

at the time; Tommy was 22 years old.

Clat took over management of the store around 1900, when Tommy's health began to decline. At some time before this, Clat had married Nellie Hade. In 1892, the couple lived in a one-story frame house on the east side of North 9th Street between Elm and Lind. They moved to 200 Chestnut in 1908. Tommy, before his death in 1914, erected three bungalow-style houses at the southeast corner of North Second and Chestnut Streets, adjacent to what today is Riverview Park. Clat remained at 200 Chestnut until his death in 1949. Clat and Nellie's daughter Mary married Alvin Michel, and they in turn occupied the house until 1980. The house was owned and occupied by the same family for almost 75 years.

With other members of the family, Clat owned several ferries that ran between the foot of Hampshire Street and West Quincy, Missouri. These vessels included the *Flying Eagle* (which sank off Hannibal in 1903), and the *B.B.* (whose bell was kept in Quincy for years even after the ferry had been sold). The old Adams store was closed within a year of Clat's death, but the building survived until 1978. In that year a wall collapsed when the building was being renovated. The owners decided to demolish the building.

Later residents of 200 Chestnut included Richard Bliven until 1987, and Robert and Peggy Ingram until about 2007. Present owners Jeffrey and Cheryl Hobson purchased the property in 2008.

Thomas J. "Tommy" Adams, Jr. was the oldest of 12 children of Thomas Sr. and Abigail Adams. Born in Springfield, Illinois in 1853, he first took over his father's store at Front and Hampshire Streets around 1875. Clat, Tommy's youngest sibling, assumed operation of the store around 1900. About 1908, Tommy announced that three homes in the then-new bungalow style would be built at the southeast corner of Second and Chestnut Streets. He chose Martin J. Geise, a well-respected Quincy architect, to design the house at 200 Chestnut. Geise began his training at the age of 15 under local architect Ernest Wood. He was later employed by Harvey Chatten. Geise was best known for his school and commercial buildings, which in Quincy included Jefferson and Irving Schools, the Illinois State Bank building, the Knights of Columbus building and the Park Hotel.

The house is executed in light tan brick, with contrasting false half-timbering used in the upper half-story. The house has two prominent chimneys on the west elevation, both incorporating brick beltcourses. Most of the original windows are six-over-one double-hung units. The main window on the front elevation is similar to a Chicago School window, with two narrow operable sashes flanking a larger display pane. The windows on the second-story north elevation have diamond sashes. The front door is original, with a transom and sidelights. The simple, horizontal eaves and heavy brick porch supports reflect Prairie School influence. The full-width front porch has dramatically curved decorative brackets under the eaves. Along with the false half-timbering in the gables, low-pitched arches in the porch give a Tudor Revival feeling to the house.

The Clatworthy ("Clat") L. Adams House at 200 Chestnut Street is listed as a contributing structure in the Quincy Northwest National Register Historic District (2000). The Gardner Museum of Architecture and Design surveyed the property in 1989. The Quincy Preservation Commission surveyed the property in 1996.

Section 29.10.1118 Designation of 1401 North 8th Street—That 1401 North 8th Street Quincy, Illinois is hereby designated a landmark.

That the legal description of 1401 North 8th Street is as follows:

The South Forty (40) feet of Lot Sixteen (16) in Block Three (3) in Cox and Bushnell's Addition to the City of Quincy, subject to any and all alley rights in and over the West Eight (8) feet thereof, all situated in the County of Adams and State of Illinois.

That the historical name of the house is the John P. and Julia A. Arnold House.

That the style of the house is Queen Anne with Tudor Revival details.

That the date of construction is 1904.

That the architect is Frederick C. Ledebrink.

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

(1) Two-story red brick Queen Anne style house with wood siding on attic gables.