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incinnati:

SKETCHES

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

BY

SIDNEY D. MAXWELL.



CINCINNATI:

GEO. E. STEVENS & CO.

1870.



GLENDALE.

FEW travelers who have passed over the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad have failed to observe and admire the beautiful suburban village, the name of which appears at the head of this chapter.

Located upon grounds that gently rise westwardly from the railroad, with its tasteful homes half hidden by beautiful shrubbery, and an air of comfort and repose that, like a good spirit, seems always present, it has been an object of interest almost as long as trains have carried weary travelers over the road.

In 1851, several gentlemen of Cincinnati, appreciating the desirableness of building themselves country homes that should be easy of access, and, at the same time, sufficiently removed from the city to be safe from the encroachments of manufactures and commerce, determined upon founding a suburban village somewhere between Hamilton and this city, on the railroad then in process of construction. They inspected the entire route from Hamilton down, and finally determined upon the present location.

The following gentlemen were interested in the movement, and became, under the name of the "Glendale Association," the proprietors of the new village:

Messrs. George Carlisle, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Abram M. Taylor, Fenton Lawson, Anthony Harkness, Clement Dietrich, Andrew Gross, Benjamin

Sterrett, Samuel Fosdick, Henry Clark, Robert Crawford, Ezra Elliott, Marcus Smith, John Young, Wm. Burnet, C. J. Acton, R. B. Bowler, Edmund R. Glenn, John W. Ellis, Lewis Worthington, Joseph W. Taylor, George T. Stedman, Wm. B. Moores, Jacob Strader, Eden B. Reeder, Walter Gregory, Enoch Mudge, Isaac D. Glenn, George Crawford, Hon. John C. Wright.

Lands were purchased of Edmund R. Glenn, John Riddle, James Watson, and others, embracing altogether nearly 600 acres. About 200 acres were laid off in lots of from one to twenty acres, under the direction of R. C. Phillips, engineer, of this city. These lots were exposed to public sale, with the understanding that the amount realized above the original cost was to be used in the improvement of the avenues, the construction of a lake, parks, etc. The object was to secure such improvement as would perpetuate the property in the hands of responsible and desirable persons. To promote this end, it was expressly understood between the parties that none but good dwellings should be erected.

Improvements began almost immediately. The association very soon erected a hotel, intended as a place of summer resort, which went into operation soon after its completion. This project, however, did not meet the expectation of those interested, and it was soon sold to the Junction Railroad Company. Thence it passed into the possession of the Rev. John Covert, who converted it into the Glendale Female College, now well known as one of our best female educational institutions.

Among those who first erected residences and removed to the village were Messrs. Sterrett, Clark, Lawson, Glenn, Fosdick, and the Crawfords. Following these were Messrs. Elliott, Harkness, and others.

DESCRIPTION.

Glendale should rather be considered as a whole than in detail. There are no palatial mansions, no extensive lawns, no long, sweeping graveled drives, such as the visitor sees in some other suburbs. It is rather a collec-

tion of beautiful homes, with ample grounds and profuse shrubbery, approached by circuitous avenues, and distinguished for the air of comfort and retirement that everywhere prevails. You can scarcely say there is one place notable above another, and yet there is a rare combination of pleasant features that holds out strong inducements to those who desire to get entirely away from the busy whirl of the city and enjoy complete repose. There are no towering hills nor immense stretches of valley; but quiet landscapes say to fatigued limbs and wearied minds, "Here is rest."

AVENUES.

Glendale is laid out irregularly. Whichever way the stranger takes, he is constantly impressed with the thought that he has made a mistake, and whatever point he attains is certain to be some one unlooked for. This is the more embarrassing to the visitor, who asks in vain for the names of the avenues that appear neither upon guide-boards, as at Avondale, nor in the minds of the inhabitants, who feel no necessity of troubling themselves concerning the mazes of thoroughfares with which time has made them thoroughly familiar. A better acquaintance, however, removes the annoyance, and a score of visits demonstrates quite clearly how study unravels the most intricate ways.

The avenues are generally sixty feet wide, though Sharon avenue, that runs from east to west through the village, is eighty feet in width. Nearly all are well graveled; the larger number have sidewalks, and not a few have trees that furnish ample shade.

PARKS.

Glendale, too, has three handsome little parks. That is, handsome naturally; for, save the fences that surround them, they are in their primeval condition. The grand old forest trees spread their broad branches over the luxuriant sward, and a half-beaten path marks the route by which

pedestrians find the nearest way home, or moonlight wanderers saunter forth to enjoy the repose and poetry of the night. Glendale, however, needs no park. Forest trees shade the village; shrubbery is even too abundant; flowers every where regale the sense, and avenues meander through the quiet grounds. It is, indeed, a park itself, needing few additional attractions.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There is, perhaps, no more encouraging feature connected with the growth of the various suburbs than the attention our suburban citizens pay to the establishment and fostering of public schools. Glendale is no exception in this respect. It has a commodious one-story brick school building, with four separate apartments. There are in attendance about 120 scholars, divided into high, intermediate, and primary departments. The school is under the successful superintendence of Mr. Florian Giaugue.

The course of study is arranged with a view of preparing boys for the Freshman class in college, and the scholars are generally of a good character and regular in attendance.

GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE.

This institution is one of the chief features of the village. Though intended originally for a hotel, it was very early diverted to school purposes, and ever since has occupied a prominent position among the female educational institutions of the country. It was founded in 1854 by the Rev. John Covert. In the spring of 1856 it passed into the hands of the Rev. Joseph G. Monfort, D.D., the Rev. Ludlow D. Potter, and the Rev. Samuel S. Potter. The last named continued in the institution until 1860, and Dr. Monfort as late as 1865, since which time the institution has been under the able and successful management of the Rev. Ludlow D. Potter,

and has graduated classes that have gone into all parts of the country to reflect credit upon the institution, and impart the blessings which educated minds and cultivated hearts are sure to confer.

In the year 1856 the chapel was destroyed by fire, but it was rebuilt in the following autumn. In 1859 additions were made to the building on the north, and the part, originally two, was increased to three stories.

The main building, with the exception of the extension on the north, which contains the dining room and nine music rooms, is one hundred and seventeen feet in length by forty-two feet in width. The extension added to the former makes a total length of one hundred and seventy-seven feet. The edifice is built of brick, on a splendid elevation, with the main approach from Sharon avenue, upon which it is situated. A capacious veranda on the east looks out upon the ample grounds that surround the building, the lower parts of the village, the railroad, and the remote farms that gently swell into hills in the distant east. On the north-east is the chapel, a two-story brick edifice, sixty-eight by forty-five feet, containing a study room in the second story that occupies the full size of the building, and six recitation rooms on the first floor. The main building will comfortably accommodate seventy-five boarding pupils. But this by no means comprises the whole school. About fifty scholars are in regular daily attendance, who reside in Glendale and Springdale, which is adjacent, and in Lockland, Carthage, and other towns accessible by rail.

The course of study is unusually thorough and complete, and is alike creditable to Mr. Potter, who has elevated the standard of female education, and to the patrons of the school, who have been able to appreciate the labors and judgment of this sterling and popular educator. Music has been made, for many years, a matter of special attention. An institution in the midst of a quiet suburb, surrounded by the homes of the refined and educated, and removed from the circumstances that frequently embarrass the best-regulated institutions, with a thorough and proper course of study, and competent instructors, could not well enjoy a less success than has for several years distinguished this school.

The St. Gabriel's (Catholic) School is in connection with the Catholic Church. The rooms, five in number, to the rear of the church, are devoted to the school, which numbers over two hundred scholars. The four teachers are Sisters of Charity. The school is free, and the citizens of Glendale, outside the Catholic Church, hold the institution in such estimation that they contributed thirteen hundred dollars to the erection of the valuable additions made two years ago.

CHURCHES.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized, as an Old School Presbyterian body, November 29, 1855, and is the oldest church organization in Glendale. Its first regular pastor was the Rev. H. A. Tracy. The church is now in charge of the Rev. Wm. H. Babbitt. Ruling Elders—Jacob J. Packer, Hon. Stanley Matthews, Samuel J. Thompson, Esq., and R. K. Brown. The present membership numbers over one hundred. The Sabbath-school, in charge of Samuel J. Thompson, Esq., has an average attendance of one hundred scholars and fifteen teachers, and meets at half-past nine o'clock in the morning.

The present brick edifice, erected ten years ago, is a unique structure, approaching the Swiss in the style of its architecture. It is a quaint building, and well calculated to attract the attention of travelers upon the railroad near which it is situated. What the exterior lacks in beauty, the interior possesses in neatness and comfort. The room is open to the rafters. The desk is of white walnut, the floors are carpeted, the pews are finished in oak and well upholstered, and the windows constructed of stained glass.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Christ (Episcopal) Church was organized August 6, 1865, by the Rev. J. B. Pratt, and John D. Jones, Sr., and N. C. McLean, wardens; and Samuel Fosdick, R. M. Shoemaker, R. B. Moore, George W. Jones, Henry

Holroyd, and John Titus, vestrymen. Services were held in private houses and school-houses until about three years ago, when a small chapel was erected on Sharon avenue. The present rector is the Rev. C. H. Young. The congregation has completed a new edifice on the summit of the hill, south of Sharon avenue, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. The building is Gothic; a simple nave church, with two transepts, eleven by thirteen feet in the clear—one of the latter intended for the organ and the other the vestry. The material is blue limestone, rock-faced, uncoursed, with freestone dressings to windows, buttresses, and gables. The audience room is thirty by sixty feet, with ceiling of arched and molded timber ribs, springing from buttresses that rise between the windows. The chancel is octagonal, and separated from the main building by an ornamented arch. The side windows are mullion, and of stained glass, while a triple window adorns the front. The building is covered with slate. The spire is ninety feet in height, fifty feet of which are constructed of stone, and the remainder of timber, with a slate covering. The main entrance to the building is through the base of the tower, while the vestry is reached through a side opening.

This handsome church edifice will accommodate about two hundred and fifty persons, and was occupied by the congregation the first time Sabbath, May 30, 1869. When finished inside, as it will be, to correspond with the elegance of its exterior, it will be one of the most attractive of our suburban churches. The architects are Anderson & Hannaford, of this city.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

The Church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) is unique, and, withal, one of the neatest, most cozy places of worship that can be found in our suburbs. Not that a large outlay has been made upon it, for it is a frame structure and comparatively plain, but that it seems to have been constructed with a view to elegant simplicity. It occupies a site in the shade of a beautiful forest on Congress avenue, where the grand old trees stand like solemn sentinels to guard it from harm.

The church was erected in 1860, is cruciform in shape, one transept being used for vestry and the other for vestibule. The main room is fifty by twenty-five feet, with high ceilings, plain stuccoed wall, and white pine finishing. The chancel is finished in oak. The communion table is pine, and bears a beautiful device of wheat and the vine, and the monogram I. H. S. (*Jesus, Hominum Salvator*). The reading lectern, pulpit, and liturgy desk are all of oak, and carved in eminently good taste. On one side of the first-named is the monogram *Iota Chi*, the Greek initials of Jesus Christ, and on the other the Greek letters *Alpha* and *Omega*. In the east side of the room is a splendid colored dual window, bearing similar monograms to those found upon the lectern. The room is carpeted, and provided with chairs. The whole appearance is that of the comfort and quiet of home; indeed, it is a spiritual home.

The Sabbath-school, which meets at four o'clock in the afternoon, numbers about forty scholars, under the superintendence of the pastor, the Rev. Frank Sewell.

In the same grove, south of the church, the congregation has a two-story brick parsonage, erected about eight years ago.

ST. GABRIEL'S CHURCH.

The St. Gabriel Catholic Church was organized in 1859. In the same year the main part of the present brick structure was erected, to which additions, from time to time, have been made. The present edifice will comfortably seat two hundred and fifty persons. The auditorium is fifty by thirty feet; sanctuary, sixteen by sixteen feet; and the vestry, fourteen by twelve feet. They have a lot of five acres, situated at the corner of Sharon and Church avenues. Pastor, the Rev. Wm. M. Carey.

RESIDENCES.

Judge Stanley Matthews was among the earliest to discover the desirableness of Glendale as a place of residence. He removed to this place in

1854, and has resided here uninterruptedly since that time. He has between five and six acres of land that slope gently to the east. He has a fine lawn, a few forest trees, a graveled drive, and a splendid eastern outlook. His residence is a spacious two-story brick, with six gables, and verandas on the east and in the recess on the north. His dwelling fronts on Fountain avenue, though the grounds extend quite through to both Magnolia and Woodbine avenues. The Judge, too, has a library of great value. In addition to a large number of books on the law, he has one of the finest collections of theological, classical, and miscellaneous works that can be found in our suburbs.

Immediately adjoining Judge Matthews, on the south, is the snug home of N. Goldsmith, on the corner of East Fountain and Magnolia avenues. Mr. Goldsmith has two and one-half acres of land, that slope to the southeast, and, inasmuch as he has a beautiful open lawn in that direction, enjoys a landscape of unusual beauty. He has a roomy, story-and-a-half frame cottage, that combines, with his grounds, to make a most comfortable and attractive home.

On the same square of Judge Matthews' are the premises of R. M. Shoemaker, about four acres in extent. He has a brick residence of two stories, with a French roof. An airy iron veranda embraces the front, and an ornamental portico faces the east. Mr. Shoemaker, with his large grounds, beautiful surroundings, and tasteful house, has one of the attractive places of this suburb. He removed to Glendale and to this spot in 1855, and is, consequently, among the pioneers of that beautiful locality.

Opposite the place of Mr. Shoemaker is John R. Wright's, on the northeast corner of Laurel and Fountain avenues. Mr. Wright has a two-story brick edifice, erected by Mr. Gross. A broad veranda on the south looks out upon beautiful grounds, filled with young forest and shade trees, shrubbery, and flowers.

On the north side of Fountain avenue, opposite the premises of Judge Matthews, is the comfortable place of John L. Miner, Esq., embraced by both Fountain and Myrtle avenues. Mr. Miner has not the state of some

of his suburban neighbors, but he has a cheerful home, with ample grounds and pleasant surroundings.

Just beyond Mr. Miner's, but near the summit of the elevation upon which the village is located, is the residence of Benjamin Sterrett, on the corner of Magnolia and Fountain avenues. Mr. Sterrett was one of the original movers in the location of this suburb, and has the third house erected in the village. He built his present dwelling in 1852 and '53, and has since continued to reside there. He has a two-story brick residence, with a Mansard roof, and a broad veranda on the south. The location is a very desirable one. His ample grounds are adorned with shrubbery and flowers, and command a good view of the surrounding country.

Still proceeding to the westward, but all the time creeping to the left, we reach, on the corner of Forest avenue, that intersects Fountain avenue from the north, still another avenue, that proceeds from Fountain, and bears almost directly to the west. This is called Wood avenue. On the corner of the latter and Forest avenue is the residence of Charles C. Kohl, a tasteful two-story frame, with a French roof. In front is a veranda, and on the east a bay window. His commodious and tasteful dwelling combines with well-kept walks and abundant shrubbery to make his property very desirable.

On the south side of Wood, corner of Fountain avenue, is the residence of Robert Clarke, one of the most tasteful and attractive in Glendale. This is a fine two-story brick residence, with Mansard roof, once the dwelling of Ezra Elliott, but since remodeled, and so changed as to quite conceal the original design. The building faces the east, and is approached by a graveled drive. From the veranda the land descends gracefully to the east, and over handsomely-kept shrubbery the visitor looks out upon a prospect of great beauty. For miles to the east the valley sweeps away with its carpet of vernal hues, and the very landscape holds a serenity that comes, after the labors of the day, with sweet relief to tired minds and limbs. The most attractive feature of Mr. Clarke's premises is his library, upon which he has bestowed much attention and expense. It is a roomy apartment—

quite too small, however, for the demands of his ample stock of books, etc. The room is wainscoted in black walnut and oak, and ceiled with the same material. It is a rich apartment in appearance, with shelves crowded with standard works of history and literature, and embellished with many rare and valuable volumes of literature and art, which industry and money have secured in this country and in Europe.

Moving westwardly up Wood avenue, on the north-east corner of that street and Congress avenue, we reach the residence of John D. Jones. The substantial brick dwelling, with its front tower, through which it is approached, is almost hidden by the splendid evergreens that thickly stud the yard and rear their dark forms in rich luxuriance overhead.

On the same square with Mr. Jones' and Mr. Kohl's, if an irregular tract can be called a square, is the residence of Charles Davis. Mr. Davis is on the south-west corner of Forest and Erie avenues, and has grounds of six acres, handsomely kept. Since the present owner came here, seven years ago, the house and premises have been greatly improved. Mr. Davis has a grapery filled with the rarest varieties of foreign grapes—Golden, Black, and Champion Hamburg, White Muscat, Muscadine, etc. In addition to this, he has erected an orchid house, which is filled with delicate and rare fruits that can only, in this climate, be produced under glass. The surroundings are in every way inviting, and, under the diligent hand of its present owner, will soon become one of the most attractive places of our suburbs.

Among the amplest grounds and most substantial structures are those of Thomas Johnston, bounded by Congress, Erie, and Sharon avenues. Mr. Johnston has a large two-story brick residence, with verandas on three sides, upon which vines have been carefully trained. His broad grounds, about six and three-quarters acres, are supplied with fruit trees, shrubbery, and flowers, and intersected by a smooth graveled drive. His premises are inclosed by a thrifty hedge, and skirted by rows of handsome young maples.

On the south-east corner of Sharon and Forest avenues is the neat and

comfortable cottage of S. S. Carpenter, surrounded with shrubbery, and occupying one of the most eligible locations in the village.

Opposite, on Sharon avenue, is the residence of Judge J. Cilley, who came to Glendale in 1855, and is now reckoned among the "oldest inhabitants." His pleasant home is among the earliest erected in that village, and is a landmark which is familiar to every school-girl whose good fortune has brought her to the Glendale Female College.

Immediately adjoining the Judge's, and next to the college, is the residence of Samuel Fosdick, familiar to every one acquainted with Glendale, because it is among the earliest erected, and has long been the home of one of its most influential and respected citizens. The edifice is a large two-story brick, with a portico facing the avenue. Immediately adjoining the college are the spacious grounds that surround the dwelling, upon which an army of young school-girls have watched, day by day, the shrubbery and growing plants, and been reminded, not unfrequently sadly, of their own distant, happy homes, concerning which the true heart is ever so sensitive.

On the south side of Sharon avenue, opposite the college, is the home of Dr. A. Shepherd. This house, in connection with Glendale, is historic, inasmuch as it was originally the property of Mr. Glenn, from whom this delightful suburb has taken its name. The surroundings are pleasant, and the location one of the most favorable and commanding in the village.

Extending from Laurel to Forest avenue, and immediately south of Dr. Shepherd's, is the residence of Mrs. Anthony Harkness, a two-story frame, with double porches, the freshness of which time has removed without destroying its home appearance. The grounds, which gradually ascend to the dwelling, are covered with a profusion of shrubbery and flowers.

Now, if the reader will proceed along Sharon and Forest avenues, he will be shown the new residence of Wm. Wilson McGrew, one of the most beautiful in the village. It is a handsomely-finished two-story frame, with a Swiss roof, and a fine, airy veranda, fronting Forest avenue. The land falls rapidly to the east, revealing a landscape not unlike that enjoyed from Mr. Clarke's.

On Sharon avenue, extending quite from Laurel to Willow avenue, but fronting on Laurel, is the residence of Capt. T. J. Haldeman, one of the best in Glendale. This house was originally erected by Wm. B. Moores, but has been greatly improved by the Captain since he came here in 1867. The building is a large, two-story, well-finished, brick edifice, with verandas embracing both the east and west fronts. The Captain has spacious grounds, a fine view, beautiful lawn, and finely-graveled drives.

Immediately adjoining this, on the south, is the tasteful residence of Wm. S. Grandin, a two-story brick, with an observatory, and a veranda on the upper north front, looking out upon the splendid rural scene to the east. Mr. Grandin's grounds are well filled with shrubbery, evergreens, and shade trees, and are immediately in connection with Captain Haldeman's premises. Both grounds are intersected by the same drives, and are used in common.

On Sharon avenue, immediately opposite Captain Haldeman's, is the residence of Daniel DeCamp, a handsome, two-story brick edifice, with a veranda on the lower south front, and a bay window on the south. The grounds are well set in evergreens, and slope handsomely to the avenue. The whole premises are attractive, and are among the best of Glendale.

The venerable Robert Crawford has a place of about four acres on the north side of Sharon avenue. He has a two-story edifice, near Willow avenue, surrounded by thick shrubbery, with shade and fruit trees, and flowers in abundance. Mr. Crawford was one of the earliest citizens of Cincinnati to take up his residence in Glendale, and is, we believe, the oldest merchant now living that was in Cincinnati when he came to this city in 1814. He has a pleasant home in which to spend the evening of life, and has no inclination to exchange it for the smoke and dust that enveloped him during a good part of his business career.

East of Mr. Crawford's, on the opposite side of Willow avenue, is the residence of Charles E. Spinning, a two-story edifice, erected eight years ago. Mr. Spinning has a tasteful dwelling, with veranda on the lower

front, and has surroundings that will compare favorably with any in Glendale.

Immediately adjoining Mr. Spinning's, on the east, is the neat cottage of Arthur Ross, recently that of Wm. F. Colburn, a cozy, inviting home.

On the same avenue, corner of Greenville, John Walsh, during the year 1868, erected a two-story building, with Mansard roof, adapted to business purposes.

F. M. Douglass, on the corner of Sharon and Willow avenues, has a two-story brick residence, well supplied with verandas, bay windows, etc., and surrounded by about two acres, well set in shrubbery and kept in good order.

On the same square is the former residence of R. Bartlett, recently sold to R. W. Keys, a two-story brick edifice, with plenty of shrubbery, fruit trees, and ample approaches.

Leaving this part of Glendale, and going from the extreme north-eastern to the south-western limits of the village, we reach, on the corner of Fountain avenue and the Cincinnati turnpike, the residence of John H. Porter, one of the most beautiful in its surroundings in Glendale. The building is a two-story frame cottage, with verandas on the south and east. The lawn is the best in the village. He has a fine conservatory, handsomely-grouped evergreens, thrifty young shade trees, and flowers in abundance. In the south a splendid prospect is unfolded of level fields, gentle undulations, and distant hills.

North of Mr. Porter's and immediately adjoining the parsonage of the Church of the New Jerusalem, is the residence of Alfred Allen, a neat story-and-a-half cottage, surrounded by shrubbery and shade trees.

Embraced by Congress and Fountain avenues and the Cincinnati turnpike, are the premises of Samuel B. Allen. His residence is Elizabethan in style, and constructed of blue limestone, with trimmings of freestone. It was erected about nine years ago, and is one of the most substantial, spacious, and stylish among the suburban residences of Cincinnati. The interior is approached through a massive stone porch. On the east is a

broad, airy veranda, looking in the distance upon a fine agricultural scene. Good graded walks intersect the grounds, and a smooth green lawn surrounds the buildings. The location is one of the most beautiful in this part of Glendale.

East of the premises of Mr. Allen is the residence of Mrs. Dr. Samuel Robbins, a two-story frame cottage, pleasantly located on Oak avenue, the southern boundary of the village.

Immediately adjoining this, on the east, is the residence of Samuel J. Thompson, a two-story brick building, erected two years ago. He has an east front, with a wide, airy veranda, from which he enjoys an extensive view of South Glendale and the adjoining country. Mr. Thompson has good carriage drives, and the absence of a profusion of shrubbery is in pleasant contrast with the prevailing idea of Glendale in this regard.

Immediately adjoining Mr. Thompson's, on the north, is the property he vacated to occupy his new premises. Passing this, we reach the home of Mrs. Mary Kimmont, on Fountain avenue, a two-story brick, with verandas on both east and south. Mrs. Kimmont has a beautiful location. The elevated position affords a fine view of the farm scene to the south and the gradually-rising lands to the east, with the village of Sharon in the distance.

Adjoining Mrs. Kimmont's, on the north, is the residence of James C. Richardson, facing Ivy avenue instead of Fountain. This is one of the earliest cottages erected in Glendale. The location is not inferior to that of Mrs. Kimmont. It is elevated, commanding, and beautiful. The green lawn slopes gracefully to the east, and the cottage looks out through a profusion of shrubbery and flowers upon the quiet landscape beyond.

Returning to Fountain avenue, passing on our way the graceful little park from which six distinct avenues begin their serpentine career, we find ourselves again in the vicinity of the premises of Robert Clarke. Adjoining his on the south is the home of Henry Clark, one of the oldest residents, and, we believe, the gentleman who made the first selection of lots in Glendale. He has a story-and-a-half brick dwelling, with a porch embracing the entire

front of the building. The grounds are filled with shrubbery, and the location, in elevation, is only equaled by that of his neighbor, Mr. Roberts.

Then, on the south, comes the house of Britton Roberts, who has lived in his present place fifteen years. He has a two-story brick dwelling, with verandas and pleasant outlooks. Surrounding the buildings is a profusion of shrubbery that half hides the natural beauty of the location, but still reveals a fair view of the surrounding country. Mr. Roberts has, it is claimed, the highest ground in the village.

Immediately in the graceful curve that Fountain avenue makes to reach out to Congress, is the residence of Mrs. Marston Allen, a two-story brick, with ample verandas, broad grounds, and plenty of shrubbery. The location of this residence, once the home of one of the best known merchants of Cincinnati, is elevated and attractive.

Adjoining this, with an approach from Congress avenue, is the residence of C. H. Allen, a two-story brick edifice, with a colomade embracing the whole front. Mr. Allen's premises are well provided with flowers and evergreens. With the proximity of good neighbors and the little church gem of the New Jerusalem, and the open shade trees revealing the pleasant landscape to the south, Mr. Allen need seek no more desirable location.

Leaving this comfortable home, and passing around Congress and Oak avenues until reaching Ivy avenue, which finds itself arrested by the latter thoroughfare, there is, on the east, the cozy residence of A. C. Tyler, a tasteful two-story frame cottage that fronts both the south and east. An oriel window looks out to the west, and roses half hide the veranda that relieves the south front of the pleasant home.

Immediately north, on the east side of Ivy, is the hospitable home of the Hon. Warner M. Bateman, a two-story brick edifice, surrounded by ample grounds that fall gently to the east. Mr. Bateman's premises extend quite through to Woodbine avenue on the east, and are familiar to all who pass along the railroad, both because of their inviting appearance and the prominence given all the buildings that grace the first elevation upon which this beautiful village is built.

On the north of Mr. Bateman's is the new residence of Mrs. Fenton Lawson, a two-story brick, with Mansard roof, supplied with all the conveniences of a modern house. This was erected in 1869 by the late Dr. Samuel Robbins, a sterling citizen, a valuable member of both church and society, who died before the entire completion of the dwelling which he was building for his own occupancy. He did much to improve Glendale, having erected some of the finest residences in the place. He worked for Glendale; so did he for humanity; for the man who erects homes of convenience and taste in the country, for those who have not the courage to do more than seriously consider a removal from a crowded city when everything is provided, does a work of benevolence.

On the corner of Ivy and Magnolia avenues, on a handsome elevation, is the residence of Mr. Gunnison, a new two-story brick edifice, handsomely finished both within and without, and commanding a fine view of the valley and higher lands in the distance.

Between the two last buildings is the residence of James Bell, a neat, comfortable home, occupying the same elevation which is graced by the residences that so handsomely flank it.

The end of the catalogue is now approached; but the best is sometimes saved for the last. We leave the highlands and descend to the railroad, wending our way along the extension of Magnolia avenue. At its intersection with Greenville avenue we turn sharply to the north, and, passing a cottage or so, reach the splendid new residence of D. McLaren, recently erected by Daniel DeCamp, another patron of Glendale, who has given it some of its most beautiful ornaments. The house is a commodious two-story brick, with extensive verandas and tasteful architectural adornments. The lawn, which gently descends from the dwelling to the avenue, is broad and beautiful. Its smooth, velvety surface more resembles the carefully-kept lawns of Clifton than any in Glendale. There is no more inviting, more tasteful, residence in this suburb than that which has become the home of the well-known superintendent of the road to which Glendale owes its location.

Adjoining Mr. McLaren's, on the north, is the home of H. W. Hughes, a two-story brick edifice, with observatory and veranda facing the railroad. Mr. Hughes has broad, sweeping lands, that extend from Greenville to Woodbine avenue. The residence stands in the midst of ample grounds, and, with its convenience to church, the schools, and railroad, is one of the most pleasant and eligible among the premises of Glendale. Mr. Hughes' inviting home is embellished with one of the most valuable private religious libraries that can be found in Ohio.

We now reach the hospitable home of George W. Gallager, a tasteful cottage, with its verandas and climbing vines and flowers. Surrounding it is a broad yard, well filled with evergreens and shrubbery. An occasional fruit tree is a reminder of the providence of the owner; and the clean-kept walks, and the carefully-prepared borders for summer flowers, speak better than words can of the diligent hand and the lover of the beautiful. Mr. Gallager is not one of the old residents, but he is quite devoted to Glendale, the interests of which he guards with jealous care. Comparatively clear of business trammels, he, among the few, finds time to give much attention to the promotion of every project that looks to making Glendale the home of comfort and the place of the refined.

Immediately north of Mr. Gallager's are the dwellings of Mrs. William Probasco and Harry Lardner, both of them neat two-story frame cottages, on Greenville avenue, in full view of the railway, and very convenient to the station.

Next is the spacious residence of R. W. Keys, facing Woodbine avenue, but also having an outlook in the direction of the railroad and the beautiful rural landscape to the east. Mr. Keys is one of the early residents of Glendale, and has ample grounds, well filled with flowers, shrubbery, and young forest trees. His premises are accessible, tasteful, and attractive.

Adjoining this on the north is the new residence of the Rev. William H. Babbitt, a tasteful two-story frame, erected in 1868, on Woodbine avenue, with neatly-arranged grounds.

Adjoining Mr. Babbitt's is the recent residence of Charles H. Wardlow,

who has just removed to Middletown, the property, we believe, of J. J. Packer. It is a neat two-story frame dwelling, with an airy veranda facing the avenue, and with pleasant surroundings.

On the east side of the railroad there have been comparatively few dwellings erected. The lands are by no means unattractive, but they are not so beautiful as those west of the road. Besides, the population is largely on the west side, and population, we know, is gregarious. A few good dwellings are on the east, among them the late residence of Dr. A. L. Seybill, on Sharon avenue, recently purchased by ex-Mayor Crawford, a two-story brick edifice; also, the brick dwelling erected two years ago by the late Judge Morse, now occupied by N. H. Chapman, a commodious building, commanding a good view, and surrounded by broad, beautiful grounds.

In the distance, occupying a charming and commanding spot, is the residence of Colonel Crafts J. Wright. Handsomely-sloping lands, graveled drives, a profusion of flowers, placid landscapes, a full view of Glendale—all combine to make Col. Wright's place one of the most beautiful and desirable of Cincinnati's surroundings.

Between his house and the village are the dwelling of Wm. Chapman and the nursery and gardens of Thomas Underwood.

Immediately adjoining Col. Wright's, on the east, is the place of William Proctor, Jr., who has about eighteen acres of elevated land, scarcely less beautiful in situation than that of his neighbor. He has a commodious two-story brick residence, with verandas on both south and west. The house is tastefully finished, and surrounded with beautiful forest and shade trees.

On the verge of the village there are many places of comfort and beauty springing up, which must, ere long, become a part of Glendale proper.

In the northern part of the village, on Jefferson avenue, is the tasteful story-and-a-half cottage of R. K. Brown.

Adjoining Mr. Brown's is the residence of W. M. Yeatman, who has seventeen acres of undulating land, that rolls gently to the southward

His dwelling is a comfortable two-story frame, occupying a pleasant site.

Captain Murray has a neat one-story frame cottage, recently erected, and N. L. Bernard, just above the former, has a tasteful two-story frame residence, with roomy verandas, shrubbery, and flowers.

Adjoining both Mr. Brown's and Mr. Yeatman's are the premises of E. L. Thomas, consisting of eighty-four acres of finely-improved land, with a two-story dwelling that occupies a commanding position and has inviting surroundings.

In the north-western part of the village, as well as in some other localities, many small dwellings have in the past few years been erected. These are principally occupied by the laboring classes, and are more numerous in the vicinity of the Catholic Church than elsewhere.

South of the village, but immediately adjoining it, D. M. Marsh, in 1869, erected a capacious two-story brick dwelling, amply provided with verandas and modern conveniences, and surrounded by broad grounds.

GOVERNMENT.

One of the favorable features of Glendale is that it is well governed. Its good citizens do not allow things to take care of themselves, or, what is about as bad, commit them to persons whose only business is politics. They participate in elections, and allow themselves to be used as the officers of the corporation. The following are the municipal officers for the year 1870-71:

Mayor—S. T. CRAWFORD.

Clerk—A. C. TYLER.

Treasurer—R. H. WOOD.

Council—C. H. ALLEN, R. K. BROWN, C. C. KOHL, GEORGE W. GALLAGER, J. J. PACKER, C. J. WRIGHT.

Marshal—M. DOOLEY.

The regulations of the village are such as to completely protect property, there being no necessity of closing gates either by night or day.

STORES.

Among the good features of Glendale are the general stores that have been enticed to the place. These provide so well for the wants of the family that it is quite unnecessary to go away from the village, save for articles of considerable value. There are four stores, belonging to John Walsh, J. J. Parker, R. H. Wood, and Wm. H. Blair. These gentlemen came to Glendale in the order in which their names here appear. They generally have commodious business rooms, and have their residences, we believe, under the roof each of his respective store.

The place is regularly and abundantly furnished with good meats, and vegetables are supplied, if desired, from the neighboring gardens, though the citizens generally raise on their ample grounds all of the latter that their wants demand.

ACCESSIBILITY.

Glendale is by rail fifteen miles from Cincinnati, and by the Carthage turnpike eleven miles. The distance by the latter renders it less desirable than many other suburbs to persons who wish to reach the city by their own conveyances. There is, however, a redeeming feature about this that goes far to compensate for the inconvenience of reaching Cincinnati by private conveyance. It saves its inhabitants from visitors that would otherwise, on the Sabbath, as well as at other times, swarm in their streets, and build up beer and wine gardens that would rob them of their quiet, and soon convert Glendale into quite another community.

Again, it is upon a railroad that now offers ample facilities to persons who desire to reside in the village and transact business in Cincinnati. In coming in on the usual trains about forty-five minutes are consumed. Trains run upon the road at all times during the day when it is desirable either to

leave Glendale or return. Trains that stop at this village now reach the city at 6:50, 7:30, 8:05, and 10:40 A. M., and 2:15, 6:30, and 10:15 P. M.; returning, leave Cincinnati at 7:15 and 9:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:00, 5:30, 6:30, and 9:45 P. M. On Sundays a train reaches the city at 7:00 A. M. and departs at 9:45 P. M. This general arrangement will scarcely be changed, save to still further increase the facilities of reaching and departing from the city.

Under the present system of commutation tickets adopted by the road, a ticket can be purchased for twenty-five dollars, forty-five dollars, and seventy-five dollars, for three months, six months, and twelve months, respectively, that will entitle the owner thereof to pass over the road from Cincinnati to Glendale or return, on all the trains that stop at the latter place, as many times a day as he desires. This does not permit a man's family, or any person save the owner of the ticket, to use the road, but it furnishes to all who avail themselves of this arrangement the privileges of the trains alluded to at the rate of less than twenty-four cents per day. This, it will be observed, is less than one cent per mile, admitting the holder to pass over the road, both ways, once per day. Tickets for school children are sold at half these rates.

Another system used by this road is that of discount tickets, to be sold in numbers of not less than twenty-five, to and between all stations on the road from Cincinnati to Dayton, where the fare is thirty cents and upward, at a discount of twenty per cent. from the regular local rates. These may be used by the purchaser, members of his family, or employes, or given to other persons, though the company will not permit them to be resold.

Thus we see that persons doing business in the city can be here for business in ample time, and, indeed, with the same convenience that citizens can who live at less remote points and have to depend upon their own conveyances. The time consumed each trip is regarded by many persons with disfavor, but in some respects it can not be denied the expenditure is profitable. "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth." A man who has been crowded with business during the day, and on all sides beset with its

cares, wants relaxation; and he who teaches a business man how most easily and perfectly to dismiss the cares of the day when he enters the portals of his home, makes no small contribution to the sum of human happiness. In the first place, a man at Glendale cultivates the habit of ceasing work at a certain hour. However hard he may labor for the time being, he does not entertain the idea of postponing his departure beyond the regular period, because he does not control the departure of the train. Again, the railroad company has a car that is specially set apart for Glendale passengers, so that the moment a man enters he is at once among a considerable number of his acquaintances. With these he engages in conversation that rapidly dislodges the burdens of business or the perplexities of public duties. Or, if he chooses, he reads the evening papers, and, in the midst of the world's events, soon forgets the load with which he leaves his counting-room or office. If he chooses to do neither, but rather to look out upon the panorama of loveliness that swiftly glides before him, and watch the play of the light of the declining sun upon the adjacent hills, and the shadows in the valleys, as evening prepares the sweet fields and pleasant homes for the drapery of the night, what could more successfully relieve him of the harness of the day, and prepare him, with cheerfulness and gratitude, to approach the loved ones who anxiously await his coming?

CONCLUSION.

Thus we have endeavored to give a picture of another of the beautiful surroundings of Cincinnati. If it is not acceptable, it is the fault of the artist, not the subject, for the latter abounds in a combination of attractions that distinguishes it among the many beautiful suburbs of this city.

Nor is the village finished. Each year the roads are improved, new dwellings erected, and new inhabitants attracted to its quiet borders. A town hall will soon be erected, the council having been authorized by a vote of the people to build a brick edifice for municipal purposes that shall have rooms for the public offices, besides a hall for general meetings.

A company has been formed for the erection of gas works, and permission granted to run pipes through the avenues. In a comparatively short time petroleum and candles will have been supplanted by coal gas, and dwellings and streets will alike bid farewell to one of the serious objections that can be urged against much of our suburban property.

The great advantage about Glendale is, that it is a complete community. Too far removed from the city to depend upon it for general society or amusement, it becomes a society itself, bound together as well by common necessity and the intimate friendships that frequent intercourse fosters, as by common effort to supply the want of entertainment and amusement which absence from the city occasions.

Again, society is not alone thus created and fostered, but finds, to some extent, a common cement in similar education and tastes. The inhabitants are generally intelligent and refined, and their influence is expended on such objects as promote the public good. Then, too, there is an influence silently working that is no less potent because of the quiet manner in which it employs its forces. A school of high grade will temper a community and leave an impress upon its character. The inhabitants may not be fully aware of the work that is going on, but it is nevertheless reaching out its roots through the very foundations of society, and quietly, with its fibers, permeating every household within its reach.

With ample church facilities, excellent schools, refined society, wholesome government, combined with accessibility, beauty, and healthfulness, Glendale is, indeed, one of the most charming of the country places that now hang like pearls around the neck of the Queen City of the West, and adorn the crown that rests so becomingly upon her brow.