

845
NPS



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Fenway Hall
Other names/site number: Fenway Manor/CUY-6126-05
Name of related multiple property listing:
Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers, 1870-1970
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 1986 Stokes Boulevard
City or town: Cleveland State: Ohio County: Cuyahoga
Not For Publication: NA Vicinity: NA

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
X A ___ B X C ___ D

Barbara Power DSHPO Inventory & Registration October 21, 2016
Signature of certifying official/Title: _____ Date
State Historic Preservation Office, Ohio History Connection
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: _____ Date

Title : _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- 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: _____)

Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

12/13/2016
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th-Early 20th Century Revivals: Georgian Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: foundation REINFORCED CONCRETE
walls BRICK
roof ASPHALT
trim LIMESTONE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Fenway Hall stands at the northwest corner of Euclid Avenue and Stokes Boulevard, previously East 107th Street. The Georgian Revival-style building was built in 1922 and opened as a residence hotel in 1923. George B. Post and Sons of New York, in collaboration with Reynold H. Hinsdale of Cleveland, were the architects. The east wall of the basement and ground floor slants to the northwest, parallel to the street, creating a trapezoidal footprint that occupies the entire site, with a surface parking lot on the adjacent site to the west. Above the ground floor are 12 stories of apartments in a "U" shape plan, open to the west. Reserve Court is to the north. To the east is a park where Chester Ave., Euclid Ave. and Stokes Blvd. meet. The primary walls are the east and south. These walls are red brick with a limestone base and limestone trim at the 2nd, 3rd, 12th and 13th floors. The west and north walls are brick without embellishment. The roof is flat with brick parapet walls and two elevator/stairs penthouses. The original windows and south storefronts were replaced and the suites partially reconfigured and redecorated in the 1967 student housing and 1976 low-income housing conversions. The building is in good condition.

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Narrative Description

Context.

Fenway Hall defines the northwest corner of Euclid Ave. and Stokes Blvd. at the eastern extremity of Doan's Corners (Euclid Ave. between East 105th and East 107th Streets). It replaced the Fairmount Court Hotel which was built in 1876. When Fenway Hall replaced it in 1923, this area was a vibrant commercial and entertainment district, which is discussed in Section 8. There was a row of buildings abutting Fenway Hall's west wall, extending west to East 105th St.; a solid urban block. These had all been removed by the late 1980s. Across the street, to the east, stood the Elysium ice skating rink, the largest enclosed structure of its kind in the world at that time. It was torn down ca. 1953 to make way for the easterly extension of Chester Avenue. To its south, across Euclid Ave., the corner was open, with a large house at the lot's west end and then continuous shops and theaters to the west to East 105th St. To the north of Reserve Court, a public high school stood at Chester Avenue. (See Additional Item No. 1, Land Title Survey.)

Exterior. (See Additional Item 2, Sheets a and b.)

The exterior walls above the basement are a fireproofed steel grid of columns and beams. The primary exterior walls are the east, facing Stokes Blvd. and the south, facing Euclid Ave. Both walls have Flemish bond red brick walls set in tan mortar; limestone quoins at the southwest, southeast and northeast corners, floors 1 to 3; paired limestone window bays at the 2nd, 3rd, 12th and 13th floor levels, except that the south wall has single window bays set in brick at the east and west ends; a limestone band at the head of the 3rd floor windows; a cornice between the 3rd and 4th floors; a double limestone band at the head of the 11th floor windows and sill of the 12th floor windows; a denticulated cornice above the 13th floor windows; and a brick parapet wall with limestone cap. The ground floor of the east wall is rusticated limestone and projects one bay north beyond the upper floors. The ground floor of the south wall is limestone piers with a heavy limestone cornice above that define the shop spaces of the original plan. There were limestone urns and decorative rectangular finials on the parapet east and south walls, but these were removed at an undetermined prior time. The secondary walls on the west and north are running bond red brick with tan mortar, without decorative stone trim. The west wall, center ground floor and south wing ground and 2nd floor have been parged and painted white where a once-abutting structure stood and has since been removed. (See Photos 001 through 009.)

There are three roofs. 1) the "U" shape roof over the top floor which is a contemporary insulating spray polyurethane foam system. It is not visible from the adjacent rights-of-way. There are two elevator/stair penthouses, painted white. The center east penthouse includes a large water tank. 2) the central roof over the Ground floor which is a contemporary ballasted membrane roof, visible from the building's upper stories. And 3) the roof over the north one-story extension which is an EPDM rubber membrane roof visible from the north wall upper stories.

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The existing windows of the 2nd through 13th floors are aluminum frame, sliding glass units with a fixed horizontal glazed or spandrel panel that can accommodate an air conditioning unit. These units replaced the original 4 over 4 wood double-hung windows that were removed as part of the 1976 rehabilitation. (See Photos 002 through 009.) The south storefronts are contemporary aluminum frames with clear glass that replaced the original glass display windows and deeply recessed entrances, again, as part of the 1976 rehabilitation. The east wall rusticated limestone base contains twelve arched openings. All are windows except the sixth from the south, which is the main entrance to the building and originally had a metal-framed canvas canopy projecting over the sidewalk, the tenth from the south that gave direct entrance into the hotel restaurant and the twelfth, which is beyond the north wall of the building and presumably led to a service entrance. The two doors may be original. There are contemporary black, fixed awnings in the arch windows of the east wall, echoing the original canvas awnings on the east wall. Originally, there were seasonal canvas awnings for the south wall windows above the ground floor and projecting sloped canvas awnings over the storefronts. Black rigid sloped awnings now shade the new storefronts and there are no seasonal awnings for the remainder of the south wall. (See Photos 022 through 024.)

The overall condition of the exterior walls and roof is good.

Interior. (See Additional Item 2, Sheets c and d.)

Basement. The basement has reinforced concrete foundation walls, brick and tile masonry interior partitions and an exposed reinforced concrete ceiling. It has lost much of its original configuration, including corridor modification.

Ground Floor. The ground floor is bisected by a central corridor with the main entrance at the east end and a secondary storefront entrance from the parking lot on the west. To the south are offices occupied by University Hospitals, Inc. To the north there is a residents' lounge and common room on the east and Fenway Hall offices on the west. This plan reflects changes made during the 1976 rehabilitation. Originally, there was a row of shops on the south side, a lobby and restaurant on the east portion of the north side and the kitchen on the west portion of the north side. A barber shop was at the west end of the central corridor, with a rear entrance stair to its north. The ground floor finishes are generally contemporary resilient flooring and wall-to-wall carpet and suspended acoustical tile ceilings. The common room has a section of parquet wood floor, painted plaster and drywall partitions and suspended acoustical tile ceilings. The exposed square columns in this room are covered with what appear to be original mirrors set in contemporary metal panels. The residents' lounge retains its original exposed beam ceiling and wood moldings. (See Photos 015 through 021.)

Floors Two through thirteen. The original "U" shape double loaded corridors remain on all floors. The individual apartments appear to have remained essentially as originally planned on the east wing, with reconfiguration of the units on the south and north wings to meet the needs of low income housing in 1976. The finishes of the 12 residential floors is contemporary: hallways carpeted, except at the elevator lobbies where resilient flooring is used, painted walls and suspended acoustical tile ceilings; units have carpeted floors, except at the kitchens and

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bathrooms where resilient flooring is installed, painted walls and ceilings. There are partial surviving wood trim and plaster ceiling moldings in a number of the units. (See Photos 010 through 014.)

The overall condition of the interior is good.

Integrity. Fenway Hall has been altered during its 94 years of service as a residence hotel. The changes have been caused largely by the change in local demographics from the “Roaring Twenties” through the Great Depression, World War II and the urban out-migration of the post war period. Its clientele has changed markedly from upper middle class residents to low-income elderly persons who require financial subsidies for their housing.

The building remains on its original site and retains its original configuration and commanding presence at the northwest corner of Euclid Avenue and Stokes Boulevard. It has not been added to and nothing has been removed to reduce its volume or exterior appearance. The exterior original brick walls and limestone trim remain, except for the removal of the south and east parapet wall finials and corner urns. The windows and storefronts have been replaced in two prior renovations, but the original window and storefront openings and fenestration pattern remain. The interior 12 residential floors have received new floor, wall and ceiling finishes but the original corridors, elevator and stair shafts and circulation plan remain in place. The Ground Floor retains the original lobby and cafeteria (later dining room) configurations and the central corridor separating the original hotel from the original shops along Euclid Avenue.

Fenway Hall continues to retain the essential characteristics and a sufficient level of integrity to present its importance as an Apartment Hotel subtype as identified in the Multiple Property Documentation Form “Apartment Building in Ohio Urban Centers, 1870-1970” (Apartment MPD). Those characteristics, as defined in the Apartment MPD include:

- Commercial spaces on the ground floor, apartments above.
- Accommodations consisted of one large room with kitchenette and Murphy bed, or suite of two small rooms.
- Lower-priced Apartment Hotels located more in city centers, middle class hotels built along inner ring suburbs or the downtown perimeter.
- In proximity to public transit lines.

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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

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Social History
Architecture

Period of Significance
1923-1960

Significant Dates
1923

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
George B. Post & Sons
Hinsdale, Reynold H.

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Fenway Hall is locally significant under National Register Criterion A because it is the last surviving building of the once vibrant Doan's Corners commercial and entertainment district; it is an integral component of a group of five residence hotels built in a brief period from 1921 to 1924 within Cleveland's University Circle, signifying the desirability of this district for up-scale urban living and reflecting significance within the historic contexts established in the Apartment MPD including "Streetcar Suburb Apartments in Ohio Urban Centers, 1890-1930," and "Suburban Apartments in Ohio Urban Centers, 1910-1945" as an example of apartment hotel; and it was patronized by Cleveland's upper-middle class and national prominent sports and entertainment celebrities who were performing at local venues. Completed in 1923, the Georgian Revival-style Fenway Hall is locally significant under Criterion C as a good example of the apartment hotel building type, as defined in the Apartment MPD, and the work of a nationally prominent New York architectural firm, George B. Post & Sons, in collaboration with a locally significant Cleveland architect, Reynold H. Hinsdale. At the time it was built, Euclid Avenue from East 105th Street to East 107th Street (now Stokes Boulevard) was defined as Doan's Corners, a thriving up-town commercial and entertainment district, which began to decline in 1960 and was largely vacated and its buildings largely destroyed by 1985 due to the out-migration of urban residents to the suburbs, racial turmoil in the adjacent Hough neighborhood and the displacement of cinema and theatrical entertainment by television and changing life styles. Therefore, the period of significance is defined by the date that Fenway Hall was placed in service, 1923, and 1960 when Doan's Corners, its immediate neighborhood, was no longer considered fashionable or a desirable place for dining and entertainment. Fenway Hall is recorded in the Ohio Historic Inventory: CUY-6126-5 and is listed as a Cleveland Landmark.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Context.

The emergence of Cleveland as a major industrial city and its eastward expansion. Cleveland was chosen by Moses Cleaveland to be the capital of Connecticut's Western Reserve in 1796 as part of his assignment from the Connecticut Land Company to survey the Reserve for future real estate development. At that time, Newburgh, to the south seemed to some to be more promising, but Cleaveland foresaw the huge potential for maritime and commercial development at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River. However, it was not until the selection of Cleveland as the northern terminus of the Ohio and Erie Canal (1825 - 1832) that the hamlet began to grow into a commercial village and then emerge as an industrial city, benefiting from the westward expansion of the country, the need for uniforms and supplies for the Union armies during the Civil War, and rapid post war maritime and industrial growth.

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By the mid-19th century, Willson Avenue (East 55th Street since the 1906 numerical system was introduced) was the City's east-side limit. To its east was East Cleveland, extending out to and beyond the present day University Circle, consisting largely of farms both north and south of Euclid Avenue where the once vast forest had been laboriously cleared away. In 1872, Cleveland began a sequence of annexations of East Cleveland which rapidly transformed the area to industrial land use along the railroad tracks following the Lake Erie shore, diagonally from the Lake Erie terminal southeast and in a fan shape of rail lines south from the terminal to Akron and beyond, east, south and west. In between emerged regimented residential blocks north and south of Euclid Avenue up to the Doan Brook flowing down from what we know today as Shaker Heights to University Circle and north to the Lake. Fearing that this valley too would be subdivided into urban lots, John D. Rockefeller acquired and deeded the land in 1897 to the City of Cleveland which led to the creation of Rockefeller Park, a three-mile scenic carriage drive with pedestrian walkways in a woodland setting for Sunday afternoon excursions.

The urban residential blocks rapidly developed and along with them the need for public transportation (initially horse-drawn trolleys), churches and commercial blocks within easy walking distance for neighborhood residents. From 1872 up to World War I, Doan's Corners developed as a key shopping and entertainment area on Euclid Avenue between East 105th and East 107th Street and extended beyond that to the north and south, particularly on East 105th Street.

Cleveland's Urban Streetcar System. Just as the city was shaped by entrepreneurial initiative rather than centralized governmental planning, so its urban transit system developed through private enterprise. Initially, in the first half of the 19th century, omnibuses provided transport between downtown hotels and the several railroad stations. These vehicles and the early streetcars that followed were drawn by horses or mules. The latter were preferred since they were hardier and less subject to disease. There were as many as 16 private transit companies operating in Cleveland during the latter half of the century. The first horse-drawn streetcars ran on the gravel surface of the roadway and could be quite uncomfortable. The well-to-do did not use these public vehicles because they had their own carriages. The first improvement came with the introduction of iron tracks set in the roadway that made for a smoother ride and an easier pull for the horses. The second improvement was the electrification of the urban transportation systems between 1879 and 1893, which removed the horses and mules and established the basis of the urban streetcar system that grew into the mid-20th century. Up to 1910, all of this development occurred through private corporations with minimal control. From 1910 to 1975, the private corporations remained, but under public regulation, governed by a city board. In 1975, the present Regional Transit Authority was established.

Euclid Avenue was one of the early streets to have horse-drawn omnibuses beginning in 1853 originating at Public Square and ending at the 55th Street railroad station, twice daily. Gradually expanding east as the city grew the horse-drawn and later electric streetcars went out to Doan's Corners as this commercial and entertainment district adjacent to what was fast becoming the educational and cultural center of Cleveland was emerging in the 1880s. Indeed, the very name "University Circle" which has come to signify this collection of institutions actually refers to the

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streetcar turn-around which was the eastern limit of the Euclid Avenue line up to the early 20th-Century, when the transit line was extended farther east to East Cleveland. The turn-around footprint remained as late as the 1930s, as can be seen in Additional Item 5. A small fragment of it is still visible at the southwest corner of Euclid Avenue and Stearns Road. Additional Item 10 shows a 1939 view of a Cleveland streetcar transiting the circle after the rails had been extended farther east. Euclid Avenue was kept from becoming a major public transit artery due to the fact that the prominent residents west of East 55th Street would not allow streetcars on the portion of the Avenue between East 21st Street and East 40th Street, which caused them to be diverted south one block to Prospect Avenue for this stretch. The last streetcar run on Euclid Avenue occurred in April 1952.

Doan's Corners. The name of this block of Euclid Avenue derives from Nathaniel Doan, a member of the original Western Reserve survey party, who in 1799, moved four miles east of the then-fetid, mosquito-infested east bank of the Cuyahoga River and carved out of the dense forest a log house which served as a tavern and inn, set back from Euclid Avenue about 100 feet with a pond in front for watering horses. (See Additional Item 3.) In 1817, his son, Job, tore down the old log house and built a new wood-frame tavern-hotel, which remained until 1873, when the building was moved south to Cedar Avenue and East 100th Street and became a private residence. Three years later, in 1876, a new group of investors built the Fairmount Court Hotel on the Doan's Tavern site. (See Additional Item 4.) This hotel lasted for approximately 45 years and was replaced by the present Fenway Hall which was built in 1922 and occupied in 1923. By 1953, Fenway Hall had been acquired by Western Reserve University and renamed University House. The University renovated the building in 1967. However, it proved to be a financial drain and they sold it to the present owners in 1976 who converted it to rent-supplement units and renamed it Fenway Manor. The Hospice of the Western Reserve was a long-time tenant but has since moved elsewhere. There has been an inn or hotel on this property from 1799 up to the present, approximately 217 years. At the same time that Fenway Manor was changing, Doan's Corner was in decline from 1960 onward. There was a rapid sequence of building closers, short-term tenancies and eventual demolition. By the latter half of the 1980s every building standing between East 107th Street and East 105th Street had been demolished and many on the adjacent blocks to the west, north and south were also radically altered, with the single exception of Fenway Hall.

The Cleveland Clinic has constructed a major medical campus from East 107th to East 86th Street between Euclid Avenue and Carnegie Avenue extending as far south as Cedar Avenue in several locations and north to Chester Avenue at the central campus. Within this area only four buildings survive from the avenue's past. The privately-owned East Mount Zion Baptist Church (1908) at Euclid Ave. and East 101st St. The original Cleveland Clinic (ca. 1922) now incorporated in the main administration building at 9500 Euclid Ave. The Windsor White House (1901) at 8937 located Euclid Ave. And, the Drury/King Mansion (1912) located at 8625 Euclid Ave. The latter two also are owned by the Cleveland Clinic. All of the structures west of Fenway Hall to East 86th St. on the north and south sides of the Euclid Avenue, except the church, are either owned by the Clinic or are related health-care facilities, such as the Ronald McDonald House.

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Doan's Corners was Euclid Avenue's eastern complement to the commercial district at its western end where it meets Public Square. (See Additional Items 5, 6, and 7.) One of the benefits for residents at Fenway Hall was its easy proximity to good restaurants, motion picture theaters, legitimate theater, shops, transportation, and other attractions. Across the street to the east on the northwest side of the University Circle streetcar turnaround, discussed above, stood the Elysium, built in 1907 by the Humphrey family of Euclid Beach Park fame. It was at that time the largest enclosed ice skating rink in the world, with an orchestra stand where the famous bands of the day played for the skaters. It was also the initial home of the Cleveland Indians (later renamed the Barons) ice hockey team, but it did not have room for spectator bleachers and they moved on to other locations, eventually ending up at the newly completed Cleveland Arena in 1937. On the west side of Fenway Hall, the block was filled with various small shops and restaurants, the Colonnade Building, Cleveland Trust Company, the Denver Building, the Hotel Regent, and, at the East 105th Street corner, the Euclid-Doan Building. West of East 105th Street stood the Alhambra Theatre and the Euclid - East 105th Street Market. Across the street to the south were more shops, restaurants, an apartment house, commercial buildings and two motion picture theaters, the famous B. F. Keith's East 105th Street Theatre, which featured vaudeville as well as movies, and the Circle Theatre. By 1960, Vaudeville was gone, the affluent patrons had moved to the suburbs, racial tensions in the adjacent Hough neighborhood were high and many had abandoned motion pictures in favor of their home television sets. Doan's Corners faded quickly and all its buildings, except Fenway Hall, had been demolished by the mid-1980s, as can be seen by comparing Additional Items 6 and 7(2 of 5) with Photo 007. Fenway Hall also changed with the times, first, in 1967 it was renamed University House and converted to student housing for Western Reserve University, and, in 1976, it was sold and renamed Fenway Manor and became low-income, subsidized housing for the elderly.

University Circle. Fenway Hall stands at the east end of Doan's Corners, within the west boundary of University Circle. This proximity to the Circle's cultural institutions attracted short and long term residents adding significantly to its client base of those attracted to Fenway Hall by the Doan's Corners commercial district. This 488-acre cultural district, located east of East 105th Street, south of Wade Park Avenue and bounded on the east and south by Cleveland RTA tracks, contains many of the city's prime cultural, educational, medical and social services organizations. It began to emerge in the 1880s, when Western Reserve University moved from Hudson to this location in 1883, and shortly thereafter, Case School of Applied Science moved from downtown Cleveland to a site immediately west of WRU in 1885. The name derives from the street-car turn around just east of East 107th Street and has come to embrace the entire district. The Western Reserve Historical Society moved from Public Square to Stearns Road in 1898 and then to East Boulevard in 1939-41. In 1916, the Cleveland Museum of Art was built on the north side of the Wade Park Lagoon, enabled by Jephtha H. Wade's donation to the City of land next to the WRU campus for the express purpose of building an art gallery and creating a public park. Among the numerous institutions that have established themselves at University Circle are the Cleveland Orchestra at Severance Hall, the Cleveland Institute of Music, the Cleveland Music School Settlement, the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, the Garden Center of Greater Cleveland (now the Cleveland Botanical Garden), the Cleveland Institute of Art and University Hospitals.

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University Circle Inc., a private land-bank corporation oversees and coordinates the development of the district. Its board of directors is composed of the heads of all of the major institutions within the Circle. It provides an internal transit system and a licensed police force that coordinates its operations with the City of Cleveland Police Dept. and private security maintained by several of the larger institutions.

The Architects. (See Section 9, Bibliographical Note.)

The architects for Fenway Hall were George B. Post & Sons of New York City and Reynold H. Hinsdale of Cleveland. (See Additional Items 1, 2 and 7.)

In 1904, George B. Post (active ca.1870 - 1912) brought into his firm his sons, J. Otis Post and William Stone Post. They established a national reputation for their urban building designs and were acknowledged pioneers in then modern hotel design. Although they focused their practice in New York City, they had an office in Cleveland from ca.1907 to 1929. Charles Schneider, a Cleveland office manager, was highly regarded in local architectural circles as a talented designer. The firm's Cleveland buildings include: the Williamson Building at Public Square (1900), now demolished; the Cleveland Trust Building (1908) at East 9th Street and Euclid Avenue; the Statler Hotel (1912) at Euclid and East 12th Street; the Wade Park Manor (1923) with W. Sydney Wagner (known for his hotel designs) which was considered at the time a precedent-setting residential hotel; Fenway Hall (1922-23) with Reynold H. Hinsdale; and the National Town and Country Club (1930), known later as Cleveland State University's Fenn Tower, one of Cleveland's few large Art Deco structures. The firm does not seem to have been active much beyond 1930. Perhaps George Post's most notable early work was the Western Union Building in New York City, 1873-75, in the Second Empire style. But he was not bound by any single stylistic approach. For example, his Wisconsin State Capitol (1906) in Madison, Wisconsin, is a handsome Classical Revival building, as is his Cleveland Trust Building noted above. On the other hand, both the Wade Park Manor and Fenway Hall are fine examples of Georgian Revival buildings.

Reynold H. Hinsdale (1878 - 1934) was born and raised in Utica, New York. He was a graduate of the New York School of Art where he majored in Architecture. He worked in New York City in the firm of Clinton & Russell. Around 1904, Hinsdale came to Cleveland and worked for J. Milton Dyer in his first years in town. He later established an office in the Erie Building downtown and lived at 2924 Corydon Road in Cleveland Heights. He was a member of the American Institute of Architects. He died at Lakeside Hospital in 1934 and is buried at Knollwood Cemetery, Mayfield Heights. His Cleveland architectural career included a series of houses in the 9200 Kempton block (1912); the Gebauer Chemical Company (1918); a residence at 2950 Attleboro Road (1922), Shaker Heights; Park Lane Villa (1923); an apartment building (1925) at 8024 Detroit Avenue; the Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church (n.d.) in Wadsworth, Ohio; and Fenway Hall (1922-23). Hinsdale seems to have been fluent in several historical styles, a skill he undoubtedly developed from his years with J. Milton Dyer. For example, the nearby lavishly appointed Park Lane Villa is in the French Renaissance Style while Fenway Hall is rendered in a more restrained Georgian Revival Style. It would appear that this openness to styles and fluency in design, based upon the specific building program and client needs, as

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practiced by both the Post firm and Hinsdale contributed to their successful collaboration at Fenway Hall.

The Residence Hotels at University Circle.

Residence hotels have been a part of the American urban scene since the first decades of the 19th Century. They blossomed in the post-Civil War period and have continued to serve affluent patrons up to the present day. The Waldorf-Astoria in New York City, the Willard Hotel in Washington, D.C. the Drake in Chicago and the Fairmount in San Francisco are perhaps the best known examples. (See Berger, *Hotel Dreams*.) In Greater Cleveland, they range from the Alcazar Hotel in Cleveland Heights to the Hotel Westlake in Rocky River. The most fashionable and flamboyant was the original Hollenden Hotel, which opened in downtown Cleveland in 1885 and lasted until the early 1960s. During its heyday, the Hollenden was host to five U. S. presidents, leaders of American industry and stars of stage, screen and the concert hall. (See *Encyclopedia*.)

The residence hotels at University Circle are unique, in part, because all five of them were built within a four year period from 1921 to 1924, reflecting the post-World War I economic prosperity of the early 1920s and the increased attractiveness of the area for urban residential living.

The Sovereign Hotel, (See photo 27.) 1575 East Boulevard, 1921-22, nine stories, Max Weis, Architect. Upscale market-rate housing from its inception until the 1960s when it was converted to student and then low-income housing for the elderly and its name was changed to University Tower. The property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the East Boulevard Historic District (95001366).

Fenway Hall, (See photo 28.) 1986 Stokes Boulevard, 1922-23, thirteen stories, George B. Post & Sons with Reynold H. Hinsdale, Architects. Market-rate housing until the 1960s when it was converted to student and then low-income housing for the elderly and the name was changed to Fenway Manor. The property is listed as a Cleveland Landmark and subject of this nomination.

Wade Park Manor, (See photo 29.) 1890 East 107th Street, 1923, eleven stories, George B. Post & Sons with W. Sydney Wagner, Architects. Upscale market-rate housing until the 1990s when it was converted to market-rate housing for the elderly and the name was changed to Judson Manor, an affiliate of Judson Services, Inc. The property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Wade Park Historic District (82001372).

Park Lane Villa, (See photo 26.) 10510 Park Lane, 1923, six stories, Reynold H. Hinsdale, Architect. Upscale market-rate housing until the 1960s when it was converted to HUD low income housing. Park Lane Villa was restored to upscale market-rate housing in 2009. The property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Wade Park Historic District (82001372).

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The Commodore Hotel, (See photo 30.) 1990 Ford Drive, 1924, twelve stories, Samuel H. White, Architect. Market-rate housing until the 1960s, now low to moderate income occupancy and renamed the Commodore Place Apartments. The Commodore Hotel (16000594) is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The social demographics of these five residence hotels, closely linked geographically, is of interest. Cleveland, like most of the country in the pre-World War II years, was a city of multiple ethnic immigrant communities with separate identities. At the top, socially, were what the University of Pennsylvania sociologist Digby Baltzell popularized as the "WASPs", White, Anglo-Saxon, Protestants. He did not invent the term, but it quickly caught on in the 1960s. These were the Americans who descended from the 17th and 18th century English colonists and who thus assumed a certain social precedence and inherent prestige. Competing with them were the newer immigrants from Ireland, Central and Southern Europe and Scandinavia. Some were Catholic, some Jewish, some atheist, but most were perceived by the WASPs to be "different" and thus suspect socially until proven otherwise. The WASPs, who had long established themselves in government, business, industry and society tended to welcome those foreigners who most resembled themselves and to discriminate, often subtly, against those who did not. This led to the forming of patriotic societies such as the Sons of the American Revolution, the Early Settlers Association of the Western Reserve, the New England Society, the Daughters of the Magna Carta, and a host of other groups that reinforced their members' credentials as long-standing Americans. The WASPs socialized within a network of private clubs that were exclusive and expensive. In Cleveland, the most prestigious were the Union Club for men and the Intown Club for women; in the suburbs The Country Club, in Pepper Pike, The Hunt Club, in Hunting Valley, and a smattering of other country clubs were popular for golf, dances and weekend parties.

Those who lived at the University Circle residence hotels were socially diverse and mirrored the broader social scene. The hotel in which one lived signified, to a high degree, where one stood in the social/ethnic pecking order. The most prestigious address was the Wade Park Manor, which cultivated a WASP clientele. Its counterpart in the Jewish community was the Sovereign Hotel. The Park Lane Villa seems to have had a more liberal, but affluent, social and ethnic mix. Fenway Hall tried very hard to match Wade Park Manor, but the WASPs do not seem to have bought into it and Fenway had to settle on patrons from a slightly lower rung of the social ladder, courting celebrities from the entertainment and sports fields and some of their well-to-do admirers. The Commodore Hotel got off to a rough start financially and never really achieved much in the way of social status. In fact, those who got the most notice at the Commodore were the off-season Cleveland Browns football players who worked there in the days before free agency and big incomes.

The three residence hotels that held the highest social status, the Sovereign Hotel, Park Lane Villa and Wade Park Manor were placed so that they looked into Rockefeller Park. Fenway Hall and the Commodore Hotel were located in denser urban settings, surrounded by streets lined with commercial buildings. All five residence hotels were located within walking distance of one or more of the area's houses of worship. These included the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant (1909) on the north side of Euclid Avenue, near the Commodore Hotel; the non-denominational

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Amasa Stone Chapel (1911), on the south side of Euclid Avenue at East Boulevard on the Western Reserve University campus; the Epworth-Euclid Methodist Church (1926) at East 107th Street and Chester Avenue; the 4th Church of Christ, Scientist, now the Pentecostal Church of Christ, (1918) at Chester Avenue and East 105th Street and the Temple Tifereth Israel (1923) on the west side of East 105th Street near Park Lane. All are architecturally superior designs by distinguished local and national architects.

The Residents of Fenway Hall. (See Additional Items 8 and 9.)

A review of the Cleveland City Directories for 1925, 1935, 1944 and 1955 provides an indication of Fenway Hall's progress during those 30 years. In 1925 an ad on page 282 reads: "Fenway Hall A High Class Apartment Hotel for Permanent and Transient Guests. Fine foods. Dining Room and Coffee Shop. Ralph Hitz, Mgr." The 1935 ad on page 156 offers: "Fenway Hall, John Hirsch Mgr. Cleveland's Smart Apartment Hotel. Permanent and Transient Guests. Homelike Atmosphere - Reasonable Rates." In the 1944 and 1955 editions, Fenway Hall is merely listed under hotels; no ads.

We can gain a sense of the early-year's tenants at Fenway Hall and their life style from a weekly, later monthly, publication that it issued during the period from 1925 to 1931. It was called *Around the Circle* and stated that it was: "A magazine devoted to the development of University Circle." Although its purpose may have seemed altruistic, it was clearly a way of promoting the hotel. It undoubtedly ceased publication in 1931 due to the economic strain caused by the Great Depression. The two-page "Among Our Guests of the Month" feature section of the December 1929 issue, (See Additional Item 9) is typical. It describes the comings and goings of the residents and visitors and events held at Fenway Hall, from luncheons to dinner parties and luncheon-bridge parties. Whenever a socialite or star's name could be mentioned it was, even if the relationship to Fenway Hall was slim.

One measure of the social status of a population is its social register of prominent local residents. Cleveland, as many large cities in America, had its own version which first appeared ca. 1880 as the *Cleveland Social Directory*, later called *The Cleveland Blue Book*. The *Blue Books* for 1935 (approximately 4,600 entries) and 1956 (approximately 2,800 entries) contain only one Fenway Hall resident for each of those two years. In contrast, Fenway's neighbors to the north, Wade Park Manor and Park Lane Villa have numerous *Blue Book* listings.

The social activities of Cleveland's WASPs were recorded from 1921 to 1934 in two publications, *The Bystander*, originally the *Country Club News*, and *Cleveland Town Topics*. In 1928, the two merged and were restyled the *Bystander Combined with Cleveland Town Topics* which lasted as a weekly until April 1934. Scanning the 1934 issues, the Hollenden Hotel was a popular site for large events. Wade Park Manor and Park Lane Villa appear often in the pages of the *Bystander*, as well. College reunions were often highlighted, especially those of the preferred eastern schools; Harvard, Princeton and Yale for the men; Wellesley, Smith and Vassar for the women. They usually held their events in private clubs rather than hotels. Fenway Hall is not mentioned in any of these articles.

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It would seem that Fenway Hall opened in 1923 with the expectation that it could attract the WASPs, but Wade Park Manor and Park Lane Villa captured this market instead for intown living and social events. *Around the Circle* nevertheless indicates that Fenway Hall did draw well-known figures in the entertainment and sports fields and a reasonably affluent middle class clientele that liked to rub elbows with them, up to the early 1960s and the decline of Doan's Corners.

Conclusion.

Fenway Hall is locally significant under Criteria A and C. It is significant under Criterion A due to the fact that it is the last remaining structure of the once vibrant Doan's Corners commercial and entertainment district that emerged, and expanded, in the late 19th century and lasted until ca. 1960; Fenway Hall, also, is an integral component of a group of five residence hotels that were built at University Circle, Cleveland's principal cultural district, in the short span of four years between 1921 and 1924. Further, its patrons included mainly upper middle class Clevelanders and nationally-known celebrities who stayed at Fenway Hall during their appearances at local theaters, concert halls and sports arenas. Under Criterion C, Fenway Hall is a good example of the apartment hotel subtype and the design of a nationally-known architectural firm, George B. Post & Sons, that specialized in hotels, including the Wade Park Manor, and a locally talented architect, Reynold H. Hinsdale, who was responsible for the design of the nearby Park Lane Villa. And, Fenway Hall retains much of its original configuration and exterior appearance.

Consistent with the registration requirements of the "Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers, 1870-1970," MPD, Section F, Apartment Hotels, Fenway Hall has a significant association with the dynamic nature of urban migration and travel integral to the nation's urban fabric from 1850 to 1950. It catered to an urban clientele that preferred luxury apartments to suburban family houses. Fenway Hall retains the core features of this subtype: original configuration of individual rooms or suites, stairwells, elevators, public hallways, lobbies, foyers and dining rooms. The latter three in the north half of the ground floor have changed functionally due to the change in occupancy, the lobby is now a residents' lounge and the dining room a common room. Both retain original ceilings and moldings. The ground floor configuration of the south half retains the original storefront openings on Euclid Avenue but the interior parallel partitions have been largely removed to provide open space for University Hospital's institutional use. The ground floor main entrance remains with the name "Fenway Hall" carved in the limestone above. The public, non-residential function of the ground floor is consistent with the MPD Apartment Hotel subtype. The exterior, as described above, retains its original brick and limestone Georgian Revival features except for the loss of decorative urns and finials on the parapet. Lastly, Fenway Hall, retains its significant place visually defining the corner of Euclid Avenue and Stokes Boulevard where it is a gateway to upper Euclid Avenue and a prominent feature of the west portion of University Circle as seen from East Boulevard, across the Wade Lagoon.

Fenway Hall
Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

A. Primary Sources

1. Five architectural drawings by George B. Post & Sons, representing the design development phase of Fenway Hall. The Orlean Company Fenway Manor Files.
2. Historical photographs, n. d. showing exterior view and interior views of the public spaces and suites. The Orlean Company Fenway Manor Files.
3. *Around the Circle*. A periodical published initially weekly and later monthly between 1925 and 1931. Collection of the Western Reserve Historical Society.

B. Secondary Sources

1. Armstrong, Foster; Klein, Richard; Armstrong, Cara. *A Guide to Cleveland's Sacred Landmarks*. Kent, Ohio: The Kent State University Press. 1992.
2. Baltzell, E. Digby. *The Protestant Establishment*. New York: Random House. 1964.
3. Berger, Molly W. *Hotel Dreams: Luxury, Technology, and Urban Ambition in America, 1829 - 1929*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press. 2011.
4. Chapman, Edmund H. *Cleveland: Village to Metropolis*. Cleveland: The Western Reserve Historical Society. 1964, Second Edition 1981.
5. Cigliano, Jan. *Showplace of America: Cleveland's Euclid Avenue, 1850-1910*. Kent, Ohio: The Kent State University Press. 1991.
6. Gordon, Stephen C. "Apartment Buildings in Ohio Urban Centers, 1870-1970." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Document Form, 2011.
7. Hengst, William Guthrie. "Early University - Euclid." 1960. Pamphlet 395 in the collection of the Western Reserve Historical Society.
8. Izant, Grace. "Life Around Doan's Corners at the End of the Horse Car Line." 1962. Pamphlet 1160 in the collection of the Western Reserve Historical Society.
9. Johannesen, Eric. *Cleveland Architecture 1876 - 1976*. Cleveland: The Western Reserve Historical Society. 1979.
10. Post, Charles Asa. *Doan's Corners and the City Four Miles West*. Cleveland: The Caxton Co. 1930.
11. Rose, William Ganson. *Cleveland: The Making of a City*. Cleveland: World Publishing Co. 1950. Second Edition by The Kent State University Press. 1990.
12. Rubinstein, Judah with Avner, Jane. *Merging Traditions: Jewish Life in Cleveland*. Kent, Ohio: The Kent State University Press. Revised Edition 2004.
13. Van Tassel, David; Grabowski, John. *The Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press. Second Edition 1996.

C. Bibliographical Note. Information about George B. Post & Sons work in Cleveland was obtained from Johannesen (B.8 above) and Van Tassel, Grabowski (B.12 above). On George B. Post's career, Wikipedia's George B. Post entry was helpful. Reynold H. Hinsdale's work is mentioned in Johannesen (B.8 above) and the Cleveland Landmarks Commission's online biographies of Cleveland architects. Other online sources consulted include the Cleveland

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Memory Project, Cleveland State University, and the Western Reserve Historical Society's
Photographic Collection for illustrative material.

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Western Reserve Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): CUY-6126-5

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.37 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Fenway Hall
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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17 | Easting: 448800 | Northing: 4594675 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Fenway Hall residence hotel is located within the historic Doan's Corners on the portion of it that was the original site on which Doan's Tavern was built in 1799. It is bounded on the south by Euclid Avenue; on the east by Stokes Boulevard (previously East 107th Street); on the north by Reserve Court; and on the west by a surface parking lot. The legal boundaries of the site: Permanent Parcel Number 119-20-016.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries reflect the original historic footprint of Fenway Hall, the nominated property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ted Sande, AIA Emeritus
organization: N/A
street & number: 13415 Shaker Blvd., Apt. 11-H-4
city or town: Cleveland state: OH zip code: 44120
e-mail tedsande@ameritech.net
telephone: 216-561-3689 date: 15 April 2016

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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.)
 1. Sections 7 and 10. ALTA / ACSM Land Title Survey of Fenway Manor. Riverstone Land Surveying, Cleveland, Ohio. 02/24/2010. The Orlean Company Fenway Manor Files. One page.
 2. Section 7. George B. Post & Sons, Architects. Four sheets of what appear to be design development drawings dated 05/24/22, showing the south and east elevations, the ground floor plan and a typical upper floor residential suites floor plan of Fenway Hall. The Orlean Company Fenway Manor Files. Four pages at 11 x 17 inches.
 3. Section 8. Drawing showing Doan's Corners and Vicinity ca. 1857 as remembered by Charles Asa Post from his book *Doan's Corners and the City Four Miles West*. Western Reserve Historical Society Reference Library. (Reproduced from Cleveland Memory, online.) One page.
 4. Section 8. Black and white Photograph showing the Fairmount Court Hotel at Euclid Avenue and East 107th Street, ca. 1910. The southwest corner of the Elysium is visible to the right. Photography Collection, TheWestern Reserve Historical Society. One page.
 5. Section 8. G. M. Hopkins Co., Philadelphia, PA. Cleveland Plat Map, Volume 3, 1933, showing the north side of Euclid Avenue between East 105th Street and East 107th Street. Photography Collection, The Cleveland Public Library. One page.
 6. Section 8. Color Post Card, Euclid Avenue Looking West from East 107th St., Cleveland, Ohio. Walter C. Leedy Post Card Collection, Cleveland State University, Michael Schwartz Library, Special Collections. The Cleveland Memory Project, online. One page.
 7. Section 8. Four black and white photographs of Fenway Hall showing: 1) the south and east exterior walls, n.d.; 2) Euclid Avenue looking northeast at the west wall of Fenway Hall, dated 6-5-30; 3) the hotel lobby looking northwest, n.d.; and 4) the main dining room, n.d. and 5) one color post card advertisement of Fenway Hall Hotel, Cleveland, looking southwest at the east and north walls, n.d. The Orlean Company Fenway Manor Files. Five pages.

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8. Section 8. One black and white photograph showing the band leader Tommy Dorsey lunching with Model Clyde Rickenbrode at Halle's Tearoom. 1955. The caption mentions that Mrs. Rickenbrode and her husband reside at Hotel Fenway Hall. Cleveland State University, Michael Schwartz Library, Special Collections. The Cleveland Memory Project, online. One page.
9. Section 8. Periodical *Around the Circle*, published by Fenway Hall. Feature section: "Among Our Guests of the Month" from the December, 1929 issue. Two pages.
10. Section 8. Cleveland Railway Car 4077. Dated 1939-12-16, this view shows the streetcar adjacent to the Elysium, with Fenway Hall in the background. Cleveland State University, Michael Schwartz Library, Special Collections. The Cleveland Memory Project, online. One page.

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Fenway Hall

City or Vicinity: Cleveland

County: Cuyahoga

State: OH

Photographer: Ted Sande

Date Photographed: Views 1 through 24, 7 January 2016; Views 25 through 30, 5 April 2016.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 001 | Fenway Hall, East Entrance, looking west. |
| 002 | Fenway Hall, East Wall, looking west. |
| 003 | Fenway Hall, South and East Walls, looking northwest. |
| 004 | Fenway Hall, South Wall, looking north. |
| 005 | Fenway Hall, South Wall, Storefronts, looking north. |
| 006 | Fenway Hall, West and South Walls, looking northeast. |

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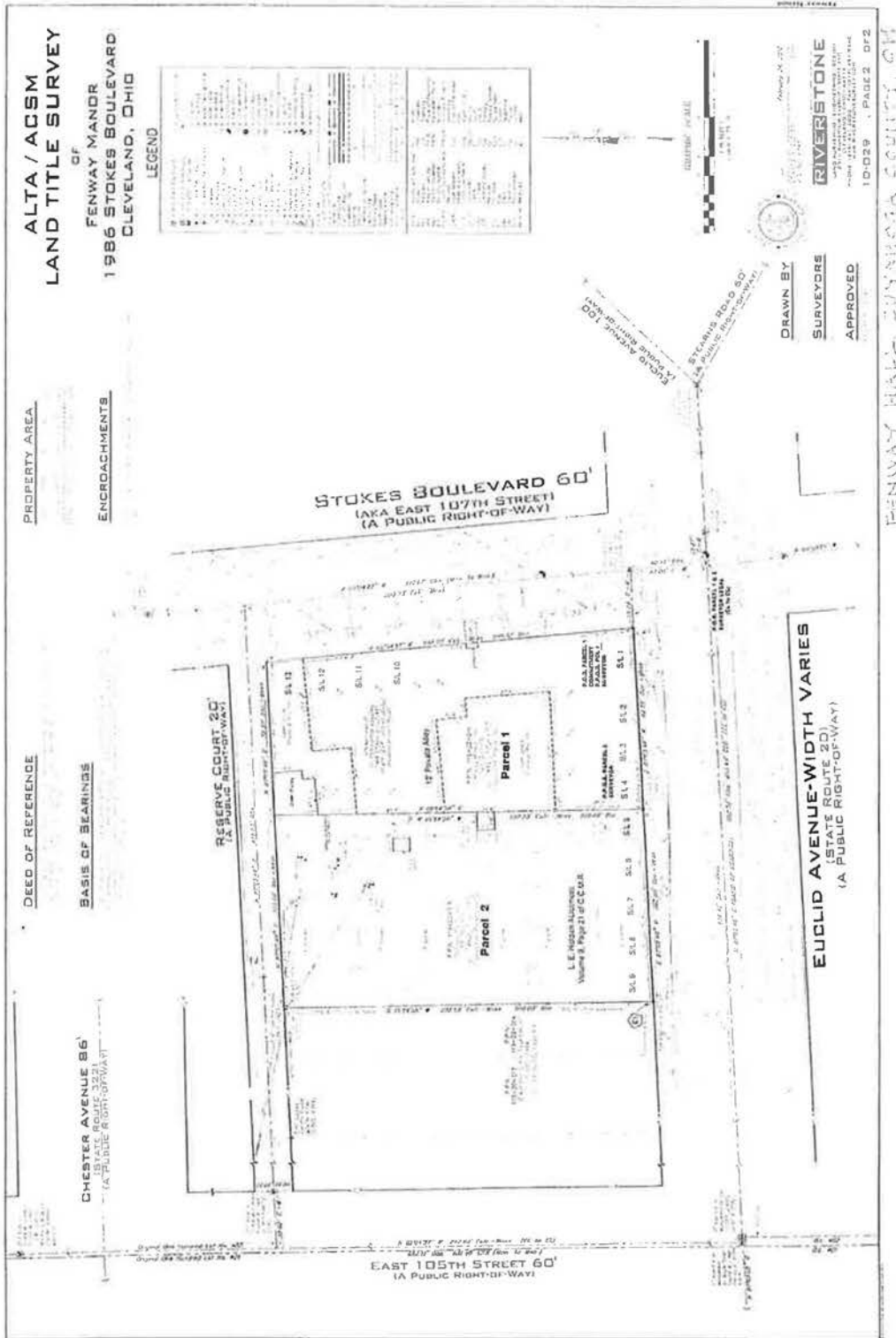
- 007 Fenway Hall, West Wall, looking east.
- 008 Fenway Hall, North and West Walls, looking southeast.
- 009 Fenway Hall, East and North Walls, looking south.
- 010 Fenway Hall, Interior, Typical Upper Floor East Corridor, looking south.
- 011 Fenway Hall, Interior, Typical Upper Floor North/South Corridor, looking west.
- 012 Fenway Hall, Interior, Typical Upper Floor Apartment, looking east.
- 013 Fenway Hall, Interior, Typical Upper Floor Apartment, looking southwest.
- 014 Fenway Hall, Interior, Typical Upper Floor Apartment, Hall, looking east.
- 015 Fenway Hall, Interior, Ground Floor, Lounge, looking southeast.
- 016 Fenway Hall, Interior, Ground Floor, Common Room, looking southeast.
- 017 Fenway Hall, Interior, Ground Floor, East Entrance, looking east.
- 018 Fenway Hall, Interior, Ground Floor, Entrance Hall, looking west.
- 019 Fenway Hall, Interior, Ground Floor, South Tenant Space, looking south.
- 020 Fenway Hall, Interior Ground Floor, South Tenant Space, looking northwest.
- 021 Fenway Hall, Interior Ground Floor, South Tenant Space, looking southwest.
- 022 Fenway Hall, East Wall, Rusticated Stone Base, looking northwest.
- 023 Fenway Hall, East Wall, Window Detail, looking west.
- 024 Fenway Hall, South Wall, Storefronts, looking west.
- 025 Fenway Hall, West Wall, Entrance, looking east.
- 026 Context, Park Lane Villa, looking southeast.
- 027 Context, Sovereign Hotel, looking northeast.
- 028 Context, Fenway Hall from Wade Lagoon, looking southwest.
- 029 Context, Wade Park Manor from Wade Lagoon, looking west.
- 030 Context, Commodore Hotel, looking southwest.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Fenway Hall
Name of Property

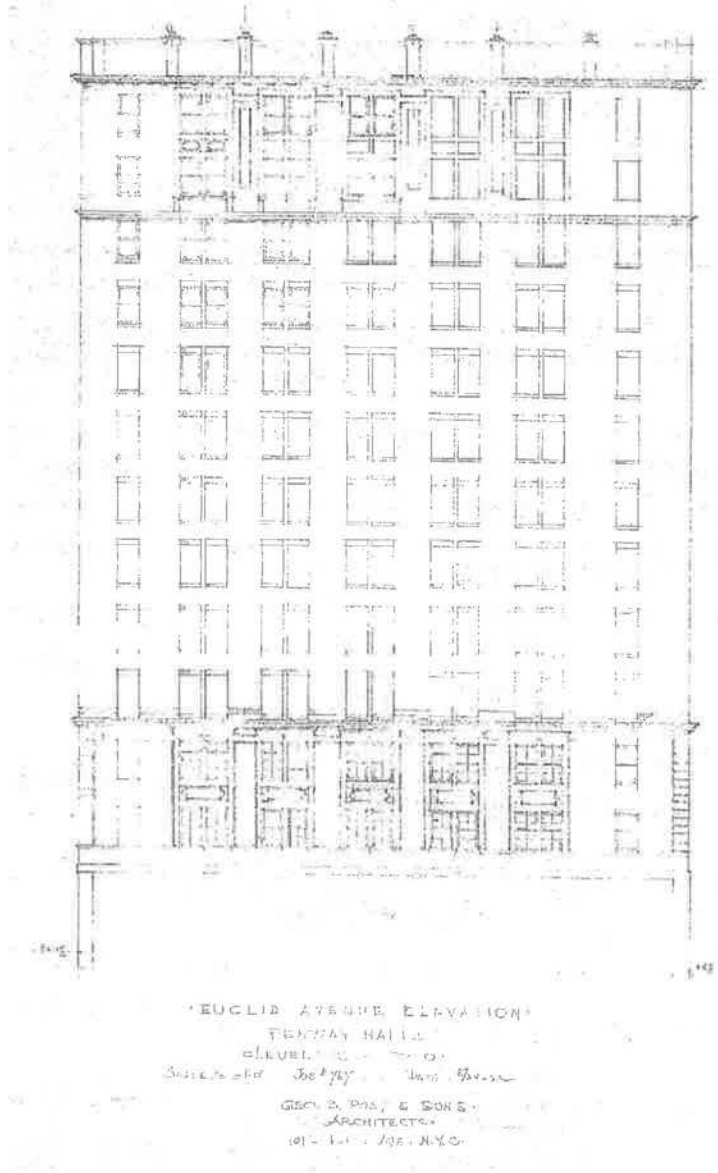
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
County and State



Additional Item 1: Land Title Survey of Fenway Manor. The Orlean Company Fenway Manor Files.

Fenway Hall
Name of Property

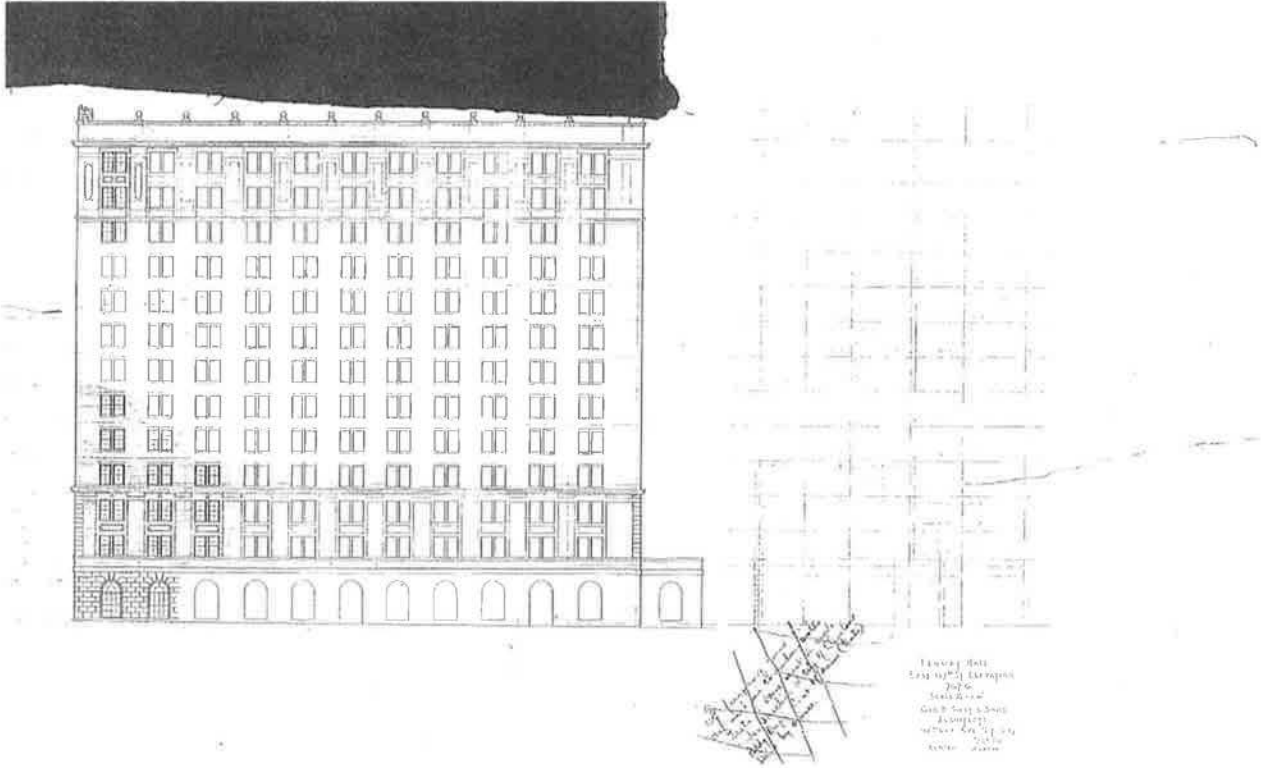
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
County and State



Additional Item 2 (1 of 4): Fenway Hall Drawing. The Orlean Company Fenway Manor Files.

Fenway Hall
Name of Property

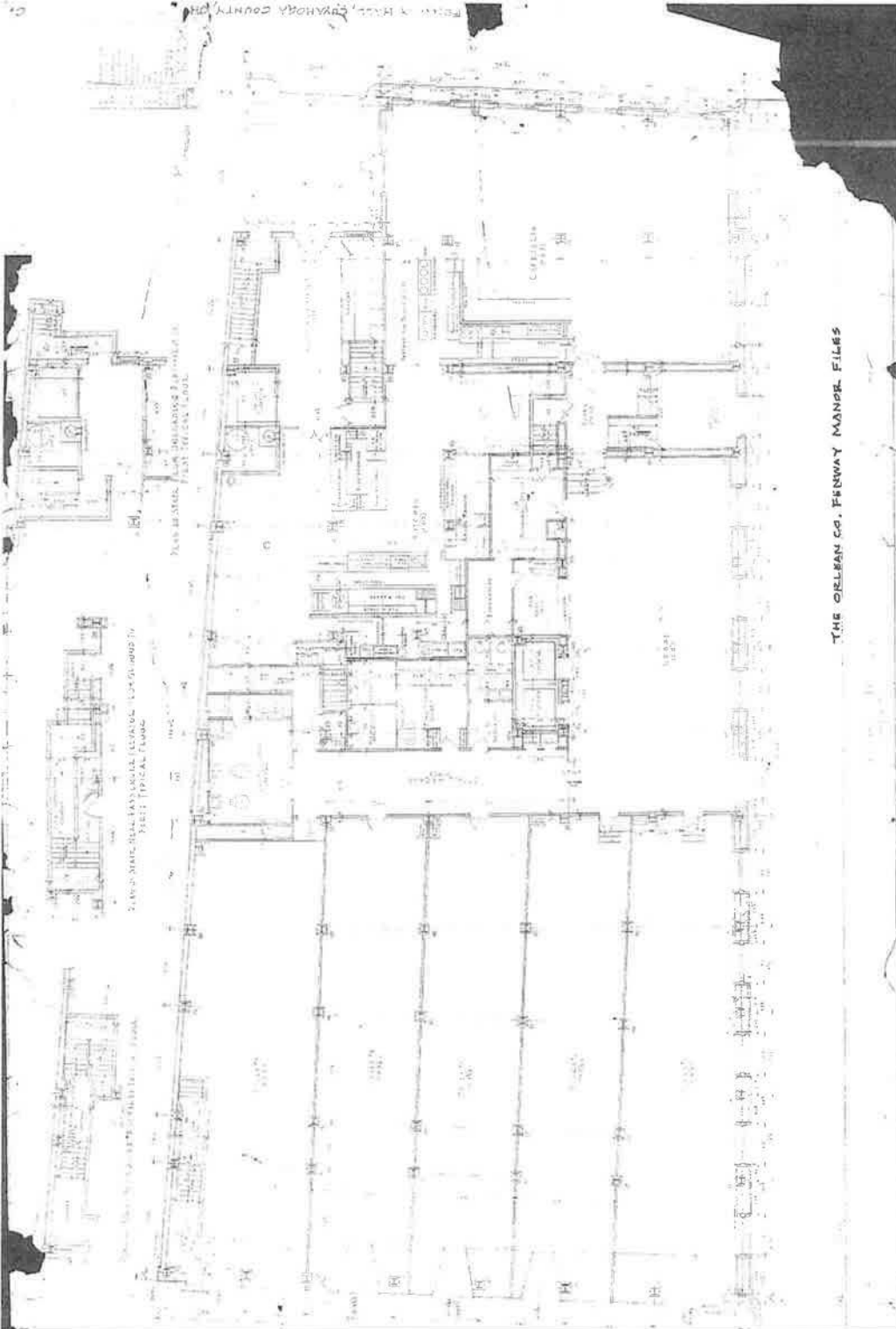
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
County and State



Additional Item 2 (2 of 4): Fenway Hall Drawing. The Orlean Company Fenway Manor Files.

Fenway Hall
Name of Property

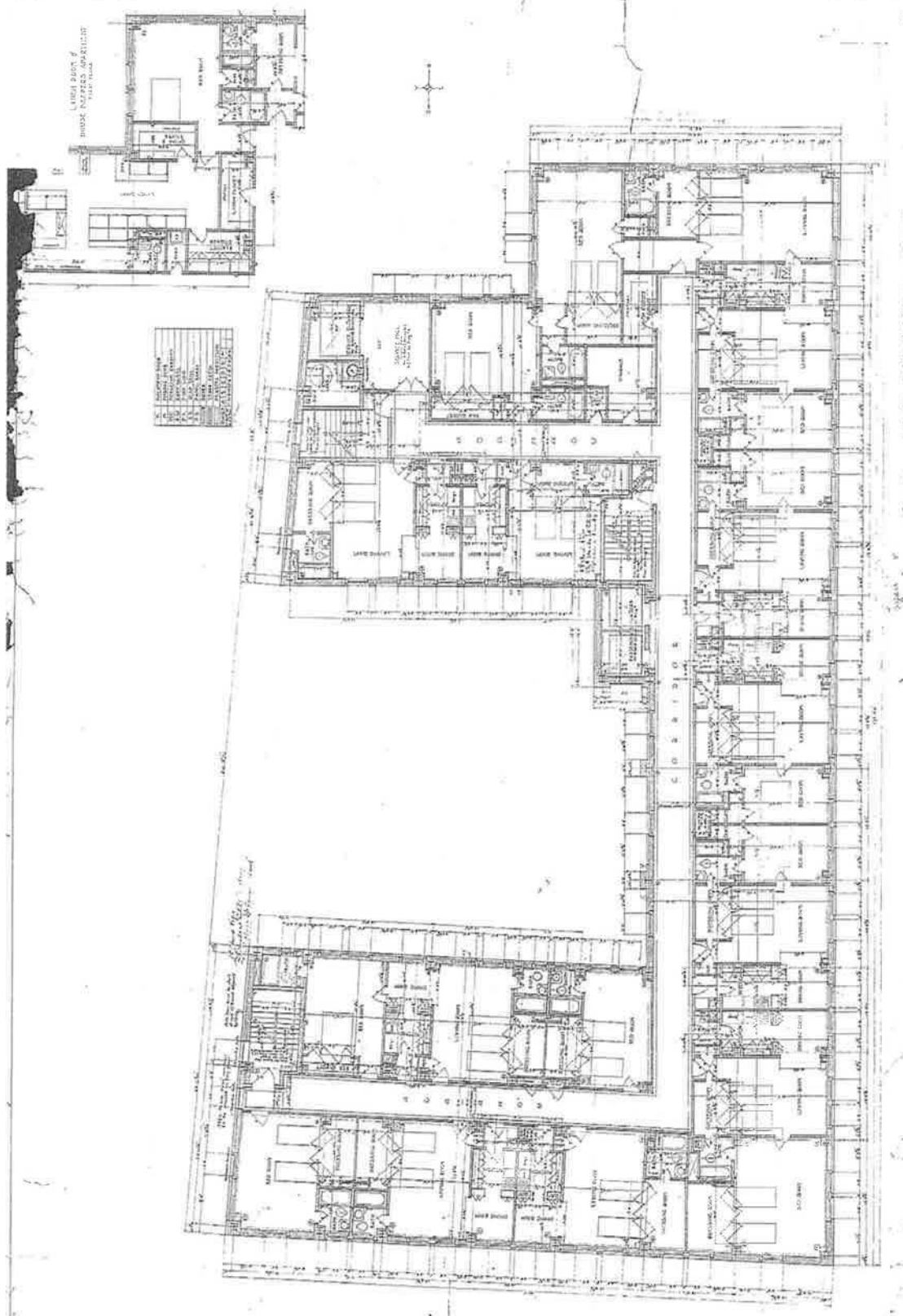
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
County and State



Additional Item 2 (3 of 4): Fenway Hall Drawing. The Orlean Company Fenway Manor Files. Following Page- Additional Item 2 (4 of 4)

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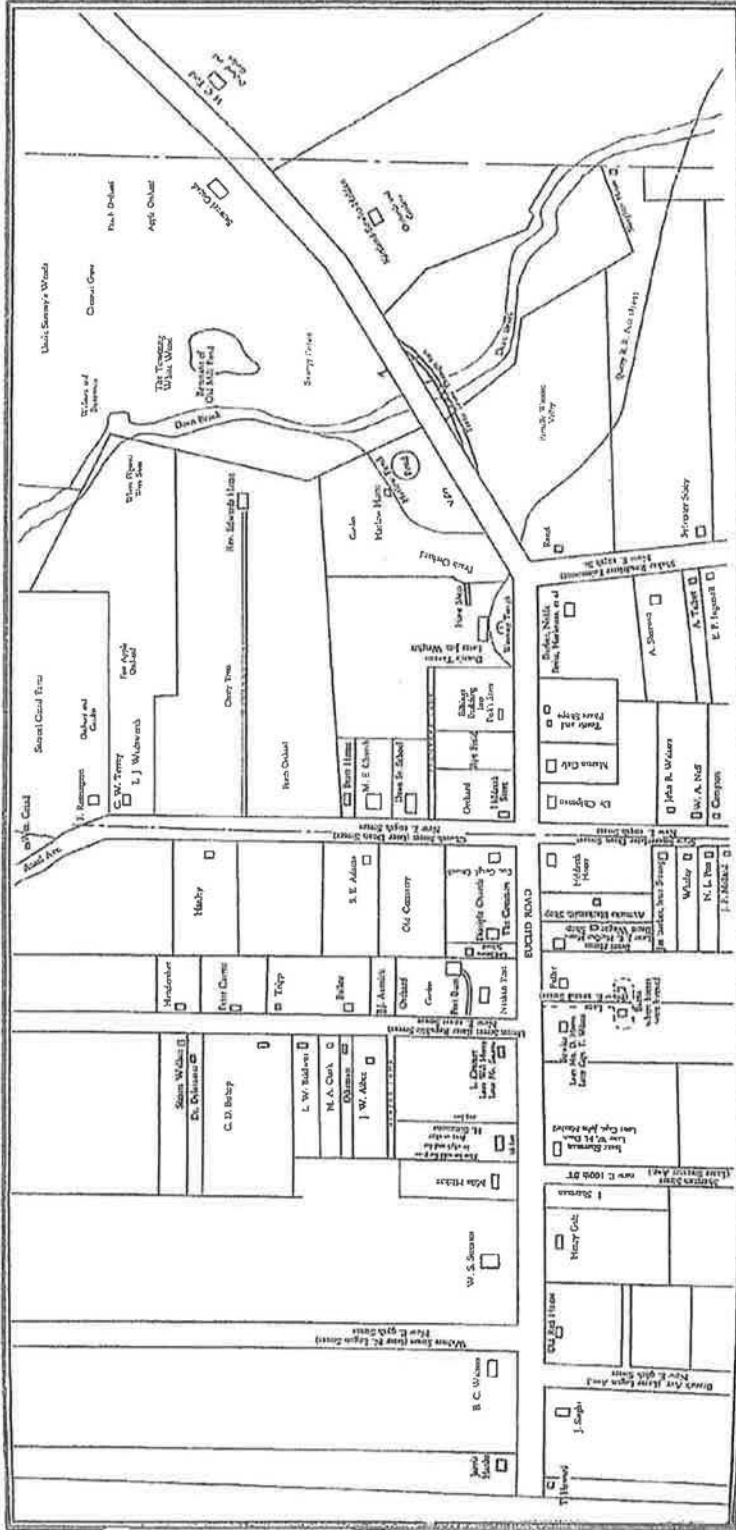


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1/7/2016, 8:53 AM

thesis06a.jpg 2,700x1,428 pixels



Doan's Corners and Vicinity about 1857, drawn from memory by Charles Asa Post.
Revised from County Map by C. H. Hutchinson.

Copyright 1938 by Charles Asa Post

Additional Item 3: Drawing of
Doan's Corners and Vicinity in ca.
1857. (Cleveland Memory)

Fenway Hall
Name of Property

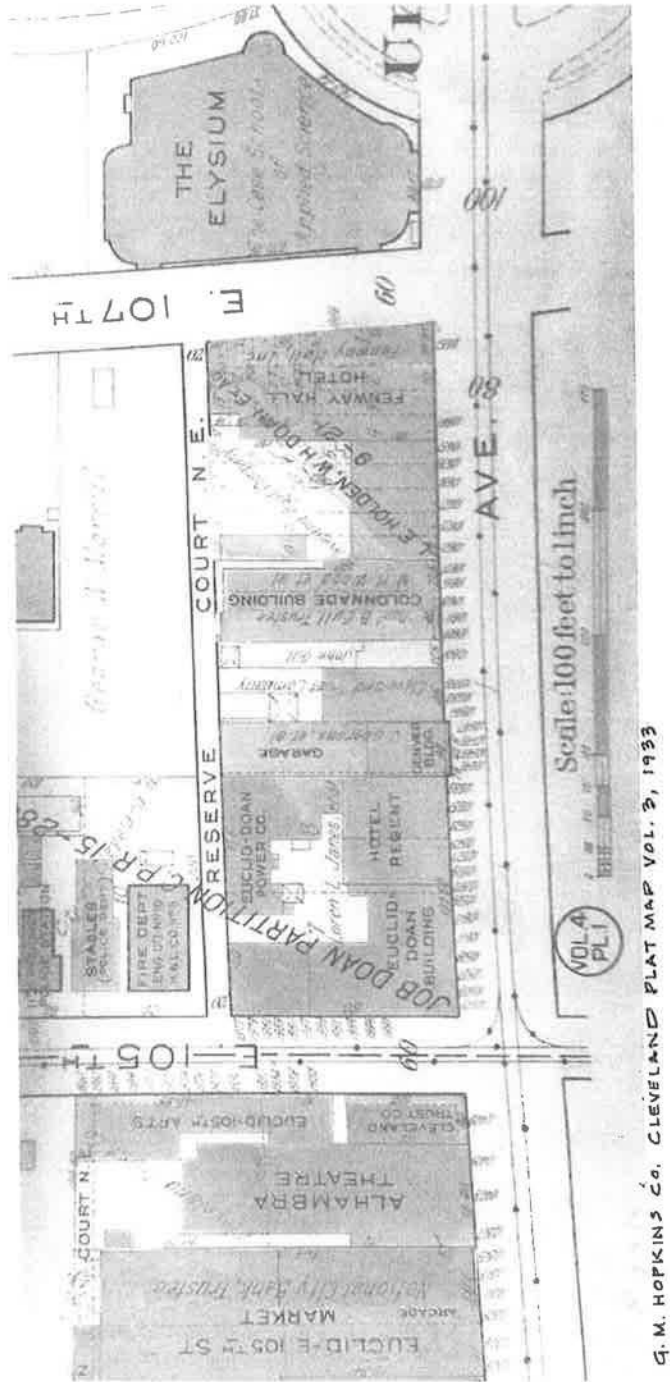
Cuyahoga County, Ohio
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Additional Item 4: Photograph showing the Fairmont Court Hotel at Euclid Avenue and East 107th Street, ca. 1910. Digital Cleveland History Center, Western Reserve Historical Society.

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Additional Item 5: G. M. Hopkins Co., Philadelphia, PA. Cleveland Map, Vol.3, 1933. Photography Collection, Cleveland Public Library.

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Euclid Ave. looking West from East 107th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Additional Item 6: Color Post Card, Euclid Avenue Looking West from East 107th Street. From the Cleveland Memory Project, online.

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THE ORLEAN CO. FENWAY MANOR FILES

N. D.

Additional Item 7 (1 of 5): The south and east exterior walls of Fenway Hall. The Orlean Company Fenway Manor Files.

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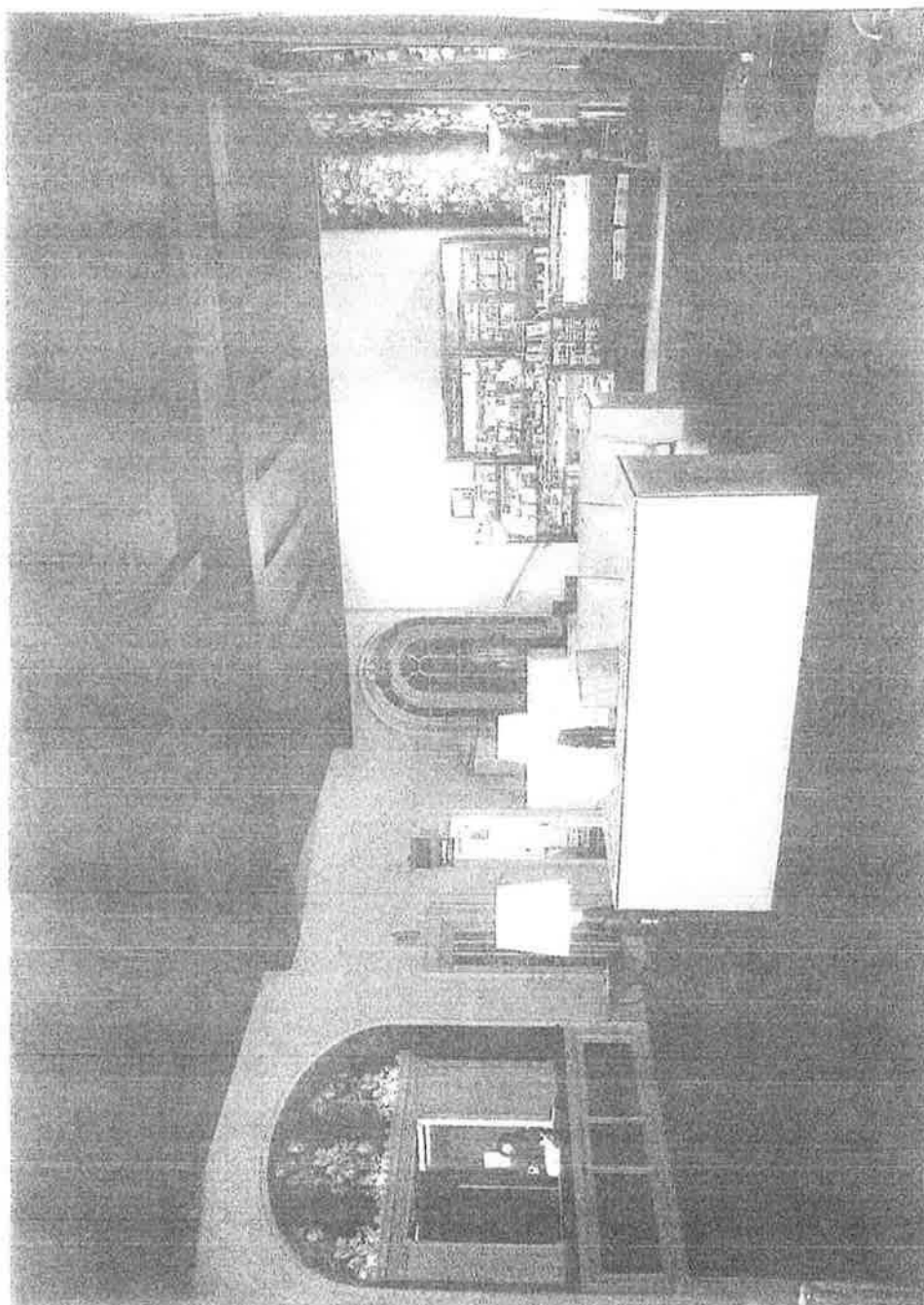


THE ORLEAN CO. FENWAY MANOR FILES

Additional Item 7 (2 of 5): Euclid Avenue looking northeast at the west wall of Fenway Hall, dated June 5, 1930. The Orlean Company Fenway Manor Files.

Fenway Hall
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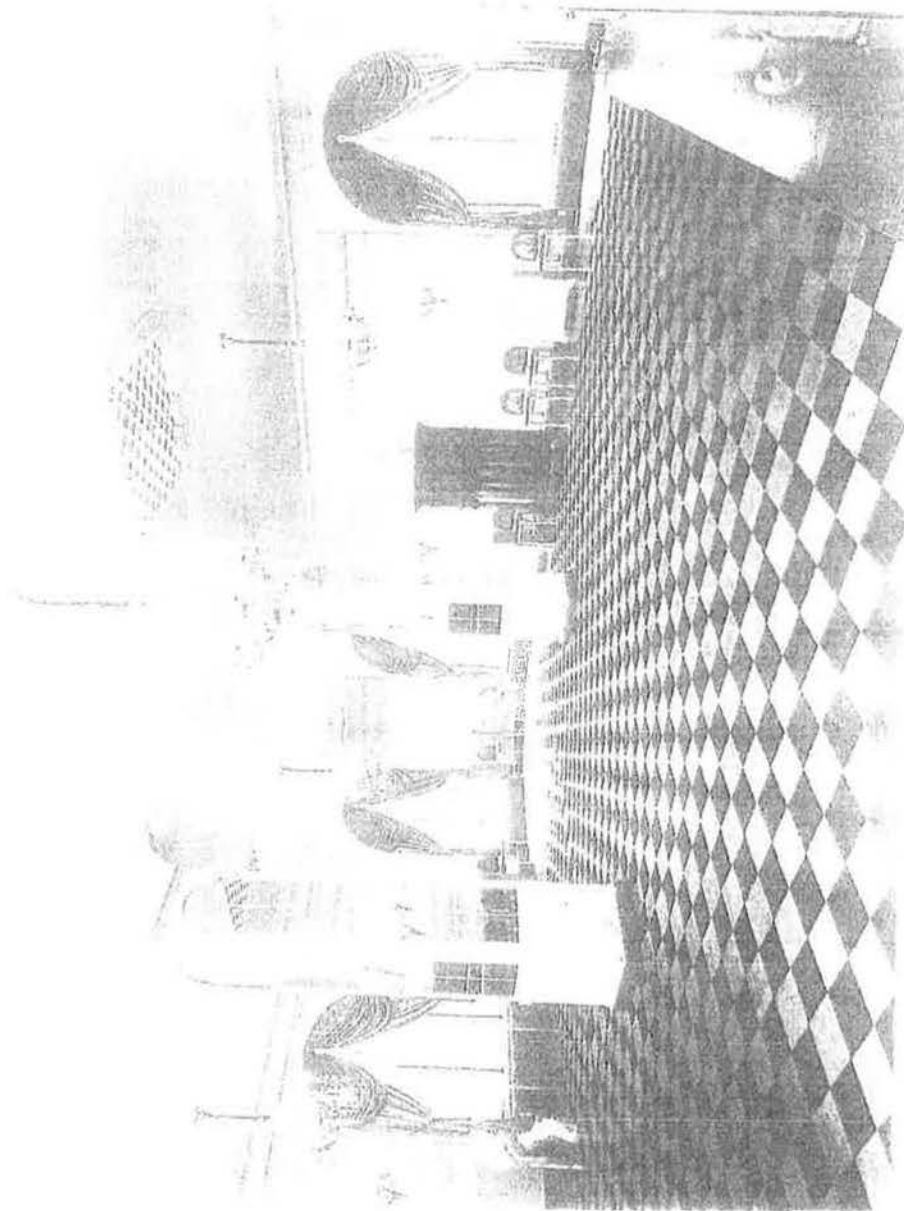


THE ORLEAN CO. FENWAY MANOR FILES

Additional Item 7 (3 of 5): The hotel lobby looking northwest. The Orlean Company Fenway Manor Files.

Fenway Hall
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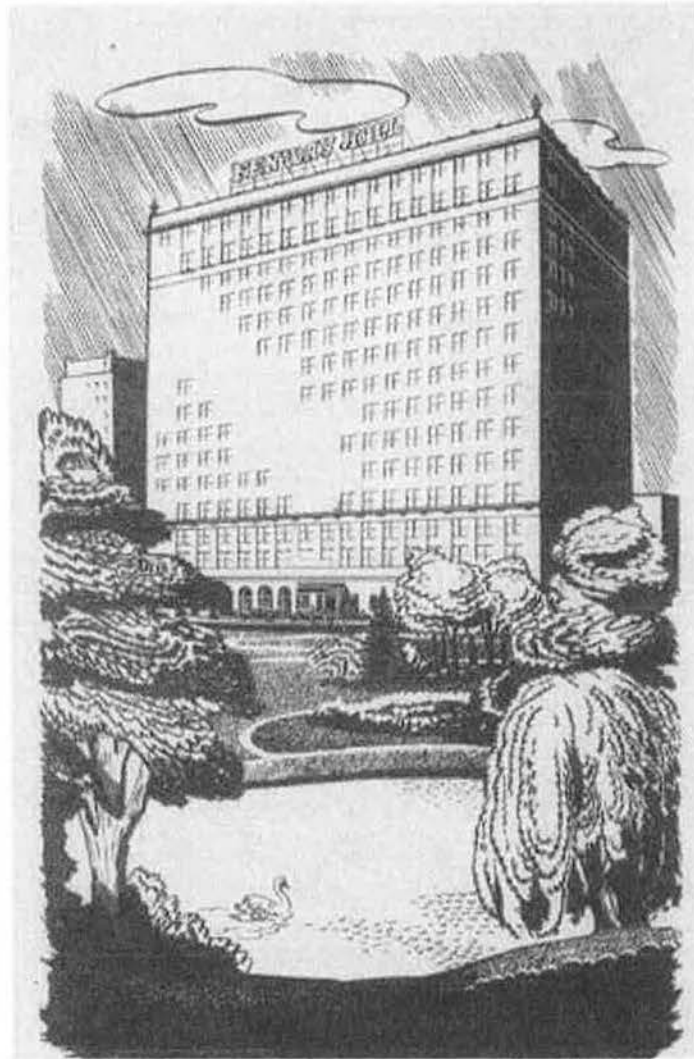


THE ORLEAN CO. FENWAY MANOR FILES

Additional Item 7 (4 of 5): The main dining room, Fenway Hall. The Orlean Company Fenway Manor Files.

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FENWAY HALL HOTEL
CLEVELAND

THE ORLEAN CO. FENWAY MANOR FILES

Additional Item 7 (5 of 5): A postcard advertisement of Fenway Hall Hotel, Cleveland, looking southwest at the east and north walls. The Orlean Company Files.

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Additional Item 8: Black and white photograph showing the band leader Tommy Dorsey lunching with Model Clyde Rickenbrode at Halle's Tearoom, 1955. The Cleveland Memory Project, online.

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AROUND THE CIRCLE

Among Our Guests of the Month
News — Gossip — Chatter

IN again and out again—the Thanksgiving season, and this year's unusually heavy winter social events keep our guests in more or less constant circulation—and also our waiters and chef.

Luncheons and bridges and afternoon teas with dinners bringing the social day to a close, seems an ideal way to put snap into dull hours.

Miss Fannie Halle, one of the many of the younger set who has recently announced her engagement, was entertained at a luncheon given by Miss Miriam Eshner, November 2, in the Jade Room. The color scheme was carried out in green and yellow, flowers following the same detail of color, formed the centerpiece.

Bridge, being the favorite indoor sport for winter guests, has had its turn in the limelight. Luncheon bridges have become popular at Fenway Hall. Here is sufficient proof of that:

November 5, Mrs. Morton Morgenstein entertained twenty-four guests at a charming and novel luncheon followed by bridge.

Mrs. Jack Leonard had a small and intimate group of eight for luncheon and bridge the afternoon of the sixth.

Fifty guests composed another luncheon given the latter part of this month by Mrs. E. J. Wohlfeld. The table decoration formed the center of attraction. Flowers and candles were unique in arrangement.

Mrs. K. F. Kaber entertained a group of seven at luncheon and bridge November 8; Mrs. N. C. Waldman, another of Fenway's popular hostesses followed a few days later with a bridge luncheon for ten.

Twenty friends of Mrs. J. W. West enjoyed a cleverly arranged luncheon followed by bridge, November 13.

We present this month an exceptional sketch of Ruth Drapper, famous diseuse.

Miss Drapper is presenting two programs of her character sketches under the auspices of the College Club at the Playhouse, on Monday, December 2, at 2:30 and 8:30.

The pencil sketch was made especially for the College Club by Edna Hoadley, the Cleveland artist.



Ruth Drapper

Mr. and Mrs. Lou Machler recently returned from New York. They spent several days in the city visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin G. Smith of Fenway have as their guest, their son, Robert Franklin Smith. The younger Smith is expected to remain with his parents for some time.

Miss Edwina Morrow of Cincinnati has been one of this month's guests at the Hall. Miss Morrow is one of our staunchest friends. She is in Cleveland frequently on business and Fenway is usually her home while here.

Mrs. Ben Frankel spent several days at Syracuse University visiting her daughter, Esther Frankel, who is studying there.

Another permanent resident has been added to our roll call in the person of Miss Mabel Strong of the Strong School of Expression. We give Miss Strong a cordial welcome and hope she finds us agreeable.

Miss Sadie Schoenberger, who at one time was a resident of the Alcazar, is to be with us for the winter months.

Mrs. Murray Jonas has been entertaining Miss Jean Weiss of New York City. Miss Weiss is a charming young lady and has made many friends here. Perhaps Miss Jonas can persuade her to remain at Fenway indefinitely. Here's hoping.



Jean Weiss

Fenway Hall has attracted Mr. and Mrs. William Irving and their small son Jackie, and they plan to make this their winter home. They have recently returned from Willoughby, their summer residence.

Mrs. Hattie Hoffman spent a part of the past month visiting with her daughter Mrs. Lester Jacobs of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Mr. Span was host to twelve at a dinner given at Fenway Hall November 3.

FENWAY HALL CUYAHOGA COUNTY OH

Additional Item 9 (1 of 2): Page Six, "Among Our Guests of the Month," Around the Circle, December 1929. The Western Reserve Historical Society.

Fenway Hall
Name of Property

Cuyahoga County, Ohio
County and State

AROUND THE CIRCLE

Eight guests were entertained at a luncheon at which Mrs. G. D. Upson was hostess, November 4.

One of the larger luncheons featured at the Fenway this month was that given by Mrs. Leibner on November 5. Covers were laid for forty.

Mrs. Morton Morgenstein entertained at a luncheon given for a group of twenty-four friends on November 5.

Mr. Harry M. Bock, one of our popular male residents entertained thirty guests early in November.

A small and friendly luncheon party of four was given by Mrs. J. H. Baehr, November 5.

One of Fenway's smart dinner parties was given November 6. Miss L. Fink was the charming hostess to nine guests.

Mrs. B. W. Haskins made the twelfth at a luncheon given by her the seventh of last month.

Luncheons are still the most popular means of entertaining and probably constitute the majority of Fenway's parties.

Mrs. Louise Cowan was hostess to eleven on the eighth of November; Mrs. A. R. West had a group of sixteen the afternoon of the ninth, at which red candles, red roses and white baby's breath with greenery added a charming and dainty note to the luncheon's other attractions.

Mrs. R. L. Coates followed these social events with another luncheon given the twelfth when she entertained eight guests.

Mrs. T. J. Borland was hostess to a party of eight at a luncheon bridge given on November 9.

Mrs. Shurmer brings a little variety to the round of luncheons by a small dinner given the evening of the ninth. Eight guests enjoyed the evening with the Fenway hostess.

The Martin Telephone and Telegraph entertained twenty two guests at Fenway the evening of the eleventh.

Mrs. Louise Cowan held a small luncheon bridge party the thirteenth. Five guests were present.

The Coffee Shop has been the scene of many gay evening supper parties lately. Among the most interesting are those that Miss Ruth Mix daughter of Tom Mix of movie fame, has given.

Miss Mix has been on the bill of the Keith's 105th St. Theatre for some time where she and her company were enthusiastically received. During her engagement at the theatre she and her friends not only enjoyed the evenings in the Coffee Shop but spent an enjoyable evening in the Jade Room, where Miss Mix played hostess at dinner.

The National Malleable Steel Castings company took advantage of the Hall's famous dinners when it was host to a party of fifteen November 13.

Equally important was the dinner given by the Kinsman Square Chevrolet company. Eighteen guests were present at this business-social dinner on November 15.

Collegiate! Collegiate! Thirty-five members of the University of Akron football team participated in a hearty dinner in the Jade Room on November 16. Fred Sefton, Director of Athletics, was in charge of the arrangements.

Among the other small guest dinners of the month the following played an important part:

Mrs. G. D. Upson was hostess to five guests in the Jade Room on November 14.

Miss B. B. Eisenberg entertained the evening of the sixteenth in the Jade Room. There were eight present.

Miss Edwina Morrow held a dinner party at which four guests participated, November 19.

Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Baehr of Fenway Hall, announce the engagement of their daughter Esther, to Mr. Charles Stewart Work, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Work of New York.

Fenway welcomes the return of Mrs. Charles Rubin and Mrs. Theodore Felber, residents of the Hall. Mrs. Rubin spent some time in Atlantic City during the past month. Mrs. Felber visited in New York and from there went to Philadelphia, where she was joined by Mr. Felber. To come back to the subject—there's no place like home.



Ruth Mix

Seven

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

FENWAY HALL, CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OH

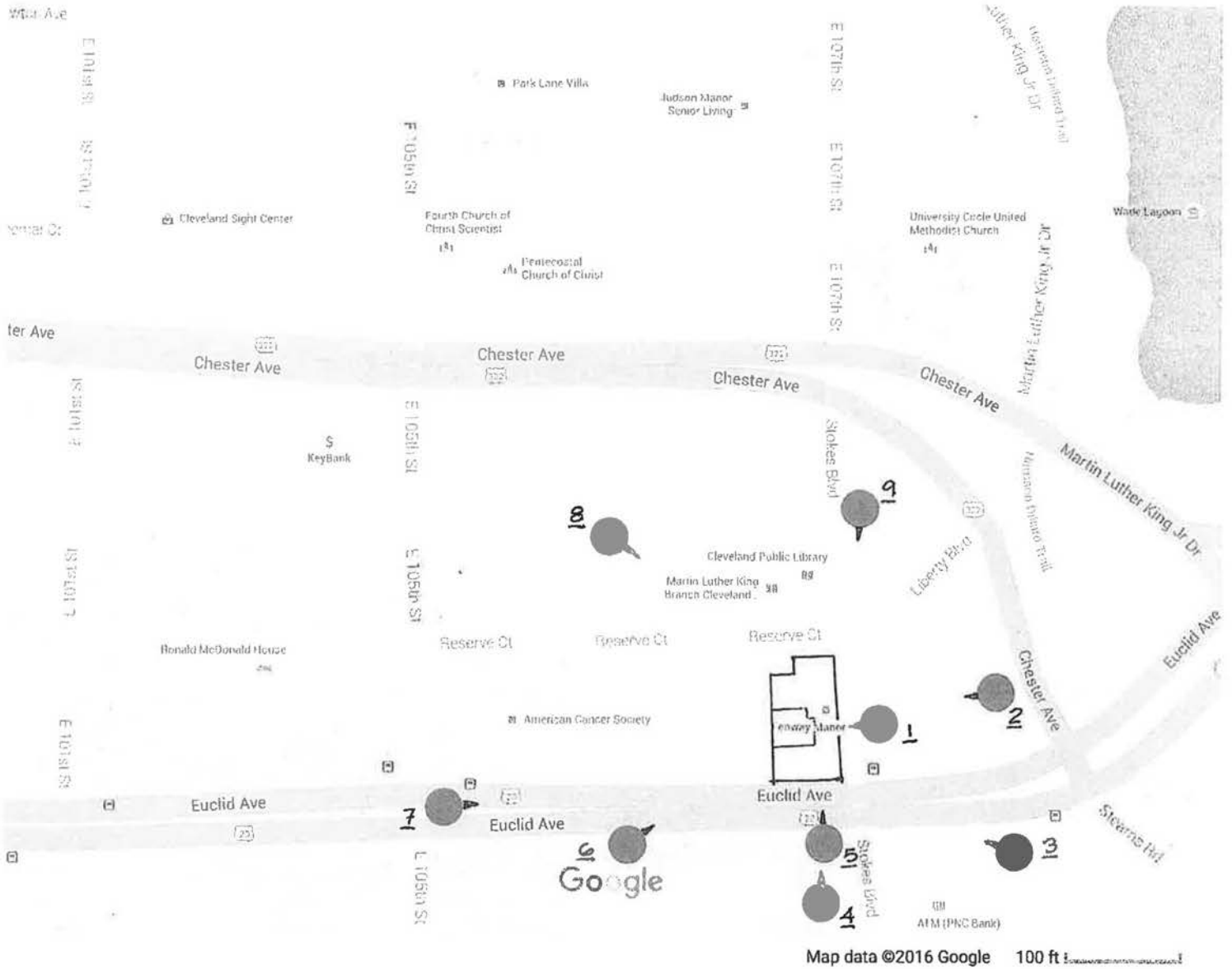
Fenway Hall
Name of Property

Cuyahoga County, Ohio
County and State



Additional Item 10: Cleveland Railway Car 4077. The Cleveland Memory Project, online.

Google Maps



Map data ©2016 Google 100 ft

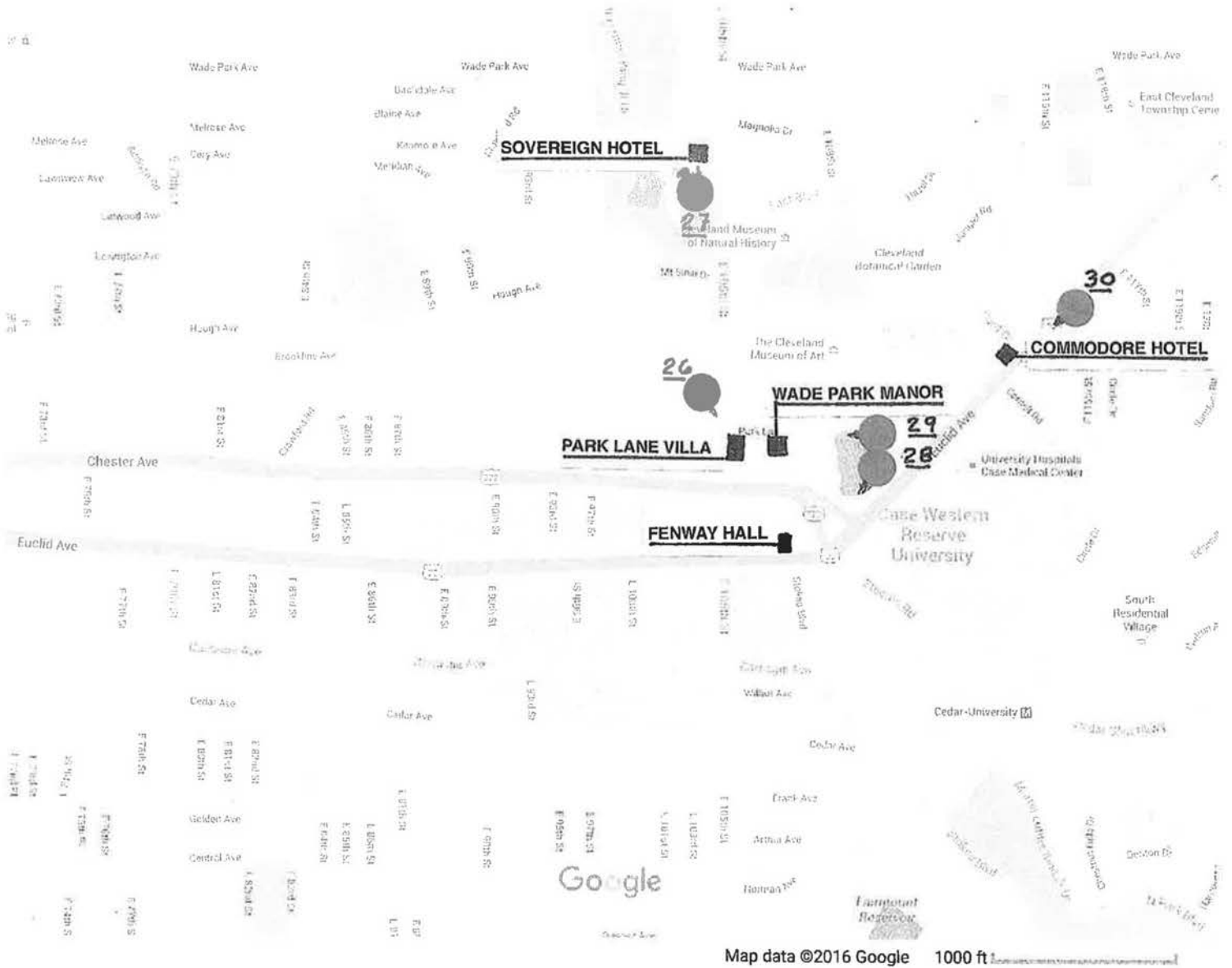
Google Maps



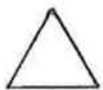
NORTH

Fenway Hall, Cuyahoga County, OH
PHOTO LOCATION KEY - 1

Google Maps



Google Maps



NORTH

Fenway Hall, Cuyahoga County, OH
CONTEXT MAP AND PHOTO LOCATION KEY - 4

NATIONAL REGISTER

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

FENWAY MANOR

BUILDING RENOVATION

1986 EAST 107th STREET
CLEVELAND, OHIO 44106

Issue
February 23, 2010 - DRAFT

EXISTING
TYPICAL FLOORS
1 - 12 PLAN

cityarchitecture

3614 Euclid Avenue
Suite 100
Cleveland, Ohio 44115
phone: 216.881.2444
fax: 216.881.6713
www.cityarch.com



Fenway Hall, Cuyahoga County, OH
PHOTO LOCATION KEY - 2
NATIONAL REGISTER Sheet Number:

AE1.2

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TYPICAL FLOORS 1 - 12 PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



FENWAY MANOR
 BUILDING RENOVATION
 1986 EAST 107th STREET
 CLEVELAND, OHIO 44106

Issue:
February 23, 2010 - DRAFT

EXISTING
GROUND FLOOR
PLAN

NORTH

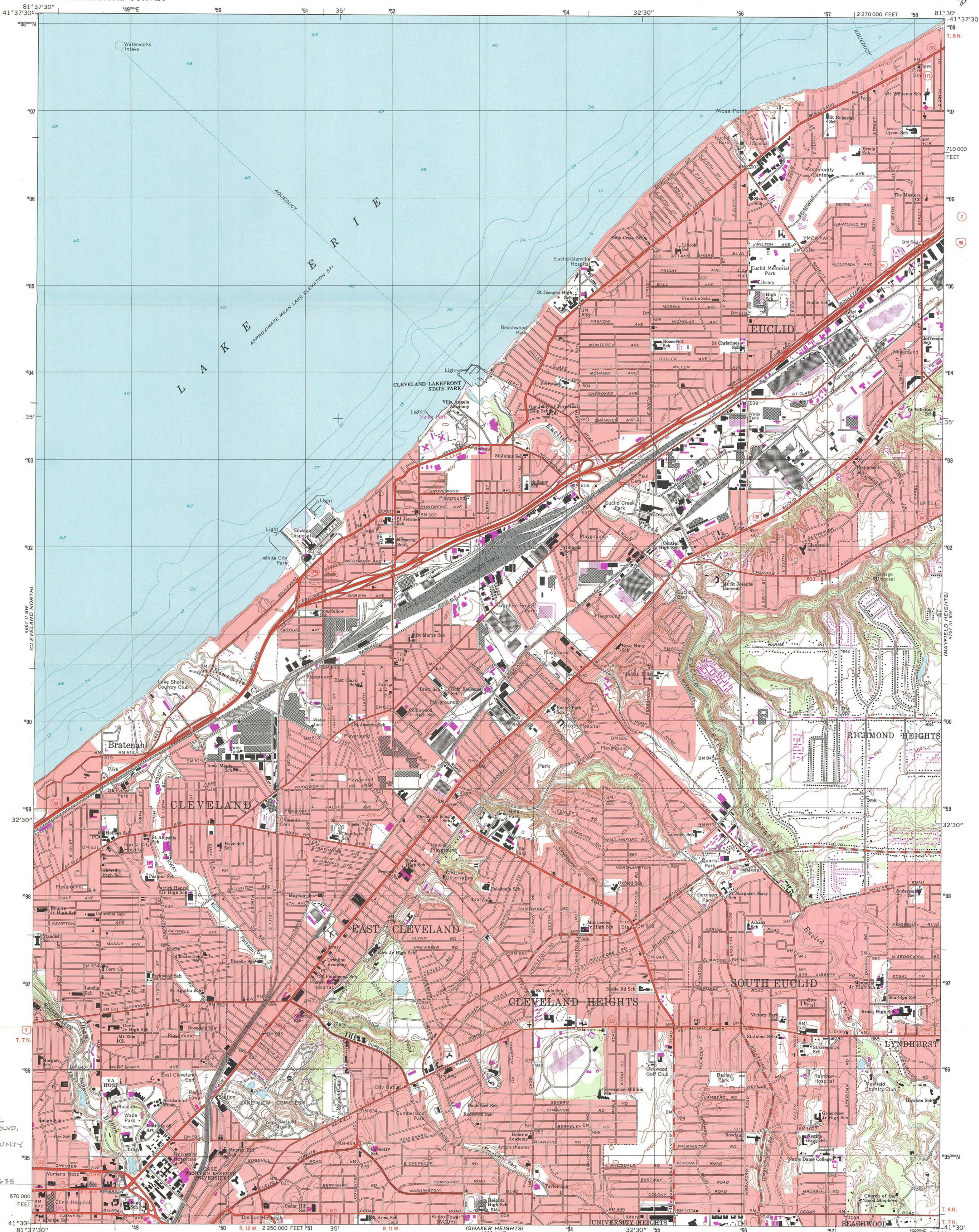
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

cityarchitecture
 3634 Euclid Avenue
 Suite 100
 Cleveland, Ohio 44115
 phone: 216.881.3444
 fax: 216.881.6713
 www.cityarch.com



Fenway Hall, Cuyahoga County, OH
PHOTO LOCATION KEY - 3
 NATIONAL REGISTER
 Sheet Number:

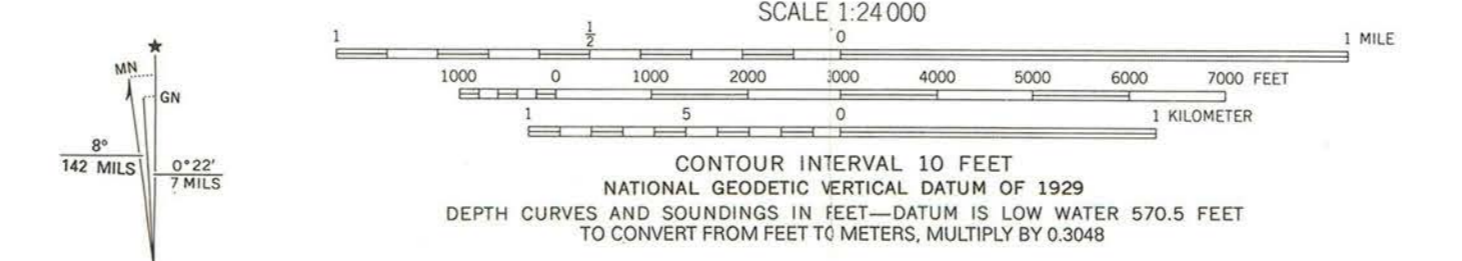
AE1.1



FENWAY HALL
1980 STOKES BLVD,
CLEVELAND
CUYAHOGA COUNTY
OHIO

17- E448800 N4594675

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Topography compiled 1952-53. Planimetry derived from imagery taken
1977. Photomaps using imagery dated 1994; no major culture
or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1963
Boundaries, other than corporate, revised 1997
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and
10 000-foot ticks. Ohio coordinate system, north zone
(Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 17
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed
corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83
for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic
Survey NADCON software
Selected hydrographic data compiled from U.S. Lake Charts 35 (1959)
and 354 (1962). This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Entire area lies within the Connecticut Western Reserve. Land lines
established by private subdivision of the Connecticut Western Reserve
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map
Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards
and may conflict with previously mapped contours



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route



EAST CLEVELAND, OHIO

1994

DMA 4667 II SE—SERIES V852





FENWAY HALL



Fenway Hall

Fenway Hall

Bicycle sign







FIND
YOURSELF
LIVING
LEARNING
WORKING
PLAYING
SHOPPING
STROLLING
DINING
SKATING
IN THE
CIRCLE





IN THE CIRCLE

DO NOT ENTER



FREEWAY MANOR
SENIOR LIVING
21-5760

FIND YOURSELF
LEARNING
PLAYING
STROLLING
SKATING
IN THE CIRCLE

CIRCLE



American Cancer Society

FIND YOURSELF... LEARNING... PLANNING... STRATEGIZING... STARTING IN THE CIRCLE

CIRCLE

FIND YOURSELF... LEARNING... PLANNING... STRATEGIZING... STARTING IN THE CIRCLE

EAST 20

NO STOPPING ON SNOW STREET

STOP ONLY







NO PARKING
IN FRONT
OF THIS
BUS STOP

LIBRARY

LIBRARY

Public Works















EXIT

55



55



NOTICE: All use of this facility is subject to the rules and regulations of the facility.





FRISK HEALTH SCREENINGS
FENWAY MANOR
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 2010 10:00AM - 12:00PM
BLOOD PRESSURE
GLUCOSE
CHOLESTEROL
HEALTHY LIVING
FREE!
FOR MORE INFORMATION
CALL 617.552.2222
OR VISIT US AT
FENWAY MANOR
110 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MA 02111







EXIT











FENWAY MANOR
AFFORDABLE SENIOR LIVING
216-421-5760

FENWAY HALL





STOP

25



UNIVERSITY TOWER
APARTMENTS
HERTSBORO







enter

MOCA
MUSEUM OF CONTEMPORARY ART
CLEVELAND

UPTOWN

Euclid

322

CIRCLE

CIRCLE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Fenway Hall

Multiple Name:

State & County: OHIO, Cuyahoga

Date Received: _____ Date of Pending List: _____ Date of 16th Day: 12/13/2016 Date of 45th Day: 12/13/2016 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: 16000845

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

<i>Submission Type</i>	<i>Property Type</i>	<i>Problem Type</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Appeal	<input type="checkbox"/> PDIL	<input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue
<input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Photo
<input type="checkbox"/> Waiver	<input type="checkbox"/> National	<input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary
<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource	<input type="checkbox"/> Period
<input type="checkbox"/> Other		<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years

Accept Return Reject Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria Accept A & C

Reviewer Patrick Andrus Patrick Andrus Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2218 Date 12/13/2016

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

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



City of Cleveland
Frank G. Jackson, Mayor

Cleveland Landmarks Commission
Donald Petit, Secretary
601 Lakeside Avenue, Room 519
Cleveland, Ohio 44114-1071
216/664-2532 - Fax: 216/664-3281
dpetit@city.cleveland.oh.us

September 12, 2016

Barbara Powers, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Inventory and Registration
Ohio History Connection
State Historic Preservation Office
800 East 17th Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211-2474

Subject: Fenway Hall, 1986 Stokes Boulevard, Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, Ohio
National Register of Historic Places Nomination

Dear Ms. Powers,

On behalf of the Cleveland Landmarks Commission and the City of Cleveland, I am writing to express my support for the nomination of Fenway Hall for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Fenway Hall was designated by City Council as a Cleveland Landmark in 2010. Designed by George B. Post & Sons in 1922, Fenway Hall is a significant example of Cleveland's residence hotels, five of which are listed in the National Register (either individually or as part of a historic district).

The National Register listing will further confirm this building's important place in Cleveland's architectural history. Furthermore, it will enhance efforts now underway to assure that Doan's Corners, a once-thriving commercial and entertainment district, will retain this last surviving building of the original historic area and remain a focal point within a current major urban renewal initiative within University Circle.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Julie Trott".

Julie Trott
Chair

Cc: Edward W. Rybka, Chief, Office of the Mayor
Valarie J. McCall, Chief, Office of the Mayor
Freddy L. Collier, Jr., Director of City Planning
David Orlean, General Partner
Ted Sande, AIA Emeritus

JT/dp

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Representative Bill Patmon
10th District

September 20, 2016

Barbara Powers, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Inventory and Registration
Ohio History Connection
State Historic Preservation Office
800 East 17th Avenue
Columbus, Oh 43211-2474

RE: Fenway Hall (Manor), 1986 Stokes Boulevard, Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, Ohio
National Register of Historic Places Nomination

To whom it may concern:

I am writing to express my support for Fenway Hall's application to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The owners have discussed with me their desires to preserve 143 units of affordable senior housing in the University Circle neighborhood. Being listed on the National Register will ensure that they can obtain this laudable goal. As you may be aware, the University Circle neighborhood is an area that has been targeted for redevelopment by the City of Cleveland. It is imperative to the current residents that affordable housing options are preserved. Having Fenway Hall listed on the national register, will allow the owners to apply for Historic Tax Credits, a critical piece of the funding that is required to preserve the affordable housing option at Fenway Manor.

Thank you for consideration of this request for a project providing such a great, positive impact on the lives of northeast Ohio residents.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill Patmon", is written over a faint, larger version of the same signature.

Representative Bill Patmon
10th House District

Committees:

- Agriculture and Rural Development
- Community and Family Advancement
- Education

www.house.state.oh.us
77 S. High Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-6111

Contact Information:

Office: 614-466-7954
FAX: 614-719-0010
Email: rep10@ohiohouse.gov



**SENATOR
SANDRA R. WILLIAMS**
21ST DISTRICT

Committees
Public Utilities - *Ranking Member*
Finance - Sub-Committee on Workforce
Development, *Vice Chair*
Criminal Justice
Education
Energy and Natural Resources
Insurance
Medicaid
Ways and Means

Barbara Powers, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Inventory and Registration
Ohio History Connection
State Historic Preservation Office
800 East 17th Avenue
Columbus, Oh 43211-2474

Dear Barbara Powers,

Please accept this letter of support for The Orlean Company's property, Fenway Manor, National Historic Register application. Fenway Manor was developed with federal housing financing and continues to operate today with that same financial assistance. This property has a project-based Section 8 contract that provides low-income families with affordable housing. There are a total of 143 total units at the property that receive Section 8 assistance, which makes rent affordable to lower income tenants. Inherently, 100% of the renter households in the property pay no more than 30% of their adjusted income for rent. Fenway Manor is a well-deserved National Historic Register awardee because of the opportunity they have provided to 143 families in Cleveland.

If the property is selected, this will assist The Orlean Company with their desires to preserve the 143 units of affordable senior housing in the University Circle neighborhood. As you may be aware, the University Circle neighborhood is an area that has been targeted for redevelopment by the City of Cleveland, and it is vital to the current residents to preserve affordable housing options. Having the Fenway Manor listed on the national register will allow The Orlean Company to apply for Historic Tax Credits, a critical piece of the funding that is required to preserve the affordable housing option at the Fenway Manor.

It is my hope that you will consider Fenway Manor's application for the National Historic Register. If you have any questions or concerns please feel free to contact my office at your convenience at 614-466-4857.

Sandra R. Williams

Sandra Williams
State Senator
21st District

Columbus Office: Senate Building • 1 Capitol Square • Columbus, OH 43215
Email: Williams@ohiosenate.gov
Phone: 614-466-4857 • Fax: 614-466-4120



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NPS TRANSMITTAL CHECK LIST

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

The following materials are submitted on Oct. 21, 2016
For nomination of the Fenway Hall to the National Register of
Historic Places: Cuyahoga Co, OH

- Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
 Paper PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination Cover Document
 Paper PDF
- Multiple Property Nomination form
 Paper PDF
- Photographs
 Prints TIFFs
- CD with electronic images
- Original USGS map(s)
 Paper Digital
- Sketch map(s)/Photograph view map(s)/Floor plan(s)
 Paper PDF
- 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
- Other: _____



October 21, 2016

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief, National Register
and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Fl. (2280)
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find four (4) new National Register nominations for Ohio. All appropriate notification procedures have been followed for the new nominations submission.

NEW NOMINATION

Edward Wren Company Building
Fenway Hall
Del Monte Apartments
Eastern Hills Young Men's Christian Association

COUNTY

Clark
Cuyahoga
Franklin
Hamilton

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the following: Del Monte Apartments, Franklin County, OH.

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,

for *Lox A. Logan, Jr.*

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

Enclosures