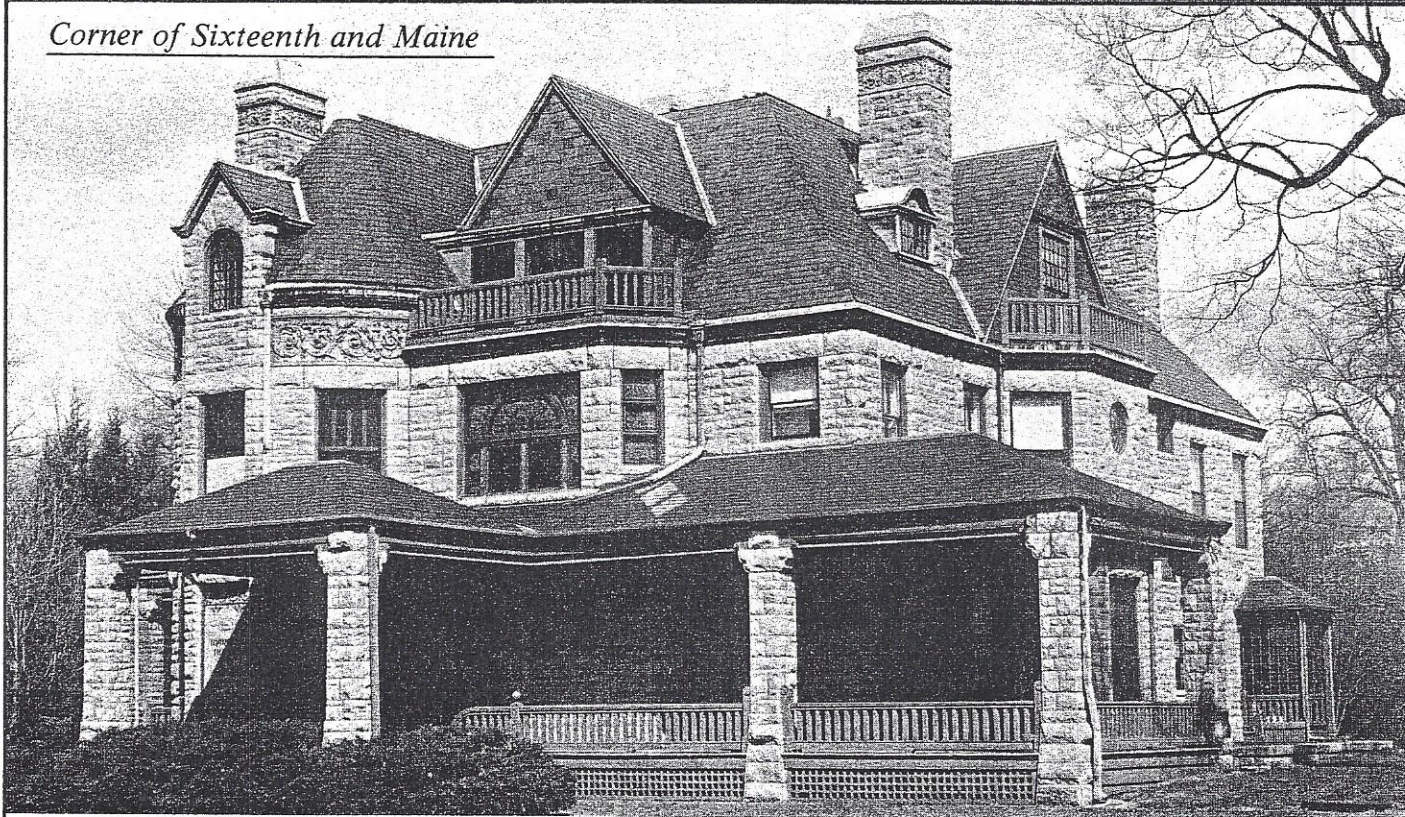
1477 MAINE

HISTORIC ILLINOIS

ILLINOIS HISTORIC PRESERVATION AGENCY
DIVISION OF PRESERVATION SERVICES

VOL. 11 NO. 5
FEBRUARY 1989

Corner of Sixteenth and Maine



The William Warfield house at 1624 Maine Street, Quincy's first Richardsonian Romanesque structure, contrasted sharply with the city's Italianate and Second Empire houses.

Quincy's Architectural Crossroad

Quincy's East End Historic District is dominated by the splendid homes of that river city's most prominent nineteenth-century citizens. Nowhere is the architectural wealth of the area more concentrated than at the corner of Sixteenth and Maine streets where four homes represent forty years of prime residential design. Today the fashionable Maine Street homes associated with Lorenzo Bull, David Miller, William Warfield, and Richard Newcomb exemplify the rich architectural characteristic of the East End district, which was listed in the National Register in 1985.

Banker Lorenzo Bull's farmhouse at 1550 Maine Street was one of the earliest houses on Quincy's east side. His Italianate house was constructed in the early 1850s by a

builder whose name has been lost to history. Bull's story, though, is well known. He arrived in Quincy in 1833, and at the age of fourteen worked in the offices of local judge Henry Snow. Later Bull organized with his brother a hardware, crockery, and agricultural implement store. In 1861 the two sold their store and founded the State Savings, Loan and Trust Company. Lorenzo also served as senior partner of the firm L. & W. B. Bull, owners of the Quincy Water Works, and he was president of the Quincy Horse Railway Company for two decades. Following his death in 1905, his daughter occupied the mansion.

The Lorenzo Bull house exhibits many characteristics of Italianate style, which enjoyed immense popularity in the ten

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Quincy's Architectural Crossroad

Lorenzo Bull's Italianate style house at 1550 Maine Street was one of the first houses on Quincy's east side. It was constructed in the early 1850s, near the height of that architectural style's popularity.

years before the Civil War. Based on the design of thirteenth- and fourteenth-century northern Italy farmhouses, this style was popularized in Andrew Jackson Downing's plan books. Italianate houses generally have low pitched roofs, overhanging eaves with decorative brackets, an entrance tower or cupola, round headed windows with hood moldings, and arcaded porches. The Lorenzo Bull house has no cupola; instead, the house is crowned by a handsome railing that encloses the flat deck of the roof.

The floor plan is typically Italianate. The front door opens into a central hall that crosses from front to back on both floors, providing access to all parts of the house and ensuring cross ventilation. The central hall divides the house into equal parts that are balanced across the hall, a plan duplicated on the second floor. The east side of the house contains a double parlor while a dining room and library are located on the west. The kitchen, servants' rooms, and other service spaces were contained in a rear el addition.

The interior of the Bull house is simple but elegant. Delicately leaded sidelights and transoms frame the entry doorway. The entry hall is tiled with terra cotta. Paneled wainscoting and a stairway with a handrail of turned spindles and carved newel posts highlight the central hall. The

west dining room, extended by a classically scrolled wooden bay window, contains a cut glass and crystal chandelier. The library, to the north of the dining room, is the most elaborate room in the Bull house. It was remodelled in the late 1870s, the simple woodwork replaced by elaborate Classical inspired cherry wood fashioned into fluted pilasters on the door frames; slender, clustered, columned bookcases; and an arched pedimented bay window. The west one-third of the room was originally a porch that visually balanced the east porch of the house, creating a symmetrical main facade.

In 1932 the Bull property was subdivided and advertised for auction. Fearing the loss of the priceless house, a group of dedicated Quincy women raised \$10,000 to purchase the property from Lorenzo Bull's heirs and restore it for community use. The Quincy Women's City Club was organized to care for the house while the Quincy Park District maintained the property. The work of the Quincy Women's City Club continued in June 1988 with a \$12,000 Illinois Heritage Grant from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency. The grant money will be used to stabilize the foundation, shore basement beams, replace floor joists, reconstruct deteriorated basement walls, and repair the front porch.

Quincy merchant David Miller erected his magnificent Second Empire three-story brick house on the northwest corner of Maine and Sixteenth streets in 1866. Miller traded in wholesale groceries and liquors and was proprietor of the Quincy House hotel.

Second Empire style architecture takes its name from the reign of Napoleon III (1852-1870), who undertook a major building campaign that transformed Paris into a city of grand boulevards and monumental buildings that were copied throughout Europe and the United States. The hallmark of the style is the high mansard roof with a curb around the top of the visible slopes.

The huge porch across the front of the Miller house shades and protects the arched double-door entrance and the tall front windows that extend nearly to the floor. Other decorative Second Empire exterior features include the high mansard roof, elaborate window hoods, dormer windows, eave brackets, corner quoins, and tall chimneys.

A large central hall is duplicated on the second and third floors. The arrangement was convenient for Miller who, when the Quincy House was filled, accommodated the overflow of guests in his own home. At one time the bedroom doors were numbered to ease room assignments.

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