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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 29 1997

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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 Twin Maples

other names/site number The Fortnightly Club

2. Location

street & number 8 Edgewood Road (mail: 214 Springfield Avenue) ^{N/A} not for publication

city or town Summit vicinity

state New Jersey code NI county Union code 039 zip code 07901

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

Date

Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State of 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): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Edson H. Beall

Date of Action

8/29/97

Twin Maples
Name of Property

Union 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	
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/ single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Social/clubhouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Parqed

walls Smooth stucco

roof Asphalt

other Gables and pedimented dormers

Narrative Description

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

Twin Maples
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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 N/A
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1908

Significant Dates

1908

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Norris, Alfred F. (1864-1915)

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

See 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): N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

The Fortnightly Club

TWIN Maples
Name of Property

Union County, New Jersey
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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 1.7 acres

Roselle Quad

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	8	5	5	4	9	0	0	4	5	0	7	3	6	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

3

Zone	Easting				Northing									

4

Zone	Easting				Northing									

 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 Mrs. Nancy B. Dukek, Vincent Lepre, Allison Ziefert

organization The Fortnightly Club date April 25, 1997

street & number 214 Springfield Avenue telephone 908-273-7855

city or town Summit state N. J. 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 The Fortnightly Club

street & number 214 Springfield Avenue telephone 908-273-0301

city or town Summit state N. J. zip code 07901

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 SheetSection number 7 Page 1Twin Maples
Union County, New JerseyDESCRIPTION NARRATIVEExterior

Twin Maples is a three-story, Colonial Revival estate house composed of a central block and two subsidiary wings, whose facade features a semi-circular two-story porch articulated with colossal Ionic columns. Built on a parged foundation, the walls are finished with smooth stucco and the roof of the main block is covered in asphalt shingles. The interior of the house is in Georgian style, particularly with its pairing of free standing columns around side entrances, and the symmetry of the interior layout. The house is located on the Second Watchung Mountain, in an upper class residential area. The house fronts roughly west onto Edgewood Road, although entrance to the property is made from Springfield Avenue. The estate house is surrounded by a cultivated lawn, broken by the asphalt driveway which connects the house (and garage) to the street. The gardener's cottage, a modest two-story garage and residence in the Colonial Revival style, is situated behind the estate house, and also fronts on Edgewood Road. Although some alterations have been made to both buildings, both the estate house and the gardener's cottage are in good condition and retain much of their integrity.

The facade is five bays wide and is dominated by a two-story portico which forms the central bay. The portico sits on a tile and concrete terrace that is about five feet above grade and is approached by a flight of semi-circular, cut-stone steps. The portico is semi-circular in plan and features four colossal Ionic columns whose capitals support the second-story roof. At the first story, there are a pair of outer entry doors that are set out from the facade at the center of the portico. These outer entrance doors are flanked by glass sidelights. These doors and sidelights enclose an area that forms a vestibule. (photos 3, 14 and 15)

There is a second-story porch in the the portico accessed by a door from the second-story hall and flanked by glass sidelights. The porch has a wooden balustrade with turned balusters which connect the columns. The roof of the portico has bracketed eaves and there is a balustrade that parallels the roofline of the portico, set back about one foot from the edge, with large square posts that connect the runs of turned balusters.

The portico is crowned by a central Palladian dormer window unit, and the central window of the unit is an arched double-hung window with Gothic -style tracery in the upper sash and a single light in the lower sash.. The side windows are similarly arranged, and are each flanked by fluted pilasters. The window unit has a split arched roof with a turned finial at mid-point, flanked by twin volutes at the roofline. The balustrade which once decorated the roofline were rotted and removed and discarded (date of this removal is unknown).

There are two windowed bays on either side of the portico. The first-story windows are eight-over-one double-hung and have triangular pediments, while the second-story windows are six-over-one double-hungs without pediments, flanked by ornamental wood louvered shutters.

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Above the main roofline on either side of the portico are single gable-roofed dormers, each with an arched double-hung window flanked by fluted pilasters. The capitals and bases of the pilasters "support" pediment returns. The upper sash of these windows is gracefully divided into several lights reminiscent of Gothic tracery. All of the third-story windows are similarly configured.

The facade (see photos 3, 4 and 8) has stucco coins at the four corners. The rooflines of the main block all have bracketed eaves which support a built-in wooden gutter system. The house has three salmon-colored brick chimneys with cast-stone tops.

On either side of the main block of the house are one-story wings. The wing on the north (or left) side of the house encloses an area that was once a veranda. Currently, the space inside this wing is part of a large meeting room which was created for The Fortnightly Club. There are entries at both the front and the rear of the room. The second story of this elevation has three six-over-one double-hung windows, and there is a dormer centrally located on the roof of the main block.

The central features of the south wing (photos 3 and 4) are the multi-paned window units that create window walls on all three exterior elevations. The two window units on the south elevation of this wing are each composed of four rectangular eight-light sash, each with complimentary two-light square transom above. Each window unit is flanked by a pair of engaged Ionic columns. The entries at the front and rear of this wing are flanked by windows of similar design, with pairs of engaged columns which frame these well. This wing also has a flat roof which features a wood balustrade at the perimeter. The second story of this elevation has three six-over-one double-hung windows with a small six-light window next to the chimney. There is a dormer centrally located on the roof of the main block.

The rear of the house (photos 5 and 6) also has a one-story wing with a flat roof. The wood roof balustrade is gone (no date is available for this removal, but it may be presumed that this railing was also rotted and removed because it was believed beyond reconstruction, as the others were). In the central bay of the second story, the leaded glass double window and door unit with its arched transom stretching across all three elements survives in excellent condition. Also on the second story of this elevation, which is five bays wide, are four six-over-one double-hung windows, two on each side of the leaded glass unit. There are three dormers across the main block.

Gardener's Cottage

It is not known when the cottage at the rear of the property was built, as it does not appear on the original plans. However, it is known to have been constructed with horse stalls which were later changed to automobile bays, as traces of these alterations can be seen, along with an opening where there was once a hay loft. The north elevation, facing the house, has two garage stalls with a door between to the upstairs stairway. The second floor contains a living room, kitchen, two bedrooms and a bath. The second story elevation has a central window unit with wooden muntins in a Gothic design and two smaller windows on either side. Each end of the building has a dormer

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window unit with double-hung single-pane windows. The rear elevation has three double-hung windows. The south elevation is so obscured by trees and shrubbery that it cannot be approached or seen. The roof is of asphalt tile.

Since the apartment on the second floor of the cottage is occupied by the caretaker of the estate house, it is felt that his privacy cannot be invaded at this time to inspect the interior.

He has drawn a floor plan which is enclosed.

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Union County, New JerseyDESCRIPTION NARRATIVEInterior

Inside the main entrance door is a central entry hall dominated by an open-string stair at right and a large fireplace at left. The great amount of space allocated to the main hall (it runs almost the entire width of the house) and the abundance of decorative detail lavished on this room is indicative of the importance of an impressive public entrance in homes of the period. The entry hall was not merely a transitional space between the street and the living spaces inside, but functioned as a living space itself. It was a room to receive people, some of whom would not go beyond its walls to the more private living spaces in the home. The wood detailing includes: a box-beamed ceiling; half-height panel-in-frame wainscoting that continues up to the second story; delicate fluted Ionic pilasters that flank the entrances to adjoining rooms; a staircase with ornament applied to its stringer, turned blusters and carved handrail. (photos 10 and 11)

The large wood-burning fireplace not only supplemented the first floor's forced air heat in the two-story entry hall (floor grilles are visible throughout this level), but served the decorative and symbolic function of marking the "center" of the house. Its mantle is decorated with a unique band of molding supported by brackets at either end. The Roman brick hearth, originally a natural rust color flecked with iron ore, is now painted black as are many of the fireplaces in the house. When a coat closet under the stair was converted into a powder room, judging from the fixtures and the tile, this change probably occurred when the Collins' moved to the house in 1918. The hall's brass chandelier is a modern installation.

The original building plans indicate that north of the main hall there was originally a library at the front of the house and a dining room at the rear. The library had bookcases lining its two exterior walls. It could be closed off from the main hall and dining room by pocket doors (those separating the library and main hall still remain). The library offered access to a pillared piazza (an open porch) via double doors on the north elevation. Both the dining room and the library had corner fireplaces (now removed) that shared a chimney with the main hall fireplace. They were probably similar in appearance to the existing fireplaces on the first floor.

On the south side of the house is the sun room, the original features of which are obscured by the room's current finishes. Wall-to-wall carpeting hides a green tile floor beneath. Recently installed shutters mask the room's large windows which once had interior screens. These have been removed and are stored in the cellar. The walls have been upholstered and mirrored and the ceiling textured.

In addition, the south side of the house has been altered by the elimination of the original maids' dining room, which was once located directly behind the living room. The wall separating the servants' dining area and the kitchen was removed and an opening was created between the expanded kitchen and the living room, violating the strict division of utilitarian and public living spaces that otherwise characterize the house plan. Since the kitchen was updated in the early 1950's when the Fortnightly Club purchased the property, its original appearance is hard to

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discern. The location of the counters is almost identical to those indicated on the building plans and the stove is located in the same spot (an original tile backsplash remains with the vent pipe hole for the old stove covered but still visible). A servants' porch located behind the kitchen was enclosed to make a mud room some time after 1950, since the 1949-1950 building plans indicate it was an open porch. An original annunciator panel is still visible above the kitchen sink (there is another one in the laundry room of the cellar).

A butler's pantry connects the kitchen and original dining room. Its built-in cabinets were stenciled by decorators in a "Designers Showcase" benefit for the New Jersey Opera Guild in May, 1992. The cabinets also have new drawer pulls, but are essentially intact. An electrified gas lighting fixture is seen in the pantry ceiling. An ingenious "radiator" plate warmer connected to the hot water heating system remains in a lower cabinet. This fixture allowed hot dishes to remain hot until they were served in the dining room adjacent to the pantry. The servants' stair, with plain plastered walls and simple oak banister, which originally connected the maids' dining room to the floors above and below, can now be accessed from the enlarged kitchen.

When the house was purchased by The Fortnightly Club in 1949, a significant change took place at the north end of the house, as shown in alteration plans by Summit architect, David Ludlow. The dining room and library were combined, incorporating the piazza which was enclosed, to create one large room which is now used as the main meeting room. The large elliptical bay window in the dining room and built-in closets remain today. The door surrounds on the entrances from the dining room/library to the main hall are composed of Ionic pilasters crowned with entablature-like headers with dentilated molding, a detail that is repeated on all the principal doors on this level. Much of the original interior was lost, however, in the 1949-1950 alteration. The ceiling was dropped to accommodate recessed lighting and a ceiling fan and was covered with acoustical ceiling tiles. Both corner fireplaces were removed. A new oak floor was installed, indicated by wider floor planks. Radiators were also installed to supplement the heat provided by the original forced air system and to make up for the eliminated fireplaces. Circulation patterns to the exterior were changed. A doorway to the front porch was added to the west elevation of the enclosed piazza.

To the south of the main hall at the front of the house is the living room. Its entry is marked by a combination of Ionic pilasters, as well as two free-standing Ionic columns. The room's most prominent feature is a full-height fireplace surround which echoes the design of the door surrounds with Ionic pilasters and dentilated molding. A mantle is supported by a row of modillions. Like the hall fireplace, its hearth is of Roman brick that has been painted black. A lovely electric crystal chandelier hangs in the center of the ceiling and appears to be original to the house. Two sconces have been removed, as indicated by outlet covers in both pilasters on the door surround leading to the main hall.

There have been significant alterations on the south end of the first floor. A window-enclosed sun porch was added, subsequent to the original construction of the house, but prior to 1914 (when it appears in a brochure photograph of "Summit's Distinguished Houses"). The two windows that originally flanked the living room fireplace were replaced with doorways opening on to the new

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sun porch. These doorways have surrounds that match the others on the first floor.

Ascending the two-story half-turned staircase, one comes to a landing lit by a large leaded glass window ensemble consisting of two tall rectangular windows and one glazed door topped by an elliptical fanlight. The glazed door provides access to a balcony (also via a small exterior stair) that overlooks the rear yard. A wooden balcony was in poor condition and was removed about ten years ago. The half-height paneled wood wainscoting present in the first floor main hall is continued up from the stairs to the landing. From the landing one can access a small powder room by climbing a few steps up to the level of the second story. After an additional short flight of stairs, one reaches the large central hallway on the second floor (photo 12).

Like the first floor main hall, the central hall on the second story is not merely a circulation space. Its spaciousness, highly decorative windows and banister and the fact that it has access to two outdoor porches and a powder room, indicate that this was a semi-public area used as a gathering space. The hall is well-lit not only by the window above the landing, but by a second tripartite window in the house's front elevation. This window arrangement contains a glazed door flanked by two tall windows, all with decorative wood muntins. The glazed door gives access to a balcony at the front of the house. This window is set back behind a detained wood archway consisting of Ionic pilasters and a dentilated lintel, similar to the moldings in the public rooms of the first floor. The hall contains one original gas/electric light fixture and one original electric light fixture.

Four bedrooms open onto the central hall, two on either end of the house. Both sets of bedrooms have an adjoining bath. While these rooms have not retained their original decoration, their architecture, which is simpler than that of the first floor, reminds the viewer that they were private rather than public spaces. Three of the four bedrooms have fireplaces much smaller than those on the first floor. These fireplaces would not have been used to burn wood, but would have contained stoves. The wood baseboards and trim on this level are much more modest than those below them. Original oak flooring is still intact in all of the rooms on this level and much of the original bathroom tile and some fixtures remain, as do cut glass door knobs on all principal doors. There have been several alterations made on this level, largely relating to closets and bathrooms. This work was probably prompted by the arrival of the Collins family in 1918 (photo 18).

The north end of the house has two bedrooms of equal size, each with its own fireplace. The front room has a yellow tiled fireplace with a wood surround embellished with thin Ionic colonettes supporting a relatively simple mantle. Review of the building plans indicates, as does clear evidence of interruptions in the tile work, that the bathroom in this end of the house has been altered. The sink remains in its original location. A closet that was originally located to the right of the fireplace in the front room has been closed up and become part of the bathroom. The toilet has been moved back into this "closet" space and the tub eliminated. The original electric fixture remains in this bathroom. The rear bedroom has a white tile fireplace with a carved wood surround decorated with a garland of flowers. A corner closet once contained a small sink that has recently been removed, judging from the fact that the ghost left in its place reveals it was removed, subsequent to the room's last paint job. The room's closet floor has been cut out to accommodate

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a large duct which serves a ceiling fan in the meeting room below..

Located on the south end are the master bedroom at the front of the house and a smaller bedroom at the rear. The master bedroom closet was closed up and its door opening reversed to create another hall closet under the archway in the center hall. The master bedroom's fireplace is painted black, but the original green tile beneath is easily revealed. Its carved surround contains a fan flanked by garlands on the mantle supported by two diminutive Ionic columns. This is the most elaborate fireplace on the second floor. The rear bedroom on the south end is much smaller than any of the others on this floor, and has no fireplace. Because of this, and the fact that it can be entered via the hall bathroom on the landing as well as from the servants' stair, one could surmise that this room was used as a sick room, a dressing room or a room where a servant slept in case someone in the family was ill on the second floor and needed constant assistance. Its small closet was eliminated and incorporated into the adjoining bathroom.. The tub was rotated 180 degrees. The door swing on the door from the bathroom to the master bedroom was reversed and the original sink moved to the other side of the door away from the window where it is shown on the building plans.

The rear hall landing at the servants' stair contains a small broom closet. From this point one can reach the third floor.

Located on the third floor of the house were servants' living quarters and storage space. These spaces are very simple in appearance, with neutral plaster walls and oak floors and woodwork, similar to that of the servants' stair. This level contains a bathroom, cedar closet and storage space, as well as three bedrooms. The largest bedroom once occupied by the butler (according to the Collins' adopted daughter, Lydia Collins de Forest) is at the front of the north end of the house. It has a built-in set of drawers and a closet. A cedar closet and unfinished storage room sit at the front of the south end of the house. The rear of the house has two small bedrooms at the north end, each with a "trunk storage" closet, and there is a small bathroom at the south end. The bathroom has real linoleum flooring that probably dates from the Collins' occupancy. It has all of the original fixtures. The hallway on this level has an original gas/electric light fixture.

The cellar is strictly utilitarian in its plan and lack of decoration. The cellar is accessed by the servants' stair and an exterior stair at the center rear of the building. The rooms have painted concrete walls and a concrete floor. Some built-in cabinets for storage exist. A central open cellar still houses the boiler as it did originally. The boiler was originally fueled by coal, as indicated by the prominence of the "boiler coal room" at the front of the south end of the house. The current boiler is a recent installation. With the arrival of the Collins family, the house was converted to gas heat. Ash pit clean-outs are visible in the large fireplace foundations for the existing hall fireplace and living room fireplace, as well as for those that were removed.

The layout of the cellar is relatively unchanged. There are two storage rooms on the north end of the cellar, directly under the dining room/library. A laundry room, with its three original wash tubs and stove for heating water, sits directly below the kitchen. A range coal room that abuts the laundry room at rear is conveniently located at the foot of the servants' stair, so kitchen staff could easily obtain more coal.

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A portion of the open cellarway was enclosed by Mr. Collins to create a recreation room. According to his daughter, Lydia Collins de Forest, her father's gentlemen friends played cards and pool in this room. An existing toilet was moved to the range coal room behind it and a sink installed in its place. The alterations probably took place at the time the household stopped using coal for heating and cooking, freeing up additional space in the cellar.

This room is undoubtedly the most whimsical feature of the interior of the house. Its walls are painted in a trompe d'oeil style to resemble the storeroom of a ship, a reference to Mr. Collins' ties to the commercial shipping industry. The ceiling looks like the underside of a plank deck. On the walls are painted shelves holding wooden kegs of whiskey. Seven barrel-ends are painted with the names and dates of Collins' admittance to various social clubs. They read, for instance, "Baltusrol, 1919", "India House, 1914), etc. The walls are also decorated with chains, anchors, pitchers, a box of Old Gold cigarettes and a spider and cobweb. The base of a built-in cabinet that was probably used as a bar remains--the ghost of its upper half visible on the wall above.

ADDENDUM

Family photographs which may depict the house and its interior are in the collection of Mrs. de Forest, the daughter of the second long-time owner of the house. She also has furniture that was taken from the house when it was vacated by the Collins family. These pieces and accompanying artifacts have been left to The Fortnightly Club in her will.

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CHANGES SINCE 1949

A powder room was made under the front hall stairs from a previous closet.

The floor was cut out of a closet on the second floor and a room on the third floor and an attic fan was installed for ventilation, c. 1950.

The balustrade over the front portico was found to be dangerously rotted, was removed and discarded, c. 1955.

The sun room was redecorated with wall-to-wall carpeting, fabric-covered and mirrored walls, textured ceiling and interior shutters, c. 1980.

A "designers' house" decorating for the New Jersey Opera Guild in 1980, left the butler's pantry cabinets stenciled, and drawers with new drawer pulls.

A doorway from the meeting room to the front terrace was constructed in 1989.

A bar cabinet, freestanding of wood, was dismantled in 1990 as it sat in the "pub room"; the base remains.

CHANGES TO THE HOUSE, DATES UNKNOWN

Gardener's cottage horse stalls were converted to garage bays.

Hearths of all fireplaces were painted black.

The balustrade around the desk outside the main staircase landing was removed and later discarded, as it was dangerously rotted.

A new boiler was installed in the basement.

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Union County, New JerseyCHANGES TO TWIN MAPLES BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN MADE BEFORE 1949

Sun room added before 1914 (pictured in a brochure in 1914 with the sun room). Windows on either side of the fireplace in the original living room were then changed to doors to the porch.

The house was converted from coal to gas for heat and illumination, no date available. The coal room was converted to storage, and the coal chute was closed and the sun room built over the original chute. the "pub room" was enclosed, its toilet moved to the coal room.

Closets and baths on the second floor were changed around, dates unknown. In the bathroom at the north end of the house, a closet in the bedroom was closed to the bedroom and included in the bathroom; the toilet was moved to the closet space and the tub was removed

A closet in the master bedroom was closed off, and became open to the hall.

In the bathroom at the rear of the house, a small closet was added, the tub was rotated 180°, the door swing was reversed from the bath to the master bedroom, and the original sink was moved to the other side of the door, away from the window.

CHANGES BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN MADE SINCE 1949

Extensive alterations designed by David Ludlow, local architect, were made after The Frtightly Club bought the house, in 1949-1950. Wall was removed between dining room and library on the north side, and the pizza was enclosed and incorporating into the house to make a meeting room for the Club. Two corner fireplaces were removed, a new oak floor was installed and radiators were added. The ceiling was dropped, acoustic tiles and recessed lighting were installed.

The kitchen was remodelled to hold new cabinets, the maids' dining room was eliminated between the kitchen and the original living room, a refrigerator and dishwasher were added.

Two sconces were removed from the pillars in the hall on either side of the entrance to the original living room, and a brass chandelier was installed in the hall

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Twin Maples, constructed according to the designs of Montclair architect Alfred F. Norris in 1908, is a Colonial Revival estate house with Georgian Revival interior features. Twin Maples is a typical example of the large estate houses constructed at the turn of the century in Summit by professional and business men whose commute into New York was facilitated by the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad. While the conceptual design may have been derived from another attorney-commissioned house which Norris designed in Montclair, Twin Maples retains a degree of individuality from other Norris-designed Colonial Revival homes. Twin Maples is significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a well-preserved example of early 20th century Colonial Revival domestic architecture in Summit.

Until the turn of the century, Summit had largely been a summer resort for New Yorkers, on top of the Second Watchung Mountain. In the early 1900's, railroads connected the "city on a hill" to New York, easing the commute for the business and professional men who lived in Summit and worked in lower Manhattan. Large homes were built for these new commuters and Summit became a suburban community.

In 1904, the railroad tracks were moved to depress them below street level, a new depot was built, and the Delaware & Lackawanna & Western Railroad was running through Summit. The famous "crack train" of this line was the "Phoebe Snow", notable for the cleanliness of the use of anthracite rather than old-fashioned soft coal. Also in 1904, the Rahway Valley Railroad was extended from New Orange (Kenilworth) to Summit. It was owned by Louis Keller, publisher of The New York Social Register. Keller had organized the Baltusrol Golf Club in 1895, constructing the clubhouse on his Springfield farm, and the track extension allowed clubmembers to disembark from the train at his golf club. The railroad connected with the Jersey Central and the Lehigh Valley Railroads in Cranford, and had seven scheduled trains a day from Summit.

In 1908, James C. Foley (1845-1916), an attorney with a home and office in Brooklyn, commissioned a house to be built for him and his wife in Summit. Mr. Foley was born in Medina, N. Y., was a graduate of the University of Rochester, and earned a law degree at Heidelberg University in Germany. In 1880 he passed the New York bar and opened an office in Manhattan. He specialized in corporate and municipal law. In 1889-1890 he was consulted by the Township of Summit on their contract with the Commonwealth Water Company to build a water system for the town.

He chose as his architect, Alfred F. Norris (1864-1915), a native of Brooklyn. Norris was educated at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute before opening his practice with his brother, Francis, in Brooklyn in 1888. After two years, he practiced alone until 1902 when he moved his office to 150 Nassau Street in downtown Manhattan. On or about 1909 he moved his residence to Montclair, New Jersey and opened a second office there. Norris later designed and built his residence in Montclair at 44 Elm Street.

When he died of a perforated ulcer in 1916 at the age of 51, he had designed between 400 and 500 houses in the Montclair area alone. In the cultural resource inventory of Montclair (Preservation

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Montclair), Norris was represented by at least six houses. It is not known whether he designed any other houses in Summit, but many of his Montclair area houses were planned for lawyers, and it is possible Mr. Foley had heard of or visited some of his colleagues' houses around Montclair and liked what he saw. Or perhaps they were fellow commuters on the ferry which transported New Jersey passengers to Manhattan. An editorial which appeared in the Montclair Times two days after his death said:

“He was a man of great reserve and absolutely wrapped up in his profession...Dignity, restraint and solidity in his buildings which have an air of permanence and the essential quality of home...he has created a new and pleasing style known as ‘the Composite style’ which offers so many multitudinous combinations.”

Norris was indeed eclectic, often combining elements from different styles in one house. He liked to use stucco for the exterior, sometimes combined with shingles or bricks. He also used a shingle roof with curved edges to resemble the thatched roof characteristic of English cottages. He received honorable mention for his designs when they were included in exhibitions held at the Architectural League in New York. His houses were repeatedly shown in American Homes and Gardens magazine (published 1904-1915), a deluxe magazine published monthly by Munn & Company, publishers of the Scientific American. Norris had at least six houses pictured and described in articles in the magazine, including his own house in Montclair (March 1910).

One house, in particular, though somewhat grander than Twin Maples, greatly resembles it, in the July, 1905 issue. Built for Charles T. Ives, Esq. of Upper Montclair, the Georgian-style house features a portico at the front with massive columns. The interiors are similar to Twin Maples, with impressive columned archways from the wide center hall to the principal rooms on either side, and a Colonial staircase with paneled wainscoting. The stairway landing housed the pipes of an organ operated in the music room on the first floor. Back-to-back corner fireplaces on the first floor are found in both houses, as well as several carved decorative fireplaces and mantels. This Ives house may well have been the prototype for the Foley house, Twin Maples, in Summit three years later.

Mr. Norris demonstrated his imaginative creativeness in another instance. The editors of American Homes and Gardens in January 1906 printed on the cover an artists rendition of an imaginary house. The public liked it so well that many readers wrote in for the non-existent plans. However, “Mr. Alfred F. Norris, New York, has made the unreal real and at the same time has secured as very delightful residence” for John L. Chapman on Rock Ledge Road, Montclair, N. J. (June 1908 issue). “Mr. Norris has very ably demonstrated his keen perception and imagination as to what might be an interior arrangement for the house.”

The building has been since 1949 the home of The Fortnightly Club, the women's club of Summit, started in 1893 by the wife of the mayor of Summit, who himself was a New York lawyer. The club has been the “sparkplug” for many community activities, including: The Free Public Library, the Thrift Shop, the New Jersey Center for the Visual Arts, the Summit Chorale, the Child Care Study Group, the first snow removal, the first garbage collection, and the Welfare Department of the city.

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Bibliography:

Summit Free Library, microfiches of SUMMIT HERALD and THE NEW YORK TIMES for obituaries of Alfred Norris, architect (5/22/15), James C. Foley, first owner of the house (10/27/16), and Frederic Collins, second owner of house and seller to The Fortnightly Club).

Montclair (N.J.) Historical Society for obituary and editorial on Alfred Norris, 5/22/15 or thereabouts).

Summit Historical Society, Summit, N. J. for various clippings about The Fortnightly Club.

Union County Register of Deeds:

Deed of Gustave Amsinck to James Foley (land only) (2/26/08)

Deed of Mrs. Karoline D. Foley to Mrs. Emily A. C. Collins of land, house & gardener's cottage (11/19/1918)

Deed of Emily A. C. Collins to The Fortnightly Club (10/14/1949)

City of Summit Tax Office for map; official address for the City is original address of 8 Edgewood Road, property is Block 3402, Lot 1. Mailing address is 214 Springfield Avenue.

Interview with Lydia Collins de Forest, adopted daughter of second owner.

Dated, June 21, 1996.

"Summit, New Jersey: From Poverty Hill to the Hill City" by Edmund B. Raftis, 1996, published by Great Swamp Press, Seattle, Washington

"The Portal", monthly magazine of The Fortnightly Club from 1950 to 1996.

City of Summit Board of Health, for death certificates of James Foley and Frederic Collins.

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Office of New Jersey Heritage, Historic Sites Inventory No. 2018 658.

Calvary Episcopal Church, Summit, N. J. & national headquarters of the Episcopal Church in New York City, for confirmation of name & church of Mrs. Collins' father.

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Bibliography (continued)

"American Homes and Gardens", monthly magazine, bound copies at the
Alexander Library Annex, Rutgers University, Piscataway, N. J.
Years 1904-1915

Death certificate of Albert F. Norris, from Montclair, N. J.
Office of Vital Statistics

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Union County, NJVERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION
October 24, 1949

BEGINNING at the point of intersection of the center line of Springfield Avenue with the center line of Edgewood Road, as the same are now laid out, and running thence (1) South two degrees thirty minutes ($2^{\circ}30'$) West, along the said center line of Edgewood Road, three hundred forty-six and forty six one hundredths feet (346.46'); thence (2) South sixty-eight degrees thirty-three minutes ($68^{\circ}33'$) East two hundred sixty eight and fifty-five one-hundredths feet (268.55') to a monument (note: twenty-six and forty-three one hundredths feet (26.43') from its beginning point this course passes through a monument set in the Easterly side line of Edgewood Road); thence (3) North twenty-one degrees twenty-seven minutes ($21^{\circ}27'$) East one hundred ninety and thirty one-hundredths feet (190.30') to the said center line of Springfield Avenue (note: thirty and twenty one hundredths feet (30.20') from its ending point this course passes through a monument set in the Southerly side line of Springfield Avenue); thence (4) along the center line of Springfield Avenue North sixty-one degrees fifty-three minutes ($61^{\circ}53'$) West, seventy-one feet (71'); thence (5) still along said center line of Springfield Avenue North fifty-four degrees forty-eight minutes ($54^{\circ}48'$) West one Hundred (100') feet; thence (6) still along the center line of Springfield Avenue North forty-two degrees thirty-five minutes ($42^{\circ}35''$) West, one hundred ninety-eight feet (1898'); thence (7) still along the center line of Springfield Avenue, North thirty-nine degrees fifty-seven minutes ($39^{\circ}57'$) West, thirty-nine and ninety-two one-hundredths feet (39.92') to the point or place of BEGINNING.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the house and gardener's cottage that have historically been part of Twin Maples and that maintain historic integrity.

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Additional Documentation

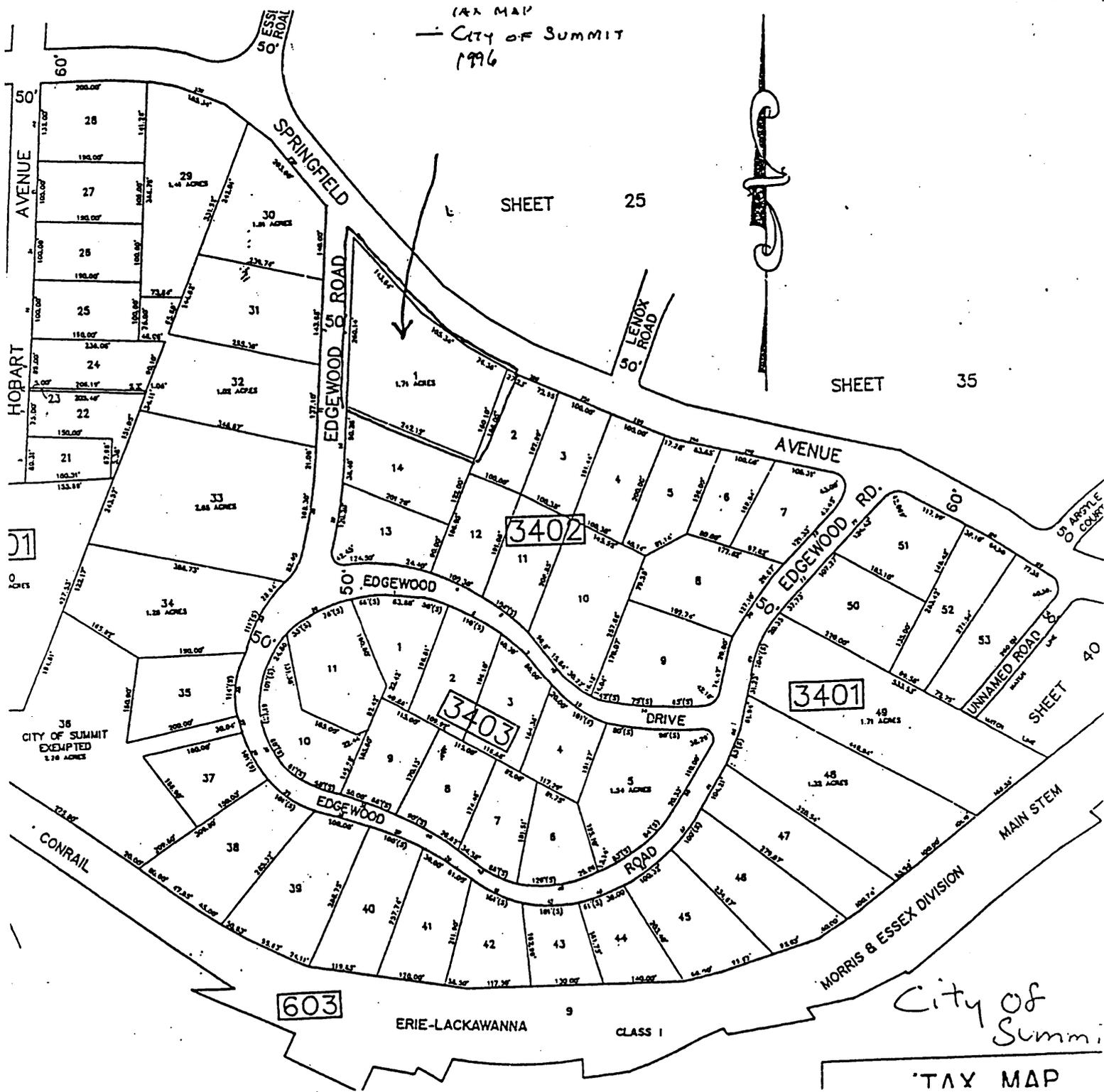
1. Roselle Quadrangle (7.5 Minute Series, Topographic). United States Geological Survey(USGS) Map.
2. Tax Map, City of Summit, Union County, 1996.
3. Survey of Twin Maples property. Survey conducted by John Kentz 10/19/1949.
4. Groundplan. "Proposed Alterations for the Fortnightly Club, first floor plan". Plan executed by David Ludlow, Architect, 1/24/1950.
5. Second Floor Plan for Carriage House, Fortnightly Club, Summit. Plan executed by current occupant (gardener), 1996.

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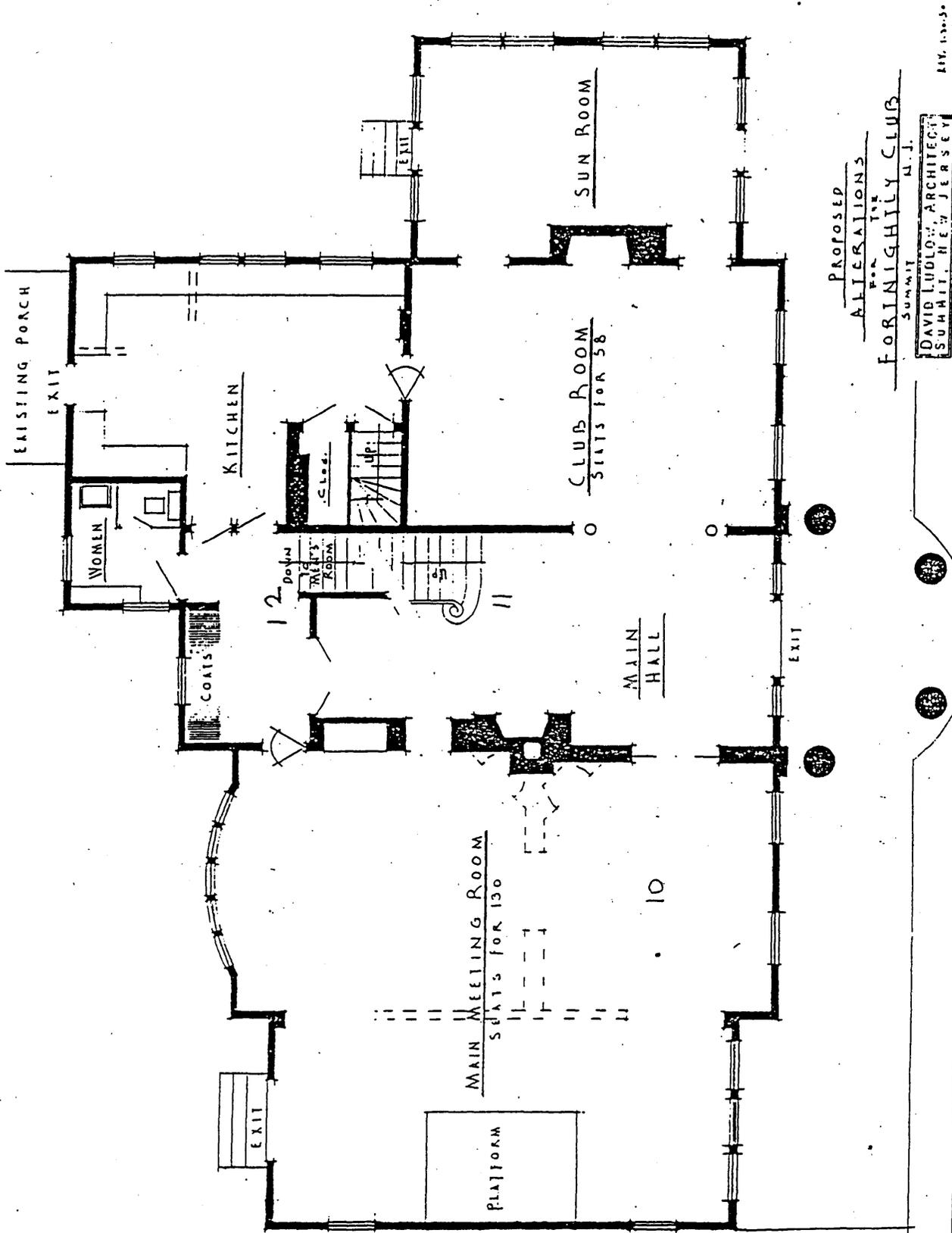


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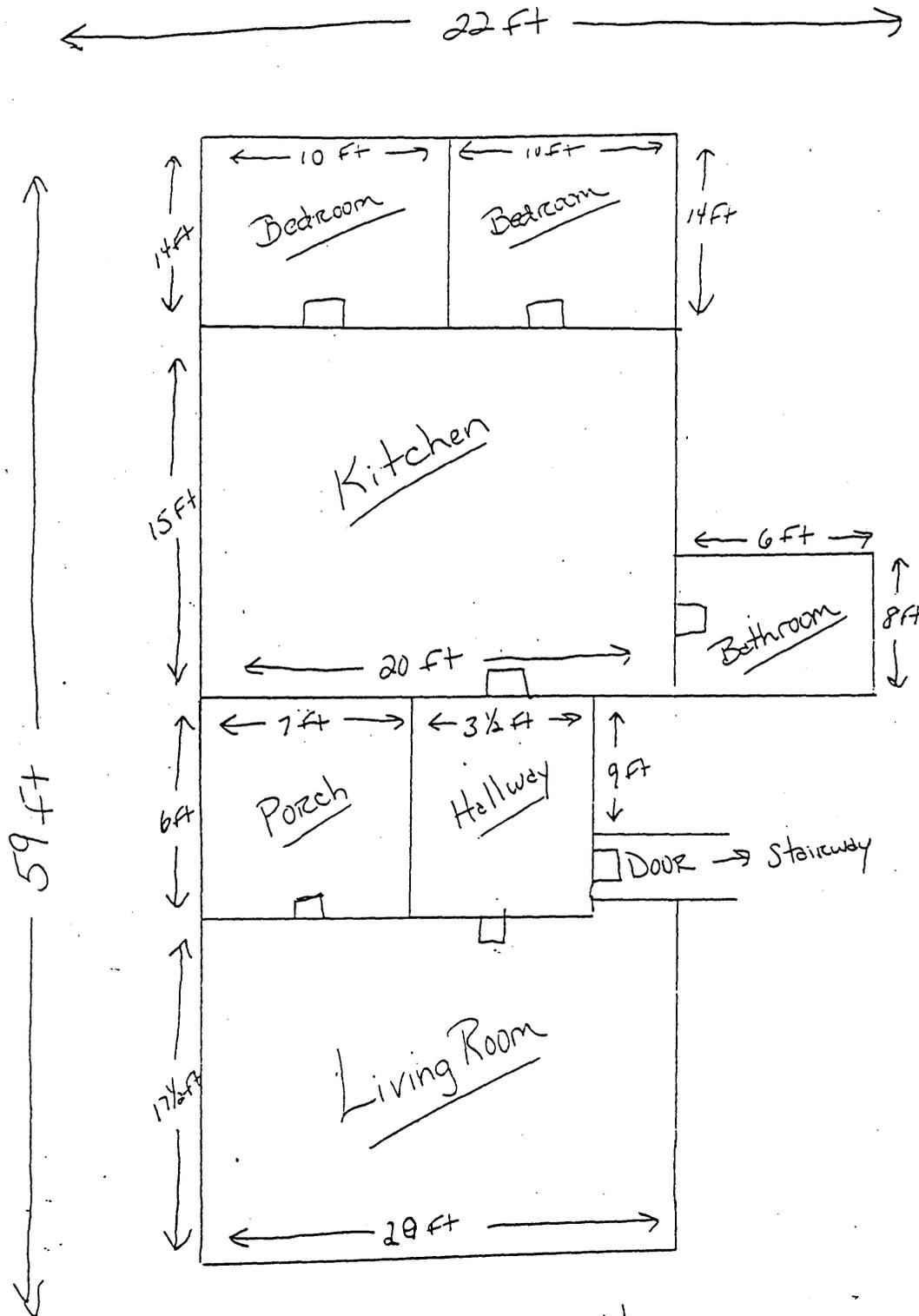
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Carriage House

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Register of Photographs

Two Sets of 5" x 7" black & white prints

(Photos taken by Nancy B. Dukek, November 1996; negatives held by
Nancy B. Dukek, Summit, N. J.)

1. Front façade of The Fortnightly Club which faces north by northwest. taken from the front lawn.
 2. Front entrance, from driveway.
 3. South side of entrance with part of south elevation.
 4. Most of south elevation facing north, taken from driveway.
 5. Rear of south elevation, including sun porch & extension for kitchen, from driveway.
 6. Rear elevation facing south by southeast, from parking lot.
 7. North elevation (meeting room) from parking lot.
 8. Detail of eaves & third floor window next to front entrance.
 9. Gardener's cottage from parking lot.
 10. First floor meeting room, showing hallway, social room & sun porch beyond doorway.
 11. Central staircase & hallway.
 12. Landing & window between first & second floors, off central stairway.
 13. One of four bedrooms on second floor, showing corner fireplace.
 14. "Presidents' Day", December 1991, when several photos were taken of the interior reception set up with a history display and costumes of earlier Club days. From "The Portal" files.
 15. Postcards of the Collins family gardens when the house was called "Twin Maples". Property of Lydia Collins de Forest.
 16. Views of the building in 1914, in 1925 & in 1949; origin unknown.
- (Only the first 13 views are the 5" x 7" black & white prints.)