

William is documented as first occupying the house at 222 South 16th Street in 1887, and he and his family remained there until 1897. The 1898 Quincy City Directory lists William B. Bull as residing in Chicago. Probably because of the importance of the Bull family in Quincy, William continued to be listed in City Directories in the early 1900s even though he was not a resident (the 1906 Quincy City Directory lists William B. Bull (capitalist) and wife Mary as residing in Chicago). In the 1900 U.S. Census, William B. Bull was recorded as living in Chicago with his wife W. Mary Bull, whom he had married in 1882. Their children at the time were Margaret (age 16), Helen (14), Hilda (12), and Lorenzo (10). The 1910 U.S. Census also noted William as being divorced and living with three of his children in Chicago.

William was employed by the O. H. Jewel Filter Company during some of his years in Chicago. He became internationally known as the originator of the use of iron sulfite in water purification. The first use of this process for city water purification was at the Quincy Water Works in 1902. William blazed the trail for modern water purification. In 1904, when the Quincy Water Works with which he had been associated for over 30 years was sold to municipal ownership, the City of Quincy paid William and his father Lorenzo \$650,000.00!

In the 1919 book, Quincy and Adams County: History and Representative Men, William B. Bull was listed as residing in New York City. William returned to Quincy about 1920, and lived with his sister Mary B. Bull at the family residence at 1550 Maine Street. Both William and his sister Mary died in 1930, William on the 25th of March. His obituary stated that he had been married twice, and was survived by three daughters and a son.

In 1896, the house at 222 South 16th Street was purchased by Sarah L. Taylor. Her husband, Proctor Taylor, managed the Taylor Brothers & Company Flour Mill located at Front and Maine Streets. The Taylors continued to live at 222 South 16th Street until 1906, when the house was sold to Kate Wells Lockwood. Her husband, William R. Lockwood, was a Justice of the Peace in Quincy, and died in 1910. Mrs. Lockwood resided in the house until her death in 1955.

The house was vacant until 1956 when it was purchased by William A. and Jacqueline Moss. William was the manager of the

Quincy Photo Supply Company. William and Jacqueline divorced in 1960, and Mr. Moss continued to reside there, later marrying L. Helen Moss. The Moss family resided in the house until 1963 when it was sold to Joseph D. and Florence E. Miller who remained in residence until 1976. In that year the house was purchased by John and Gail Boatman. Mr. Boatman was the director of the Harris Radio Corporation Broadcast Division, and he and his family (which included three children) resided at 222 South 16th Street until 1983. In 1984, the house was purchased by Dr. Laurent V. Radkin, an obstetrician/gynecologist. In 1989, Dr. Glenn and Carla Gordon purchased the house. They divorced in about 1994, and Mrs. Gordon continued to reside in the house. In 1999, the house was purchased by Dr. Michael L. and Terri L. Moulton, who later divorced, and Mrs. Moulton remained in the house. The current owners, Harold (Hal) B. and Kathryn Bennett Oakley, purchased the property in 2003.

Joseph Lyman Silsbee was one of the first graduates of the first school of architecture in the United States, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He practiced for more than 30 years, from 1875 until his death in 1913. Many of his most prominent surviving works are to be found in upstate New York, where his practices in Syracuse and Buffalo produced some of the region's finest examples of High Victorian Gothic and Romanesque Revival design. His Chicago office, known as Silsbee & Kent, contributed a number of significant works and influenced later generations of architects—among them, former employees George Maher and Frank Lloyd Wright (who worked for Silsbee after leaving the University of Wisconsin and before joining Adler & Sullivan). Silsbee was the architect for a number of residences in the Chicago garden suburb of Riverside, and he collaborated with M. E. Bell on the Lincoln Park Conservatory in Chicago (completed in 1895). In Quincy, Silsbee's work also included the imposing Richardsonian Romanesque William S. and Malvina Warfield House at 1624 Maine Street (1886), and the previously-mentioned carriage house for Lorenzo Bull, all of which are within sight of each other.

The house is a two-and-a-half story structure, with a limestone foundation and first story walls of red brick. Continuous wood shingles cover the walls above the first story. The primary roof is cross-gabled,