

ORDINANCE NO. 8974

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING ARTICLE X (LANDMARKS AND HISTORIC DISTRICTS) CHAPTER 29 (ZONING) OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE OF THE CITY OF QUINCY OF 1980

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Quincy, a home rule unit, has determined that certain properties in the City have significant historical or architectural features to be designated Landmarks;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of the City of Quincy in Adams County, Illinois, as follows:

SECTION 1. THAT Article X (Landmarks and Historic Districts) Chapter 29 (Zoning) of the Municipal Code of the City of Quincy of 1980 is amended by adding thereto to Article X as follows:

Section 29.1081. Designation of 327 South 12th Street — That 327 South 12th Street, Quincy, Illinois is hereby designated a Landmark.

That the legal description of 327 South 12th Street is as follows:

Beginning at a point on the South line of the South one-half of the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section One (1), Township Two (2) South, Range Nine (9) West of the Fourth Principal Meridian, on the East line of Twelfth Street in the City of Quincy, thence running North on the East line of Twelfth Street Forty five (45) feet distant therefrom One Hundred Eighty (180) feet to an Eighteen (18) foot alley, hence running South on the West line of said alley Forty-five (45) feet to the South line aforesaid and thence running West on said South line One Hundred Eighty (180) feet to the place of beginning, situated in the County of Adams and the State of Illinois.

That the historical name of the building is the Sarah A. Baker House.

That the style of the building is Gothic Revival.

That the date of construction is 1873.

That the architect or builder is Robert Bunce (attributed).

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

Frank Tubbesing.

The Sarah A. Baker House is listed as a contributing structure in the East End National Register Historic District.

Section 29.1082. Designation of 1443 Maine Street — That 1443 Maine Street, Quincy, Illinois is hereby designated a Landmark.

That the legal description of 1443 Maine Street is as follows:

A part of Lot 34 in Nevins Addition to the City of Quincy, County of Adams and State of Illinois, to wit: Beginning at a point on the North line of Maine Street, at the Southwest Corner of said Lot 34 running thence East 83 feet, thence North parallel with the West line of said Lot 215 feet more or less to a point 185 feet South from the South line of Hampshire Street, thence West 83 feet to the West line of said Lot and thence South to the place of beginning, said above-described premises being commonly known as No. 1443 Maine Street in the City of Quincy situated in the County of Adams in the State of Illinois.

That the historical name of the house is the Tilden Selmes House.

That the style of the house is Italianate.

That the date of construction is circa 1868.

That the architect or builder is unknown.

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

- (1) Square cupola with rounded windows.
- (2) Alternating single and paired decorative scroll brackets under eaves.
- (3) Wide frieze band around perimeter of roof.
- (4) Tall, narrow windows.
- (5) Rectangular stone lintels and sills.
- (6) Triple window band in front gable.
- (7) Neoclassical porch and front door with transom and side-lights.
- (8) Square porch piers.
- (9) Corinthian-style dentils.
- (10) Balustrade over porch.
- (11) Wood bay window.
- (12) Wood shutters.

That the historical name of the building is the Blackstone Building.

That the style of the building is Richardsonian Romanesque.

That the date of construction is 1889.

That the architect or builder is Buerkin and Kaempfen, contractors.

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

- (1) Prominent arched entry.
- (2) Limestone columns flanking entry.
- (3) Round arches over door and window openings.
- (4) Wood window frameworks.
- (5) Stone sills.
- (6) Radiating brick lintels.
- (7) Oriel window with pressed metal surround.
- (8) Prism glass in transom of south first story window on east façade.
- (9) Wood and metal cornice.
- (10) Rough-faced masonry walls.
- (11) Contrasting colors and textures.
- (12) Limestone string course over first story.
- (13) Iron guard rails in front of east window wells.

That the historical significance of 237 North 6th Street is architectural.

Richardsonian Romanesque buildings were popular from 1880 to 1900. Henry Hobson Richardson used features borrowed from the Romanesque to create this style. It was used to impart dignity to larger private and public buildings during the 1880s. Richardsonian Romanesque buildings feature masonry construction and usually involve two or more colors of brick or stonework. The body of the façade has varying rough textures that contrast with smooth wide arches over the windows and entryway.

The Blackstone Building has wide round arches over the door and window openings. The façade has a heavy appearance due to the thick-walled limestone and brick exterior. The building is three stories high with a flat roof and limestone foundation. Exterior features also include a central oriel window with pressed metal surround, a wood and metal cornice, and radiating brick lintels.

the west gable.

That the historical significance of 1641 Vermont Street is architectural.

Jesse E. Weems, the original owner of the home, was born and educated in Virginia before moving to Quincy in 1853. He started the Pure Ice & Cold Storage Company in 1894. This company made ice and supplied it to residences and businesses in Quincy and along the Mississippi River until the 1950s. Quincy Bay, fed by clear water springs, was the industry's primary location. The Pure Ice & Cold Storage Company also dealt in coal and wood. According to *Past and Present of the City of Quincy and Adams County*, the company was one of the city's leading commercial enterprises in 1905, with "considerable" employment.

The Weems house was designed by Quincy native Harvey Chatten. He studied under Robert Bunce, a versatile designer who played an important role in Quincy's early architecture. Chatten designed a large number of Queen Anne buildings in Quincy.

Queen Anne houses were popular in Quincy from 1880 to 1900. The style typically displays multi-textured walls, asymmetrical façades, steeply pitched roofs, and complex shapes and details. The Weems House has a hipped roof with lower cross gables and features sunburst-decorated pediments around the top window of the front gable and entry.

A large multi-pane window covers most of the first floor front façade where a porch and bay window originally stood. A sympathetic two-story addition to the north end of the house was completed in 1997. The addition is sided with clapboard. Because the large front window and addition to the rear are much later than the original house, these alterations are not considered to be significant features.

The Jesse E. Weems House is listed as a contributing structure in the East End National Register Historic District.

Section 29.1085. Designation of 2000 Jersey Street — That 2000 Jersey Street, Quincy, Illinois is hereby designated a Landmark.

That the legal description of 2000 Jersey Street is as follows:

Lot 2, Block 4 in the Lawndale Addition, Lot 1 and the West 40 feet of Lot 2.

The entry's Doric columns, the arched windows in the dormers, and the cornice treatment are all Colonial Revival features. However, in using uncoursed rough limestone for the body of the façade, Wood departed from the style to introduce a strong Craftsman flavor to the composition.

The Appleton House is listed as a contributing structure in the East End National Register Historic District.

Section 29.1086. Designation of Brewery Area Local Historic District — That 1017-19, 1020, 1021-23, and 1025-27 Kentucky Street are hereby designated the Brewery Area Local Historic District.

That the legal description of the District is as follows:

Lots 3, 4, and 5, Block 68 in John Wood's Addition to the City of Quincy, Adams County, in the State of Illinois; the West one half of Lot 4, all of Lots 5 and 6, and the East 3 feet of Lot 7, all in Block 69 in John Wood's Addition to the City of Quincy, Adams County, in the State of Illinois.

That the historical names of the houses included in the District are as follows:

1017-19 Kentucky Street—Bernard Strotman House.
1020 Kentucky Street—August (Manny) Dick House.
1021-23 Kentucky Street—Joseph Steinkamp House.
1025-27 Kentucky Street—John F. Tieman House.

That the styles and dates of construction of the houses included in the District are as follows:

1017-19 Kentucky Street—Double Pile Cottage, circa 1854.
1020 Kentucky Street—Prairie Style/Craftsman, 1917.
1021-23 Kentucky Street—Double Pile Cottage, 1854.
1025-27 Kentucky—Double Two-Thirds Double Pile House, 1856.

That the architect or builder of 1020 Kentucky Street is George H. Behrensmeyer, and that the architects or builders of 1017-19, 1021-23, and 1025-27 Kentucky Street are unknown.

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

1017-19, 1021-23, and 1025-27 Kentucky Street

(1) Pronounced gable returns.

That the historical significance of the District is personal and architectural.

Approximately 10,500 Germans settled in Quincy between 1840 and 1870. The first German settlers established themselves in the southeast corner of the first addition to Quincy, south of Maine Street, between South 5th Street and South 9th Street. By 1860, over 6,200 (45%) of Quincy residents were German-born. Almost all of the immigrants resided in a district east of South 7th Street between York and Jackson. This concentration of settlement helped bring about what is today the largest urban collection of vernacular housing built between 1840 and 1880 in Illinois. The immigrants tended to be laborers and tradesmen, such as carpenters and cabinetmakers, whose skills were in great demand in the new community.

The three vernacular buildings on the north side of Kentucky Street are built of native limestone and local brick, the predominant construction materials used from the 1850s to the 1880s. Limestone was quarried in the south end of Quincy and brick was made from a stratum of shale clay found just beneath the surface. The brick was often made on the lot during construction. After the 1880s it became more economical to import harder brick manufactured in St. Louis or Chicago.

Each of the vernacular buildings is side gabled with two front entrances facing the street. 1017-19 Kentucky was originally built as a two-thirds double pile cottage. The west side was built first, with the chimney being on the east end. The east side is a later addition, creating a double pile cottage. The house is now split into two separate apartments, but the floor plan is consistent with the original. The west apartment is larger and includes the upstairs. The apartment on the east side consists of three rooms. German immigrant Bernard Strotman, a worker in the beer industry, was the first owner of 1017-19 Kentucky.

1021-23 Kentucky is a one and a half story double pile cottage. It was originally organized as an eight-room house, with six rooms downstairs and two upstairs. It is now split into two apartments. The larger eastern apartment includes the upstairs rooms. Joseph Steinkamp, listed as a laborer in the Quincy City Directory of 1859, was the original owner.

The building at 1025-27 Kentucky was built as a two-story vernacular dwelling with four rooms on each level. The interior was later split

trict were pattern book bungalows that drew from the Craftsman style. While sound examples of period design, they have no particular associations with the neighborhood. In contrast, the architect-designed August Dick House is one of only a few outstanding examples of Prairie/Craftsman style in this part of Quincy. With this commission Behrensmeyer created an impressive but inviting residence. The house's open gables, exposed rafter tails, and window groupings are Craftsman-influenced details, while its wide eaves, corner piers, front porch, and broad, flat chimney are Prairie features.

Each of the four buildings is listed as a contributing structure in the South Side German National Register Historic District. The August (Manny) Dick House was designated a Local Landmark in 1993.

ADOPTED: March 10, 2003

JANET HUTMACHER
City Clerk

APPROVED: March 11, 2003

CHARLES W. SCHOLZ
Mayor

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Larry D. Ehmen, County Recorder

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