

either side

12. Twin arched 1-over-1 double hung windows, sharing a common stone sill and arched stone lintel, resting above the north entrance on the second level

13. All windows have stone sills and stone lintels

14. All windows have shutters

History:

The Burroughs house was built in 1864-65 near the center of a 78 acre farm. Its original owner, Benjamin Burroughs, was born in Ohio in 1833 and moved with his family to Illinois in 1839. He moved on his own to Kansas to begin farming in 1856. The gold rush drew him to Colorado where he made his fortune discovering two lodes in 1859 and erecting a quartz mill in the following year. In 1862 he returned to Illinois to marry Elizabeth Boone, went back to Colorado to sell out his interests, then moved to the Quincy area. The following year he purchased the land on which he built his house.

The Burroughs farm, dubbed "Walnut Acres," cost \$10,000, indicating that it was already built up and probably well planted at the time of purchase. The land comprised the west half of an 1818 land patent granted under the bounty land act of 1812 to John Wright of Clark County, Mississippi Territory, now a part of Alabama. Wright had willed the patent to this wife Betsey just prior to his death in 1815, and she applied it to the southeast quarter of section six. In 1829 she sold the parcel to Stephen Andrews for \$50. Andrews held on to the property until the land office opened in Quincy in 1835, then sold the west half, which would one day comprise the Burroughs farm to Richard Young for \$400. Young immediately resold the tract to New Hampshire emigrant Walter Emery, who was building up a large farmstead at 24th and the Quincy-Burton Road (now State Street).

Emery and his wife Matilda were probably the first white settlers to use the land. They