591

1. Name of Property	
Historic name: Mentor Village Hall	JUL 2 5 2014
Other names/site number: Mentor City Hall	
Name of related multiple property listing:	MAT. RECISTER OF HISTORIC
N/A	19 HOBALT ANN OLATION
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing	
2. Location	
Street & number: <u>8383 Mentor Avenue</u>	ta
City or town: <u>Mentor</u> State: <u>Ohio</u> County: <u>Lake</u>	
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A	
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation	n Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this $\underline{X}$ nomination $$ request for determine the documentation standards for registering properties in the Nation Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set f	al Register of Historic
In my opinion, the property $\underline{\mathbf{X}}$ meets does not meet the N	
I recommend that this property be considered significant at the follo level(s) of significance:	
I recommend that this property be considered significant at the follo	
I recommend that this property be considered significant at the follo level(s) of significance: nationalstatewide _X_local	
I recommend that this property be considered significant at the follo level(s) of significance: <u>national</u> <u>statewide</u> <u>X</u> local Applicable National Register Criteria:	owing
I recommend that this property be considered significant at the follo level(s) of significance: 	owing
I recommend that this property be considered significant at the follo level(s) of significance: 	n July 22, 2014
I recommend that this property be considered significant at the follo level(s) of significance: 	n July 22, 2014
I recommend that this property be considered significant at the follo level(s) of significance: <u>national</u> <u>statewide</u> <u>X</u> local Applicable National Register Criteria: <u>X A</u> <u>B</u> <u>X C</u> <u>D</u> <u>Babla Acc</u> <u>D</u> <u>Babla Acc</u> <u>D</u> <u>Babla Acc</u> <u>D</u> <u>Babla Acc</u> <u>D</u> <u>Signature of certifying official/Title:</u> <u>State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History Connection</u>	n July 22, 2014 Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Mentor Village Hall Name of Property Lake County, Ohio County and State

## 4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that this property is:
- $\checkmark$  entered in the National Register
- \_\_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register
- \_\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register
- \_\_\_\_ removed from the National Register
- \_\_\_\_ other (explain:)

Date of Action gnature of the Keeper

## 5. Classification

## **Ownership of Property**

(Check as many box	es as apply.)
Private:	x
Public – Local	

Pub	olic	- State
I uu		June

Pu	blic		Fe	de	ral
1 4	UIIN	· · · ·	10	uci	

## **Category of Property**

(Check	only	one	box.)	
(	~~~~			

Building(s)	x
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Mentor Village Hall Name of Property

## Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing <u>1</u>	Noncontributing	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>    1                                </u>	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register \_\_\_\_0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
SOCIAL/meeting hall
SOCIAL/civic
EDUCATION/library
RECREATION/theater
GOVERNMENT/post office
GOVERNMENT/government office
GOVERNMENT/correctional facility
GOVERNMENT/correctional facility
Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
VACANT

## 7. Description

## **Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.) Late Victorian: Queen Anne

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.) Principal exterior materials of the property: <u>\_\_\_\_\_BRICK; STONE, sandstone; ASPHALT</u>\_\_\_\_\_

Mentor Village Hall Name of Property

**Summary Paragraph** 

Lake County, Ohio County and State

Mentor Village Hall, built in 1888, is a Victorian Queen Anne style building defined by a dominant front-facing gable with corner entry tower, patterned masonry details, steeply pitched roof structures, and uneven wall surfaces. Documented by a 1972 cultural resource survey by Old Mentor Foundation, Village Hall was described as Mentor's most extravagant Victorian-era brick structure by architectural historian Dr. Michael Fazio. The painted red brick building consists of a central two story mass flanked by an east and west tower, with a symmetrical interior behind an asymmetrical façade. The exterior maintains much of the original features, but the interior has been significantly altered over the past 100 years to accommodate its continued service to Mentor. Mentor Village Hall is located in Mentor, a city of approximately 47,000 residents approximately twenty five miles east of downtown Cleveland, Ohio. Positioned on the northwest corner of U.S. 20 (Mentor Avenue) and Ohio 615 (Center Street), the building is now surrounded by an active commercial and industrial district.

Sitting on a single parcel (Lake County #16-B-035-L-00-009-0), Village Hall is the only structure on the property, surrounded by asphalt pavement to provide parking and access to the building. A small semicircular area of landscaping abuts the sidewalk on Mentor Avenue, flanked by two vehicular access points. Village Hall is within close proximity to other buildings of historical significance, together comprising what is referred to as Mentor's Old Village: James A. Garfield National Historic Site (NR 66000613), Corning-White House (NR 72001027), Garfield Library (NR 79001872), immediately adjacent to Mentor Village School (NR 0500026), in addition to eight other Mentor properties listed on the National Register. Exterior modifications have remained relatively minimal as interior function continually evolved to meet the needs of a growing city. While structurally sound and in good condition, the building is currently vacant.

## **Narrative Description**

Mentor Village Hall exhibits late 19<sup>th</sup> century Victorian style architecture through the use of multi-dimensional red brick masonry construction on a raised basement rusticated stone base, sandstone sills, and decorative brick corbelling along the roof line. The main façade faces south and consists of a central, gabled two story block flanked by an eastern tower with a steep, curving pyramidal roof (Photo 3) and a taller western tower with a low pyramidal roof (Photo 2); this western tower's south side serves as the building's main entry. A non-historic awning covers a contemporary double door at grade. Apart from providing an access point to the building, the tower appears to have greater aesthetic significance than functional (Photo 1). A small room in the tower is accessible on the second floor, with a crawl space on the third level. The tower's original roof consisted of a steeply-pitched convex pyramidal structure that was later replaced with a more modest construction (Figure 1). It is unknown when or why the roof of the tower was altered. On the tower's east and west sides are tall windows with segmental brick arches on the first floor, similar windows on the second floor – paired over the doorway, and square windows with stone lintels and sills on the third floor – also paired above the entry.

Name of Property

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County and State Similar single windows are found in the eastern tower. In the center of the facade on the first floor are tall "triptych" windows (the central one wider than those flanking it) with a single, segmental brick arch above them (Photo 2). On the second floor is the structure's most interesting feature: triptych windows surmounted by a stone lintel and a semi-circular stone arch with elaborate brick infill between them. This infill consists of (bottom to top) three courses of brick in running bond, three courses in semi-circular brick alternating with lozenge-shaped brick, one soldier course, one course running bond, nine courses semi-circular and lozenge, and finally more soldiers (Photo 2). The towers to each side have cornices of corbel brick brackets (eastern tower) and corbel brick in running bond and set on diagonals (western tower).

The west and east elevations are very similar (Photos 4, 6), although the east elevation has a nonhistoric exterior door in an original window opening with a concrete stoop and wood steps to grade. The building's length is divided into three bays by a central semi-circular arch which projects forward from the wall behind. The arches are composed of four concentric courses of brick in running bond springing from stone blocks. Inside the arches are bricks in running bond and set on diagonals. In the front bay there are three tall windows with segmental brick arches on the first floor and three short windows with semi-circular brick arches on the second floor; the arches are again filled with running bond, soldiers, and diagonals. One of the windows on the second level was removed at an unknown date to create a masonry opening for fire egress, which has been infilled (Photo 3). The pair of windows in the rear bay of the east elevation have been infilled as well. The rear bay of the west elevation has one infilled opening and one original wood 16/1 single hung window (Photo 6). With a dominant single-pane lower sash, the upper sash consists of one primary pane surrounded by 15 smaller rectangular panes, a typical Queen Anne style window treatment (Photo 10). All other windows in the building originally reflected this style, but were removed at an unknown date and replaced with aluminum, fixed single-light windows. A brick chimney extends beyond the roof line flush with the west elevation between the rear and middle bay.

The rear elevation consists of a two-story projection off the rear of the main building block (Photo 5, 6). This elevation has a large masonry opening on the left side of the first floor spanned by a segmental brick arch. Beside this are single and paired openings with similar arches. Originally providing access to the basement, all of these openings have been infilled with brick. There is a similar paired modern window (as described above) that remains on the second floor. A corbeled brick cornice projects beyond the plane of the wall.

The roof is gabled at the facade and is hipped in the rear to meet flush with the shingle-sided gable wall. Gables project over the side wall arches. All roof structures are covered in asphalt shingles and are in poor condition. All exterior brick was painted white at some point when City Hall took over the building in the 1960s. The brick arches and sills are painted a tan color to distinguish the architectural feature from the white brick. Evidence of moderate brick spalling is present on all elevations.

The interior structure is of timber frame, originally consisting of a rear gallery overlooking the two-story meeting room space. A grade-level entry and occupiable space transition up two sets of stairs to the large meeting space (Photo 7). Physical evidence in the building suggests that

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County and State both access points to the meeting space are original. The space at grade contains original wainscoting on the south and east walls, with modern paneling lining the entry from the west. A stage originally stood at the north end of the room, with a full height proscenium and two flanking openings, surrounded in wood trim and decorative fretwork (Figure 2). The stage is believed to have been infilled c.1950 when a second level was built in the open meeting space. One piece of vertical proscenium trim remains at the east end of the stage location, noting the original opening. The stage opening was partitioned to create a separation between the two floors of office space and bathroom/service space in the rear (Photo 9).

The two tower forms visible from the exterior have little definition on the interior space (Photo 8). One historic stair remains on the west exterior wall, directly north of the entry tower. A nonhistoric stair at the northeast corner of the main meeting space provided additional access and egress to office space (Photo 9). The non-historic second floor was removed c.2012, leaving the original window trim on the upper level with wainscoting remaining on the lower level of the interior. The ceiling is defined by a full length barrel vault oriented from the front to the rear of the space (Photos 8, 9). The walls and ceiling are 2-part plaster, with a significant amount of the historic material still intact. The basement remains unfinished with exposed stone foundation walls. In the 1950s, the village jail was housed in the basement of building, although no evidence remains of the function beyond written documentation.

Mentor Village Hall retains many character-defining features to convey its architectural significance as a late 19<sup>th</sup> century community and governmental building. Mentor Village Hall reflects the craftsmanship of local builders Eugene Case and Stephen Hart. The design of the Queen Anne Victorian building retains its original massing and form, with minimal changes to the exterior that were completed well within the period of significance. Images of the building show the primary façade relatively unchanged (Figure 3, 5, 6, 7). Replacement windows installed in all but one opening maintain the building's fenestration pattern while providing reference to the original window design. Although the interior meeting space was infilled at the end of the period of significance, recent work in the building has returned the hall to an open, two-story space with a mezzanine and barrel-vault ceiling, reflecting the building's original interior configuration. Despite the use of modern materials for interior partition walls prior, many historic interior and exterior materials remain. These features include the decorative brick and stone walls, wood flooring, window trim, plaster, and wainscoting. Modern interior wall finishes have largely been removed to reinstate the character of the interior space. The building is clearly distinguishable as Village Hall, with evidence of its flexibility in function and developmental civic history.

Mentor Village Hall Name of Property

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Lake County, Ohio County and State

## 8. Statement of Significance

## **Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
  - D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

## **Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Mentor Village Hall

Lake County, Ohio County and State

**Period of Significance** 

<u>1888-1964</u>

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

**Cultural Affiliation** 

Architect/Builder

Case, Eugene, carpenter/builder\_\_\_\_\_

Hart, Stephen, brickworks

#### Mentor Village Hall Name of Property Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Lake County, Ohio County and State

Mentor Village Hall is nominated under Criterion A for its significance to the broad pattern of governmental and civic history the building represents for the community and culture of Mentor, Ohio. The functions of Mentor Village Hall evolved as the local community grew, however it continued to house local government offices from its construction in 1888 until the last quarter of the twentieth century. In addition to the building's contribution to local civic history, this property is also nominated under Criterion C for the distinctive characteristics of large, masonry Victorian architecture in Lake County. With few local examples of this building type left in the city, Mentor Village Hall remains an important example of the exuberant architecture of the period. The period of significance begins with construction of village hall and continues until the closing date of 50 years as determined by the National Register guidelines, since its significance as a civic center continued until it was vacated by the city in 1976.

## Narrative Statement of Significance

The first settlement in Mentor Township was made in 1797 by two pioneers from Connecticut. Within a few years the settlement was growing in size, but it was not until 1815 that Mentor Township was formed with 460 people as part of Geauga County. In 1840, Lake County was established and became the smallest county in the state. In 1852 the interurban railroad came through Mentor Township, which would lead to significant industrial and population growth. By 1855, 3,000 acres in the middle of the township were petitioned to be incorporated as Mentor Village, obtaining legislative power independent of township trustees while establishing a new school and a mayor for the first time. As the village continued to grow, factories and commerce took root in Mentor, although the village remained primarily rural and agricultural in nature.

In March of 1888, petitioners approached village council seeking a vote to establish a village hall to fulfill the needs of the growing community. After acquiring the 1.3 acre parcel of land for \$700, the 2,800 square feet Village Hall was constructed for \$5,000 at the corner of U.S. 20 (Mentor Avenue) and Ohio 615 (Center St.). The site for the new village hall was the former site of an 1828 brick church shared by two congregations. One school was operated on Murray Farm, located just east of Center Street, until 1812 when the school was relocated to the Burridge Farm one-half mile from the village hall. Dedicated on December 28, 1888, Village Hall anchored the intersection of Mentor Avenue and Center Street as the center of Mentor Township. The building marked the social and civic center of the village in addition to emphasizing its fundamental geographic location. During the dedication meeting, ten feet of space at the east of the council room was authorized to be rented as a post office.

During this time of early development in Mentor Village, local residents had made efforts to establish a library for business and public use. After holding collections of materials in private homes, James R. Garfield, son of President James A. Garfield, called upon citizens to take interest in local affairs and assist in establishing a library. Garfield formed a committee to establish and maintain a public library and reading room, and to promote the social and

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County and State intellectual welfare of the Mentor community as a whole.<sup>1</sup> James R. Garfield became president of the Mentor Village Library Board and his mother, Lucretia Garfield (widow of President Garfield), donated money and books while hosting many entertainments, socials, and fundraisers for the library. On April 11, 1890 this library opened in Village Hall with a total of 288 books. Open twice a week, the library was located on the first floor of the hall and included spelling matches, club performances, lectures, socials, and plays on the hall stage.<sup>2</sup> The library was located in Village Hall until May of 1903 when the collection moved to the first permanent Mentor Village Library facility.

In addition to renting the space to a local resident to operate the post office and hosting the library, the hall was also rented per night for "respectable and moral" purposes. Village Hall was used as a meeting space, and the stage was rented out to traveling theater groups. To this largely farming community, Village Hall was the designated space for social gatherings, ceremonies, and entertainment. The building was important in this function as it created ample and flexible space for all needs of the community, unlike the few limited church and school spaces that existed. The building also provided a symbol of civic pride in the growing establishment of Mentor. The post office remained until moving to its own building in 1921.

In the early 1890s Mentor became home to several shipping and investment firms that moved out of Cleveland to avoid high taxes. With the newly formed links to urban life, Mentor also saw the establishment of cottages, summer homes, and private clubs. The Cleveland, Painesville & Eastern rail line was constructed in 1896 approximately one half mile north of Village Hall, and further strengthened the connection between the rural village and urban resources.<sup>3</sup>

As described in the City's 1997 bicentennial publication, by 1912 Mentor was an attractive village of progressive people, with attractive homes, sound education and religious structures, and several prominent industries. At this time the population was mostly farmers, producing tobacco, grapes, and lumber as main money crops. A number of service related businesses were established near the railroad that included a feed store, a coal company, a cheese factory, knitting mills, and a slaughter house.<sup>4</sup> With the turn of the century came the establishment of the nursery industry. By 1920 Mentor had become known as the "Rose Capital", with three of the largest nurseries of Lake County located in Mentor. The nursery industry continued to thrive until development pressures of the 1960's. Post-war growth pushed the village and the township to make significant infrastructure improvements.<sup>5</sup> In 1961 a major shopping mall opened within a half mile of Village Hall, and the following year the community was drastically altered by the construction of Route 2 and Interstate 90 which destroyed hundreds of acres of orchards, farms, and woodlands.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Mentor: The First 200 Years (n.p.: Mentor Bicentennial Committee, 1997), 43.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Ibid, 45.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> History of Mentor, 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> First 200 Years, 154.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> History of Mentor, 3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Mentor Heritage Trolley Tour (1997), 1.

Lake County, Ohio

County and State Name of Property Since its erection in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century the village hall building has served many civic purposes to the community. By the 1950s the building housed the Mayor and administrative staff, along with the Mentor police department. A second level was constructed in the open hall space c.1950, and the police department was located in the rear of the first floor with jail cells in the basement. The Village of Mentor adopted a council-manager form of government in 1960 just as major development was beginning to shape the outlook of mid-century Mentor. When Mentor Township merged with Mentor Village to incorporate the City of Mentor in December 1963, the building once again underwent a transformation as the city center. Village Hall became Mentor's first City Hall with the newly established council-manager form of government. Administrative offices for nearly fifty people remained in the building until 1976. The city manager was housed on the first floor with the finance and purchasing departments on the second level. Within a year it was obvious that the building could not support the growing needs of the city. In 1966 the police department moved from City Hall into another historic brick structure in the local community. Between 1970 and 1975 the City was conducting only minimal maintenance to the building. As the infill floor began to face structural issues and overcrowding, a new facility was constructed to house all civic departments. In 1976, the \$1.8M Mentor Municipal Center (Civic Center Building) was constructed on 90 acres at the north end of Center Street. City officials moved from the old Village Hall to the new offices in March of that year. The following year Mentor Village Hall was purchased by a realty company to be used as office space. Between 1985 and 2012 the building was victim of multiple failed development attempts, with intentions of renting the building for event purposes. Some work has begun but the project was never completed.

According to Mentor's bicentennial history publication, few brick buildings existed in Mentor prior to the Civil War. Being a rural community, the abundance of timber translated to a building stock of predominantly wood-framed structures. Early homes were rustic, later reflecting Greek Revival elements in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century as building techniques progressed. Local brick maker, Stephen Hart produced brick at his kiln c.1820, building his own home in 1860. Mentor historians note that the brick homes were not constructed in the same Greek Revival style as the local wood-frame buildings were, but rather reflected elements of Italianate or Tuscan Villa architecture.<sup>7</sup> The few notable brick buildings of Mentor include the Stephen Hart home, Franklin Murray home, Methodist Episcopal Church (demolished), Edward Nolan home, Hart Nut and Washer Manufacturing Company, Delong Home and Store, and Village Hall. Unlike the handful of classical brick buildings in Mentor, Village Hall reflected a style unique to that building type and community. The Queen Anne building was an important landmark to the community, with large massing, decorative windows, intricate brick detailing, and steep roof pitches. No evidence has been located that another brick building of similar design or style existed in Mentor. Village Hall was constructed of red bricks kilned in Hart's brickworks, while carpenter Eugene Case was responsible for the building's construction techniques. Several residential buildings in the area are known to have used Hart's bricks, but no documentation of other work by Case has been located. Mentor Village Hall is one of few brick masonry buildings of historical significance in Mentor, designed with a style and building type uncommon to the region.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> First 200 Years, 182.

Mentor Village Hall Name of Property Lake County, Ohio County and State

Today the building stands with many original defining characteristics intact. While physical and functional changes have occurred within the brick walls over the past 125 years, the significance of such a structure remains integral to the history of Mentor, Ohio. Mentor Village Hall is a long-time symbol of community assembly, governmental leadership, and notable Victorian architecture as Mentor evolved from a rural village to what would become a thriving municipality.

Mentor Village Hall Name of Property

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

- Fazio, Michael. *The Architecture of Mentor, Ohio: A Guidebook to Historic Buildings*. N.p.: Old Mentor Foundation, 1973.
- Habinski, Janice Anthony, and Ronald L. Prosek. *Mentor a Retrospective*. N.p.: Old Mentor Foundation, 1988.
- Lake County Historical Society. Here Is Lake County Ohio. Cleveland: Howard Allen, 1964.
- McAlester, Virginia, and Lee McAlester. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984.
- Mentor Heritage Trolley Tour, Mentor Bicentennial Celebration, 1997
- Mentor: The First 200 Years. N.p.: Mentor Bicentennial Committee, 1997.

Mentor Monitor, 1838-1963

The News-Herald, Willoughby Ohio

Plain Dealer Historical, 1845-1991, Cleveland Ohio

- Rifkind, Carole. A Field Guide to American Architecture. New York: New American Library, 1980.
- Stith, Bari Oyler. Lake County Ohio: 150 Years of Tradition. N.p.: Windsor Publications, Inc., 1988.

## **Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- \_\_\_\_\_ previously listed in the National Register
- \_\_\_\_\_previously determined eligible by the National Register
- \_\_\_\_\_designated a National Historic Landmark
- \_\_\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #\_\_\_\_\_

#### Name of Property **Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office

\_\_\_\_ Other State agency

\_\_\_\_ Federal agency

<u>X</u> Local government

\_\_\_\_ University

X Other

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data** 

Acreage of Property \_\_\_\_\_0.51 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

## Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:<br/>(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)1. Latitude:Longitude:2. Latitude:Longitude:3. Latitude:Longitude:

4. Latitude: Lo

Longitude:

# Or UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

or

Х	NAD	1927
---	-----	------

NAD 1983

1. Zone: 17

Easting: 471634

Northing: 4612591

#### Name of Property Verbal Boundary Description

Lake County, Ohio County and State

The nominated property consists of a single parcel (Lake County Parcel #16-B-035-L-00-009-0), bounded by Mentor Avenue on the south and adjacent land parcels on the north, east and west.

## **Boundary Justification**

The proposed boundary includes all property historically associated with Mentor City Hall.

## **11. Form Prepared By**

## **Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Name of Property Photo Log Lake County, Ohio County and State

Name of Property: Mentor Village HallCity or Vicinity: MentorCounty:LakeState: OhioPhotographer: Peter KetterDate Photographed:July 2013, January 2014Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo #1 (OH\_LakeCounty\_MentorVillageHall\_0001) Southwest oblique, camera facing northeast

Photo #2 (OH\_LakeCounty\_MentorVillageHall\_0002) South façade oblique, camera facing northwest

Photo #3 (OH\_LakeCounty\_MentorVillageHall\_0003) Southeast oblique, corner tower, camera facing northwest

Photo #4 (OH\_LakeCounty\_MentorVillageHall\_0004) East elevation oblique, camera facing northwest

Photo #5 (OH\_LakeCounty\_MentorVillageHall\_0005) North elevation oblique, camera facing southeast

Photo #6 (OH\_LakeCounty\_MentorVillageHall\_0006) Northwest oblique, camera facing southeast

Photo #7 (OH\_LakeCounty\_MentorVillageHall\_0007) First floor, entry space, camera direction east

Photo #8 (OH\_LakeCounty\_MentorVillageHall\_0008) Second floor, two-story block, camera direction south

Photo #9 (OH\_LakeCounty\_MentorVillageHall\_0009) Second floor, two-story block, camera direction north

Photo #10 (OH\_LakeCounty\_MentorVillageHall\_0010) First floor, historic window, camera direction west

Mentor Village Hall Name of Property

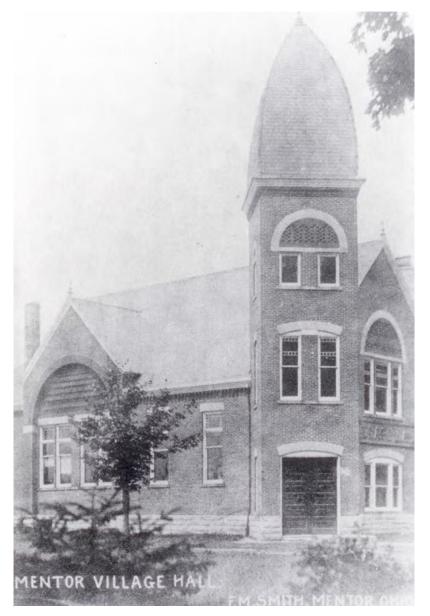


Figure 1: Mentor Village Hall, c.1890. Lake County Historical

Mentor Village Hall Name of Property



Figure 2: Interior of Village Hall decorated for Commencement Exercises for the Class of 1899. City of Mentor

Mentor Village Hall

Name of Property



Figure 3: Mentor Village Hall, c.1930. Village School visible on right. Lake County Historical Society

Mentor Village Hall Name of Property



Figure 4: Postcard of Mentor Village Hall, c.1910-1915. Lake County Historical Society

Mentor Village Hall Name of Property



Figure 5: Mentor City Hall, c.1963-1976. Lake County Historical Society

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Figure 6: Mentor City Hall, 1972, looking across Mentor Avenue, Old Mentor Foundation survey. Lake County Historical Society

Mentor Village Hall Name of Property Lake County, Ohio County and State



Figure 7: Mentor City Hall, 1972, Old Mentor Foundation survey, west elevation. Lake County Historical Society

Mentor Village Hall

Name of Property

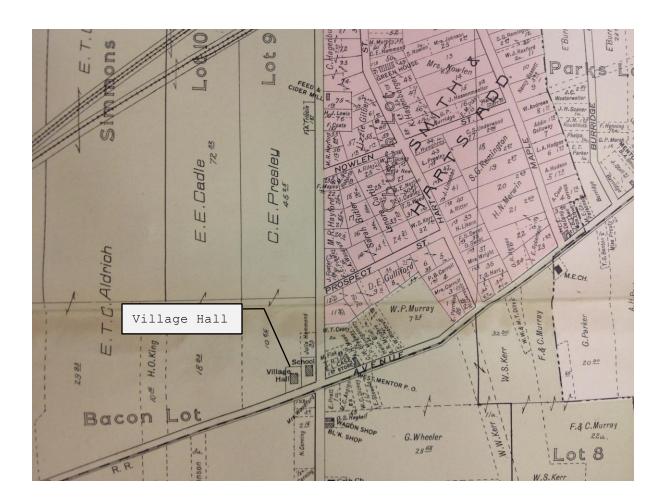
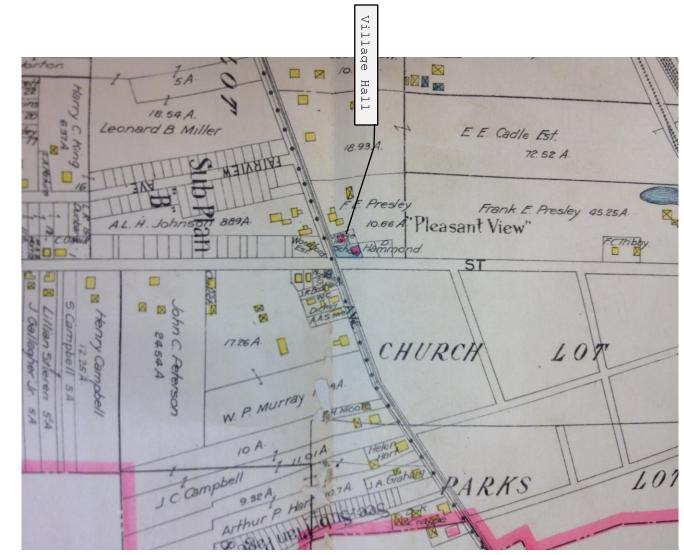


Figure 8: 1898 Atlas of Lake County, Ohio, Mentor Village. Morley Library





United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 Mentor Village Hall Name of Property

Mentor Village Hall Name of Property

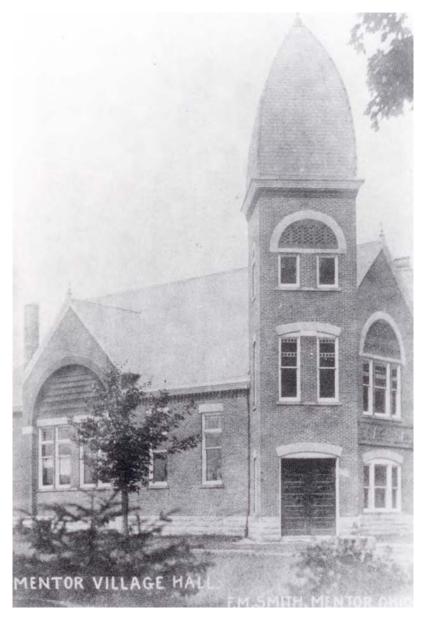


Figure 1: Mentor Village Hall, c.1890. Lake County Historical

Mentor Village Hall Name of Property



Figure 2: Interior of Village Hall decorated for Commencement Exercises for the Class of 1899. City of Mentor

Mentor Village Hall

Name of Property



Figure 3: Mentor Village Hall, c.1930. Village School visible on right. Lake County Historical Society

Mentor Village Hall Name of Property



Figure 4: Postcard of Mentor Village Hall, c.1910-1915. Lake County Historical Society

Mentor Village Hall Name of Property



Figure 5: Mentor City Hall, c.1963-1976. Lake County Historical Society

Mentor Village Hall Name of Property Lake County, Ohio County and State



Figure 6: Mentor City Hall, 1972, looking across Mentor Avenue, Old Mentor Foundation survey. Lake County Historical Society

Mentor Village Hall Name of Property



Figure 7: Mentor City Hall, 1972, Old Mentor Foundation survey, west elevation. Lake County Historical Society

Mentor Village Hall Name of Property

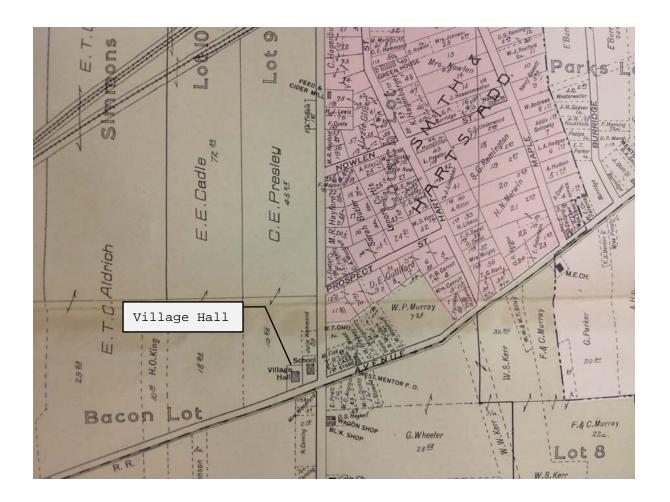


Figure 8: 1898 Atlas of Lake County, Ohio, Mentor Village. Morley Library

Mentor Village Hall

Name of Property

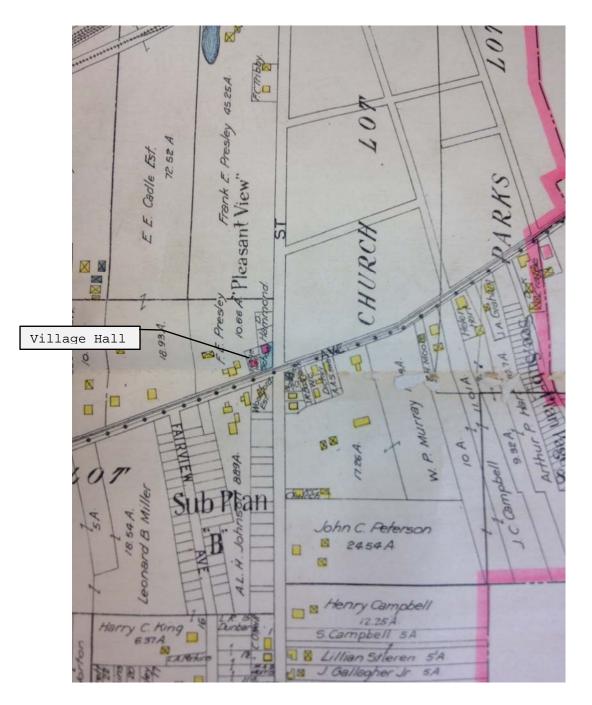
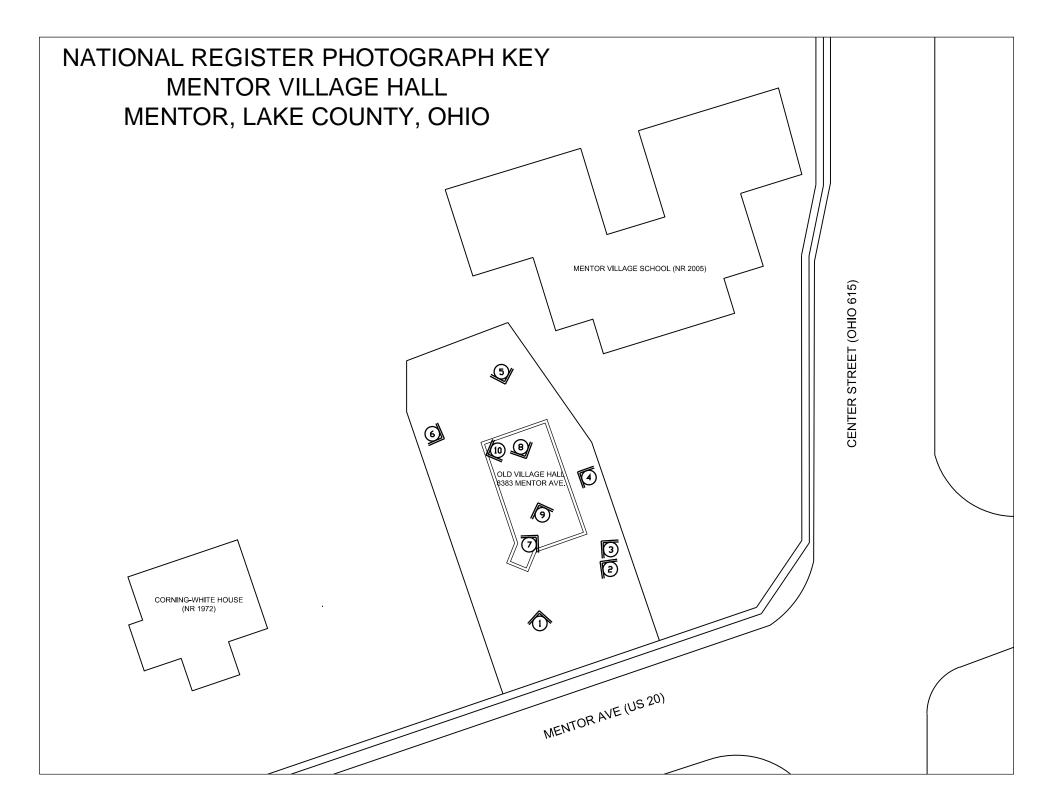


Figure 9: 1915 New Century Atlas, Lake County, Ohio, Mentor Village. Morley Library



# Google earth





Mentor Village Hall National Register nomination location map 2 Mentor, Lake County, Ohio UTM Zone: 17 Easting: 471634 Northing: 4612591





















## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Mentor Village Hall NAME:

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: OHIO, Lake

DATE RECEIVED: 7/25/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/22/14 DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/08/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/10/14 DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000591

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT

. 10.14 DATE REJECT

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RETURN

Enterca The National Regisses of Historic Places

RECOM./CI	RITERIA
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REVIEWER

DISCIPLINE

TELEPHONE DATE

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

## OHIO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE 800 E. 17<sup>th</sup> Avenue Columbus, OH 43211 (614)-298-2000

~	Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
	PaperPDF
	Multiple Property Nomination Cover Document
	Paper PDF
	Multiple Property Nomination form
	PaperPDF
V	Photographs
	Prints TIFFs
	CD with electronic images
	CD with electronic images
1/	Original LISES man(s)
	Original USGS map(s) PaperDigital
V	
	Sketch map(s)/Photograph view map(s)/Floor plan(s)
	PaperPDF
	Piece(s) of correspondence
	Paper PDF
	Other
COMMENTS:	
	Please provide a substantive review of this nomination
	This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
	The enclosed owner objection(s) do do not
	Constitute a majority of property owners
<u></u>	Other:



	RECEIVED 2280	
	JUL 2 5 2014	
LIAT	REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLAC MATIONAL PARK SERVICE	ES

July 22, 2014

Ms. Carol D. Shull, Keeper of the National Register National Park Service National Register of Historic Places 1201 Eye Street, NW (2280) Washington DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find two (2) new National Register nominations for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the new nomination submissions.

<u>NEW NOMINATION</u> Downtown Xenia Historic District <u>COUNTY</u> Greene

Mentor Village Hall

Lake

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nominations for the <u>Downtown Xenia Historic District</u> and the <u>Mentor Village Hall</u> nominations to the National Register of Historic Places.

If you have questions or comments about these documents, please contact the National Register staff in the Ohio Historic Preservation Office at (614) 298-2000.

Sincerely, 75arbunder

fo

Lox A. Logan, Jr. Executive Director and CEO State Historic Preservation Officer Ohio History Connection

Enclosures