

real estate career. His health declined in 1921 and Dashwood died a year later. Sara Dashwood continued to reside at 1801 Maine Street until 1948. She was active in social and civic affairs and also was one of the first Quincyans to own an electric car.

The Dashwoods moved to 1801 Maine following completion of the house in 1908. The house reportedly was a wedding gift from Sara's mother and stepfather, Hiram and Gorham Cottrell.

The Queen Anne carriage house to the north, now included on the property at 120 North 18th Street, was the first structure built. For unknown reasons, plans were changed for the house and it was built in the neoclassical rather than the Queen Anne style.

George H. Behrensmeyer was the architect. Behrensmeyer designed many Quincy buildings after graduating from the University of Illinois, including his own residence at 333 East Avenue, the St. Rose of Lima Roman Catholic Church, the Villa Kathrine, and the Western Catholic Union Building.

The Dashwood House is a contributing structure in the East End National Register Historic District.

Section 29.1094. Designation of 300 East Avenue—That 300 East Avenue, Quincy, Illinois is hereby designated a Landmark.

That the legal description of 300 East Avenue is as follows:

The East Fifty-six (56) feet of Lot Four (4), and all of Lot Five (5) and the North One-half of Lot Six (6), all in block Six (6) in Lawndale Addition to the City of Quincy, situated in the County of Adams, and the State of Illinois.

That the historical name of the house is the Martin J. and Frances Geise House.

That the style of the house is Prairie Style.

That the date of construction is 1917.

That the architect is Martin J. Geise.

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

(A) House

(1) Two-story Prairie Style brick home on a tooled limestone foundation.

(2) Reddish-brown, rake-faced brick walls with limestone belt course just below second story windows.

(3) All low-pitched hipped roofs with wide overhangs, built-in gutters, and terra cotta shingles

(4) Large east entry landing with short piers and low walls topped with limestone caps.

(5) East entry canopy with boxed beam details in ceiling.

(6) East entry oak doors and sidelights, including salvaged leaded and stained glass installed by present owners and shown in application photos.

(7) Tooled limestone lintels and sills.

(8) All Craftsman style window sashes including basement window sashes.

(9) Small, slightly projecting bay on north façade with limestone accents, carved wood brackets and small overhang.

(10) Small sun porch on northeast corner with Craftsman style windows and original limestone steps.

(11) Enclosed two-story west porch, including panels and Craftsman style windows and simple wood panels.

(12) West-facing shingled dormer.

(13) Two brick chimneys.

(B) Garage

(1) Brick construction in common bond.

(2) Slightly projecting north bay and windows.

(3) All Craftsman-style windows and doors.

(4) Low-pitched roof with replacement terra cotta shingles.

(5) Chimney on northeast corner.

That the historical significance of 300 East Avenue is personal and architectural.

This is one of the largest residences designed by Quincy architect Martin J. Geise. Geise was born in the city on May 15, 1878. He attended St. Francis College, now Quincy University. There were few schools of architecture in the United States until the late 1800s. Geise apprenticed with another notable Quincy architect, Frank Tubbesing, when he was only fifteen years old.

In 1897, Illinois became the first state to license professional archi-