

above Him in the blaze of light coming from the Father, an invisible Presence, with a multitude of adoring angels on either side. The side panels contain the paintings "Mary the Virgin" and "St. John the Evangelist".

The East Transept

The organ is in the east transept, originally placed there in 1872. It was rebuilt and extensively enlarged in 1912 and 1955. The 1955 organ was designed and scaled by Robert Noehren of the University of Michigan and built by N. Frederick Cool and the Temple Organ Company, at which time the organ became one of the few European style organs in the U.S., now quite in style here. The organ has a magnificent sound, enhanced by the Trompette-en-Chamade pipes seen on the west wall.

As you proceed to the door into the vestibule you will see the beautiful rosewood Bishop's throne, given to the Cathedral on Whitsunday, 1883. The silver medallion is inscribed with the Apostolic succession leading to Bishop Burgess of Quincy, and in the center is the seal of the Diocese of Quincy, 1878..
..Spes perpetua-Jesu Duce.

by M.J.Klay

1987

A HISTORICAL TOUR
of
ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Quincy, Illinois



1837---Founded as St. John's Church

1877---Designated Cathedral of the new

Episcopal Diocese of Quincy

1962---Resumed its former status of

parish church

The present building, in Early Gothic Revival style, was erected in 1852 under the direction of the Rector, the Rev. George P. Giddinge, and the architect, Charles Howland of Middleborough, Mass. It is now the oldest church edifice in Quincy. In 1865 the transepts and sanctuary were added, and in 1879 a further addition of chapel and meeting rooms, designed by architect Robert Bunce, was built to the north of the main church. The interior of this addition was gutted by fire in 1985, and has been restored, under the direction of architect David Schlembach, to incorporate a smaller chapel (St. Cyprian's), conference and choir rooms.

The Nave

As you, the visitor, entered the main door, you passed under the bell tower housing a chime of 11 bells, the only true carillon in Quincy. This chime was installed in 1905 in memory of two founding members of the parish, Isaac O. and Arethusa Helen Woodruff.

To your right is a marble tablet in memory of Alexander Burgess, first Bishop of the Quincy Diocese, 1878-1901. It was made in England by Sanders and Company; the sculptor was Frank Denny.

To your left is the Baptistry with the stone font given to The Church of the Good Shepherd in memory of Nehemia Bushnell and Anna M. Beatty and moved to the Cathedral in 1959 after the closure of the church. One of the two new windows here, made by Hauber's Studio, Winona, Minn. depicts Christ welcoming the little children; the other honors the women of the church.

The stained glass windows throughout the church were added at different times: notable are the Diamond Jubilee window in the west aisle made by Mäyer and Company of Munich and New York, portraying St. John, and the Anunciation window next to it executed by the Tiffany studios in 1914. The round window above the chapel altar at the head of the west aisle is also a Tiffany production and depicts the Resurrection.

The Lady Chapel

This chapel was furnished in 1924 and was used for all weekday celebrations of Holy Communion until the more easily heated and cooled St. Cyprian's Chapel was completed in 1985. The wainscoting and altar are of fumed oak as in the reredos above the high altar. On the chapel altar the carved intaglio represents a pelican with young, and across the top is a carved border of vines with an angel at each end holding a censer. The carved figures on the left are the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph; on the right, St. Anne, mother of the Blessed Virgin, and St. John the Evangelist.

The Chancel and the High Altar Facing the high altar the visitor will notice the carvings on four sides of the pulpit, the emblems of the four evangelists; a man (Matthew), a lion (Mark), an ox (Luke), and an eagle (John). The harvest theme of the high altar is reiterated with the text "Behold a sower went forth to sow".

The brass eagle of the lectern is symbolic of St. John and of the carrying of the gospel to all parts of the world.

The Chancel railings are carved with the Holy Communion symbols of wheat and grapes, while the posts show the shape of a gothic pointed church window.

The high altar, of Caen stone, was set in place in 1883, and the magnificent reredos, a memorial to Richard Foote Newcomb, was added in 1907. Designed by the famous church architect, Ralph Adams Cram, of the Boston firm of Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson, the hand carved complex was assembled here in Quincy. On the buttresses are carved figures of angels bearing instruments of worship. The diocesan and St. John's coats of arms on the buttresses were designed by the eminent authority on Heraldry at the turn of the century, Pierre de Chaignon le Rose. The carved figures at the base of the reredos are:

left side:

<u>St. Ambrose</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>St. Peter</u>	<u>St. James</u>
	<u>Augustine</u>		
(leaders of the undivided church)		(apostles to Jews)	

right side:

<u>St. Paul</u>	<u>St.</u>	<u>St. Anselm</u>	<u>John Keble</u>
	<u>Barnabas</u>		
(missionaries to the Gentiles)		(Archbishop (1833 Canterbury founder 1093-1113) of Oxford movement)	

The paintings of the reredos were among the last executed by the well known Bavarian priest and painter, Johannes Oertel. The central painting is "The Final Harvest" and the one above depicts "Christ in Glory" receiving the fruits of His redemption, the Holy Spirit

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

- 1837: (March 26) Church established by Rt. Rev. Philander Chase (first Bishop of Illinois). Services were held in a frame building 24 ft. by 35 ft. near alley of 6th Street between Hampshire and Vermont. The first service held there on December 31.
- 1852: An edifice of stone was erected on the NE corner of 7th and Hampshire.
- 1868: the 1852 building was enlarged, shortly after a chapel was added.
- 1878: The church was consecrated and dedicated by the Bishop. At this time it was the third oldest Episcopal church in Illinois. The present building is the oldest church edifice in Quincy.
- 1877: Illinois was divided into three Dioceses. (St. John's was designated as the Cathedral of the New Diocese until 1962 when the Bishop was moved to St. Paul's in Peoria.
- 1957: Ground was broken for an educational building and an enlarged parish hall. In later years, property was purchased surrounding the church for parking and future expansion. (Parish has 200 ft. frontage on Hampshire and 120 ft. on Vermont Street.)
- 1969: A new addition was added directly East of the church fronting Hampshire Street. (80 ft. by 60 ft.) Architects for this addition were Horn, Meyer and Peter of Quincy.

St. John's is an unusually beautiful church with a set of eleven chimes in the tower donated by Theresa Woodruff. The Reredos in back of the high altar were designed by Ralph Adams Crum, designer of many famous eastern churches. (Reredos carved in Germany and assembled in this country.)

June 1843.

A meeting of the Wardens and Vestry was held at the office of E. Moore Esq. Present Rev. G. P. Giddinge, Chairman, E. Moore, Thos H. Brougham, J. W. Bartlett, S. C. Sherman, E. A. Thompson, Vestrymen. The object of the meeting was to elect two delegates to represent St. Johns Parish in the convention to be held in Quincy on the 5th of June instant, Whereupon Eben. Moore and Thomas Millner, were selected by ballot, and declared to be elected, and the secretary was directed to certify their election to convention.

Adjourned - E. A. Thompson Secy.

October 5th
1843

Vestry met pursuant to a call from the Pastor - present The Pastor F. C. Moore, E. Moore, S. C. Sherman, Geo. Bowers, E. A. Thompson.

Voted - that on Third Sunday of each month a collection be taken up to defray the incidental expenses for the coming winter.

Voted - that thereafter Ebenezer Moore be the Treasurer of St. Johns Church in place of F. C. Moore resigned -

Voted - that Geo. Bowers be a committee to repair Church.

Voted - that hereafter the Vestry of this Church meet on the first Tuesday evening of each month, at the house of the Paster.

Adjourned E. A. Thompson, Secy.

March 6th
1844

After several meetings of the Vestry holden heretofore to revise ways and means to build a Church at the present meeting, E. Moore, S. C. Sherman, Thos. Brougham, J. W. Bartlett, Geo. Bowers, E. A. Thompson & Geo. P. Giddinge being present, it was resolved that the following named present, should _____ the individuals to whom the conveyance of a Church Lot should be made, to wit Daniel G. Whitney, Francis C. Moore, Ebeneser Moore, Seth C. Sherman, John W. Bartlett & Egbert A. Thompson. The Lot opposite D. H. Brownings house having

been previously selected for a Church Lot at a Parish Meeting of the Church. It is the understanding or order of the present meeting that this Lot be _____ to the persons above named, who are to execute their joint note - a mortgage on the premises to D. _____ the owner, as security for the purchase money, and when the Church shall pay to the above named persons the amount with interest which they may have to pay for said Lot, then said persons are to convey said Lot to St. Johns Church in Quincy in full -

E. A. Thompson Secy.

April 8th 1844

It being first Monday after Easter, the Congregation met this day & proceeded to the election of Nine Vestrymen for the ensuing year, wherefore the following gentlemen were secretly elected by ballot, to wit, George Bowers, Danl. G. Whitney, Henry Kent, F. C. Moore, S. C. Sherman, J. W. Bartlett, E. A. Thompson, E. Moore, Thos. H. Brougham, of whom Geo. Bowers was subsequently elected senior Warden, and E. Moore junior Warden, for the ensuing year. When on motion the meeting adjourned.

E. A. Thompson Secy.

Apl 18th 1844 - Voted that a committee of three be appointed to obtain estimates of cost of a Church according to a plan furnished by Edward Emmitt, to wit, 75 ft. by 40, with & without the tower - _____ Giddinge, Bowers & E. Moor appointed said committee

Voted, that a committee of three be appointed to obtain subscription for the support of Rev. G. F. Greidinger for the coming year, _____ Dr. Bartlett, Brougham & E. Moore, appointed said committee.

(Adjourned) E. A. Thompson Secy.

THE ORGAN SPECIFICATIONS

GREAT ORGAN

16'	Principal	8'	Geigen Principal
16'	Quintaton	8'	Gedeckt
8'	Principal	4'	Rohr Flute
8'	Rohr Flute	4'	Octave
4'	Principal	2'	Octave
2 2/3'	Nazard	1 1/3'	Quint
2'	Octave		Sesquialtera II Ranks
	Mixture III-V Ranks		Scharff III-V Ranks
16'	Trumpet	8'	Krummhorn
8'	Trumpet	8'	Trompette-en-Chamade
4'	Clarion	4'	Trompette-en-Chamade

SMALL ORGAN

8'	Gedeckt	16'	Principal
8'	Melodia	16'	Quintaton
8'	Salicional	16'	Sub Bass
8'	Voix Celeste	8'	Octave
4'	Octave	4'	Octave
4'	Harmonic Flute	2'	Octave
2'	Piccolo		Mixture IV Ranks
	Mixture III-V Ranks-16'		Trumpet
16'	Fagotto	16'	Bombarde
8'	Oboe	8'	Trumpet
3'	Trumpet	4'	Clarion
4'	Clarion		

POSITIV ORGAN

PEDAL ORGAN

The Organ was designed and scaled by Robert Noehren, University Organist, University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. The Organ was built by N. F. Cool and the Temple Organ Company of Lamoni, Iowa. The flue pipes were made by Gebruder Kas at Beuel am Rhein, Germany. The reed pipes were made by Verschueren at Heythuysen, Netherlands. While the basic foundation stops and mixtures are scaled to suggest the great organs of North Germany built in the 17th and 18th centuries, the reeds are scaled to designs made by the great French builder Cavaille-Coll and used by him in notable organs including Notre-Dame, St. Sulpice, St. Eustache and St. Clothilde in Paris. Since each division of the organ is complete within itself there are no sub or super couplers, only unison couplers between the manuals and pedals are necessary. The action of the chests is electric but the chests are fitted with expansion chambers to approximate the attack of tracker action.

There are fifty-four stops on the console controlling forty registers, the couplers and tremolos. There are three tremolos on the organ, each individually controlled and regulated. The exposed Positiv, in the gallery of the Chapel transept has its own wind supply. The Trompette-en-Chamade is, perhaps, the most unique feature of this organ. It is a stop that is found, most usually, in French and Spanish organs and the term merely designates the position of the pipes making up this rank. By placing the pipes in a near horizontal position a much more brilliant and penetrating reed tone can be obtained. There are fifteen chests in the organ, fifty-three ranks of pipes totaling 2,772 pipes. The speaking lengths of the pipes range from less than one inch to sixteen feet.

Solid foundation

1987 sesquicentennial year for three Quincy churches

By Mary Zlabek
Herald-Whig Correspondent

Three Quincy churches are celebrating their sesquicentennial anniversaries in 1987 — St. John's Episcopal, Lutheran Church of St. John, and St. Boniface Catholic.

The three parishes have had varied histories since 1837.

Lutheran Church of St. John

In 1837, several German-speaking Protestants began meeting in a hall on Fifth between Maine and Jersey. They called themselves "The German Evangelical-Protestant Congregation and the United Lutheran and Reformed Confessions."

After Archibald Williams and John Wood donated three lots on

Seventh between York and Kentucky, a church was built and dedicated in 1838.

In 1845 the church began several difficult years, with the Rev. Christoph Jung, then pastor, and his adherents forming a separate congregation, the present Salem Church, in 1848.

The St. John name was changed in 1848 to "The Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. John, U.A.C."

From 1848 to 1855 the group had seven pastors and much dissension. By 1863, members had solved their doctrinal differences and joined the Missouri Synod. The church had been part of the General Synod.

In 1868 the original church was razed and the ground cut to a lower level for construction of a church and parsonage. This structure is now used as a warehouse by Gem City Electric.

The church's original high tower, 175 feet high, was removed in 1921. In 1943, the congregation purchased a new parsonage at 1131 Vermont and in 1947 changed its name to "Lutheran Church of St. John."

In 1901 St. John participated in the building of St. Jacobi's (or St. James) school at Eighth and Washington, which operated until 1911.

The present church at 3340 State was built in 1963-64 and a parsonage was added behind the church in 1966. New stained glass windows were added for the 20th anniversary of the building. The parish is rebuilding the organ in conjunction with the 150th anniversary.

Pastor Al Wickman has been with the church for 10 years.

St. John Episcopal

St. John Episcopal Parish built its first church on Sixth between Hampshire and Vermont in 1837. It was the fourth Episcopal church in Illinois. In 1852-53 members built the present structure at Seventh and Hampshire, now the oldest church building in the city. Designed in the Old English style of architecture by Charles Howland, a Massachusetts architect who designed several Quincy structures, the building is on the National Register of Historic Places.

Several additions have been made to the building and it has been renovated several times. Cathedral Hall was completed in 1879. The architect was Robert Bunce of Quincy. In 1867-68 the transepts, or chapels, were added at the rear of the structure.

In 1957 a total renovation of the interior of the church was completed, as well as the addition of a new education and office building to the east. In 1972, additional growth resulted in a parish hall and classrooms.

After Old Cathedral Hall, the 1879 addition, was gutted by fire in 1985 the structure was renovated and a chapel added.

Quincy became the see of the Episcopal Diocese of Quincy in 1877, with the church achieving cathedral status. The see remained in Quincy for 85 years.

For the past four years, the parish has been preparing for its anniversary by doing major renovation work on the church building. Tuck pointing on the exterior has been completed, the entire floor has been replaced with wood parquet and carpet, and the 11-bell chime has been rewired. Several of the "filler" stained glass windows have been replaced with windows depicting biblical scenes. The church also has two original Tiffany stained glass windows.

St. John Episcopal has owned several pieces of property at different times in its history, usually through bequests from parishioners. The diocese owned the home at 2174 Maine for many years. It served as the bishop's home and diocesan headquarters.

The Rev. Garrett Clanton is the present pastor, having assuming the rectorship in 1982. Clanton was assistant at St. John's from 1965 to 1968.

St. Boniface

The first Roman Catholic church in or near Quincy was organized in 1837 by Father Brickwedde from Hanover, Germany, in a house at 11th and Broadway. The following year the parish, the Ascension of Christ Church, built a small frame structure on land donated by John Wood at Seventh and York. The structure was also called Mount Olive, reportedly because of its inaccessibility.

The growing congregation bought land at Seventh and Maine and erected its first brick church in 1840. In 1847 another brick structure was built on the same site and in 1848 the name was changed to St. Boniface.

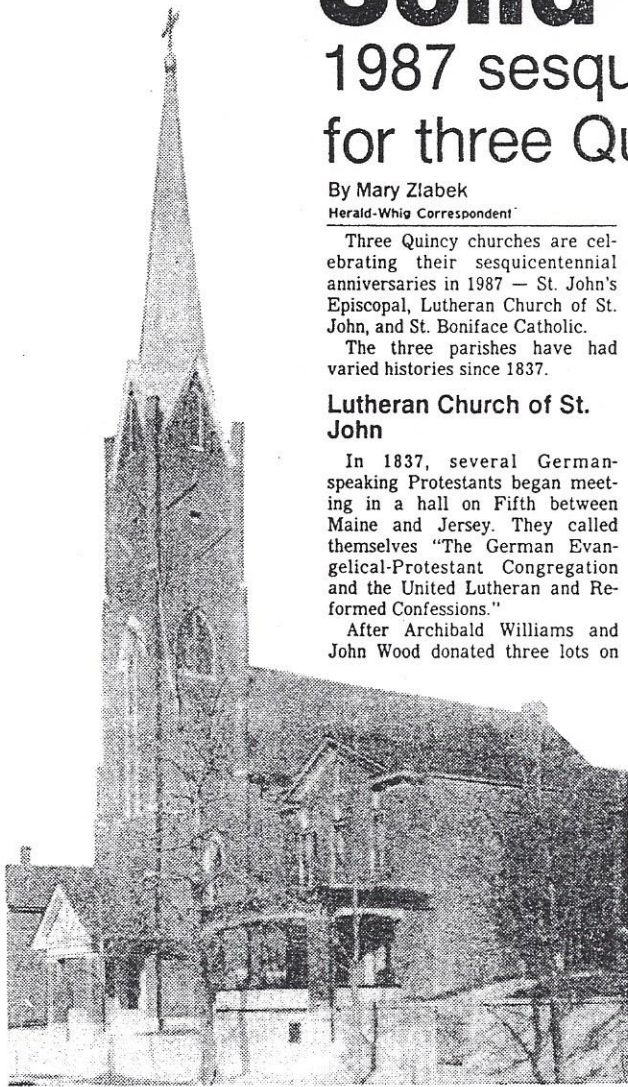
Among the many groups organized by the church was the St. Aloysius Orphan Society of St. Boniface Congregation, begun in 1851. By 1859, the church also operated a parish school, with the School Sisters of Notre Dame in charge. In 1875 a three-story school was built at Seventh and Hampshire and the present school and a convent were built in 1950-52.

In 1853, St. Boniface was named the cathedral of the newly formed Diocese of Quincy. The cathedral was moved to Alton in 1857 and is now in Springfield.

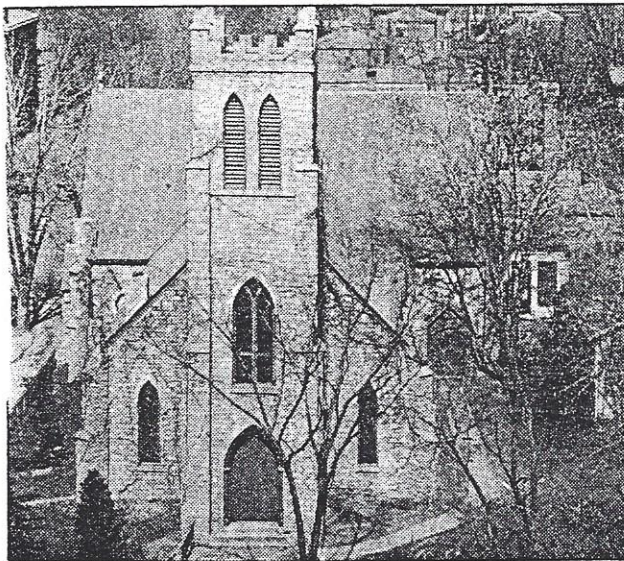
The church was damaged by a tornado in 1945 and was razed following a fire on June 20, 1959. The new church was completed in 1962 and dedicated on the parish's 125th anniversary.

One of the highlights of the congregation's past 150 years was the ordination of the Rev. August Tolton, the first Negro priest in the United States, who was ordained at St. Boniface on April 24, 1886.

Monsignor John Bertman has been the pastor since 1969.



Former Lutheran Church of St. John building on Seventh between York and Kentucky



St. John's Episcopal building at Seventh and Hampshire

Some events scheduled

Several events are scheduled by three churches celebrating sesquicentennials in 1987. The churches, St. John Episcopal, the Lutheran Church of St. John and St. Boniface Catholic, also plan a tri-parish ice cream social next summer.

St. John's Episcopal church will hold monthly events. The first will be an Epiphany supper and party in Upson Hall after the celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 5:30 p.m. Jan. 6. The program will include entertainment by the Malachi Folk Choir, Epiphany presentations to the parish children and distribution of the Sesquicentennial History written by Mary Jill Klay.

On Feb. 15, St. John's choir will present a specially commissioned musical work during the 9:30 a.m. parish Eucharist. A choral concert by the Culver-Stockton College Choir will be held at 5 p.m. in the church and a parish potluck dinner at 6:15 in Upson Hall.

A special parish birthday party will be held in March and the Rt. Rev. Charles T. Gashell, retired bishop of Milwaukee, will present a series of programs in April. The church will enter a float in the Dogwood Parade in May in obser-

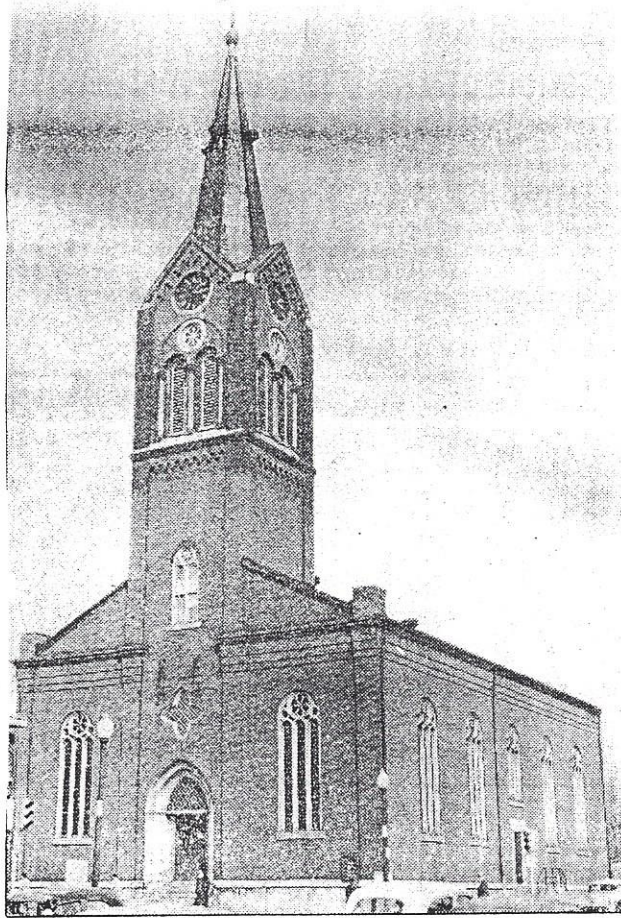
vance of the sesquicentennial.

A barbecue is planned for June, and an ice cream social has been set for July, with all three parishes participating.

In August, the Rev. Charles B. Upson will be formally presented as rector emeritus and St. John's reunion and picnic will be held in Madison Park. An organ recital by Katherine Samuelson Beck will highlight September and the diocesan convention will be held at St. John's in October. St. John's Heritage Day in November, and December will feature a seasonal organ recital and the patronal festival and appreciation day.

The Lutheran Church of St. John will distribute its history in January and plans monthly events involving parishioners. The highlight will be Easter weekend, April 18-19, with a banquet at the Holiday Inn. Dr. Oswald Hoffman, a radio evangelist from St. Louis, will be guest speaker. Both of Hoffman's parents and his wife's parents were once members of the Quincy congregation. Hoffman will be the special speaker during Sunday services that weekend.

St. Boniface Church is still in the planning stages for its celebration.



Photos/Carl Landrum Collection

One of structures preceding current St. Boniface church at Seventh and Maine

The Quincy Herald.

FRIDAY, JAN. 19, 1849.

Our whole edition, with the exception of a few sheets, was worked off on the outside this week, with an error in the head which will be observed. Every body's head becomes disordered sometimes, but as long as ours remains right side up and does not become turned, we will be content.

We have received a poetical communication from a friend, which came to hand too late for this week's paper. It is in type, and will appear in our next.

NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Among the improvements contemplated to be made within our city, during the ensuing season, we notice particularly, the proposition for the erection of a new church by the Episcopal society. We understand that efforts are making or will soon be commenced, directed to the accomplishment of this most worthy object. We have recently seen, by favor of Rev. Mr. GIBBONS, the entire plan of the edifice, illustrated by various draughts, which we were kindly permitted to examine. The order of architecture adopted in the construction of this building is the Old Gothic, or Primitive Gothic, as it is technically termed, differing somewhat from the modern style of Gothic architecture. We will not attempt an explanation of the plan as exhibited to us for we could convey no correct idea of its beauty, symmetry, and strength. We will merely state in reference to the building, that if completed, it will be a large, commodious, substantial edifice, capable of containing nearly a thousand persons, furnishing an ornament to our city of architectural skill and beauty unrivalled in the State, and inferior to none west of the mountains. The height of the spire will be 170 feet—or to give a more complete idea of its large proportions—the altitude of the spire alone, disconnected from the main building, will be greater than that of any building in the city, including its spire! The plan of the edifice was conceived and furnished by Mr. URSOY, the most distinguished architect in the United States, and the gentlemen who ordered the plan and superintended the building of Trinity Church, in New York city. The estimated cost of the church will be \$12,000. The city pride and enterprising spirit of our citizens, will doubtless favor the enterprise.

We have recently received from Messrs. FOWLER AND WELLS the first number of the new volume of his Water Cure Journal. Important improvements are promised in their periodical during

It is said that HENRY CLAY will be returned to the United States Senate from Kentucky. It has been presumed that the assistance of the distinguished Senator will be required in the ordering of the incoming administration. The re-introduction of the famous or infamous American system may be looked for.

RAILROAD OVER THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—A proposition is before Congress from Messrs. Aspinwall, Stephens and Chauncy, to build a railroad across the isthmus of Panama, having obtained from the government of New Granada the right of way for 99 years. The memorialists presented a variety of facts and inferences relative to the importance of establishing a good, practicable road across the isthmus, but ask of the government as an essential preliminary to other action in the matter, a contract with the Secretary of the Navy, securing to them the transportation on the road for a period of twenty years of the naval and army supplies, including troops, munitions of war, the United States mail, &c., at a specified sum. This government contract is regarded as an indispensable inducement to capitalists to unite in furnishing the necessary means for the prosecution of the work.

There can be no doubt of the vast importance of this project to the United States, especially as Great Britain seems to have acquired possession of Tehuantepec for a similar purpose; and for the use of Panama, in the absence of more direct communication with the Pacific, there should not be a moment's hesitation in the matter of a judicious contract with the managers of the road. But will there not be and that speedily, a more direct communication with the Pacific coast? We have heard, for some time past, of a railroad across the continent, which, if constructed, would at once afford the most direct and speedy communication with the Pacific. There is at this moment, perhaps, by no means a very strong probability in the public mind that such a road will be built within twenty years, but we have all idea of the possibility of such an achievement, even in a shorter period. Admit the fact that the soil of California is, even in an agricultural point of view, what it is represented to be, and there will be a growth of population and wealth of such rapidity and extent that in a few years the inhabitants of the Pacific coast and the interjacent territory will furnish the capital requisite for the railroad communication with the Atlantic States. But if California be also rich in the precious metals as she is alleged to be, and we have now a voucher from the United States \$30,000 worth, we should hardly hesitate to predict that the breadth of the North American continent will, within twenty years, be traversed by railroad in ten days. Such a prediction may seem extravagant in view of the present condition of the territory west of the Rocky Mountains; but there is a provocative force of which is not yet experienced. Let England make her way across the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and we must at once enter into other competition with her than that of Panama for the carrying and commission between Asia and Europe. Time is everything in the markets of the world, and how can we better avail ourselves of it than by the use of the rail upon our own ground?

The following is a list of the Standing Committees of the House:

Committee on elections.—Messrs. Thompson of Indiana, Mullin, Chase, Boydon, Jackson, Van Dyke, Inge, Waman, and Williams.

On Ways and Means.—Messrs. Vinton, Stephens, McKim, Hudson, McIlwain, Morehead, Pollock, Hubbard, and Nicoll.

On Accounts.—Messrs. King of Massachusetts, Gregory, Starkweather, Kennon, and Henry.

On Mileage.—Messrs. Belcher, Richley, Warren, Richardson, and Green.

On Engraving.—Messrs. Levin, Murphy, and Adams of Kentucky.

Standing Committee on Library on part of the House.—Messrs. Preston, Murphy, and Palfrey.

Standing Committee on Enrolled Bills on part of the House.—Messrs. Hampton of New Jersey, and Robinson.

The following committees, appointed at the last session, stand through the Congress, viz:

On Expenditures in the Department of State.—Messrs. Barringer, Crozier, Laban, Dixon, and Collins.

On Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—Messrs. Root, Donnell, Burdall, Buckner, and Featherston.

On Expenditures in the Department of War.—Messrs. Crozier, Thompson of Indiana, Kennon, Lord, and Lincoln.

On Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Messrs. Tompkins, Boydon, Macleay, Clark of Kentucky, and Turk.

On Expenditures in the Post office Department.—Messrs. Willson, Kellogg, Stuart of Michigan, Lester, and Thompson of Kentucky.

On Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Cabell, Hampton of New Jersey, Sawyer, Holmes of New York, and Richardson.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES—THEY NEVER CHANGE.

1. A strict and frugal government, constrained within strict constitutional limits.
2. A strict construction of the constitution, and no assumption of doubtful power.
3. No National Bank to swindle the laboring population.
4. No connection between the government and banks.
5. No assumption of the State debts by the general government.
6. A revenue Tariff, discriminating in favor of the poor consumer instead of the rich capitalist.
7. The honest payment of our debts and the sacred preservation of public faith.
8. No grants of exclusive charters and privileges by special legislation, to banks.
9. A rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and the collection of no more revenue than actually required to defray the necessary expenses of the government.
10. A restriction of the franking privilege.
11. Opposition to all principles of a sectional character, and in favor of those only that will unite us in one great brotherhood, and advance the happiness of all, and opposed to all fanatics who seek the dissolution of the American Union.
12. In favor of the rights of the people of the States or Territories framing their own institutions.
13. Believing the people capable of self-government.

TRADE UPPERMOST.—A friend tells a story of a tailor, who, while looking at a collection of pictures, had his attention arrested by a wild scene of rock and flood, seated in the midst of which, holding a musical instrument, was a figure, whose limbs were far too widely sundered to make him either picturesque or natural. The tailor seemed lost, for a minute, in a profound mathematical calculation. At length he exclaimed, "Who did that?" "Mr. ———, a celebrated artist," and it was meant for Apollo," replied a wag, standing by. "Apollo be hanged!" was the response; "tell that fellow that Jupiter himself couldn't stand such a strain on his breeches as that!"

The jury laws of Upper Canada, according to those which the whigs of Massachusetts rebelled against in 1774.

St. John's Episcopal Church

701 Hampshire

Hampshire at Seventh Streets - Early Gothic Revival - 1852 - Charles Howland, architect

The stone building of St. John's Church on the northeast corner of Hampshire and Seventh Streets represents the oldest church building in the city and has been nominated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places in the United States. The parish was organized on Easter Day, March 26, 1837 by the Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, D. D., Bishop of Illinois. The first church building was a frame structure, 24 by 35 feet, located on Sixth Street between Hampshire and Vermont Streets. It was occupied on Sunday, December 31, 1837.

The present structure as it stands today grew from the original building of 1852. In 1868 an addition was made that included the transepts and the chancel. The chapel at the rear was built about 1880. In the tower is a set of eleven bells given by Theresa Woodruff and is the only true carillon in the city of Quincy.

In 1877 that portion of the Diocese of Illinois west of the Illinois River and south of the counties of Whiteside and Lee was set off to form the new Diocese of Quincy. St. John's Church was then deeded to the newly consecrated Bishop, Rev. Alexander Burgess, as the Cathedral Church of the Diocese. The parish organization was changed accordingly and the pastor of the congregation was made the Dean of the Cathedral. This building in Quincy remained the Cathedral of the Diocese until 1962 when the Bishop, due to a shift in the population center of the Diocese, moved to Peoria and St. John's returned to its former status as a parish church.

There are several features in the building that are especially noteworthy. The magnificent reredos behind the high altar was designed by Ralph Adams Cramm of Boston. It was erected in 1907 and was a memorial gift of Mrs. Anna Newcomb in memory of her husband, Richard Foote Newcomb. Cramm was the designer of many famous eastern churches, including the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City. The carving was executed in Germany and assembled in this country. The central painting is a representation of "The Final Harvest" and the panels on either side, the "Blessed Mother" and the "Beloved Disciple" are the work of the Bavarian painter and priest, Johannes Oertel. In a detailed publication issued a number of years ago by MacMillan & Co. entitled "Notable Altars of England and America", among the six American altars described and illustrated, the altar of St. John's in Quincy was given an honorable place. In 1912 the remainder of the chancel furniture and woodwork was installed. The style is perpendicular Gothic and is constructed from fumed oak. The pulpit is also an outstanding piece. The design on the front piece, done in bold relief, is "The Sower" and completes the central theme of the reredos. This work was done by the Fond du Lac Church Furniture Company.

The building houses two very valuable stained-glass windows designed and constructed by the Tiffany firm. A small round window over the side altar features a figure of Christ. Also from the same studio is a window located at the north end of the west aisle, just at the entrance to the transept.

The organ is the third instrument in the church. The first organ, which was to be used for Christmas, 1871 had been publicly exhibited at Milwaukee, but two days before its shipment to Quincy it burned. A new instrument was built and placed in the church on May 17, 1872. In 1912, when the chancel was remodeled, a new organ built by the Kilgen Organ Company of St. Louis was installed. In the late fifties, the Temple Organ Company rebuilt the Kilgen instrument and enlarged it to its present size. The organ has 53 ranks and 2772 pipes, many coming from Germany and the Netherlands. These are disposed in four divisions, three located, with the console, on the east side of the building and one, which also contains the horizontal Trumpet stop, is located on the west wall over the side entrance. The instrument was dedicated in February, 1960.

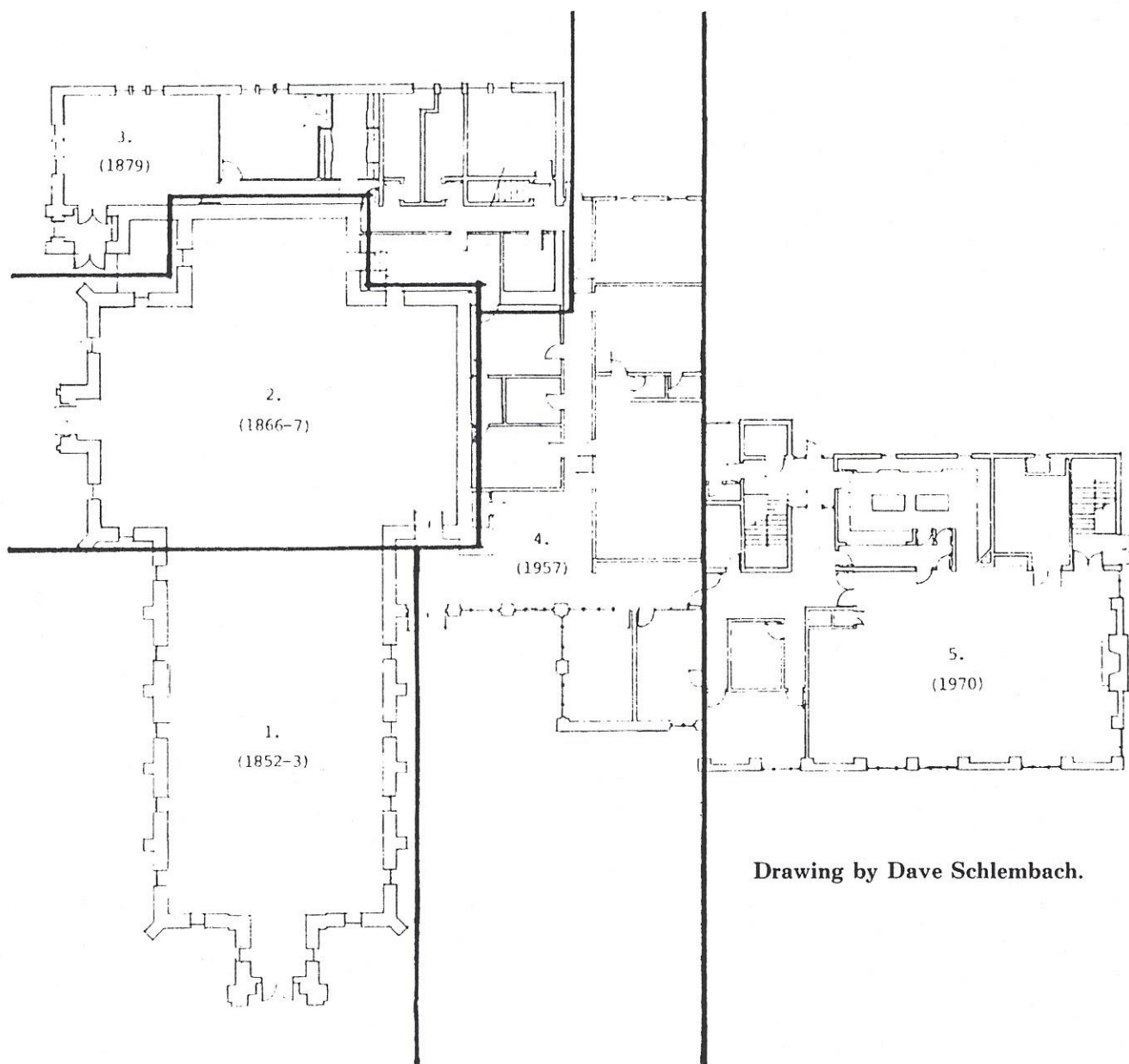
10-16-82 Tour

Quincy Preserves!

An independent community organization working to preserve Quincy's architectural and historic present

St. John's 1986

Drawing shows additions, separated by heavy black lines, with dates of construction.



Drawing by Dave Schlembach.

1. Original building (nave and tower) 1852-53
2. Transepts and Chancel added 1866-67
3. Chapel and Chapter room 1879
4. Education addition of 1957
5. Parish Hall (Upson Hall) added 1970

