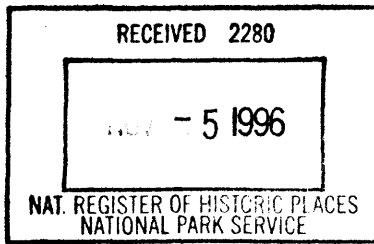


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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



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HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

### 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 Normandy Park

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2. Location

street & number Normandy Pkway, between Columbia Tpke & Madison Avenue  not for publication

city or town Morris Township  vicinity

state New Jersey code 34 county Morris code 27 zip code 07960

#### 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.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

9/30/96  
Date

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:

- 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): \_\_\_\_\_

*Edson A. Beall*  
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

12.6.96

Entered in the  
National Register

Normandy Park  
Name of Property

Morris County, New Jersey  
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 |            |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 17           | 22              | buildings  |
|              |                 | sites      |
|              |                 | structures |
| 9            |                 | objects    |
| 26           | 22              | 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**

**6. Function or Use**

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

Domestic/Single Dwelling  
Secondary Structure  
Landscape/Street Furniture/  
Object

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

Domestic/Single Dwelling  
Secondary Structure  
Landscape/Street Furniture/  
Object

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian  
Late 19th & 20th Century  
Revivals

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone, Brick  
walls Brick, Shingle  
roof Slate, Asphalt  
other \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

**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.

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
Community Planning & Development

**Period of Significance**

1885 - 1927

**Significant Dates**

1885  
1915

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Canfield, John Dodd (1845-1910)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

Mills, George Augustus (1855-1928)  
Walsh, Robert C.

Tracy & Swarthout

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Morristown & Morris Twp. Free Public Library

Normandy Park  
Name of Property

Morris County, New Jersey  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 57 Acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

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Zone Easting Northing

3 

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Zone Easting Northing

2 

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|   |    |   |    |
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| 5 | 46 | 3 | 80 |
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4 

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| 4 | 5 | 15 | 2 | 00 |
|---|---|----|---|----|

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 Suzanne Benton

organization Acroterion, LLC date January 4, 1996

street & number 382 Springfield Avenue Suite 414 telephone 908 273-2964

city or town Summit state New Jersey zip code 07901

**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 Multiple

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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Continuation Sheet

Normandy Park Historic District  
Morris Township, Morris Co., N.J.

Section number   7   Page   1  

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Normandy Park Historic District is located in Morris Township, New Jersey, southeast of the center of Morristown. As originally envisioned, the residential development was, and remains, a suburban enclave, distinct from the town in the large size of its lots and the deep setback of the houses. Normandy Park Historic District extends along both sides of the wide boulevard which derived its name from the development. The parkway, now lined with mature trees, retains the distinctive characteristics of its creation as an upper-middle-class enclave in the mid-1880s, including deep setbacks for residences, prominent gateposts in front of many houses, and roadside gas light posts (Photo 19).

Not all the original houses built within the development survive, and newer houses have been inserted all through the twentieth century. But the distinctive appearance of Normandy Park has survived, in large measure because of the respect for the area's original layout even during the construction of newer houses. Although there is a high percentage of non-contributing buildings within the district, the streetscape is still overwhelmingly turn-of-the-century. The newer houses are of a quality and siting comparable to the historic dwellings. The set-backs, trees, and lamp posts unify the entire length of Normandy Parkway. Normandy Park constitutes a clear and separate neighborhood, particularly because surrounding neighborhoods are composed of much smaller, more densely built lots, set on narrow, winding streets.

During the earliest period of development of Normandy Park (1885-1900), Queen Anne/ Shingle Style residences were built, reflecting the popular, not *avant garde*, taste in American architecture at the time. Consistent with its development as a neighborhood of substantial houses for a well-to-do clientele, the Colonial Revival style came to prominence in the next phase of development, between the turn of the century and World War I. In the last phase of historical development, Normandy Park's Tudor Revival style houses perfectly mirror the taste for the eclectic which emerged as a prominent strand of American domestic architecture in the 1920s. In spite of following national trends in style, the architectural development of the neighborhood was notably conservative, and there are no remarkably early or unusual interpretations of these stylistic trends in this neighborhood. The houses do document the taste, and the lifestyle of the upper middle class for which they were built. All the remaining houses are in good condition, and continue to be occupied as single-family houses by many of the same occupational types - stock-brokers, physicians, and business executives - as they were built for.

The thirty-one properties in the district are individually described on the following pages.

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Normandy Park Historic District  
Morris Township, Morris Co., N.J.

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1. 2 Normandy Parkway Block 420, Lot 3  
Ranch style house, ca. 1950 Non-contributing building

This single story ranch style house is flanked by projecting gabled wings at both the east and west ends. Brick veneer covers the center section which is marked by a large picture window, and the wings are clad in synthetic siding. The gable roof, which is pierced by a brick chimney, is covered with asphalt shingles.

2. 4 Normandy Parkway Block 420, Lot 2  
Contemporary house, ca. 1960 Non-contributing building

Patterned brick veneer covers this contemporary house which is organized around a massive central chimney. A low, clay tile gable roof dominates the building, the facade of which is punctuated by a large central picture window.

3. 4A Normandy Parkway Block 420, Lot 1  
Colonial Revival, ca. 1925 Contributing building  
Photo 1

Like many of its neighbors, this 5-bay, 2-1/2 story Colonial Revival house is fronted by a large expanse of lawn. It is capped with a steep gable roof of asphalt shingles and an exterior brick chimney is located on the west elevation. The main block of the house is covered in horizontal lapped siding. A screened porch is located on the east side with a single-story addition on the west. Louvered shutters flank the multi-light windows and a "Federal" style surround highlights the front entry.

4. 6 Normandy Parkway Block 426, Lot 11  
Contemporary, ca. 1980 Non-contributing building

The ponderous hip roof of this contemporary, 2-story brick house lends a vaguely Norman air to the structure, which is sited far from the street. Two large gabled dormers are completed with multi-light fenestration capped by round arch sash. On the east side of the house is a projecting front gabled wing that contains a two-story window with a half-round light at the top. A matching two-story, 3-car garage is currently being constructed to the west.

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Normandy Park Historic District  
Morris Township, Morris Co., N.J.

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5. 8 Normandy Parkway Block 426, Lot 10  
Ranch style house, ca. 1960 1 Non-contributing building  
1 Contributing object

This single story ranch house with gabled roof contains projecting gabled wings at both sides. Stone veneer covers the chimney and the central portion of the facade, while the wings are clad with synthetic siding. A bay picture window highlights the center of the building.

**Landscape/Outbuildings:** Flanking the driveway is a pair of brick gate posts, approximately 6 feet in height. Each is surrounded by a narrow concrete band inscribed "Cherrycroft" and finished with a flared concrete cap topped with a concrete sphere. Both units contain a weatherproof lighting fixture.

6. 10 Normandy Parkway Block 426, Lot 9  
Cape Cod, ca. 1960 Non-contributing building

This 1-1/2 story house is clad with vinyl siding and the asphalt shingled gable roof is punctuated by four gable dormers and a brick chimney. Multi-light windows occur throughout and the double front doors are covered with a flat roofed portico which is capped with an open balustrade.

7. 12 Normandy Parkway Block 426, Lot 8  
Contemporary house, ca. 1970 Non-contributing building

A single-story ranch style house with a projecting two-story gabled wing at the east end and a single-story addition at the west end. Asphalt shingles cover the gable roof which is pierced by a brick chimney. The central section of the house is covered with brick veneer and contains a large bay window. Both wings are covered with shingles and contain multi-light windows.

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Normandy Park Historic District  
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|----|--|--|
| 8. | 14 Normandy Parkway<br>Contemporary, ca. 1980's<br>Photo 2 | Block 426, Lot 7<br>1 Contributing building<br>1 Contributing object<br>2 Non-contributing buildings |
|----|--|--|

Located on a lot behind Site #7, at the terminus of the private road, is a large, contemporary house with a heavy hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. The massing of the 3-story brick structure is composed of a primary block plus several projecting gabled wings, all of which are highlighted by a band of dentil molding at the frieze line. The fenestration consists of multi-light windows, many of which are capped with semi-circular fanlights.

**Outbuildings/Landscape:** Located to the front and west of the house are a tennis court and two outbuildings. The first of these is a two car garage capped with a cupola and weather vane; an apartment is located on the second floor. This building, which appears to date from the 1950s, is clad with vertical wood siding. One original 6/6 sash window remains; a second has been reglazed with single panes. Both are flanked by louvered shutters.

A barn/carriage house that appears to date from the early years of this century is located to the west of the house. This board and batten structure is topped with a clerestory addition containing four bays of 10-light windows. Double barn doors are located at the west end, and a paneled door, approached by a flight of three steps, is situated on the south elevation. This building undoubtedly served as a carriage house for the Cherrycroft Estate.

Located in front of the former carriage house is the Cherrycroft Estate tennis court, the faded green surface of which attests to its age.

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| 9. | 14A Normandy Parkway<br>Dutch Colonial Revival, ca. 1910<br>Photo 3 | Block 426, Lot 6<br>Original Cherrycroft estate garage<br>Contributing building |
|----|---|---|

This 2-story house sports a gambrel roof with jerkin head gables covered with asphalt shingles, and a brick chimney. A shed dormer with four multi-light windows stretches across the facade and a 1-1/2 story addition at the east side contains the front door.



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Morris Township, Morris Co., N.J.

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The fenestration at the lower level consists of three multi-light windows, and stucco covers the exterior walls.

Located at the west side of the house are two sliding garage doors which indicates that this building was originally the garage for the Cherrycroft Estate.

- |     |   |   |
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| 10. | 16 Normandy Parkway<br>Shingle style house, ca. 1889<br>Photo 4 | Block 426, Lot 5<br>1 Contributing building<br>1 Contributing object<br>1 Non-contributing building |
|-----|---|---|

Located far from the street, this 3-1/2 story Shingle style house presents an imposing picture at the end of its grand front lawn. Viewed from the exterior, this vibrant pile of architecture set atop a rubble stone foundation is characterized by a central hip roof and numerous multi-level eaves. The asphalt-shingle hip roof is punctuated by two corbeled brick chimneys and numerous hipped dormers with projecting rafters. A porch beginning at the central entryway encloses the building on the east side. The shingles above the second floor windows are arranged in a waved pattern, the exuberance of which is matched by the diamond-paned casement windows arranged randomly throughout the structure. Above the peaked roof of the entry portico is a large shuttered window with an arched Queen Anne style window, surrounded with a grid pattern of vertical and horizontal muntins. This pattern is repeated, although at a smaller scale, in the paired windows at the west side of the facade which are covered by a peaked hood clad in rows of undulating shingles. Additional fenestration consists of multi-light windows with louvered shutters.

**Landscape/Outbuildings:** Flanking the driveway is a second pair of brick gateposts from the former Cherrycroft Estate. These match the pair located on Site # 5, and are constructed of red brick with concrete details and inscribed with the name of the estate.

- |     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| 11. | 18 Normandy Parkway<br>Colonial Revival, ca. 1900<br>Photos 5 & 6 | Block 426, Lot 4<br>2 Contributing buildings<br>1 Contributing object |
|-----|---|---|

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Normandy Park Historic District  
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In April, 1899 the *Jerseyman* reported that Mr. J. H. Coghill had purchased this lot, on which he expected to construct a pair of houses. This Colonial Revival mansion was the first of the two, and was built for Coghill's daughter, Sarah. Although large in scale, it is relatively understated. To the east and west of the 3-story main block are single story enclosed porches, the roofs of which are supported on Doric columns. The hip roof of the central block is covered with slates and is punctuated by three prominent brick chimneys. Two small gabled dormers with 8/8 sash windows flank a large pedimented dormer, the fenestration of which is comprised of an arched center window with 6/6 sash units arranged on either side in a Palladian manner. The beige brick of the exterior is highlighted by a stone belt course extending around the building at the second level and stone lintels that span each window opening. A prominent cornice with dentil molding caps the structure. Large 1/1 sash windows with louvered shutters light the first and second floors and the front door is surrounded by a transom and side lights. Projecting over the entryway is a port-cochere supported on Doric columns. Double doors at the second floor open onto the flat roof of this portico which is enclosed by a turned balustrade.

**Landscape/Outbuildings:** Located at the rear of the property is a two-story building that functions as a combination garage and living quarters. The structure has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are covered with stucco. On the facade vertical bands of fenestration contained in a wooden frame are arranged on either side of the front doorway. The topmost segment consists of an 8/8 double-hung sash window, below which is a molded panel, with a fixed 12-light window at the ground level. A gabled portico carried on single Doric columns covers the entry.

The east and west elevations are marked by two gabled wall dormers. At the west side, the living quarters are lit with two graceful round arched windows which interrupt a belt course near the roof line. Below this are two elliptical-arched windows with fixed, 9-light glazing. To the north is a sliding garage door with glazed and paneled sections. Attached to this building at the rear, and dating from a more recent period, is a shed-roofed garage with three pairs of hinged doors, containing 6-light windows. This is of frame construction and is clad with horizontal lapped siding.

Two gate posts of rough hewn ashlar mark the entrance to the driveway that is shared by Numbers 18 and 20 Normandy Parkway. The posts are finished with sloping granite caps topped with cast iron urns. A band at the top of the west post is inscribed "Fairview".

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12. 20 Normandy Parkway "The Red House" Block 426, Lot 3  
Georgian Revival, ca. 1900 2 Contributing buildings  
Photo 7

This imposing 3-story Georgian Revival house was the second structure to be constructed by Mr. Coghill, and was owned by his son. Known as "Red House" it is composed of a 2-1/2 story center block with a one-story enclosed porch at the west side and a 2-story wing projecting from the east elevation. The facade is highlighted by a 2-story pedimented portico supported on Ionic columns; at the center of the tympanum is a semi-circular lunette. Two brick chimneys with corbeled caps pierce the slate roof, and the paired, gable dormers are flanked with fluted pilasters and contain 6/1 sash windows. Buff-colored stone quoins and lintels contrast with the red brick of the exterior. Centrally-located double doors at the second level open onto a small balcony that is supported on two carved brackets and enclosed by a turned balustrade. The fenestration consists primarily of 8/8 sash windows with louvered shutters although paired multi-light casements are located on either side of the entry. The wooden front door surround is marked by carved voussoirs over the fan light and quoins on either side. Elevated on a high brick podium the house is approached by a wide staircase edged with a heavy turned balustrade.

**Landscape/Outbuildings:** Near the rear property line is a 2-story, brick building. When originally constructed this building served as a stable and carriage house, with servants' quarters above. It functions now as a garage and storage. Asphalt shingles cover the hip roof which is punctuated with an interior brick chimney. Contrasting with the red brick of the exterior are the heavy concrete lintels and sills of the doors and the 6/6 sash windows. On the west elevation at the second floor is a pair of glazed doors leading to a small wooden balcony, an arrangement that roughly mimics one of the distinguishing characteristics of the main house. Below this is a series of seven 4-light and 2-light windows; each of the 2-light units has a recessed panel below.

13. 22 Normandy Parkway "Eleven Oaks" Block 426, Lot 2  
Shingle Style house, ca. 1887 Contributing building  
Photo 8

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This was the first house constructed in the Normandy Park development. In 1887 local builder George Mills was hired by John Canfield to construct a large residence on Normandy Parkway. An article in the *Jerseyman* noted that the house, which was to cost about \$14,000, measured 35 by 48 feet on the ground, and contained sixteen rooms. The description continued "There are extensive piazzas, one of which is two stories in height and another is twenty feet square. The floors will all be double, the outside will be papered, sheathed and back-plastered, and the trimmings on the first floor will be of sycamore and ash. There will be a billiard room 15 by 19, and a music room 15 by 16, and all the modern improvements, including electric lighting."

During the 1920's the house was owned by Eugene V. Brewster, the publisher of a chain of movie magazines. At that time a beauty pageant sponsored by his company was won by Miss Corliss Palmer, who was promptly taken under Brewster's wing. In fact, her entire family came from Georgia and moved into the house, along with Eugena Corliss Brewster. Understandably, the house was promptly dubbed "The Love Nest" by scandalized local residents. By 1935, however, Brewster was reduced to living in a furnished room in Brooklyn. He later authored *Brewster's Millions, How He Made Them, How He Lost Them and How They Could Have Been Saved*.

Shortly after this period, the estate came to be known as "Eleven Oaks" for the trees that shade the deep expanse of lawn. At the bend in the circular driveway stands the 3-story Shingle Style house which is elevated on a high base and is capped with a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. Corbeled brick chimneys are located at both ends of the building. Breaking up the massing of the structure are a hipped dormer with rounded contours which is located at the west end, and a centrally-located, semi-circular bay extending through the second and third floors. Windows are 12/2 and 8/2 sash flanked by operable louvered shutters. Highlighting the facade and a portion of the east elevation is a wrap-around veranda which terminates in a circular projection at the west corner and is marked at the east corner by a pediment which is clad with shingles laid in an undulating pattern. The porch is raised on brick piers and enclosed by a turned balustrade and the roof is supported on simple chamfered columns which are slightly flared at the top.

On the west elevation is a two-story Craftsman Style addition that appears to date from the 1920's. The fenestration at the lower level is comprised of a fixed, multi-light window flanked by vertical four-light units, while arched, multi-light casements are located at the second floor.

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A new addition is currently being constructed on the east elevation. This shingled 2-story wing is raised on a fieldstone foundation and contains three Palladian-like windows at the first floor and arched dormers in the gable roof.

**Landscape/Outbuildings:** A trellis that dates from earlier in the century extends on the west side of the house. The round wooden columns rest on concrete pads and are capped with simple Doric capitals. A short distance behind the trellis, the terrain drops approximately two feet, creating a break between the front and back yards. Edging this drop is a wooden balustrade set on a low concrete base.

14. 24 Normandy Parkway Block 426, Lot 1D  
"Colonial", ca. 1960 Non-contributing building

This is a two-story "Colonial" style house with a one-story garage wing added to the east side. An asphalt shingled gable roof caps the building which is clad in brick veneer and asbestos shingles. Brick chimneys pierce the roof at either end of the structure and a bay window marks the front elevation.

15. 26 Normandy Parkway Block 426, Lot 1C  
"Colonial", ca. 1960 Non-contributing building

Sheltered from the street by several large fir trees, this contractor-designed "Colonial" house is comprised of a two-story block with a single-story wing to the east. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and the windows are 6/6 sash at the second story with 8/6 sash below. The entry is marked by a full height portico which is carried on square-section columns.

16. 28 Normandy Parkway "The Crossway" Block 426, Lot 1B  
Colonial Revival, ca. 1908 Contributing building  
Photo 9

Having the appearance of a Delaware Valley colonial-era house, this imposing five-bay structure is constructed of semi-dressed, uncoursed ashlar. The gable roof, which is covered in slate, is penetrated by three pedimented dormers with round arch sash.

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Pilasters are located on either side of the dormers and a projecting carved keystone highlights each window. Of the two massive stone chimneys, one is incorporated into the west gable; the second, located at the east side of the house, is a prominent feature of the facade because it is constructed parallel to the front wall, which emphasizes its mass. Paneled shutters with crescent moon cutouts flank the 6/6 sash windows, and quarter round lights are located in the gables. Highlighting the central entry is a one-story portico with a broken pediment, carried on pairs of simple round columns. The front door surround contains side lights and an elliptical fan light with tracery.

At the west end of the main block is a single-story porch, enclosed with floor-to-ceiling multi-light windows. At the east side of the house is a two-story frame wing with a slate-covered gable roof and a brick chimney. Four-light knee-wall windows are visible at the upper level, however, the remainder of the wing is concealed behind an addition that is currently being constructed. The new wing is comprised in part of a two-story addition that is located perpendicular to the earlier wing, creating an "L"-shaped plan. At the upper level is a central arched window with details that imitate the dormers of the main house. Below this is a covered walkway, the pent roof of which is supported on pairs of slender round columns. This part of the addition is clad in synthetic siding and is raised on a stone base. Joined to this at the west, and concealing much of the original wing behind it, is a newly constructed, one-story structure. The stone gable end contains a Palladian window with half-round columns separating each section of glazing.

**Landscape:** The gardens were originally designed by Daniel W. Langton (1864-1909), who was a founding member of the American Society of Landscape Architects in 1899. He designed the gardens at "Constitution Hill", an estate in Princeton, and several other public and private gardens in New Jersey. He died shortly after completion of the gardens at "The Crossway".

- |     |                                 |                                  |
|-----|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 17. | 30 Normandy Parkway             | Block 426, Lot 1A                |
|     | Originally constructed ca. 1908 | Outbuilding for Van Vleck Estate |
|     | Extensively remodeled ca. 1985  | Non-contributing building        |

Located at the corner of Normandy Parkway and Columbia Avenue is a building that was originally constructed as the garage of the Van Vleck estate, however, it has been severely remodeled and retains little of its original appearance. The house is composed

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of three interconnected gabled structures, clad with wood siding. The gable roofs are covered with asphalt shingles and an octagonal cupola topped with a copper dome and weather vane caps the first and largest section of the house. The front of this portion contains a double-width garage door above which is located an oversized semi-circular fan light. On both sides of the garage door are single 6/6 sash windows.

The gabled sections that comprise the rear portion of the house display a wide assortment of fenestration styles including multi-light sash, casements and randomly placed fan lights. A brick patio marks the front entryway.

18. 29 Normandy Parkway  
Ranch style, 1954
- Block 431, Lot 1  
1 Non-contributing building  
1 Contributing object

A "ranch" style house built in 1954 as the model home for a new subdivision located on what had previously been Featherleigh Farm, the estate built in 1877 by Lt. Commander Frank Turnbull after his retirement from the Navy. On the east side of the facade is a two-story section with a hip roof, shingle siding and horizontally divided 2/2 windows. Connected to this on the west is a 1-1/2 story gabled section with a gabled dormer and a brick chimney. A large bay window highlights the facade and the entry is covered with a portico.

**Landscape/Outbuildings:** At the east end of the property is the former driveway for Featherleigh Farm, flanked by a pair of rubble stone gate posts. These are somewhat shorter than others throughout the neighborhood, measuring roughly five feet in height. They were originally capped with lanterns which no longer remain.

19. 27 Normandy Parkway  
Tudor, ca. 1940  
Photo 10
- Block 431, Lot 2  
3 Non-contributing buildings

Because of the confines of its shallow lot, this charming Tudor house was constructed near to Normandy Parkway and is hidden from view by a high wooden fence. Attached to the original structure by an enclosed breezeway at the second level is a small brick "cottage" that appears to date from the 1950s. Located at the rear of the

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property, and visible through the ground level opening in the breezeway, is a three-car garage .

The main house is a rambling, two-story structure with a steeply-pitched gable roof covered in polychrome slates. The body of the house is constructed of red brick in a common bond pattern. The basic "L" shaped plan is broken up by gabled wall dormers and the sweeping roof lines at both sides of the building. A brick chimney is located at the west side and the fenestration consists of randomly organized 6/6 and 4/4 sash. Ivy climbing the walls and the brick-lined sidewalk contribute to the English atmosphere.

To the east of the main house is a small, 1-1/2 story brick cottage that is essentially square in plan. The steeply sloping gable roof is clad in gray slate and is pierced by a large, off-center gabled dormer with one 8/8 sash window. At the ground level a projecting bay window marks the facade. Paired entry doors are located off of a small screened porch which covers a portion of the front elevation. This structure is connected to the main house by an enclosed bridgeway at the second level. Clad in synthetic siding and capped with a slate roof, this walkway contains paired 6-light casement windows flanked by square fixed light units. Separating the two buildings at grade is a driveway that leads to a three-car garage located at the rear of the property. This brick building has a hip roof covered in asphalt shingles and appears to date from the 1950's.

20. 23 Normandy Parkway  
Ranch style, ca. 1965

Block 431, Lot 26  
Non-contributing building

A 1960's house comprised of three single-story sections, each one slightly larger than the last, in a telescoping arrangement. Asphalt shingles cover the gable roofs, and windows are a combination of shuttered 6/6 sash, a prominent bay window and a 1-1/2 story multi-light window at the east end. The front door is located at the west end of the house in a front facing gabled portico. The property is bounded by a split rail fence.



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21. 21 Normandy Parkway  
Colonial Revival, ca. 1916  
Photo 11

Block 431, Lot 27  
Contributing building

Sited at an angle to the street and approached by a long circular drive, this imposing Colonial Revival house is surrounded by large specimen trees. The primary 2-1/2 story, five-bay block is flanked on the east and west ends by two-story wings. Each section is clad in horizontal wood siding and displays an asphalt shingle gable roof. The main block contains brick chimneys in both gables. Three pedimented dormers with 6/6 sash windows highlight the upper portion of the main block. At the second level the fenestration consists of 6/6 sash with a central window composed of a large floor-to-ceiling 6/9 unit flanked by smaller 4/4 sash windows. Louvered shutters exist at the second floor windows, while the 6/6 sash of the first level are flanked by paneled shutters. Paired quarter-round lights are located in the end gables. Protecting the front door is a one-story, flat-roofed portico carried on unadorned paired columns. The entry consists of a paneled door surrounded by sidelights and a transom.

22. 19 Normandy Parkway  
Contemporary, ca. 1970

Block 431, Lot 28  
Non-contributing building

This contemporary house consists of a two-story block which is almost entirely concealed from view by a protective wing encircling it from the west end. The single-story wing presents a blank face to the street and is only pierced by a central entryway through which a sidewalk passes into an open courtyard. Visible in the main block of the house are three single-light casement windows and a large brick chimney.

23. 17 Normandy Parkway  
Folk Victorian, ca. 1885  
Photo 12

Block 431, Lot 29B  
Contributing building

Believed to have been constructed as servants' quarters for the Fairacres estate, this two-story, cross-gabled structure is located at the very rear of its lot and is concealed from Normandy Parkway by dense vegetation. Built over a stone basement pierced by 8-light windows, this late 19th century house has been covered with asbestos shingles. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles and marked by a central brick chimney

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with a corbeled cap. The 12/12 sash windows at the first floor are flanked by louvered shutters and are topped with prominently projecting drip caps; those at the second floor are unshuttered 12/12 sash windows. Located in the east gable is a "Federal" style door surround with fluted pilaster at each side.

24. 15 Normandy Parkway Block 431, Lot 29A  
Stick style, ca. 1885 2 Contributing buildings  
Photo 13

Like its neighbor to the east, this was also constructed as servants' quarters for Fairacres, it is sited at the rear of the lot and is concealed from Normandy Parkway by dense vegetation. Unlike its neighbor, however, this house retains its wood siding, therefore, the original details are visible. The massing of the asphalt shingled hip roof is reduced by large gabled wall dormers, four-light eyebrow dormers at the front and back and a projecting gabled wing on the south elevation. The wall dormers are half-timbered and the ends of the roof rafters are exposed. Separating the first and second floors is a horizontal belt course which incorporates the hoods of the first floor windows. The vertical members of the window architraves descend past the sills to join a wide, flared sill plate that completes the frame portion of the structure. Below this is the stone basement with eight-light windows. An enclosed entry vestibule with gable roof is located on the north elevation and there is an interior corbeled brick chimney at the center of the structure.

**Landscape/Outbuildings:** A small structure that served, in all likelihood, as a garage or carriage house for the Fairacres estate is located to the west of the larger house. This 1-1/2 story building is constructed in the same manner as its neighbor, although it has been sided with asbestos. The gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. Shed roofed additions have been constructed to expand the size of the building, which is now use as an apartment. On the rear elevation the frame of a wide garage-type door remains although the opening has been filled. Above this is an opening to the second level, which was used for storage. The fenestration consists of 6/6 sash windows.

25. 17 Normandy Parkway Block 431, Lot 29  
Classical Revival, ca. 1955 1 Non-contributing building  
Photos 14 & 15 1 Contributing object

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Resembling a small antebellum plantation from the deep South, this house is considered non-contributing only because of its recent construction date. In terms of siting, scale and style, however, the second "Fairacres" to have been built on this lot contributes substantially to the district. A sweeping circular drive encloses a large expanse of lawn that is dotted with dogwoods and magnolias, while the perimeter of the property is lined with numerous large specimen trees. The house, which duplicates an existing home in New Orleans, incorporates some of the walls of the former house. It is located far from the street and is constructed in a five-bay, two-story Classical Revival style. The house is raised on a high brick pedestal, therefore, one of the dominant elements of the facade is the high, wide staircase with its elaborate wrought iron balustrade. This ascends to a deep porch, the flat roof of which is supported on eight slender Corinthian columns. Across the front elevation, four floor-to-ceiling, 12/12 sash windows are capped with solid, semi-circular fans and flanked by louvered shutters. The front entry is surrounded by sidelights and a transom which is capped by a deep molded hood. Gabled wings are located at either end and the gable roof of the main block is marked by a centrally-located, pedimented dormer with multi-light, arched casement windows. The house is clad in horizontal wood siding and shuttered 6/6 sash windows light the side wings.

**Landscape/Outbuildings:** Located at both driveway entrances is the pair of gateposts that marked the entrance to the original Fairacres estate. Over nine feet in height, these are constructed of tan brick and are raised on Classical bases of concrete which are ornamented with a volute at one side. Above the brickwork is a concrete band highlighted with egg-and-dart molding, and inscribed "Fairacres". The sloping concrete caps of the gateposts are trimmed with curled iron strap work and topped with cast iron lanterns.

- |     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| 26. | 11 Normandy Parkway<br>Ranch style, ca. 1965<br>Photo 15 | Block 431, Lot 30<br>1 Non-contributing building<br>1 Contributing object |
|-----|--|---|

A steep hip roof caps this 1-1/2 story ranch style house which is clad in stone veneer and horizontal wood siding. A projecting gable wing at the west end features a prominent attic vent and paired, 2/2 horizontally divided sash windows at the lower level.

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**Landscape/Outbuildings:** A pair of rubble stone gateposts is located at the driveway entrance. These are somewhat squat, measuring approximately five feet high by three feet in diameter. They are capped with rough-hewn, domed granite caps. No estate name is inscribed in the material.

27. 9 Normandy Parkway  
Ranch style, ca. 1965
- Block 431, Lot 31  
1 Non-contributing building

This is a 1-1/2 story Ranch house with a single-story wing at the west end. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the structure is clad with asbestos shingles. Shuttered multi-light windows and a multi-light bay window with a verdis copper roof punctuate the facade.

28. 7 Normandy Parkway  
Tudor, ca. 1927  
Photo 16
- Block 431, Lot 33  
Contributing building

The vibrant polychrome slate that covers the high gable roof is one of the outstanding features of this 1-1/2 story, Tudor house. On the facade two cross gables and a central shed dormer exhibit half-timbered surfaces, although the bulk of the house, including the chimney at the east side, is constructed of red brick. Throughout the building the fenestration consists of a variety of casement window types. Those of the dormers are short, wide and installed in pairs, while single, eight-light units are used in the main block and to the side of the front door. Elsewhere occurs an arrangement of paired, multi-light windows with a single unit on either side. Attached to the west side of the house is a three-car garage with living space above. This is of frame construction with a gable roof covered in polychrome slate.

29. 5 Normandy Parkway  
Tudor, 1927  
Photo 17
- Block 431, Lot 34  
2 Contributing buildings  
1 Contributing object

Well-hidden from view by large trees and bushes, this red brick Tudor house was constructed, according to the current owner, in 1928. Weathered polychrome slates

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cover the steep gable roof and a brick chimney is located at the east end. The two-story main block is flanked with one-story wings at both sides. Brick lintels cap pairs of casement windows, which are completed with single-panel shutters. A one-story, slate-covered, hip roofed portico covers the entry. At the east side, the front plane of the house sweeps down and out to become a low brick wall; this encloses a side yard that is entered through a Gothic-style gate. To the east of the house is a two-car garage with an apartment above. Constructed in the same style as the house, this red brick building is capped with a gabled, polychrome slate roof. A hip dormer is located on the west side and paired, multi-light casement windows are placed in the center of the end gable, which faces the road. Above the door and window openings are soldiered brick lintels. The brick work below the eaves line is corbeled in, giving a flared appearance to the building at the juncture of the side walls and the roof.

To the west of the house is one of a pair of gateposts originally constructed for the Llwynderry Estate. Approximately six feet in height, it is built of rubble stone and is topped with a domed cap of rough-hewn granite which is inscribed with the estate name. Unlike the other estate markers the outside face of this gatepost is abutted by a rubble stone wall that curves down and connects to a second slightly shorter post. The wall and the smaller post are capped with concrete, indicating that they may be a later addition to the granite-topped post.

30. 1 Normandy Parkway  
Contemporary, 1980

Block 431, Lot 67  
1 Contributing object  
Non-contributing building

With its facade turned to Normandy Boulevard, this house is partially concealed from Normandy Parkway by small trees and bushes. The building is a two-story, contemporary house constructed with single-story projecting wings on either side. The lower portion of the structure is clad with multi-colored stone veneer, while the peaks of the gables and dormers are filled with rustic shakes. The gable roofs are covered in asphalt shingles, and the recessed entry contains a paneled door with paired, single-light casement windows located on either side.

To the east of the house is one of a pair of gateposts originally constructed for the Llwynderry Estate. Approximately six feet in height, it is built of rubble stone and is topped with a domed cap of rough-hewn granite which is inscribed with the estate

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name. Unlike the other estate markers the outside face of this gatepost is abutted by a rubble stone wall that curves down and connects to a second slightly shorter post. The wall and the smaller post are capped with concrete, indicating that they may be a later addition to the granite-topped post.

31. Sneedens' Crossing  
Photo 18

1 Contributing object

A steep flight of concrete stairs is located on the south side of the bridge crossing the tracks of the Erie/Lakawanna Railroad. This currently leads to a bike path, which follows the right-of-way for the early 20th century traction-line railroad. The large-aggregate poured concrete is typical of the rough-textured material used in the early 20th century. The stairway has a raised stringer/ cheekwall, into which is mounted a pipe rail baluster. Lamp standards which stood at the top, bottom, and middle landings of the staircase have been heavily vandalized. The railroad bridge is formed of a horizontally banded "water table", above which the bridge walls rise smoothly, punctuated by stylized corbels. The top of the bridge, at the road level, has been rebuilt several times, and currently the old bridge is not visible from the road for the high steel barricades on each side.

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John Dodd Canfield (1845-1910), a major land owner and developer in Morris Township, conceived Normandy Park as an enclave of tasteful villa estates for those desiring a prestigious country address with the conveniences of suburban life. Although prompted by personal capitalistic motives, Canfield aspired to create a park-like setting for his development of genteel residences surrounded by ample acreage. Lots were embellished with plants and shrubs, and the public setting was enhanced by the broad tree-shaded avenue. The subdivision was carved out of former farmland properties located southeast of Morristown and building commenced in 1885. Notable examples of the Colonial Revival and Shingle style residential architecture dominated early development. Although the Park was not completely built up until the 1960s, and several non-historic dwellings are located in it, the critical "sense of place" created by Canfield and other early owners has been preserved in Normandy Park. As this property is associated with events that fall within the historic pattern of suburbanization, it meets Criterion A. Because this neighborhood is associated with John D. Canfield, the preeminent developer of Morris township, it meets Criterion B. The well-preserved examples of fine turn-of-the-century American, domestic residential architecture which define the Park meet Criterion C.

Far from being an isolated example, similar subdivisions were being developed in affluent areas across the country as well as locally. Local subdivisions which resembled Normandy Park in appearance, ambiance and economic and social strata included nearby Normandy Heights, Egbert Hill in Morristown and Crescent Road in Madison. These subdivisions were populated by those aspiring to the highest strata of a society firmly anchored in self-made industrial-generated wealth.

The great estates of Morristown's "Millionaire's Row," lining adjacent Madison Avenue, and the estates surrounding the town, set the tone for Morristown at the turn of the century. Intimate with this milieu, John Canfield spent his childhood at the family home on Madison Avenue and continued to dwell there until its sale in 1902. Beyond providing inspiration, these estates, located peripherally to the Park, served to confirm the Park's status and prestige and to insulate it from less distinguished development in the early 20th century.<sup>1</sup>

The insularity, which the surrounding estates provided, did not endure, however. For when taxation and The Great Depression began to take their toll, the great houses were among the first to be demolished and their properties subdivided. Not only the large estates fell victim in the rush to raze, though. Four out of the Park's nine original residences and

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several of their service structures were leveled and subdivisions now occupy properties at both ends of the street.

It is significant to note that while other local contemporary developments have been similarly compromised by the destruction of original structures and the addition of modern intrusions, Normandy Park's distinctive park-like setting endures, continuing to unify the subdivision and preserve its historic character.

The residences, characterized by deep house setbacks and verdant landscaping, are accessed by a broad thoroughfare which is dotted with original lampposts and shaded by a canopy of mature trees. Although part of the second generation of building in the Park, most of the residences facing the Parkway are built and landscaped to a remarkably high standard, more closely emulating the original residences than those in the newer developments. The negative impact of the modern intrusions which punctuate the District is mitigated by the fluent landscaping and generous setbacks.

#### MORRIS TOWNSHIP

Morris Township surrounds the Town of Morristown, the county seat of Morris. Before Morristown's incorporation in 1865, however, the two municipalities were one. While a complete severance came about in 1895, during the interim period the municipalities continued to share responsibility for some services. For example, during this period the Township continued to receive fire protection from the Town, and it was the Township Assessor who collected various taxes for both entities.<sup>2</sup> The taxation issue would later become contentious for many residents of Normandy Park, leading to a call for succession from Morris Township by John D. Canfield.

The Township was almost elusively a farming community until the 1870s. Then, Morristown and its surrounding area began slowly shifting toward a service-based economy as suburban development pushed on behind the railroad. Heeding the message of health and nature promoters who extolled the virtues of country living, well-to-do city and town dwellers began to migrate to areas such as Morris County where they transformed traditional farming properties into gentlemen's farms and country villas.



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The evolution from working farm to "country gentleman's farm" significantly altered the demographics of the worker population: the migration of servants and amalgamated service-oriented workers and businesses to the area increased, while the demand for farm workers decreased. Morristown absorbed the bulk of the "server" population, more than doubling its population from 5,446 in 1880 to 11,267 in 1900.<sup>3</sup> The Township, home of the "served", grew very little, from 1,392<sup>4</sup> to 1,999<sup>5</sup> during the same period.

Like several of the rural areas surrounding New York City, Morris County became a popular resort area for the leisure and middle classes in the late 19th century. Those of substantial means occupied estates by the season or as weekend retreats. The owner-occupied residence was conventional, but lease or rental arrangements were not uncommon. For those of lesser means, Morris County offered numerous hotel and boarding residence options "for the season."

Resort accommodations and country house properties in the county were often advertised in New York newspapers. A typical notice appeared in the May 5, 1895 issue of the *New York Times* under the highlighted heading, "At Morristown, N. J.:"

To rent, for the season or year, large country house, fully furnished; fourteen bedrooms; billiard and music room with all other suitable appointments; greenhouses and kitchen garden; stable, with eight stalls and groom's rooms above; outbuildings and barn; coachman's and gardener's cottages; three milch cows; gardener and assistant to remain with place; use of horses and carriages if desired; most suitable location, within city limits; to desirable party on very reasonable terms.<sup>6</sup>

J.D. Canfield chose to advertise his new subdivision in consecutive issues of *The Jerseyman* between November 1887 through September 1888. Under the heading "Normandy Park," Canfield informed readers, "I will build modern cottages with all improvements, either for Sale or Rent, to acceptable parties, upon their Terms."

While it is possible that a few early owners learned of Normandy Park real estate opportunities through such periodical advertisement, it is more likely that word passed through "the old boy network" of lawyers, stock brokers and industrialists who were the mainstay of owners and renters of the original properties. For instance, Dudley Olcott, who moved to the Park in 1904, was a partner in the same New York investment firm as Oliver C. Billings, a resident of nearby Normandy Heights. Similarly, Elinor Weldon, whose family

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purchased the Canfield house in 1924, related that the neighboring Coghill family was acquainted with her family before moving to the Park.<sup>7</sup> Another early resident, Henry E. Woodward, may have been related to the Canfield family through Mary Silliman, John D. Canfield's cousin.<sup>8</sup>

As significant as "the old boy network" was "the social network" which the city dwellers brought with them to the country. Although Morristown offered several acceptable club options for refined men and women, the Morris County Golf Club proved to be one of the most popular clubs after its founding in 1894. The Golf Club provided a desirable alternative to the Town clubs, combining sport and social activity, for both sexes, in an informal, outdoor setting.

Located initially on a plot of sixty acres leased from John Canfield, the land included the Devil's Punch Bowl, a geological feature of local note. The Club House stood on Madison Avenue, around the corner from Normandy Parkway. The club's siting just east of Normandy Park rendered the neighborhood all the more desirable as a residential address. Indeed, according to the inaugural membership list, four of the six earliest property owners in the Park were associated with the Club.<sup>9</sup> Although John Canfield was not eligible for membership as he was a bachelor and the club's original members were all female, he participated as a member of the male Advisory Board.

#### CONVENT STATION

The area in Morris County where the Golf Club and Normandy Park are sited, southeast of Morristown in Morris Township, is known as Convent Station. While the Golf Club was a prominent institution within the Convent area, the College of St. Elizabeth (known as the Academy of St. Elizabeth before 1899) was, and remains, the definitive institutional entity and focus of the region.

The name Convent Station was first used in 1876 when a small building was designated as a station for the Morris and Essex Railroad line. This came about after the Sisters of Charity petitioned the railroad to establish the stop and built a road leading from the Convent to the station. The subsequent accessibility to Newark and New York which this train stop provided for neighboring Normandy Park residents undoubtedly contributed to the

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Park's appeal. By 1915 the Morris County Traction Company had established a trolley stop at the western end of the Parkway, providing residents with a reliable transportation system for off-site employees. Buses replaced the trolley when the Morris County Traction Company ceased operation in 1928.<sup>10</sup>

#### JOHN DODD CANFIELD

The boundaries of Convent Station are indistinct, but generally include Normandy Park and Heights, and Woodruff Road to the North, Columbia Turnpike to the West, Treadwell Avenue to the South, and Woodland Avenue to the West. John Canfield had begun acquiring property in this relatively undeveloped district in 1876 and when his father died in 1884, he inherited additional acreage and the capital with which to purchase more.

Members of the Canfield family were early landowners and active members of the Morristown community by the late 18th century. John's grandfather, Israel, a merchant who was one of the principles involved in the construction of the Morris Turnpike, was an original proprietor of the Morris Aqueduct in 1815 and Treasurer of the County Library at its founding in 1792.<sup>11</sup> According to his obituary, Benjamin Ogden Canfield, Israel's son and John's father, also followed local mercantile pursuits and served on the Common Council and as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Morristown.<sup>12</sup>

While John continued the family community service tradition by functioning as Town Treasurer, Shade Tree Commissioner and Clerk of the Grand Jury and the Town, he pursued a disparate vocational path and became a lawyer. Graduating from Williams College in 1866, he studied law in Alfred E. Mills' office, and received his law degree in 1872.<sup>13</sup> Although Morristown City Directories indicate he continued to practice law, his focus began shifting towards land development in the mid-1880s.

The timing of this shift in focus was not incidental. While his father had owned a large section of what is now Normandy Park since before 1861, John bought two additional adjacent properties soon after his father's death in July, 1884 to link the tract from Washington Street to Columbia Turnpike.<sup>14</sup>

By April of 1885, *The Jerseyman* announced that Canfield was preparing to cut a road

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across his new tract of approximately 70 acres which "will open a new section of country desirable for building purposes."<sup>15</sup> A month later, *The Jerseyman* hints of the Park to come when it revealed that shade trees would soon line the new road.<sup>16</sup>

#### THE MORRISTOWN LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY

Clearly, Canfield's new career as a land developer had begun. It was only the beginning, however, for he continued to accumulate acreage and, in 1890, formed The Morristown Land and Improvement Company. This syndicate of "capitalists", endowed with capital of nearly \$500,000, made "the largest real estate purchase [450 acres] known to Morristown,"<sup>17</sup> reported *The Jerseyman* in September of that year.

Canfield's associate "capitalists" included Augustus S. Van Winkle of Morristown, William W. Clark, of Brooklyn; and Israel P. Pardee, of Stanhope.<sup>18</sup> While all owned property in the Park during the early 1890s, none built on their villa sites.

The syndicate experienced spectacular initial success, reaping profits almost equal to their capital investment in the first year of operation. This success undoubtedly contributed to the increased taxation experienced by the Township in 1891. In September of that year, *The Jerseyman* commented upon the "colossal injustice" to Morris Township in this regard:

Morris Township has, for many years past, paid very much more than its fair proportion of the County taxes, and we had become used to being over-burdened to a considerable degree, but this year beats all previous records out of sight.

A comparison of the taxation tables of 1890 and 1891 show that the total valuation of real and personal property in the County in 1890 was \$22,474,000. In 1891 it is \$25,151,000, an increase [sic] of \$2,677,000. Of this large increase Morris Township is taxed for an increase of \$2,165,000 - nearly the whole amount - leaving an increase of but \$512,000 for all the other fourteen Townships, while Chester and Pequannoc have actually managed to escape with considerable reduction.<sup>19</sup>

Villa sites were offered for sale by the Land Company in Normandy Park, Normandy

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Heights and Madison Avenue, according to an advertisement placed in the Morristown City Directory of 1897-8. The advertisement further informed the reader that the Company “superintends construction of buildings and grading of grounds for purchasers when desired [and] builds and leases Country Houses on favorable terms.”<sup>20</sup>

To assure an adequate water supply for the Land Company’s properties, Canfield formed The Normandy Park Water Company in the 1890s and built a plant on the 200-acre site of what is now the Morristown Airport.<sup>21</sup> When a consortium bought the plant from Canfield’s estate in 1912, it had a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons per day.

*The Jerseyman* reported that “the new company [was] being formed to protect the residents of Normandy Park, Normandy Heights and Convent.”<sup>22</sup> The major stockholders of the new company, renamed the Normandy Water Company, were all residents of the areas mentioned. Dudley Olcott represented Normandy Park.

It is unclear why Canfield gave his development the name, Normandy Park. In her book, *In Lights and Shadows*, Cam Cavanaugh speculates that the name *Normandy* (sometimes spelled *Normandie*) may have derived from the French province of that name. Apparently a fashionable name in the period, the *New York Times* advertised a development near Seabright, New Jersey called *Normandie-by-the-sea* and a New York City hotel, The Hotel Normandie, in the same issue.<sup>23</sup>

The name of the road traversing the development also was frequently spelled “Normandie” and variously referred to as a “Way”, “Road” or “Boulevard” or “Parkway.” When first laid out, this roadway was called Columbia Heights (now Normandy Heights) Road as it led to the adjacent Heights neighborhood.<sup>24</sup> Columbia Turnpike, then as now, connects Morristown with the Village of Columbia (now Florham Park), but also provided access to the Heights area. As Columbia Road functioned prominently as a service road for the nearby estates, however, the Parkway provided a more desirable alternative for the residents.

Columbia Heights was so named because it overlooks the village of Columbia and Columbia Turnpike. However, after Canfield’s Company bought the land in 1890, it was developed as Normandy Heights. Although the Park and Heights neighborhoods were developed concurrently and attracted residents of similar backgrounds and social class, the Park’s elevated siting (87 feet above the Morristown Green)<sup>25</sup> assured its distinction as a

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separate neighborhood. Nevertheless, the shared name of Normandy in the two developments frequently caused confusion in contemporary newspaper accounts and directory listings.

### EARLY DEVELOPMENT IN NORMANDY PARK

It was more than two years after the road was completed that construction began on the first residence (site #13, photo #8). Not surprisingly, John D. Canfield commissioned its building, but for sale or lease, rather than for personal use.<sup>26</sup> Richard King, a New York stockbroker, signed a 5-year lease on the property effective April 25, 1888.<sup>27</sup> As the lease was signed before building commenced, it's possible that Mr. King may have customized the plans to his specifications. Whether the plans were altered or not, the residence obviously suited him for city directories reveal he resided there until around 1900.

Canfield and his widowed cousin, Mary Silliman, with whom he shared a home during the years following his father's death, may have occupied this residence following King's departure. For in 1902, *The Jerseyman* reported "J. D. Canfield removed yesterday from Normandy Way [sic] to the Barnes house on Madison Avenue."<sup>28</sup> His exit from the Park, which coincides with the date of sale and subsequent demolition of the family residence at 139 Madison Avenue, suggests that this period of residence in Normandy Park was temporary until he found a suitable dwelling again on Madison Avenue.<sup>29</sup> City Directories reveal he lived on Madison Ave. from 1903 until at least 1908, but his obituary indicates he resided in Normandy Park at his death in 1910. Mary Silliman remained at the Normandy Park address until her death in 1913.

King and his family, who used the house primarily as a summer retreat, typified the early residents of the Park, not only in their seasonal use of the property, but in occupation and social standing as well. Later residents of the house, Eugene Brewster and his showgirl wife, represented a departure from the stereotypical Park resident, but the traditional pattern was reestablished when the George Weldon family from Rochester, New York, bought the house in 1925. Weldon's daughter, Elinor, who occupied the house into the 1970s, related that it was her family who named the estate "Eleven Oaks."

Dr. Granville White, a New York physician, leased the property for several years,

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beginning in 1902, before purchasing an estate on Madison Avenue. Leland H. Ross, an engineer employed in the waterway dredging business, also leased the house before he moved on to an estate on Madison Avenue. The *Jerseyman* announced Ross's purchase of a country estate in Madison in May of 1914.<sup>30</sup> Although the removal to his new residence appeared imminent, he and his family stayed on in Normandy Park until December 1920.

While planning restrictions were generally lacking in the Company's developmental scheme, the siting of this first house undoubtedly contributed to the establishment of the 200-foot house setbacks mandated in subsequent deeds.<sup>31</sup> Moreover, it is probable that the house served as a prototype for future villa lot development.

It appears that although no further formal restrictions were pressed upon purchasers of lots, the Land Company expected a certain standard to be maintained. *The Jerseyman* articulated the Company policy in 1894: "The company will sell only to those who desire to improve the property and who will erect structures that will conform in dimensions and architecture to the standards established by the first purchasers."<sup>32</sup>

#### GEORGE A. MILLS, ARCHITECT AND BUILDER

The man most responsible for executing buildings in Normandy Park to the standards established by the first purchasers was George Augustus Mills (1855-1928). A notable carpenter, contractor and sometime architect in Morris County, he built three of the early residences in Normandy Park. Mills was both architect and builder of the Canfield and Pinckney estates (sites #13 and 10, photo #4) and constructed Woodward's "Fairacres" (site #25, photo #14) to Rossiter and Wright's specification.

By 1890, he employed almost a hundred workers and set up two workshops in the Park where he erected buildings on the second Pinckney and Woodward estates simultaneously. In 1893, he built an impressive steam planing mill on Pine Street where he manufactured all types of woodwork. He supplied "all the latest designs in Panels, Beading and Cabinet Work. Sash Doors, Blinds and Moulding in stock and Made to Order." All mill work and building was "done in a thorough and artistic manner," according to Mills' 1896 advertisement in the Morristown City Directory. Fire consumed the interior of the woodworking plant on December 11, 1925.

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EARLY RESIDENTS OF THE PARK

Although Canfield announced plans to build two more residences in the Park in 1887, according to *The Jerseyman*, the plans did not materialize. Thus, the Thomas Pinckney house (site #10), built in 1888-9, was the next residence erected in the development. Thomas Pinckney was born into a Charleston family and was educated at Princeton University. Entering the railway service in 1867, he served as General Eastern Agent of the Norfolk and Western Railway and manager of the Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia Air Line during his career. He shared the house with his wife Sally, their son, Dr. Frank Huger Pinckney and a sister, Celestine H. until his death in 1903. The family continued to reside at the estate until well into the century.

In September 1890, Pinckney bought the adjoining lot and began construction on a second residence, "Cherrycroft," in which he and his family eventually took up residence. Dudley Olcott 2nd, formerly of Bernardsville, who was occupying the original Pinckney house in 1904, bought the second property during that year for use as a summer residence. Olcott, a New York stockbroker, subsequently made major alterations to the main house and grounds, meriting an illustrated article describing the garden in *American Homes and Gardens*.<sup>33</sup>

After selling Canfield's house in 1924, E. W. Brewster purchased Olcott's house and moved in for a few years. Ownership then passed to Edward H. Schwab, a New York stockbroker who later worked in the drop forgings industry. The Schwab family resided in the Park in the 1930s. Although the main house no longer stands, the barn/carriage house (described in site #8, photo #2) and estate garage (site #9, photo #3) remain extant along with two pairs of estate gateposts (site #5 and #10).

The Rev. Frank Langdon Humphreys' Shingle style residence, Llwynderry, was constructed concurrently with the second Pinckney house in 1891. Although his training and experience suggest otherwise, *The Jerseyman* reported that Humphreys designed both the exterior and interior of this "rambling wooden structure, resembling a summer boarding house."<sup>34</sup> Humphreys was a year-round resident of the Park, but frequently "let" his estate when he spent summers aboard his yacht or in Florida.

Humphreys' interests were broad and his occupational duality distinguished him from his neighbors. He was canon and chaplain, respectively, of St. John the Divine and West Point, an author, and Chairman of the Board of his family's company, Humphreys



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Homeopathic Medicine Company. He resided on the estate with his wife, Jean T. and children, Malcolm, George, David and Landen.

While the family continued to occupy the house until the middle of the century when it was razed, a large portion of the property was subdivided in the mid-1920s. The gateposts flanking Normandy Park Boulevard and the street name, Humphrey Place now represent the only reminders of the once notable estate.

Henry E. Woodward built a summer residence in the Park, which he named "Fairacres", in 1891. The New York architectural firm of Rossiter & Wright designed the building sited on the adjacent lot, east of Llwynderry.<sup>35</sup> Woodward held the property for about ten years before selling the estate to Charles F. Clark, President of the Bradstreet Company (the forerunner of Dunn and Bradstreet). Although Clark died in 1904, his wife and daughter continued to occupy the estate. Following the daughter's death, the house was demolished and a new residence built upon its foundations in 1955 (site #25).

The new owner, Alphonse R. Hall, a lumber dealer, erected a structure imitative of a historic residence in New Orleans. Although too recent to warrant inclusion as a contributing structure, it should be noted that its design and scale are remarkably compatible with the original building on the site. Two structures which served as servants' quarters on the original estate (sites #23, photo #12 and #24, photo #13) survive .

*The Jerseyman* announced in 1899 that James Henry Coghill, Sr. bought a lot in the Park from Henry E. Woodward on which he planned to erect two houses.<sup>36</sup> Although little is known about Coghill, long-time resident Elinor Weldon claimed he earned his fortune as a wholesale grocer in the California gold rush.<sup>37</sup>

Coghill commissioned local Morristown architect Robert C. Walsh to design both houses and their stables.<sup>38</sup> "The Red House" (site #12, photos #6 and 7) was built for his son Howard, a New York lawyer and the white Colonial Revival residence (site #11, photo #5) was constructed as a personal residence which Coghill shared with his daughter. Coghill, Sr. sold his 15-room house with four baths to Henry F. Hering, of Newark in 1928. Hering purchased the 3 1/2-acre property for use as a summer house and straightaway made a number of alterations to the structure and grounds.<sup>39</sup> He occupied the property into the 1940s.

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Canfield sold a 6 ½ acre lot at the corner of Columbia Road to Edgar W. Van Vleck, another New York stockbroker, in 1907. By September of that year, the plans, drawn by the architectural firm of Tracy & Swarthout of New York, for a \$30,000 stone house (site #16, photo #9) and stable (site #17), were finalized.<sup>40</sup> The landscaping contract went to D. W. Langton of Morristown. He was a founding member of the American Society of Landscape Architects and a respected designer of estate gardens.

Van Vleck and his family occupied the residence in 1908. Van Vleck died a few years later and the estate was then sold to John W. Castles who named it "The Crossway." Undoubtedly, the name derived from the triangular shape of the lot which was bounded by Columbia Turnpike to the north, Normandy Parkway to the East and a road along the western line of the property connecting the Parkway with the Turnpike. The 1887 Robinson Atlas shows the Parkway intersecting the Turnpike via the connector road. Although the connector road is still visible on the 1910 Mueller Atlas, it has clearly been relegated to secondary status as the Parkway now intersects Columbia Turnpike in a virtual straight line. In 1914, a portion of the connector road (sometimes known as Castle Walk)<sup>41</sup> was filled in and prepared as a building site. The remaining section of the road has since been abandoned.

While the stable may have housed a coachman when first built, it served as the family chauffeur's residence a short time later. City directories show that William Coughlan, a chauffeur, rented the dwelling in 1930, followed by another chauffeur, Lawrence Obermiller and his wife, a nurse, from 1933 into the 1940s.

#### AN UNCOMMON NEIGHBORHOOD

During the same year that Van Vleck began building his new residence, a neighbor, Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins built an addition to her country house property, "Featherleigh."<sup>42</sup> The circa 1875 estate, "Featherleigh", faced and was accessed from Columbia Turnpike. However, it is probable that the prestige which a Normandy Park address now garnered, prompted her to grade a new road to her residence from the Parkway at this time. While the house was destroyed by fire in the 1920s and replaced with a subdivision, the Craftsman style stone entry posts remain extant on the southeast side of the Parkway at Columbia turnpike (site #18).

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Mrs. Hopkins was famous as a suffragette, serving as a member of the National Committee and a picketer of the White House who endured a jail term for her efforts.<sup>43</sup> Although married to a wealthy insurance executive, Mrs. Hopkins inherited the property from her father, a retired Naval Lieutenant, who occupied the estate from about 1877 until his death in 1903. While living at Featherleigh, he served as a director of a local bank and sold real estate. He negotiated the sale of the neighboring 120-acre Dr. E. B. Woodruff estate (Normandy Heights) to John Canfield's Syndicate in 1890.

The authors of *Beautiful Homes of Morris County and Northern New Jersey* also noted the special attributes of the neighborhood as three of the Park's early estates were featured in this 1910 publication. Three pages of photographs acquaint the reader with Cherrycroft's house and gardens, while the Humphreys' old fashioned garden is highlighted at Llwynderry. Apparently Howard Coghill's gardens were more modest than the others for the lens focused exclusively on the architectural grandeur of his Georgian Revival style "Red House."

When Canfield formed his Land company in 1890, *The Jerseyman* proclaimed "Morristown is now unquestionably the finest suburb of New York. It has a worldwide reputation as a resort for health or pleasures."<sup>44</sup> An unusual local group apparently concurred with the newspaper's assessment as the *New York Times* disclosed in 1895 that the area has "always been a favorite Summer resort for tramps."<sup>45</sup>

Park residents were likely targets for these tramps as they made their headquarters in the woods adjacent to the neighborhood. Although local residents disdained their presence, they usually acquiesced to their requests for food and clothing. They overlooked the occasional theft of chickens, however, for fear of reprisal in the form of more serious theft, destruction of property or injury. Not surprisingly, the lack of attention paid to the matter by the local sheriff provoked displeasure among many Township residents.

Although there is no evidence that John Canfield aided the residents in solving the "tramp" problem, he came to their rescue in another problematic situation. When a group of neighbors became dissatisfied with Township services, Canfield assumed the lead by requesting the state legislature to incorporate the section of Morris Township from Whippany Road to James Street into a separate Borough. The new Borough was to be named Normandy Park.<sup>46</sup>

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This scheme, announced on the front page of *The Jerseyman* in March 1910, was fueled by the belief among residents that taxation by the Township was unjust. The most contentious issue concerned upkeep of the roads. The Township refused to maintain virtually all the roads in the Convent section because most (with the exception of Columbia Turnpike which was not heavily traveled by residents) were privately held.

One of these private roads, Canfield Road, was formally dedicated as a public road in 1913.<sup>47</sup> Normandy Parkway and the other private thoroughfares in the Township reverted to the public domain soon thereafter.

Faced with the reduction of significant tax income, a committee of fifty prominent Morristown citizens galvanized to study methods to counter the impending legislation. The Committee favored a plan to annex the property in question to the Town of Morristown. However, the plan for separation lost momentum shortly thereafter. The loss of John C. Canfield's leadership undoubtedly contributed to the abandonment of the scheme. He died in August 1910.

### DEVELOPMENT IN THE NINETEEN TENS AND TWENTIES

Park residents also took a strong personal interest in their subdivision and championed their own causes when necessary. For example, in 1908, when the Morris Township Committee met to discuss the passage of the Electrical Company ordinance, Park residents Reverend Humphreys and E. W. Van Vleck were present. Although not yet an official resident of the Park at this date, Van Vleck "asked for favorable consideration." Humphreys told "of the financing of the company in stringent times; the services of the officers without pay and the opposition it had met both public and in the dark. The lights are on and he asked the passage of the ordinance, so that he and others could get light."<sup>48</sup>

At a later date, changes proposed by the Lackawanna Railroad to accommodate the electrification of the system also created considerable concern in the neighborhood. The Railroad submitted several different schemes to Morris Township and The Park residents during the years preceding 1915. According to a *Jerseyman* article published in 1909, although the erection of a bridge crossing the tracks on Normandy Parkway had been discussed for more than twenty years, the present need was more pressing than ever:

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The crossing is an unusually dangerous one and only comparatively recently protected by gates, and notwithstanding such protection there has been one fatal accident and several narrow escapes since the installation of the gates. A year or so ago a man and team were closed in the gates and the man saved himself only by forcibly driving through the gates and breaking them down. The gateman has two pairs of gates to look after and is thus handicapped by a double duty. The approaching trains are hidden by a deep cut on the west and a sharp curve on the east, and any one driving or walking can only see the train from the track itself.<sup>49</sup>

While the residents favored the Company's plan to eliminate the dangerous grade crossing, they wanted it accomplished in an aesthetically-pleasing manner and with minimum negative impact on the neighborhood. Although most schemes presented called for a deeper depression of the railroad tracks (a shallow depression already characterized the grade crossing), Park residents became indignant in 1913 when the Railroad announced a plan which would add a high bridge, necessitating a steeper road approach, while leaving the railroad grade unchanged.

Referring to those Park residents who opposed this plan, *The Jerseyman* of May 30, 1913 noted, "While acknowledging that the picture of the arch submitted by the Railroad company looks quite attractive, they are not blind to the necessary damage to the surrounding property in this tremendous change of grade."<sup>50</sup> Park occupants feared the plan would render the bridge crossing more dangerous for automobiles than the present grade crossing.

The intersection of Normandy Parkway and Madison Avenue presented a formidable challenge to railroad engineers. The final plans, implemented in 1915, rerouted Madison Avenue, straightened the curve in the railroad tracks and eliminated a section of Washington Avenue southeast of the Parkway.<sup>51</sup> Historically, Washington Avenue (also known as Washington Turnpike) continued beyond the Parkway to the south, paralleling the tracks on the southwest side. Madison Avenue (or the Morris Turnpike) ran alongside Washington Avenue a short distance to the southwest.

The Railroad company sought to eliminate "three private rights of way over the tracks within a few hundred feet of Normandie Park"<sup>52</sup> situated between the Parkway and Punchbowl Road, leading from private homes on northeast side of the tracks to Washington Avenue. Sneed's crossing (object #31, photo #18) was prominent among those which the Railroad hoped to eliminate.

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The residence of John Sneed, a “towered house” was designed by Ira J. Lindsley, a prominent mid-19th century Morristown architect builder.<sup>53</sup> Sited northeast of Normandy Parkway on the boundary of Morristown and Morris township, the structure remained a prominent landmark on Madison Avenue, until the property was subdivided into two lots in the 1880s and sold to George G. Kip and Edmund D. Coggeshall. In 1884, Coggeshall demolished the Sneed house and erected another house nearby. However, “with commendable public spirit, [he] has permanently marked the spot [the boundary line] by a granite monument planted on his lawn,”<sup>54</sup> announced *The Jerseyman* in 1884. Although the granite marker has been removed or is now obscured, neighboring residents still refer to the concrete stairs, leading from the Humphrey’s estate to the Morris County Park Commission’s bicycle path, as the site of Sneed’s crossing. The stairs were built circa 1915 to provide passengers access to the deeply depressed trolley tracks.

At the conclusion of the Lackawanna’s electrification project in 1915, the section of Washington Avenue south of Normandy Parkway was abandoned and Madison Avenue rerouted at the terminus of the Parkway onto a section of property, 60' x 46', purchased from Woodbury G. Langdon. This alteration caused the transformation of the sharp curve, which historically characterized Madison Avenue at the Normandy Park intersection, into a rounded curve. The tracks were further depressed and the handsome bridge (still extant) eliminated the dangerous crossing. The plan impacted minimally on the Park and Parkway.

Ironically, a short time after the bridge was erected, it, too, acquired an association with Sneed. In an October 1922 *Jerseyman* account of a fire in Normandy Heights, firemen reportedly became confused about its location and were directed to the area near “the Sneed bridge.”<sup>55</sup>

The railroad bridge features two arches: one for the railroad and the other for the trolley line operated by the Morris County Traction Company. Although several Morris Township landowners opposed the introduction of the trolley car system, Park owners were more accepting of the concept, if not enthusiastic. The Rev. Humphreys declared himself satisfied with the plan and sold a little over one half acre of his estate in 1913 for the trolley track right-of-way. V. V. S. Thorne, a Normandy Heights resident, went further. He suggested neighboring residents might make a financial contribution to the Lackawanna Railroad “to have the tracks depressed ten feet, eliminating some of the bad features of the new scheme. . . .”<sup>56</sup> Research has not revealed whether Thorne’s suggestion was acted upon.

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While the trolley and railroad companies were completing their work at the southwest end of Normandy Parkway, Pomeroy Tucker Francis was creating "Shadow Lawn" (site #21, photo #11). Located near the opposite end of the thoroughfare, it was the last major estate in the Park. Francis purchased the over two-acre property in 1914 and was occupying the premises by 1916. He shared his house with his wife, the former Frances Castles, three children and four servants.

Francis manufactured automobiles according to the 1920 Federal Census. The three family heads who followed closely after Francis in the numerical sequence of the census listed their occupations as chauffeurs. Thus, it is possible that these three, one of Austrian nationality, one French and one Japanese, were in the employ of Francis and possibly rented the cottages to the rear of "Fairacres".

Francis's 1922 *New York Times* obituary, revealed he was the son and grandson of former United States ambassadors, a star football player at Yale University and a former publisher of *The Troy Times*, founded by his grandfather. For the previous two years he had been employed by "Clark, Dodge & Company"<sup>57</sup>. Although Pomeroy Francis and family still resided in Morristown at the time of his death, he had sold the Normandy Park property in 1920 to Louis Price Luster. Luster held the property for five years before selling to Henry J. Smith, a New York stockbroker. The property remained in the Smith family until the 1970s.

The 1920s saw the subdivision of three large estates in the Park. Dudley Olcott sold just over four acres of his "Cherrycroft" estate to a Brooklyn company, the South Beach Development Company, in 1924. The attached building restrictions, valid until 1944, specified that private dwellings could not be erected closer than 75 feet to Normandy Parkway and must cost at least \$12,000. Unattached garages could not be erected closer than 135 feet to the same thoroughfare.

From 1925 through 1930, Robert Emmett Burke, his wife Florence M. and their two daughters lived at #4 Normandy Parkway (site #3, photo #1). Burke was employed as Vice President and Counsel to the First National Bank of Morristown upon his death at age 47 in 1940. From 1924 through 1926, he practiced law in partnership with Edward K. Mills. Although he moved to another residence after 1930, he retained a tie to the Park briefly as manager of the Morristown Land and Improvement Company in 1933.

City Directories disclose that William Cochrane, a New York stockbroker, and his

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family resided in the house in the early 1930s. A year after Robert Burke's death, in 1941, his widow, Florence M., returned to reoccupy #4 Normandy Parkway.

Although Humphreys maintained his residence and seven acres of the estate, the balance was subdivided into a dense grid of small lots traversed by six streets in 1925. The local Morristown developers named their subdivision Normandy Park Estates.

While the corporation imposed building restrictions on all the properties, special restrictions applied to those properties facing the Parkway. Generous 200-foot set backs were placed on these lots and the minimum building cost was set at \$14,000. A minimum cost of \$12,000 was established for the single lots.

Thus, the two Normandy Park Estates lots in the District, each of which encompass two lots delineated on the 1931 subdivision map, deviate noticeably from the single lots which dominate the enclave. Clearly, the local developers of the Normandy Park Estates Company were more sympathetic to the ideals of the original owners than was the Brooklyn-based South Beach Development Company.

By 1927, owners Robert Charles Good and his wife, Geraldine Russell Good, were living in Normandy Park Estates (site #28, photo #16). Good was the founder and president of The Lackawanna Leather Co. of Hackettstown and was in business with his brother in Good Brothers Leather Company of Newark and The Lackawanna Leather Company, Ltd. of Toronto. Robert Good died in 1942.

Also in 1927, the Clarence Mark family became the first occupants of the other Normandy Park Estates property (site #29, photo #17) fronting on the Parkway. Like the Good family's residence, the house served as Mark's primary residence. Mark, who was president of the George Washington Coffee Refining Company, died in 1955, but his widow continued to reside there into the 1970s.

Although many questions remain about the break up of the "Featherleigh" farm estate, the reason for the sale of nearly 17 acres of estate property to Green Knolls, Inc. in July 1927 is apparent. The estate's owners, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. R. Hopkins, divorced in Paris in February 1927. It appears that the main house was destroyed by fire sometime in the 1920s or 30s. A map of "Featherleigh Acres" dated January 22, 1932, referred to in property deed #2820 529, suggests two subdivisions may have been developed on the estate.



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### CONCLUSION

Normandy Park changed slowly before World War II, the new subdivisions growing at a leisurely pace. By 1941, there were approximately 16 residences erected in Normandy Park Estates, leaving 77 building lots undeveloped. Across the street, 14 houses occupied lots in the South Beach Development Company's enclave during the same period. All the original residences lining Normandy Parkway were extant, in many cases occupied by members of the original families. Cherrycroft, however, was ominously vacant.

The increased traffic carried across Normandy Parkway probably represented the greatest change in the development as the number of automobiles on the road relentlessly grew. The broad expanse of Normandy Parkway efficiently connects Madison Avenue with Columbia Turnpike, and affords pleasant scenery, as well. It is little wonder that Normandy Parkway became, and continues to be, a popular and heavily-traveled thoroughfare.

Perhaps, Canfield erred in his original conception of a broad carriageway which so successfully facilitates the flow of relatively high-speed automobile traffic through the Park today. On the other hand, he might revel in the knowledge that his unaltered roadway continues to function successfully, just as it did in its nascent period.

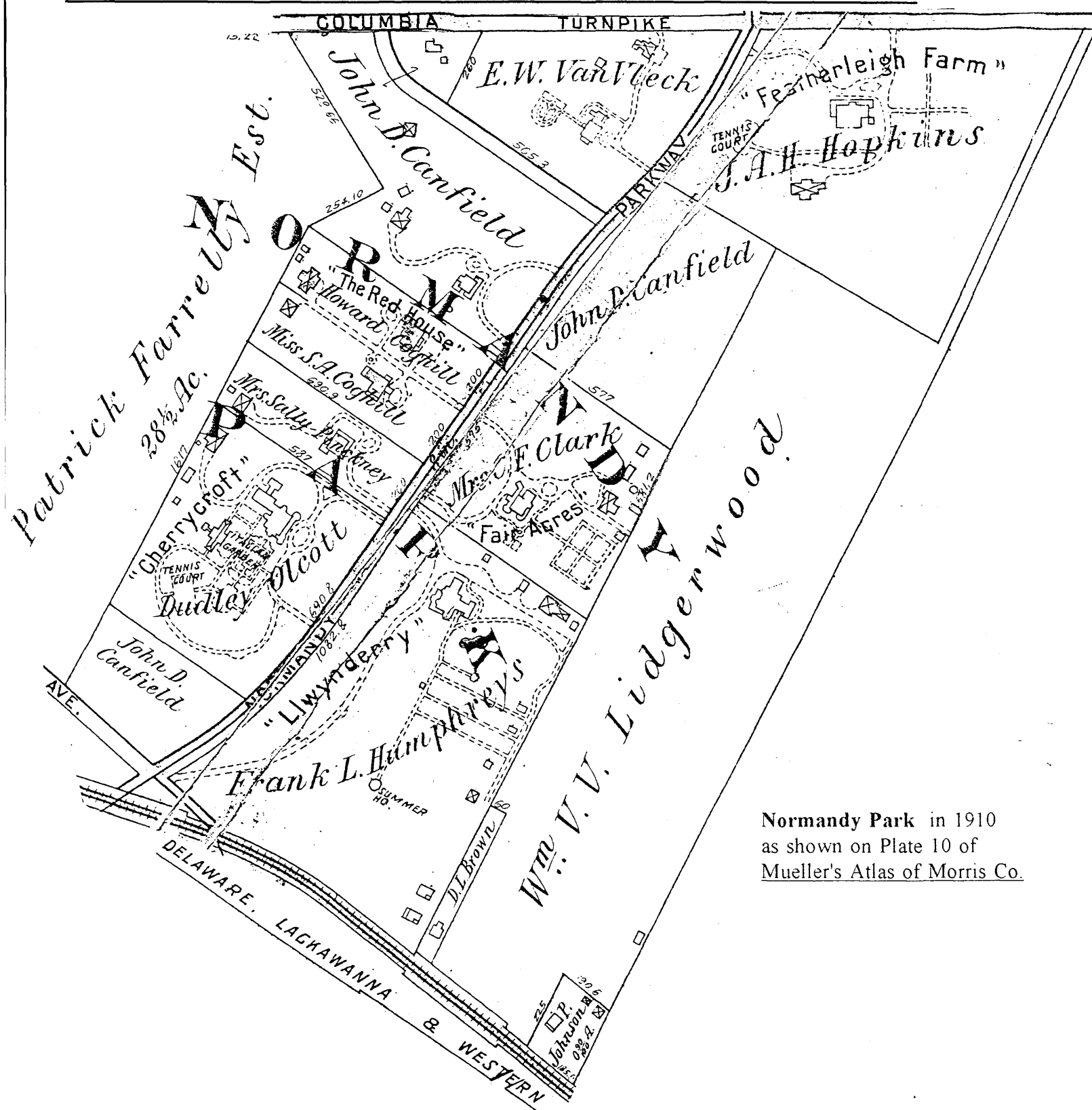
Indeed, the Park continues to function much as it did in the late 19th century. Because the ideals which the early residents held and vigilantly protected have been generally respected by later residents, Canfield's original vision of Normandy Park remains primarily intact.

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Normandy Park in 1910  
as shown on Plate 10 of  
Mueller's Atlas of Morris Co.

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1. A psychiatric institute, occupying the property to the rear of the Humphrey estate from the 1920s into the early 30s, might have been considered objectionable by residents, but research is inconclusive about the possibility.
2. Cam Cavanaugh, *In Lights and Shadows* (Morristown, N.J.: The Joint Free Public library of Morristown and Morris Township, 1986), 111.
3. *Ibid.*, 42.
4. *Ibid.*, 118.
5. Hoskins, Barbara, *Morris Township, New Jersey: A Glimpse into the Past* (Morristown, N.J.: Barbara Hoskins, 1976; reprint, Morristown, N.J.: The Joint Free Public Library of Morristown and Morris Township, 1987), 3.
6. *New York Times*, 5 May 1895, 22.
7. Miss Elinor Weldon, Interview, 23 July 1974, Normandy Park Vertical File, The Joint Free Public Library of Morristown and Morris Township, Morristown, N.J.
8. Cornelia C. Woodward received one tenth of Mary Silliman's estate. Morris County, Will #N485, 19 August 1910.
9. "Golf Now Their Amusement," *New York Times*, 4 July 1894, 3.
10. William T. Greenberg, Jr., Interview by Suzanne Benton, 1 July 1995, Morris County, telephone.
11. Cavanaugh, *Lights and Shadows*, 92 & 94; Dorianne R. Perrucci, *Morris County: The Progress of its Legend* (Woodland Hills, C.A.: Windsor Publications, 1949), 49.
12. *Jerseyman*, 28 Nov 1884, 2.
13. "Obituary: John Dodd Canfield," *Jerseyman*, 5 August 1910, 1.
14. *Jerseyman*, 12 December 1884, 3.
15. *Ibid.*, 24 April 1885, 3.

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16. *Ibid.*, 29 May 1885, 3.
17. *Ibid.*, 19 September 1890, 3.
18. *Jerseyman*, 7 November 1890:3.
19. "Our Taxes," *Jerseyman*, 18 September 1891, 3.
20. *Richmond's 1897-98 Morristown Directory* (New York City & New Brunswick, N.J., 1926).
21. Cavanaugh, *Lights and Shadows*, 194.
22. "Water Company Rents," *Jerseyman*, 5 January 1912, 5.
23. *New York Times*, 12 May 1895, 7.
24. Morris County, property deed V18 27, p. 29.
25. *Jerseyman*, 28 September 1890, 3.
26. *Ibid.*, 25 May 1888, 3.
27. *Ibid.*, 23 September 1887, 3.
28. *Ibid.*, 12 September 1902, 3.
29. *Ibid.*, 4 April 1902, 3.
30. *Ibid.*, 15 May 1914, 3.
31. An exemplary deed which embraces this mandate is #U13 4, to William C. Clark from John D. Canfield, dated 5 August 1892.
32. Quoted in *Jerseyman* by Cavanaugh, *Lights and Shadows*, 182.
33. Edson, Mira, "The Garden of Dudley Alcott, Esq., at Morristown, New Jersey," *American Homes and Gardens*, 8 no. 12 (December 1911): 423-426.
34. Hoskins, *Morris Township Glimpse*, 83.

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35. *Jerseyman*, 19 September 1890, 3.
36. *Ibid.*, 14 April 1899, 5.
37. Weldon Interview, 1 July 1995.
38. *Jerseyman*, 21 April 1899:5.
39. Normandy Park Vertical File Records, unidentified newspaper clipping dated 1 November 1928.
40. *Jerseyman*, 20 September 1907, 5.
41. Property deed Y32 447.
42. *Jerseyman*, 25 October 1907, 1.
43. "Mrs. J.A.H. Hopkins, Suffrage Leader," *New York Times*, 14 January 1949, 9.
44. *Jerseyman*, 28 September 1890, 3.
45. "Tramps Reign Supreme," *New York Times*, 2 May 1895, 5.
46. "Another Borough Scheme," *Jerseyman*, 11 March 1910, 1.
47. "New Township Road," *Jerseyman*, 10 October 1913, 1.
48. "Franchise in Abeyance," *Jerseyman*, 14 February 1908, 1.
49. "Proposed Bridge for Normandy Parkway," *Jerseyman*, 21 May 1909, 5.
50. "Normandy Park Residents Don't Like Latest Project for Eliminating Bad Grade Crossing," *Jerseyman*, 30 May 1913, 1.
51. "Morris Township Closes Crossing Elimination Work," *Jerseyman*, 15 January 1915, 2.
52. "Proposed Bridge for Normandy Parkway," *Jerseyman*, 21 May 1909, 5.

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53. Letter to Miss Kitchell dated 5 April 1977, Morris Township Vertical File Records, The Joint Free Public Library of Morristown and Morris Township.

54. *Jerseyman*, 11 July 1884, 2.

55. "Fire Damaged Humphries Home," *Jerseyman*, 28 October, 1922, 2.

56. "New Scheme for Normandy Crossing," *Jerseyman*, 5 September 1931, 1.

57. "Pomeroy Francis Dies Under an Operation," *New York Times*, 29 October 1922, 30.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the northeast corner of Normandy Parkway and Washington Avenue, in Morris Township, New Jersey, and continuing in an easterly direction along Normandy Parkway to the intersection with Columbia Turnpike, and containing all lots which have frontage on or access directly to Normandy Parkway. The only exception is the property of the Morris School District, which lies behind several properties fronting Normandy Parkway, and is not included in the Normandy Park Historic District, except the driveway leading from Normandy Parkway into the lot, which is included in order to maintain continuity of district boundaries between the adjacent properties.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The district includes all of the residential properties fronting, or having driveways that are located on, Normandy Parkway. The district contains all the property included in the development "Normandy Park", which was laid out in 1885 by John Canfield. Normandy Parkway, as the "spine" of the district, retains many important features of the Canfield development, including a wide street lined with trees, turn-of-the-century lampposts, and large houses set back from the street at a considerable distance. These physical qualities are in marked contrast to the denser development of smaller houses which surround Normandy Park, and thus the presence and extend of the historic district is clearly perceived when traveling through the area. Although there is a high number of newer houses in the district, filling in the available lots, they are absorbed into and do not detract from the historic setting of Normandy Park. The entire streetscape is an important asset, and to be properly noted as a district, must include all of the properties along Normandy Parkway.

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PHOTOGRAPH LIST

All photographs were taken by Cynthia Hinson in March, 1995. The negatives are located at Acroterion, Historic Preservation Consultants, 382 Springfield Avenue, Summit, NJ. Refer to Site Map for photo locations and camera direction.

1. 4 Normandy Parkway, Morris County, New Jersey
2. 14 Normandy Parkway, Morris County, New Jersey
3. 14 Normandy Parkway, Morris County, New Jersey
4. 16 Normandy Parkway, Morris County, New Jersey
5. 18 Normandy Parkway, Morris County, New Jersey
6. 18 Normandy Parkway, Morris County, New Jersey
7. 20 Normandy Parkway, Morris County, New Jersey
8. 22 Normandy Parkway, Morris County, New Jersey
9. 28 Normandy Parkway, Morris County, New Jersey
10. 27 Normandy Parkway, Morris County, New Jersey
11. 21 Normandy Parkway, Morris County, New Jersey
12. 17 Normandy Parkway, Morris County, New Jersey
13. 15 Normandy Parkway, Morris County, New Jersey
14. 13 Normandy Parkway, Morris County, New Jersey
15. 11 & 13 Normandy Parkway, Morris County, New Jersey
16. 7 Normandy Parkway, Morris County, New Jersey
17. 5 Normandy Parkway, Morris County, New Jersey
18. Sneedens Crossing, Morris County, New Jersey
19. Normandy Parkway streetscape, Morris County, New Jersey

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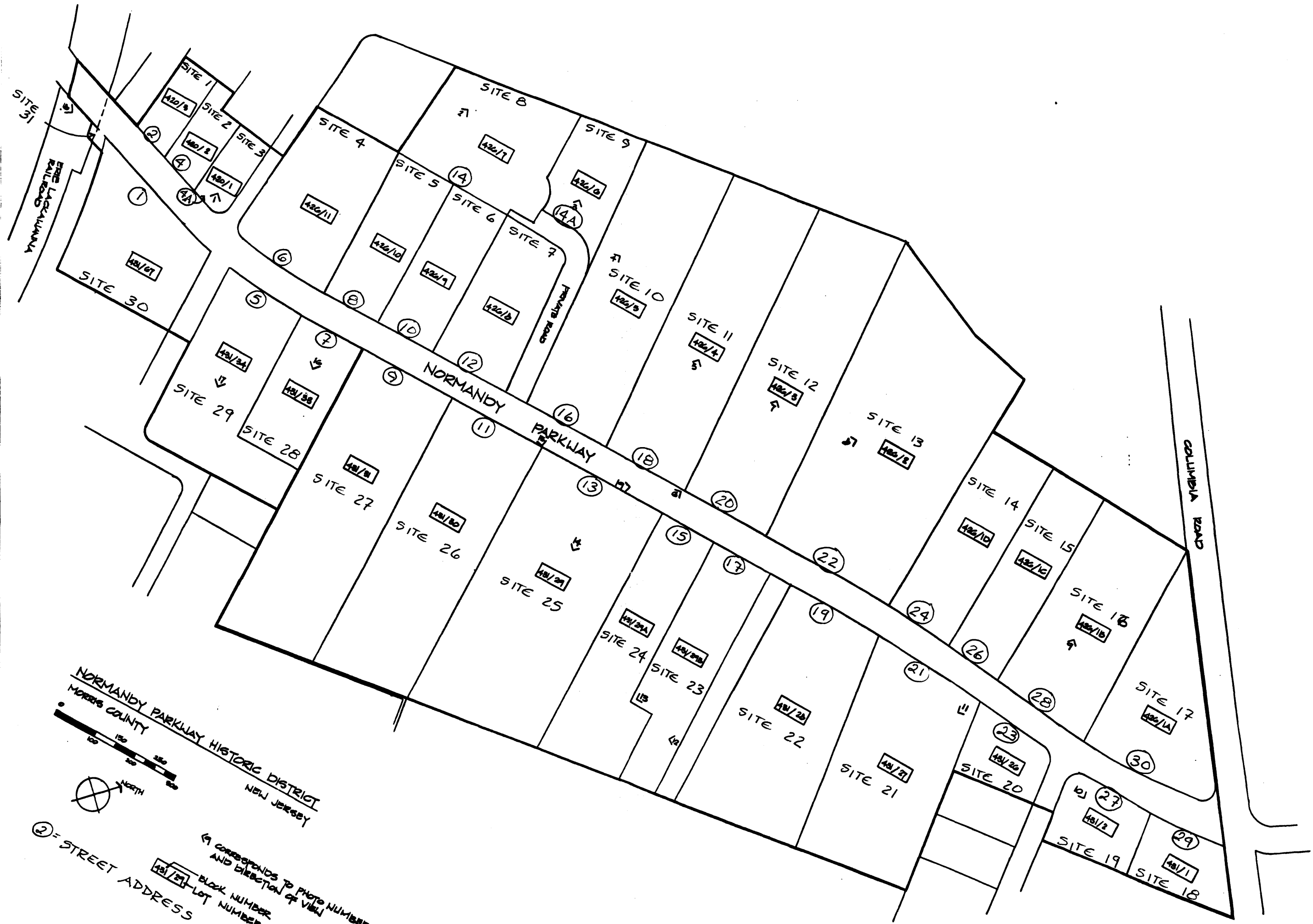
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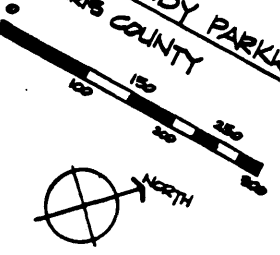
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UTM (cont'd)

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|----|----|--------|----------|
| 5. | 18 | 545900 | 45 15580 |
| 6. | 18 | 546060 | 4515780  |
| 7. | 18 | 546350 | 4515920  |



NORMANDY PARKWAY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
 MORRIS COUNTY  
 NEW JERSEY



① - STREET ADDRESS  
 [Block/Lot] - BLOCK NUMBER AND DIRECTION OF VIEW  
 [Block/Lot] - LOT NUMBER