

Francis Hall
Quincy College
1800 College Avenue
City of Quincy
Adams County
Illinois

HABS No. IL-1181

HABS
ILL
1-QUI,
6-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Rocky Mountain Regional Office
Department of the Interior
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225

FRANCIS HALL

HABS
ILL
1-QUI,
6-

Location: 1800 College Avenue
Molton Survey Lot 51
Quincy, Illinois

Present Owner: Quincy College Corporation

Present Occupant: Quincy College Corporation

Present Use: College Classroom and Administration Building

Statement of Significance:

Contemporary annals (1872) speak of the newly erected building at St. Francis Solanus College as the "Pride of the Prairie." That same building, united with the middle section (1898) and west wing (1895), is the present structure called Francis Hall. While the "Prairie" part of its early title is no longer valid, a justifiable pride can be taken in the enduring presence of this stately, Victorian Gothic, nineteenth century building located in the center of an attractive college campus in an urban area of Quincy.

Unchanged in its exterior appearance, Francis Hall stands as a landmark of the early history of Quincy when the area surrounding it was, indeed, "prairie." It still remains among the taller buildings in the City of Quincy; and from its upper floors, one may still obtain a panoramic view of the city, if not the Mississippi River.

More important, since the beginning of its construction over a century ago, this building has been used continuously and to capacity in pursuit of its original purpose — the education of youth. Literally thousands of young people have walked its corridors, learned in its classrooms, and conferred with teachers in their offices. Interior modifications have been made, but these were made in the interest of strengthening and maintaining the structure and adapting it for effective learning and teaching.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Date of Erection: 1870-72 East Wing
1894-95 West Wing
1898 Middle Section
1911 Chapel

Architect: Henry Schenk — East Wing
Brother Adrian Wewer — West Wing & Middle
Section
Brother Anselm Wolff — Chapel

Historical Narrative:

St. Francis Solanus College, known as Quincy College since 1917, began in the mind of the first Bishop of Alton, the Most Reverend Henry Damian Juncker, who in 1858 requested Franciscans in Germany to send members of the Order to his Illinois diocese. He wanted a school in his diocese which would be similar to a German "gymnasium," the equivalent of an American high school and junior college.¹

The first permanent home of St. Francis Solanus College, now the east wing of Francis Hall, was dedicated by the Most Reverend Joseph Baltus, Bishop of Alton, on September 10, 1871. Located in a wide open space, it was named in contemporary sources the "Pride of the Prairie." There were no houses on the land between Twelfth and Eighteenth Streets. From the upper floors of the new St. Francis Solanus College, one could view the City of Quincy lying farther west beyond Twelfth Street and extending to the Mississippi River.²

Prior to the dedication of its first permanent building in 1871, the College had used a number of temporary quarters. The Franciscans, having recently arrived in Quincy and living in the Old Mast House (Maine and Eighth Streets), opened the first floor of their residence to 50 boys in March 1860.³ This was the original site of St. Francis Solanus College. On September 27, 1860, the Franciscans moved their residence and classes from the old Mast House at Eighth and Maine Streets into the newly constructed monastery at Eighteenth and Vine (now College) Streets, their new home on the "prairie." The classroom arrangement in the monastery soon proved unsatisfactory and the College moved on January 2, 1861, to the first floor of the St. Aloysius Orphanage next door to the east. St. Francis Solanus College remained at this site until February 1865 when it moved into a section of the first St. Francis parish grade school, also located on the east corner of Eighteenth and Vine Streets adjacent to the monastery. The growth of the grade school soon made it necessary for another building to be erected for the College. This college building was started in 1870 and, with the later addition of a middle section and a west wing, is still in use, now known as Francis Hall.⁴

Francis Hall, though one building, was constructed in three segments at different times on land donated by Mr. Christian Borstadt in the area adjoining Eighteenth Street on the east and Vine Street (now College) on the north. In the following paragraphs the three segments will usually be designated in this way: east wing (1870-72), west wing (1894-95), and middle section (1898).

The style of architecture for all three parts can be described as Victorian Gothic.⁵ Each of the three segments has four floors and a basement. Very early a low fence made of wood had been erected to enclose the grounds around the building. From June 1919 to March 1920, this wood fence was replaced with a stone wall of similar height.⁶

The following narrative offers descriptive notes and historical background in reference to the different stages and times of construction.

East Wing

The cornerstone of the east wing was laid on September 4, 1870, by Father Liborius Schaefermeyer, Pastor of St. Boniface Church in Quincy. The stone was placed, not in a lower corner as is usual, but higher at the second floor level toward the middle. Still visible and readable today, the stone has a cross and the words: IUS-ST. FRANCISCE SOL. A.D. on the left side. On the right side are the words: MAR-COLLEGIUM 1870. These words translated mean: Jesus-Mary-St. Francis Solanus, A.D. 1870.⁷

The architect of the building was Henry Schenk of Quincy who was also the contractor for the carpentry work. Henry Schenk was born in Osterwick, Westphalen, Germany, on August 21, 1834, and died in Quincy on December 17, 1901. He came to America from Germany settling in Quincy around the year 1866. Quincy directories from 1868 list him variously as "carpenter," "architect, carpenter & builder," and "carpenter and altar builder." The first address given is 1027 Oak Street. From 1872, his address is given as 833 Kentucky. In the earlier years of his career, his business or shop is noted as being at the rear of his home, 833 Kentucky, and from 1888 as located in a structure at 326 South Ninth Street.⁸ This latter structure is now described as a "late Queen Anne residence."

He married Eliza Hartgrieve on October 14, 1867. The 1850 Quincy census lists the Hartgrieve Family as the owners of the houses at 833 and 835 Kentucky.⁹ The house at 833 Kentucky is still extant and functions today as a retail store and cooking school, called "the Steamboat Company." Eliza, his wife, died in 1885.

The obituary notice for Henry Schenk in the Quincy Daily Herald, December 18, 1901, observed that his special skill lay in the construction of altars and that he had "built the altars in nearly all the Catholic churches in Quincy and vicinity."¹⁰ At the time

of his death, Mr. Schenk was survived by three daughters and two sons (Elizabeth, Anna, Clara, John, and Henry, Jr.). After the death of their father, the two sons, John and Henry, Jr., established a business named the Schenk Altar Company. It is first listed in the 1903-04 Quincy City Directory.

The stone for this building was furnished by J. Jacobi of Palmyra, the brick component by Bloemer, the plastering by Schoeneberg and Company, and the plumbing by Seger and Company.¹¹ The cost of the building was \$45,916.¹²

A reporter from the Quincy Herald¹³ visited the new building and gave the following description as it appeared in 1871:

The basement of the four-story building contained the boiler room, bakery, billiard tables, and gymnasium. The upper floors were divided by corridors into four equal parts and included the parlor, classrooms, president's office, and dining hall. The second-floor had two more classrooms, the music room, physics laboratory, and a storage room. The third floor contained the chapel, sacristy, infirmary, and faculty rooms. The fourth floor had two dormitories with private rooms for prefects. The kitchen was in the monastery of 1860, which now continued to the east to meet the new building. A large tank on the roof furnished water to the various parts of the building.

The chapel was on the south side of the third floor. Even though the area was later divided, the double entrance doors of the chapel can still be seen in Room 306. The 100 cherry wood desks of Gothic style in the second-floor study hall were designed and supplied by Western Publishing Company of St. Louis. These desks have been replaced throughout the years. The tank for the water system located on the roof was made of lead and camouflaged to look like a steeple.¹⁴

The description of the east wing and its uses given above by the Quincy Herald reporter would be modified in the course of time as the construction of the west wing and middle section allowed expansion of activities into the larger building now known as Francis Hall. At the present time, the east wing has classrooms on the three upper floors. The first floor is reserved for administrative offices — financial aid, admissions, and college advancement. The lower level houses a print shop and storage rooms.¹⁵

As noted above, the cost of the new St. Francis Solanus College was \$45,916. In order to help defray the expenses of the new construction, the Catholic ladies of Quincy arranged the "St. Francis College Fair" at Pinkham Hall at Fourth and Maine Streets. This was the largest hall in Quincy with a 159 foot stage running

across one end. The fair lasted four days, January 9-12, 1871. Admission was 25 cents each day or 75 cents for the four days. Dinner was served every day from noon to 2:00 PM. A local jeweler, M. Huffman, donated a silver trumpet to be awarded to one of the seven fire companies receiving the most votes.

For the bazaar, the ladies operated a post office, stationery booth, a general lottery stand, a gift stand, a fish pond, a wine and refreshment stand, and a booth called "The College Hotel." The young men of St. Joseph Sodality from St. Boniface Parish operated a furniture booth where they sold chances on 27 pieces of furniture. The center of attraction was the silver trumpet, and votes to win it sold briskly. When the poll was closed on Thursday night at 11:00 PM, the winner was Fire Engine Company No. 2, known as "The Water Witch" with 2,714 votes. Over \$500 was raised by this friendly competition alone. The ladies of Quincy had every reason to feel proud, for they had raised \$2,093.90 to help pay for the new St. Francis College.

West Wing and Middle Section

The cornerstone of the west wing was laid on March 13, 1894, and was ready for occupants in the summer of 1895. Above the entrance the stone with the date 1894, as well as the original statue of St. Joseph, can be seen as clearly today as they were in 1895. This building provided dormitories for boarding students, dining facilities for both students and faculty, space for social activities, and living quarters for the Franciscan members of the faculty.¹⁶

In more recent years, the three higher floors of the west wing and middle section have been used chiefly for classrooms and faculty offices. In addition to computer facilities, the first floor houses administrative offices — president, academic dean, and registrar. The lower level of the west wing has the business office and mail processing room. The first floor of the middle section accommodates the foyer, central staircase, and elevator as well as the admissions and public relations offices. The lower level houses a theater, faculty offices and storage rooms.

During the summer of 1898, the old monastery erected in 1860, which had been used for college purposes since 1886, was removed. During this same time, the central part of Francis Hall, joining the newly constructed west wing with the east wing of 1872, and crowned with a tower rising 142 feet, was completed. It was dedicated on November 29, 1898, by Father Provincial Theodore Arentz. Over the entrance of this middle section, which today is considered the main entrance to the College, there is the original stone shield inscribed with "A.D.-St. Francis Sol. College-1898." Above the shield is a statue of St. Francis Solanus baptizing an Indian boy.¹⁷

The steeple at the top of the tower was removed in 1919. This middle section would, in 1911, have a chapel attached to it from the north. In 1912, the area under the chapel was opened as a gymnasium. When the new gym was built in 1950, the space under the chapel was renovated to form the present McHugh Theater.¹⁸

The construction costs for the west wing and the middle section (1894-98) were \$113,075. (This figure included the cost for an attached building on the east side of the original St. Francis College, which was razed in 1983.) In comparison with the \$45,916 expended for the east wing, the first St. Francis Solanus College (1870-72), costs were 35 percent lower in the mid-1890s. The Reconstruction Period of the 1870s was a time of high inflation.¹⁹

The man responsible for the remarkable progress of the construction years 1894-98 (west wing and middle section, i.e., all of the present Francis Hall except the east wing) was Father Nicholas Leonard. At the age of 39, Father Nicholas was elected in December 1892 by the trustees to be the fourth president of St. Francis Solanus College. His dream was "a greater St. Francis College." In the chronicles of the College, he is rightly called "The Builder."²⁰

Father Nicholas was not to see the results of his building efforts. In August 1900, he conducted a retreat for a sisterhood in Colorado Springs. On the way home, he stopped at Omaha to hear the Democratic presidential candidate, William Jennings Bryan, speak in Jackson Park. While in Omaha, he met with an accident which resulted in his untimely death. While alighting from a street car on August 25, he fell under the wheels which crushed his left leg and necessitated its amputation. His health was permanently broken by the accident, and although he returned to the College, he was forced to resign his office in December 1901. After retiring to St. Louis, he suffered a stroke and died at the age of 49 on March 17, 1903.

Although documentation is not explicit as to the architect of the west wing and central part, it seems reasonable to suppose that he was Brother Adrian Wewer. Brother Adrian was the province architect trained in Gothic traditions and in this capacity was responsible for the design and construction of many buildings in the Sacred Heart Province throughout the later years of the 1800s and the early years of the twentieth century.²¹

Mention was made above that a chapel was attached to the central part of Francis Hall from the north in 1911. This chapel, which is extant, was erected during the presidency of Father Fortunatus Hausser (1910-16). Brother Anselm Wolff, the provincial architect at the time, apparently broke with the Gothic themes of Brother Adrian Wewer and designed the chapel in a Romanesque style. Brother Anselm hoped to make the chapel his masterpiece. Work on the project began in September 1910. However, Brother Anselm did not live to see the completion of the building he had planned. He

died not long after the laying of the cornerstone in March 1911. (The new chapel was dedicated on April 28, 1912.)²² The chapel's exterior length, originally planned to include a fourth bay, is 123½ feet; the width in the nave is 50 feet, and in the transept 77 feet; the height from floor to ceiling is 48 feet. The total cost was \$92,044.²³

ENDNOTES

1. Henry Freiburg, OFM, "Quincy College Dates Back to 1860." Quincy Herald-Whig, 6 May 1979: 1.
2. Francis Jerome Gray, OFM, "Quincy College — Eleven Years Without a Home," Quincy College Alumni Bulletin, Spring 1971: 17.
3. Henry Freiburg, OFM, "Quincy College Dates Back to 1860." Quincy Herald-Whig, 6 May 1979: 1.
4. Ibid.
5. Owen Blum, OFM, Personal Interview held at Quincy College, January 2, 1992.
6. Francis Jerome Gray, OFM, "Significant Dates in the History of Quincy College." Unpublished Paper, 1985: 2.
7. Francis Jerome Gray, OFM, "Quincy College — Eleven Years Without a Home," Quincy College Alumni Bulletin, Spring 1971: 17.
8. Quincy City Directories 1868-1904.
9. Quincy Census 1850.
10. Quincy Daily Herald, 18 December 1901: 8. Obituary Notice.
11. Ibid.
12. Marion Alphonse Habig, OFM, Heralds of the King; the Franciscans of the St. Louis-Chicago Province, 1858-1958. (Chicago: Franciscan Herald Press), 357.
13. Francis Jerome Gray, OFM, "Quincy College — Eleven Years Without a Home," Quincy College Alumni Bulletin, Spring 1971: 17.
14. Francis Jerome Gray, OFM, "History of Quincy College." Unpublished Paper, 1985: 5.

15. Francis Jerome Gray, OFM, "Quincy College — Eleven Years Without a Home," Quincy College Alumni Bulletin, Spring 1971: 17.
16. Marion Alphonse Habig, OFM, Heralds of the King; the Franciscans of the St. Louis-Chicago Province, 1858-1958. (Chicago: Franciscan Herald Press), 357.
17. Ibid., 358.
18. Francis Jerome Gray, OFM, "Significant Dates in the History of Quincy College." Unpublished Paper, 1985: 2.
19. Marion Alphonse Habig, OFM, Heralds of the King; the Franciscans of the St. Louis-Chicago Province, 1858-1958. (Chicago: Franciscan Herald Press), 357.
20. Ibid., 358-359.
21. Owen Blum, OFM, Personal Interview held at Quincy College, January 2, 1992.
22. Marion Alphonse Habig, OFM, Heralds of the King; the Franciscans of the St. Louis-Chicago Province, 1858-1958. (Chicago: Franciscan Herald Press), 357.
23. Ibid., 360.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural Character: The Quincy College Francis Hall Building is of substantial architectural merit. Primarily, the integrity of the exterior facade of the building complex provides a significant architectural statement. The exterior facade is a massive 5-1/2 story edifice with a definitive Gothic architectural style (described as Victorian Gothic). The building's presence in a campus setting depicts, unmistakably, the central main facility, visually projecting a long and very stable institutional history.
2. Condition of Fabric: The exterior facade is in excellent condition. All exterior components of the exterior facades of the building complex have been well maintained.

The interior of the building's approximate 116,800 square feet has been altered over the last 40 to 50 years with no constancy and no overall standard guidelines. Life Safety measures, energy considerations, and basic remedial improvements are needed. (Most interior components of the entire building will be demolished in order to accomodate the changes.)

B. Description of Exterior

1. Overall dimensions: The overall length of the building complex is 216 feet long. The depth of the overall foot print of the complex varies from 45 feet deep at the east building to 90 feet deep at the west building.
2. Foundations: Stone and some reinforced concrete.
3. Walls: The exterior walls are solid masonry with interior finish of lath and cement plaster.
4. Structural System, Framing: Masonry exterior and interior load-bearing walls and, at some locations, interior cast iron columns with heavy timber beam/girders. Floor framing consists mostly of heavy timber wood floor joists with a wood sleeper system and hardwood floors. Roof framing is with heavy timber, beam/girder, and joist construction, with a wood deck and sheathing.

In newly remodeled, or more recently remodeled, areas of the building (i.e., central stair/elevator tower, stair towers at east and west wings, and central/chapel main tower entrance),

new steel floor framing, metal centering, and poured-in-place reinforced concrete floors have been installed.

5. Porches, Stoops, Balconies, Bulkheads: The building complex has three main exterior entrance stair/stoop elements on the prime facade of the building. These elements are constructed of solid stone and constitute large monumental, monolithic architectural elements.
6. Chimneys: The east and west buildings (wings), as well as the center "tower" building, contain corner chimney elements as architectural ornamentation. These chimneys are inactive today, but do provide a strong visual element, visually emphasizing each corner of the individual building components of the entire complex.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and Doors: Main entrance doorways, at each of the three main buildings have symmetrical monumental entrances with large Gothic arches framing the openings. The original doors, over the years, have been replaced with more modern doors, since all main entrances are heavily used today.
 - b. Windows and Shutters: All exterior windows are original. (Windows on the north side of the massive building have been clad with aluminum storm windows.) The principal (main front) facade employs several different window styles. All windows are wood frame with wood muntins, creating divided lights.

At each of the three main building elements (central tower building, east and west wing buildings), the centered symmetrical entrances are included within a center pavilion. At the east and west buildings, the center pavilions are emphasized with an ornamental pediment, that contain windows with Gothic or conical arch shapes. (Refer to photographs.)

8. Roof:
 - a. Shape, Covering: The roof areas of the building complex are also varied and create interest in the exterior facade. The two wing buildings have steep mansard roof framing with dormers, and a center projected bay with a gable-end pediment breaking the mansard roof line. These mansard areas have a slate-like roof covering. The top of the roof is a relatively flat roof with a slight slope built into the roof structure, and is covered with a

smooth surfaced built-up roof membrane. The east building has a very low sloping hipped roof construction.

- b. Cornice, Eaves: All buildings in the complex have a heavy ornamented cornice at the roof eave. Wood fascias contain built-in gutters and create a strong banding around the buildings. Immediately under the wood fascia construction is a highly articulated masonry cornice that implies bracketing, but is actually constructed by corbeling the brick in small uniform projections to create a heavy continuous "running" pattern at the eave. (Refer to photographs.)
- c. Dormers, Cupolas, Towers: On the front of the east building mansard roof are two dormers with steeply raked pediments on either side of the central pavilion. There are five dormers along the east facade of the east building. The center "tower" building contains dormers on the east and west principal roof slopes. Also, the connecting elements between the center tower building and the east and west buildings contain two dormers on either side of the center tower building. The central element of the principal facade is the 6-1/2 story tower. The tower is stepped by heavy masonry pier buttressing elements, with limestone caps, to appear less massive as it rises. The tower breaks the roof line and projects a full two stories above the building mass, and is framed with four corner pier elements and a square top. (Refer to photographs.)

Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plans:
 - a. Describe Floors: Refer to attached floor plans.
2. Stairways: All building stairways have been previously upgraded to meet fire and life safety codes. They are steel "pan" stairs, with concrete treads, steel risers, and vinyl stair treads. Railings are steel balusters, with solid oak hand rails.
3. Flooring: Flooring varies greatly throughout the entire complex. Most altered areas have carpet, vinyl tile, and/or ceramic or quarry tile. A good deal of floor areas have been altered over the years (especially in the classrooms), but most of the remaining original corridors have hardwood floors.
4. Walls and Ceiling Finishes: Wall and ceiling finishes vary greatly throughout the entire building, and have been substantially altered over the years. Altered areas mostly

employ suspended acoustical tile or gypsum drywall ceilings. A few areas still contain the original pressed tin ceilings (painted), but even these areas have severe damage, due to electrical surface raceways for lighting fixtures, emergency and exit lighting and/or surface-mounted raceways for power distribution. The walls contain new finishes of wood paneling, drywall, wall coverings, with very few original plaster walls still exposed.

5. Openings:

- a. Doorways and Doors: For the most part, the doors and door frames have been altered over the years, either by blocking transoms, drastic hardware changes, or actual replacement doors. Doors have been removed, replaced, and even relocated over the years. Most every door has experienced some form of alteration. The original doors were paneled doors. One unique doorway, or entryway, of interest is on the first floor of the building, at the main entrance of the Quincy College Chapel. At the entrance, there is an original, solid, hand carved wood tracery piece within a Gothic arch. This feature has been preserved even though all adjacent spaces have been completely remodeled under a previous project.
- b. Windows: As mentioned earlier, many of the transom window openings have been removed or blocked-up over the years. At a few selected locations, some of these transoms still remain in place.

6. Decorative Features and Trim: The building complex currently contains many different sizes, shapes, and styles of decorative wood door and window trim. Most all areas of the building complex have been altered or modified over the years, also employing different types of styles and sizes of trim. Areas that contain original wood trim are sporadic and intermingled with trim from other remodeling periods. Much of the original wood work has been cut, patched, and altered to accommodate new doors, new hardware, or blocked transoms and/or suspended ceilings.

7. Hardware: The existing building complex contains numerous types and styles of hardware. There is virtually no original hardware remaining in the building. Different remodeling projects over the years yielded many different varieties of hardware finishes as well.

8. Mechanical Equipment: The building originally used steam heat with individual radiators. A new heating and cooling system was installed in the central boiler room and employs two-pipe

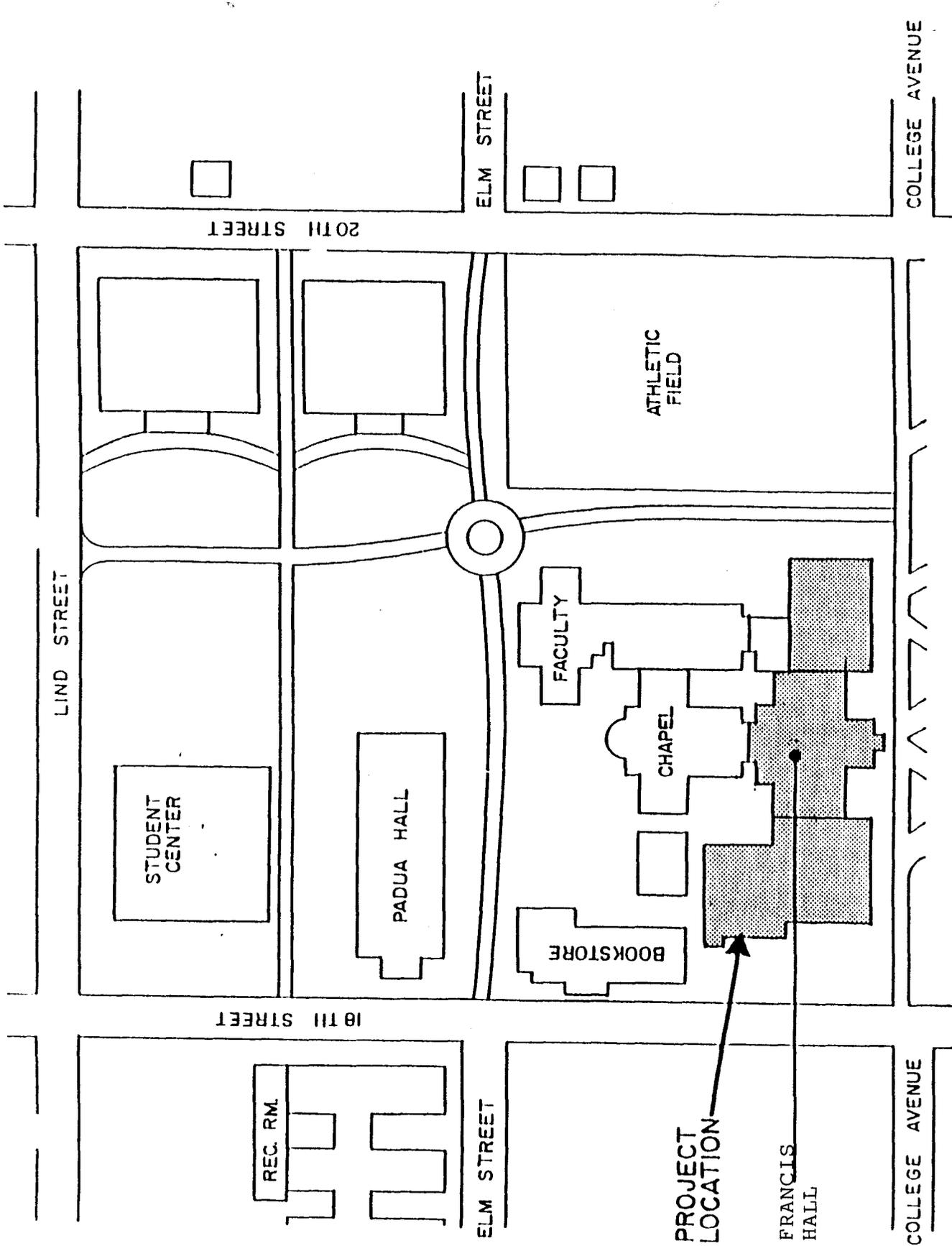
hot water heating and chilled water for cooling, that serve some lower level areas of Francis Hall and several other adjacent buildings. New chiller banks were installed to serve the second floor. New chiller banks can be added to the existing to expand the system in the future. There is more than sufficient boiler capacity currently existing. The recently remodeled areas use individual fan coil units, with variable speed fans (blowers) and individual thermostats to allow more individual control on a room by room basis. The building complex is served by a new centrally located passenger/freight elevator. This is an oversized cab (hospital cab) with a limited freight loading capacity, with front and rear door openings, and eight stops total.

D. Site:

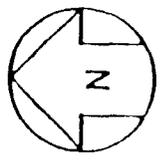
1. General Setting and Orientation: Francis Hall faces south onto a campus mall. The prominence of the building is unchallenged on the main campus. Across the mall, to the south, are the Brenner Library and direct access to major campus parking facilities. To the immediate east and south are athletic fields, including tennis courts, Memorial Gymnasium, and Solano Hall. To the immediate west is North Eighteenth Street, the major north-south vehicular circulation route that links the main campus, the Quincy College North Campus, OLA Soccer Field, and QC Stadium, the College's baseball and football complex. North Eighteenth Street is also the major traffic artery to local retail and commercial shopping areas, as well as the central business district and shopping mall areas.

The setting for the complex is very stately, portraying a very stable and substantial institutional appearance.

2. Historic Landscape Design: All existing landscaping is of a more modern era; there is no historic landscape design present.
3. Outbuildings: Most all adjacent structures are substantial main campus buildings of varied size, style, design and function.



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NO SCALE



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PART III. SOURCES OF PROJECT INFORMATION

Blum, Owen, OFM. Personal Interview held at Quincy College, January 2, 1992.

Freiburg, Henry, OFM. "Quincy College Dates Back To 1860." Quincy Herald-Whig, 6 May 1979: 1.

Gray, Francis Jerome, OFM. "Quincy College—Eleven Years Without a Home." Quincy College Alumni Bulletin, Spring 1971: 14-18.

Gray, Francis Jerome, OFM. "Quincy College." Unpublished Paper, 1978.

Gray, Francis Jerome, OFM. "History of Quincy College." Unpublished Paper, 1985.

Gray, Francis Jerome, OFM. "Significant Dates in the History of Quincy College." Unpublished Paper, 1985.

Habig, Marion Alphonse, OFM. Heralds of the King; the Franciscans of the St. Louis-Chicago Sacred Heart Province, 1858-1958. Chicago: Franciscan Herald Press, 1958.

Landrum, Carl. "Quincy College Had Early Roots at Eighth and Maine." Quincy Herald-Whig, 29 September 1985: 4E.

About the Sources

All of the authors cited in the sources used materials contained in the Archives of Quincy College. These Archives are located and cataloged in the Brenner Library of Quincy College. They are available to interested persons by appointment.

Owen Blum, OFM, Ph.D., taught history at Quincy College for almost 40 years. He is responsible for writing the chapter on Quincy College contained in Heralds of the King, by Marion Habig, OFM. In a personal interview, he explained that he arrived at the costs of the buildings by tallying up the pertinent invoices preserved in the Archives of Quincy College.

In addition to his teaching work and writing about Quincy College, Father Owen has published frequently on Peter Damian, and has assisted in the critical edition of the Letters currently being published in the series Monumenta Germaniae Historica. Residing at Quincy College, he continues to translate the Letters and has already published three volumes through the Catholic University of America Press.

Henry Freiburg, OFM, 1905-1982, was the fourteenth president of Quincy College, 1948-52.

Francis Jerome Gray, OFM, Ph.D., was a professor of history at Quincy College for 37 years, 1952 to 1989. Currently he holds the title "Professor Emeritus of History." In charge of the College Archives during his years at Quincy College, Father Francis, in his writings on Quincy College, reflects an in-depth knowledge of the sources.

Marion Alphonse Habig, OFM, M.A., 1901-1984, assembled the materials contained in the Heralds of the King. This volume contains Father Owen Blum's chapter on the history of Quincy College. Father Marion published over 20 books on historical topics. Numerous articles written by him have appeared in journals.

Carl Landrum has published several books on the history of Quincy. For many years, he has been writing a weekly column in the Quincy Herald-Whig, the Quincy daily newspaper, on historical topics relating to Quincy.

Project Statement: Renovation and remodeling of Francis Hall at Quincy College funded through the United States Department of Education's College Facilities Loan Program. This documentation has been produced as a result of a Memorandum of Agreement between the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Quincy College.

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March 1992

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March 1992