

Goshen Farm Walking Trail Guide

1. Lower Meadow:

This meadow was previously occupied by the farming fields, which may at one time have contained corn, wheat, beets, buckwheat and cabbage. The plants that now live in this meadow include an apple tree and asparagus, along with numerous other unidentified plant life. *Turn to your left and follow the tree line to point #2.*



2. Quarry: About thirty feet ahead lies the remnants of what is believed to be a quarry. The rock was likely taken from this area of the property, carved out from the surrounding earth, and hauled up to the main house, to supplement its foundation. Its dimensions are approximately eight feet deep, and sixty feet by sixty feet square. *Continue along the tree line to point #3.*

3. Hunt Club Property: The St. Margaret's Hunt Club property was established in the 1930s. As a result of the Great Depression and the toll it took upon the farm and its current residents, Charles Carroll Brice and his wife Mary Linstead Tydings, four and a half acres of the farm closest to the Hunt Club was sold. Land was also sold to Dr. Hugh Hampton Young. Little do most Cape residents know that Dr. Young had intended to create Cape St. Claire as a twin to Gibson Island. *Turn to your right and continue uphill to point #4.*



4. Caretaker's Cottage: Built in the 1920s, the Caretaker's Cottage was supposedly constructed for the son of Charles and Mary Brice. Its quaint, single-floor interior consists of a bedroom, kitchen, living area and a bathroom. Following the residency of the Brice family, other residents included Priscilla and Joseph Coates. The Coates moved into the cottage in 1952 and were great friends with the Radoffs. *Walk up the driveway toward the rear of the cottage to point #5.*

5. Midden Pit and Berry Patch:

This raspberry and blackberry patch is a relatively new development on the property, and have seasonally yielded harvests since approximately 2007. The Society plans to maintain the patch to encourage future harvests. The Midden Pit was an area separated for the use of dumping unwanted items, rubbish and the like. Using the items found in this area, the Society hopes to discover new artifacts that provide information about past Goshen residents and history. *Turn to the right, walk along the trail to the wooden bridge and point #6.*

6. Upper Meadow and Spring: The small upper meadow was originally used by the Radoffs as a grazing pasture for their various farm animals, and may at one time have been an orchard, stretching to where Cape St. Claire Elementary School is now. The fresh water spring is a peculiar feature of the property in that it is located on one of the highest-elevated points in Cape St. Claire. It was determined to be a spring due to its constant presence throughout the year. *Continue past the spring on the right to point #7.*



7. Kitchen Foundation: This brick foundation to the left is one of the more mysterious sets of remains on the property. Few concrete facts are known as to the origins and purpose of this foundation, but it is possible that it once served as a separate kitchen and was later moved up and attached to the main house. Its construction is likely to have been around the same time as the main farm house. *Make a slight left, passing the main house on the right to point #8.*

8. Milk Shed and Servant's Quarters: One of the preserved structures, the milk shed contains evidence of two conjoined buildings. Inside, a small handprint found at the join, alongside a date that reads "1923" contains a drain, chimney and cool box. When it was no longer used for milking dairy cows, Dr. Radoff's wife, May, used the shed. It is known, according to available census records, that the property employed a servant named Benjamin Hill, who possibly lived in the small white building. This structure was also Dr. Radoff's private retreat. *Walk along the trail to the 9th point on the right.*



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9. Pump House: This is the foundation of a pump house built in approximately 1920, with the modern well to the left. It is believed that another original, hand-dug well is within close proximity to both of these more recent features. *Walk away from the main house toward the meadow; point #10 is on the left.*



11. Goshen House: Originally constructed sometime in the late 1780s to early 1790s, the Goshen Farm House consisted of only four rooms; two upstairs and two downstairs, connected with a winding, central staircase. The first owner was



10. Silo and Barn Foundations: The barn, no longer standing, housed both dairy and beef cattle. The barn was used for beef cattle and the neighbor's horses during Dr. Radoff's ownership. In 1983 (on Halloween night), the barn was struck by lightning. Sometime after, its destruction was caused by a second fire. *Walk uphill toward the main house to reach the final point.*



John Pettibone Gardiner, who then passed the property on to his son, Richard Pettibone Gardiner. In 1853, Henry Tydings obtained the house at auction. Henry Tydings' daughter, Mary Tydings Brice then inherited the property with her husband Charles, in 1911. Edwin and Lillian Angermans bought the house in 1935, before Roland Edgar Bell in 1939. The Jondreau family resided in the house from 1941 to 1942, when Dr. Morris and May Radoff purchased the house.