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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections

Merion Cricket Club

1. Name

and or common

historic

Location 2.

street & number	Montgomery Avenu	e and Grays Lane		not for publication
city, town	Haverford	vicinity of		
state Pennsyl	vania code	e county	Montgomery	code
3. Clas	sification			
Category district _X_ building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition in process being considered	Status X occupied	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation transportation other: recreation

4. Owner of Pr	operty			
name Merion Cricket	Club (c/o Mr. Earl Vollmer, Manager))		
street & number Montgomery	/ Avenue & Grays Lane			
city, town Haverford	vicinity of	state	Pennsvlvania	<u>1908</u> 3
5. Location of	Legal Description			
courthouse, registry of deeds, etc	Recorder of Deeds, Montgomery Count	ty Court	house	
street & number	Swede and Airy Streets			
city, town	Norristown	state	Pennsylvania	19401
6. Representat	tion in Existing Survey	S		
title None	has this property been det	ermined el	igible? yes	no
date	federa	al sta	te county	local
depository for survey records				

city, town

For NPS use only

received

state

date entered

7. Description

Condition		Check one
<u>X</u> excellent	deteriorated	unaltered
good	ruins	\underline{X} altered
fair	unexposed	

Check one X original site moved date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Summary

The Merion Cricket Club occupies a 20-acre rectangular plot just off Montgomery Avenue. Its clubhouse, the main section of which was designed by Frank Furness in 1896, is on the portion of the plot nearest Grays Lane and is aligned to a northeast-southwest axis that conforms roughly to the shape and orientation of the land.

Merion Cricket Club Grounds

The Clubhouse faces Merion's majestic front lawn, which can be set up into courts for lawn tennis. This great lawn was the setting for the Davis Cup competition in 1939.

Since moving to Haverford in 1892, the club has acquired no new land at this site, except for 3 acres adjoining the northeast side of the original grounds, which were purchased in 1920. This land included an existing residence, soon dubbed the "Lodge," that provided living space for members residing at the club until it was torn down in 1969.¹

Main Building

Furness designed a great Victorian cut stone pile, 3 stories in height over a raised basement. The front facade is highly symmetrical, almost mirror-image in appearance.

The central portion of the facade is 16 bays on the second level, the central 8 of which project slightly forward, supported at the projected corners and in the center by great stone and brick piers that join single arches each supporting 4 bays. On the first floor, a massive veranda runs the full width of the central portion; the second-floor rooms over it are supported in the recessed section by narrower arches and smaller stone piers.

Each keystone, including those over the basement half-windows, is ornamented with a fleur-de-lis. Under each window on the second level is a recessed and highly decorated panel bearing the club's name. Single openings in the thirdfloor gables of the central bays are centered over the keystones of the two large arches on the first level.

Beyond the 16-bay central section, the veranda continues in wood to both left and right. Its roof, which sports open porches on both sides on the second level, is supported by three sets of paired wood columns along the front. Both levels are balustraded.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 X 1800–1899 X 1900–	Areas of SignificanceC archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art commerce communications	community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration settlement		religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation X other (specify) Recreation
Specific dates	1896-97	Builder Architect Frank	Furness	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) <u>Summary</u>

The Merion Cricket Club is significant in the history of cricket, tennis, squash, and golf in the United States. Also, its clubhouse, which has survived generally intact, is of considerable architectural interest as one of the few surviving works of Philadelphia's premier Victorian-era architect, Frank Furness.

The Merion Cricket Club is one of the handful of surviving properties that illustrate and continue the history of the traditionally English sport of cricket in America. Although cricket today is confined regionally and tends-to be regarded as the preoccupation of a social elite, it was a major sport in the United States in the 19th century that valiantly, though vainly, contended with baseball for supremacy among "ball" games. Philadelphia was the most important center for its play, and it was particularly popular among immigrant English factory workers, as well as the well-to-do.¹

Cricket in the United States declined precipitously after 1900. Merion's members, however, had by then already assumed a vigorous role in the new sport of lawn tennis, in which they were to win major distinction. They also took a leading role in golf, building a celebrated course near their clubhouse, and have excelled in squash racquets. The club today provides a rich variety of recreational activities for its members.²

Cricket at Merion

In 1865, some 15 young men from Merion and nearby Radnor, aged 14 to 22, banded together as the Merion Cricket Club, pledging to meet to play cricket at least once a week. The club soon began accepting challenge matches. Enthusiasm grew and the club's membership increased rapidly along with it.

The club at first played on the estate of the father of one of its members. In 1873, it moved to land in Ardmore, Pa., that was owned by two of the members; a clubhouse and grounds were soon prepared. By 1888, when the club first won the Halifax Cup (since 1874 the leading trophy in North American cricket), the club was well established, and was outgrowing the Ardmore site.

Thus, in 1892, the Club moved to its present site in Haverford. A clubhouse was completed the same year. In 1896, however, fire destroyed the clubhouse and it was decided to retain Frank Furness to design the replacement. In the new location, cricket continued to be a focus of the members' interest, although other sports, notably tennis, were eventually to displace it: indoor bowling was introduced in 1895, and the club's first golf course was laid out the following year.

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. Geo	graphica	l Data)			
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state		code	county			code
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<u>11. Forr</u>	n Prepar	ed By				
name/title Ja	mes H. Charlet	on, Histor	ian			
organization Hist	ory Division, I	National P	ark_Service	date	Ma	y 1985
street & number	1100 L Stree	et, NW		telephone	(202)	343-8165
city or town	Washington			state	DC 200	013-7127
12. Stat	e Histori	c Pres	servation	Offic	er C	ertification
The evaluated sign	ificance of this prop	erty within th	e state is:			
665), I hereby nomi	State Historic Prese inate this property for	or inclusion ir	in for the National His the National Regist the National Park S	er and certi		s of 1966 (Public Law 89– s been evaluated
State Historic Pres	ervation Officer sign	nature				
title					date	
For NPS use or	•	is included in	n the National Regist	er		
Thereby certi	ny that this property		raie national negist		date	
Keeper of the N	National Register					
Attest:					date	

Chief of Registration

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The northeastern section of the structure, which is set back from the main mass, is asymmetrical, but continues the same principal motifs and materials. The ends and rear of the structure are simpler versions of the front facade. The most important feature of the rear elevation is a large porte-cochere in a wing at a right angle to the main mass; the single arch in the porte-cochere is executed in much the same manner and size as the large arches on the front facade. A large Palladian window is positioned above the porte-cochere in the wing.

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Merion's main clubhouse has been extended to the northeast and is much modified on the interior. Notably, in 1928, the club conducted a major remodeling of the main building. The main dining room and kitchen were moved from the second floor to the first and three private dining rooms were added. A low-slung locker building was also constructed, to the north; it included three squash rackets singles courts and a doubles court. Eight years later, further alterations were made to the ballroom and second floor of the main clubhouse; a new Sun Lounge was placed in the southern half of the former dining room on that level.

Other Changes

Exclusive of the interior changes and northeast additions to the historic core of the main clubhouse, which have affected its exterior appearance little, changes and additions elsewhere in the complex have occurred over the years, reflecting accommodations to the members' needs and the introduction of new sports favored by them.

In 1900, three squash racquets singles courts were constructed adjoining the main clubhouse. A doubles court was erected next to them in 1923 and reconstructed by 1950. In 1965 two new singles squash racquets courts and one new doubles court replaced badminton courts that had been built in 1937 in part of a 1923 garage on the earlier stables site.

Merion's tennis courts have also been revamped over the years. Eight dirt courts were laid out in 1920. Four Teniko courts were installed in 1945 and two more in 1947-48; four more Teniko courts (three on the site of the "Lodge" in 1971-72) and three all-weather have subsequently been added, bringing the total to 13 hard-surface courts. Two platform (paddle) tennis courts were added in 1961; they were redecked with aluminum in 1974 and an additional court was constructed.

The largest facility added is the indoor tennis building, which was completed in 1974; it is near the northeast end of the complex. The new ladies locker room in this structure replaced one in the "Cottage" behind the porte-cochere.

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Footnote

¹Data in this description that are not derived from onsite inspection are taken from the history of the club that appears in Merion Cricket Club, <u>The Merion Cricket</u> <u>Club Members Guide</u> (Haverford, Pa.: [1985]), pp. 9-16, and Paul A. Casey <u>et al.</u>, <u>The Merion Cricket Club, 1865-1965</u> (Philadelphia: Privately printed, 1965), unpaginated.

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The grounds formally opened with a Halifax Cup Match on May 13, 1893. In other international cricket matches on the Haverford field, Merion faced teams from Cambridge University and Marylebone in Great Britain, Australia, and India. Cricket continued to be important at the club through the first decade of the new century. The 1924 visit of the Incogniti, a foreign cricket team, however, was the last such event.

The club has intermittently revived its ancestral sport, generally for local play. In the late 1970s, however, the sport enjoyed a modest revival that has continued to the present.

Tennis at Merion

Lawn tennis was first played by Merion's members at the club's earlier site in 1879, just 5 years after it was introduced into the United States at Staten Island, N.Y. It gained rapidly in popularity, and the club's members achieved prominence in the sport. The club grounds also became the site of notable tournaments, including the National Intercollegiate Tournaments (1900-34, 1937, except in 1917-18) and the Pennsylvania State Tournaments (from inception in 1894 to the present, except in 1932-36 and 1942-45).

Mens' national singles champions from Merion include William J. Clothier (1906), R. Norris Williams, Jr. (1914, 1916), and E. Victor Seixas (1954); Seixas also won at Wimbledon the previous year.

One of the great highlights of tennis at Merion was the Davis Cup Challenge Round in September 1939, in which Australia's John Bromwich and Adrian Quist captured the Cup 3-2 over Robert Riggs and Frank Parker of the United States.³ On that occasion, stands holding 8,000 people were erected on Merion's front lawn.

Squash

Merion has produced a phenomenal number of national champions in both singles and doubles competition in this sport; some of the competitions have been held on the club's courts: in men's singles (Donald Strachan, 1939; A. Willing Patterson, 1940; Charles M.P. Brinton, 1941, 1942, 1946, 1947 [with no tournaments held in 1943-45, inclusive]; Hunter Lott, 1949; G. Diehl Mateer, Jr., 1952-54, 1961; Samuel P. Howe, III, 1962; Benjamin Heckscher, 1963; and Ralph Howe, 1964); and in mens' doubles (Hunter Lott, 1938-42 inclusive; Charles M.P. Brinton and Donald Strachan, 1946; David McMullin, 1947; Charles Brinton, 1948; Hunter Lott and G. Diehl Mateer, Jr., 1950, 1953; G. Diehl Mateer, Jr., 1951; and John F. Hentz and G. Diehl Mateer, Jr., 1961). [In 1961, the club swept all five major mens' championships.]



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Although women did not begin to play squash racquets at Merion until 1927, they also have amassed a singularly creditable record in national championship competition: in singles (Ruth Hall, 1931; Mrs. Ann Page Homer, 1936, 1937, 1939, 1947; and Mrs. Nathan P. Stauffer, Jr., 1951); and in doubles (Mrs. Ann Page Homer and Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, 1933; Mrs. Homer, 1936; Mrs. Nathan P. Stauffer, Jr., 1950, 1961, 1964; Mrs. H.L.G. Clement, 1956; Mrs. Clement and Mrs. Charles Classen, 1958, 1960; and Mrs. Vosters and Mrs. Classen, 1962).

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Golf

Historically, Merion's members embraced golf early, and, in 1896, the club built its first golf course, a 9-holer, at a site about 3/4-mile northeast of the clubhouse. An 18-hole course was laid out in Haverford Township, Delaware County, in 1910-12 and a second one in 1914. In 1942, the cricket and golf clubs were formally separated.

Several Merion players excelled in golf. The Haverford courses have become well-known nationally. (Golf courses, which are essentially landscape designs, will be considered for National Historic Landmark designation under the theme of landscape architecture.)

Other Sports

Three male members of Merion (Samuel E. Ewing, David McMullin, III, and Charles M. Sheaffer, Jr.) were on the United States field hockey teams in the Olympics of 1932 and 1936, and one (E. Newbold Black, IV) in 1956. Miss Anne B. Townsend captained 15 of the 16 United States Women's Teams for which she was selected between 1923 and 1947.

In 1914, the National Archery Championship was held on the Merion Cricket Club grounds. Philadelphia-area teams won the event.

Footnotes

¹John Allen Krout, "Annals of American Sport," <u>The Pageant of America</u> (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1929), pp. 114, 124-130.

²Information in this statement is taken from the history of the club that appears in Merion Cricket Club, <u>The Merion Cricket Club Members Guide</u> (Haverford, Pa.: [1985]), pp. 9-16, and Paul A. Casey <u>et al.</u>, <u>The Merion Cricket Club</u>, 1865-1965 (Philadelphia: privately printed, 1965), unpaginated.

³Parke Cummings, <u>American Tennis</u>, <u>The Story of a Game and Its People</u> (Boston: Little, Brown, & Co., 1957), p. 64.

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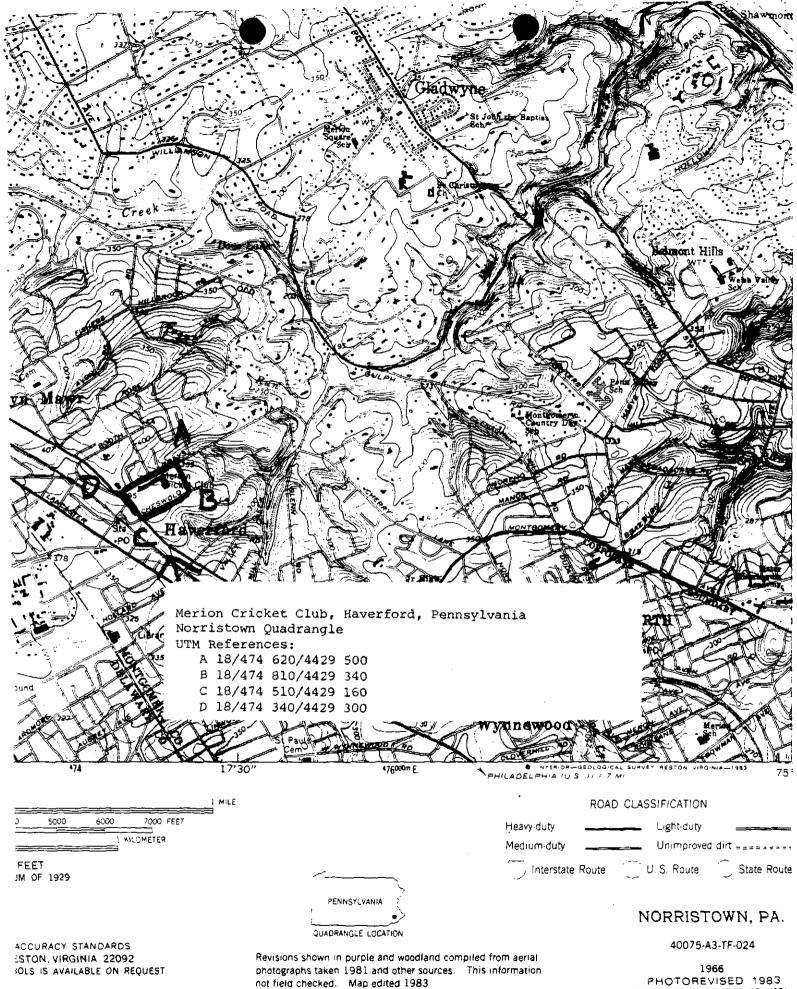
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