

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 Seville Theatre

other names/site number Bryn Mawr Theater

2. Location

street & number 822-826 West Lancaster Avenue, Bryn Mawr n/a not for publication

city or town Lower Merion Township n/a vicinity

state Pennsylvania code PA county Montgomery code 091 zip code 19010

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.)

Andrea Haddad November 18, 2005
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

PA Historical & Museum Commission

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Seville Theatre
Name of Property

Montgomery County, PA
County and State

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE: professional

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater

COMMERCE/TRADE: professional

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Beaux Arts

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other CONCRETE

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheet

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.)

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1926-1955

Significant Dates

1926

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Lee, William H (Architect)

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:

Lower Merion Historical Society

Seville Theatre
Name of Property

Montgomery County, PA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 8	4 7 2 7 7 9	4 4 3 0 1 9 3
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

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 John H. Cluver, AIA

organization Voith & Mactavish Architects, LLP date Jan 24, 2005; May 9, 2005; June 20, 2005

street & number 1616 Walnut Street, 24th Floor telephone 215-545-4544

city or town Philadelphia state PA zip code 19103

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items 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 _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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.*). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

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 Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

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Continuation Sheet

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Seville Theatre
Montgomery County, PA

Description

Located on a 66 foot by 433 foot lot (2/3 acre) on the south side of Lancaster Avenue in the Village of Bryn Mawr, the Bryn Mawr Theater is in the middle of the town's dense commercial district. The building is a rectangle 56 feet wide along Lancaster Avenue, and 265 feet deep. It is fully exposed on its north east and south sides, and partially engaged with adjacent buildings on its west. A narrow alley (10 feet) on the east side of the lot provides access to the rear of the property, where there is small parking lot (26 cars). Built in 1926, the exterior has a Moderne facade that is 33 feet high. It is a brick clad building with precast concrete decorative elements constructed over a structural steel frame. The exterior and interior front half of the building retain their integrity; the integrity of the auditorium has been compromised with its division into two theaters and refinishing of the space.

The building's structure in the front retail & office area consists of steel columns and beams that support steel truss joists and concrete floors. The columns are encased with brick or hollow clay tile, and the exterior walls between columns are likewise filled with 6" hollow clay tiles. The steel beams are encased in concrete. This structure rests on a foundation of poured concrete, with enlarged piers under each column. The foundation north wall (along Lancaster Avenue) is made of stone, and original blueprints indicate that this wall was pre-existing. The roof over this section of this building consists of a sloped metal and glass roof monitor in the center, which is currently covered with asphalt shingles, and a flat built-up roof around the monitor. The structure in the theater area is likewise composed of a steel structure infilled with masonry. Horizontal beams located at 1/3 and 2/3 of the height of the exterior walls provide bracing for the system, and another row of beams at the top of the walls supports the steel roof trusses, purlins, and gypsum-slab roofing.

The front facade of the theater is 3 bays wide and 2 stories high and is designed in a symmetrical Beaux-Arts style. The first story consists entirely of a decorative bronze and glass storefront system, supported on a base of green marble. The end bays of the facade come to the edge of the sidewalk. At the central bay the storefront angles and steps back to lead into the open arcade. Centered in this opening is a small ticket booth, made of the same materials as the storefront. The upper wall is clad with red brick, laid up in a running bond pattern surrounded by a row of headers / rowlocks where it meets with cast stone ornamentation that is made to look like smooth-cut limestone. Each end bay consists of a centered metal 2 /2 window with a rectangular bas-relief above. The central bay includes three 2/2 windows with bas-relief roundels above. Four pilasters separate the windows from each other and from the end bays. The pilasters are fluted and are topped with a bas-relief abstracted floral pattern instead of a capital. Above these pilasters is a sculptural band that includes half-relief sculptural eagles over each pilaster and a pattern of swags and bucrania (classical ox-skull ornament). At each side bay, a copper-green canvas awning is located above the storefront. At the center bay is a horizontal, back-lit marquee, installed sometime after 1977, that extends over approximately 2/3 of the sidewalk. Its shape is trapezoidal, with a small squared front that says "Bryn Mawr" in script letters and long sloped sides that are viewable from both down the street and perpendicular to the building. Each side is topped with the words "Bryn Mawr" and has 7 rows for inserting plastic letters.

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Seville Theatre
Montgomery County, PA

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The building interior is divided into two distinct zones. The front half is an open arcade around which small retail and office spaces are organized. Originally built as a two-story atrium space topped with a vaulted glass skylight, it currently has an acoustic tile ceiling at the first floor ceiling height. The zone between the sidewalk and the atrium is a shallow vault. The bronze and glass storefront system continues in this arcade, to a depth of 90 feet from the sidewalk, where it terminates at the entry to the theater, which is made of a modern aluminum storefront system. The floor of the arcade is terrazzo with a simple dark border. The storefront system is divided on each long side into five bays by two story plaster doric pilasters. The plaster was originally finished to look like stone, with the base, capital, and cornice of the pilasters painted in a buff tone. Historical decorative bronze and glass wall sconces are mounted on each pilaster, and appear original to the building.

The current box office occupies a portion of the retail spaces, and the current owner (Bryn Mawr Film Institute) uses another section for their offices. An optician leases the northwest retail space; the northeast retail space is currently vacant, although there are plans for a coffee shop. Halfway down each side of the arcade is an arched opening that leads to stairs to the upper floor. The upper floor consists of a series of poorly divided rooms, the largest occupying the entire front of the building. These spaces are currently unoccupied, with the exception of the projection area of the theater. The walkway around the two-story atrium has had its original railings removed and the openings filled in with gypsum wallboard. Other portions of the original arcade, including the vaulted skylight, still exist and appear to be in restorable condition, but are not currently visible. Originally, the upstairs hallway around the arcade was 3 1/2 feet wide, and separated from the offices by plaster partitions containing two panel doors, door transoms, and transom windows between the doors.

The theater zone consists of a lobby and two auditoria. The lobby has a small concession stand located between the entrances to each theater. The floor is carpet and tile, and the walls are a combination of tile and paint; all of these finishes date most likely from the 1980s. The lobby has a plaster groin-vault ceiling that appears original to the building, upon which are mounted three bare-bulb fixtures of unknown vintage. The current lobby space originally was divided into a vestibule and lobby, separated by 3 pairs of wood and glass doors. This lobby included a decorative wood surround around the vestibule doors, marble bowled and tiled water fountains at each end, and wall mounted electrical fixtures. The lobby was open to the auditorium. The wall between them was punctured by three central arches that were partially infilled with a low plaster wall and flanked on each side by shallow arched openings. The auditorium was 110 feet long, 54 1/2 feet wide, and had a height that varied from 22 feet at the entrance to 30 feet near the proscenium. The floor was pitched at a slope of about 12% or 1:8. There was a 15 foot deep stage at the front of the room, separated from the seating area by an organ pit and a proscenium that consisted of a deep beam supported by large brackets resting on a pair of columns on each side of the opening. The side walls were divided into 6 bays. The bay closest to the stage was angled toward the stage and had a screen concealing the organ pipes that was built into a decorative balcony and surround, all set into a plaster wall scored to look like stone blocks. The other 5 bays on each wall were arcuated, with the arches and separating piers consisting of plaster tinted and scored to look like stone blocks. The outer section of each arch sprang from a decorative bracket, and the spandrel between each arch was centered with a roundel, containing a decorative coat of arms, and other classical ornament. Inside each arch was a smooth plaster wall that held a highly ornamented, pedimented window surround around a mirrored, 15-lite window with an ogee-arched top. The base of the side walls was a wood paneled

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Seville Theatre
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wainscot that concealed radiators. The ceiling included a large central medallion, octagonal in shape. It extended the full width of the theater, but was not centered in its length. The rest of the ceiling was beamed, and was divided into one section at the front of the room and two sections at the rear. The building was provided with heat from radiator units. Each office and retail space had operable windows for ventilation. The theater also had mechanical ventilation, which consisted of air being drawn into the building in the lobby, distributed in the auditorium with wall mounted fans, and then vented through a gypsum duct that connected to the central decorative ceiling element.

The original auditorium has been split into two separate theaters, which were refinished sometime after 1977. The east theater is 25 feet by 110 feet and seats 325; the west theater is 27 feet by 110 feet and seats 366. The floor is sloped, presumably matching the slope of the original theater; the organ pit has been filled in. The walls are covered with a fabric material and articulated with a tight batten pattern. The original decorative plaster wall finish partly remains in a heavily damaged state beneath the wall fabric. Portions of the ceilings still show some of the original ceiling decoration, which has been described as "Spanish-Mediterranean." The visible portions include 2 large beams running across the width of the theater, finished in faux wood grain and decorated with a heraldic shield / coat of arms. The ceiling between the beams is divided into 8 sections by smaller beams, decorated similarly to the larger beams, that run parallel with the side walls. These visible portions appear consistent with the original sectional drawings of the space. The rest of the ceiling is covered with dark red acoustic ceiling tile. The original proscenium area has been partitioned off as storage.

Despite the modifications that have occurred in the building since 1978, when the auditorium was divided into two sections, it maintains its integrity. Its use as a theater, retail, and office space has been continued throughout its history. On the exterior, the only significant change has been the replacement of the marquee (first in the 1950s and later in the 1970s). The original storefront system and retail arcade remains intact; even though portions are currently covered, they exist in a restorable condition. Despite the heavy remodeling of the lobby and auditorium, remnants of the walls and ceiling continue to exist behind the current finishes, and portions of the visible ceiling provide a glimpse of the original decorative scheme of the theater. In summary, while the original splendor of the 1920's movie house is no longer readily visible, a majority of its elements remain, and the building's public presence continues to provide a strong link back to this era in the community's history.

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Seville Theatre
Montgomery County, PA

Statement of Significance

The Seville Theatre's period of significance is 1926 to 1955, and its areas of significance are Entertainment and Architecture. It is significant under Criterion C for its design, which reflects the trends in movie theater design during this period, and its architect, William H. Lee, who was a prolific theater designer in the region. The building continues to serve the Bryn Mawr community as a movie theater. The period of significance begins in 1926, the year of construction, and ends in 1955, in accordance with the National Register's 50-year guideline.

The Seville Theatre opened on Wednesday, September 29, 1926. Prior to its construction, the site had numerous buildings on it, including a general store (Gane & Snyder), a multibay barn/outbuilding, and 3 twin buildings that appear to have been boarding houses. The theater was originally built and owned by Philip Harrison, a Lithuanian who emigrated to the United States in 1892 or 1894 while still in his teens. Other than a short period early in its history when it was either owned or managed by Harry Freed, the theater had been in Harrison's extended family's ownership until its sale in December 2004. The theater is reported to have been built at a cost of \$350,000 (over \$3.5 million today), although proof of this claim has not been found. Originally built with an orchestra pit and organ for showing silent films, it has always been used to show movies. It remained as a single theater until its division in 1978. The dates of the modifications to the lobby and theater walls are not recorded, although a pre-1978 photograph indicates that the wall arches had been covered over and replaced with plain walls and chevron-shaped wall sconces, which very likely happened with the first change to the marquee. The marquee is on its third iteration, having been first replaced sometime in the 1950's (there is record of a permit having been applied for in December 1953) and around 1978. The configuration of the retail arcade has remained intact, with the exception of a recently removed dropped ceiling and the placement of the current box office in one of the retail bays. The building's use has remained unchanged since its opening, although the second floor office space is currently unoccupied. In December 2004, the theater was sold to the Bryn Mawr Film Institute, a non-profit organization formed in 2002 for the purpose of purchasing the theater, restoring it, and showing independent, experimental, documentary, and vintage films, while promoting media appreciation through educational programs for viewers of all ages.

The Village of Bryn Mawr underwent a major transformation during the last decades of the early 19th century and first decades of the 20th century. Into the late 19th century, the village was basically a rural community that also served as a summer Victorian resort with a number of hotels and boarding houses. Thanks to the creation of the local commuter rail line and aggressive marketing in the mid to late 19th century, however, by 1900 this area was quickly becoming part of a string of popular residential communities with easy access to Philadelphia. The change in the character of the community from a place of outdoor recreation to one where people lived year-round required the development of additional services such as post office, bank, general store, and places of entertainment. The last function was first filled by a small theater built sometime around the first decade of the 1900's and located two blocks west of the current theater, but it was insufficient to meet the growing community's demand. When the Seville was built in 1926, it would have been both a visual and cultural anchor in the center of the village. With a seating capacity of approximately 1,000 seats, the theater was the one indoor place in Bryn Mawr capable of

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attracting and accommodating a significant portion of the village's population of over 2,000 people to see the most popular movies of the time. Its stately exterior and glamorous interior made it a Main Line venue suitable for high society, while the high number of seats made it available to a high proportion of the community. Representative of a local trend, the Seville Theatre was one of six movie houses that were built along the Main Line in the 1920's. Built in the Main Line communities of Bala, Narberth, Bryn Mawr, Wayne, Ardmore, and Berwyn, they captured the character, but not quite the seating capacity, of the grand movie palaces of the city. Of these, four still exist as movie theaters, in varying degrees of alteration from their original design (the Berwyn was converted into offices in 1940 and the Ardmore was converted in a fitness center in 2002). The four that remain are the Bryn Mawr/Seville of 1926; the 1927 Egyptian-inspired Bala, which still operates as a three screen theater; the 1927 Renaissance Revival Narberth, currently being renovated as a twin theater; and the Art Deco Wayne of 1928, which is in operation as a five screen theater. None of these retain their original single screen configuration.

Despite having been subdivided into two theaters, the Bryn Mawr Theater has retained many of its original materials. Its facade and retail arcade, except for the third-generation marquee, are all original. The two-story, glass-vaulted arcade, until recently hidden behind an acoustic ceiling, is missing only its brass handrails. While much of the original auditorium interior is no longer apparent, portions of the original painted theater ceiling remain visible in one of the auditoria, and other portions of the original ceiling and walls remain, albeit in a heavily damaged state and obscured from view. Its design, while being described in the Philadelphia "Exhibitor" as "one of the most original theatres in this part of the territory," was typical for the period, presenting a classically-inspired facade to the street and an exotically themed decorative motif on the interior.

The architect of the theater, William Harold Lee (1884-1971) was a Philadelphia architect who owned his own firms from 1912 to 1971. He is commonly attributed to the design of nearly 100 theaters throughout Pennsylvania, many of which no longer exist; including the Victoria Theater in Shamokin, Northumberland County, which was listed on the National Register yet demolished in 1999. In the Philadelphia area, there are over two dozen theaters that have been attributed to him, either as new construction or alterations of earlier theaters. Of these, only four still exist as theaters, those in Bryn Mawr (1926), Wayne (1928), Lansdowne (1927), and the Walnut St. Theatre (alterations including a new balcony in 1920). Lee also designed one other Main Line theater, built in Suburban Square in 1938, that has been converted into commercial use.

As the predecessor to both the Wayne and Lansdowne theaters, one can clearly see the continuation of ideas and themes used at the Seville carried out again in the later theaters. For example, the use of a freestanding ticket booth, retail shops flanking the entrance arcade, a classically inspired facade, and elaborate painted and faux finishes were found in both later theaters. The theater interior, with its Spanish-Mediterranean motifs, was also typical of many of his designs (the décor of the Lansdowne Theater was described as "Hollywood Moorish"), all of which were designed to capture the sense of exotic escapism promised by the new films. These features were by no means unique to Lee's architecture, as exotic motifs can be seen in other theaters such as the Egyptian motifs of the 1927 Egyptian Theatre in Bala Cynwyd (a single screen theater by Hoffman-Henon Co.) and the central ticket booth, flanking storefronts, and arched entry at the 1928 Ambler Theater (a single screen theater by Solomon Kaplan). The Bryn Mawr Theater stands today as a strong example of the once prevalent but increasingly rare "main street" movie houses, and as one of the few remaining theaters by one of the architects who was a major contributor to this building type.

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Seville Theatre
Montgomery County, PA

Bibliography

Primary Sources

Goodwin, J. Howard. "The Main Line Beautiful." 1928.

Provides (1) historic exterior view and (1) interior historic view of Seville Theatre.
Located at the Lower Merion Historical Society.

Mueller Atlas, 1920 Edition. "Atlas of Properties on Main Line Pennsylvania Railroad From Overbrook to Paoli." Compiled From Actual Surveys, Official Records and Private Plans by Ellis Kiser and J.M. Lathrop, Civil Engineers and From Original Surveys by Milton R. Yerkes, C.E.. Under the Direct Supervision and Management of A.H. Mueller, Publisher, 530 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Located at the Lower Merion Historical Society.

Bromley Atlas, 1926 Edition. "Atlas of Properties on Main Line Pennsylvania Railroad From Overbrook to Paoli." From Actual Surveys and Official Plans by George W. and Walter S. Bromley, Civil Engineers. Published by G.W. Bromley and Co., 147 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Located at the Lower Merion Historical Society.

Lee, William H. "Theater, Store, and Office Building". Lee, W. H. November 23, 1925, Sheet 1 ("Roof and Basement Plans") and Sheet 5 ("Sections").

Drawings on file at Township of Lower Merion. Building Division.

"Ida Solomon Harrison," transcript of interview for the Lower Merion Historical Society Oral History Project, Dec., 1985.

Located at the Lower Merion Historical Society.

"Seville Theatre Opens." The Exhibitor, Vol. 10, No. 5, October 1, 1926. Producers Distribution Corp, Philadelphia, Pa, p. 12.

Located at the Free Library of Philadelphia.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1910 Federal Population Census. Enumeration District 97, Sheet 6B, Line 72.

Located at Philadelphia branch of the U. S. National Archives and Records Administration.

U. S. Bureau of the Census. 1930 Federal Population Census. Enumeration District 46-68, Sheet 1-A, Line 31.

Located at Philadelphia branch of the U. S. National Archives and Records Administration.

"Views of the Seville Theatre, Bryn Mawr, Pa." The Exhibitor, Vol. 10, No. 10, December 15, 1926. Producers Distribution Corp, Philadelphia, Pa, p. 42.

Two interior photos with caption; located at the Free Library of Philadelphia.

Secondary Sources

"Came to Ardmore Year Chronicle Was Founded." Main Line Chronicle, May 20, 1965, page 16.

Very brief history of the Harrison brothers.

Glazer, Irvin R. "Philadelphia Theaters: A Pictorial Architectural History." Dover Publications, 1994.

General information on Philadelphia theaters.

Glazer, Irvin R. "Philadelphia Theatres, A-Z : A Comprehensive, Descriptive, Record of 813 Theatres Constructed Since 1724." Greenwood Press, 1986.

General information on Philadelphia theaters.

Kanaley, Reid. "Show Stoppers: Palaces show today's movies in the opulence of yesterday." Philadelphia Inquirer. July 22, 1985. Neighbors insert, page 2.

History and current condition of the six Main Line 1920's movie houses.

Lower Merion Historical Society. "The First 300; The Amazing and Rich History of Lower Merion." Lower Merion Historical Society: Ardmore, PA, 2000.

General history of the Village of Bryn Mawr.

Philadelphia Architects and Buildings website. "Lee, William Harold (1884-1971)". June 6, 2004.

http://www.philadelphiabuildings.org/pab/app/ar_display.cfm/25624.

Biographical information on William H. Lee.

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Seville Theatre
Montgomery County, PA

Verbal Boundary Description

Taken from deed found in Montgomery County deed book 5377, pg 1626.

Beginning at a point on the corner of this and other land late of said Philip Harrison, but now or late of Harry Labowitz, et al; thence extending along the Southwest side of Lancaster Avenue, measured South 50 degrees 47 minutes East 66 feet to a point on the Southeast side of a certain 10 feet wide alleyway; thence extending along the Southeast side of said alleyway, south 30 degrees 11 minutes West 266.69 feet to a point; thence extending by other land now or late of said Philip Harrison North 50 degrees 51 minutes West 66.61 feet to a point and thence extending along land now or late of said Philip Harrison, et al, North 39 degrees 19 minutes East 266 feet (part of said distance along a brick party wall on the East boundary of Harry Labowitz, et al, to the first mentioned point and place of beginning.

And also all that certain lot or piece of ground with the buildings and improvements thereon erected Situate in the rear of the Seville Theatre in Bryn Mawr, Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County, PA.

Beginning at the Southeast corner of said Seville Theatre lot and extending South 39 degrees 11 minutes West 167.5 feet to a point; thence extending South 51 degrees 07 minutes 67 feet to a point; thence extending North 39 degrees 19 minutes East 167.8 feet to the Southeast corner of said Theatre lot and thence extending by said Theatre lot, South 50 degrees 51 minutes East 66.61 feet, more or less, to the first mentioned point and place of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The above boundary is consistent with the historic property boundaries.

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Seville Theatre
Montgomery County, PA

Photograph Information

All photographs by John H. Cluver, AIA
All negatives located at Voith & Mactavish Architects, LLP, 1616 Walnut Street, 24th Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19103

Photo #1

October 21, 2004

Theater in context of Lancaster Avenue; view looking southeast.

Photo #2

October 21, 2004

Front facade; view looking south.

Photo #3

October 21, 2004

Original ticket kiosk; view looking southwest.

Photo #4

January 6, 2004

Entrance arcade; view looking south.

Photo #5

October 21, 2004

Lobby & concession stand; view looking west.

Photo #6

January 6, 2004

East theater, uncovered original wall; view looking northeast.

Photo #7

October 21, 2004

West theater; view looking south.



NORTH ELEVATION

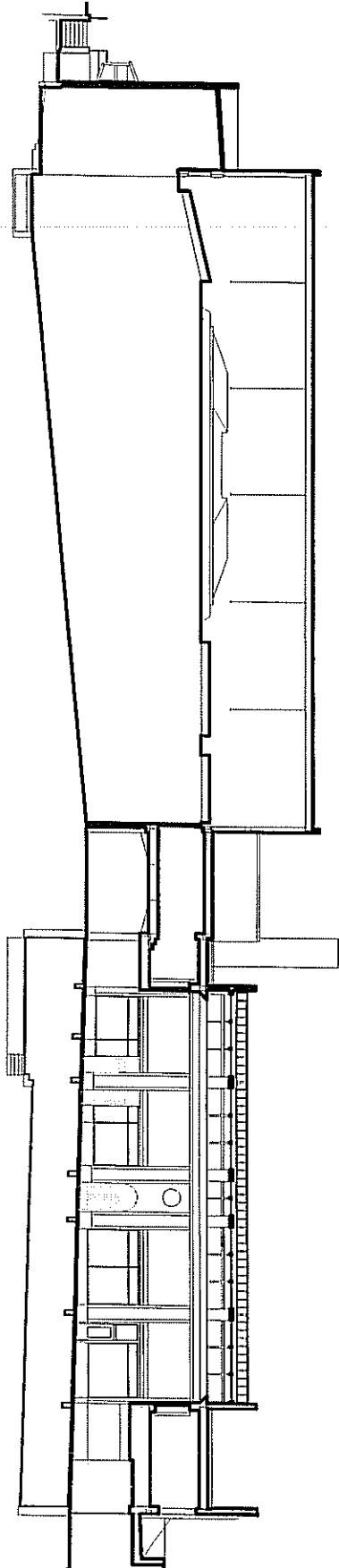
VMA

Architecture Voith & Mactavish Architects LLP
 Preservation 1616 Walnut Street, 24th Floor
 Planning Philadelphia, PA 19103
 Landscaping phone 215-545-4544, fax 215-545-3299
 Interiors voithandmactavish.com

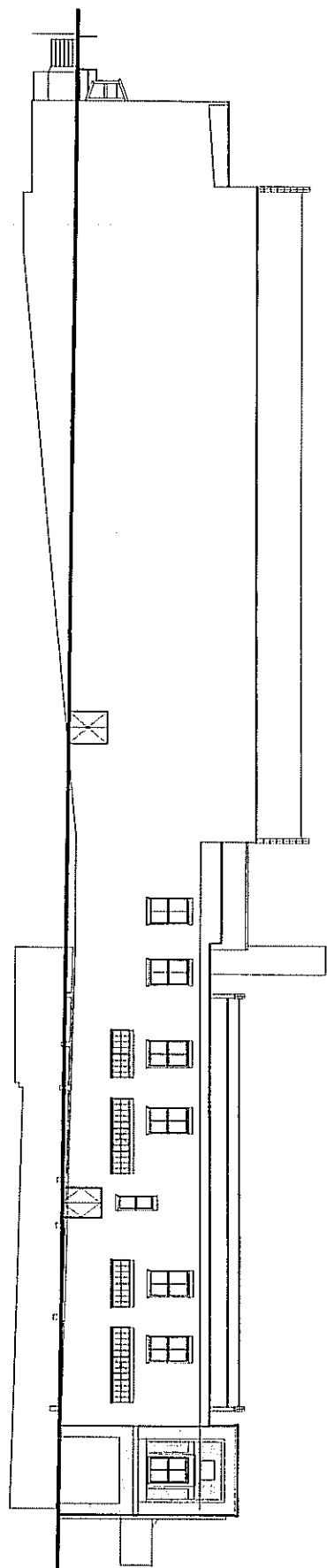
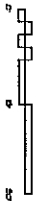
Project The Seville Theatre / Bryn Mawr Theater
 Client Bryn Mawr Film Institute
 Title Existing Conditions - Front Elevation
 Date January 17, 2005
 Scale N.T.S.
 Drawn By

SK03

The Seville Theatre /
 Bryn Mawr Theater
 822-826 West Lancaster Ave
 Bryn Mawr,
 Montgomery County, PA



LONGITUDINAL
SECTION



EAST ELEVATION

VMA

Architecture Voith & Mactavish Architects LLP
 Preservation 1616 Walnut Street, 24th Floor
 Planning Philadelphia, PA 19103
 Landscaping phone 215-545-4544, fax 215-545-3299
 Interiors voithandmactavish.com

Project The Seville Theatre / Bryn Mawr Theater
 Client Bryn Mawr Film Institute
 Title Existing Conditions - Section / Elevation
 Date January 17, 2005
 Scale N.T.S.
 Drawn By

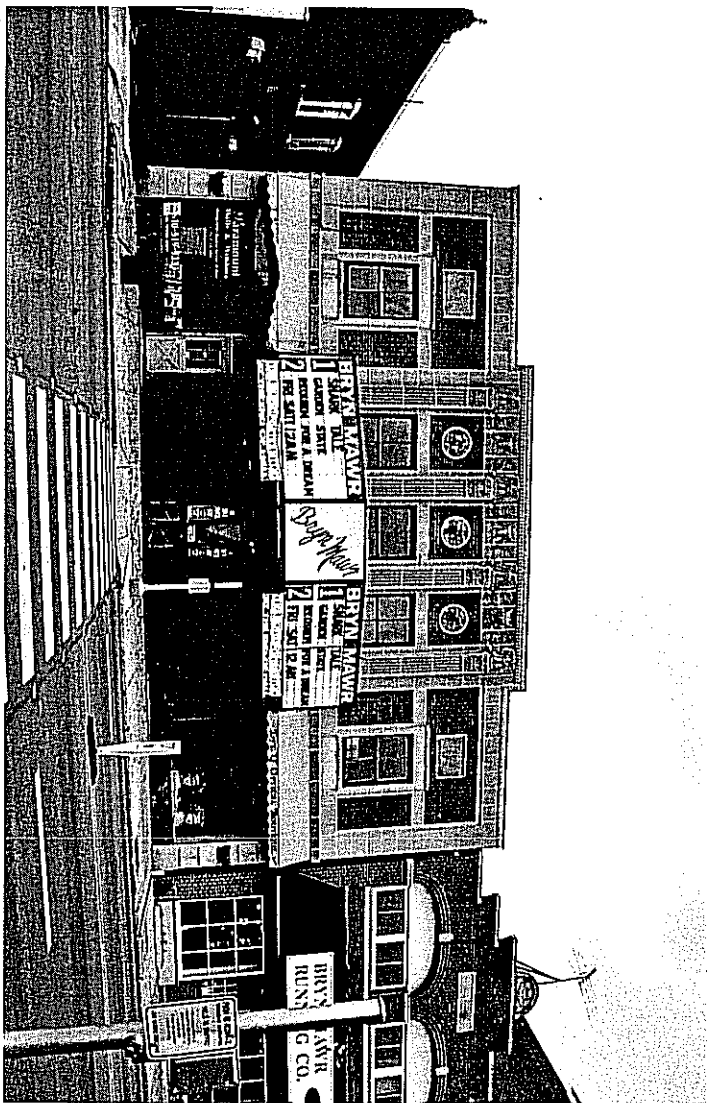
SK04

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 Bryn Mawr Theater
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 Bryn Mawr,
 Montgomery County, PA



Seville Theatre/Bryn Mawr Theatre, Montgomery County, PA

#1



6-10-11 1-1-11 2-1-11 3-1-11 4-1-11 5-1-11 6-1-11 7-1-11 8-1-11 9-1-11 10-1-11 11-1-11 12-1-11 13-1-11 14-1-11 15-1-11 16-1-11 17-1-11 18-1-11 19-1-11 20-1-11 21-1-11 22-1-11 23-1-11 24-1-11 25-1-11 26-1-11 27-1-11 28-1-11 29-1-11 30-1-11 31-1-11 32-1-11 33-1-11 34-1-11 35-1-11 36-1-11 37-1-11 38-1-11 39-1-11 40-1-11 41-1-11 42-1-11 43-1-11 44-1-11 45-1-11 46-1-11 47-1-11 48-1-11 49-1-11 50-1-11 51-1-11 52-1-11 53-1-11 54-1-11 55-1-11 56-1-11 57-1-11 58-1-11 59-1-11 60-1-11 61-1-11 62-1-11 63-1-11 64-1-11 65-1-11 66-1-11 67-1-11 68-1-11 69-1-11 70-1-11 71-1-11 72-1-11 73-1-11 74-1-11 75-1-11 76-1-11 77-1-11 78-1-11 79-1-11 80-1-11 81-1-11 82-1-11 83-1-11 84-1-11 85-1-11 86-1-11 87-1-11 88-1-11 89-1-11 90-1-11 91-1-11 92-1-11 93-1-11 94-1-11 95-1-11 96-1-11 97-1-11 98-1-11 99-1-11 100-1-11