

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Glendale Historic District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

An irregular polygon situated East of State Route 4, north of State Route 126, embracing a portion of the C&O-B&O Railroad right-of-way.

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Village of Glendale

__ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

1

STATE
Ohio

CODE
039

COUNTY
Hamilton

CODE
061

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple Ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

__ VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Hamilton County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Court and Main Streets

CITY, TOWN

Cincinnati

STATE

Ohio

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

National Register of Historic Places

DATE

September 1975

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

National Park Service, Department of the Interior

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

D. C. 20240

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> _DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> _UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> _GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> _RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> _MOVED DATE_____
<input type="checkbox"/> _FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> _UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The following material was prepared for the National Register by Mrs. Robert A. Grove and Mr. Addison H. Clipson.

The Glendale Historic District is comprised of an irregular area of 392 acres. The district slopes southeastward from a high point of 725 feet above sea level, to a low point of 625 feet above sea level, containing 380 good background houses, 58 intrusions, 3 unclassified structures and 59 or more pivotal structures. The district is arranged astraddle the railroad tracks of the Chessie System with the business district clustered around the depot. Paved streets in an irregular arrangement follow R. C. Phillips' plan of 1851, which repeats the particular topographic situation. Accented by four parks, gas lighted, with many large trees, the Village retains the original appearance shown on the pre-Civil War Newton Strowbridge lithograph.

Inventory of Historic Structures Located within the Glendale Historic District

1. Woodward-Garber House (28-30 Oak Street) - 2-story frame, much altered, erected prior to 1868.
2. Mt. Zion Baptist Church (35 Coral Avenue) - built 1916, frame construction, beveled siding, bell tower.
3. St. Gabriel Church and Rectory (48 West Sharon Avenue) - church built 1907, roman- esque style, ashlar stone construction. Rectory built prior to 1869, 2-story brick, Italianate style.
4. Corcoran's Corner (10 East Sharon Avenue) 2-story brick, post-colonial style, built prior to 1868.
5. Johnston House (20 Erie Avenue) - built in 1855, 2-1/2-story brick, 3 bays on the south, post colonial style.
6. Brown House (56 East Sharon Avenue) - built circa 1870 by Michael Dooley, a local builder. This small 1-story, 3 bay cottage of frame construction has a rear extension with a side porch, with a transverse gabled roof pierced at each end by brick chimneys. Lacking the fancier trim typical of other houses in the area, this American farmhouse style building exhibits sound construction techniques and fine proportions. Condition excellent.
7. Christ Episcopal Church (965 Forest Avenue) - built in 1868, enlarged 1891. The steeple was replaced in 1914 by a stone bell tower. The church is gothic revival in style, of blue ashlar limestone.
8. Lundy House (60 East Sharon Avenue) - built before 1869, 3-story brick, French Renaissance style, with mansard roof, later American craftsman style porch on south.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Multiple

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The mid-nineteenth century in America saw the beginning of planned suburbs surrounding burgeoning cities. Following the national interest in the Greek Revival came a fascination with picturesque Gothic forms, first in architecture and then in planning. The basis for romantic theory in planning, aside from private estates, was cemetery design which also influenced the design for public parks, and ultimately suburban communities. Most of the American suburb plans were begun in the mid-1850s (Llewellyn Park, 1853; Lake Forrest, 1855) - Glendale, Ohio appears to be one of the earliest probably derived from cemetery plans.

The National Register nomination as submitted details the history of the town.

"The Glendale Historic District contains within its boundaries what is believed to be the earliest known subdivision village in America, certainly the oldest in Ohio, which still remains a separate and complete entity with many of its original homes intact. The street plan was much in advance of its time, being laid out in a curvilinear pattern related to the topography. This was a radical departure from the rectangular grid plans then in common usage.

The Village of Glendale is located midway between Cincinnati and Hamilton on land that was deeded to John Cleves Symmes by the United States on May 5, 1792. On February 10, 1795, Mr. Symmes deeded the land to John Riddle who, in turn, deeded part of his holdings in 1807 to the Reverend Robert Warwick, and another part in 1832 to Warwick and Lewis. Three years later the latter sold their holdings to Edmund Glenn.

On April 26, 1851, seeing the possibilities for residential development due to the nearly completed C. H. & D. Railroad, two men, George Crawford and Henry Clark, purchased 600 acres, principally from the Glenn and Riddle farms, and laid out a subdivision for railroad officials, owners and operators of the mills and factories that were springing up along the Miami and Erie Canal in the Mill Creek Valley. These business men had inspected the entire route of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad and selected the present site of Glendale. This rural location along the railroad gave them easy access to the city but was removed from any encroachment of industry or commerce; subsequently these 30 men formed the Glendale Association which in 1851 bought the 600 acres from Crawford and Clark, 200 of which were laid out by Robert C. Phillips,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

Glendale Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

9. Town Hall (80 East Sharon Avenue) - designed by Cincinnati architect Samuel Hannaford, built 1875 in a Tuscan-Villa-Romanesque composite style. The 3-story brick structure is flanked by a square bell tower which still serves to house the Village fire alarm. The severe architectural lines are relieved by colored patterns in the original slate roof, and by a playful octagonal chimney. Grouped slot windows, hooded gables and random roof dormers typify Hannaford's consciousness of H. H. Richardson's rising influence on public building architecture. The building, with all trim and equipment, is original and in excellent condition. Alterations are limited to replacement entrance doors, new paneling in the Council Chamber and an extension on the west facade serving to enlarge the original apparatus room.
10. Original Episcopal Rectory (940 Forest Avenue) - built circa 1875, relocated from the original site, 2-1/2-story frame, 3 bays on west, former American craftsman style, trim altered.
11. Cilley House (100 East Sharon Avenue) - built 1855, 3 bays on the south, 2-1/2-story brick, Post-Colonial style.
12. Fosdick-Spooner House (110 East Sharon Avenue) - built by Samuel Fosdick in 1853, one of the Village incorporators. The 2-1/2-story brick house in the post-colonial style is built on a hillside, presenting its principal south facade as a 2-story building. The 3 bay facade features an inset Classic Revival entrance, and the flanking bays contain windows in a regressed panel. The exterior is in good original condition.
13. The Harkness House (965 Laurel Avenue) - built in 1852, a 2-story brick building has a straight gable roof parallel with the principal 3 bay facade. The original porch of pierced wood and stick siding remains in excellent condition. Exterior modifications to this American Farmhouse style building include new beveled siding over the brick walls and an asphalt shingle roof.
14. Warwick-Glenn House (985 Laurel Avenue) - circa 1830, much altered to resemble Queen Anne style, 3-story brick, interior now divided into apartments.
15. The DeCamp House (140 East Sharon Avenue) - built by Daniel DeCamp, a local builder, in 1855 in the Italianate style. The roof cornice is supported by bracket modillions, repeated in smaller scale on the bay and porch cornices. Principle cornice soffits are accented at the corners by an anulus with acorn drop. The wood pediment is repeated in the excellently detailed heads of the windows, doors, the pierced wood porch also in the interior woodwork and certain pier mirrors and mantels. All are in excellent original condition.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Glendale Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 3

16. Crawford House (160 East Sharon Avenue) - built in 1853 by Robert Crawford, a founder of the Village, is a 2-1/2-story brick building. The 5 bay front has a side-lighted entry in the center bay, protected by a square porch. Essentially in good original condition, the exterior is executed in part post-colonial and part Italianate style.
17. Giauque House (1045 Willow Avenue) - built before 1859, post-colonial style, 2-story brick, much altered.
18. Spinning House (200 East Sharon Avenue) - built in 1858, is a 2-story brick Tuscan Villa style, with arched doorway.
19. Douglas House (980 Willow Avenue) - built prior to 1869, 2-story brick, Tuscan Villa style, much altered.
20. Bartlett House (960 Willow Avenue) - built before 1869, 2-story brick, Tuscan Villa style, much altered.
21. Willis and Dooley Block (21 Village Square) - built in 1880 to replace a wooden business block destroyed by fire in 1879. The brick structure is in two basic parts, one being a 3-story element and the other a 2-story, 7-store bay structure. The 3-story element dominated the Village Square area. The principal facades include store trims of different styles for each floor. Reflecting the Italianate style, the top story windows are jock-arched at the top, with decorated key stone and drip stone. A Palladian motif is given the entire element by a remarkable broken arch cornice embracing a bold Masonic Emblem stone set in the brick work. The 2-story element is also of brick construction with windows and trim of smaller scale. The total structure is in essentially sound original condition except for a replacement cornice on the 2-story building and a compatible brick facing that replaces the old store fronts.
22. Bracker Tavern (Village Square) - built prior to 1856 in post-colonial style. Square in plan, the 2-story brick building has a gabled roof on the north, terminating in a hipped roof on the south. Simple brackets support the cornice, 6/6 double hung windows are partially extant, with later 4/4 windows installed as replacements. In continuous use as an inn and tavern, the floor plan, stair, and trim are essentially original. The present classical style entrance portico is a replacement. The structure is generally in good condition.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Glendale Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4

23. Church of the New Jerusalem - Swedenborgian (845 Congress Avenue) - built in 1860 in pointed gothic style of A. J. Downing with intersecting standing seam gabled roofs reflecting the cruciform plan. A paired tower spire planted in the intersection of the roofs reflects the paired and triple pointed windows of the principal elevations. Additional verticability is achieved by board and batton siding. Decorative accessories include eight point windows in the gable ends, window and door frames built up with 5 reveals, and lamb's tonque on the eave end and bargeboards. Interior paneling, partitions, flooring and equipment are original and intact. The entire building is in excellent condition.
24. The Glendale Lyceum (865 Congress Avenue) - built in 1891, 2-story brick in the Romanesque style. There have been numerous additions.
25. Glenn Farmhouse (825 Congress Avenue) - extant in 1851, moved from 100 yards to the east. Originally a 1-1/2-story cottage, enlarged to full 2 stories, much altered.
26. Dietrich House (20 Wood Avenue) - built in 1855, 2-story brick, built in classicial Revival style, much altered.
27. Davis House (2 Forest Place) - built circa 1859, 2-story brick, post-colonial style, much altered.
28. McGrew House (930 Forest Avenue) - built 1862, 2-story frame, Gothic Revival style with American Craftsman porches, exterior somewhat altered. Interior stairs, hall, mantels and trim original.
29. Minor House (100 Fountain Avenue) - built circa 1858 by Oliver S. Lovell, 2-story frame, much altered after several fires.
30. Goldsmith House (95 Fountain Avenue) - built circa 1858 by Ellis in Greek Revival style, 1-story, hipped roof, many additions.
31. Matthews House (125 Fountain Avenue) - built 1854, 2 story brick, much altered.
32. Probasco House (120 Fountain Avenue) - built about 1869 in American Craftsman style. 2-story frame construction, the cruciform plan is covered by both hip and gable roofs. A unique feature is the octagonal gazebo built into a corner of the porch, featuring turned columns with a bead and rung frieze. The building is in near perfect original condition. It still includes some of its original furnishings.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Glendale Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 5

33. Wright House (140 Fountain Avenue) - built 1855 by Andrew Gross, a local builder, in the Italian Revival style. The 2-story, 3 bay brick building features Florentine arched windows set off at the second floor line by unique sill panels of brick which simulate balcony balustrades. The square plan building features a central stair hall, and an appendage containing kitchen and servants' quarters. Alterations consist of a brick entrance appendage in place of the original portico, the gable above the center bay has been removed, and a side porch has been added on the east elevation.
34. Grandin House (160 Fountain Avenue) - built 1855, 2-1/2-story brick Tuscan Villa style.
35. The First Presbyterian Church (155 Fountain Avenue) - built 1873, designed by A.C. Nash. Reflecting the Gothic Revival style of the original 1860 chapel adjacent. Basic construction is brick with free stone belt courses, plinths and capstones. Tracery in the principal lanced windows is of wood. The extant roof is the original slate. Interior alterations include changing the original semi-circular seating to straight row, a center aisle plan. The exterior of the structure has been entirely refurbished and restored to its original appearance.
36. The Keys-Moulton House (175 Fountain Avenue) - built in 1855 by R. W. Keys in the post-colonial style. The west facade is divided into 3 bays, the central bay featuring a classical entrance with a broken arch pediment. Square in plan, constructed of brick element attached on the north. The classically severe exterior lines of this house are relieved by paired twin chimneys and closely spaced Italianate flavor cornice brackets. The building is essentially unaltered on the exterior, with the present driveway in the original location. Interior trim, fireplaces, stairs and fittings are intact. Condition excellent.
37. French House (195 Fountain Avenue) - built circa 1860, 2-story frame, 3 bays north, gabled roof, and Italianate details.
38. Lehrer Store (11 Village Square) - built before 1868, 2-story brick, original condition with additions, Italianate details.
39. Parker House (895 Greenville Avenue) - built after 1870 in the Tuscan Villa style minus the tower. The 2-story frame building has both gabled and hipped roofs, as well as several decorated porches and oriels. The original standing seam roof has been replaced and is the only extant alteration. Condition excellent.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Glendale Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 6

40. Porter House (40 West Fountain Avenue) - built about 1865, much altered, 2-story frame, Tuscan Villa style, now with stucco exterior.
41. The Allen House (25 West Fountain Avenue) - built 1859 by Samuel B. Allen in the English Gothic Revival style, sometimes called "Elizabethan." The greatly articulated plan is executed in ashlar limestone, 2 stories high expertly tooled at outside corners, with dressed stone copings over the gables. The many ashlar chimneys are terminated by double, triple and quadruple octagonal stone flues joined by a common cap. Excellent original condition.
42. The C. H. Allen House (780 Congress Avenue) - built 1856 around an existing 4-room farmhouse. The 2-story brick structure is in the Classic Revival style with a 2-story high 3 bay porch being the dominating feature on the south. The square panelled columns support a plain architrave and roof soffit with large rectangular modillions. Soffit corners feature bracketed cornices with dentils, and this motif is repeated in octagonal side bays. The building is in excellent original condition with a minimum of alterations.
43. Marston Allen House (40 East Fountain Avenue) - built 1853 in the Modified Greek Revival style, 2-1/2-story brick. Square floor plan, 3 bays, exterior essentially unaltered.
44. Roberts House (50 East Fountain Avenue) - built 1855, Classic Revival style, brick construction, 3 bays, 2-1/2 stories, square plan, 2-story veranda on the east.
45. Thompson House (715 Ivy Avenue) - built in 1855, 2-1/2-story, Italianate style brick, with 3 bays on the east. Bracketed cornices echoed in smaller scale on paired column east porch. Excellent original condition.
46. Bailey House (745 Ivy Avenue) - built circa 1870, 2-story, brick, Italianate.
47. Bateman House (740 Ivy Avenue) - built 1857 by the Hon. Warner M. Bateman. The 2-1/2-story brick building encloses a tee-shaped plan, facing east, a remarkable interpretation of the Greek Revival style. The simple but maturely proportioned wood cornices are supported on a 2-deck frieze band, with the antae metamorphosed expertly into quoins, principal windows boast robust brick entablatures at the heads, while secondary windows employ cut stone lintels. Modifications of minor nature do little damage to the outstanding proportions of this building which includes the pleasant ratio of window area to brick wall area.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Glendale Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 7

48. Gunnison House (820 Ivy Avenue) - 2-story brick Tuscan Villa style, built before 1869. The top story has been removed.
49. Robbins House (780 Ivy Avenue) - built in 1860 by Dr. Samuel Robbins in the French Renaissance Revival style. The 3-story brick building features restrained detailing of window and roof trim, relieved by the paired cornice brackets, hexagonal patterned slate roof, and arched dormers. The building is in excellent condition, and the alterations are limited to replacement window sash, and a frame addition on the east.
50. Mrs. J. P. McClaren (800 Woodbine Avenue) - built circa 1869, 1-story frame, removed from original location to present site.
51. Amundson House (745 Greenville Avenue) - built before 1868 this small late Gothic Revival style house exists presently in excellent condition. Although small, this 3-bay frame house reflects the care and quality typical of the construction of Glendale background homes.
52. McClaren House (815 Greenville Avenue) - built 1868 by Daniel DeCamp, 2-1/2-story brick building in a composite of architectural style. Gothic Revival dripstones adorn the bay windows, with Italianate roof brackets and window dripstones appearing above the second floor line. An original wrought iron balcony surrounds the front bay, while a linked loop balcony surrounds its roof. The adjacent arcaded porch is formed of pierced and turned wood parts. The heavily carved entrance door is of walnut. The interior, complete with twelve foot decorated plaster ceilings, walnut staircase, Marquetry floors and marble mantels, is, like the exterior, in excellent original condition.
53. Hughes House (825 Greenville Avenue) - before 1855 this 2-story brick post-colonial style, hipped roof with 5 bays, was constructed. A classical front porch replaced the original veranda to the east, an original porch exists on the west. The roof is surrounded by Italianate bracketed frieze.
54. Gallagher House (845 Greenville Avenue) - built in 1855, 2-story frame Gothic Revival with vertical board and batten siding. Much altered.
55. Police Station (305 Sharon Avenue) - built 1873. Presently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Glendale Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 8

56. Railroader's House (1060 Troy Avenue) - built prior 1855. This residence is typical of the many 2-bay frame houses built in the 1850's by railroad workers of the C. H. & D. Railroad. Similar in appearance, these houses are located all along the railroad right-of-way. Formerly plain, but Classic Farmhouse in style, many of these houses have acquired fancy porches in the American Craftsman idiom. Being continually occupied, they are generally in good condition, and have been somewhat modified.
57. Morse House (400 East Sharon Avenue) - built before 1868. This Gothic style 2-story brick, principal facade consists of three bays facing south. The center bay contains the entrance and a triple cluster of windows on the second floor and a circular window in the attic gable. This gable divides the main traverse gable roof, and is flanked by two chimneys. The building is in excellent condition.
58. The Quinn Chapel (313 East Willow Avenue) - built in 1889 of frame structure, built on a typical country church plan with the principal entry being a segmental arch top pair of doors in the north facade of the bell tower element. The short two-shouldered belfrey contains a small lancet window. The building is in good condition.
59. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Depot (Village Square) - built in 1880 in the Railroad Vernacular style of the era. The 1-story brick structure contains 4 rooms. The gabled roof has 8-foot overhangs, supported by chamfered timber brackets anchored to brick pilasters between the 6/6 double hung windows. Stone sills and lintels, with a simple brick arch above the windows on the north and south ends of the building comprise the trim. The freight room and the telegrapher's office are essentially intact and still serve as section offices for the railroad activities. The building is primarily sound throughout with the exception of a badly deteriorating roof.
- . . Park D (Fountain Avenue) - shown on the Crawford and Clark Plat as "Floral Park," known today as "the Big Park," is a lozenge-shaped area 500 feet long and 200 feet wide bounded on all sides by gaslighted Fountain Avenue. It contains a variety of hardwood trees and meandering paved walks. The park has retained its shape and principal features since 1851.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Glendale Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

civil engineer, in lots of 1 to 20 acres. These lots were offered for sale with the understanding that the amount realized above the original cost was to be used for the improvement of streets, parks and the construction of a lake. In order to attract responsible persons, the lots were sold with the understanding that purchasers would erect only "good dwellings."

The first train ran September 18, 1851. Lots were laid out, the Crawford and Clark Plat was born, and lots were exposed for public sale all in that year. The first house was built in 1852, and by early 1855 a petition for the incorporation was signed by 30 of the 50 or more property owners. Actually 56 men voted in the first election held August 13th of that year. It follows some of the men of the Glendale Association were the builders of these early homes. George Crawford, one of the developers of the village and its first mayor, built his on Sharon Avenue (building #16) not far from that of Samuel Fosdick (building #12). Anthony Harkness built his house on Laurel Avenue (building #13) of brick and then had it completely covered with wooden clapboards. These houses have not been greatly altered.

In 1853, Marston Allen, a prominent Cincinnati merchant, moved to Glendale and immediately built a house (building #43) for his own use. In 1856 he gave to his son Charles Henry Allen, the adjoining lot to the west where Charles built the house known as "The Pillars" (building #42), incorporating in it the small existing cottage which originally belonged to John Riddle. Samuel B. Allen, another son, built the Elizabethan Stone House (building #41) in 1859, and the third son, Alfred Franklin Allen, lived in a story and a half cottage on Congress (building #25). This house was moved prior to 1855 from the site of the Britton Roberts home (building #44) and was originally owned by Edmund R. Glenn.

This Allen family donated the land on which is built the Swedenborgian Church, officially known as the Church of the New Jerusalem (building #23), built in 1860. It is cruciform in shape, of frame construction and gothic in style. Architecturally, this is probably one of Glendale's most interesting structures.

Another early resident attracted to Glendale was Judge Stanley Matthews, the attorney for the new C. H. & D. Railroad. He built his house (building #31) in 1854, since much altered. In 1855 he was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church (building #35); subsequently he served as mayor of the village. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1877 and later appointed a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Glendale Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

One of the most prominent houses shown on the Newton Strowbridge lithograph of pre-Civil War Glendale is the Hughes House (building #53). This was built by George Crawford for H. W. Hughes, a Virginian who came to Cincinnati in 1848, founded the Union National Bank and moved to Glendale by 1855. Next door to this, also along the railroad tracks, is the 1868 two-story brick home of Daniel McClaren (building #52), superintendent of the C. H. & D. Railroad.

By 1869 many of the lots on the original plat had been built upon. They were large houses, not palatial mansions, but dignified and stately homes surrounded by "ample grounds and profuse shrubbery." They were built with high ceilings and long stairs; some had the kitchen in the basement, as, for instance, the home of William Wilson McGrew (building #28), a Cincinnati jeweler. Help was plentiful and hard working. Some servants "lived in," others lived in their own homes nearby. One such area is East Willow and Cleveland Avenues. These are small cottage style houses often with a porch on the front. The focal point of this area is the Quinn Chapel, an African Methodist Episcopal Church, organized in 1868. The present building (building #58) was dedicated in 1889. Another such area is the Coral-Washington-Church Street section. Located here is the Mt. Zion Baptist Church which was started in 1876; the present building dates from 1916 (building #2). The majority of houses in these two areas date from the 1870-1880s, though many are much altered. These homes are as important to the fabric of early Glendale as the large houses, since each one was dependent on the other.

Another mini-district within the historic district is that of North Troy and North Greenville. Some of these houses were part of the labor camp for the railroad workers (building #56) 1847-1850. Some were built, circa 1855, by those same workers who decided to stay and make Glendale their home.

In addition to the previously mentioned churches, the second church organized in Glendale was St. Gabriel Church (Roman Catholic) in 1858. The present church building (building #3) was dedicated in 1907. The Episcopal Church (building #7) was erected in 1865; of blue limestone, gothic in style, it stands on one of the highest points in the village.

The railroad was the lifeline of Glendale, the depot one of its most useful structures. From here 14 trains a day came and went, not only passengers and mail, but also groceries arrived by train regularly. The Station House itself was used by the village council for their meetings and by the school board for theirs and here residents came to vote. The original structure burned in 1879, and the present building (building #59) was erected shortly thereafter on the same site and is still used and owned by the railroad, now the Chessie System.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

Glendale Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 4

The Village Square, centered around the station, includes a tavern once run by Frederick Bracker (building #22); the tavern existed prior to 1869 and today is a restaurant. The Willis and Dooley block (building #21) to the west was built after the great fire of 1879, complete with Masonic Lodge on the third floor and a drug store on the ground floor. On the south side of the Square are two buildings built prior to 1869, each with store space added on the front.

Sloping banks along North and South Lake Avenues are all that remain of Lake Hannigan. Builders of the C. H. & D. Railroad dammed up the creek that flowed through northern Glendale to make a reservoir of water for their engines. Here Glendalians fished, skated and went boating; but by 1921 it became so polluted that drainage became a necessity and the lake bottom now serves as a playground. The parks have not been changed. On South Arbor Place stands the Glendale War Memorial (Park B); the Town Hall was built on the North Arbor Place in 1875 (building #9).

In 1944 the village purchased a stretch of land over a mile long and 330 feet deep on the south side of Glendale. This 29 acres was planned as a municipal forest and greenbelt buffer zone.

The streets were first lighted by coal oil lamps but by 1872 gas lamps had replaced these and today Glendale is still lighted by gas lamps (photo of Park D). The street signs were designed by Architect A. C. Denison in 1932.

Despite alterations and updating, Glendale retains today the feeling of a mid-nineteenth century village."

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

Sidney D. Maxwell, Suburbs of Cincinnati (George E. Stevens & Co., Cincinnati, 1870)

Henry B. Teetor, Past and Present of Mill Creek Valley (Cohen & Co., Cincinnati, 1882)

Ed. Angeline Loveland Faran, Glendale, Ohio, 1855-1955 (McDonald Printing Co., Cincinnati, 1955)

Harland Bartholomew & Associates, The Village Plan (John S. Swift Co., Inc., St. Louis)

Newton-Strowbridge Lithograph (Newton-Strowbridge Company, Cincinnati, 1856)

Charles Theodore Greve, Centennial History of Cincinnati & Representative Citizens (Biographical Publishing Co., Chicago, Illinois, 1904)

Glendale Heritage Preservation, Glendale Heritage, Young and Klein, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1976.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

DESCRIPTION OF THE BOUNDARY OF THE GLENDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT

(See Map Sheet 387)

From the Place of Beginning, which is a point at the intersection of the centerlines of Congress Avenue (also known as State Route 747) and Oak Road,

Thence South 84 degrees 30 minutes East 361.70 feet to a point in the centerline of Oak Road,

Thence South 4 degrees 8 minutes 30 seconds West 275 feet to a point,

Thence South 84 degrees 30 minutes East 550 feet to a point,

Thence North 4 degrees 8 minutes 30 seconds East 275 feet to a point on the centerline of Oak Road,

Thence South 84 degrees 30 minutes East 1130.30 feet along the centerline of Oak Road to a point,

Thence North 17 degrees 22 minutes East 1000 feet along the Easterly line of Troy Avenue to a point,

(See Map Sheet 388)

Thence South 87 degrees 31 minutes East along the Southerly property line of Parcel 74 of Dooley and Willis' Subdivision (Page 9, Book 596, Hamilton County Auditor's Plat), 230.30 feet to a point,

Thence North 2 degrees 21 minutes East along the Easterly property line of Parcel 92 of said Subdivision 310 feet to a point on the Southerly line of Albion Avenue,

Thence North 87 degrees 39 minutes West 60 feet to a point,

Thence North 5 degrees 16 minutes East along a line contiguous with the Easterly property line of Parcel 106 of James F. Heady Trustees Subdivision (Page 9, Book 596, Hamilton County Auditor's Plat) 335 feet more or less to a point on a line, said line being contiguous with the Easterly property lines of Parcels 66, 67, and 68 of said Subdivision,

(See Map Sheet 395)

Thence North 20 degrees East 480 feet more or less, to a point on a line, said line being the Southerly property line of Parcels 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, and 59 of Dooley and Willis' Subdivision (Page 9, Book 596, Hamilton County Auditor's Plat),

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

DESCRIPTION OF THE BOUNDARY OF THE GLENDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT (continued)

Thence South 84 degrees 43 minutes East 796.57 feet to a point on a line, said line being the Easterly line of Grand Avenue,

Thence North 3 degrees 30 minutes East 433.30 feet to a point on a line, said line being the Southerly property line of Parcels 1, 2, and 3 of L.C. Hopkins' Subdivision (Page 9, Book 596, Hamilton County Auditor's Plat),

Thence South 86 degrees 30 minutes East 180 feet to a point,

Thence North 45 minutes East 248.50 feet to a point on the centerline of Sharon Road,

Thence South 84 degrees East along the centerline of Sharon Road 1400 feet more or less to a point, said point being the intersection of Springfield Township Sections 5 and 6, and Sycamore Township Sections 35 and 36,

Thence North 3 degrees 30 minutes 10 seconds East along the Corporation line between the Village of Glendale and the City of Sharonville, said line being the same between Springfield Township Section 6 and Sycamore Township Section 36, 859.32 feet to a point,

Thence North 84 degrees West along the Northerly property line of Parcel 91 of the Henry Morse Estate Subdivision (Page 2, Book 596, Hamilton County Auditor's Plat) 310.44 feet to a point,

Thence South 3 degrees 35 minutes West 389.32 feet to a point,

Thence North 84 degrees West along a line contiguous with the Northerly property lines of Parcels 47, 66, and 80 of the said Henry Morse Estate Subdivision, 1661.58 feet more or less to a point on a line, said line being the Easterly property line of Parcels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 of Hickman and Williams' Addition (Page 2, Book 596, Hamilton County Auditor's Plat),

Thence North 3 degrees 40 minutes East 1022 feet to a point,

Thence North 86 degrees 20 minutes West 381.70 feet more or less to a point on the Westerly line of Greenville Avenue,

Thence Southerly along the Westerly line of Greenville Avenue 900 feet more or less to a point on the centerline of Coral Avenue,

(See Map Sheet 388)

Thence Westerly along the centerline of Coral Avenue 2600 feet more or less to a point,

Thence North 1 degree East along a line contiguous with the Easterly property line of Parcel 9 of Crawford and Clark's Glendale (Page 3, Book 596, Hamilton County Auditor's Plat) 315 feet to a point on a line, said line being the Northerly Corporation line of the Village of Glendale,

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 3

(See Map Sheet 389)

Thence North 86 degrees 37 minutes West along said Corporation line 480 feet to a point on the centerline of Congress Avenue (also known as State Route 747),
Thence North 1 degree East along said centerline 414.25 feet to a point,
Thence North 86 degrees 30 minutes West 250 feet to a point,
Thence South 1 degree West 150 feet to a point on a line, said line being the Northerly Corporation line of the Village of Glendale,
Thence North 86 degrees 30 minutes West along said Corporation line 1444.58 feet more or less to a point,
Thence South 1 degrees West along a line contiguous with the Westerly property line of Parcel 126 of Roscoe Child's Subdivision (Page 4, Book 596, Hamilton County Auditor's Plat) 903.34 feet to a point,

(See Map Sheet 388)

Thence South 84 degrees 40 minutes East on a line, said line being the Southerly property line of Parcels 115, 247, 117, 118, 119, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, and 126 of said Roscoe Child's Subdivision, 746.11 feet to a point on a line, said line being the Westerly property line of Parcels 238, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, and 108 of Gross and Dietrich's Subdivision (Page 4, Book 596, Hamilton County Auditor's Plat),
Thence South 5 degrees 10 minutes West 906 feet to a point on the centerline of Sharon Avenue,
Thence South 84 degrees 4 minutes East 100 feet to a point,
Thence South 1 degree 14 minutes East along a line, said line being the Westerly property line of Parcels 90 and 91 of Stucker's 1st Subdivision (Page 5, Book 596, Hamilton County Auditor's Plat), 285 feet to a point on a line, said line being contiguous with the Southerly line of Grove Avenue,
Thence South 87 degrees 4 minutes East 336.79 feet to a point, said point lying 530 feet West of the centerline of Congress Avenue,
Thence South 1 degree 14 minutes West on a line parallel to the said centerline 1670 feet to a point,
Thence North 88 degrees 46 minutes West 132.55 feet to a point,
Thence South 1 degree 14 minutes West 350 feet more or less to a point, said point being the intersection of the centerlines of Fountain Avenue and Carthage-Hamilton Pike (also known as State Route 4),
Thence South 40 degrees 47 minutes East along the centerline of said Carthage-Hamilton Pike 867 feet more or less to a point on a line, said line being contiguous with the Southerly property line of Parcel 128 of Crawford and Clark's Glendale (Page 6, Book 596, Hamilton County Auditor's Plat),
Thence East 144 feet to a point on the centerline of Congress Avenue,
Thence North 4 degrees 8 minutes 30 seconds East along said centerline to the Point of Beginning.

GLENDALE

(Springfield Township)

Scale 29 1/2 Rods per Inch

31

158



Glendale - 1869