

BROOKRACE ESTATE
(Mortimer L. Schiff Scout Reservation)
Bounded to the north by Roxiticus Road, west
by Union School House Road, south by Pleasant
Valley Road, and east by private lands
Morristown vicinity
Morris County
New Jersey

HABS No. NJ-1216

HABS
NJ
14-MORTO.V,
3-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
Northeast Region
Philadelphia Support Office
U.S. Custom House
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, P.A. 19106

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

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BROOKRACE ESTATE (Mortimer L. Schiff Scout Reservation)

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Location: Bounded to the north by Roxiticus Road, west by Union School House Road, south by Pleasant Valley Road, and east by private lands, Morristown vicinity, Morris County, New Jersey.

USGS Chester Quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates:
17.531350.4511000

Current owners: Dave Jackson Homes, Inc., and Schiff Natural Land Trust.

Present Use: 170 acres is being developed as a residential area. The remainder will become a privately administered nature preserve open to the public.

Statement of Significance: Brookrace Estate includes buildings and structural remains from three centuries of use. Eighteenth century land uses included two homes, a grist mill and structures related to an adjacent iron forge. In the nineteenth century, several sheep farms prospered, supplying the woolen mills of Ralston, a rural industrial hamlet which developed along the North Branch of the Raritan River. A late nineteenth century saw mill stood on McVicker's Brook. The property is included within the proposed expanded Ralston Historic District. In 1912, Brookrace Estate came into being. Col. Richard Williams bought up over 500 acres, farm by farm. Architect Ernest Flagg designed the Manor House, built in 1914. In 1918, Mead, McKim and White designed the ballroom addition. Brookrace Estate is significant because it was designed by master architects. It is included within the proposed expanded Ralston Historic District as one of the last great estates to be built in Mendham Township. In 1932, Brookrace Estate became the Mortimer L. Schiff Scout Reservation, the National Leadership Training Center for the Boy Scouts of America. Here leaders came together to design the scouting program, forging a unity of purpose and uniformity of practice. Schiff Reservation is significant because of its association with the development of this important American organization.

PART I: Before Brookrace Estate

The land which became Brookrace Estate originally encompassed an eighteenth century forge site (not part of the present property), an eighteenth century grist mill site, several nineteenth century sheep farms, a nineteenth century schoolhouse, a late nineteenth century saw mill and the timbered hills which served these mills and forges with wood and charcoal. Some evidence of these earlier land uses remained in 1912 when the property was purchased by the Williams family to form Brookrace Estate. Nineteenth century structures retained and adaptively used by the Williams included the Devore-Garrabrant-Barkman-Tiger-Cole-Babbit-Rood-Devore House and Barn, the Beach-Rolston-Nesbitt-Shurts-Chamberlain House, the Smith-Shurts-Chamberlain Sawmill, the Wycoff-Losey/Millen-Wycoff-Morrison-Connors House, and the Jerolemon-Rood House.¹

Pleasant Valley and Union School House Roads meet at the point where McVickers Brook flows into the North Branch of the Raritan River. These roads form the south and west borders of what was to become Brookrace Estate. In the eighteenth century, this corner, called in deed "Elisha Beach's Corner," was an active part of Roxiticus, later called Ralston. A forge stood on the North Branch of the Raritan south of the corner and the McVickers gristmill and house were located within the study area, most likely where the Manor House and dam are now. The Beach and McVickers families were here as early as 1758.²

Tradition tells that the interior heights of Brookrace Estate included a Revolutionary War outpost where local militia or Washington's troops watched the road from Gladstone to Roxiticus. It also speaks of a Colonial Road over which Washington and his troops marched. We found no evidence, historical or archaeological, for the outpost site. The "Colonial Road" was in fact a driftway between two farms established for mutual use of both the Devores and Pitneys by deed in 1854; in 1866, according to Morris County Road Returns, it became a public road.³

In the economic recovery which followed the Revolutionary War, John Rolston, a Philadelphia merchant, married into the Logan family of Roxiticus, purchasing a gristmill from his new father-in-law. Rolston, an astute businessman, restored the viability of the gristmill and developed a textile manufacturing complex on the North Branch of the Raritan River. By 1807, he had a cotton spinning mill and a woolen fulling mill at work. Others copied him and Roxiticus became a rural industrial hamlet. Rolston, who died in 1819, purchased many farms and ailing businesses in the area. His heirs were not as successful as he, but new owners improved and expanded his businesses. Rolston purchased the Elisha Beach property and the nearby forge sometime after 1785.⁴

By the late nineteenth century the land which was to become Brookrace Estate was comprised of a series of small farm and mill sites. Ralph Devore acquired the interior heights in 1831 and established a sheep farm to supply the woolen mills. J. Woodhouse's Woolen factory, active under various owners from 1830 until 1900, stood just outside the study area on Union School House Road. The Wycoff house stood within the study area to the south of the woolen

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mill. Built on thirty acres purchased by Jacob Wycoff in 1822, this house and farm were on land too steep for farming or grazing; the families who lived here may have been interested in the timber or may have been mill workers.⁵

A saw mill was established on the McVickers Brook in 1868. A water rights deed describes the creation of the millpond. This sawmill was operated by Theodore Chamberlain as late as 1910.⁶

Edson J. Rood granted the water rights to a millpond on McVickers Brook for the use of the sawmill. Rood, a school teacher prior to the Civil War, began acquiring land in the study area in 1868. He bought the older Jorelemon house and property, tearing down the older house and building a new house overlooking the millpond. Rood farmed here for twenty years, then passed the land on to his son, Peter J. Rood.⁷

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PART II: Description of Property Before Brookrace Estate

Prior to the purchase which formed Brookrace estate, this area was a collection of separate farms and enterprises. A 1910 map of the area illustrates a rural corner, once industrial, now more agricultural.¹ Four dwellings stand upon this land. The Wycoff house, circa 1822, has passed through many hands and is now owned by Michael Connors. It is a small house with several outbuildings nestled between Union School House Road and a steep eastern hill in the ravine of the North Branch of the Raritan River.

South of the Wycoff House at the junction of Union School House and Pleasant Valley Roads stands the Beach House, now owned by Theodore Chamberlain. The Beach family owned property here as early as 1758. This house appears to have been built in the early nineteenth century. It is a vernacular, gabled-ended, frame I-house. The main block is two-and-one-half stories, the porch and four additions, one story. The foundation, is uncoursed rubble and the house is clad with narrow clapboards and corner boards. A saw mill, built in 1868, with a stone foundation stands upstream to the east on McVickers Brook. The raceway parallels the brook running from a dam and millpond to the east.

South of the millpond stands the Rood House, built in 1868 on the site of the earlier Jerolemon House. It is a vernacular frame two-and-a-half story building with a porch on the south side; we have seen no pictures specifically of this building, only glimpses in photographs of work on the dam.

In the interior heights of the property is the Devore Farm, accessible from Roxiticus Road via the "Colonial Road." The house here had a stone foundation as did the barn and sheds.

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PART III: History of Brookrace estate (1912 - 1932)

"Elisha Beach's Corner" in the late eighteenth century and through the nineteenth century was a busy, active place, part of the rural industrial hamlet called Ralston after John Rolston. As the twentieth century began, Ralston saw changes. The textile industry had passed. Ralston proper, on the busy road running west from Morristown thrived without this industry. The area between Morristown and Bernardsville in Somerset County was early known as Mine Mountain because numerous mines operated here. By the end of the nineteenth century it had acquired a new name, Millionaires' Mountain. The Pleasant Valley section of Mendham Township, in which Brookrace Estate is located, was the northwestern edge of this province of the rich. Wealthy merchants and professionals began to buy up small farms to assemble large estates. A social life centered on horsebreeding grew in this region. Walter P. Bliss purchased the farms on Pleasant Valley Road south of Brookrace Estate, building a forty-four room Georgian style mansion between 1902 and 1905. Horses were his passion and automobiles were not permitted on his lands well into the twentieth century.¹

Brookrace Estate, assembled in 1912 by Col. Richard Williams and his wife, Sarah, was one of the last of the grand estates created in Millionaires' Mountain.²

Architect Ernest Flagg was hired to design the manor house and carriage house in 1914. Flagg produced a stately, yet intimate Colonial Revival house based on a witty interplay of Dutch and English Colonial elements, styles both native to New Jersey. Flagg (1857-1947) studied at the Ecoles des Beaux-Arts in Paris and returned to practice architecture in New York City. He designed numerous monumental buildings including the Corcoran Gallery of Art (1892-97) in Washington, DC and the Singer Building (1896-97) and Tower (both demolished) in New York City. His practice also included houses for wealthy clients.³

Four years later Mead, McKim and White designed a ballroom addition to the manor house in a French Revival style including a port-a-cochere and a tower. This firm had a varied and prodigious practice in the late nineteenth an early twentieth centuries. By 1918, William Rutherford Mead (1846-1928) was the only living partner.⁴

Outbuildings constructed as part of the estate included the carriage house, a horse barn, a coach barn, a sheep barn, and several other barns including one apparently built on the foundation of an earlier barn associated with the Rood House. Carriage drives and horse paths were built throughout the property. An elaborate water system of reservoirs, cisterns, spring houses, and a pump house supplied the estate. The estate buildings clustered near the roads and McVickers Brook, leaving the heights of the interior open for recreational areas including bridle paths and a race track. Brookrace Estate was designed for the lavish social life which persisted into the 1920s on Millionaires' Mountain.⁵

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PART IV: Description of Brookrace Estate (1912 - 1932)

The Williams family offered Brookrace Estate to the Boy Scouts of America for purchase in 1932. The estate buildings included the five nineteenth century buildings and complexes extant when the land was purchased in 1912 plus all of the estate era buildings.

Architect Ernest Flagg placed his stone Colonial Revival Manor House on a low hill overlooking McVickers Brook and the millpond. The house, visible from Pleasant Valley Road, still presents a picture of elegance and grace. The ballroom addition designed by Mead, McKim and White, is in the French Eclectic or Revival Style. It attaches to the northeastern end of the Flagg house with a half timbered porte cochere and includes a tower. The main portion of this wing, like the main house, is faced with quarry-faced irregularly coursed granite quarried just south of the building.

The Carriage House, southeast of the Manor House, is vernacular Colonial Revival and may have been designed by Flagg. It is a two story stone and stucco building with an exterior appearance closely related to the Flagg Manor House. The Carriage House was designed and used as a garage for automobiles. A Coach Barn was built close to Pleasant Valley Road in a hollow south of the Carriage House, out of the view of the Manor House. Horse drawn carriages were fashionable among the wealthy residents here. A large barn of unknown use was built to the east of the Rood House, perhaps on the foundation of an earlier barn. The style is vernacular with Arts and Crafts influence. It is a one-and-a-half story frame structure on an uncoursed stone rubble foundation. The roof has clipped or jerkinhead gables at the east and west ends and hipped dormers on the north second story. Its complex roofline suggests that this barn, standing virtually on Pleasant Valley Road and very much in public view, was meant to be quite showy.

Two more barns were built deep in the property, north of the millpond at the edge of the woods. They were the Horse Barn and the Sheep Barn. Like the Estate Barn just described they are complex in their rooflines and detailed in the Arts and Crafts style with some colonial touches added. They are less showy than the publicly exposed Estate Barn. A small, square, stone pumphouse was located between the saw mill and the Beach house; several stone springhouses were located at various points on the property, one of them associated with a large underground cistern. These features, all part of the estate water system, exhibit a romantic Arts & Crafts influence.

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PART V: History and Development of Mortimer L. Schiff Scout Reservation (1932 - 1978)

In 1932, Brookrace Estate became the Mortimer L. Schiff Scout Reservation, purchased as a memorial to former Boy Scouts of America president, Mortimer L. Schiff, by his mother Mrs. Jacob (Therese) Schiff. The property was to be used as a national leadership training institute for Boy Scout leaders. Classes in waterfront safety, woodcrafts, and other subjects were held here. The Scout Manuals, merit badge guides, and Boy's Life magazine were published here. Training films and other visual material were produced here. The Patrol system, self-governing sub-units within a troop, evolved here and was part of the training given to leaders. The activities at Schiff served to define and refine the national identity of the Boy Scout movement in the United States.¹

Mortimer L. Schiff, elected National President of the Boy Scout Movement in May of 1931, died in June of the same year. Schiff had been active in the Scouting Movement at a national level for a number of years and was particularly interested in the development of a national leadership training center. His mother, Mrs. Jacob (Therese) Schiff, therefore, thought that the purchase of a site for such a center would be a fitting memorial. A search was begun for a site accessible to the national office in New York City yet suitable for setting up a model scouting camp, with access to woods and water with ceremonial space as well.² The site selection committee narrowed the search to four properties. All were inspected and Brookrace Estate, the largest of the four, was chosen. The Committee reported, "its advantages, in that buildings suitable for use as a training center were readily available, there was an adequate water supply and the major expense would be for the building of a dam."³

In their first fifteen years at Schiff, the Boy Scouts made adaptive use of existing buildings. Areas within the Manor House were remodeled to provide dormitory and dining room space. The ballroom became an elegant reception and meeting room. Architect Aymar Embury, a friend of the Schiff family, was retained to supervise changes to the Manor House. The Wycoff House (Raritan River House), Beach House (River House), and the Rood House (Superintendent's House) housed staff and visitors. The Devore House (Shepherds Cottage), located high up north central section of the property, was left unused. Barns and outbuildings were used for activities and maintenance. Water, septic and power systems were expanded over these years.⁴

The waterfront area saw immediate and extensive new construction. The remains of the late 19th century sawmill dam and millpond were removed and a new dam created Lake Therese, named after Mrs. Schiff. During construction, a millstone was recovered suggesting that the 18th century McVickers grist mill may have been located here. The millstone was moved to the flag ceremony area near the former estate race track, where it still forms the base of a flagpole.⁵ Waterfront safety instruction facilities built in 1933 include a lifeguard tower, a fenced off waterfront area, canoe racks, and removable pontoon docks. Trails and camping areas with Adirondack style lean-tos were developed during the ensuing years.⁶

By the late 1930s, all existing indoor space was needed. Plans were drawn up for new cabins, but they were not built. Instead, Schiff was fortunate to receive the disassembled Boy

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Scout Pavilion from the 1934-1940 World's Fair held in Long Island, NY. This exhibit had been a working camp of rustic wooden cabins and cottages. A number of these buildings were rebuilt at Schiff to provide additional housing, dining and storage space.⁷

World War II halted the building expansion at Schiff. At the War's end, however, Schiff saw even greater demand for training programs as the nation rebuilt its social fabric. Across the country, Boy Scouting was an important community activity. Year round training facilities were required. In 1947, the first three of eight "Patrol Cottages" were built by Sturgis Brothers of Morristown, New Jersey, the same company which had built the Manor House. A new classroom building went up in 1948 adjacent to the Manor House. This was called Schiff Hall and built by the Frank Bogart Company of Hackensack, New Jersey. Patrol cottages Four and Five were also built in 1948.⁸

In 1950, the waterfront activities area was improved with the addition of a waterfront pavilion. Patrol Cottage Six was built in 1951 and in 1953, the James West Camp was built. In 1955, Patrol Cottage Seven went up and a second classroom building, East Hall, was built. In 1962, Patrol Cottage Eight was built. By 1973, two residences and a town house residence existed and by 1976 the Health Lodge had been added.^{9,10,11}

The area adjacent to the Beach House (River House) was developed as a maintenance yard with paint shops and a red brick warehouse. Between 1948 and 1952, a Garage or Service building was added.¹²

PART VI: Description of Mortimer L. Schiff Scout Reservation (1932 - 1978)

Mendham Township welcomed the Boy Scout purchase of Brookrace Estate. The movement's interest in the outdoor life seemed to promise that the land would continue to be used in a recreational manner which would preserve open space. In fact, the scouting movement brought an intensity of use still not fully recognized today.

At the turn of the nineteenth century, this property held three farms and a farm-saw mill complex. These buildings were retained during the estate era and nine new buildings were added to the landscape. One family now used the land lightly for entertaining. Animals were present for recreation or decoration.

The Boy Scouts of America added more than thirty additional buildings to the Brookrace complex. They also developed temporary structures such as rifle ranges, canoe racks, lean-tos, latrines and outdoor amphitheaters. The land and these buildings were intensely used.

L. Halpenny, writing a scouting history of Schiff Reservation in 1948 reported that three troops (total 57 scouts) camped at Schiff in 1933; two hundred and twenty troops (total 6,765 scouts) camped there in 1947. A total of 171 Training schools for 5,497 scout leaders had been held between 1933 and 1947. In addition, other groups such as the Girl Scouts and the YMCA also used the reservation. The transformation of Brookrace Estate into Mortimer L. Schiff Scout Reservation brought national and international traffic to "Elisha Beach's Corner" transforming not only the physical setting, but the very nature of the place.

Brookrace Estate had been an elegant showplace. Schiff Reservation preserved the elegance and dignity of the Manor House, putting it to both practical use as a dining hall and dormitory and to ceremonial use as a reception hall where visitors such as Lord Baden-Powell were honored. The grounds of the estate, however, were developed not for grace and visual impressiveness, but for practical uses. Brookrace Estate was designed to impress both the visitor and the passer-by. Schiff was built to house, feed and train boys and their leaders.

Over the years, many of the nineteenth century buildings were lost. The saw mill, the Devore Farm, the Wycoff House (Raritan River House), and the Rood House (Superintendent's Cottage) are gone. Fire destroyed the Rood House in 1940 and the Wycoff House between 1948 and 1952. Only the Beach House (River House) survived.

Most of the estate era buildings have survived, albeit with changes. The Coach Barn was removed at an unknown date and replaced with ball courts.

The Beach House (River House) stands at Elisha Beach's Corner just opposite the mid nineteenth century Union School House. Together they preserve a nineteenth century roadscape. East of the Beach House is the Schiff Reservation maintenance yard. A one-story cement block warehouse stands between the Beach House and the Estate Pumphouse. A second small, square, hip-roofed cement block one-story building bears a sign, "Paint House." Across the service drive stands the "Paint Shop." This is one of the 1939-40 reconstructed World Fair buildings, a rustic wood cabin at the edge of the brook. A banked structure of stone and cement is sited up the hillside from the Pump House; this is the Water Utility Building; it has a wooden roof and holds a large

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water tank. The Garage or Service Building is another cement block building, this is a two-story structure with one-story garage additions at each end. A fourth cement block structure, the shop, is a one-story building with a gabled roof. In this portion of Schiff reservation, the buildings are practical and plain, built of humble materials.

Schiff Hall, constructed in 1948 to the immediate east of the ballroom wing of the Manor House, is irregular in plan. It has two and two-and-one-half stories with a gable roof with intersecting gables. The eastern exterior wall consists of irregularly coursed quarry-faced stone, the other sides are stucco or concrete. It is a modern, eclectic building which combines elements of Colonial Revival with the International Style. It was intended to imitate and complement the nearby Manor House. It is the most elaborate of the Scout Buildings both in design and material. Institutional in aspect, it announces to the passer-by that this is not a home but a public place.

The waterfront area is located on the north side of Lake Therese. The Lifeguard Tower is a two-story frame structure with a storage area below and an open gabled seating area above. To the east stands the Waterfront Pavilion, a one-story frame structure with an enclosed area to the east and a sheltering open gable to the west. A section of the concrete floor is recessed and covered with wood flooring. This can be removed to reveal a large bonfire pit. Across the lake the Estate Barn has been adapted for storage of water activity equipment. It is referred to as the "Boat Barn."

The first three of the eight patrol cottages, built in 1947, are on the hill north of the lake. Three more, built in 1948 and 1951 are north and east of these and the final two, built in 1955 and 1962, are north of the first six, further up the hill. The cottages show a continuous design evolution. The basic cottage plan, a rectangle with side wings, and the placement and functions of interior spaces and details are similar in all of the cottages. The central rectangle, however, is refined and increased in each building phase.

The 1947 cottage plan has four bedrooms. The central rectangle is integral with the side wings and its hipped roof intersects the wings' gable roofs. Its front and rear walls are set back from the faces of the wings.

The rectangle of the 1948 cottages acquires two additional bedrooms. Changes that enlarge its length and width include finishing the rectangle with gable and walls, separating it from the side wings and placing them along the end walls, and pushing the rectangle's facade and rear walls beyond those of the side wings. The facade entrance is recessed in a three-bay porch.

The final three cottages are designed with more interior space by pushing out the three bay facade to a flush facade, adding an upper story, and relocating the heater from behind the main floor fireplace to a basement room.

Northeast of the Patrol Cottages are the Estate Horse Barn and Sheep Barn. The Horse Barn was used for many recreational activities and some dormitory space by the scouts. It was referred to as the Lakeview Lodge and the Hillcourt Barn. The Sheep Barn was converted into a house for William Hillcourt, editor of Boy's Life Magazine and many other publications. It was called Hillcourt House.

Southeast of Hillcourt House and Barn is East Hall. This two-story red brick classroom building, built in 1955, very much resembles a small, suburban school building of that era.

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In the interior of Schiff reservation are several residences used for staff or as dormitories. These are the Town House and Residences One and Two. They are two-story frame structures.

Well into the interior are the camping areas. In the 1930s these areas were clearings in which tents could be pitched or areas where lean-tos were built. After the 1939-1940 World Fair, buildings from the fair were reconstructed at Schiff. Two of these buildings remain in the Dan Beard Camp area. The Dan Beard Cabin is a rusticated frame building with vertical plank siding and a gabled roof. It has a two-story main block and a one-story wing. The Dan Beard Storage Cabin is set on cement blocks; it is a one story structure with a gabled roof and the same vertical plank siding and rustic detailing as the Dan Beard Cabin. Between these two buildings is a pair of cement block patrol storage buildings.

The Health Lodge is to the west of the Dan Beard Camp. It is a one story rectangular frame building with cedar shake siding. It was built in the early 1970s.

The Troop Lodge is a one-story frame building with clapboard siding and an exterior brick chimney. It sits on a concrete slab. It has some rustic detailing, but it is not one of the World Fair building. It was built about 1948 as part of the Winter Camp.

To the west of the Winter Camp and east of the Race Track/Camporee Field is the James West Camp. A frame Camp Administration building located here was bulldozed here sometime after 1978.

North of these camping areas is the Wood Badge Camp. The main building in this complex is one story frame and winterized. It dates to the 1960s.

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PART VII: Schiff Reservation, after the Boy Scouts (1978 - 1995)

The Boy Scouts of America consolidated all of their national offices and training courses in Irving, Texas in 1978. Schiff Reservation was sold to AT&T. AT&T built elsewhere. Schiff Reservation lay undeveloped for more than fifteen years. In 1992, Dave Jackson Homes, Inc. of Summit, New Jersey acquired the property.

The property will be developed in three parts. Chamberlain Saw Mill Village will be a moderate income residential complex located in the former Boy Scout maintenance yard, adaptively reusing the Garage or Service Building. The Beach House at the western end of this area will be sold as a separate residence. Schiff Natural Land Trust will be a privately held, publicly accessible nature preserve comprised of most of the interior of the property. Within this area, some scout era buildings are being retained for offices, staff residences, and use by local Boy Scout troops. Brookrace Estates will be a development of custom built market rate homes. The Brookrace Manor House and Carriage House will be retained within this area and sold as separate buildings.

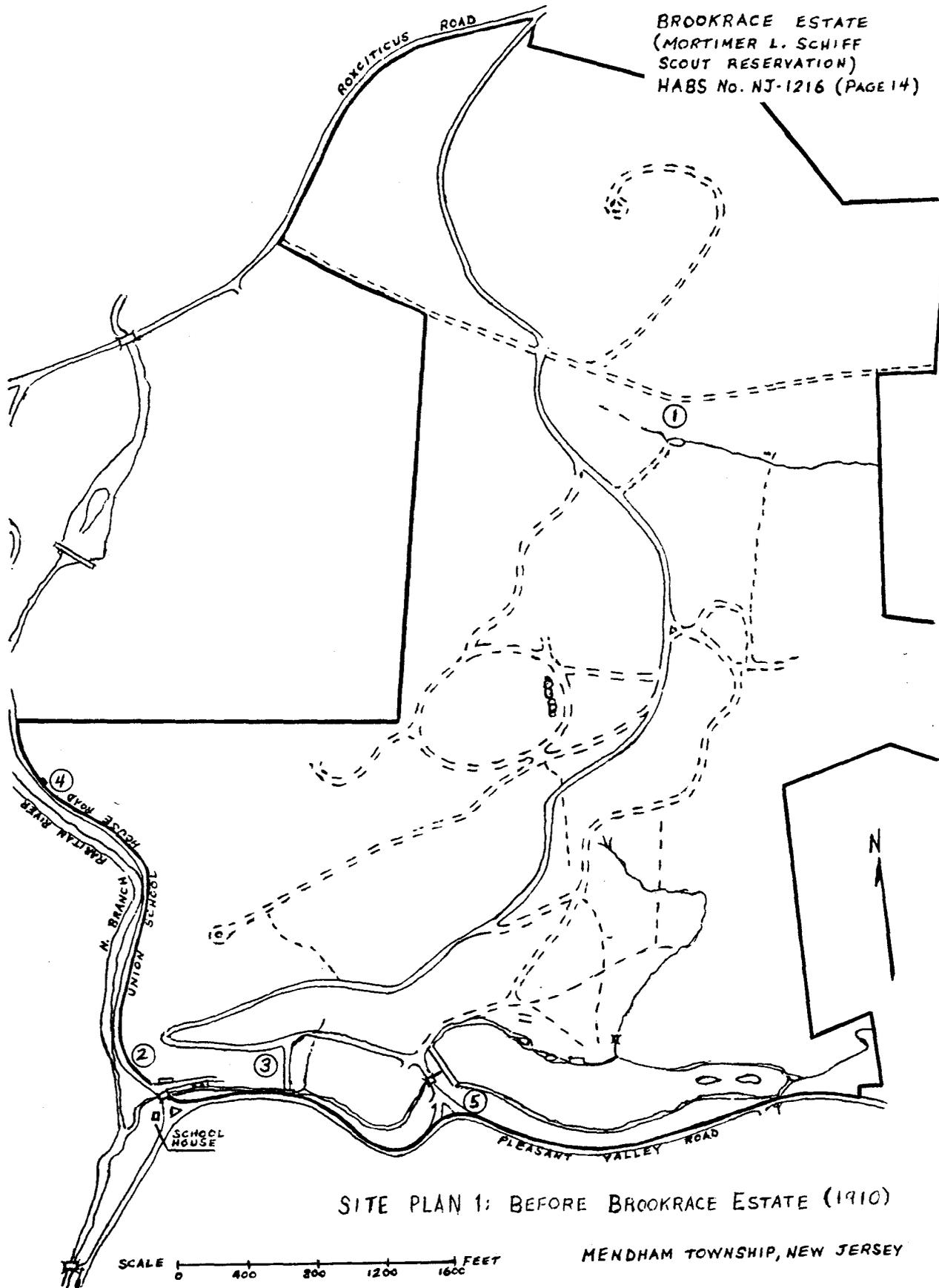
PART VIII: Project information

The planned development requires the removal of some of the buildings at Brookrace Estate (Mortimer L. Schiff Scout Reservation). A memorandum of Agreement between Dave Jackson Homes, Inc. and the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Officer was accepted by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. This Report was prepared in accordance with the "Schedule of Written Documentation for the Recording of Brookrace Estate, Morristown vicinity, New Jersey, NPS Project #1251."

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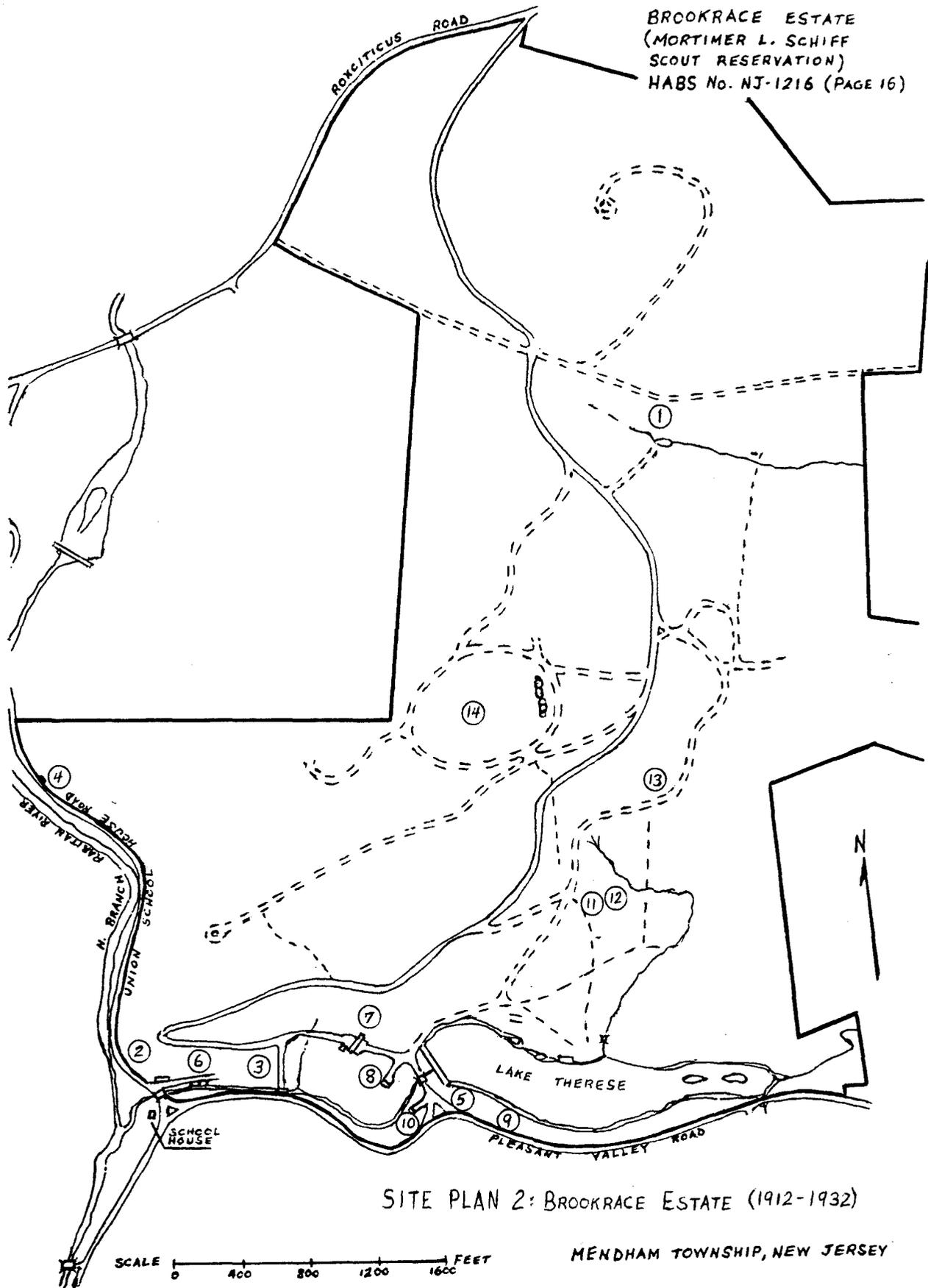
SITE PLAN 1: BEFORE BROOKRACE ESTATE (1910)

MENDHAM TOWNSHIP, NEW JERSEY

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Key to Site Plan 1: BEFORE BROOKRACE ESTATE (1910)

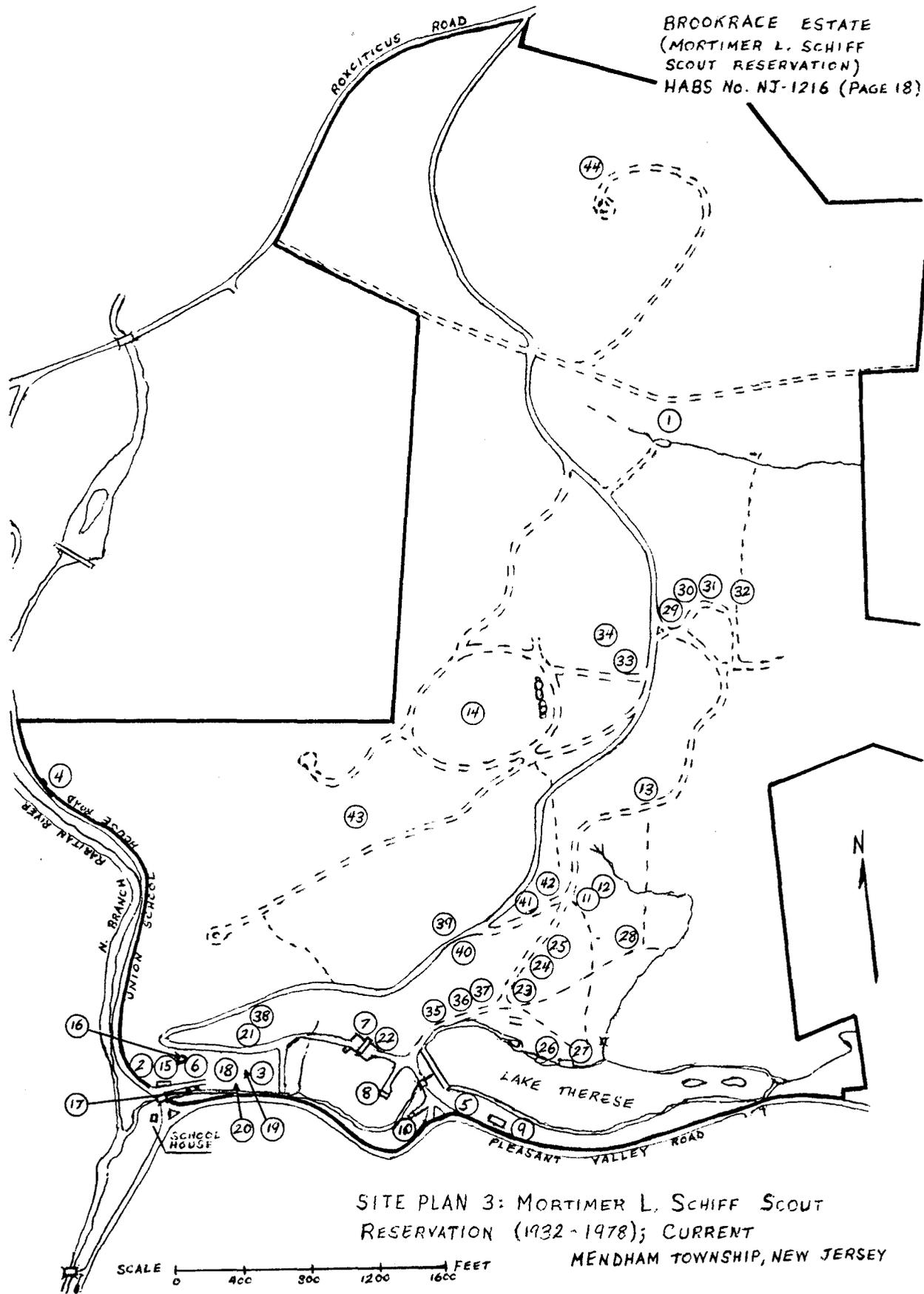
1. Devore-Garrabant-Barkman-Tiger-Cole-Babbit-Rood-Devore House and Farm, built c. 1831, torn down 1940.
2. Beach-Rolston-Nesbitt-Shurt-Chamberlain House, built prior to 1853, extant.
3. Smith-Shurts-Chamberlain Saw Mill, built in 1868, destroyed 1930s.
4. Wycoff-Losey/Millen-Wycoff-Morrison-Connors House, built c. 1822, destroyed by fire between 1948 and 1952.
5. Jerolemon-Rood House, built in 1868, destroyed by fire 1940.



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Key to Site Plan 2: BROOKRACE ESTATE (1912 - 1932)

1. Devore-Garrabant-Barkman-Tiger-Cole-Babbit-Rood-Devore House and Farm, built c. 1831, torn down 1940.
2. Beach-Rolston-Nesbitt-Shurt-Chamberlain House, built prior to 1853, extant.
3. Smith-Shurts-Chamberlain Saw Mill, built in 1868, destroyed 1930s.
4. Wycoff-Losey/Millen-Wycoff-Morrison-Connors House, built c. 1822, destroyed by fire between 1948 and 1952.
5. Jerolemon-Rood House, built in 1868, destroyed by fire 1940.
6. Estate Pump House, extant.
7. Manor House, built 1914-1918, extant.
8. Carriage House, extant.
9. Estate Barn, extant.
10. Estate Coach Barn, destroyed between 1948 and 1952.
11. Estate Horse Barn, to be demolished, HABS No. NJ-1216-B.
12. Estate Sheep Barn, to be demolished. HABS No. NJ-1216-A.
13. Spring House, extant.
14. Race track, extant.



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SITE PLAN 3: MORTIMER L. SCHIFF SCOUT
 RESERVATION (1932-1978); CURRENT
 MENDHAM TOWNSHIP, NEW JERSEY

SCALE 0 400 800 1200 1600 FEET

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Key to Site Plan 3: MORTIMER L. SCHIFF SCOUT RESERVATION (1932 - 1978), CURRENT

1. Devore-Garrabant-Barkman-Tiger-Cole-Babbit-Rood-Devore House and Farm, built c. 1831, torn down 1940 (Shepherds Farm).
2. Beach-Rolston-Nesbitt-Shurt-Chamberlain House, built prior to 1853, extant, (River House).
3. Smith-Shurts-Chamberlain Saw Mill, built in 1868, destroyed 1930s.
4. Wycoff-Losey/Millen-Wycoff-Morrison-Connors House, built c. 1822, destroyed by fire between 1948 and 1952 (Raritan River House).
5. Jerolemon-Rood House, built in 1868, destroyed by fire 1940 (Superintendent's Cottage).
6. Estate Pump House, extant.
7. Manor House, built 1914-1918, extant.
8. Carriage House, extant.
9. Estate Barn (Boat Barn), extant.
10. Estate Coach Barn, destroyed between 1948 and 1952.
11. Estate Horse Barn (Hillcourt Barn), to be demolished, HABS No. NJ-1216-B.
12. Estate Sheep Barn (Hillcourt House), to be demolished. HABS No. NJ-1216-A.
13. Spring House, extant.
14. Race track, extant (Camporee Field).
15. Warehouse, built between 1932 and 1952, extant.
16. Paint House, built between 1932 and 1952, extant.
17. Paint Shop, built 1940-1941, to be demolished, HABS No. NJ-1216-D.
18. Water Utility Building, extant.
19. Garage or Service Building, built between 1948 and 1952, extant.
20. Shop, extant.
21. Building #2, built 1965, to be demolished.
22. Schiff Hall, built in 1948, destroyed in 1994.
23. Patrol Cottage Four, built in 1948, to be demolished, HABS No. NJ-1216-I.
24. Patrol Cottage Five, built in 1948, to be demolished, HABS No. NJ-1216-I.
25. Patrol Cottage Six, built in 1951, to be demolished, HABS No. NJ-1216-J.
26. Lifeguard Tower, built in 1933, to be demolished, HABS No. NJ-1216-F.
27. Waterfront Pavilion, built in 1950, extant.
28. East Hall, built in 1955, destroyed in 1994.
29. Dan Beard Cabin, built 1940-1941, extant.
30. Storage Building, extant.
31. Storage Building, extant.
32. Dan Beard Storage Cabin, built 1940-1941, to be demolished, HABS No. NJ-1216-H.
33. Health Lodge, built between 1952 and 1973, extant.
34. Troop Lodge, built in 1948, to be demolished, HABS No. NJ-1216-C.
35. Patrol Cottage One, built in 1947, to be demolished, HABS No. NJ-1216-G.

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36. Patrol Cottage Two, built in 1947, to be demolished, HABS No. NJ-1216-H.
37. Patrol Cottage Three, built in 1947, to be demolished, HABS No. NJ-1216-G.
38. Town House, built between 1952 and 1973, extant.
39. Residence #1, built between 1952 and 1973, extant.
40. Residence #2, built between 1952 and 1973, extant.
41. Patrol Cottage Eight, built in 1962, extant.
42. Patrol Cottage Seven, built in 1955, to be demolished, HABS No. NJ-1216-J.
43. Pole Barn, built after 1976, extant.
44. Wood Badge Camp Complex, built between 1952 and 1962, extant.

ENDNOTES

Notes for PART I: Before Brookrace Estate

1. Edward J. Lenik, Nancy L. Gibbs, Elise Baranowski, Kathleen L. Ehrhardt and Thomas Fitzpatrick, Cultural Resources Investigation of the Jackson Homes at Schiff Development Property, Township of Mendham, Morris County, New Jersey. (Butler, New Jersey: Sheffield Archaeological Consultants, 1994), 27-33, 40-47. Copies of this report are available at the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, NJ; Mendham Township; Sheffield Archaeological Consultants, Butler, NJ; and Dave Jackson Homes, Inc., Summit, NJ.
2. Ibid, 31-32.
3. Ibid, 33.
4. Ibid, 37-40.
5. Ibid, 42.
6. Ibid, 43-44.
7. Ibid, 43-44.

Notes for PART II: Description of Property Before Brookrace Estate

1. A.H. Mueller, Atlas of Parts of Morris County, New Jersey Embracing Town of Morristown, the Boroughs of Madison, Florham Park, Chatham and Mendham, Morris Township and parts of Chatham, Hanover, Mendham and Passaic Townships. (Philadelphia: A.H. Meuller, 1910).

Notes for PART III: History of Brookrace Estate (1912 - 1932)

1. Edward J. Lenik et al, Cultural Resources Investigation of the Jackson Homes at Schiff Development Property, 47-49.
2. Ibid, 49-50.
3. Ibid, 106-107.
4. Ibid, 106-107.
5. Ibid, 50-51.

Notes for PART V: History and Development of Mortimer L. Schiff Scout Reservation
(1932-1978)

1. Edward J. Lenik et al, Cultural Resources Investigation of the Jackson Homes at Schiff Development Property, (1994), 52-57.
2. Ibid, 52-53.
3. L. Halpenny, The Story of Schiff (Mendham Township, NJ: Schiff Scout Reservation, 1948) 9. Copies of this document are in the collections of Sheffield Archaeological Consultants, Butler, NJ and Dave Jackson Homes, Inc., Summit, NJ.
4. Edward J. Lenik et al, Cultural Resources Investigation of the Jackson Homes at Schiff Development Property, 54-55.
5. Ibid, 98.
6. Ibid, 53-55.
7. Ibid, 54-55.
8. Ibid, 55.
9. Ernest F. Schmidt, Guide to the Schiff Scout Reservation, (Mendham Township, NJ: Schiff Scout Reservation, 1962), 29, 32, 35. Copy in the collection of David Wheildon, Emerson, NJ.
10. GBG, Insurance Map, Schiff Scout Reservation (Mendham Township, NJ: Schiff Scout Reservation, 1948, revised 1952). Copy in the collection of Sheffield Archaeological Consultants, Butler, NJ.
11. Anonymous, Mortimer L. Schiff Scout Reservation, (Mendham township, NJ: Schiff Scout Reservation, 1973). Copies of this map are in the collection of David Wheildon, Emerson, NJ, and in the collection of Sheffield Archaeological Consultants, Butler, NJ.
12. GBG, Insurance Map, Schiff Scout Reservation.

PART IX: Sources of Information

A. Historic views

Anonymous, "The Mortimer L. Schiff Memorial," in BSA Scouting, Vol. XX, No. 9, October 1932. Reprint in archives of Boy Scouts of America, Irving, TX. Contains views of Brookrace Estate at time of Boy Scouts of America purchase.

Anonymous, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy, Engineering and Construction, Dam Safety Section, Trenton, NJ. Photographs of construction of Lake Therese Dam, 1932-33 and inspection 1948.

Anonymous, Mortimer L. Schiff Scout Reservation. Pamphlet produced by Boy Scouts of America, 1972. Original in archives of Boy Scouts of America, Irving TX.

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1. Primary Sources

a. Maps

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