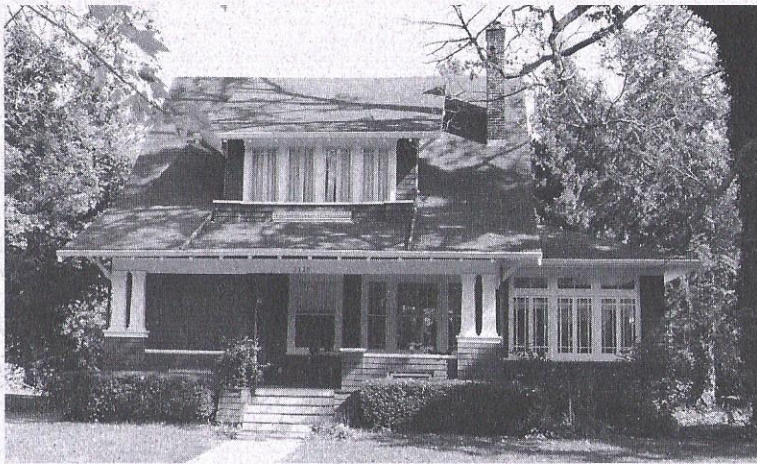




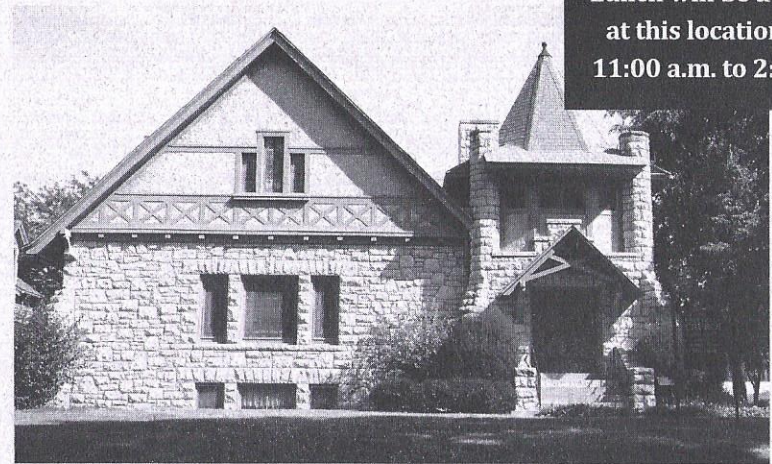
2125 Prairie

Craftsman Bungalow • 1917/1918 • Builder unknown
The Carl & Olive Bucklo House

The Carl & Olive Bucklo house, a classic bungalow, is one of several, of varied designs which were built along Prairie Avenue in the early to mid-twentieth century. The Bucklos built their home at 2125 Prairie Avenue in 1917, but lived there only a short time. By 1925 the property passed into the hands of new owners, Mr. John W. Lusk and his wife Blanch, who lived in the house through the early 1970s. Mr. Lusk was founder and president of the Kalo Stock Remedy Company, which produced tonics, rations and insecticides for hogs, cattle, horses and poultry. Later, as Kalo Inoculant Co., the company became one of the leading manufacturers in the United States of bacterial based inoculants for farm crops such as soybeans, clover, alfalfa and peanuts.

The Bucklo/Lusk bungalow is entered through a spacious front porch with an exposed-beam, shed roof supported by triple, squared wooden half columns set on brick pier bases. The wooden columns are complimented by wooden air vents inserted into the brick front walls of the porch, as well as painted wooden cap rails on the porch walls, and wooden front steps. A four window shed dormer extends through the upper roof line above the porch, and is fronted by a small false balcony beneath the windows. There is a similar dormer on the rear façade of the house.

Inside, the front entry has a black and white tile flooring set in a double Greek meander pattern. This entry leads to a partially open stairway, with a raised landing from which the stairway divides, allowing access to the second story to the right, as well as back down to the kitchen, toward the rear. To the right of the entry, the large open front room leads to an east facing sun room through two pairs of glass double doors flanking a tapestry brick fireplace. On the north wall of the front room, an open archway flanked by oak, glass-fronted half height book cases leads to the dining and kitchen areas. Upstairs three bedrooms and a bath take advantage of the front and rear dormers which bring added light and living space to the upper portion of the house.



Lunch will be available
at this location from
11:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

1479 Hampshire

The Unitarian Church • 1913
Architect: Walter C. Root, Kansas City, Missouri

According to church meeting notes, this remarkable stone and stucco building was built in 1913 and cost approximately \$17,700. It was modeled after the All Souls' Unitarian Church in Kansas City, Missouri. That church's plan came from the 1903 American Unitarian Association's 'pattern book' that suggested Midwest Unitarian Church esthetic standards—the goal being to build small churches with no “pretentiousness” where the common man would feel welcome.

This 100 year old church is a quaint mixture of styles that fall within the Arts and Crafts Movement. Tudor Revival and Craftsman elements are noted in the superbly crafted edifice. Great skill was required to individually cut the ashlar blocks to give the appearance of “rubble” or roughly-carved stone, and the voussoirs above the windows and doors show the stonemasons' exceptional workmanship.

The heavy oak entry doors open into the low tower, which has corner turrets and a tent roof, sometimes called a ‘witches hat’. The tower has clerestory windows and the second story sections of the building are stucco with half-timbering. The entry area opens into the auditorium on the west and into the parlor, or Heritage Room, on the east, with its large, stone fireplace, a traditional Unitarian Church feature of the times. Both rooms have spectacular leaded, painted glass windows with non-religious themes, added in 1916 after a memorial window fund-raising campaign. Folding doors provided flexibility for the auditorium and the Heritage Room. There is a small “trustees room” in the tower and the original library is now a kitchen space.

Except for the modified gothic chancel, the interior is Craftsman style and clothed in oak, though the organ case is butternut. Church records indicate the organ was built in 1891 by the Steer Organ Company of Springfield and is nicknamed Gertrude. Originally, the wind was supplied by a “blower boy”.

The large basement, with its “social rooms” and Sunday School areas, was an important facet of the Fourth Meeting House, because the church wanted space to attract and serve young people. The recent architecturally compatible addition created a handicapped accessible entrance and was built mainly by local and regional contractors. Next year, the Quincy Unitarians will celebrate their 175 anniversary of offering services in Quincy.