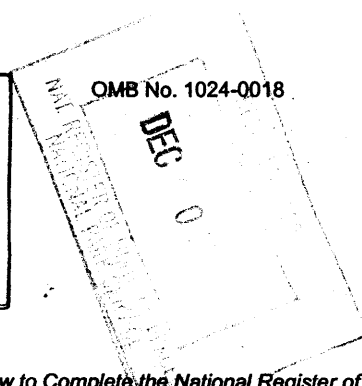
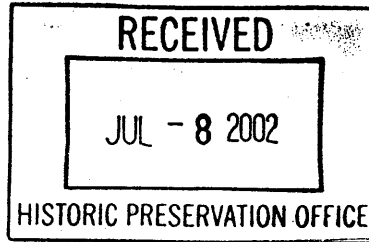


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Pruddentown Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Mount Kemble Avenue (odd #s 205 - 329, and even #s 184 - 326) not for publication
city or town Morris Township vicinity
state New Jersey code 027 county Morris zip code 07960

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official _____ Date 12/19/02

Marc A. Marsil, Assistant Commissioner, Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this 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): _____

for
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall 2/12/03

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
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Non-contributing	
33	21	buildings
4		sites
		structures
		objects
37	21	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

COMMERCE/general store

INDUSTRY/Brick yard

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

GOVERNMENT/Fire Station

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: COLONIAL: Deep East Jersey Cottage

Georgian

Italianate

Queen Anne

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK, STONE, CONCRETE

roof ASPHALT, METAL

walls WOOD: Weatherboard, BRICK, STUCCO, CONCRETE

other BRICK, STONE

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 a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Settlement

Period of Significance

ca. 1770-1910

Significant Dates

1794

1906

1910

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
 # _____

Primary Location of additional data:

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

Other

Name of repository: Joint Free Library of Morristown and Morris Township

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 45 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing	
1 18 542588	4514774	3 18 542745	4514729	See continuation sheet.
2 18 541941	4513625	4 18 541850	4513709	

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 Nancy L. Zerbe, Stacy E. Spies, Patricia Chrisman, Tyreen A. Reuter

organization ARCH², Inc. date July, 2002

street & number 343 Main Street telephone (732) 906-8203

city or town Metuchen state NJ zip code 08840-2434

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 1 Pruddentown Historic District
Morris County, New Jersey

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Pruddentown Historic District is a well-preserved village that grew from ca. 1770 until 1910 in the southern half of Morris Township. The 45-acre linear district is comprised of 42 primarily residential properties located along Mount Kemble Avenue, between Skyline Drive and Frederick Place. Mount Kemble Avenue, which is also U.S. Route 202, is a two-lane road which leads from the Morristown Green to Basking Ridge. The district is situated between the Morristown municipal boundary to the north and a large AT&T corporate complex to the south. Established as a residential, commercial, and industrial village, Pruddentown now consists of a cluster of dwellings dating from the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, with a scattering of high-style dwellings from the late nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth century located among them. One lot also contains archaeological potential as the site of a late eighteenth-century Prudden family house, a ca. 1800 house, a twentieth-century firehouse, and outbuildings. The one commercial building in the district is a non-contributing feature.

Situated along the roadside at the base of wooded Mount Kemble approximately one mile south of the Morristown Green, the buildings are located very close to the roadway, often within 10 feet of this heavily traveled route (Photograph No. 1). A series of retaining walls separates several of the buildings from the two-lane roadway (Photograph No. 2). Non-contributing dwellings constructed since the 1950s along Mount Kemble Avenue have a deeper setback from the road than their predecessors have. The result is that the contributing buildings are more readily seen as one passes through the district, thereby heightening the perception of integrity.

Settled by the mid-eighteenth century, the district reached approximately one half of its ca. 1910 size before 1860. The earliest buildings were eighteenth century vernacular Georgian dwellings. Scattered dwellings in the Italianate and Queen Anne styles were constructed between 1860 and the end of the nineteenth century (Photograph Nos. 3-7).

As a group, the 42 properties contain a high level of integrity. A few dwellings have been altered with the removal or obscuring of original materials, but their form has been retained. Twenty-four primary buildings, seven outbuildings and four archaeological sites contribute to the significance of the district. Thirteen primary buildings and eight outbuildings are non-contributing features. The contributing buildings are typically 1½, 2, or 2½ stories in height with side-gabled roofs. Fifteen buildings feature side-hall plans and six contain distinctive two-bay-deep forms. Buildings were often enlarged with lateral wings equal in size to or larger than the original block (e.g., Nos. 206, 249, and 269 Mount Kemble Avenue) (Photograph Nos. 8 and 9). The buildings are in good or excellent condition, with only a few buildings in need of maintenance or repair. Landscape features were considered as part of the setting of the primary buildings with which they are associated.

The design of the district's vernacular buildings responds to the physical constraints -- and attributes -- of their location. The brickyard that operated here during the nineteenth century, combined with the wood lots

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section number 7 Page 2 **Pruddentown Historic District
Morris County, New Jersey**

atop Mount Kemble, provided readily accessible building materials for the predominately brick or frame dwellings. The brickyard's products are visible throughout the district. Several dwellings are constructed of local, common-bond brick, including Nos. 188, 215, 223, 238, 240, 293, and 306 Mount Kemble Avenue (Photograph Nos. 10 and 11).

On the north side of Mount Kemble Avenue is the steep slope of Mount Kemble's south face. The meeting of slope and roadway necessitated the accommodation of traditional building methods to this difficult site. In response, the dwellings are banked into the slope and many contain full-height elevations on the downhill side of the foundation (Photograph Nos. 3-6, 12). This design provides the buildings with the added feature of entrances and full-size fenestration on one basement elevation (e.g., Nos. 232, 239, 269, 287, 291, and 301 Mount Kemble Avenue). As is common in vernacular architecture of this period, the buildings' fenestration is oriented toward the south in order to optimize the light and heat afforded to this southeast-facing slope. Several of the buildings' foundations are constructed of stone and brick (e.g., Nos. 239, 291 and 301 Mount Kemble Avenue). In these instances, the uphill portions of the banked foundations are constructed of rubble stone. The exposed downhill portions of the foundations contain full-size windows and doorways and are constructed of brick. A doorway or window is also typically located at the downhill end of the side elevations and is surrounded by brick. At the point where the foundation meets the hillside, the brick and stone are keyed together.

Many of the buildings in the district dating from the late eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth centuries feature treatments similar to one another. This recurrence of forms and features may indicate the work of a single builder during this time, but more likely indicate a well-established local building tradition shared among several builders. These features include: segmental-arched openings in the brick dwellings (Nos. 188, 215, 223, 238, 240, 249, and 293 Mount Kemble Avenue); kneewall windows (Nos. 206, 215, 223, 238, and 291 Mount Kemble Avenue); and chimneys with exposed stone backs at the first floor and brick above (Nos. 232, 269, and 287 Mount Kemble Avenue). Of special note are the similarities in the entablatures (e.g. fluted pilasters, dentil courses, and molded cornices) featured on a few of the frame buildings in the district, including Nos. 232 and 291 Mount Kemble Avenue.

By the late nineteenth century, Morristown and Morris Township became the address of choice for large estates and Pruddentown, too, saw a shift toward more sophisticated housing styles, albeit on a scaled-down version than the dramatic estates seen elsewhere in the Morristown area. The 1906 purchase of the brick yard property by Robert D. Foote to expand his estate holdings marked the end of traditional building in Pruddentown. The Foote estate, which was located on James Street with the property extending west to Mount Kemble Avenue (presently the Spring Brook Country Club), was a grand example of this new class. The extant 306 Mount Kemble Avenue is an early example of this shift away from the district's earlier vernacular forms. This high-style Italianate brick dwelling is adorned with fish-scale shingles and birdsmouth vertical boards at the attic level (Photograph No. 13). The pedimented wrap-around porch with slender turned columns and bracketed corbels has a porch railing constructed of pierced boards featuring

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Section number 7 Page 3 Pruddentown Historic District
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lozenge shapes surrounded by trefoils. A later example is the adventurous poured-concrete dwelling at 205 Mount Kemble Avenue (Photograph No. 14). This 1910 building is a high-style blending of the fashionable Bungalow, Colonial Revival, and Renaissance Revival styles popular in the first decade of the twentieth century. This estate, known as "Sentinel Pines," marks the apogee of architectural sophistication in the village and also marks the end of Pruddentown's incarnation as a rural village. In the ensuing decades, the village character of Pruddentown gave way to suburban forms.

Descriptions of the properties, categorized as contributing or non-contributing, follow. Information about particular buildings that was gleaned from maps and other sources is also included.

Property 1. 184 Mount Kemble Avenue, B5603/L5 (Contributing)

This two-story frame dwelling covered with asbestos shingles rests on a brick and stone foundation. The building first appears on the 1887 map and was likely constructed during the 1870s, based on its appearance. The building was used as a grocery store by Edward W. Cobbett beginning in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The building was originally located at the curb line but was moved 25 feet away from the roadway in 1882 or 1883.¹ The side-hall plan building is three bays wide. Pierced brackets are located beneath the eaves of the asphalt-shingled shed roof. A center brick chimney pierces the roof. A shed-roofed porch located along the width of the main (north) elevation shelters the paneled wood entry door. The porch is supported by chamfered wood posts and has a tongue-and-groove wood floor. The 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows located throughout the house have simple surrounds. Paneled wood shutters are located on the north elevation.

Property 2. 186 Mount Kemble Avenue, B5603/L4 (Contributing)

This two-story frame dwelling covered with vinyl siding rests on a brick foundation. The house was likely constructed in the 1860s; it first appears on the 1868 map as the E. Cobbett house. Edward Cobbett immigrated to the United States in the 1850s and fought in the Civil War.² He later operated a grocery store at 184 Mount Kemble Avenue, described above. At the turn of the twentieth century, Henry L. Prudden lived here. Prudden worked for the Morris Aqueduct Company. He was the last of the Pruddens to live in Pruddentown and died in 1943.³ The side-hall plan building is three bays wide and has a single-story wing at the rear. The asphalt-shingled, front-gabled roof has overhanging eaves. The building has a center brick chimney and an interior brick chimney. An enclosed, hipped-roof porch is located along the main (north) elevation. One-over-one double-hung vinyl windows are located throughout the house.

¹ Cobbett, "Cobbett Tells More About Early Colored Land Owners," November 20, 1943.

² Ibid.

³ Barbara Hoskins, *Morris Township, N.J.: A Glimpse Into the Past* (Morristown, N.J.: Joint Free Library of Morristown and Morris Township, 1976 (1987 reprint)), 8.

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Morris County, New Jersey**

A single-story outbuilding is located at the rear of the house. The building is covered with clapboards and has a porch along the north elevation. (Contributing)

Property 3. 188 Mount Kemble Avenue, B5603/L3 (Contributing)

This 2½-story dwelling known as "Four Winds" or "Mile Post" is constructed of brick and rests on a rubble stone foundation. The construction date of ca. 1813 attributed to the house⁴ is consistent with its three bays wide and two bays deep, side-hall form and its reported beehive bake oven, hewn beams, and interior shutters.⁵ Halsey Chamberlain is reported to have purchased the property in 1843 for \$150 around the time he became a co-owner of the brickyard with Cyrus Prudden. In 1853 Chamberlain sold it to Francis Nevis for \$1,400,⁶ a dramatic increase in value that typically indicates improvement of the property. It is unclear whether the ca. 1813 date is incorrect and Chamberlain, as co-owner of the brickyard, chose brick in the construction of a new house during that time, or, whether the house was pre-existing and the property was improved in other manners that substantially increased its value. The building's fish-scale shingles and center cross-gable are consistent with mid-nineteenth century styles and indicate that the property was updated during the 1850s or 1860s, although it is unclear whether this was done by Chamberlain or Nevis. Francis Nevis' wife and sons sold the house and property in 1900.⁷

The building's side elevations contain two widely separated bays. The asphalt-shingled roof has overhanging eaves and gable-end cornice returns. The side-gabled roof has a center cross-gable sheathed with wood, fish-scale shingles. A brick exterior chimney is located at the northeast gable end and an interior brick chimney is located at the southwest gable end. The entrance has a six-panel wood door. Two-over-two, double-hung wood sash windows flanked by louvered wood shutters are located throughout the house. The segmental-arched lintels are constructed of a double header course. The window sills and thresholds are constructed of cut stone. An integral brick wing located at the west corner contains a six-panel wood door and evidence of a now-removed gabled-roof portico. An aluminum-sided frame wing constructed after 1976 is attached to the southeast elevation.

Property 4. 190 Mount Kemble Avenue, B5603/L2 (Non-Contributing)

This mid-twentieth-century Cape Cod dwelling has an asphalt-shingled, side-gabled roof. The building is covered with vinyl siding and rests on a poured concrete foundation.

⁴ Hoskins, *Morris Township*, 6.

⁵ Hoskins, *Morris Township*, 6; The Morristown American Revolution Bicentennial Committee, *Morristown and Morris Township: A Guide to Historic Sites* (Morristown, N.J.: The Morristown American Revolution Bicentennial Committee, 1975), 60.

⁶ Cobbett, "Cobbett Tells More About Early Colored Land Owners," November 20, 1943.

⁷ Aldus H. Pierson Scrapbook, "Freed Negro Slave Once Owner Of All Souls Land," May 4, 1940.

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Property 5. 192 Mount Kemble Avenue, B5603/L1 (Non-Contributing)
This mid-twentieth-century Cape Cod dwelling has an asphalt-shingled, side-gabled roof with gable dormers. The building is covered with wood shingles and rests on a poured concrete foundation.

Property 6. 194-196 Mount Kemble Avenue, B5404/L8 (Contributing)
This 2 ½-story Queen Anne dwelling was constructed after 1887 and before 1910, when it was the home of Theo. M. Armstrong. The front-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has gable-end cornice returns. A pedimented gable dormer is located in the northeast elevation. An interior brick chimney pierces the roof. A projecting, cutaway bay is located in the north end of the building. A hipped-roof, wrap-around porch is located along the northwest and northeast elevations. The porch roof is supported by turned wood posts with pierced brackets and the porch has a wood floor. The balustrade contains turned spindles and square-section replacements. Two paneled wood doors that appear to date from the 1920s are located on the northwest elevation. Replacement vinyl windows are located throughout the building. The building rests on a pargetted foundation and the porch rests on brick piers.

Property 7. 198 Mount Kemble Avenue, B5404/L7 (Non-Contributing)
This 1 ½-story frame dwelling was constructed during the first half of the twentieth century, based on its appearance. Based on its location, this much-altered building may have served as an outbuilding for 194-196 Mount Kemble Avenue. The building is covered with clapboards and has two exterior brick chimneys.

Property 8. 200 Mount Kemble Avenue, B5404/L6 (Non-Contributing)
This single-story ranch dwelling was constructed during the 1960s, based on its appearance. The building is covered with vinyl siding has a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles.

Property 9. 204 Mount Kemble Avenue, B5404/L5 (Non-Contributing)
This single-story ranch dwelling was constructed during the 1960s, based on its appearance. The building is covered with aluminum siding has a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. Two-over-two, double-hung wood sash windows with horizontal lights are located throughout the house.

Property 10. 206 Mount Kemble Avenue, B5404/L4 (Contributing)
This 1 ½-story, five-bay dwelling is covered with stucco. The building was constructed in two sections as demonstrated by ridges in the stucco and in the side-gabled roof. The first section was constructed ca. 1850 by Jacob Chamberlain. The building was described in Orphan's Court records in 1855 as "...the new Brick House which stands on the easterly side of the highway leading from Morristown to Basking Ridge." A right-of-way passed by the house from the highway to the brick kilns in the rear of the three-acre lot.⁸ The association with Jacob Chamberlain is corroborated by the 1853 map. The 1868 map identifies it as the J.

⁸ Will of Jacob Chamberlain, probated Sept. 12, 1854. Orphan's Court, Surrogate's Divisions Book B, p. 57.

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Callahan house. In 1910 it was owned by the Armstrong Brick Company, which also owned the brickyard behind it. The second section, based on its appearance, was likely added during the first quarter of the twentieth century.

The building is three bays deep and rests on a banked, stuccoed masonry foundation. The three-bay northeast section contains a side-hall plan entrance with a paneled wood door. A full-width, hipped-roof porch with square columns is located along the northwest elevation. A large, interior, brick chimney is located in the northeast gable end. Two-over-two, double-hung wood sash windows are located at the first floor and small windows are located in the kneewall. The first floor contains paneled wood shutters and the attic level contains louvered wood shutters. The southwest section contains 6/6 and 12-light fixed windows along the full-width sunroom at the southwest elevation. Two pairs of 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows are located at the attic level of the southwest elevation.

A detached garage covered with vinyl siding is located at the rear of the house. (Non-contributing.)

Property 11. 210 Mount Kemble Avenue, B5404/L3 (Non-contributing)

This 1½-story frame Colonial Revival dwelling was constructed during the mid-twentieth century. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Fenestration includes paired 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows and kneewall windows.

Property 12. 212 Mount Kemble Avenue, B5404/L2 (Non-Contributing)

This 1½-story frame Colonial Revival dwelling was constructed during the 1920s-1940s, based on its appearance. The side-gabled roof has gable dormers and is covered with asphalt shingles. The building is covered with clapboards and rests on a poured concrete foundation. A portico supported by round columns is centered on the northwest elevation. The windows have paneled wood shutters with shutter dogs.

Property 13. Spring Brook Road, B5404/L1 (Non-Contributing)

This single-story fire house constructed in 1971 faces east to Spring Brook Road. The brick building has a steeply-pitched, asphalt-shingled roof.

Property 14. 232 Mount Kemble Avenue, B5403/L9 (Photograph No. 2) (Contributing)

The Peter Prudden House, constructed ca. 1782,⁹ was erected in two framed lateral sections. The house was identified as the S. Prudden house on the 1853 map and as the Ann Prudden property on the 1861, 1868 and 1887 maps. The Armstrong Brick Company owned the building in 1910.

The clapboard-clad building rests on a banked rubble-stone foundation. The 1½-story south section appears to be the earlier of the two and has a low, side-gabled gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The roof has

⁹ Hoskins, *Morris Township*, 6; Bicentennial Committee, *Morristown and Morris Township*, 60.

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close eaves but does not have a cornice or frieze. An interior brick chimney with an exposed chimneyback is located in the southwest gable end. The main (northwest) elevation of the south section is two-over-three bays wide with a center entrance. A full-width, shed-roof porch runs along the southwest elevation. The porch has square wood columns and a square-section balustrade with a molded handrail. The southwest elevation contains a window and a half-glass paneled wood door at the first floor. The two-story north section is three bays wide with a side-hall plan entrance at the north end. The side-gabled roof has overhanging eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. An interior brick chimney is also located in the southwest gable end of this section. The two sections' entrances have similar surrounds consisting of fluted pilasters located beneath a dentil course. The north section contains a six-light paneled wood door. The south section contains a nine-light paneled wood door. The building contains 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows with wood-frame storm windows at the first floor and 3/3 wood sash, kneewall windows. A concrete block retaining wall is located at the roadside.

Property 15. 236 Mount Kemble Avenue, B5403/L7, 8 (Photograph No. 11) (Non-Contributing)

This single-story, stuccoed brick commercial building was constructed in the early decades of the twentieth century, based on its appearance. However, its brick construction and the presence of a brick building on this site in earlier maps, may indicate that this is an older building that has been altered beyond identification. A brick building in this location is identified as the property of Ann Prudden in 1887 and owned by the Armstrong Brick Company in 1910. The building has a shallow-pitched shed roof and the parapet walls are capped with terra cotta coping. The storefront has been altered with the addition of a false front with a shingled mansard roof. The false front is covered with clapboards and pierced by vinyl windows. The center entrance is flanked by a pair of windows.

Property 16. 238 Mount Kemble Avenue, B5403/L6 (Photograph No. 11) (Contributing)

This 1 1/2-story brick dwelling rests on a banked rubble stone foundation. The building, constructed of common-bond brick, is three bays wide and two bays deep. The building appears to have been constructed during the second quarter of the nineteenth century, based on its appearance. It first appears on the 1853 map as the property of L. Prudden. In 1861 and 1887 it is identified as the property of Ann Prudden, but in 1868 it is identified as the property of Mrs. P. Prudden. In 1910 it was the residence of E. O. Swezey.

The side-hall entrance contains a half-glass paneled wood door. The side-gabled roof has overhanging eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. A large, interior brick chimney is located in the southwest gable end. The majority of the windows are 6/6 double-hung wood sash, including those in the basement; scattered 6/1 windows are also present. The windows have sills constructed of a single course of header bricks and segmental-arched lintels constructed of two soldier courses of bricks. The kneewall windows are six-light wood casements. Ghosting on the brick indicates that a full-width porch was once located along the northwest elevation.

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Property 17. 240 Mount Kemble Avenue, B5403/L5 (Photograph No. 11) (Contributing)

This two-story, common-bond brick dwelling rests a rubble stone foundation. It was likely constructed during the second quarter of the nineteenth century, based on its appearance. It is identified as the property of Ann Prudden in 1868 and as the residence of George Swezey in 1910. The side-gabled roof has overhanging eaves above a molded cornice and is covered with asphalt shingles. The building contains two interior brick chimneys. The side-hall plan building is three bays wide. A wrap-around porch with a shallow hipped roof is located along the main (northwest) elevation and the northeast elevation. The porch has replacement columns and a square-section balustrade atop a tongue-and-groove wood floor. An addition at the southeast corner of the building is two bays wide and a single bay deep. The addition includes a secondary door that leads to the porch. This entrance has a cut stone lintel. A single-story brick, shed-roofed addition is located at the rear elevation. Six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows with metal-frame storm windows are located throughout the house. A pointed-arch, 6/6 wood sash window is located in the southwest gable peak. The windows in the main block have wood sills and segmental-arched lintels constructed of a single soldier course of bricks. The windows in the addition have sills constructed of a single course of header bricks and segmental-arched lintels constructed of two soldier courses of bricks.

Property 18. 278 Mount Kemble Avenue, B6005/L8 (Contributing)

This two-story frame dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The building was likely constructed during the mid-nineteenth century, based on its appearance. It was identified as the property of Armstrong & Brother, carriage makers in 1853. In 1868, it was the residence of Edward Cobbett, Junior. The Armstrong Brick Company owned this building and the one next door at 280 Mount Kemble Avenue in 1910, presumably to house brickyard workers.

The building has a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The two-bay, L-plan dwelling has a side-hall plan and is covered with aluminum siding. A shed-roof porch with replacement columns and a cross-braced railing atop a poured concrete floor is located along the northwest (main) elevation. The porch features a square-section lattice screen at the side elevation and exposed rafter ends typical of the early decades of the twentieth century. A secondary porch is located at the rear elevation. Two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows with simple surrounds and metal storm windows are located throughout the house. A round-arch 2/2 window is located in the gable peak.

Property 19. 280 Mount Kemble Avenue, B6005/L7 (Contributing)

This two-story stuccoed masonry dwelling rests on a banked stone foundation. The building was likely constructed during the mid-nineteenth century, based on its appearance. It was identified as the property of Armstrong & Brother, carriage makers in 1853 and in 1868 it was the property of Silas L. Armstrong. The Armstrong Brick Company owned this building and the one next door at 278 Mount Kemble Avenue in 1910, presumably to house brickyard workers.

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The front-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and is pierced by an interior pargetted brick chimney. The roof has overhanging eaves and gable-end cornice returns atop a blank frieze. The two-over-three-bay building has a center entrance sheltered by a gabled-roof portico. Chamfered columns resting on a poured concrete floor support the portico. A ghost of a full-width, shed roof porch is visible on the main (north) elevation. A single-story wing on a poured concrete foundation is located at the rear elevation. Replacement 1/1 vinyl windows with simple surrounds are located throughout the structure.

Property 20. 3 Harter Road, B6005/L1 (Non-Contributing)

This Federal Revival dwelling appears to have been constructed during the 1970s. The clapboard-clad building has an asphalt-shingled hipped roof. The recessed center entrance is adorned with an elliptical wood fanlight treatment and fluted pilasters. Six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows are located throughout the house.

Property 21. 306 Mount Kemble Avenue, B6003/L12 (Photograph No. 13) (Contributing)

This 2½-story, brick dwelling was constructed during the mid-nineteenth century based on its appearance. The name A. Prudden is depicted beside a building in this vicinity on the 1853 map. In 1861 the property was identified as that of Hannah Prudden and in 1868 as that of Mrs. H. Prudden. Martin L. Lum owned the property in 1887 and in 1910, it was owned by S. Chudleigh Hicks.

The Italianate building is five bays long and two bays deep and rests on a stone foundation. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and features gable-end cornice returns. The roof has overhanging eaves and shallow bracketed corbels attached to a beaded-edge frieze. Interior brick chimneys are located at the gable ends. The center cross-gable on the main (northwest) elevation is enclosed with battened birdsmouth vertical boards. Two gable dormers flank the cross-gable. The dormers are enclosed with fish-scale shingles and dentil courses. The center entrance has a double-leaf, paneled wood door with lights. A wrap-around porch with a standing-seam metal roof is located along the northwest and northeast elevations. The intricately-detailed porch has a pedimented gable at the building's entrance. The porch cornice contains the same shallow bracketed corbels located at the roof. The porch is supported by slender turned wood columns. The porch railing is constructed of pierced boards featuring lozenge shapes surrounded by trefoils. One-over-one double-hung wood sash windows are located throughout the house. The cross-gable contains a pair of 2/2 double-hung wood sash windows with segmental-arched, drip-mold lintels. Louvered wood shutters are located throughout the house.

The ruins of a stone outbuilding are located behind the house. (Contributing) A detached, three-car garage is located northwest of the house. (Non-contributing)

Property 22. 308 Mount Kemble Avenue, B6003/L11 (Non-Contributing)

This 1½-story frame Cape Cod dwelling was constructed during the 1950s. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation and has an interior brick chimney.

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The building is covered with vinyl siding and has vinyl windows flanked by shutters. A gabled portico with fluted columns shelters the entrance. A single-car garage is attached to the dwelling.

Property 23. 310 Mount Kemble Avenue, B6003/L10 (Non-Contributing)

This 1½-story frame Cape Cod dwelling was constructed during the 1950s. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation and has an exterior brick chimney. The building is covered with vinyl siding and has vinyl windows. A gabled portico with fluted columns shelters the entrance.

Property 24. 322 Mount Kemble Avenue, B6001/L3 (Non-Contributing)

This 1½-story frame Cape Cod dwelling was constructed during the 1950s. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has an exterior brick chimney. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation that incorporates a garage. A center entrance is located on the northwest elevation.

Property 25. 326 Mount Kemble Avenue, B6001/L2 (Contributing)

Shown on the 1910 map as a carriage house for 329 Mount Kemble Avenue across the road, this single-story dwelling retains the basic form and roadside location of such a building. The building is covered with vinyl siding and rests on a foundation set into a steep slope. An asphalt-shingled, side-gabled roof caps the structure. A dormer that may have been a hay hood is located on the northwest (roadside) elevation. An interior, concrete block chimney pierces the roof. A flat-roof porch with square posts and a square-section railing is located at the rear (southeast) elevation. Six-over-six, double-hung vinyl windows are located throughout the house.

The exterior foundation walls are constructed of poured concrete with visible markings from the wood forms. This concrete may have been added at a later date to strengthen the foundation and allow for the greater loads required for residential use. While unusual, this treatment has been documented in other formerly-rural areas. Evidence for the possible later augmentation is found in two clues. The basement windows are deeply inset into the wall instead of being flush with the wall plane as would be typical; the windows are probably located flush with the original exterior wall surface. Second, stone is visible at the building's edge under the concrete at the roadside elevation of the building.

Property 26. 329 Mount Kemble Avenue, B5101/L9 (Photograph No. 7) (Contributing)

This 2½-story frame Folk Victorian dwelling was constructed during the second half of the nineteenth century, based on its appearance. An 1864 construction date is noted on a plaque by the side door; however, the projecting bay is reflective of the Queen Anne style popular 1880-1910. This feature may indicate that the house was updated a generation after it was constructed. The property is identified as that belonging to S. A. Prudden during the 1850s through the 1880s. In 1910 it was identified as the dwelling of H. H. Prudden.

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The T-plan building is three bays wide and rests on a stone foundation. The front-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles has close eaves and gable-end cornice returns. The side-hall plan building is covered with clapboards, with the exception of wood fish-scale shingles located at the attic level. A projecting cutaway bay is located at the north end of the southeast elevation. A wrap-around porch supported by brick piers is located along the southeast and northeast elevations. The porch is supported by Doric wood columns and features a square-section wood railing. A two-story kitchen wing with an interior brick chimney is attached to the rear elevation. One-over-one double-hung wood sash windows flanked by louvered wood shutters are located throughout the house. A poured-concrete retaining wall is located at the roadside.

A detached garage is located at the southwest elevation. The stuccoed building features overhead wood doors. (Non-contributing)

Property 27. Mount Kemble Avenue, B5101/L1 (Contributing site)

A foundation was identified in this location on a 1916 map for the realignment of Mount Kemble Avenue. This appears to be the site of a farm building.¹⁰

Property 28. 301 Mount Kemble Avenue, B5402/L1 (Photograph No. 3) (Contributing)

This 1½-story late eighteenth century frame dwelling¹¹ rests on a banked stone and brick foundation. The buildings at 287-301 Mount Kemble Avenue were identified as a group on the nineteenth century and early twentieth century maps. Four buildings and several outbuildings were identified as a "Coach Fac. & B.S." [blacksmith shop] in 1853, and as belonging to J.S. Armstrong in 1861. Silas L. Armstrong's father, Silas Armstrong, was a carriage manufacturer and trained his four sons in the wagon-maker=s trade. Under the name Armstrong & Brother, Silas L. Armstrong and his brother formed a partnership and produced carriages together for eight years. The buildings belonged to S. Armstrong in 1868 and 1887 with the notation, "C. Sh." [carriage shop], and to F. L. Armstrong in 1910.

The southeast elevation of the foundation is a full story in height. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and pierced by a large interior brick chimney. The clapboard-clad building is three bays in width with a side-hall entrance. A two-story frame porch with square columns and a square-section balustrade is located along the southeast elevation. The slender columns have beaded corners. A dentil course is located at the cornice and at the capitals of the porch columns. A single-story wing is attached to the northwest (rear) elevation and a two-bay, single-story wing is attached to the northeast elevation. The first floor contains 9/6 double-hung wood sash windows with wood storm windows. Six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows are located in the second floor dormer and in the basement. Small 2/2 wood-frame windows are located in the gable peaks. It is reported that the lights are original to the house and the interior

¹⁰ Morris County Board of Chosen Freeholders, Map of Realignment of Mount Kemble Avenue, Sheet No. 2, March 1916, filed March 14, 1917 at County Courthouse as map No. 529-1.

¹¹ Hoskins, *Morris Township, 7*; Bicentennial Committee, *Morristown and Morris Township*, 60.

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contains a bake oven, hewn beams, and original forged hardware.¹² A rubble stone retaining wall with brick steps is located at the roadside.

Three small frame outbuildings are located immediately north and west of the house. (2 Contributing, 1 Non-Contributing)

Property 29. 293 Mount Kemble Avenue, B5402/L2 (Photograph No. 3) (Contributing)
This 2½-story dwelling constructed of local brick rests on a pargetted masonry foundation. It was likely constructed during the third quarter of the nineteenth century, based on its appearance. The buildings at 287-301 Mount Kemble Avenue were identified as a group on the nineteenth century and early twentieth century maps. Four buildings and several outbuildings were identified as a "Coach Fac. & B.S." [blacksmith shop] in 1853, and as belonging to J.S. Armstrong in 1861. Silas L. Armstrong's father, Silas Armstrong, was a carriage manufacturer and trained his four sons in the wagon-maker=s trade. Under the name Armstrong & Brother, Silas L. Armstrong and his brother formed a partnership and produced carriages together for eight years. The buildings belonged to S. Armstrong in 1868 and 1887 with the notation, "C. Sh." [carriage shop], and to F. L. Armstrong in 1910.

The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has a center cross-gable. Two interior brick chimneys pierce the roof. The building is two bays deep and three bays wide with a projecting center bay. The bay contains a paneled, double-leaf, half-glass wood door and tall, narrow paired windows. A replacement entry porch of recent construction is located at the main elevation. Ghosting is visible on the main elevation indicating the presence of a removed hipped-roof porch. An integral two-story, two-bay wing is located at the rear (northwest) elevation. A recently-constructed, single-story frame wing is attached to the northwest corner of the building. Queen Anne-style, multi-light-over-two light, double-hung wood sash windows are located in the main block; two-over-two windows are located in the rear wing. A bow window is located at the first floor of the northeast and southwest elevations. The sills and lintels in the main block are constructed of cut brownstone; the sills and lintels in the wing are constructed of segmental-arched brick courses. Paneled wood shutters flank the windows.

Property 30. 291 Mount Kemble Avenue, B5402/L3 (Photograph No. 4) (Contributing)
This 1½-story frame dwelling rests on a banked stone and brick foundation. The building was likely constructed during the second quarter of the nineteenth century, based on its appearance. The buildings at 287-301 Mount Kemble Avenue were identified as a group on the nineteenth century and early twentieth century maps. Four buildings and several outbuildings were identified as a "Coach Fac. & B.S." [blacksmith shop] in 1853, and as belonging to J.S. Armstrong in 1861. Silas L. Armstrong's father, Silas Armstrong, was a carriage manufacturer and trained his four sons in the wagon-maker=s trade. Under the name Armstrong & Brother, Silas L. Armstrong and his brother formed a partnership and produced carriages

¹² Bicentennial Committee, *Morristown and Morris Township*, 60.

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together for eight years. The buildings belonged to S. Armstrong in 1868 and 1887 with the notation, "C. Sh." [carriage shop], and to F. L. Armstrong in 1910.

The southeast elevation of the foundation is a full story in height. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and pierced by an interior brick chimney. The clapboard-clad building is three bays in width with a side-hall entrance. A two-story wing and a single-story wing are attached to the rear (northwest) elevation. The paneled wood door is flanked by fluted pilasters. A two-bay, 1 ½-story wing is attached to the southwest elevation. The 6/6 and 2/2 double-hung wood sash windows are flanked by paneled wood shutters on the first floor and by louvered wood shutters at the attic level. All of the shutters are secured with shutter dogs. Flushboard trim with simple drip moldings surround the windows. Small, three-light windows are located in the kneewall. A pair of three-light shed dormers are located atop the southeast roof. Stone steps lead to the roadside.

A detached, two-car garage with drop siding and an overhead door is located immediately west of the house. (Non-Contributing)

Property 31. 287 Mount Kemble Avenue, B5402/L4 (Photograph No. 5) (Contributing)

This 2-story frame dwelling rests on a banked stone foundation. The building was likely constructed during the second quarter of the nineteenth century, based on its appearance. The buildings at 287-301 Mount Kemble Avenue were identified as a group on the nineteenth century and early twentieth century maps. Four buildings and several outbuildings were identified as a "Coach Fac. & B.S." [blacksmith shop] in 1853, and as belonging to J.S. Armstrong in 1861. Silas L. Armstrong's father, Silas Armstrong, was a carriage manufacturer and trained his four sons in the wagon-maker=s trade. Under the name Armstrong & Brother, Silas L. Armstrong and his brother formed a partnership and produced carriages together for eight years. The buildings belonged to S. Armstrong in 1868 and 1887 with the notation, "C. Sh." [carriage shop], and to F. L. Armstrong in 1910.

The southeast elevation of the foundation is a full story in height. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and is pierced by an interior brick chimney. The roof has overhanging eaves and gable-end cornice returns. The clapboard-clad building is three bays in width and has a side-hall entrance. The gabled-roof portico that shelters the paneled wood door is supported by slender turned columns and features a spindle valance. A single-story wing is attached to the rear elevation. A two-story wing and a single-story wing are attached to the northeast elevation. Six-over-one double-hung wood sash windows flanked by louvered shutters are located throughout, except for the single-story north wing, which contains 2/2 windows. Poured concrete steps lead to the roadway.

Property 32. 269 Mount Kemble Avenue, B5401/L1 (Photograph No. 9) (Contributing)

This two-story, clapboard-clad dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The house was constructed during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, based on its appearance. The house was originally three bays wide

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with two bays added laterally to the north. A break in the clapboard is the best evidence of this sequence. The house appears as the property of L. Prudden during the 1850s and 1860s. In 1910 it was identified as the residence of Enoch Howlett.

The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has gable-end cornice returns. The building has flush eaves on the main elevation and overhanging eaves on the secondary elevations. Two interior brick chimneys are located at the gable ends; the southwest chimney has an exposed stone chimneyback. The five-bay building has an entrance sheltered by a portico. The center door is constructed of battened, beaded vertical boards with a rattail latch and a small window of blown glass. The portico, a twentieth-century addition, is supported by slender square posts and features a square-section railing. A single-story, enclosed porch is attached to the northeast elevation. Two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows are located at the first floor; 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows are located at the second floor and attic levels. A single-story bay window with slender 1/1 windows is located in the southwest corner of the house. Battened vertical board shutters are located throughout the house. A small frame shed and a well curb are located south of the house. A stone foundation for another outbuilding is located west of the other two outbuildings. A concrete retaining wall topped by a dry-laid rubble stone wall is located at the roadside.

A detached two-car garage with overhead doors is set into the slope south of the house. (Non-Contributing)

Property 33. 257 (also 260 & 263) Mount Kemble Avenue, B5101/L1 (Contributing site)

The remains of the 1914 Mount Kemble Firehouse are located at the southeast corner of the property, immediately northeast of 269 Mount Kemble Avenue at the intersection of Mount Kemble Avenue and Old Harter Road. The banked foundation is constructed of rubble stone in the northern half and of poured concrete in the southern half.

The property also has archaeological potential as the site of a late eighteenth-century Prudden family house and a ca. 1800 house with 1825 additions.¹³ Two buildings appear on the 1861 map in this location. On the 1868 map, C. Pruden is noted as the owner of four buildings in this location. Nineteen years later, the Bayley Breese estate owned the three buildings on the lot. Farmer Henry Benbrook owned the property and its two dwellings in 1910. A cut in the slope at the northeastern elevation of the foundation ruins appears to be the remnants of a drive that leads to the visible house sites. Heading northward from the drive, a rubble stone wall runs along the right-of-way to the northern property line. The wall is interrupted mid-way (approximately across from No. 256 Mount Kemble Avenue) by a short run of poured concrete steps that led from the house to the road.

¹³ Bicentennial Committee, *Morristown and Morris Township*, 60.

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Property 34. 249 Mount Kemble Avenue, B5401/L3 (Photograph No. 8) (Contributing)

This 1 1/2-story, frame dwelling rests on a banked brick foundation. The building is reported to have been constructed during the early decades of the nineteenth century.¹⁴ In 1868, the house was identified as the residence of C. Prudden. In 1887 it was part of the estate of Bayley Breese. Henry C. Benbrook owned the dwelling in 1910 along with 257 and 263 Mount Kemble Avenue.

The southeast elevation of the foundation is a full story in height. The house was originally three bays wide with three bays added on laterally to the south. The break in the brick foundation is the best evidence of this sequence. The three north bays have brick at the foundation level and at the first floor. The three south bays have brick at the foundation level only. In this section, the brick is keyed with ashlar quoins. The side-gabled roof has overhanging eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. A four-bay shed dormer is centered on the southeast elevation. A blank frieze is located in the north section. An exterior brick chimney is located at the northeast gable end. An interior pargetted chimney is located in the north end of the building. The six-bay building is covered with aluminum siding. The north section has a side-hall plan entrance in what is now a center bay. The paneled wood door is flanked by sidelights. The entrance is sheltered by a pedimented portico supported by round Doric columns. A secondary portico with a gable roof is located at the southwest corner of the building. A lateral wing is located at the northeast gable end. The first floor contains an enclosed porch with a sided railing. Two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows are located throughout the building. The windows in the basement and first floors of the north section have segmental-arched lintels. The windows in the basement level of the south section have round-arched lintels. The dormer contains two single-sash windows flanked by pairs of sash windows. Vinyl windows are located in the basement of the south section. Louvered wood shutters are located at the basement level. Paneled wood shutters are located at the first floor. Vinyl, screw-on shutters are located in the dormer.

A detached two-car garage with overhead doors is set into the slope south of the house. (Non-Contributing)

Property 35. 239 Mount Kemble Avenue, B5401/L4 (Photograph No. 12) (Contributing)

This 2 1/2-story, frame dwelling rests on a banked brick and stone foundation constructed in two sections. The building appears to have been constructed during the second quarter of the nineteenth century, based on its appearance. The name C. Prudden is associated with the property in maps from the 1850s and 1860s. Ann Prudden appears on the 1887 map and the surname Prudden only appears on the 1910 map. At the turn of the twentieth century, Mrs. Carrie M. Prudden was this building's resident.¹⁵

The southeast elevation of the foundation is a full story in height. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The roof has overhanging eaves and molded gable-end cornice returns. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof. The four-bay building is covered with clapboard at the first floor and wood

¹⁴ Bicentennial Committee, *Morristown and Morris Township*, 60.

¹⁵ Hoskins, *Morris Township*, 8.

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shingles at the second floor and attic level. The southeast elevation of the foundation contains two distinct sections, each with a doorway and a full-size window. A full-width porch shelters the nine-light-over two-panel wood doors at the foundation level. The hipped-roof porch is supported by turned wood columns with pierced brackets. The basement and first floor windows contain 9/6 double-hung wood sash windows with the original wavy lights. The second floor contains 6/1 double-hung wood sash windows. Louvered wood shutters are located at the basement level and first floor. A rubble stone wall at the edge of the roadway contains a short run of poured concrete steps that lead from the house.

A detached, single-car garage cut into the hill is located at the northeastern corner of the property line at the roadside. The car is parked at the pargetted basement level and a shed is located at the ground level. The three-bay shed has a gable roof and is covered with wood shingles. Nine-light wood-frame windows illuminate the interior. (Contributing)

Property 36. 237 Mount Kemble Avenue, B5401/L5 (Photograph No. 12) (Contributing)
This 2 ½-story frame dwelling rests on a stone foundation. The clapboard-clad building appears to have been constructed during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. In 1853, its resident was identified as J. B. Prudden and in 1868 it was identified as C. Pruden. The building appears to have been part of the Bayley Breese estate in 1887. John Wolfe was its owner in 1910.

The front-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The roof has close eaves and gable-end cornice returns. The three-bay building is two bays deep and has a side-hall plan. The extant roof is located over the two south bays; an addition is under construction over the north bay. A full-width porch is located on the main (southeast) elevation. The porch has a shed roof with exposed rafter tails typical of the early twentieth century. The porch also has turned posts and a square-section railing. A single-story frame wing is located at the rear elevation. Two-over-two, double-hung wood sash windows flanked by battened vertical board shutters are located throughout the house.

Property 37. 229 Mount Kemble Avenue, B5401/L6 (Non-Contributing)
This very large frame dwelling was constructed in 1997. The stuccoed building features multi-light windows with transom lights and a steeply-pitched asphalt-shingled roof with cross-gables.

Property 38. 225 Mount Kemble Avenue, B5401/L7 (Contributing)
This single-story frame dwelling was likely constructed during the first decade of the twentieth century, based on the materials used in its construction. Its small size and the lack of a separate drive leading to the house indicates that it likely served as an outbuilding for No. 223. The frame building has a center entrance and rests on a rusticated concrete block foundation. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

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Property 39. 223 Mount Kemble Avenue, B5401/L8 (Photograph No. 6) (Contributing)

This 2 ½-story brick dwelling is stated to have been constructed in 1846 according to a plaque attached to its northeast elevation. This date is consistent with its appearance and method of construction. The name Halsey Chamberlain is associated with the house on maps from the 1850s through the 1880s. Miss L. Armstrong is noted as its owner in 1910.

The building is constructed of common-bond brick and rests on a banked stone and brick foundation. The southeast elevation of the basement is a full story in height and serves as the first floor. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The roof has overhanging eaves above a blank frieze. An interior brick chimney is located in the northeast gable end. The three-bay building has a side-hall plan with the main entrance located in the basement level of the southeast elevation. The door is constructed of battened vertical boards with a small lancet-shaped glass and a string latch. A second entrance is located in the northeast elevation. This entrance is sheltered by a gabled-roof portico supported by square wood columns and a square-section balustrade. The segmental-arched lintels are constructed of two soldier courses of bricks. All of the windows and shutters are vinyl replacements. A cut stone and rubble stone wall is located at the roadside. A short run of poured concrete steps leads from the house to the road. A retaining wall is located at the secondary entrance.

Property 40. 221 Mount Kemble Avenue, B5401/L9 (Photograph No. 6) (Contributing)

This two-story frame dwelling rests on a banked, pargetted masonry foundation. The clapboard-clad, L-plan building appears to have been constructed during the mid-nineteenth century, based on its appearance. M. Sylvester owned the house in 1861. Halsey Chamberlain was its owner in 1868 and 1887.

The front-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The roof has overhanging eaves and gable-end cornice returns. The building is one-over-two bays wide with an entrance in the south end. A wrap-around porch supported by brick piers is located on the southeast (main) and northeast elevations. The porch has a hipped roof and square posts. A square-section balustrade is located along the southeast elevation; a solid, sided railing is located at the northeast elevation. A two-story, single-bay wing located at the northwest corner of the structure contains a nine-light wood door. A 2/2 wood sash windows is located in the gable peak; the remaining windows are vinyl replacements. Wood steps lead from the roadside to the porch and from the porch to the wing entrance. A stuccoed retaining wall is located at the roadside.

Property 41. 215 Mount Kemble Avenue, B5401/L10 (Photograph No. 10) (Contributing)

This brick and frame dwelling was constructed in three sections. It is reported that the north section was constructed ca. 1770 and the south section was added ca. 1800.¹⁶ According to maps, this was the home of the Sylvester family throughout the nineteenth century.

¹⁶ Bicentennial Committee, *Morristown and Morris Township*, 60.

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The single-story addition at the south end is a twentieth-century addition. The 1½-story section is constructed of common bond brick. The attic level of the northeast elevation is covered with staggered wood shingles. This section is three bays wide and two bays deep. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The roof has close eaves above a molded cornice on the main (southeast) elevation and overhanging eaves on the side (northeast) elevation. A brick interior chimney is located in the south gable end of the section. The section has a side-hall plan with a paneled wood door in the north end. A small frame entry porch of recent construction leads to the entrance. Nine-over-six double-hung wood sash windows with wood storm windows are located at the first floor; the kneewall windows are six-light, wood-frame casements. The first-floor lintels are constructed of a course of segmental-arched upright bricks. The kneewall window headers are constructed of a single header course. The building rests on a rubble stone foundation.

The second, center, section is two stories in height and constructed of brick at the first floor and frame construction at the second floor. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles and has overhanging eaves. This section is two bays wide and contains a pargetted interior chimney in the south gable end. The staggered wood shingles at the second floor have a kicked course where the brick and frame construction meet. The first-floor lintels are constructed of a course of segmental-arched upright bricks. Two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows are located in this section. A small, four-light wood-frame window is located in the south gable peak. This section also rests on a rubble stone foundation.

The small wing to the south is a single story in height and constructed of brick. The building has a side-gabled shed roof covered with asphalt shingles and rests on a poured concrete foundation. A small entry porch similar to that on the north section is located at the entrance. A greenhouse addition is located in the southwest corner of the house. The dwelling is set back a short distance from the road behind several low, curvilinear brick walls.

A detached garage of frame and brick construction is located at the southern edge of the property. The garage has a single overhead door. (Non-contributing)

Property 42. 205 Mount Kemble Avenue, B5401/L11 (Photograph No. 14) (Contributing)
Constructed in 1910, J. W. Arrowsmith's high-style house, "Sentinel Pines," combines the influences of three house styles popular during the early years of the twentieth century. The building's Bungalow form is refined with the smooth lines of its unusual poured-concrete construction. The large shed and gable dormers and the bracketed, overhanging eaves are also Bungalow features. Colonial Revival elements are visible in the elliptical windows that flank the entrance, in the porch balustrade, in the lattice-light windows, and in the choice of white as an exterior color. A hint of the Italian Renaissance style is also visible in the curvilinear cornice brackets; typical Bungalow brackets would be triangle braces constructed of wood.

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This 2-story, three-bay dwelling is constructed of poured concrete. The side-gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The low-pitched roof has overhanging eaves with gable-end cornice returns. Curved brackets are located on the shed dormer located along the length of the main (northeast) elevation. The building features one interior chimney and one exterior chimney. A full-width porch is located along the northeast elevation. The flat-roofed porch is supported by paired, round, Doric wood columns atop concrete piers. A balustrade of cast concrete balusters and a heavy, molded handrail encircles the porch. Poured concrete steps lead from the drive. The entrance is located in a projecting center bay capped with a gable dormer. The double-leaf, full-glass wood door has lattice-light transoms. Tall, slender, leaded-glass sidelights flank the doorway. The entry bay's side elevations feature elliptical, fixed-light windows. A single-story wing with a flat roof is attached to the northwest elevation. A recessed porch with elliptical-arched openings is located at the southwest corner of the house. The *porte cochere* is a recent addition.

The dormer contains a triple casement window with lattice-light transom windows. The windows are 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows with a heavy, molded lintel and horizontal lines. Windows at the first floor have lattice lights in the upper sashes. A triple window is located in the north end of the northeast elevation.

A two-story carriage house is located immediately southwest of the house. The banked building is constructed of poured concrete and appears to be contemporary with the house. The three-bay building has an asphalt-shingled, side-gabled roof with overhanging eaves. Beaded-board paneled doors and 2/2 double-hung wood sash windows are located throughout the building. The attic level is covered with wood shingles. A greenhouse is attached to the southeast elevation. (Contributing)

A modern frame garage covered with wood shingles is located at the southwest elevation of the carriage house. An overhead door is located in the northwest elevation. (Non-Contributing) A small frame shed with a paneled wood door is located southeast of the carriage house. The shed has an asymmetrical, side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The building is covered with drop siding. (Contributing)

The district retains a high level of integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. Ninety years after the end of its period of significance, the district successfully evokes the setting, feeling and association of its 1910 appearance. The buildings are all in good or excellent condition and many have been preserved and restored with care by their owners. Non-contributing buildings and buildings outside the district constructed since the 1950s along Mount Kemble Avenue have a deeper setback from the road than their predecessors. The result is that the contributing buildings are more readily seen as one passes through the district, thereby heightening the perception of integrity.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Pruddentown Historic District is significant under National Register Criterion A in the areas of settlement patterns and community planning and development. This linear village is one of the best extant examples in Morris Township of the small residential communities that developed in New Jersey during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century to support local industries. From the eighteenth century through the early twentieth century, Morris Township was primarily agricultural, with the exception of two areas of clustered industrial development: the Prudden brickyard area along Mount Kemble Avenue, and the mill area along Lake Valley Road.¹ The industry that was integral to Pruddentown's development, the brickyard, began in the late eighteenth century and continued and expanded into the beginning of the twentieth century. The village (which in the twentieth century became recognized as "Pruddentown") is locally significant for its association with this early industrial area of Morris Township. Although the surrounding area has changed over time, the Pruddentown Historic District remains the physical embodiment of the relationship between the industry and the supporting village.

Early Settlement and Growth of the Community

Joseph Prudden the elder was born to the Reverend John Prudden (a descendent of a long line of Puritan ministers) and his wife [name unknown] in Newark in 1692.² In ca. 1730-1740, Joseph Prudden settled along Mount Kemble Avenue³ in the area now known as Pruddentown. Although the exact date of his settlement is not known, historic documents provide some guidance as to the approximate timeframe. On May 3, 1733, Joseph Prudden and his wife Johanna sold a "house, barn and ground, etc." in Essex County to Joseph Johnson Jr.⁴ It is possible that this sale was coincident with Joseph's move to Morris County as by 1744 Joseph was listed as a deacon in the West Hanover (Morristown) Presbyterian Church and by 1748 he was listed as an elder.⁵ A May, 1777 historic document also ties him to the Presbyterian Church in Morris County. On that date, John Morton, a Princeton potter, paid the remaining sum of money due on a loan or "Bond of Mortgage." According to the mortgage records, the money had been obtained in May, 1769 by Edward Lewis acting on behalf of the Presbyterian congregation of Basking Ridge, from the trustees of the College of New Jersey. The mortgage records indicate that the money had been previously paid by Joseph Prudden, the owner of a pottery manufactory on the road from Morristown to Basking Ridge.⁶

The Baptists of West Hanover were the second group to settle in the area. They arrived during the 1750s and settled along Mount Kemble Avenue to the south of the current village near the former brick schoolhouse at the intersection with Sand Spring Road.⁷ A Baptist meeting house was constructed there and abandoned before 1770.⁸ Scattered dwellings linked this settlement cluster with those at Pruddentown, and in later years the Baptist settlement became generally recognized as part of Pruddentown. Currently, large-scale construction projects along Mount Kemble Avenue separate these dwellings from the northern portion of Pruddentown included in this nomination.

In March 1776, six surveyors of the highways laid out four county roads, including Mount Kemble Avenue,⁹ which appears on the 1779 Erskine map. Mount Kemble Avenue was known in the eighteenth century as

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Mountain Road, Great Road, or, most commonly, the road to Basking Ridge. The present name of the road and the mountain has been attributed to the presence of Peter Kemble,¹⁰ whose house was located further south along Mount Kemble Avenue at the intersection with Tempe Wick Road. The "Basking Ridge road" was heavily traveled during the Revolutionary War as the main thoroughfare entering Morristown from the south. "All recorded movements, whether of troops or travelers, so far as it appears, were made by the Basking Ridge road and through Morristown.... Everything point[ed] to the Basking Ridge road and the great highway"¹¹ during that conflict.

By the time of Joseph Prudden the Elder's death in 1776, the Prudden family had become locally prominent. In terms of land holdings, Joseph was one of the largest landowners in what would become Pruddentown, with 637.24 acres along Mount Kemble Avenue.¹² Upon his death, Joseph's land was divided among four of his sons, Peter, Joseph, Moses, and Isaac. These four sons, each of whom received approximately 160 acres,¹³ were all locally prominent as freeholders.¹⁴ The property descended through the family for several generations. Stephen Ayers Prudden, son of Joseph Prudden, Jr., was a large landholder during the first quarter of the nineteenth century and expanded the family holdings.¹⁵

Historic maps depict the village's steady growth during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The 1779 Erskine map depicts two of the buildings in the district, possibly 301 (Property #28) and 215 (Property # 41) Mount Kemble Avenue. Nineteenth century maps depict a half-dozen Prudden family dwellings and large, unimproved tracts under Prudden ownership. Census data and historic maps indicate that the Prudden family was the most numerous of the families in Pruddentown; however, their numbers peaked during the second half of the nineteenth century while the physical size of the village continued to grow into the twentieth century. Seven Prudden families were represented in the 1840 census.¹⁶ The number of Prudden households increased to thirteen in the 1850 census¹⁷ and to fourteen in 1860.¹⁸ Maps dating from 1853 and 1861 show the village as containing approximately twenty buildings, six of which were associated with the Prudden family, including Stephen, Ann, Amos, Cyrus, Lot, and Hannah Prudden. As shown in historic maps, the number of buildings in the village grew to 27 by 1868, to 33 by 1887, and to 37 by 1910. However, in 1910, the Prudden name appears just three times within the district, demonstrating the dwindling presence of the Prudden family. The last member of the Prudden family to live in Pruddentown was Harry L. Prudden, who died in 1943.

Census records also provide insight into the occupation of the village residents. The 1850 census, the first to list occupations, identifies several masons or brickmakers, including Halsey Chamberlain, Henry Chamberlain, Sidney Hinckley, Alex Eroia(?), and George Hinckley. In addition, there are several wagon or carriage makers (Ezra Pruden, Alfred Armstrong, John Armstrong), a wheelwright (Lott Pruden), a shoemaker (James Pruden), and several farmers (Ira Pruden, Augustus Pruden, and Stephen Pruden). The 1860-1910 census continue to indicate a mix of occupations, including masons, farmers, carriage makers, wagon drivers at the brickyard, and laborers.¹⁹

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From the 1790s until the first decade of the twentieth century, the residents of Pruddentown benefited from an interdependent relationship with the brickyard. While the larger market of Morristown was located only a mile to the north, Pruddentown was largely self-sufficient, due to the confluence of industry and agriculture that flourished here.

Prudden Brickworks

The Prudden brickyard was located approximately one mile south of the Morristown Green on the southeast side of Mount Kemble Avenue along present-day Spring Brook Road. The brickyard site was located beyond the district to the east, within the present Spring Brook Country Club. The natural resources near Mount Kemble were particularly suited to the making of bricks. The valley east of Mount Kemble provided clay and the forested Mount Kemble provided ample firewood to heat the kilns. Grasses to be used as a binder for the brick and a nearby water source were also readily available.

The May, 1777 mortgage record described above contains the earliest reference to Joseph Prudden the elder as a potter. When Joseph Prudden the elder died in 1776, the pottery was willed to his son, Joseph Prudden Jr. The 1794 *Cazenove Journal* stated that there were "bricks to be had at the brick factory, a mile from [Morristown]" at 32-shillings per thousand bricks. Lime from the kiln could be delivered at two shillings per bushel and the yard would also hire out a mason for six or seven shillings per day.²⁰ It is likely that this description refers to the Prudden pottery as M. Lelyn Branin's history of *The Early Makers of Handcrafted Earthenware and Stoneware in Central and Southern New Jersey* describes two potteries in Morris County in the nineteenth century, with the Prudden pottery being "the earlier one, probably established during the later part of the eighteenth century."²¹

Joseph Prudden Jr. (1729-1816) operated a pottery beside his house on Mount Kemble Avenue for many years.²² In July, 1811, Joseph acquired twenty-two acres of land in Morris Township from Sylvester and Elizabeth Russell. The land, which had formerly belonged to John Prudden, was bounded "on the southeast by the road leading from Basking Ridge to Morristown, on the southwest by the land of Stephen A. Prudden, and on the northeast by the land of Lewis Prudden."²³ By a will dated February 14, 1815, Joseph Prudden, Jr. left the pottery to his sons Stephen and Joseph A. Prudden.²⁴ According to Branin, "a few months later, Stephen A. Prudden and his wife Nancy sold his brother approximately eighty-nine acres of land and premises 'beginning on the road as it now runs toward Morristown...to the southeasterly corner of the farm of Deacon Joseph Prudden, dec'd, near the brook...reserving the right and privilege of cutting ditches on and bringing water off of said land on to my land as far as is necessary and convenient.' The price paid for the property was one thousand dollars. Whether this conveyance released his rights to the pighthouse property has not been determined."²⁵

In 1819, Keen Prudden, nephew of Joseph Prudden, Jr., left the Prudden pottery where he had apprenticed under his uncle. Keen moved to Elizabethtown where he took over the management of a pottery from Edward Griffith and developed it into a prominent pottery business.²⁶

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The Prudden pottery and house were depicted in an 1830 map on the east side of Mount Kemble Avenue at the southern corner of the intersection of present-day Old Harter Road and Mount Kemble Avenue.²⁷ The brickyard was depicted further east along Old Harter Road. The map was drawn to show the route of a new road (now Old Harter Road) to be laid out by the freeholders at the request of Silas Armstrong and other petitioners to connect Mount Kemble Avenue and an earlier alignment of James Street/Road to New Vernon to the east. The house and pottery, now demolished, were standing as late as 1937.²⁸

Hiram Prudden (1783-1850) was operating the brickyard by 1839.²⁹ The yard was used as a landmark for an adjacent property in a deed from Byram Prudden, executor of the estate of Peter Prudden, to Cyrus Prudden, on May 8 of that year. The boundary of the property was described as "beginning in the middle of the road leading from Mount Kemble to a stack opposite the center of the lane running to Hiram Prudden's brick yard."³⁰ Hiram Prudden's nephew, Cyrus Prudden (? - 1889), and Halsey Chamberlain continued the brick business after Hiram Prudden's retirement. Cyrus Prudden was also a contractor and headed a syndicate of machinists that constructed the Dana School in Morristown.³¹

In 1857 Silas L. Armstrong (1829-1898), whose family were long-time Pruddentown residents, took over the business. He enlarged the brickyard and carried on the business for nearly 40 years. Beginning in the 1880s, Armstrong's labor force consisted of mainly French-Canadians, who arrived in the spring and returned to Canada for the winter. They were housed in dwellings near the brickyard, including the ca. 1850 Jacob Chamberlain house at 206 Mount Kemble Avenue (Property #10). That building was described in Orphan's Court records in 1855 as "...the new Brick House which stands on the easterly side of the highway leading from Morristown to Basking Ridge." A right-of-way passed by the house from the highway to the brick kilns in the rear of the lot.³² Maps of the period note several buildings under Armstrong's ownership, including 278 (Property # 18) and 280 (Property # 19) Mount Kemble Avenue. The four buildings at 287-301 (Property #'s 28-31) Mount Kemble Avenue were identified as a group in nineteenth century and early twentieth century maps as a "Coach Fac. & B.S." [blacksmith shop] in 1853, and as belonging to J.S. Armstrong in 1861. They belonged to S. Armstrong in 1868 and 1887 and included a "C. Sh." [carriage shop]. These buildings belonged to F.L. Armstrong in 1910.

During the twentieth century, seasonal African-American workers from the South became the main labor force at the brickyard. During the work season, they lived in dwellings owned by the brickyard. By the time of Armstrong's death in 1898, the yard was producing more than three million bricks per year.³³ After Armstrong's death, the business was carried on as the Armstrong Brick Company,³⁴ with a sales office in downtown Morristown.

In 1906 Robert D. Foote purchased the brickyard property in order to expand his estate and razed the buildings. Foote was instrumental in the transfer of "brickyard lane" from a private lane to a township street.³⁵ Spring Brook Road continued to be known as "brickyard lane"³⁶ and as "the road to the kiln" as late as 1916.³⁷ The old clay pits are still visible as the ponds and water hazards on the grounds of the Spring Brook Country Club.³⁸ The club was formed in 1921 on 160 acres of the former Foote estate.

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There is no clear record of what the Prudden pottery produced or what buildings were constructed utilizing Prudden bricks. Of the 33 contributing buildings in the historic district, seven are constructed of brick. The earliest brick structure is 215 Mount Kemble Avenue (Property # 41), constructed ca. 1770. The district's brick dwellings were generally constructed between 1825 and 1875. During the earlier (ca. 1825-1860) portion of this growth period, these brick dwellings continued to be constructed in the vernacular Georgian form with three-bay, side-hall plans that had been used earlier in frame construction. These common bond brick buildings, such as 223, 238 and 240 (Property #'s 39, 16, and 17) Mount Kemble Avenue, feature segmental arch lintels with brick sills and interior brick chimneys. It appears likely that Prudden brick was used to construct the Morristown Aqueduct through which, beginning at a water source at nearby Western Avenue, water flowed through four miles of brick tile. Construction of the aqueduct began in June 1799.³⁹ Prudden family tradition states that the Morris County courthouse, completed in 1827, was also constructed of Prudden brick.⁴⁰ The original part of the Maple Avenue school is also attributed to Prudden.⁴¹ Several Mount Kemble Avenue dwellings inside and outside of this district are recognizable for the distinctive color and texture of the brick, including the ca. 1810 former schoolhouse at 445 Mount Kemble Avenue, that are also likely products of the Prudden brickyard.

Other Commercial Enterprises

Despite the brickyard's prominent position within the community, Pruddentown residents did not rely solely on the brickyard for their livelihood. Until the time of the Civil War, Morris Township was a rural, agricultural community; several mills and the brickyard were its only industries of notable size. Morristown was incorporated as a separate municipality from Morris Township in 1865. As late as 1906, fewer than ten businesses were operating in the entire township.⁴² Employees and non-employees of the brickyard alike also undertook agricultural and other industrial pursuits. Silas L. Armstrong's father, Silas Armstrong, was a carriage manufacturer and trained his four sons, all of whom lived locally, in the wagon-maker's trade. Under the name Armstrong & Brother, Silas L. Armstrong and his brother formed a partnership and produced carriages together for eight years.⁴³ The successful carriage factory was on the west side of Mount Kemble Avenue above present-day Harter Road⁴⁴ and located between 291 and 293 (Property #'s 30 and 29) Mount Kemble Avenue. After the Civil War, Armstrong shifted the business from manufacturing to repair.⁴⁵ In later years, Armstrong used the building, which was pulled down between 1916 and 1937, as a stable for the brickyard.⁴⁶

Butcher E.C. Prudden lived on Mount Kemble Avenue and maintained a route along the road and through the surrounding area. He slaughtered animals on his farm, and dressed and delivered the meat.⁴⁷ During the nineteenth century, William Harter was a milkman who operated a dairy business from his farm on Old Harter Road.⁴⁸ Proprietors Jacobi and Scheir began making Camembert, Fromage de Brie and Neufchatel cheese in 1875 and sold their product to local stores.⁴⁹ Edward W. Cobbett operated a grocery store at 184 Mount Kemble Avenue from the 1880s until the early twentieth century.⁵⁰

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Early African-American Community

Among the farmers on Mount Kemble Avenue during the nineteenth century were several African-American families, who predated the arrival of the seasonal African-American brickyard workers by nearly a century. Some of the farmers are reported to have been descended from former slaves emancipated by Peter Kemble. This grouping was one of Morristown's earliest black enclaves⁵¹ and included the northern portion of the Pruddentown district. Kemble's daughter, Elizabeth, conveyed several pieces of land to these former 9slaves.⁵² Jacob Sylvester, emancipated slave of General John Doughty, was bequeathed 17 acres along Mount Kemble Avenue, near the site of All Souls Hospital (now part of the Morristown Memorial Hospital system and outside of the district), in Doughty's 1826 will.⁵³ In his will, Doughty directed that his three slaves be freed within a year of his death and gave property to another slave, Peter Johnson, whose descendents lived in the northern end of Mount Kemble Avenue during the nineteenth century. Other African-American farmers purchased land from residents or were deeded the property by former employers.⁵⁴

York Mulford, also said to be a former slave of Kemble, began to acquire property in 1836 and purchased five acres from Silas Prudden in 1846.⁵⁵ Mulford owned 30-40 acres and farmed potatoes, clover, corn, and lima beans. His son Charles later farmed the property and acquired land from other local families from the 1850s to the 1890s.⁵⁶ The Mulfords lived in a brick dwelling located on the property of 205 Mount Kemble Avenue that was recently pulled down.⁵⁷ Maps indicate that this dwelling was the Charles Mulford residence in 1853 and the M. Sylvester residence for the remainder of the nineteenth century. The Sylvester family also resided next-door at 215 Mount Kemble Avenue until the end of the nineteenth century.

Francis Nevis (Nevius), another African American, purchased land from Halsey Chamberlain in 1853. His wife and sons sold the house and property at 188 Mount Kemble Avenue in 1900.⁵⁸ Properties were typically sold within the black community. Other black property owners in the community, although not necessarily within the boundaries of the district, included Joseph Adams, Cuffee Brown, John Saddler, Isaac West,⁵⁹ and the Huff family.⁶⁰ By the twentieth century, the small farms were no longer able to sustain the families. Many members of this community sold their property and moved to Newark to find work.⁶¹ The properties became solely residential, as is nearly the entire district today. The brickyard laborers who arrived from the south during the twentieth century lived in company-owned housing and did not form a permanent presence in the community.

The historic archaeological sites of two Prudden family dwellings and an outbuilding on Block 5101, Lot 1 may yield information about the architecture of the ruined buildings as well as the agricultural and industrial elements of life in Pruddentown. One building was a late eighteenth century brick dwelling and another is reported to have been a ca. 1800 frame dwelling with 1825 additions.⁶² The site of an outbuilding a short distance north of 329 Mount Kemble Avenue⁶³ has also been identified in a 1916 map. Also located at Block 5101, Lot 1 are the foundation ruins of the Pruddentown Fire Department. The department was organized in 1907 and was the first fire company in Morris Township. Members met in the adjacent Benbrook house at 257 Mount Kemble Avenue and later in that property's milkhouse. Property was

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purchased in 1912 and in 1914 the firehouse was constructed at a cost of \$2,500. "The building was 26 by 30 feet, with a large arch doorway for the apparatus. Upstairs was a meeting and club room. The first story was of concrete and the second of stucco... In 1942, the Morris Township Committee purchased the Mount Kemble Fire Company, thereby giving the Township ownership of all the firehouses."⁶⁴ These sites may yield additional information about the village of Pruddentown.

The annexation of the brickyard for the Robert D. Foote estate in 1906 and the construction of the J.W. Arrowsmith's "Sentinel Pines" in 1910 marked the end of Pruddentown as a rural entity. Suburban development began in the 1910s and 1920s north of the district to the Morristown municipal line and infilled portions of the district during the mid-twentieth century. Townhouses, a church, and a sprawling corporate campus were constructed during the late twentieth century beyond the southern boundary of the district. Scattered vernacular dwellings, several constructed of local brick, are still located south of the corporate campus.

The automobile traffic of the twentieth century created the greatest change in the appearance of the district. Mount Kemble Avenue was moderately realigned in 1917. Poured concrete retaining walls mark the locations of straightened sections. U.S. Route 202 between Wilmington, Delaware and Maine was created as a result of the Federal Highway Act of 1921. Several state routes were absorbed into it, including Route 32, of which Mount Kemble Avenue was a part. Beginning in October 1926, the Bureau of Public Roads changed route designations from names to a uniform system of numbers.

Endnotes

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² David Lawrence Pierson, *Narratives of Newark (in New Jersey) from the Days of its Founding*. (Newark: Pierson Publishing Company, 1917).

³ Cobbett Collection, "Last of Prudden Family Dies; Old Residents Here," September 11, 1943; Hoskins, *Morris Township*, 8.

⁴ New Jersey Historical Society, Ogden Family Papers, 1733-1777, MG 905, deed.

⁵ Hoskins, *Morris Township*, 8.

⁶ Mortgage to Edward Lewis, John Maclean Collection, Papers 36, Trustees Minutes, k Finances (2) AM 7486, Manuscript Division, Princeton University Library, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ as referenced in M. Lelyn Branin, *The Early Makers of Handcrafted Earthenware and Stoneware in Central and Southern New Jersey* (Rutherford, New Jersey: Farleigh Dickinson University Press, 1988), p. 46.

⁷ Andrew D. Sherman, *Historic Morristown, N.J.: The Story of its First Century*. (Morristown: The Howard Publishing Co., 1905), 77.

⁸ Cobbett Collection, "Exact Location Original Baptist Church Is Found," January 8, 1944.

⁹ Aldus H. Pierson Scrapbook, "Mountain Road Laid Out by Surveyors in 1776," August 15, 1942.

¹⁰ Cobbett, "Baptists Settled in Area During Early 18th Century," July 24, 1954.

¹¹ Emory McClintock, "Topography of Washington's Camp of 1780 and its neighborhood," Paper read before the Washington Association of New Jersey (February 22, 1894 (1929 reprint)), 30.

¹² Cobbett, "Last," September 11, 1943.

¹³ Hoskins, *Morris Township*, 8.

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¹⁴ Sherman, *Historic Morristown*, 194.

¹⁵ New Jersey Historical Society, Stephen A. Prudden Manuscripts, M. G. 1, folder I:41.

¹⁶ Ronald Vern Jackson, *New Jersey 1840 Census Index* (Bountiful, Utah: Accelerated Indexing Systems, Inc., 1978).

¹⁷ Ronald Vern Jackson, Gary Ronald Teeples, and David Schaefermeyer, *New Jersey 1850 Census Index* (Bountiful, Utah: Accelerated Indexing Systems, Inc., 1976).

¹⁸ Ronald Vern Jackson, *New Jersey North 1860 Census Index* (Bountiful, Utah: Accelerated Indexing Systems, Inc., 1987).

¹⁹ U.S. Census, 1840-1910.

²⁰ Harry B. Weiss and Grace M. Weiss, *Early Brickmaking in New Jersey* (Trenton, New Jersey Agricultural Society, 1966), 35; Cobbett, "French-Canadians Hired for Brick Yard Jobs Here," Sept. 18, 1943.

²¹ Branin, *The Early Makers of Handcrafted Earthenware and Stoneware*, p. 89.

²² New Jersey Archives, 1st ser., XLII; Hutchinson, Elmer T., "Keen Pruden's Earthenware Pottery in Elizabethtown," *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society* Vol. 73: 24, note 2.

²³ Branin, *The Early Makers of Handcrafted Earthenware and Stoneware*, p. 89.

²⁴ New Jersey Archives, 1st ser., XLII; Hutchinson, Elmer T., "Keen Pruden's Earthenware Pottery in Elizabethtown," *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society* Vol. 73: 24, note 2.

²⁵ Branin, *The Early Makers of Handcrafted Earthenware and Stoneware*, p. 89.

²⁶ Elmer T. Hutchinson, "Keen Pruden's Earthenware Pottery in Elizabethtown," in *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society*, 1955, Vol. 73: 24.

²⁷ New Jersey Historical Society, Stephen A. Prudden Manuscripts, M. G. 1, folder I:41.

²⁸ Sanborn Map Co., *Atlas of Morris County, New Jersey* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1937).

²⁹ Simon, *Made in Morris*, 7; Pierson, "Crafts Brought By Early Settlers Are Now Vanished." December 14, 1940.

³⁰ Cobbett, "French-Canadians Hired for Brick Yard Jobs Here." Sept. 18, 1943.

³¹ Pierson, "Crafts Brought By Early Settlers Are Now Vanished." December 14, 1940.

³² Will of Jacob Chamberlain, probated Sept. 12, 1854. Orphan's Court, Surrogate's Divisions Book B, p. 57.

³³ Lewis Historical Publishing, *Biographical and Genealogical History of Morris County, New Jersey* (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing, 1899), 480.

³⁴ Hoskins, *Morris Township*, 7.

³⁵ Hoskins, *Morris Township*, 10.

³⁶ Cobbett, "Bank Street Used to be Main Local Thoroughfare," December 6, 1952.

³⁷ Morris County Board of Chosen Freeholders, Map of Realignment of Mount Kemble Avenue, Sheet No. 2, March 1916, filed March 14, 1917 at County Courthouse as map No. 529-1.

³⁸ Hoskins, *Morris Township*, 7.

³⁹ Sherman, *Historic Morristown*, 441.

⁴⁰ Simon, *Made in Morris*, 7.

⁴¹ Pierson, "Crafts Brought By Early Settlers Are Now Vanished," December 14, 1940.

⁴² Hoskins, *Morris Township*, 3.

⁴³ Lewis, *Biographical and Genealogical History*, 480.

⁴⁴ Hoskins, *Morris Township*, 7.

⁴⁵ Pierson, "Manufacturer of Carriages Was Big Industry Here," January 18, 1941.

⁴⁶ Pierson, "Crafts Brought By Early Settlers Are Now Vanished," December 14, 1940; Sanborn Map Company, 1937.

⁴⁷ Cobbett, "Memories of Life Down Under Mountain Recalled," December 18, 1954.

⁴⁸ Cobbett, "Memories of Life Down Under Mountain Recalled," December 18, 1954.

⁴⁹ Hoskins, *Morris Township*, 7.

⁵⁰ Cobbett, "Cobbett Tells More About Early Colored Land Owners," November 20, 1943.

⁵¹ Cheryl C. Turkington, *Setting Up Our Own City: The Black Community in Morristown, an Oral History* (Morristown, N.J.: The Joint Free Public Library of Morristown and Morris Township, 1992), 7.

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Section number 8 Page 9

Pruidentown Historic District
Morris County, New Jersey

⁵² Morris County Deed Book E-3, p. 8, Book U-8, p. 494; Cobbett, "Many Negro Land Owners Along Mount Kemble Avenue," November 13, 1943 and "Memories of Life Down Under Mountain Recalled," December 18, 1954.

⁵³ Turkington, *Setting Up Our Own City*, 7; Cobbett, "Presbyterian Church," August 11, 1945; Pierson, "Freed Negro Slave Once Owner Of All Souls Land." May 4, 1940.

⁵⁴ Turkington, *Setting Up Our Own City*, 7.

⁵⁵ Morris County Deed Book M-3, p. 390, Book M-3, p. 392, Book I4-, p. 564.

⁵⁶ Morris County Grantee Books 1795-1909.

⁵⁷ Clifford Starrett, personal communication, 1999.

⁵⁸ Pierson, "Freed Negro Slave Once Owner Of All Souls Land." May 4, 1940.

⁵⁹ Cobbett, "Many Negro Land Owners Along Mount Kemble Avenue," November 13, 1943 ; Turkington, *Setting Up Our Own City*, 7.

⁶⁰ Hoskins, *Morris Township*, 10.

⁶¹ Turkington, *Setting Up Our Own City*, 7.

⁶² Morristown Bicentennial Committee, *A Guide to Historic Sites*, 60.

⁶³ Morris County Board of Chosen Freeholders, Map of Realignment of Mount Kemble Avenue, Sheet No. 2, March 1916, filed March 14, 1917 at County Courthouse as map No. 529-1.

⁶⁴ Hoskins, *Morris Township*, 9-10.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1

**Pruddentown Historic District,
Morris County, N.J.**

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- "Cobbett Tells More About Early Colored Land Owners." November 20, 1943
- "Exact Location Original Baptist Church Is Found." January 8, 1944
- "Presbyterian Church," August 11, 1945
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- "Manufacturer of Carriages Was Big Industry Here." January 18, 1941.
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Morris County, N.J.

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Section number 9 Page 4

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Section number 10 Page 1

**Pruddentown Historic District
Morris County, New Jersey**

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries are largely those of existing tracts of land as delineated by a heavy line on the enclosed Morris Township tax map. Portions of the following blocks are included: 5101, 5401, 5402, 5403, 5404, 5603, 6001, 6003, and 6005. The boundaries of the Pruddentown Historic District are described as follows:

Beginning at the southwest corner of Block 5101, Lot 9, and travelling along said lot's south property line to Mount Kemble Avenue; Continue southeasterly across Mount Kemble Avenue in the same line along the south property line of Block 6001, Lot 2; Proceed northwesterly along the northeast property line to the point at which it intersects with the southeastern (rear) property line of Block 6001, Lot 3; Proceed northeasterly along the rear (southeast) property lines of Block 6001, Lot 3 and Block 6003, Lots 10 and 11; Proceed southeasterly along the southeast property line of Block 6003, Lot 11 and northerly along the east property lines of Block 6003, Lot 11, and Block 6003, Lot 12; Proceed westerly across the northeast property line of Block 6003, Lot 12 for a distance of approximately 200 feet; Continue from that point along a line of convenience crossing Block 6003, Lot 13 and Harter Road to align with, and follow, the east property line of Block 6005, Lot 1 to its intersection with the south property line of Block 6005, Lot 6; Proceed southeasterly along this property line to its intersection with the east property line of Block 6005, Lot 6; Proceed northeasterly along the east (rear) property lines of Block 6005, Lots 6, 7, and 8; Proceed northwesterly along the south property line of Block 6005, Lot 9 to the right-of-way for Mount Kemble Avenue; Continue along this right-of-way for the length of the frontages of Block 6005, Lots 9-12 and Block 5403, Lots 1-4 and crossing Old Harter Road; Proceed from the west corner of Block 5403, Lot 5 and proceed southeasterly to the south corner of the property; From this point, continue along the east (rear) property lines of Block 5403, Lots 5-9 and along a line of convenience across the 40-foot Spring Brook Road right-of-way; From the intersection of the line of convenience and the south property line of Block 5404, Lot 1, proceed southeasterly along said south property line; Proceed northeasterly along the east property line of said Block and Lot; Proceed northwesterly along the north property line of said Block and Lot to its intersection with the east (rear) property line of Block 5404, Lot 2; Proceed northeasterly along the east (rear) property lines of Block 5405, Lots 2-7 and Block 5603, Lots 1-5; Proceed northwesterly along the north property line of Block 5603, Lot 5 and along a line of convenience that crosses Mount Kemble Avenue to meet the southern curb line of the intersection of Skyline Drive and Mount Kemble Avenue; Continue along Mount Kemble Avenue for a distance of 221.35 feet to the northeast corner of Block 5401, Lot 11; Proceed northwesterly along the north property line of Block 5401, Lot 11 and southwestly along the west property lines of Block 5401, Lots 11, 6, 2, and 1; Proceed southeasterly along the south property line of Block 5401, Lot 1 for a distance of 252.95; Proceed southwestly along a west property line of Block 5401, Lot 1 for a distance of 40 feet; Proceed along a line of convenience aligning with said property line and the west (rear) property lines of Block 5402, Lots 1-4; Proceed southeasterly along the south property line of Block 5402, Lot 1 for a distance of approximately 120 feet; From said point, continue southwestly along a line of convenience across Block 5105, Lot 1 aligning with said point and the west (rear) property line of Block 5101, Lot 9 to the point of beginning.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 2

Pruddentown Historic District
Morris County, New Jersey

Boundary Justification

The boundaries have been drawn to include the village core, as depicted in historic maps and atlases through 1910, that are contiguous and historically related. Excluded from the district are small pockets of historic buildings and individual buildings along Mount Kemble Avenue that, while located near Pruddentown, have been isolated from the district by non-historic construction. The buildings located just beyond the northern boundary of the district include scattered historic dwellings that have been isolated from the remainder of the district by a modern hospital and infill residential development. A large corporate complex, a modern church, and a townhouse development south of Frederick Place serve as a strong visual boundary for the southern end of the district. Scattered historic dwellings and a former schoolhouse located south of the non-historic construction were considered for a discontinuous district. While they are of an age and type to be considered for inclusion in the district, their historic location beyond the village core precluded their inclusion. The western boundary is drawn to include the wooded slope of Mount Kemble that provides the district with much of its character and to include potential archaeological features such as house sites and remains of roads that once led up the slope. The eastern boundary is formed by infill development along Mount Kemble Avenue, Harter Road, and Frederick Place constructed circa 1945-1970 and by the Spring Brook Country Club located in the valley beneath Mount Kemble Avenue. These later dwellings are set back from the road and are located behind grassy lawns. Partially constructed on the site of the Prudden/Armstrong brick yard, the land upon which the Country Club rests has been dramatically altered to create a golf course. Despite the brick yard's important role in the development of this community, the alteration of the landscape for the golf course has precluded the site's inclusion in the district.

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number **Photographs** **Page** 1

**Pruddentown Historic District
Morris County, New Jersey**

For all photographs:

Property Name: Pruddentown Historic District
Property Location: Morris Township, Morris County, New Jersey
Photographer: Stacy E. Spies
Date: November, December 1999
Location of: ARCH², Inc., 395 Main Street, Suite 8
Negatives: Metuchen, NJ 08840

Photograph No. 1 of 14:

View: Mount Kemble Avenue, Looking Southwest from 287 Mount Kemble Avenue.

Photograph No. 2 of 14:

View: 232 Mount Kemble Avenue, Looking Northeast.

Photograph No. 3 of 14:

View: 301 (Left) and 293 Mount Kemble Avenue, Looking North.

Photograph No. 4 of 14:

View: 291 Mount Kemble Avenue, Looking Northwest.

Photograph No. 5 of 14:

View: 287 Mount Kemble Avenue, Looking North.

Photograph No. 6 of 14:

View: 223 (Left) and 221 Mount Kemble Avenue, Looking North.

Photograph No. 7 of 14:

View: 329 Mount Kemble Avenue, Looking North.

Photograph No. 8 of 14:

View: 249 Mount Kemble Avenue, Looking North.

Photograph No. 9 of 14:

View: 269 Mount Kemble Avenue, Looking Northwest.

Photograph No. 10 of 14:

View: 215 Mount Kemble Avenue, Looking Northwest.

Photograph No. 11 of 14:

View: 240 (Right), 238 (Center), and 236 (Rear) Mount Kemble Avenue, Looking Northeast.

Photograph No. 12 of 14:

View: 239 (Left) and 237 Mount Kemble Avenue, Looking North.

Photograph No. 13 of 14:

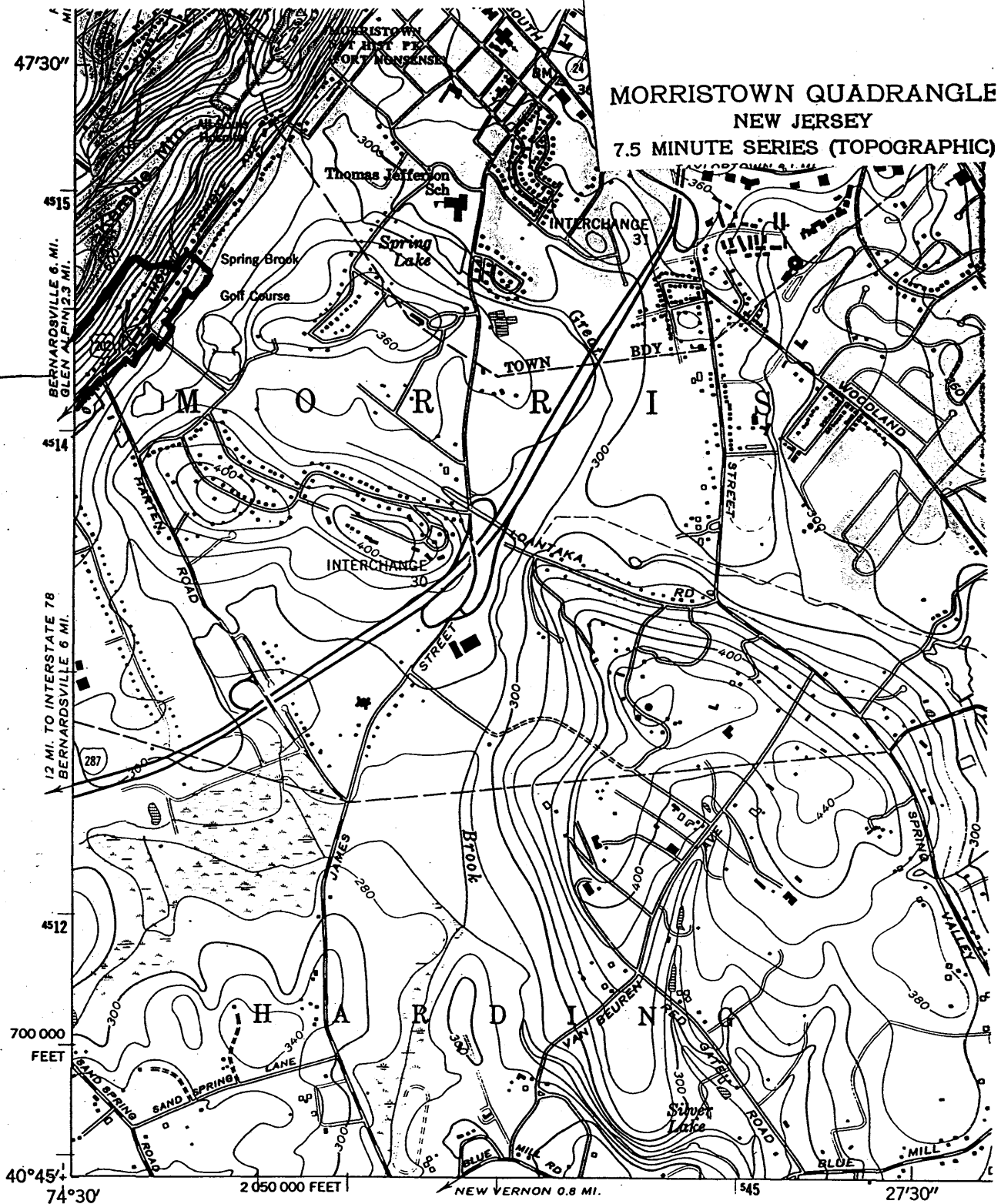
View: 306 Mount Kemble Avenue, Looking Southeast.

Photograph No. 14 of 14:

View: 205 Mount Kemble Avenue, Looking North.

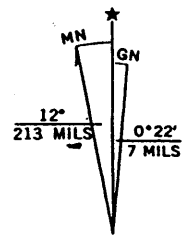
MORRISTOWN QUADRANGLE
NEW JERSEY
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

Pinddertown
Historic
District



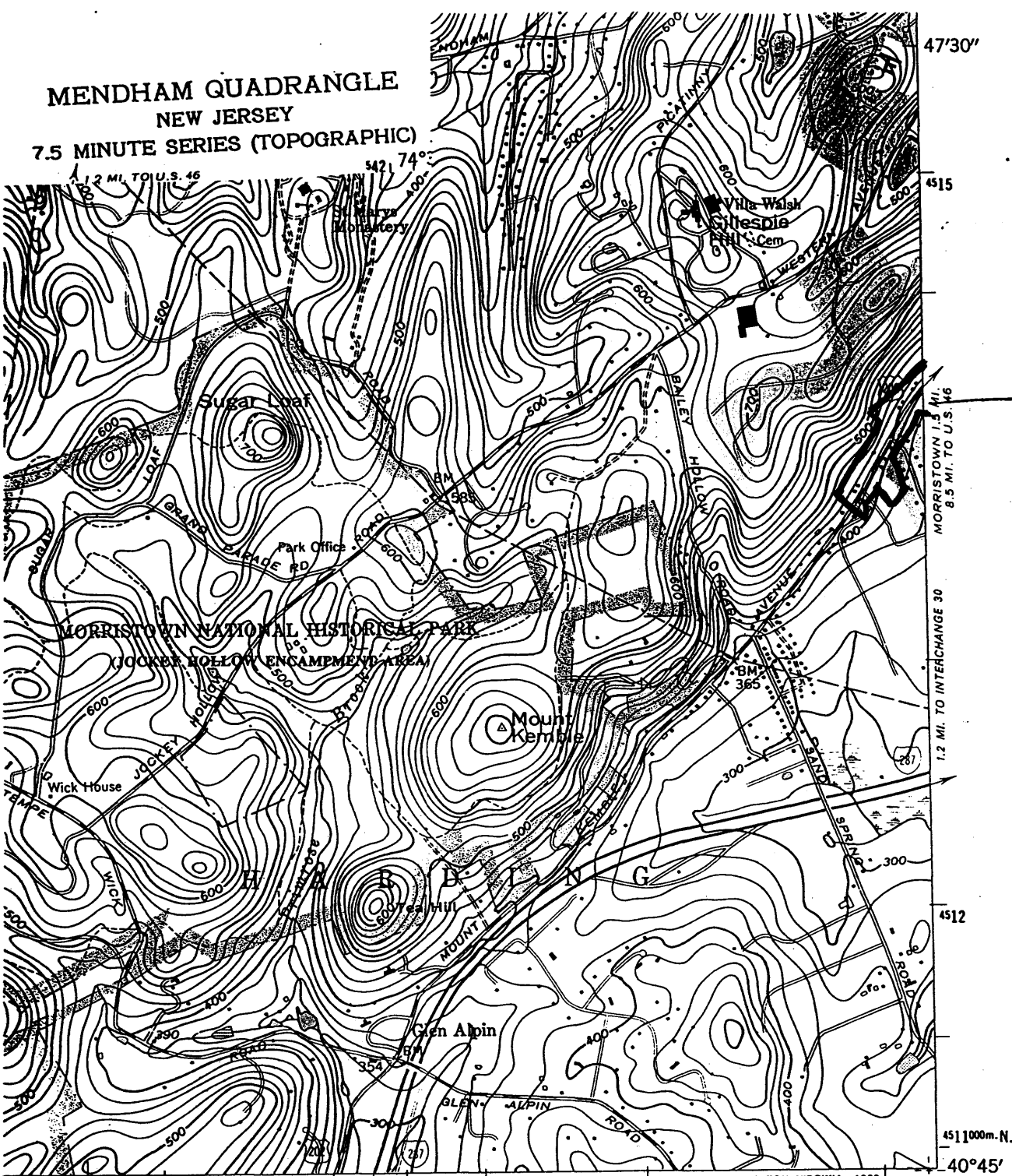
(BERNARDSVILLE)
6005 II NE

Mapped by the Defense Mapping Agency
 Edited and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and New Jersey Geodetic Survey
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1951
 Culture revised by the Geological Survey 1954
 Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on New Jersey coordinate system. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum. To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 6 meters south and 34 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
 Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map



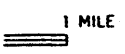
UTM GRID AND 1981 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

MENDHAM QUADRANGLE
NEW JERSEY
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Prudential
Historic
District

32'30" BERNARDSVILLE 3.4 MI. 5.2 MI. TO U.S. 206 540 BERNARDSVILLE 4 MI. 10 MI. TO INTERSTATE 78 541 INTERIOR-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA-1982 542000m. E 74°30' 40°45' 4511000m. N



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy-duty _____
- Medium-duty _____
- Light-duty _____
- Unimproved dirt -----
- U.S. Route (shield symbol)
- State Route (circle symbol)
- Interstate Route (circle with 'I' symbol)



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1976 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1981. Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas.

MENDHAM, N. J.
 N4045-W7430/7.5

1954
 PHOTOREVISED 1981
 DMA 6065 I SE-SERIES V822

(CHATHAM)
 6165 III NW

Road from Darrington

Old Harter Shop
Joseph Prudden
House

Armap of a new Road two
Tods wide laid out
March 1st 1830

Scale ten chains to an inch
Surveyed by J. K. Shuttle

L. A. Pruddens
cow house

brick yard

E. Pissons
Meadow



Up Tomkins

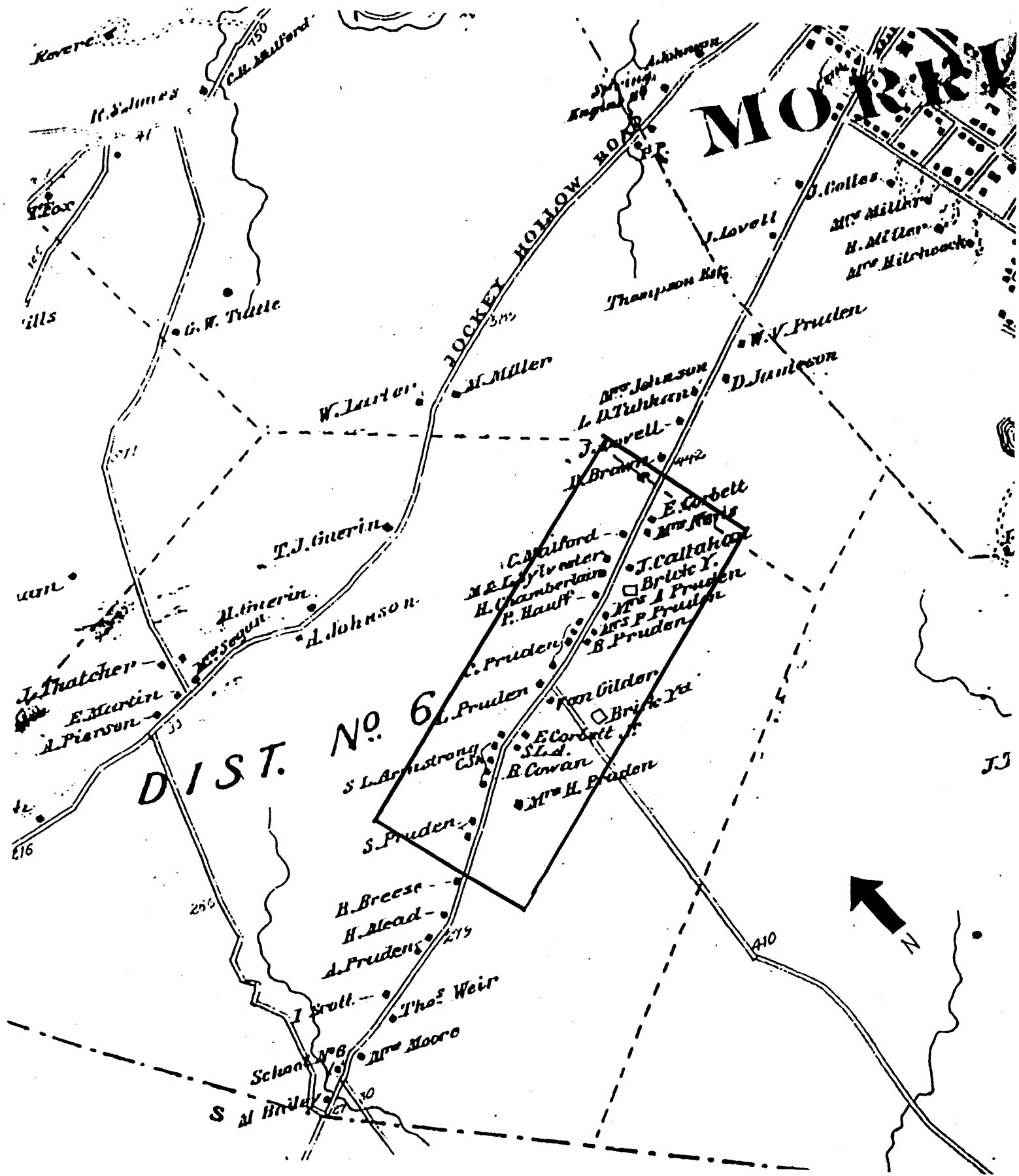
Woods

Road from Up Tomkins

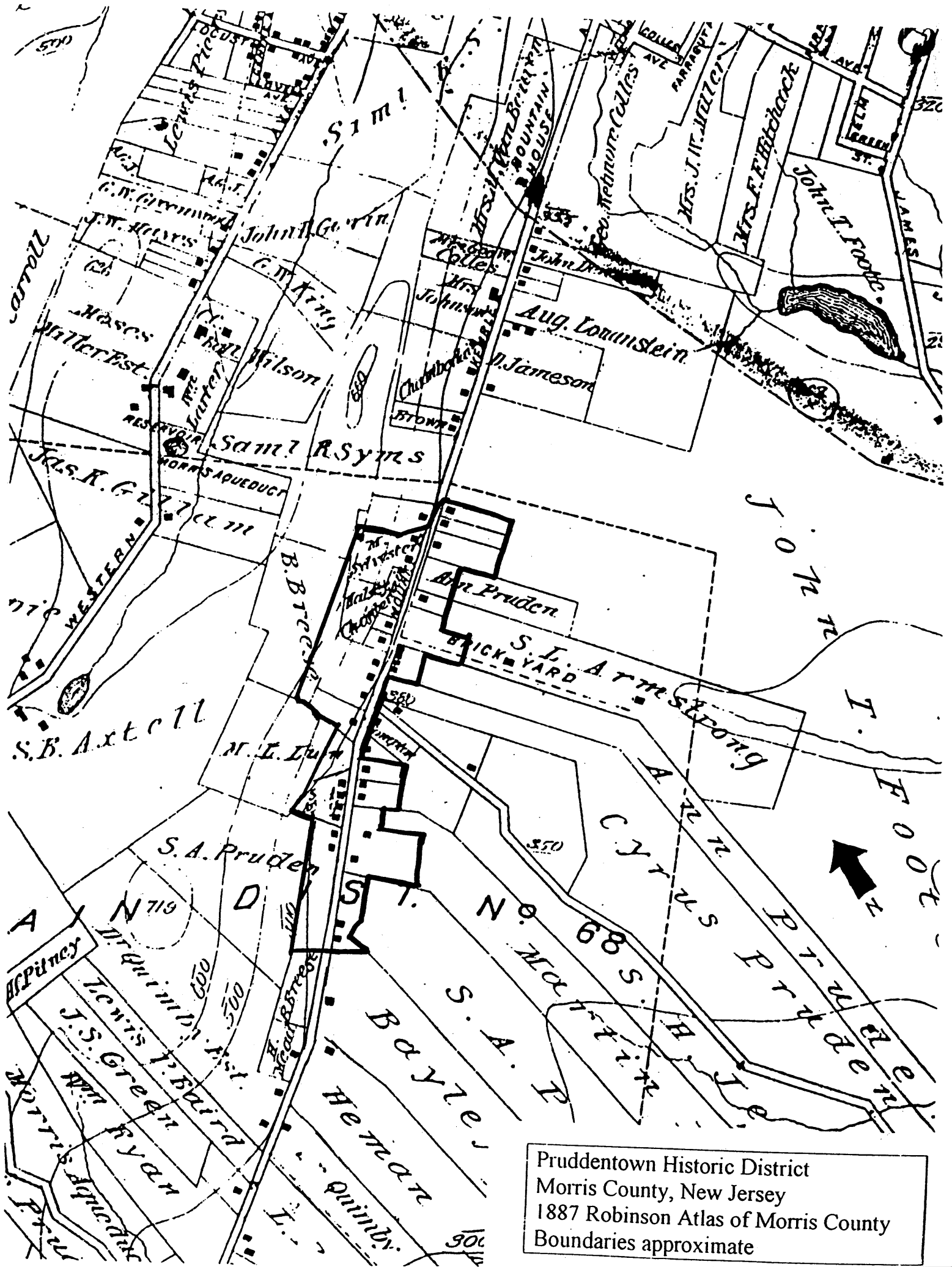
to Morris Town

The foregoing is also a true copy of the Map
accompanying said Petition
David Day 1830

Prudentown Historic District
Morris County, New Jersey
1830 Road Return for Old Harter Road



Prudenttown Historic District
 Morris County, New Jersey
 1868 Beers Atlas of Morris County
 Boundaries approximate



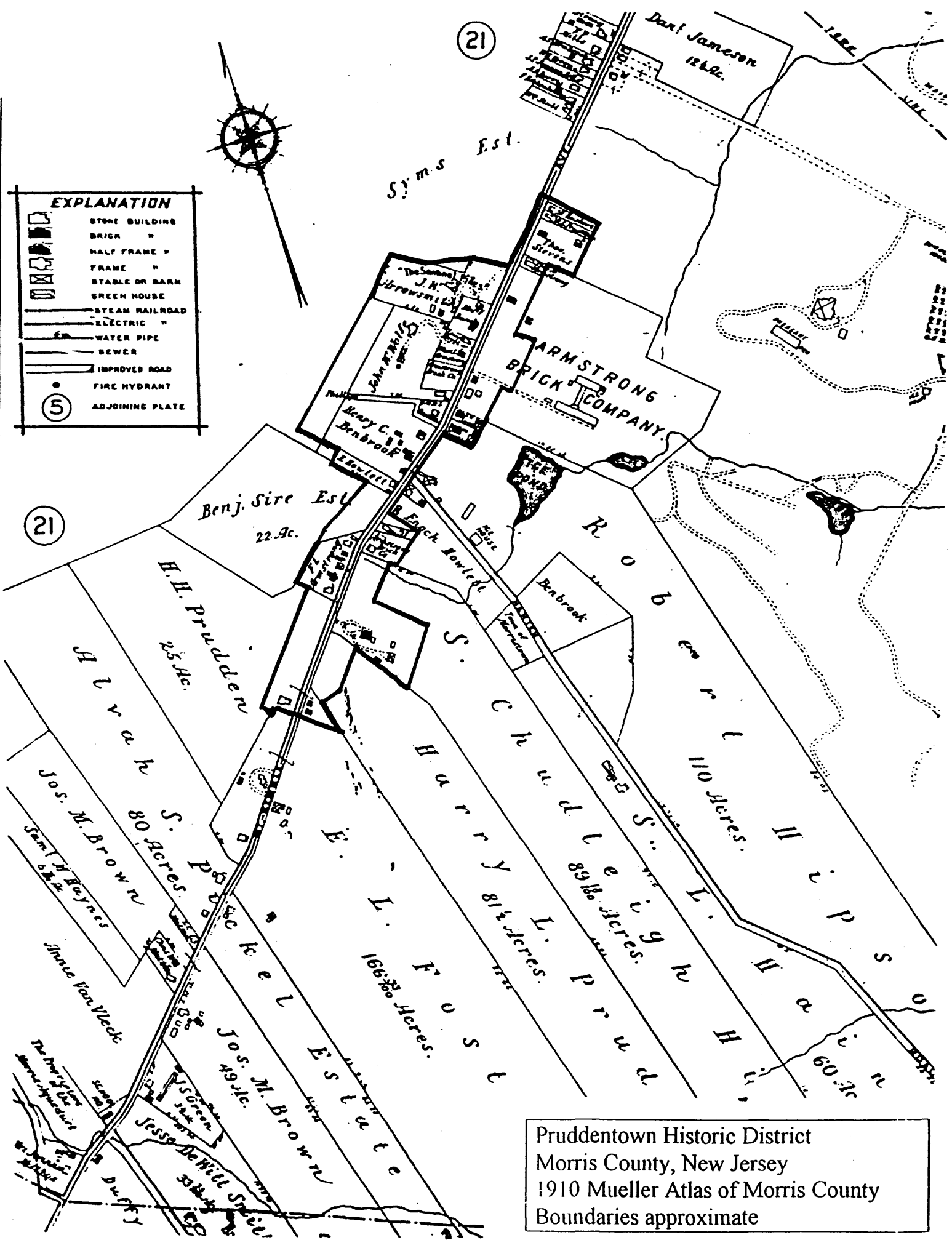
Prudentown Historic District
 Morris County, New Jersey
 1887 Robinson Atlas of Morris County
 Boundaries approximate

(21)



EXPLANATION	
	STONE BUILDING
	BRICK "
	HALF FRAME "
	FRAME "
	STABLE OR BARN
	GREEN HOUSE
	STEAM RAILROAD
	ELECTRIC "
	WATER PIPE
	SEWER
	IMPROVED ROAD
	FIRE HYDRANT
	ADJOINING PLATE

(21)



Prudentown Historic District
 Morris County, New Jersey
 1910 Mueller Atlas of Morris County
 Boundaries approximate

Key to Photographs
Pruddentown Historic District
ARCH², Inc.
December 2000



Hatched areas are non-contributing.

TAX MAP
TOWNSHIP OF MORRIS MORRIS COUNTY, N. J. DATE 08-28-90
JOHN J. VOGEL II, PLS 8 WESTVIEW DRIVE, WHIPPANY N.J. <i>John J. Vogel II, PLS</i> JOHN J. VOGEL II LIC. No. 27510 TOWNSHIP LAND SURVEYOR

36

BLOCK

5101

①

BLOCK LIMIT

5402

5101

BLOCK LIMIT

5401

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

35

37

5101

⑨

26

MT. KEMBLE

3

4

5

1

9

34

④

①

25

24

23

22

21

20

⑦

⑧

⑨

⑩

⑪

⑫

8

11

12

14

6001

FREDERICK PL.

6003

HARTER RD.

6005

OLD HARTER RD.

BLOCK LIMIT

17

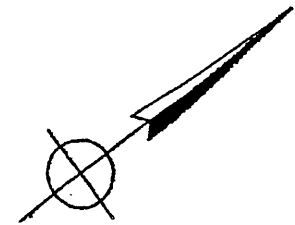
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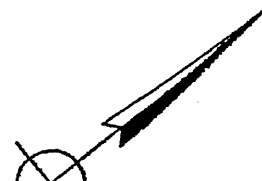
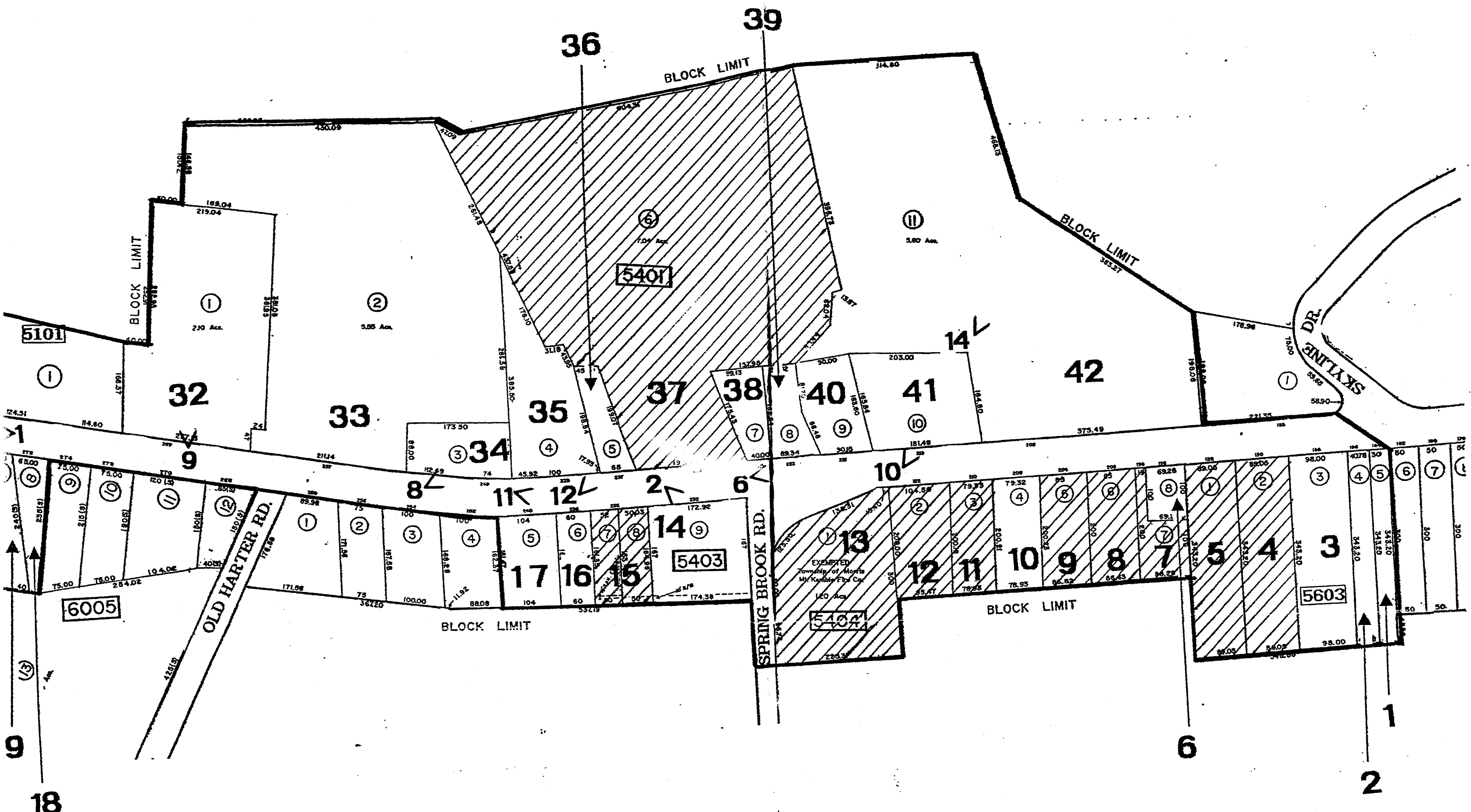
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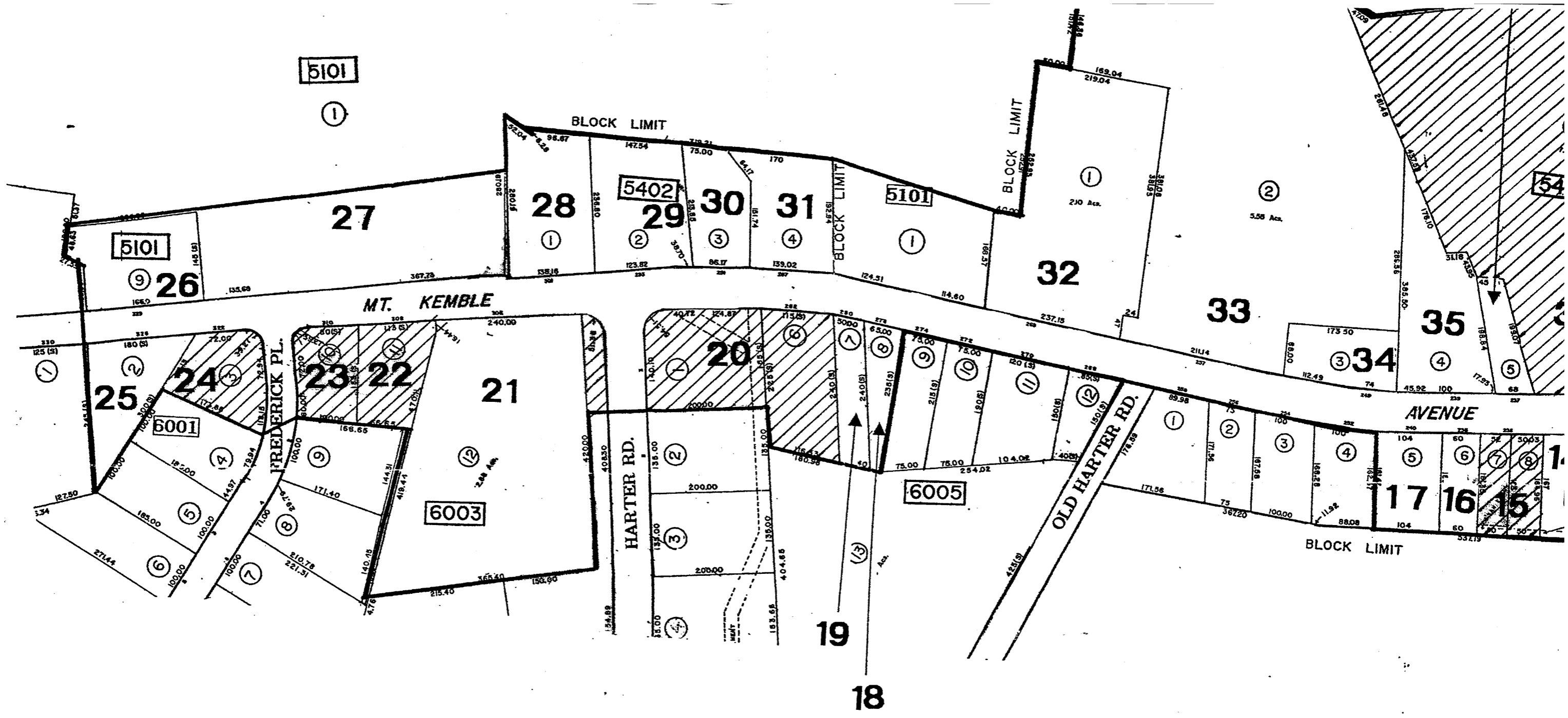
5403

19

18







Pruddentown Historic District
 ARCH², Inc.
 December 2000

