

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 any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. 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 Woodcrest  
other names/site number N/A

#### 2. Location

street & number 610 King of Prussia Road not for publication N/A  
city or town Radnor Township vicinity N/A  
state Pennsylvania code PA county Delaware code 045 zip code 19087

#### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date November 10, 2008  
PA Historical and Museum Commission  
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 commenting official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register ( <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet).	_____	_____
<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):	_____	_____

**5. Classification**

<p><b>Ownership of Property</b> (Check as many boxes as apply)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private  <input type="checkbox"/> public-local  <input type="checkbox"/> public-state  <input type="checkbox"/> public-federal</p>	<p><b>Category of Property</b> (Check only one box)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)  <input type="checkbox"/> district  <input type="checkbox"/> site  <input type="checkbox"/> structure  <input type="checkbox"/> object</p>	<p><b>Number of Resources within Property</b> (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Contributing</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Non-contributing</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1 _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> <td style="text-align: right;">buildings</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> <td style="text-align: right;">sites</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> <td style="text-align: right;">structures</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> <td style="text-align: right;">objects</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1 _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">_____</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			Contributing	Non-contributing			1 _____	_____	buildings		_____	_____	sites		_____	_____	structures		_____	_____	objects		1 _____	_____	Total	
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_____	_____	objects																										
1 _____	_____	Total																										

<p><b>Name of related multiple property listing</b> (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)</p> <p>N/A _____</p>	<p><b>Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register</b></p> <p>N/A _____</p>
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**6. Function or Use**

<p><b>Historic Functions</b> (Enter categories from instructions)</p> <p><u>Domestic /Single Dwelling</u> _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>Current Functions</b> (Enter categories from instructions)</p> <p><u>Education/Education related</u> _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
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**7. Description**

<p><b>Architectural Classification</b> (Enter categories from instructions)</p> <p><u>Late 19<sup>th</sup> &amp; 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals:Tudor Revival</u></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>Materials</b> (Enter categories from instructions)</p> <p>foundation: <u>Stone</u> _____</p> <p>Walls: <u>Stone/Wood</u> _____</p> <p>Roof: <u>Asphalt tile</u> _____</p> <p>other _____</p>
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**Narrative Description**

See Continuation Sheet, section 7

**8. Statement of Significance**

<p><b>Applicable National Register Criteria</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>A</b> Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>B</b> Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.</p>	<p><b>Areas of Significance</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Architecture</u></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
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# Woodcrest

# Delaware County, PA

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**  
(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a 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

See Continuation Sheet Section 8.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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### Bibliography

See Continuation Sheet Section 9

### 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: Cabrini College

### Period of Significance

1901-1914

### Significant Dates

1907, 1914

### Significant Person

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Trumbauer, Horace

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acres of Property 2.8 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	4,67,800	44,33,576	3	_____	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

See Continuation Sheet Section 10

Boundary Justification

See Continuation Sheet Section 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Martha W. Dale, coordinator of historic projects, Cabrini College, in association with Beverlee Barnes, preservation section manager, Delaware County Planning Department  
organization Cabrini College date August 1, 2008  
street & number: 610 King of Prussia Road Telephone: 610-902-8780  
city or town: Radnor State: PA zip code: 19087

Additional Documentation

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property and CD-R media. Photo Log

Additional items

Site plan with exterior photographs keyed in is same map submitted in lieu of verbal boundary description.  
Set of floor plans for three floors with interior photographs keyed in; copy of original 1<sup>st</sup> floor plans

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the 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.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC

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**Woodcrest  
Delaware County, PA**

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Woodcrest, the Paul family mansion, was built for James W. Paul by Horace Trumbauer, notable Philadelphia architect, who designed and built the estate in 1899 -1902. The grandly-scaled, three-story, 51-room, 47,000 square foot mansion is Elizabethan Tudor Revival-styled, situated in the exclusive Main Line area of Radnor Township. The structural system is masonry clad in stone and half-timbering, built in a rectangular-shaped plan with many cross-gables. Although the nominated property consists of one contributing building, the mansion, it was once the heart of a 238 acre estate, 112 acres of which is now Cabrini College. Four other original estate buildings still exist on the campus: the pump house, the gatehouse, the pool house and the stable block, which lies in the north-south axis that was the spine of the former estate. Because these buildings have been adaptively reused (in the case of the stable block and the pump house,) or are now separated from the mansion by new construction, they have been excluded from the nomination. The mansion's yard is an uncounted feature. College buildings, the first built in 1960, complete the campus but do not disturb the site lines or the view sheds from and to the mansion house, which is still the center of the property by virtue of its height and grandeur. In addition, the original access drives to the mansion have been maintained and the entrance courtyard is uncompromised.

The mansion has retained much of its splendor. It is a three-story, seven-bay, three-to-four pile, pitched-roof home with coursed Conshohocken stone on the first story and half of the second story, and half-timbering on the other half of the second and third stories. The overall configuration is complex; the basic shape is a shallow "H" plan with an extended wing along the front façade. The complex roof system has many cross-gables and gable roof dormers. There are ten decoratively-shaped brick interior chimneys, some with multiple flues. The roofline is further accented with wooden verge boards at the gable ends that flare slightly to match the flared roofline. Carved wood brackets end in grotesques under the upper stories of the cross-gables. Windows vary as is typical in Tudor Revival buildings. Many are double and triple, multi-paned, with metal muntins. Some still have their original panes, and all have retained their original surrounds, most of which are crenellated limestone. Many of the doorways have similarly shaped limestone door surrounds.

The north elevation, which is the main entrance façade, is designed with an intricate system of horizontal features that break up the exterior surfaces into smaller geometric components. This is achieved with masonry stringcourses over the first story, and similarly-located, horizontal wooden members within the half timbering décor. Three pitched roof dormers on the third floor are framed by three-story cross-gables with grotesques below the cornices.

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The first floor has a wide gable roof covering the porch. The wooden double front doors, surrounded with fluted Doric-styled pilasters and a molded entablature, are preceded by a portecochere that is detailed with Tudor and Elizabethan features. It is coursed stone, pitch-roofed, with half-timbering and stucco in the gable end and has a wide carved verge board. The arched openings are masonry and are accented by delightful grotesques and floral bas-relief designs. The supports are stepped buttresses. The entrance courtyard with its brick herringbone surface, is roughly 6400 square feet, enclosed by a coursed stone half-wall. The entryway has stone posts topped by sculpted urns.

The front façade has a 7-bay wing that extends to the east. The grandly-scaled single windows are noteworthy. Halfway along this wing there is a secondary entrance within a small projection; its half-timbered decoration is equal to that of the more prominent facades. The one-story open porch at the end of the wing is a predominant feature of the east elevation. It has extensive detailing, including some carved wood elements with trefoil designs typical of the medieval period. A classically detailed 3-bay porch supported by Doric columns projects from the east elevation of the central block of the house; the roof is an open balcony ringed by a carved limestone balustrade.

The south 7-bay, cross-gabled elevation was considered by Trumbauer to be the principal façade, overlooking as it does the expansive lawn and gardens. There is an elaborate two-story entry with a double arched doorway, above which is a fanlight laced with decorative ironwork, surrounded by Ionic columns and topped by a tightly-filled, decoratively-sculpted entablature. Above is a matching bas-relief window surround with a triple, tall, multi-paned window, topped by a balustrade. Carved wooden brackets support the cantilevered second story of the central wing and end in vividly sculpted grotesques.

The west elevation mirrors that of the east elevation with its detailed cross-gable, although the Doric-columned porch remains open. There is a datestone above the west porch bearing the inscription 1901.

The yard of the house is an uncounted feature. A slate walkway and retaining wall borders the east, south and west elevations of the house. On the south and west elevations a grass terrace with landscaped edging extends the full length of the façades; beyond is a broad lawn with specimen trees and tennis courts, which are on the site of the original court. At each elevation, flagstone paths step down flights of stairs to the lower lawn. Still existing at the servant's quarter entrance of the extended east wing is the original laundry yard with its concrete and grass checkerboard pattern.

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Author Michael Kathrens notes that the famed architect was known for his "highly functional floor plan that flowed intelligently through the structure." He often used the "shallow H plan of Georgian antecedents," with an L-shaped servants' wing on one end, as at Woodcrest, gracefully separating each of the areas of the house, public, private and service. The house is entered through a two-story hall off which are the family living areas and the dining room; the eastern wing, accessible through the dining room and "Great Hall," provides servant's living and working space as well as the kitchen. The same arrangement holds for the second and third floors, in which the east wing is entered through only one door on each floor. There are three flights of stairs that ascend to the third floor, one only for servants.

The tall, two-story entry hall has its original wood-paneled walls with engaged Corinthian-style fluted pilasters. Most noteworthy is the plaster coffered ceiling with a swirling geometric and fleur-de-lis pattern. Other fine features are the carved masonry fireplace, parquet floors and the intricately carved staircase, all in their original state. The original pocket doors and interior shutters still exist here and throughout the house. An enormous wrought iron chandelier hangs from the ceiling and dominates the room. Two reception rooms are off the corridor leading to the living room/library/billiard room area. Today, the former living area serves as office space. In the early years of the College the living room was temporarily converted to a Chapel and the former library retained that function for the students. The "Great Hall" was the scene of James Paul's funeral in 1908 and later, when the Dorrance family lived in the house, was the site of many large glittering social events. Today it and the dining room, which was once used as the dining hall for the early College, continue their function in hosting special events for the College.

The dining room is virtually unchanged from its original 1901 grand character. It still retains the original brass sconces, elaborately patterned molded plaster ceiling and large fireplace with a noteworthy frieze element. Off the dining room is the enclosed east porch with original terrazzo tile on the floor and multi-paned casement windows. The kitchen now operates as the food service room for the College. The ceiling still has original tile and brass fittings. The kitchen corridor retains original wooden details including doors, lintels over doors, upper small windows, and the original walk-in safe where silverware and china were stored.

On the second floor the original configuration of rooms and corridors still exist. Most of the bathrooms retain their original tile work. The original wood wainscoting remains in the hall and the upper portion of the walls is the original plaster created by Trumbauer to appear like marble. All three stairwells and balustrades have been retained. The master suite, now the President's Office, retains its room configuration: the former sitting room is now a small dining room where the large safe for jewels is retained in the closet; a walk-in closet is used for storage and the other

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rooms are offices. In one of the bathrooms the original nickel fixtures remain. Built-in closets are everywhere. On the third floor, which contained guestrooms in the main part of the house, the former linen closet is especially notable; it is a spacious room, built within a long dormer, so the sloping ceiling shapes the space. The transom above the hall door still exists, as well as the built-in shelves and closets. There is a wood door in the ceiling that gives access to the attic. The upper story servants' area ceiling echoes the pitch of the gabled roof, resulting in slanted ceilings and doorways.

The basement is a warren of spaces. The original sprinkler system still exists, as does the meat locker. The original marble circuit breaker is on display. The interior walls are original brick, and some of the rooms have retained their segmentally-arched doorways. There is evidence of a coal room, and there is a fully-fitted bathroom. A walk-in safe in the stairwell is lined with wooden cabinets, in one of which there are still velvet-lined drawers for small silver items. The early Otis elevator still exists but is no longer in service.

The major alterations to the house were completed in 1914, and thus are historic in their own right. The first alteration to the house, an addition to the laundry area of the servants' wing, was completed by Horace Trumbauer in 1907 for James Paul. In 1914 Paul's daughter Mary and her husband Charles Munn hired Trumbauer again for an extensive renovation that resulted in the redesign of the stairway turrets and the courtyard. The turrets, formerly Jacobean in design, were replaced with square Elizabethan projections more in keeping with the overall appearance of the house. The entrance yard, which was originally ringed by evergreens and featured a circular drive with a center planting of trees, was enclosed by a stone half-wall and surfaced with brick. At the same time, the young couple made extensive renovations to the first floor interior. The heavy masculine Victorian décor gave way to a lighter, airier design that enlarged the windows in the entry hall, replaced the balustrade arches and installed an enormous wrought iron chandelier that is a set piece. These changes also opened up the formerly enclosed morning room and staircase and transformed the family living area from an imposing space to one more suited to a less formal way of life, chiefly by replacing the ornate ceiling with wooden beams, and the immense carved stone fireplace with an equally large carved wooden one. The east porch was enclosed to provide an informal eating area for the family.

There is a high level of integrity of interior spaces, features and finishes. Where partition walls have been erected, few as they are, they have been added without disturbing the original appointments. Throughout the house the original wood paneling and wall surfaces remain, as do window and door openings, moldings, and bathroom tile. The interior has been beautifully preserved and maintained, especially on the first floor where the wood paneling and parquet



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floors have recently been restored to their original quality. All the staircases and balustrades remain intact. Many original fixtures such as the safes, vaults and storage rooms have been retained, adding to the character of the house and its ability to evoke the past.

After 1914, the later changes made by the Dorrances and the College have not in any way compromised the overall character, configuration or main features of the mansion. In 1925 the Dorrance family updated the house in minor ways, increasing the library shelving and installing new doors and casement windows in the east porch. To our knowledge there were no significant changes made to the house during the remainder of the Dorrance tenure.

When the Missionary Sisters took over the Mansion in 1954, certain alterations were necessary to convert it into a living space for the orphans and then for the students. The main staircase was enclosed at the third floor level; it does not detract in any way from its beauty, but only restricts a three-story view to the first floor. A stairway in one of the reception rooms was evidently added to provide access to the basement. In 1992 when offices supplanted the dormitory rooms for students, some of the bathrooms were renovated and some non-load bearing walls were erected. Simple and unobtrusive glass partitions divide the office spaces from the balcony on the second floor. In 2001, the kitchen was turned over to the College food service; all appliances were replaced and the walk-in refrigerator at the service entrance was removed. The only permanent change to the mansion has been the 1993 construction of a handicapped ramp that leads from the courtyard onto the front porch.

Indeed, recent improvements such as the restoration of the master bedroom suite, now the President's Office, and the redecoration of the first floor public spaces have only added to the building's beauty.

In 1960 Cabrini College constructed its first building and since that time the landscape of the original estate has been altered by the construction of nineteen new buildings. These buildings were sited within the original Beaux Arts orientation and relate well to the original circulation pattern that still exists. They do not diminish the focal point, the Woodcrest mansion, as it relates to the grand stable block, set 500 feet apart by the still-existing wooded lawn, both sited along the uncluttered sweep of the north-south axis that formed the spine of the estate.

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Woodcrest is one of the finest and best-preserved examples of the Tudor Revival style of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century mansions that once dominated the landscape of the Philadelphia Main Line. Because of the prominence of its architect, Horace Trumbauer, and the size and richness of its construction, Woodcrest is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, architecture. As Trumbauer's first large commission on the Main Line, the house represents an important moment in his career at a time when he was emerging as a favored architect of the wealthy. Although Trumbauer's favored style was that of the French Classical Revival, his design for Woodcrest, which encompasses elements from three centuries of English design, stands as the only surviving example of the architect's Tudor Revival work in the region. Because of the fine stewardship of the current owner, the house is outstanding in its architectural integrity. As the seat of two of Philadelphia's greatest fortunes, it has further regional importance.

The period of significance has been chosen to encompass the period from the residence's construction in 1901 through Trumbauer's major alterations that occurred in 1907 and in 1914. In 1907 the architect was called back by the owners to make an addition onto the servants' wing and again in 1914 made major renovations to both the exterior and interior of the house. Woodcrest has remained virtually unchanged since those 1914 renovations.

Commissioned by James W. Paul in 1899, and finished in 1901, Woodcrest remained in the hands of the Paul family until 1925. Paul (1851-1908) was the son-in-law of famed financier and philanthropist Anthony J. Drexel. He was chief executive officer of the Philadelphia branch of the Drexel Bank, a charter member and later chairman of the board of the Drexel Institute (now Drexel University,) and the 16<sup>th</sup> president of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

It is probable that James Paul found the site for his Woodcrest Estate as he worked with his father-in-law to develop the nearby Wayne community as a first generation commuter suburb, funded by Drexel banking interests. At the time he purchased the land for his 238 acre country estate, Paul was a widower with three children. At first Woodcrest was primarily used as a weekend retreat for the family (their town house was at 3809 Locust Street,) but they spent increasing amounts of time in Radnor as Paul reveled in his life as a country gentleman.

After Paul's death, ownership of the property was transferred to his youngest child, Mary Astor Paul, who married Washington millionaire Charles A. Munn at Woodcrest in 1909. The couple lived intermittently in Radnor until 1925, when they left the country and moved their family to Paris.

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The Munns sold 138 acres of the estate (the greater portion of the southern acreage, including Woodcrest mansion house,) to the family of John Dorrance, president of the Campbell Soup Company, who owned the property from 1925 to 1953.

Dorrance (1873-1930) earned a doctorate in chemistry from the University of Gottingen in Germany and went to work for his uncle's company where he developed an affordable technique for condensing soup. During the Dorrance period Woodcrest was the scene of many social events at which high-profile political figures and movie stars were often among as many as 1000 guests. Dorrance's widow, Ethel, continued to live at Woodcrest until her death.

In summer 1953, John Dorrance Jr. sold the Woodcrest Estate to the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, who first used it as Villa Cabrini, a residence for female orphans. Soon, plans were made to convert the property to an institution of higher learning and in September 1957 Cabrini College opened its doors, named for the founder of the Missionary Sisters, St. Frances Xavier Cabrini. In its first year of operation, the College had only one building, the Woodcrest mansion, which served all the needs of the 43 women students. Today the College has grown to serve a student population of over 2,000 men and women on its 112 acre campus, which represents the largest remaining parcel of the former estate.

At the time of the construction of Woodcrest, Horace Trumbauer (1868-1938) was only 30 years of age but already was emerging as a favorite architect among the landed gentry in the northeast region. Woodcrest was Trumbauer's first large commission on the Main Line. Perhaps his most famous Main Line house is the magnificent English Renaissance Ardrossan, built for the Montgomery family and still in private hands. One of his finest houses, The Elms in Newport, was built for coal magnate Edward J. Berwind during the same period that he was building for James Paul at Woodcrest. Later he was to achieve fame as the designer of such grand public buildings as the Philadelphia Museum of Art, the Widener Library at Harvard and the old campus of Duke University. In his lifetime he designed more than 1000 buildings and has been called "perhaps the greatest classical revivalist architect this nation has ever produced" by author Michael Kathrens.

Six years after he finished Woodcrest, Trumbauer returned in 1907 to create an alteration to the east wing of the house, which enlarged the laundry area and provided for additional servants quarters. The Trumbauer archives in the Philadelphia Athenaeum contain his ledgers for this and the directives for the 1914 alterations.

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Woodcrest was originally designed by Trumbauer to provide an emulation of English country life for the owner James Paul. While it presents an overall appearance of an Elizabethan Tudor construction, the house has elements of English design over three centuries, the purposeful recreation of an ancestral home that has been added to by the family over a period of many years. Thus it speaks of the desire for an almost theatrical, self-created social history, common to that generation of upper class Americans who lived in a gentrified world that has been described by author William Morrison as "rampant anglophilia," an epidemic that arguably reached its peak in the region of northern Delaware County. While Woodcrest has an immediate architectural impact stemming from its massive scale and rich use of materials, the house extends its importance as a microcosm of a way of life that has long since ceased to exist on the Main Line. The estate was but one of many in the Radnor area and during its period of significance was immediate neighbor to David Knickerbacker Boyd's Mediterranean-style "Walmarthon" across Eagle Road (1914 for Charles Walton) and on contiguous property from the now-demolished Colonial Revival Waldheim (1900 for Henry Sayen.) Across King of Prussia Road was Keen & Mead's Colonial Revival "Weirwood" (1896 for Fayette Plumb, now demolished,) Trumbauer's Georgian "The Woods"(1904 for James Sullivan) and the Italianate "Rock Rose" by Zantzinger, Borie (1912 for Edward Rowland.) R.B Okie's Colonial "Bolingbroke" (1901 for Ledyard Hecksher) is a neighbor to the south on King of Prussia Road. At least eighteen other estates with grand mansions set on significant acreage existed nearby in Radnor Township during the period. Of these, 4 have been demolished, 4 are in private hands (minus their extensive grounds,) 8 have been adaptively reused with varying degrees of integrity, and 1 is seriously threatened (Trumbauer's Ardrossan.)

While the vast majority of Trumbauer's edifices are in the Classical Revival style, a small number, many of which are now demolished, were built in the Tudor Revival model. The only other home of its kind in the Main Line area, Oatlands in Berwyn, was taken down in 2002 to make room for a housing development. The Tudor style is inventively displayed at Woodcrest with its asymmetric configuration, its half-timbered second story and gabled peaks, and its multi-paned, often casement, windows. Decorative details like vergeboards, chimney pots and the 81 "grotesques" that decorate its brackets and porte-cochere abound. While Woodcrest presents a mixture of Tudor Revival masonry materials, there is an unusual use of local Conshohocken stone. In the words of author Michael Kathrens, "in other parts of the country, an Elizabethan style house would have been constructed of brick or rough limestone, but the architect clearly deferred to regional tradition."

Most Main Line estates of the period that still exist have been acquired by developers, crowded by the construction of newer homes and changed in their intent, but Woodcrest has remained

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outstanding in its architectural integrity. Other still-existing mansion houses in the area such as the aforementioned Walmarthon, now Eastern University, and Bolingbroke, now the parish house for St. Martin's church, as well as others nearby such as Hardwicke, now Overbrook Country Club, Radnor Valley Farm, now Radnor Valley Country Club, and Wootton, now St. Aloysius Academy, have been greatly altered in their interiors, at times beyond recognition. Although these mansions are adaptively re-used, they all lack the original magnificent interior that Woodcrest has preserved. None of the above examples have retained the sweep of their surrounding grounds, the majority of their outbuildings or the high level of architectural integrity that set Woodcrest apart from its context of Main Line estates of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

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Verbal Boundary Description

See enclosed site plan at scale of 1": 200'

Boundary Justification

The boundary for the one contributing building, the mansion house, has been set as the 2.75 acre square yard that surrounds it. The integrity of the property outside that boundary has been compromised by the modern college buildings that have been constructed. The other four original buildings are separated from the main house by these buildings and also by additional acreage, thus are ineligible for inclusion in the nomination.

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Exterior Photos taken by Beverlee Barnes, Delaware County Planning Dept.  
Interior Photos taken by Martha Dale, Cabrini College  
All photographs are printed on Epson Premium Luster Photo paper  
with Epson Ultrachrome K3 ink

DATE	PHOTO #	MANSION	DIRECTION
Jun-07	1	Drive leading to entry court and north façade	S
Jun-07	2	Entry court, north façade	S
Jun-07	3	Entry court, north façade	SW
Jun-07	4	East wing, north façade	SE
Jun-07	5	East wing, east elevation	W
Jun-07	6	East wing, south elevation	N
Jun-07	7	Terrace façade, south elevation	NW
Jun-07	8	South and east elevations	NW
Jun-07	9	Detail, entry court	SE
Jun-07	10	Terrace façade, south elevation	N
Jun-07	11	West elevation	SE
May-08	12	Second floor servants quarters corridor; now offices	E
May-08	13	Third floor servants quarters hall; now offices	S
May-08	14	Third floor servants quarters bathroom with original tile	S
May-08	15	Third floor linen closet; now conference room	N
May-08	16	Third floor corridor with original built-in cabinets	E
May-08	17	Great Hall from balcony; 1914 chandelier	SW
May-08	18	Main staircase at balcony level	E
May-08	19	Original master bedroom; now President's Office	SW
May-08	20	Original master suite bathroom with original fixtures	N
May-08	21	Original master suite bathroom	W
May-08	22	Original master suite hall	NE
May-08	23	Original master suite dressing room with closet safe	SW
May-08	24	Great Hall balcony and carved ceiling	SE
May-08	25	Great Hall fireplace and paneling; parquet floor	W
May-08	26	Great Hall main staircase at first floor level	NE
May-08	27	Dining room with original fireplace, sconces, ceiling, paneling	NE
May-08	28	East porch	N
May-08	29	Kitchen corridor safe	SW
May-08	30	First floor reception room; now seminar room	W
May-08	31	Original living room; now Business Office	W
May-08	32	Original library; now Business Office	NE
May-08	33	Basement; original blower with wine vault in background	E
May-08	34	Basement; original meat locker	W
May-08	35	Basement; original circuit breaker panel	N
May-08	36	Basement; segmentally-arched doors	N
May-08	37	Second floor servant's room; now an office	N