

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 *How To Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a) Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Glenside Memorial Hall
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 185 Keswick Avenue n/a not for
publication
city or town Township of Cheltenham n/a vicinity
state Pennsylvania code PA county Montgomery code 091 zip code 19038

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally Statewide locally (See continuation sheet for additional comments)

Nan Huetler 3-30-04
Signature of certifying official/title Date
Bureau for Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments)

Signature of certifying official/title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet		
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.		
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.		
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain)		

Name of Property
Glenside Memorial Hall

Montgomery County, PA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)
Category of Property (Check only one box)
Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Non contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	1	0
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	0	0
		1	0
			total

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter N/A if property is not part of a multiple property listing)
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

n/a

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL/ Meeting Hall

SOCIAL/Meeting Hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
Late 19th & 20th century Revivals/Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation stone

walls brick
roof slate
other limestone

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

8. Statement of Significance

Name of Property

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

- 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.

Period of Significance
1926

Significant Dates
1926

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Seeburger, Frank.

Rabeno, Charles Folk

Zellfelder, Alfred

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 #

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of Repository

Heritage Conservancy

Name of Property
Glenside Memorial Hall

County and State
Montgomery County, PA

10. Geographical Data

Acrage of Property

less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 18 Germantown Quad

486 935

4438379

2 Zone Easting

Nothing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title
Michael May, Historic Preservation Specialist (revised by D. Kimmerly)

organization
Heritage Conservancy date April 2002

street & number
85 Old Dublin Pike telephone 215 345-7020 ext. 109

city or town
Doylestown state PA zip code 18901

Additional Documentation

Submit the following times with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name
Township of Cheltenham

street & number
8230 Old York Road telephone 215-887-6200

city or town
Elkins Park state PA zip code 19027-1589

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. 470 et seq.)

Estimated Burden Statement Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief Administrative Services Division National Park Service P.O. Box 37127 Washington, DC 20013-7127 and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018) Washington DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 7, Page 1

Glenside Memorial Hall, Montgomery County, PA

The Glenside Memorial Hall is a 2-1/2 story brick, T-shaped, Colonial Revival style building located at the northeast corner of Keswick Avenue and Waverly Road in Glenside, Cheltenham Township, Montgomery County. The hall is set back about 80 feet from the intersection, in the NW corner of a township park consisting of approximately eight acres. The park is open and flat, pierced by a branch of Tacony Creek, and contains modern recreational facilities such as a tennis court, swimming pool, baseball field and a large brick pool house. Because of these modern intrusions, the parkland is excluded from the boundary of the nominated property. The area west of Keswick Avenue is dominated by late 19th and early 20th century two-story attached and detached houses on narrow lots. Since its construction in 1926, only minor changes have occurred to the building.

Glenside Memorial Hall is a brick building with a raised stone foundation and a slate hip roof. Designed in the Colonial Revival style, it has symmetrical fenestration and a T-shaped plan consisting of a rectangular main block and a large central rear wing. The red brick building is detailed with classically inspired elements in limestone. Today, Glenside Memorial Hall retains its architectural integrity.

The Keswick Avenue (north) elevation is six-bays wide with slightly projecting end bays and a projecting one-story central portico (Photographs 1 and 2). The central brick portico has a flat roof and parapet wall with limestone coping. Paired Roman-arched openings are found along the portico's sides, and a tripartite Palladian opening with Doric columns and central keystone is found on its main elevation. Limestone panels with diamond designs and a central panel inscribed "Glenside Memorial Hall" are located above the Palladian opening (Photograph 3).

The portico shelters the main entrance (Photograph 6) and has two sets of limestone steps with iron railings. A landing at the top of the steps also holds a decorative iron railing. The U-shaped limestone stairway is separated by a concrete stairway leading to the entry on the lower level. The main entry has two, double-leaf French doors with 10-panes each. These doors are flanked by slender pilasters and molded hoods with consoles and applied roundels. A small Roman-arched window with limestone keystone and brick voussoirs is located between the doorways along the landing. An original iron lantern hanging from a central chain illuminates the portico.

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The Keswick Avenue facade (north elevation) is pierced by three first floor windows that echo the double-leaf French doors of the entry (Photographs 1 and 2). The windows hold iron railings and are crowned by decorative limestone panels with Greek key borders. A limestone band separates the first and second floors, and a double row of header bricks is employed to divide the first floor and basement area. Second floor windows have 6/6 double-hung sashes with brick jack arches, limestone keystones, and limestone paneled spandrels. Basement windows are identical to those of the second level. The windows' upper sashes are above ground level. Wells with iron grates are employed. Two brick chimneys found along the main block's rear wall pierce the slate hip roof. Windows on the east and west elevations of the main block have 6/6 double hung sashes with jack arches. The plain limestone band separating the first and second levels and second floor spandrels employed on the north facade are also found on the main block's east and west elevations.

A large five bay, recessed rear wing (Photos 4 and 14) with a raised basement forms the leg of the T - the assembly hall - of the building. The wing is topped by a gable roof. The wing terminates with slightly projecting pavilions with hip roofs. The lower floor of the east and west elevations of the wings have 6/6 double - hung sashes with jack arches. The brick upper floor on each elevation is separated from the basement by a double row of header bricks. The upper floor has three oversized windows with segmental relieving arches containing 12/12 lights. A double-leaf doorway is found in the fourth bay of each elevation (Photograph 5). The doorways consist of two, eight-glass paned leafs topped by an eight-paned transom and segmental relieving arch.

The rear (south) elevation of the recessed wing, (also the rear of the building) is largely void of architectural decoration (Photographs 12 and 13). Six double - hung sash windows with 6/6 lights are found on the south elevation's lower level, and two identical windows are employed on the first floor. Windows have flat arches and stone sills. Two single leaf doors on the basement level have glass upper sections above two horizontal panels.

The interior of the building consists of three levels. The first floor holds three sections in the main block and one room in the wing. The main block includes a lobby flanked to the east by a library and to the west by a service area with coat-check room and rest rooms.

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The lobby (Photograph 7), approximately 45 feet by 19 feet, runs along the central portion of the facade, with the projecting end pavilions housing the east end library and west end service facilities. The lobby retains its plaster walls decorated by a gilded announcement board that features stylized and low relief art deco motifs. Punched metal decorated lamps are found centered along the lobby's ceiling. The lobby's east wall holds two sets of interior glass doors identical in design to those of the exterior. Three continuous glass double-leaf doors are centered along the south wall and lead to the assembly hall. Woodwork includes molded chair railing and door and window surrounds. The library retains similar moldings and has a fireplace with brick surround and wood mantel along the south wall. Flanking the fireplace are recessed arched bookcases. A cloakroom is found in the main block's southwest corner, entered by way of a wood counter that can be raised. The room retains its original coat hooks and shelf running along the plaster walls. The coat-check room is divided from a waiting area in the northwest corner of the main block by several closets and a rest room facility. Doors in this section are six-paneled in the Colonial Revival fashion.

The majority of space on the first floor is dedicated to the rear wing assembly hall, (Photographs 9 and 10) which measures 45 feet by 72 feet. The hall retains a wood floor and a high ceiling that partially conforms to the slope of the roof, forming a three-sided ceiling. Three large metal chandeliers with 10 arms each are centered along the ceiling. The room incorporates typical Colonial Revival elements of the period. The north wall employs molded woodwork with pilasters surrounding the room's French doors. A balcony, immediately over the French doors, is lined by a standard wood railing and has a single-leaf six-paneled door (Photograph 10). Chair railing, high baseboard molding, and original three-arm sconces, line the room's walls. The south wall holds a raised platform stage (Photograph 9). Double-leaf paneled doors topped by elaborate broken-arched pediments with acorn finials flank the stage. The doors lead to square hallways found on either side of the stage. A dumbwaiter is found in the east hallway and a stairway leading to the basement is found on the west end. Each hallway has two windows, one on the rear elevation and one on the side.

The surround for the stage opening is elaborately decorated with fluted, gold-leaf pilasters housing stylized decoration. The top of the pilasters end in roundels with

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applied carved eagles. The sides of the stage are open to the end hallways. A retractable curtain serves to enclose the opening.

The second floor of the building, located above the main block, is entered by way of an enclosed straight-run stairway located along the northeast wall of the assembly hall adjacent to the room's entry. The floor is divided into two T-shaped meeting rooms, and is separated by storage closets and a kitchen. Fireplaces with simple surrounds are found along the south wall of each room.

The basement is entered from the interior of the building by an enclosed straight run staircase along the northwest corner of the assembly hall adjacent to the room's entry. In plan, the level is similar in design to the main floor, but lacks its decorative elements. Two utility rooms to the east and restroom facilities to the west flank the front room. The basement's wing holds a banquet room the size of the assembly hall above (Photograph 11). The room holds eight metal I-beam piers that support the floor above. A kitchen is found along the banquet room's south wall, directly below the stage area. The kitchen is entered by way of double-leaf glass and paneled doors that flank a central interior window used for food service, or from a stairway from the stage area. The rooms in the basement level are utilitarian in nature, with plaster walls, simple board woodwork and tile floors.

The building remains in an excellent state of preservation and has undergone only minor changes since its construction. No major additions have been made to the building since its original construction. Exterior renovations include the addition of a handicapped accessible ramp and doorway. The brick and concrete ramp is found along the west elevation and northwest corner of the facade. To accommodate the ramp, one original window has been replaced with a glass and metal door. Other alterations to the exterior include the removal of the facade basement door and its replacement with a metal door and one sidelight. In recent years a brick shed-roof storage shed was added to the south elevation. These changes are minor and do not negatively affect the integrity of the building.

Interior alterations have largely been confined to the second floor and basement. Changes include the addition of "wood" wall panel on the second floor, the installation of a drop ceiling in the basement, addition of new interior walls in the basement lobby area and expansion of the basement rest room facilities. Other modifications include the

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installation of air conditioning throughout the building. These recent changes have not altered the integrity of the building.

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The Glenside Memorial Hall in Cheltenham Township, Montgomery County is significant under Criterion C as a local example of institutional architecture of the Colonial Revival period. Its period of significance is 1926, the year the building was constructed.

The property upon which the Glenside Memorial Hall is located was part of a tract of approximately 31 acres held by members of the Hewett and Curtis families in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Maps of the period indicate that a stone house and other buildings associated with the land were found southwest of Waverly Road. Approximately eight acres of this property, now the township park, remained undeveloped into the 20th century. Although the tract was privately held, it was apparently used at the turn of the century for community events, serving as the site of July 4th carnivals in the 1890s, and as a ball field as early as 1916. The parcel's location, adjacent to dense residential development, and its natural features, including level fields and a swimming hole along the Tacony Creek, made it ideal for recreational use and community gatherings.

Newspaper accounts of the 1920s indicate that the land had been considered for years as an ideal site for a park. The desire to establish a park at the site appears to have first formulated with the establishment of the Glenside baseball team. In 1920, the Glenside Field Club, a semi-professional team, was formally incorporated, and an official campaign was begun to purchase the tract that they had been using. Raising funds proved difficult, however, and the money needed to acquire the property and construct a proper field took several years to obtain. The club's goal of purchasing the property was boosted in 1922, when the Glenside War Memorial Association was formed to construct a memorial for World War I veterans. This group joined with the Glenside Field Club and pursued the idea of not only acquiring the land, but also building a community house upon it. The desire for a meeting place was held by the same individuals as those wanting a war memorial and a park, including district attorney Frank Renninger, real estate agent Harry Renninger, and Fritz Quitner, later president of the Glenside Memorial Association. With the combined forces of these groups and individuals, efforts to purchase the property proceeded rapidly.

Deed records indicate that Quitner and Frank Renninger along with George Kritler, William Brecht and E. Carroll Brooke acquired the land in December of 1920 from John

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Sayre Miller for \$20,000. The deed restricted the land's use to dwellings to cost at least \$10,000, or for a community hall to cost at least \$25,000. In October of 1922, Quitner and the others sold the land for one dollar to the Glenside War Memorial Association. On January 4, 1926, the Glenside War Memorial Association sold the land to the Township of Cheltenham for \$18,000 and on the same day the township leased part of the land back to the Glenside War Memorial Association. The lease was only for about one acre of land at the corner of Waverly Road and Glenside Avenue, the rent was one dollar per year, and the term of the lease was 99 years. The lease also specified that the premises could be used only for a community hall or civic building. The Glenside Memorial Hall was built in the fall of 1926. It is assumed that the township retained the remaining land for a park.

On July 4, 1923, a campaign to raise funds to construct the community hall and war memorial was launched. An April 9, 1924, newspaper account summed up the public desire for the building stating, "the great necessity of improving the park and construction of a Community Home is realized by every man and woman in Glenside. Glenside's new baseball team is scheduled for a number of games on these grounds. Both adults and children will find this an ideal place for recreation and with the new community home a much needed meeting place for our civic organizations, lodges and societies, will be had." (Glenside News, April 9, 1924.) Like the funds for acquiring the park, however, money to construct the hall was hard to secure. Pledges for building funds were slow coming in, and many promised funds were never received. In July 1924, plans for the construction of the building stalled due to financial problems. The Association had only \$5,000 in its treasury, with building estimates of \$15,000.

Nearly a year later, in June 1925, newspaper editorials called on the community to respond to the Association's fundraising drive stating, "Glenside has been without an adequate public meeting place. It has several small halls, but except for churches, there has been no place where a fair sized crowd could be accommodated. The proposed Memorial building, not only will wipe out that shortcoming, but in addition will provide permanent quarters for the Glenside veterans organization—the boys in whose honor the building is to be erected." (Jenkintown Times Chronicle, June 1925.)

The newspaper campaign appears to have worked. Reports indicate that the outline for the proposed building was staked out so citizens could view the site during Fourth of July celebrations. Because it was unclear if community support was behind the

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construction of the building, the Association decided to survey the community during the festival. By the end of July 1925, an open meeting was held to vote if more funds should be raised or current funds used to make park improvements. Overwhelming support for construction of the building was voiced, and work to raise funds proceeded once more. Unfortunately, estimates for the construction of the building were now raised, requiring an additional \$30,000 to complete the structure.

The design of the new building appears to have been based on community needs. Rooms included an assembly hall for crowds of up to 500 people—enough room to accommodate July 4 crowds and meetings of the veterans. Small meeting rooms for clubs such as the Glenside Post 248 of the American Legion, Every Women's Club, and the North Penn Post 676 were housed on the second floor. The lobby was to serve as the actual memorial hall honoring veterans.

The building was completed in the fall of 1926 and officially dedicated to veterans of the First World War on May 30, 1927. The building was rededicated on Armistice Day in 1944 to honor veterans of all U.S. wars. Over the years the building has served a wide variety of community functions. The Glenside Library used a portion of the building for its first library beginning on June 2, 1928, prior to the construction of its own quarters. Several clubs, including the local American Legion post, have used the space to hold monthly and annual meetings each year since the Hall's construction. Today the building remains an important community hall, still housing public and private events.

Architectural renderings indicate that the building was designed by Philadelphia architects Seeburger and Rabenold. Newspaper accounts state that Philadelphia contractor, Alfred Zellfelder, constructed the building. The architects were active in the region between 1914 and 1934 and designed other structures in Glenside. Frank Seeburger attended the Franklin Institute Drawing School in 1887 and in 1888-1889 the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art. Little is known of his work, except that he worked for Horace Trumbauer, a well-known architect who completed numerous projects in Cheltenham. Charles Folk Rabenold was born on April 22, 1883, and trained at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1905. He also worked in the office of Horace Trumbauer, with whom he remained until 1914, when he and Frank Seeburger joined to establish Seeburger and Rabenold. Rabenold lived in Glenside, and the choice of his firm may be based on his local connection. Architectural references indicate that the firm designed several buildings in Glenside, including a store for Harry Renninger

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in 1922, the Reform Church in 1926, Glenside Tennis Club in 1927, the Renninger dwelling in 1928, and Glenside Trust bank in 1928. Contractor and builder Alfred Zellfelder is listed in Glenside newspapers, but no record of his work was found. Newspaper advertisements indicate that he had an office in Philadelphia at Locust and Juniper streets.

The construction of the Glenside Memorial Hall was part of a major building boom that occurred in the Glenside section of Cheltenham during the 1920s. On January 14, 1925, only eight months after the building codes were established in the township, newspaper accounts reported that 150 permits had been issued for new buildings in Glenside with permit costs totaling over \$2,500,000. Most buildings constructed during this time were houses built for middle class families, many relocating to the suburban area from nearby Philadelphia. Community related buildings such as schools, hospitals, firehouses and commercial buildings were constructed to service the growing population. The vast majority of the public/semi-public buildings constructed in the 1920s were similar to Glenside Memorial Hall not only in their use of Colonial Revival features, but also in the employment of brick exteriors. Among the largest and best-known examples of Colonial Revival-style public buildings in Cheltenham Township was the high school, constructed in 1927.

The school, now demolished, employed similar materials including a red brick exterior highlighted by limestone trim, keystone decorative windows and stylized classical columns and pilasters. The same style and elements were also employed in the design of the Benjamin Myers Elementary School built in the township in 1923. Limestone bands, panels below windows, and columns accent the school's brick walls.

Although altered by a large addition, the Glenside Firehouse built in 1927 also employs a red brick exterior and limestone trim. Perhaps the best comparison is the Glenside Trust Company, also designed by Seeburger and Rabenold. The building, located along Old York Road, is more decorative than the Hall, but employs similar materials and the flat, symmetrical and restrained elements—features prevalent in 1920s public and institutional architecture of the region.

A nearby community building comparable to the Glenside Memorial Hall is the Jenkin's Town Lyceum, located at Old York Road and Vista Road in Jenkintown. This building

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was originally constructed in the early 19th century as a community lecture hall and education building. In the early 20th century the lyceum building was expanded by adding a second floor and two large wings that housed a library reading room and the Lambert Memorial Room. The lyceum is somewhat smaller and built earlier than Glenside Memorial Hall, however its evolution is similar. The Jenkin's Town Lyceum is now a public library and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Other comparable buildings in Montgomery County include the Gladwyne Community Center (c.1921) at 362 Righters Mill Road in Lower Merion Township and the Narberth Community Center (c.1925) at 80 Windsor Avenue in Narberth Borough. Both were designed in the Colonial Revival style and meant to serve as public meeting and special event buildings. Both of these buildings also became public libraries. The Narberth Community Center is eligible for the National Register and the Gladwyne Community Center has been surveyed, but its National Register status is undetermined.

Another building was built in Montgomery County as both a World War I memorial and as a community center, very similar to the Glenside Memorial Hall. It is the Merion War Tribute House (c.1924), built in Lower Merion Township in an arts and craft style and designed by the noted architectural firm of Karcher and Smith. The Merion War Tribute House has considerably more architectural detail and higher degree of craftsmanship than the Glenside Memorial Hall. The Tribute House continues to be used as a special events and meeting place and is considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Other buildings comparable to the Glenside Memorial Hall are Pennsylvania National Guard Armories, which were surveyed by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission as part of a multiple property documentation form in 1989. The armories typically served as training centers for troops, many of which had T shaped plans like the Glenside Memorial Hall. The entry section of the armories served as a lobby with adjacent offices while the leg of the T served as a drill floor. The drill floor usually had a balcony above that was used for observation. The Glenside Memorial Hall also has a balcony above the main hall. Armories were not built specifically as community centers, but were often used or adapted for community and social events. An example of a National Guard Armory in Montgomery County is the General Thomas J. Stewart Memorial Armory (c.1927) located in Norristown. Like the Glenside Memorial Hall, the

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Stewart Memorial Armory was constructed of brick and designed in the T shape plan. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Glenside Memorial Hall represents a community's effort to construct a memorial to those who gave their lives in World War I and to provide a building for a variety of public purposes. The building is locally significant as an excellent example of Colonial Revival architecture fitting into a context of public and community buildings constructed in the early to mid 20th century.

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Section 9, Page 1, Glenside Memorial Hall, Montgomery County, PA

9. Major Bibliographical References

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- Glenside War Memorial Association. Annual Report, 1934. Files of the Old York Road Historical Society.
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- Klinge, F.H. M. *Reading Main Line Atlas*. Vol. 1, Philadelphia 1927.
- Mueller, A.H. *Atlas of Properties on the Reading Railroad*. Philadelphia, 1909.
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- Old York Road Historical Society Bulletin*. Vol. IX 1945. p. 21.
- Philadelphia Architects and Buildings website.
- Recorder of Deeds, Montgomery County Courthouse, Norristown, PA.
- Rothschild, Elaine W. *A History of Cheltenham Township*. Cheltenham Township Historical Commission. 1976.
- Tatman, Sandra and Roger W. Moss. *Biographical Dictionary of Philadelphia Architects, 1700-1930*. G. K. Hall & Co. Boston, 1985
- Times Chronicle*. Jenkintown, Pa. January 1918-July 1926.
- Wilson, Kristine M. Pennsylvania National Guard Armories. National Register of Historic Places. Multiple Property Documentation Form. 1989.

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point on the curbline at the southeast corner or intersection of Keswick Avenue and Waverly Road, proceed northeasterly approximately 170 feet along the curbline of Keswick Avenue to a point in said curbline at the intersection of the far northeasterly side of the driveway to the Glenside Memorial Hall and Keswick Avenue. Then proceed southeasterly into Montgomery County tax map parcel number 31 (Cheltenham Township) Block 141 Unit 31, approximately 190 feet to a point 20 feet northeast of the southeasterly most corner of the subject building. Proceed southwest approximately 75 feet to the north bank of the Tacony Creek. Then proceed west along the creek bank to a point in the eastern curbline of Waverly Road at the intersection of the curb and the northeast wing wall of the Waverly Road bridge over the Tacony Creek. Then proceed northwesterly along the curbline of Waverly Road to the point of beginning. (See enclosed site plan.)

Boundary Justification

The boundaries for the nominated property are drawn to divide it from modern buildings and structures in the park including a tennis court, swimming pool, baseball field and a large brick pool house. Since Keswick Avenue and Waverly Road have historically formed the north and west boundary of the community park, these lines were maintained. Due to the construction of the swimming pools and pool house a few feet east and south of the building, the east and south boundaries have been selected to divide the building from these resources. The south boundary also follows the natural contour of the northern bank of Tacony Creek. The one acre lot leased back to the Glenside War Memorial Association by Cheltenham Township was not considered for the boundary because it includes the above resources as well.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section _____ Page _____
Glenside Memorial Hall, Montgomery County, PA

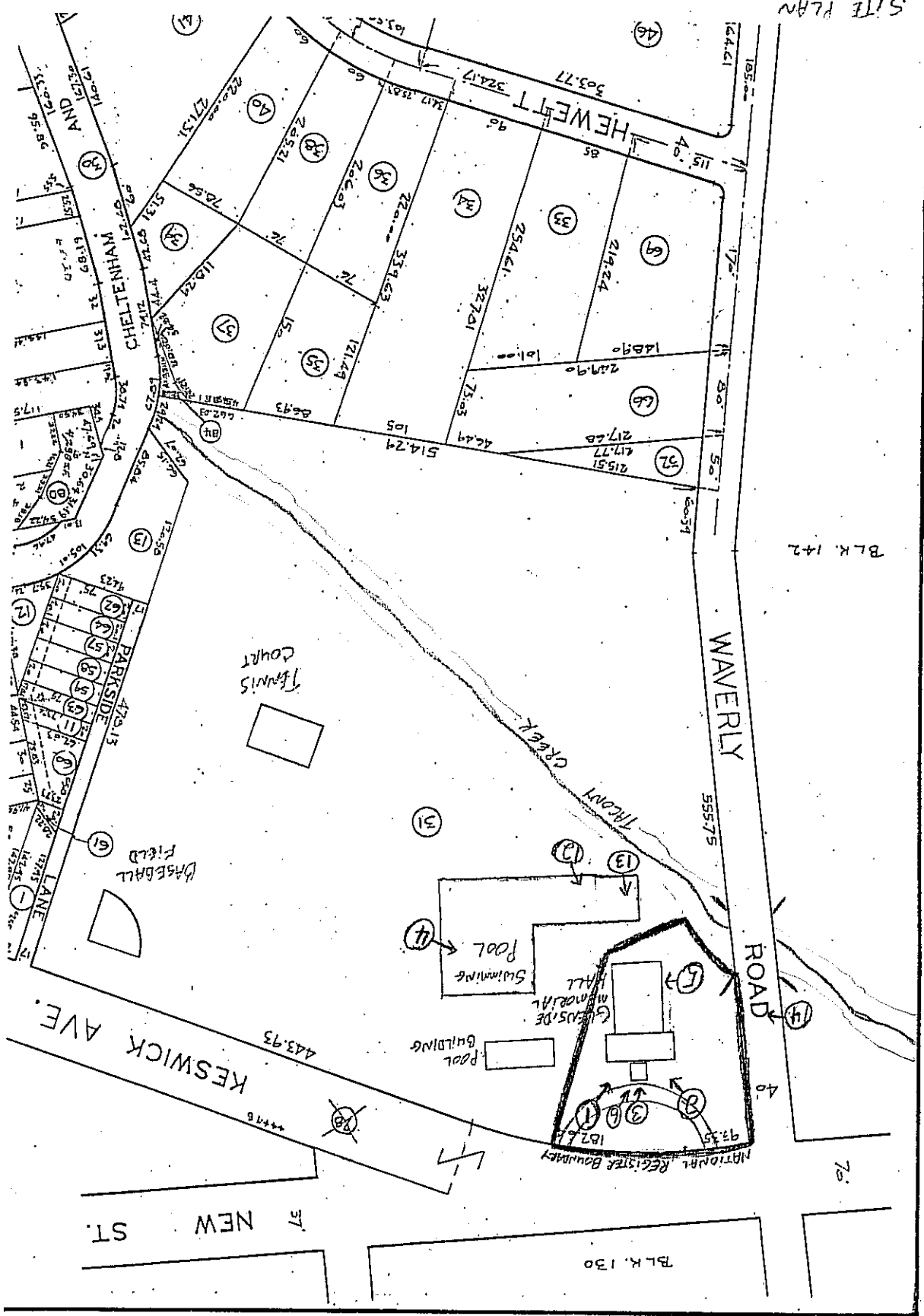
Photograph Identification Sheet

Photographs were taken by Michael May in the spring of 2002, except for photo numbers 12, 13, and 14 taken by David Kimmery in May of 2003. Negatives are housed in the files of the Historic Preservation Department, Heritage Conservancy, 85 Old Dublin Pike, Doylestown, PA 18901

#	Description	orientation
1	North and east elevations	facing south
2	North and west elevations	facing southeast
3	Portico detail, north elevation	facing east
4	South and east elevations	facing west
5	Door, rear wing, west elevation	facing northeast
6	Portico/Entry detail, north elevation	facing south
7	Interior, lobby	facing east
8	Interior, plaque in lobby	facing northwest
9	Interior, assembly hall towards stage	facing south
10	Interior, assembly hall towards entry	facing north
11	Interior, banquet hall towards kitchen	facing south
12	South and east elevations	facing northwest
13	South elevation	facing northwest
14	West elevation	facing northeast

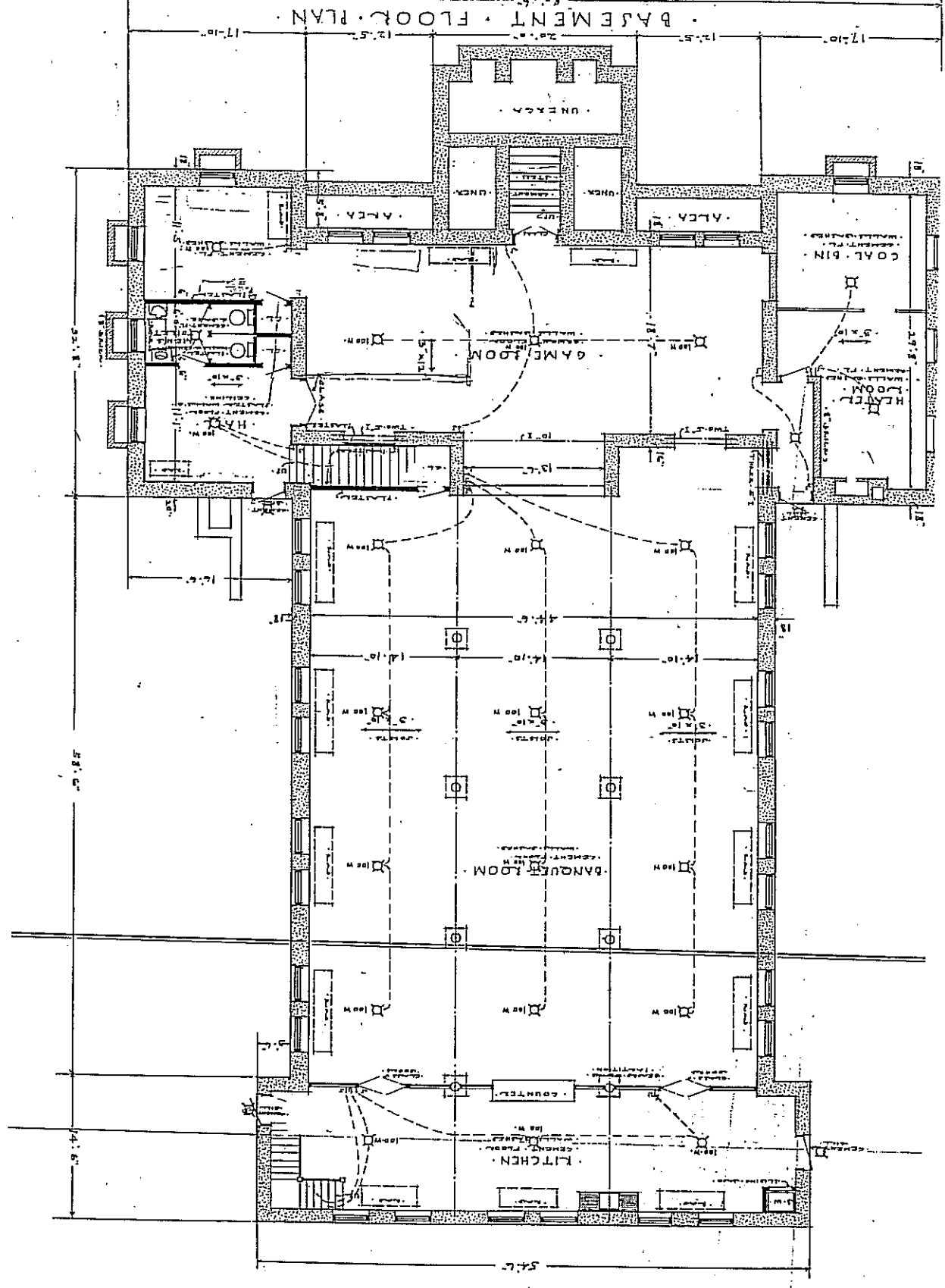
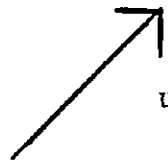
SITE PLAN
 GLENSIDE MEMORIAL HALL
 CHELTONHAM TOWNSHIP
 MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA
 THE MAP PARCEL 31-BLOCK 141
 UNIT 31

④ PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
 1" = 108'

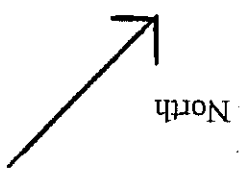
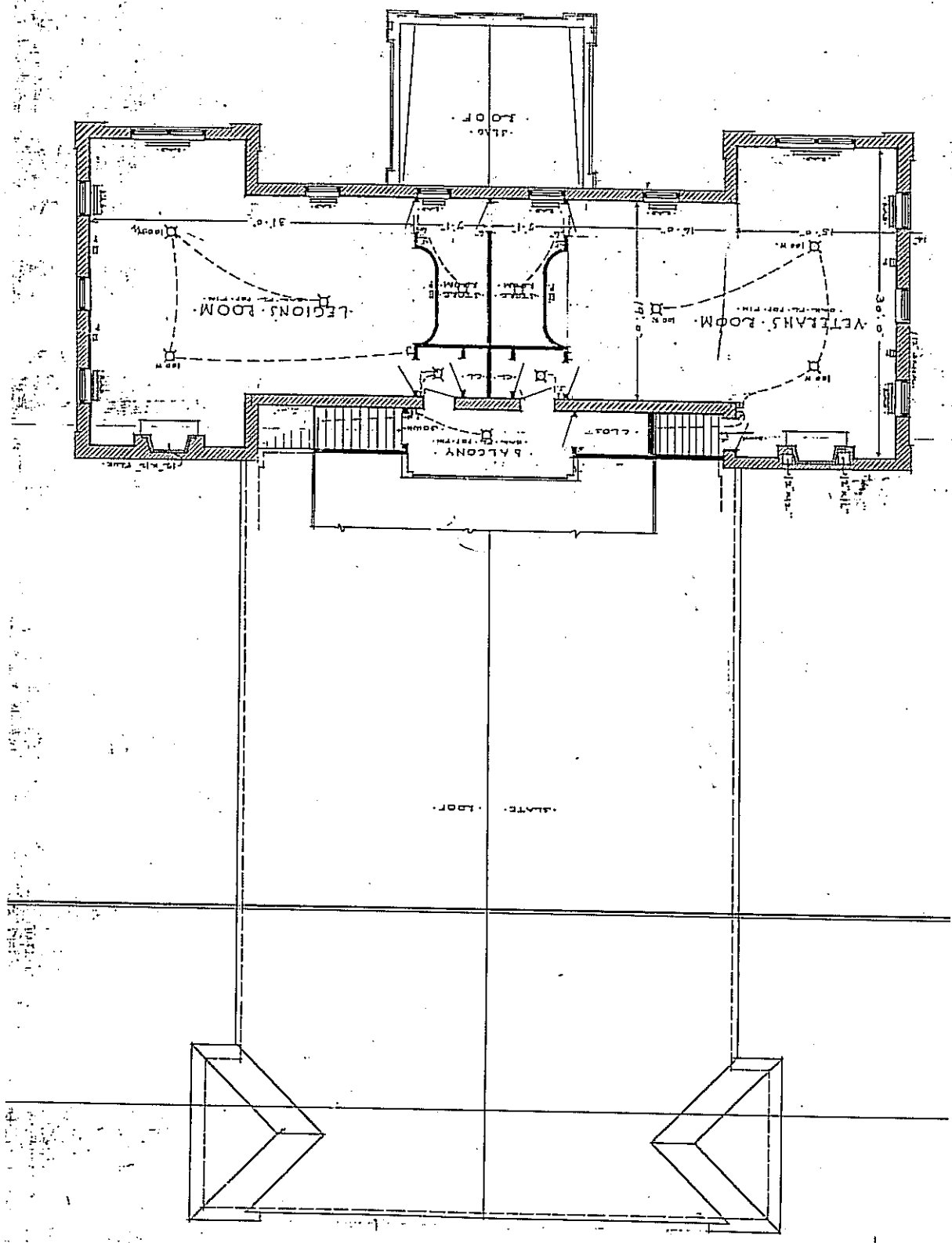


Glenside Memorial Hall
Montgomery County, PA

North



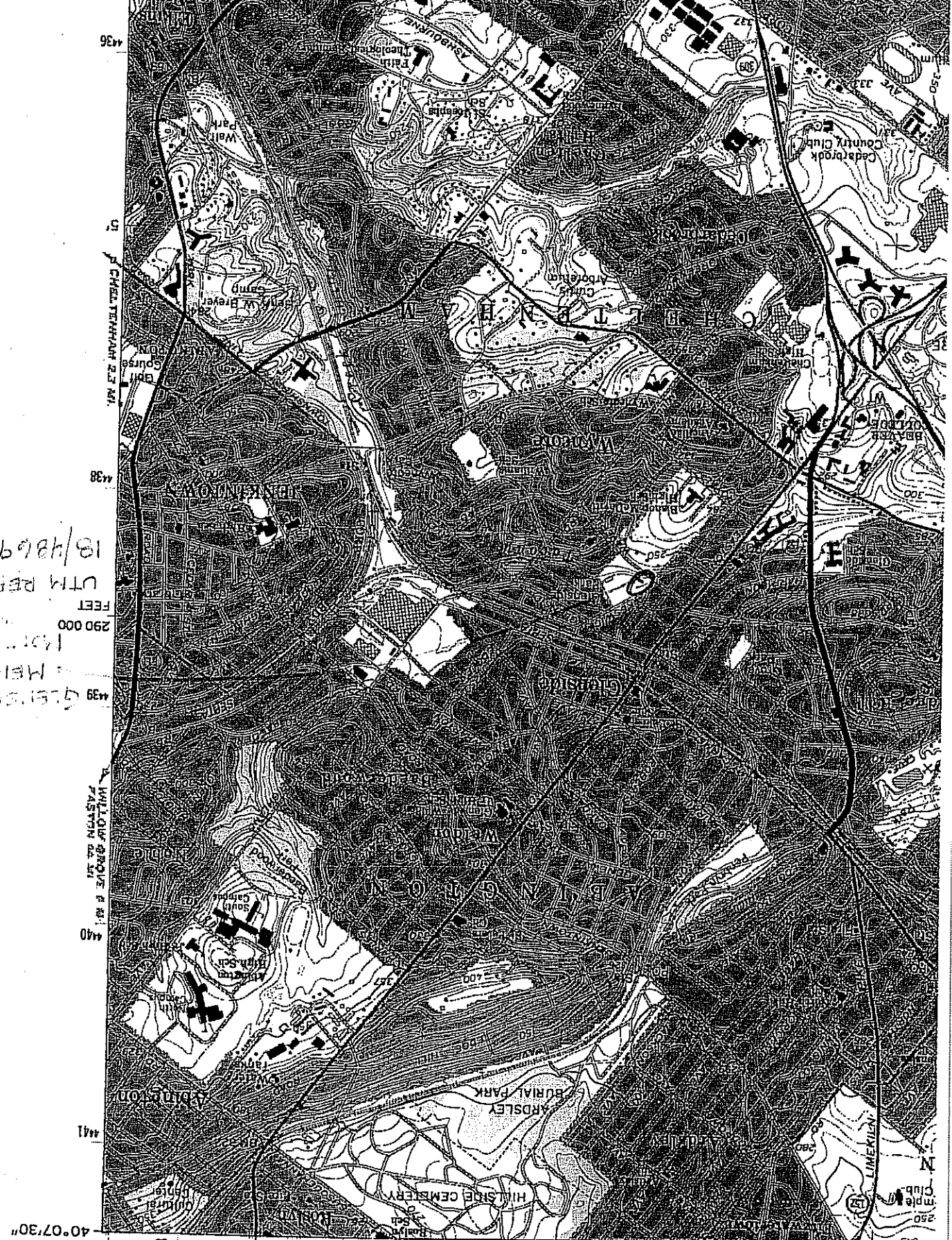
BASMENT FLOOR PLAN



Glenside Memorial Hall
Montgomery County, PA

GERMANTOWN QUADRANGLE
PENNSYLVANIA
2.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
596X II NE
(HATBORO)

107° 12' 12" W. MER. 1.3 MI. 487
2730 000 FEET
WILLOW GROVE 1.7 MI. 489 75° 07' 30"
40° 07' 30"



UTM REFERENCE:
18/486935/413277
439 4250 000
HEMLOCK VALLEY
439 4250 000
FEET