

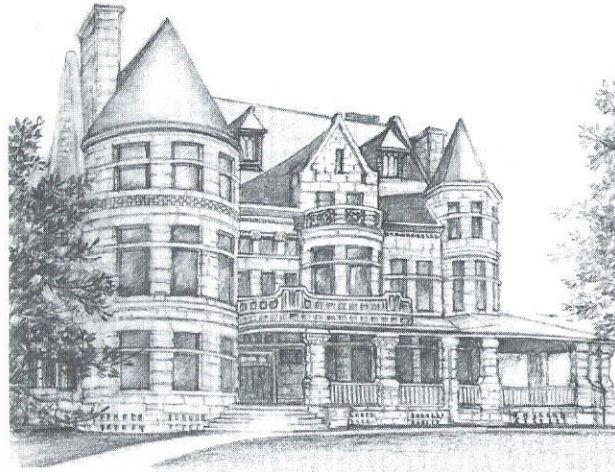
Richard F. Newcomb House

1601 Maine Street

Harvey Chatten and Ernest M. Wood, architects

1890-91

Richardsonian Romanesque



owner: The Quincy Museum

The house was built for prominent Quincy manufacturer Richard F. Newcomb. The characteristics of the Richardsonian Romanesque style that are apparent in the house include the massive stone exterior, the use of spiky or leafy architectural ornament carved in stone, the contrast in color and texture of different construction materials, and the weathered copper metal trim.

The plan of the house features a central living hall around which are grouped a formal parlor and a den on the west side and an informal sitting room and dining room on the east side of the house. An entrance vestibule gives access to the living hall from the front porch and a library is located under the grand staircase. The kitchen and service spaces are located in a north wing of the house.

The interior of the house is notable for the variety of fine woods used in its construction. Quartered oak, mahogany, birch, and pine were used on the first floor. Cherry, sycamore, yellow pine, and quartered oak were used on the second floor. Butternut, yellow pine and cedar were used on the third floor.

The Quincy Museum acquired the property in 1980 and has restored the first floor to the style of the 1890s. The second and third floors are being used as display areas for permanent and temporary exhibits of the museum. The fourth floor is used as a workshop and for collection storage.

Colonel Edward Prince House

1680 Maine Street

original structure attributed to Harvey Chatten, architect

1890/1920s

Queen Anne/Tudor Revival



owners: David and Charlotte Bueltmann

The Colonel Edward Prince house is one of the most unusual houses on this year's tour in that it has undergone such a complete transformation. This large and imposing house on the southwest corner of 18th and Maine was originally built as an extremely fine example of Queen Anne Style. However in the 1920s the house was completely transformed into the much heavier style you see today.

As one enters the house, the broad porches and porte-cochere give a feeling of seclusion to the first floor rooms. The small entry vestibule, which contains intricate gold scrollwork, opens into a very large reception hall with a huge open staircase to the second floor. This area contains a small corner fireplace. The double windows on the west wall are thought to have originally been a door for those entering the house from carriages under the covered drive. There are seven rooms and a half-bath on the first floor. The front parlor contains a fine Italian marble mantel with a large Austrian gilt mirror above it. A matching mirror can be seen in the dining room. Cherry woodwork can be seen in the living rooms. The woodwork in the reception hall is oak, while the kitchen and pantry areas are butternut. To be especially noted are the floors. They are a combination of white and red oak and walnut. The second floor has six bedrooms and three full baths. The woodwork is butternut, but painted. The third floor is finished and has five bedrooms and a bath. A full attic is above the third floor. There are seven fireplaces, four on the first floor and three on the second, and 17 closets. Leaded glass can be found in the windows on the second and third floors. The Bueltmanns have done much of the restoration work.