

APPLICATION FOR LANDMARK OR HISTORIC DISTRICT
QUINCY PRESERVATION COMMISSION
730 Maine Street, Suite 206
Quincy, Illinois 62301 Telephone 228-4514

Applicant's Name _____ Prepared by Meg Kindelin
Summer Intern, 1993

Mailing Address _____

Telephone Number _____

Name, Address, Telephone Number of Property Owner(s):

David and Charlotte Buelman

1680 Maine Street

Quincy, Illinois 62301

Original name (if known) and address of proposed Landmark or boundaries of proposed Historic District:

The Colonel Edward Prince House

1680 Maine

Style Queen Anne/Tudor

Date of Construction 1889/1920's

Architect or Builder Unknown/perhaps Harvey Chatten

List the significant exterior architectural features of the building(s). Include photographs of building facade for proposed Landmark or photographs of groups of structures for proposed Historic District (include map of Historic District):

1. All exterior stone.
2. All exposed beams in the half-timbered construction.
3. Three brick chimneys.
4. Stone porch to the north with four massive stone pillars and wide eaves, wrapping to the west and extending to a porte cochre which has two large egyptian pillars at either side of a stone staircase, and two stone pillars with buttresses rising from the ground. Other elements of this porch include:
 - a. decorative iron grills set into the porch's walls to allow ventilation
 - b. a double door entrance into the house with divided transom
 - c. Pair of french doors leading onto the porch at the east end.
5. Large north gable having exposed timbering, a pair of casement windows, brackets along the cornice line, and fronted by a "balcony."
6. Smaller north side gable with two double hung windows.
7. Rounded tower element rising two floors at the northeast corner.
8. A stone southeast porch having four stone pillars, wide wooden eaves, stone steps with massings at either side, three iron ventilation grills, and a door with transom leading into the house.
9. Two story bay element at the east side with a "balcony" above.

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Architectural Features continued...

10. Pair of small casement windows in the larger east side gable.
11. South side roof gable with a pair of double hung widnows and a section of the cornice and brackets closing it.
12. Stone porch at the southwest corner having four stone pillars, wide eaves, and an enclosed sun porch a the second level with narrow casement windows.
13. All window configuarations as follow;
 - a. All first story windows having stone sills
 - b. All first and second story windows being of the 30-over-1 style.
 - c. First story stone bay (within the north sdie porch) having three double hung windows
 - d. Two small casement windows in the north side gable.
14. Multi-gabled carriage house at the south end of the property having:
 - a. various shingle and panel patterns on all four sides
 - b. a large east gable with two large "haydoors" a the center
 - c. two symmertically placed dormers a the east side having triangular windows
 - d. a stick style decorative truss at the top of the large east side gable.
15. Stone bench in the south yard.
16. Brick sidewalks and walkways to the north and east of the house.
17. Brick/cobble stone driveway arcing property to the west and south.

Historical and Architectural Significance...

Edward Prince was born in New York State in 1832, and moved to Payson, Illinois with his family in 1835. He was raised on a local farm and graduated from Illinois College in Jacksonville in 1852, and soon after moved to Quincy. Having passed the bar exam he practiced law for several years and kept an office at the corner of 5th and Maine. In 1861 he joined the Union Army, and as lieutenant colonel was the drill master in the 7th Illinois Cavalry. Having completed a successful raid in Vicksburg in April 1863, Prince was appointed brigadier general of volunteers and commander of the 16th Army Corps Cavalry. He was wounded in 1864 and returned to Quincy.

He resumed his law practice and married Virginia Arthur in 1867. In 1889 the couple moved to their new house at 1680 Maine Street, where they raised two daughters, Edith and Mary.

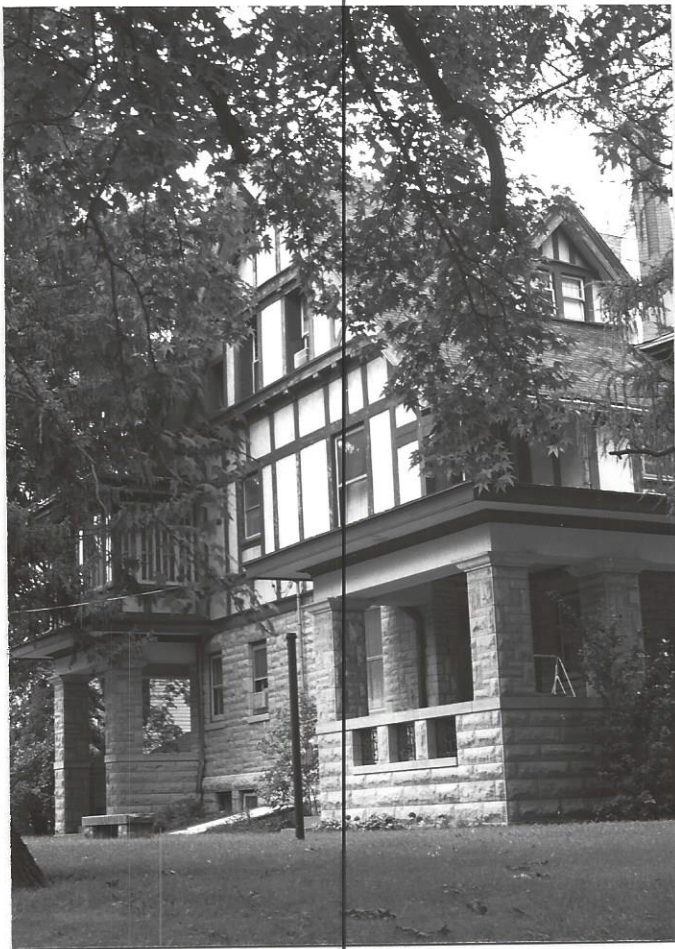
Colonel Prince became a public figure due to his role in the development of the city's water works. After a tremendous drought in 1872-73, fire became a real threat to the town as all the cisterns were empty. Water was quite expensive, and various plans for utilizing river water had failed. Prince solved the water-pumping problem by developing a system of hydraulic engines located in a pump and boiler house on Maine Street at the River. This effort filled the fire cisterns, and the fire danger was assuaged.

Because of this plan he was granted a thirty year city contract to provide the city with a water works. The Quincy Water Works Company was owned by Edward Prince, Lorenzo Bull, and William Bull, with Prince as superintendent. In 1881 he was bought out by the Bulls who fulfilled the contract on schedule in 1903. For the remainder of his days, Colonel Prince worked as a civil engineer. His widow Virginia remained in the house at 1680 Maine until her death in 1916. The property was bought by William Guy Noll, owner of the Noll Hauworth Company, and overall and shirt manufacturer located at 220-222 Hampshire. Mr. Noll was the son-in-law of the Princes.

Although the Prince House looks as though it could be no other style than Tudor, it was actually born quite a different creature. The home the Princes moved into in 1889 was a rambling Queen Anne, a very popular style between 1880 and 1900. In a photo dating from the turn of the century, one can identify nearly all the common features of a Queen Anne building, including the steeply pitched, multi-gable roof, the undulating wall surface (achieved by various bays and the tower), various wall textures (the half-timbering and shingle detail), several porches, a tower, and the irregular massing. The profound renovation is believed to have taken place in the early 1920's, when the Tudor Revival was experiencing a great rise in popularity.

The Queen Anne elements were all but erased. The upper one and a half stories of the tower were removed. All shingles and panels were removed and replaced by the half-timbering of the Tudor style. The roof was enlarged, its many gables enveloped by a larger side gabled roof. The smaller wooden porches were replaced by massive porches of heavy stone construction. The walls have been altered as to undulate less noticeably. It is interesting that the chimneys were not touched. All new elements combine to generate a vaguely Medieval feel, especially the rough-hewn surfaces in the half timbering.





Main Street, west from 18th Street,
Quincy, Ill.

