



Glendale Heritage Preservation Newsletter

“Preserving the Past for the Future”

From the Presidents Desk

By Kevin Malloy

Taking over from Jack -- In assuming my new role as GHP President I find myself greatly indebted first and foremost to outgoing President, Jack Buescher. His sense of order and thoroughness are matched only by his great energy and affection for all things Glendale. Like so many other GHP volunteers who give of their time and good cheer, Jack's efforts make one feel good about being a part of this Village. Among such people one easily gets in the spirit of preserving the history: the homes, the families, their stories, and the traditions that make Glendale such a pleasant place for all of us.

GHP Exhibit in the News -- Mt. Zion Church Celebration In the first quarter of this new year the GHP Museum's Special Display & Exhibit pays tribute to the Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church which is celebrating its 135th Anniversary in 2011. This event has received special attention from the *Tri-County Press* who dedicated a full-page spread to the Mt. Zion anniversary event and to the GHP exhibit that honors it. The exhibit traces the history and lineage of the pastors and parishioners who have been a part of the Village since its founding. Do yourself a favor and stop by GHP Museum and learn about the history of this beloved congregation and its generations of faithful parishioners. The exhibit will run until early April.

Think Spring, think Pancakes -- Although winter never really arrived with any real show of force, we herald the coming of spring each year with the “biggest social event of the year” --- yes, it's the 21st Annual Preservation Pancake Breakfast, slated for Saturday the 24th of March from 7:30 AM 'til 12:00 noon in the Town Hall. It's an unbeatable deal: \$5.00 for all-the-Hungry-Jack-pancakes-you-can-eat, plus sausage, Millstone coffee, Grand Finale fresh fruit, and the best neighbor-to-neighbor chit chat you'll ever find! As we like to say, “Glendale comes together at the GHP Pancake Breakfast”



Glendale Legend or Fact?



The gas lights in Glendale give off very little light to illuminate the streets and avenues but they can be seen from a distance. There is a legend that says that the placement of the street lights along our curvilinear streets was planned so a carriage driver could point his team at the next light as he passed one and stay in the street. This would be much like navigating a boat along a narrow waterway from beacon to beacon. Does this work on your street? Can anyone verify this legend? Let us know at GHP@fuse.net.



Officers

President
Kevin Malloy
V.P. Depot Operations
Jack Buescher
V.P. Community Events
Kevin Malloy
VP Preservation Activities
Joanne Goode
Treasurer
Michelle Evans
Secretary
Carol Beard

Trustees

Maureen Base-Smith
Howard Constable
Nancy Gulick
Nancy Floyd
Mary Page
Doreen Gove
Joan Reckseit
Ralph Hoop
Scott Vaaler
Jack Buescher
Joe Hertenstein
Fiona Blainey
Carol Muntz
Michelle Evans
Bob Galbraith
Joanne Goode
Kevin Malloy
Beth Sullebarger
Carol Beard
Ariell Burry
Rachel Schmid
Carl Stritzel
Roxanne Dieffenbach
Bev Rieckhoff
Peg Shardlow

Founder
Doreen Gove

The GHP Newsletter is produced by:
Bob Galbraith

Do you have a topic, tale, or story you would like to see in the GHP Newsletter? Have a question that we could write about or you could give us the facts on? Please let us know by sending an email to GHP@fuse.net or send a letter to Glendale Heritage Preservation, 44 Village Square, Historic Glendale, OH 45246.

The Glendale New Church

By Beth Sullebarger

It seems like just yesterday that the Village of Glendale celebrated its Sesquicentennial (in 2005), but on November 6, another 150th anniversary was observed—that of the Glendale New Church—that outstanding little Carpenter Gothic country church on Congress Avenue. Completed in 1861, this house of worship is one of the most singular and significant structures in Glendale. Originally known as the Church of the New Jerusalem, it was so admired by renowned Cincinnati artist Caroline Williams that she captured it in 1962, just after its centennial, in one of her renderings published weekly in the Cincinnati Enquirer.

On Christmas day in 1860, a small group of Swedenborgians, connected by family and business ties, formed a congregation—the Parish of the New Jerusalem Church—here in Glendale, Ohio. The Glendale group was led by Charles Henry Allen (1820-1889), who donated one acre of land on Congress Avenue. He and his wife Mary lived nearby at the corner of Congress and Fountain, in the house known as the Pillars.

Charles Allen derived his wealth from the family business, Allen & Co, which had been founded by his father Marston Allen in 1823. This advertisement locates the company's store at the corner of Fifth and Main in 1891. The company offered "drugs, medicines and chemicals, carefully selected and prepared including all the new preparations lately introduced." They also sold paint, oils, varnish, glass and dye stuff.

In addition to contributing the land, Charles Allen selected the architect and according to church records, made "a further donation to the Parish of a sum of money sufficient to build the proposed Temple, so far as to enclose the same, and secure it from damage with paint." A photo taken in 1863 shows the completed church shortly after a wood fence had been built around it to keep livestock from straying on the grounds. The designer of the church was the well-regarded, and later famous, architect, Mr. Alfred B. Mullett.



He created a church of domestic scale, which fits in well in a residential neighborhood.

The cornerstone was laid on April 28, 1861 at the southeast corner of the building and a "hermetically sealed copper case with mementos was contained within it. This box was opened in 1961, but, alas, it had not been air tight, and the documents inside were dust." A new, air tight, container was put in the stone. By modern standards construction was swift; the church was dedicated on October 6, 1861, just five months later. The total cost was \$4,361.72, of which C.H. Allen donated \$3134.72.

Alfred B. Mullett

Alfred B. Mullett (1834-90) was born in England and immigrated with his family to Glendale about 1844, when he was 10 years old. His father Augustine A. Mullett owned an 80-acre farm east of the Crawford & Clark subdivision in an area that would later become part of Glendale. A. B. Mullett was educated at the Farmers' College in College Hill and apprenticed with the renowned architect Isaiah Rogers who was working in Cincinnati in the mid-1850s. Rogers had been brought to Cincinnati to build the famous Burnet House Hotel on Third Street downtown.

Mullett was working for Rogers while the latter was supervising the construction of the Ohio State House in Columbus and the Longview Insane Asylum (1860) in Carthage. Mullett's 1862 business card lists several of Rogers' clients as references, including prominent Cincinnati individuals and businesses such as the Allens, who resided in Glendale. The charming board-and-batten Church of the New Jerusalem (1861) is believed to have been the Mullett's first private work.

In 1863, after service in the Union Army, Mullett followed Isaiah Rogers to Washington, DC. Rogers, then Engineer-in-Charge of the Bureau of Construction of the Treasury Department, later became Supervising Architect of the Treasury, essentially the official architect for the federal government. Mullett succeeded



Rogers in that job, from 1866 to 1874. During his eight years as Supervising Architect, he oversaw the design and construction of over forty federal buildings across America, including the elaborate State, War and Navy Department Building (now the Eisenhower Executive Office Building) next to the White House, designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL) in

1971.

Many of Mullett's government projects tended toward the dignified Neo-classical mode preferred by Rogers, but he is better known for exuberant Second Empire piles, such as the massive Cincinnati Post Office & Court House, which was replaced by the current building at Government Square under the New Deal. To give you an idea of the scope of his buildings, here are a few more. The City Hall Post Office and Custom House in New York (1869-1880); the US Custom House and Post Office (1873-1884) in St. Louis, the Knoxville Custom House (1874), the Pioneer Courthouse in Portland, Oregon (1869), which became an NHL in 1977, and the Old US Mint in San Francisco (1874), which became an NHL in 1961.

The New Church in Glendale is a perfect example of what we call Carpenter Gothic, a form of American Gothic Revival architecture adapted to wood. Gothic Revival was a romantic movement of the early 19th century that emulated medieval English architecture. Early proponents of Gothic Revival included Richard Upjohn, who designed Trinity Church on Wall Street in New York, completed in 1846.

It also responds to the work of Alexander Jackson Downing (1815-1852), a landscape architect based in the Hudson River Valley, who published *The Architecture of Country Houses* in 1850. In that book Downing, who was not an architect himself, collected examples of cottages designed by others, including Richard Upjohn, that he thought were appropriate, along with plans and detailed descriptions and practical information on their design and construction. The book was very popular and ran through many editions.

Downing espoused the Gothic Revival in design but believed it should be simplified when applied to dwellings, and buildings should blend with the landscape. He advocated the use of earth tones, eschewing white. He wrote, "White is a color which we think should never be used except upon buildings a good deal surrounded by trees; so as to prevent its glare, we would make it a fawn or drab color." In fact, the original color scheme for the Glendale New Church was chocolate brown with brown trim, in keeping with Downing's taste. [The exterior color scheme was changed to white with dark green trim and a dark green roof in a circa 1900 renovation.]

The church has had a few alterations over the last century and a half, but still conveys its original character and ambience, even with the 1980 addition on the south side and new handicapped ramp. We are so lucky that the New Church in Glendale still stands and we are celebrating its 150th year!

Churches

Glendale has many churches. How many can you name and can you put them in the order in which they were established? Let us know at GHP@fuse.net. Do you know what building served two churches? Check out the *Houses that Moved* topic on the touch screen display in the GHP Museum for the answer.



Desiderata

By Nancy Macenko

An occasional look at some arcane, obscure and thoroughly fascinating entries in the Glendale Heritage Preservation archives.

Glendale Female College

"The American Female College" was established in 1854 on the corner of Laurel and Sharon. Three years later, the school's name was changed to "Glendale Female College," and for the next 72 years the school trained fine young women in the fashion of a gentele finishing school. Excerpts from the student handbook for school-year 1890-91 offer a wonderful view of campus life at the time.

Location

"The town and vicinity are remarkably healthy. A better location could not be selected for a female college. It is a beautiful and attractive place...the home of Christian families whose first aim has been to surround themselves with wholesome, social, moral and religious influences. Add to this the absences of various excitements and temptations...and we have a combination of attractions equal to any."

Supplies and permissions

"Pupils should be provided with sufficient but plain clothing and other necessities. All extravagance in jewelry, dress, expenditures, etc., is to be deprecated as injurious in every way.

"Each young lady should be provided with a knife, fork and spoon to be kept for use in her own room in case of sickness; also, with towels, table napkins and napkin ring. "Pupils are not allowed to receive calls from young gentlemen, except by letter of introduction to the President from parents. Each young lady is required to furnish an authorized list of correspondents, signed by parent or guardian. "Boxes of eatables or confections should never be sent. They are not only a needless waste, but prejudicial to health. Fresh, ripe fruit in season are not objected to."

Expenses per session (two sessions a year)

Tuition, room and board at the Glendale Female College was \$125 per session, or approximately \$3,125 in 2011 dollars. This fee covered lessons in elocution, chorus practice and light gymnastics as well as "fuel, lights, and washing one dozen pieces weekly, not including dresses or trimmed skirts."

Extra studies and charges per session included:

- Madame Kitchell's instrumental or vocal class, \$28.50 per session (\$712.50 in 2011 dollars)
- Oil, china or water color painting classes, \$30 (\$750 in 2011)
- French, German or Greek, \$10 each (\$250 in 2011)

School motto:

"Plain habits, strict mental and moral discipline, and the most complete and thorough culture in all things."



44 Village Square
 Historic Glendale, OH 45246
 GHP@fuse.net

Noon Profit
 U.S. Postage Paid
 Cincinnati Ohio
 Permit No 3478

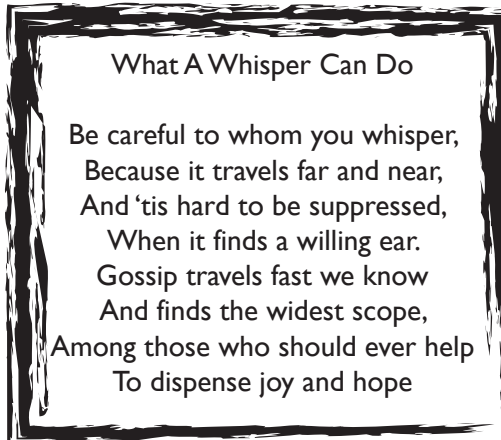
GHP Donor Spotlight

By JoAnne Goode

This issue's donor spotlight is on a donation from Mike Harper of Cincinnati who donated a book of poetry titled "Life's Sunshine and Shadows". It was published in Cincinnati by Eaton Press in 1940. The book caught Mike's attention because the book was written by a Glendale native, Mazie Earhart Clark.

According to the forward in the book, Mazie Earhart Clark is the daughter of David and Fannie Earhart of Glendale. Mrs. Clark was born in 1874 and died in 1958. Her mother, Fannie, died when she was only 5 years of age. A photograph of her father, David, found in our archives, states that he worked as janitor at the Presbyterian Church. Her husband, George J. Clark, was a Sergeant in World War I and is buried in Arlington Cemetery. In addition to her poetry, Mrs. Clark was "known as a beauty specialist and chiropodist" having trained in Cincinnati.

Many of Mrs. Clark's poems are dedicated to an individual. This insert is from a poem dedicated to her sister-in-law,



Ernestine Earhart Saunders. Other poems are dedicated to well known personalities of the time.

In 1996, Mazie Earhart Clark's work was reprinted in part in "Voices in the Poetic Tradition". This volume is part of a series, African-American Women Writers, 1910-1940. Her work, along with that of two other poets, is described as forming "a bridge between an earlier poetic tradition and the poetry of the Harlem Renaissance."

We would also like to thank our other generous donors whose gifts help to grow and enrich Glendale's archive collection. Recent donations have been received from:

Ralph Hoop
 Mary Stewart

Sylvia Williams
 Annie Naberhaus in memory of Tom and Lucy Ratliff

If you are interested in making donations to GHP's archives, visit the Depot between the hours of 11-3:00 Thursdays and Saturdays or contact Joanne Goode at 771-3371, goodejm@muohio.edu to schedule another time. Although we prefer to receive original materials, we can scan most photographs and documents and return the originals to you.