

ing the Civil War for the confederacy in Virginia. During the war he moved to Monticello, Missouri, and served as a surgeon for the confederacy in Missouri. Following the war, he moved his family to Quincy and set up his medical practice. A few years later he was named head of surgery for Blessing Hospital. Robert Christie Jr. was born in 1864, read and studied medicine with his father, attended and graduated from Chaddock College of Medicine in Quincy in 1888, and did additional study and training on the east coast. Father and son practiced medicine together in Quincy for a number of years.

The two-and-a-half story house was built by the Christie family in 1909 and remained in the Christie estate until 2003. Christie is documented as buying Lots 2 and 3 in the Lorenzo Bull Addition from Mary B. Bull in 1907.

The house harmonizes features of traditional Colonial Revival designs borrowed from the Adam and Georgian styles, such as prominent dormers, wide sash windows, and a one-story, full-width porch with grand Tuscan columns. All elements of the front façade are symmetrically balanced, drawing the viewer to the centered entry with its elegant sidelights and transom. A geometrical balustrade follows the porch roof and a set of three-dormers highlight the roofline. Three additional roof dormers face to the rear. A typical Adam style cornice is emphasized with a band of offset dentils. An additional semi-enclosed porch projects from the west façade.

The Robert and Leila Turner Christie House is listed as a contributing property in the East End National Register Historic District.

Section 29.1101. Designation of 502 North 28th Street—That 502 North 28th Street, Quincy, Illinois is hereby designated a landmark.

That the legal description of 502 North 28th Street is as follows:

North-1/2 of Lot 13 and all of Lot 14 in Block one (1) of Thomas L. Morris Subdivision of Ellington Heights and being a part of the Southeast quarter of the Southwest quarter of section 31 in township 1 South range Eight west of the 4th P.M. situated in the County of Adams and State of Illinois.

That the historical name of the house is the Warren and Helen King House.

That the style of the house is Eclectic (Craftsman/Tudor).

That the date of construction is 1928.

That the builder is the Eiff Ben Company.

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

(1) One-and-a-half story Craftsman/Tudor style bungalow with sleeping quarters upstairs.

(2) Low-pitched, cross-gabled false thatched roof with clipped side gables.

(3) Wood soffit and fascia at roofline.

(4) Partial-width porch with front-gabled roof supported by two columns, each decorated at top with brick banding.

(5) Front door with wood panel, glass light, and nameplate reading, "Dr. Warren King."

(6) Metal casement windows supplemented with interior inserted storm windows on first and second floors.

That 502 North 28th Street is historically significant for its architecture.

The Warren and Helen King House is an eclectic bungalow with influences from the Craftsman and Tudor styles. The bungalow was promoted as a new type of house for the average American. Members of the expanding middle class wanted a practical, comfortable house with living quarters on a single floor. They also wanted a house that could be easily decorated in the most fashionable architectural style. Most bungalows, including this example, were turned out in a combination of styles. Bungalows were intended to evoke cottages in a private, rural garden setting. The house's low profile, deep front porch, and textured, earth-toned stucco walls are in keeping with the ideal of natural harmony. The walls, front door, and windows are sheltered beneath the porch and wide roof overhangs. The brickwork at the foundation, window sills and top of the porch columns is another rustic touch. In a borrowing from the Tudor style, roof shingles are rolled over at the eaves to suggest a thatched roof.

Ben and Elmo Eiff built the King House as part of the Ellington Heights subdivision. The King House reflected the new role that architects and contractors played as developers of large tracts during the boom