



Glendale Heritage Preservation Newsletter

“Preserving the Past for the Future”

From the President’s Desk

How Do We Save “The Quilt”?

We all feel that Glendale is a special place because of the history and the old buildings that line our streets. Every time we lose one of our old structures, it is like tearing a hole in the quilt that is Glendale. Last year we lost the sexton’s house at Christ Church and the original Christ Church building being used as a garage at St. Gabriel’s. The arched windows in the new building are the same as the original church.

As time passes and takes its toll we will always lose some buildings but each loss can never be restored and thus Glendale slowly loses the ambience that makes it that special place.

How can we arrest that pace and hang on to our past for as long as we can?



36 Washington Ave.

Right now several buildings are in need of attention. An application to raze 36 Washington Avenue has been filed, denied and appealed. The appeal has also been denied and it is hoped a buyer will be found who will rehabilitate the

structure. This building has been part of the Glendale landscape since 1865.

People should understand that owning a building in Glendale entails a stewardship and the responsibility to maintain the property.

We feel that it is the duty of GHP to bring up this subject and to pursue a solution.

Some suggestions that have come to us are:

- Strengthening our demolition permit laws
- Developing a procedure to acquire the properties and offer them to developers
- Finding grants for historic preservation

We urge fellow Glendalians to contact their representatives on village council and let them know we need to protect our unique community through new approaches.

What do you think? Let us know by mailing your thoughts to GHP at

44 Village Square
Historic Glendale, OH 45246

Or send an email to
GHP@fuse.net

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Glendale Planning and Historic Preservation Commission

When the Village of Glendale was initially developed in 1852, there was a stipulation that with the purchase of a building lot, purchasers would be restricted to erect only “good dwellings”. As a result, many of the original homes still stand throughout Glendale, more than a century and a half later.

Glendale has a responsibility to itself—to cherish this gift of the past, to enjoy what it is today and to preserve its charm and character for our children’s children. In this regard, there are two entities to monitor and oversee this responsibility:

- Glendale Heritage Preservation was established in 1974 to protect the general historic values of Glendale, and to keep residents informed of their duty to respect this historical village. In this regard, they maintain an archival storage facility, and a museum to provide a semblance of the local history.
- The Glendale Planning and Historic Preservation Commission (GPHPC) was established in 1993 as the historic preservation commission of Glendale, and all the powers and duties provided by law for the historic preservation commission of Glendale was transferred to the GPHPC (Section 154.45 of the Zoning Code). Restrictions were placed on all property owners in the Historic District, including limited Design Requirements, and the GPHPC was tasked to oversee all new development as well as the remodeling of existing homes in the Historic District.

One of the more significant powers and duties assigned to the GPHPC was to establish and use written guidelines for the preservation of designated local historic districts, landmarks, pivotal buildings, historic sites and contributing buildings in decisions on requests for permits for alterations, demolitions, additions and site improvements to listed landmarks, pivotal buildings, contributing buildings, historic sites and new construction within historic district(s).

In 2002, the GPHPC voted to supplement the Design Requirements with Design Guidelines. Together these “Requirements” and “Guidelines” are meant to ensure that physical changes are made in a way that preserves and protects the historic character of the entire historic district.

The Historic Preservation Guidelines can be found on the Glendale Website at:

http://www.glendaleohio.us/PDF/Guidelines_8-15-05.pdf.

The Handbook includes Design Requirements as well as the Design Guidelines. It provides a map of the Glendale Historic District and Landmarks, describes the key architectural styles of the homes found in Glendale, provides illustrations of architectural treatments to assist owners in visualizing appropriate treatments when considering new construction or making changes to existing buildings, procedures to follow to obtain a Certificate of Appropriateness, and Application Forms and Sample Drawings. GHP contributed \$8,000 toward the initial publication of this handbook.

In the last issue of the GHP Newsletter we asked you if you knew who this distinguished gentleman, who has been displayed in the Glendale Lyceum forever, was.



Richard Slaughter of Brandywine identified the gentleman to be Seth Foster of Sterns & Foster. Richard worked at Stearns & Foster for 40 years. Foster lived in Wyoming but, Richard thinks, he was a member of the Lyceum.

Mr. and Mrs. Alan Hoeweler identified him as Robert Clarke, a publisher and book collector and one of the founders of the Lyceum. Can anyone confirm either of these identifications?

Eckstein Display on the Road

On September 18 we are taking a preliminary presentation of our exciting new exhibit, which explores the development of public education for Glendale's African American population, to the Ole School Reunion Picnic in Washington Park.

In addition to the exhibit, we will be in the Park with scanners, cameras, and video equipment, hoping to capture material and memories from out-of-towners, and other Eckstein alumni who have not yet had the opportunity to contribute to the exhibit.

Divided into two sections, the exhibit begins at the end of the story when the Village of Glendale purchased the old Eckstein School building from the Princeton School Board in 2009. We then go back to the very beginning of the story when Miss Eckstein moved to the village around 1868 and began teaching the local black children in a barn behind her home on East Fountain Avenue. Over the next half century, African American children were taught in the "Ice-House" school, a specially built schoolroom behind the town hall, and at the Congress Avenue School with the other Glendale children.

The second part of the exhibit focuses on the Eckstein School, which opened in 1915. Materials on display present the school's role in the local community, the teachers, the clubs, and the children who were educated there, as well as the conflicts regarding unequal facilities, resources, and segregation. Highlights of this part of the exhibit include many photographs of the students at school and articles written by students for the Glendale Monitor.

We extend a very warm thank you to Clyde Cooper, the Parrish family, Lillian Harvey-Griffith, and the Ole School Reunion Committee for their contributions to the exhibit, their help in organizing the collection of exhibit materials, and their enthusiasm for the project.

The Black Squirrel

So what is this with the Black Squirrels? There are few, if any, Black Squirrels elsewhere in Southwest Ohio – why so many here? In the 1940's a local businessman, Thomas Carruthers III, brought two pairs of Black Squirrels from Harbor Springs, Michigan. Although one of the squirrels was shot shortly after arriving here, the remaining three were very prolific in the heavily treed Village, and now outnumber the grey squirrels in some areas.

That obviously leads to the question of why were there black squirrels in Michigan. The Black Squirrel is not a separate species. It is in fact what is known as a melanistic subgroup. Midwestern North America is their stomping ground although there are groups to be found in the UK. Melanism is caused by an increased level of black pigmentation, a compound which determines color called melanin. This subgroup of the Eastern Grey has stacks of melanin and these melanistic traits are the opposite of albinism which occurs when flora or fauna have a lack of the compound.

Black Squirrels now constitute about one in ten thousand squirrels in North America. However in the days before the European settlement of America the black squirrel was probably much more numerous than the grey. This was because their darker color enabled them to hide in the dark forests which covered the continent at that time. Deforestation happened quickly and the lighter colored grey squirrel became the one with the most advantage in the remaining open space.

The Black Squirrels do however remain abundant in the northern part of the range of the Eastern Grey Squirrel. It is thought that the Black Squirrel is common in the northern areas because it has a higher resistance to cold. Because of their darker color they are able to take in more solar radiation – in other words they stay warmer in winter than the grey squirrels. So, they do not need as much food as the grey squirrels in order to keep their metabolism ticking nicely. Furthermore, their ancient advantage remains in the denser forests of the north. The darker they are the less easy they are to spot.

Naturally occurring populations of Black Squirrels remain in parts of Ontario, Michigan, Wisconsin and the north rim of the Grand Canyon. Transplanted populations of the adorable creatures exist in Illinois, Connecticut, New Jersey, and, of course, Glendale. Their unique presence here has made them the unofficial Village mammal.

Did You Know

Glenview Golf Course was once the site of a juvenile correctional facility (reform school). One of the residents there was Charles Manson.

Do you know of any other famous residents?

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The HWB “Meteorite”

The HWB “Meteorite”: Do you know anything about it?

Bob Galbraith, a six generation Glendalian and a professional geologist, has tentatively identified the Harry Whiting Brown “meteorite” as an FRDK but we are looking for more info. If you know anything about it, where it came from, how it got there, please let us know.

Call GHP at 771-8722 and leave a message.



Glendale Street Fair

The Glendale Street Fair will be on September 25th and once again the GHP is providing carriage rides. Stop by the Depot Museum to get you tickets. The carriage is something like this and includes a guide to describe historic houses along the route.



Please stop by the Museum in the depot and get that unique gift for the holiday season.