

1 208 N. Western (Western & Moss) Dr. William Major house, c. 1926. Designed by local architect Frederic Klein, this Spanish colonial revival style house illustrates the popularity of this style and the allure of southern California in the 1920's.



2 1812 Moss Frederick Streibich residence, c. 1865. Streibich, an early hotel owner, planted vineyards on the hillside at the back of the property and operated a wine garden at the corner of Western Avenue and Martin Luther King Drive.

3 1802 Moss Benjamin Parker residence, c. 1865. Parker's son-in-law, agnostic orator Robert Ingersoll, may have been a resident for a short time. The Martin sisters, owners of an early electric automobile, later owned the house.



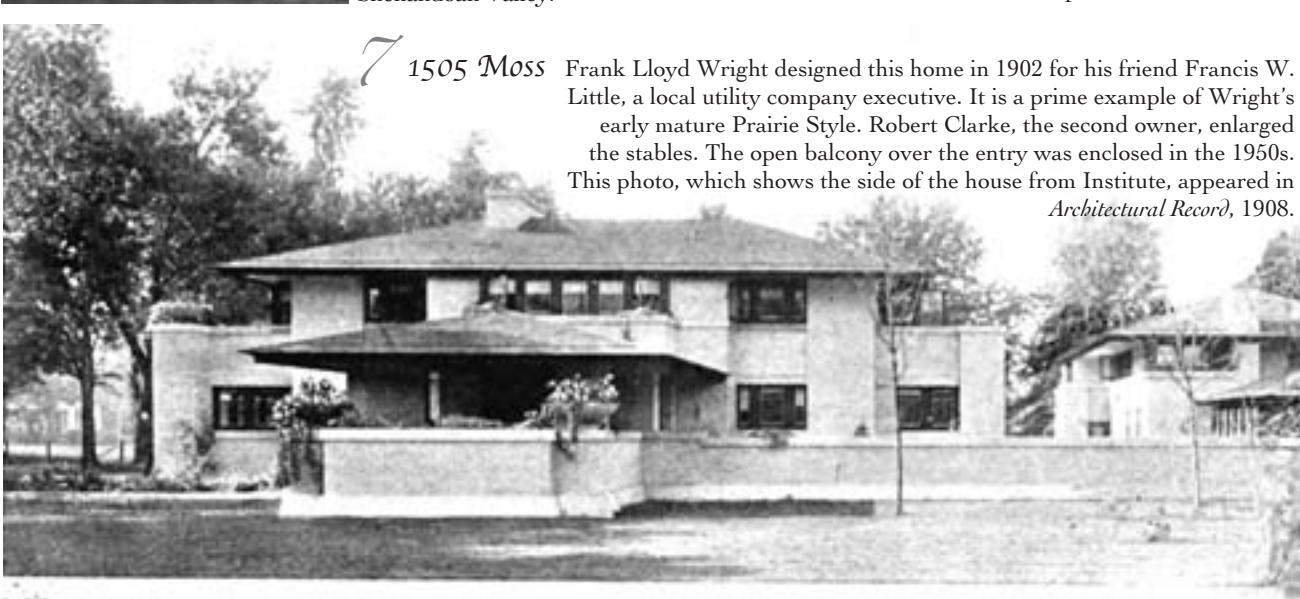
4 1807 Moss L. Eugene Robinson designed this arts-and-crafts-style home, as well as many houses in The Knolls, on High Point, and, most notably, the

"Castle" on Grand View Drive. He lived on a farm, but kept a modest residence at 1504 Callender while working in Peoria.

5 1725 Moss c. 1930. Designed to fit in with the character of a single-family neighborhood, this eclectic three-flat apartment building has Mediterranean influences. Note the charming eyebrow window.



6 1613 Moss The William P. Walker house, 1905, was built from plans published in a 1901 *The Ladies' Home Journal*. Local architects Reeves & Baillie assisted with design. A house of the same design was built in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley.



7 1505 Moss Frank Lloyd Wright designed this home in 1902 for his friend Francis W. Little, a local utility company executive. It is a prime example of Wright's early mature Prairie Style. Robert Clarke, the second owner, enlarged the stables. The open balcony over the entry was enclosed in the 1950s. This photo, which shows the side of the house from Institute, appeared in *Architectural Record*, 1908.



8 1528 Moss Charles S. Easton residence, c. 1890. Designed by Henry Ives Cobb, architect of many early buildings at the University of Chicago. Cobb was in charge of planning and design for Peoria's Bradley Polytechnic Institute (now Bradley University). The *Chicago InterOcean* newspaper described this home as southern colonial style.

9 1420 Moss Westminster Presbyterian Church A fire in January 1985 destroyed the original 1898 English gothic church. Chicago architect Ben Weese designed the current church, dedicated in 1989, to echo its surroundings—the banded windows and horizontal stone courses reflect the Wright Prairie Style house (see #7), the slate roof lines draw from other nearby houses, and stone 'fins' in the Malvern side gables recall the c.1950 parish hall. Its tower and form recall Tuscan brick churches, and the entry porches have a Japanese feel. It sits at the corner of Malvern Lane, named after the Griswold family's (see #10) ancestral English home, "Malvern House." Paved in brick with limestone curbing, Malvern Lane curves to the east of the church and descends the bluff. One of Peoria's surviving "hill streets," it is open to pedestrian traffic.



10 1300 - 1400 blocks Moss (south side) In 1856, John and Elizabeth Griswold purchased this property with a 750-foot frontage on Moss for a country home. Mrs. Griswold's cousin, Frederick L. Olmstead, designed the grounds. Olmstead is known for designing New York's Central Park and Riverside, Illinois. Remnants of the original plantings, such as the silver beech tree in the yard of 1322 Moss, can still be seen. The original Italianate Griswold home was demolished about 1913, when the property was subdivided and built on by D. S. Brown, Charles Jones, F. H. Steele and Charles Miles. Remnants of the original entryway can still be seen. When Elizabeth died in 1896, her will provided funding for a Presbyterian church to be built on the west bluff. Her brother donated the lot at Moss and Malvern Lane and paid for construction of a church (see #9).



Griswold Estate c. 1900



11 1222 Moss Murray M. Baker, responsible for bringing Caterpillar to Peoria in the early twentieth century, built this Georgian revival house in 1914. He was a partner in the Baker-Stuber Dairy company, predecessor to Prairie Farms Dairy. The Interstate 74 bridge over the Illinois River is named for him in recognition of his philanthropy and many contributions to Peoria.

12 1213 Moss Postmaster William E. Hull, later elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, built this house in 1902. Much of his important legislation was formulated during his residence here, including the Deep Waterways bill, insuring clear navigation of the Illinois River. Hull later lived at 1230 Moss.

13 1212 Moss Moses Pettengill, boot and shoe manufacturer and proprietor of the Pettengill Female Seminary, built this Second Empire home in 1868 to replace an earlier home that burned. The broad front porch was an early twentieth-century addition. Jean Morron purchased the property in 1953 when the construction of Interstate 74 required the demolition of her home on North Jefferson Street. The cast iron fence came from the Jefferson Street house. Following her death in 1966, the property and its contents were given to the Peoria Historical Society. The contents chronicle the 150-year history of the Reynolds-Morron family in Peoria. Photo (c. 1980) shows the back gardens.



14 1120 Moss Henry Woodward, partner in the firm of Allaire, Woodward & Co., pharmaceutical chemists, and owner of the Central City Street Railway, built his Second Empire home in 1871. Damaged by fire in 1878, the house was rebuilt in a combination of the Italianate and Second Empire styles. Duplexed in 1904, the house was later divided into apartments.

15 1323 Barker Patrick Needham residence, c. 1885. This was one of the first homes built on Barker. Needham's descendants occupied the property until 2002.



16 1402 Barker This Queen Anne town house was built about 1896 for Joseph Callender. Joseph was in the real estate and mortgage business with his father, Elliot. This home may have been designed by his brother-in-law, local architect Herbert Hewitt. The mirror house at 1406 Barker has been extensively altered.



17 1417 Barker Dingeldine Music Center, 1913. Originally built for the Second Church of Christ Scientist, this building was designed by Solon S. Beeman, architect of the Pullman community

on the south side of Chicago. It now serves as the Bradley University recital hall, an excellent example of adaptive reuse.

18 1501 Barker Built in the mid 1880's, this cottage is typical of the area's smaller dwellings that housed workers for Peoria Metal Spinning Co., Peoria Watch Factory, and Peoria Knitting Co., all once located on Fredonia Avenue. Most of these cottages have been demolished to make way for larger homes.

19 1517 Barker Clemenceau residence, c. 1891. Built for Edward Coffey, this was later the home of Annette Smith Clemenceau, daughter-in-law of the former Premier of France. Forced to flee Europe at the start of World War II, Mrs. Clemenceau moved to Peoria to be near her sister. The sisters each had an apartment in this house, with Madame Clemenceau setting up an opulent French-style salon on the main floor. She bequeathed her collection of French and continental furniture to Lakeview Museum of Arts and Sciences. These objects formed the nucleus of Lakeview's decorative arts collection.



20 1512 Barker c. 1893. Charles Duryea, inventor of an early internal combustion engine automobile, lived here for several years. Much of the work on the automobile was done in a barn, since demolished, at the back of the property. One of the three-wheeled motor traps produced here is on display at the downtown Peoria Public Library.



21-26 Bradley University campus and St. Mark Church see reverse.



1894 photo of Moss & Barker intersection, now Tricorn Park

Western Avenue to University Avenue

Walking Tour

Moss-Bradley Neighborhood

Peoria, Illinois

Cover photo from *Part Two, Art Work of Peoria, Illinois*, The W. H. Parish Publishing Co., 1894.

Bradley University panoramic photograph, 1914, from Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division [reproduction number DLC/PP-1914:44837]

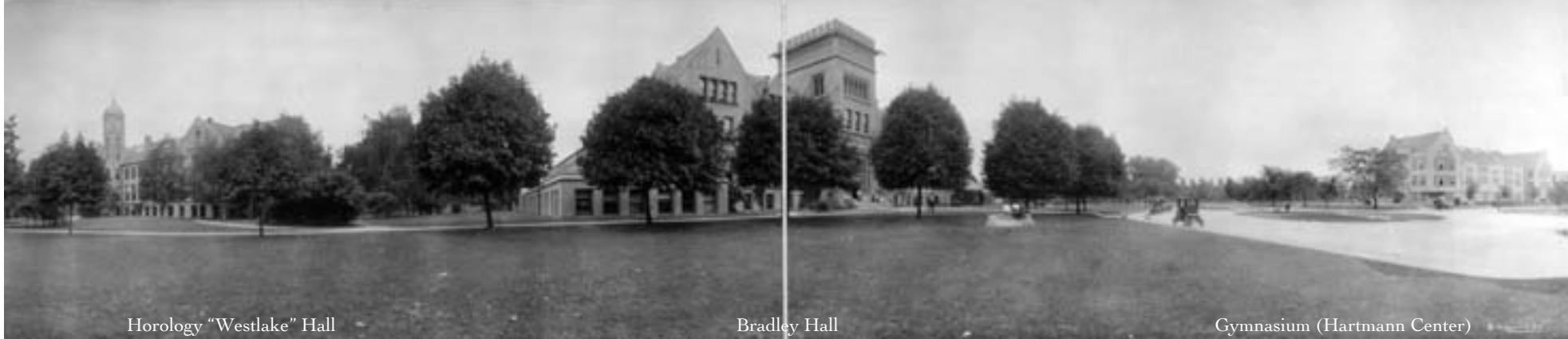
St. Mark Church and Dingeldine Music Center watercolors by Dean Howard, professor emeritus of Bradley University and long-time west bluff resident.

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Bradley University and St. Mark Church (see map, reverse)



Horology "Westlake" Hall Bradley Hall Gymnasium (Hartmann Center)

Bradley University In 1897 Peoria businesswoman Lydia Moss Bradley established Bradley Polytechnic Institute as a memorial to her children and husband, Tobias. It became a four-year college in 1920 and in 1946 became a university and began offering graduate programs. Today Bradley University is an independent, privately endowed, coeducational institution. During the 1997 centennial celebration, the

university erected the statue of Lydia Moss Bradley that stands in Founder's Circle in front of Bradley Hall.

21 Heuser Art Center The area in front of this building is the site of the former Duryea Hall. Built in 1903, Duryea Hall housed the factory that produced Glide automobiles. The building was later used by the Bradley Art Department. Unsafe structural conditions resulted in the demolition of the building in 1987 and the construction of the current art center, one of the first buildings in the country built specifically for that purpose.

22 Westlake Hall Built in 1897 and originally known as Horology Hall, this housed the School of Horology, where students learned watch and jewelry-

making. The local firm of Shank & Wetherell, under the supervision of architect Henry Ives Cobb (*see* #25), designed this building.

23 Bradley Hall Built in 1897, this was the main academic building on campus. Henry Ives Cobb, architect of many of the early buildings at the University of Chicago, designed it in the collegiate gothic style. A winter fire in 1963 destroyed Bradley Hall. All that remained was the central entry area. It was rebuilt as you see it today.

24 Hartmann Center Designed as the gymnasium in 1910 by the local firm of Hotchkiss & Harris, the building was later renamed Hewitt Hall. With the construction of a new gymnasium in the 1970's, this building was converted for use as a performing arts center and renamed Hartmann Center for the Performing Arts. It houses the Meyer Jacobs Theatre and Hartmann Center Gallery.



25 Constance Hall Built in the late 1920's as a girls' dormitory, it was named for English professor Jennie Constance, who was killed in Evanston,

Moss-Bradley Residential Neighborhood Association

Neighborhood... "a particular region," "people

living near one another," "a segregated area of a

larger district." This may be how Webster defines

"neighborhood," but a visit to the Moss-Bradley

neighborhood will show you how incomplete this

definition is. We are a group of people, in a variety

of houses, amid the culture of a university, in the

center of a city, who work together to create a very

special living environment.

In the early twentieth century, High Street and

Moss Avenue attracted many wealthy Peorians —

they used their imaginations and money to build

their dream houses on the bluff. This opulence

can still be found in the ornamental iron works,

turrets, and fish scale shingles that adorn many

of our neighborhood's houses. The years have

brought many alterations, but as you walk through

our neighborhood you will still find the beauty

and attention to detail that made this area Peoria's

preeminent neighborhood in the late nineteenth

century. You will see careful workmanship

throughout the area — from the substantial "four-

squares" to the small worker cottages.

Formed more than 30 years ago, our residential

association helps ensure the survival of our

architecture and our relationships. And we continue

to meet and study and work and celebrate together.

We voted to make part of our area an historic

district, limiting our personal choices in maintenance

and alterations to preserve the character of the

neighborhood.

We also formed, with residents' contributions,

a Revolving Fund that rescues houses in need of

immediate restoration/rehabilitation. We sell these

homes to new, dedicated owners who agree to restore

them. You can see examples of houses restored

through this fund at 1311 Moss, 1205 Moss, 914

Douglas, and 1320 Barker.

We invite you to enjoy this walking tour, learn

some of our area's history, view our homes and

gardens, and stop and chat.

Welcome!