

(2) Cross-gabled hipped roof with gables on east, west, north, and south façades.

(3) Gables on east and south have false half-timbering details.

(4) Entrance gable supported by Queen Anne style columns and Tudor arches.

(5) Entrance door with transom above.

(6) Coursed limestone foundation.

(7) All original windows with arched gauged brick lintels and all original windows with straight lintels (windows on first floor of east façade and attic windows).

(8) Gable on the south façade cantilevered over a bay. Oversized brackets under the eaves.

(9) West wing with enclosed porch.

(10) Flared eaves and cornice returns.

(11) Continuous decorative molding below roofs and gables.

(12) Limestone window sills.

That 1401 North 8th Street is historically significant for its architecture.

In the 1850s, the land on which the residence was built was owned by well-known Quincyan Orville H. Browning and his wife. In 1860 Mr. Browning sold the land to another prominent Quincyan, Mr. Nehemiah Bushnell. In the years following, other owners were Solomon Lesem and William Dickhut.

The unimproved parcel of land changed hands many times until 1904 when it was purchased by John P. Arnold. Mr. Arnold, a traveling salesman for the Tenk Hardware Company, had the residence at 1401 North 8th Street constructed in 1904. The Arnolds remained at the house until 1917, when they sold it to Alfred and Bertha Maggart. Alfred was an assistant sales manager for the Moorman Manufacturing Company. Other owners were Ferdinand J. and Anna Kircher from 1923 to 1929, Ferdinand's son Hugh T. and Anna Kircher from 1930 to 1959, and Lester E. and Helen Clay from 1959 to 1962. According to Thomas McElroy, the house was vacant from 1962 to 1964. Victor and Freda McElroy purchased the property in 1964, and Freda resided in the house until 1998 when her son Thomas and his wife Melody purchased the property. The present owners recently completed a restoration of the

exterior.

According to a contemporary newspaper account, architect Frederick C. Ledebink designed the house at 1401 North 8th Street at a cost of \$3,500. Ledebink was the architect for many bungalows and Queen Anne style houses in Quincy and was one of the first in Quincy to be licensed by the State of Illinois. When the licensing law went into effect in 1887, those already practicing architecture could waive the exam, but were required to submit two examples of buildings they had designed. One of the buildings Ledebink chose was the Anton Wichmann House at 613 North 12th Street in Quincy. Ledebink was originally from Omaha, Nebraska. He designed the George Hicks House, built in 1892, which is a designated Omaha Landmark.

The house is a two story brick structure with a cross-gabled hipped roof and a wing extending to the west. Many of the windows possess gauged arch brick lintels and limestone window sills. A front entrance gable is supported by four Queen Anne style columns with two pilasters and decorative Tudor arches. The front entry porch gable and the east and south gables have false half-timbering details. All gables have flared eaves and delicate offset returns. A decorative molding is continuous below the roofs and the gables. Two sets of paired windows dominate the second story on the east side. On the south, the gable is cantilevered over a polygonal bay, with oversized decorative brackets giving the appearance of structural support. A rear porch on the west wing of the house has been recently enclosed.

The residence is a contributing structure in the Quincy Northwest National Register Historic District (2000). It was surveyed in 1996 as part of the survey for the National Register District nomination.

Section 29.10.1119 Designation of 813 South 15th Street—That 813 South 15th Street, Quincy, Illinois is hereby designated a landmark.

That the legal description of 813 South 15th Street is as follows:

Lots Four (4) and Five (5) in Block One hundred twenty-seven (127) in John Wood's Addition to the City of Quincy, situated in Adams County, Illinois.

That the historical name of the house is the Henry C. and Marie Arp House.