

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received **OCT 13 1983**

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Mountain Rest

and/or common Same

2. Location

street & number Spruce Corner Road N/A not for publication

city, town Goshen N/A vicinity of

state Massachusetts code 025 county Hampshire code 015

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Wildwood Enterprises

street & number P. O. Box 49

city, town Goshen N/A vicinity of state Massachusetts 01032

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Hampshire County Registry of Deeds

street & number 33 King Street

city, town Northampton state Massachusetts

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Inventory of the Historic Assets of the Commonwealth #21 has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date December, 1982 federal state county local

depository for survey records Massachusetts Historical Commission, 294 Washington Street

city, town Boston state Massachusetts 02108

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**Mountain Rest,
Goshen, Massachusetts

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

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library was the center and focus of life at the missionary retreat. Scudder Hall, a rectangular, four-story, eight-bay clapboard building, is plain and functional, reflecting the missionary spirit. There is a gable roof with gable returns and shed dormers. Numerous, regularly spaced windows (6/2) pierce all levels and facades. Although the circular drive passes close by the north entrance, the main entrance is on the east. Here, a substantial porch structure sits atop pyramidal stone pillars. Smaller porches on the north and south elevations are similar in design, with sturdy square columns supporting a flat roof and a picket fence-like railing. Originally each porch had a balcony on its upper level; these are in various states of disintegration or replacement. The interior is simple, but is embellished with wood wainscoting and retains its original doors and fixtures.

Avery Cottage is the only building at Mountain Rest which has Victorian period detail; although like the others, it is not highly ornamented (Map 6; Photos 5,6). Built in 1905, in memory of a generous donor, it is a tall, four-story structure with a steeply pitched, cross-gable roof and a gabled dormer on the south elevation. The outstanding feature of the house is a porch which runs along the southern and western facades. The porch, composed of wooden members--slender, turned posts with simple balusters and railing--sits atop substantial brick columns. The north facade, which is the side visible from the main access road, is the rear of the building. A three-story "stair tower" capped by a pyramidal roof, projects from and dominates this elevation. Windows are 1/1 and are arranged haphazardly around the building. Several doors have large glazed openings of etched glass.

Tiny Kerr Cottage (1905) is, like the other Mountain Rest buildings, simple in plan, clapboarded and unembellished (Map 7, Photos 7,8). It was named in honor of Dr. John Kerr, a missionary to China. One story in height, and three bays wide, there is a shed dormer on the east (main) elevation, directly above the central doorway. A simple portico shelters the entrance, which is flanked by a large 2/2 window on either side.

Stuart Cottage, named after Christian educator and ambassador to China, John Leighton Stuart, was constructed in 1905 (Map 8, Photo 9). It is a simple, wide clapboard building, rectangular in plan with a gable roof. Built into a hill, there is a balcony on the south side which is supported by sturdy posts in the kingpost truss motif. There is also a small, enclosed screen porch on the west elevation.

8. Significance

Mountain Rest, Goshen, Massachusetts

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1902-1906 **Builder/Architect** Henry Hathaway & Sons (masons)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Mountain Rest is significant as an early example of a missionary retreat located in the foothills of the Berkshire Mountains. Its construction in 1902 marked the beginning of summer resort camps in the area which were sponsored by institutional organizations. It is equally important for its role as an educational facility in the field of medicine for those who served as missionaries around the world. Retaining integrity of location, design, setting, materials and workmanship, it meets criteria A and C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

For nearly seventy years, Mountain Rest served as a summer retreat and center for Protestant medical missionaries. Founded in 1902 by Dr. George Dowkontt, and established on land donated by the owners of Barrus Farm, Mountain Rest had a dual purpose: to provide sanctuary to missionaries and their families during their furloughs in the United States, and to aid in the education of future missionary doctors. Returning missionaries were the source of much valuable information--information unattainable from any school or college. Students and guests would gather to learn about such diverse topics as obscure tropical diseases, native customs, mission history or the practical problems and skills of field work.

Between 1902 and 1906 five cottages, a barn, a carriage house and Mountain Rest's primary structure, Scudder Hall, were built on a hilltop in Goshen, Massachusetts. In keeping with the ethic of Protestantism and the spirit of the missionaries' lives, the buildings were simple and functional, exhibiting little of the ostentation or ornamentation of popular, turn-of-the-century domestic architecture.

The town of Goshen proved to be an amiable setting for the missionaries' retreat. The early history of the Berkshire area, and Goshen in particular, reveals a penchant among its inhabitants for expanding the Christian domain to "heathen" lands. The year following the incorporation of the town of Goshen in 1781 saw many of its citizens choose to give their lives to missionary work. Notable among them were the Reverend Levi Parsons, in Palestine; F. Fisher Crosset, in China; and Horatio Bardwell, in India. In 1820 a group of three Goshen families--Cushmans, Smiths and Bardwells-- made the then arduous journey to Mississippi to proselytize the Choctaws.

With this history, it is little wonder that the community in which Mountain Rest had been built would be supportive to its aims. It was, in fact, Goshen's state senator, Alvan Barrus, who gave Dr. Dowkontt the forty-acre tract of land for the retreat. The citizens of Goshen were involved in the building and landscaping of the complex (local masons, Henry Hathaway & Sons, worked on Mountain Rest and later did the masonry of the great stone John James Memorial Hall and the striking work on landmark Chauncy Pierce House), as well as providing housekeeping and maintenance services. The retreat, in turn, contributed in great measure to the town. The Congregational Church, historically the center of village activity, relied upon the visiting missionaries to conduct Sunday services throughout the summer, and townspeople were welcome at Mountain Rest for the instructive and entertaining evening talks given by the international guests.

(Continued)

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 32.786 acres

Quadrangle name Goshen

Quadrangle scale 1:25,000

UTM References

A	<u>18</u>	<u>671771210</u>	<u>41701311610</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>18</u>	<u>671791010</u>	<u>470271810</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>18</u>	<u>671751310</u>	<u>470261210</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

D	<u>18</u>	<u>67173910</u>	<u>47031210</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

E			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

F			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

G			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

H			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
<u>N/A</u>			

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kathryn Kubie, Preservation Planner, with Antoinette E. Tomasik and Georgia Pugh Howard, Lower Pioneer Valley Regional Planning Commission

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date August 1983

street & number 294 Washington Street telephone (617) 727-8470

city or town Boston state Massachusetts 02108

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Peter K. Weslow 9/30/83

title State Historic Preservation Officer date
Massachusetts Historical Commission

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the
National Register date 11/10/83

for Alvina Byer
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Mountain Rest,

Continuation sheet

Goshen, Massachusetts

Item number 8

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That the town considered the role Mountain Rest played in the life of the community significant was apparent in its Sesquicentennial celebration in 1931. Out of six episodes in the historical presentation, one was devoted to the "Coming of the Missionaries." In addition, the closing event of the two-day ceremonies was an elaborate "Missionary Pageant," put on by the Mountain Rest community costumed in the native dress of thirty-seven countries.

Mountain Rest's founder, Dr. Dowkontt, was a medical missionary. Although a deeply religious man, he believed that the desperately ailing peoples of the world could only be given Christian instruction after their medical needs were met. His alliance with the churches came about, in part, because they were the only institutions supportive to his cause. It was after lengthy travels with the British navy, seeing first-hand the illness rampant among so many of the globe's inhabitants, that it became "his life obsession . . . to mitigate this colossal human suffering." At the age of 36, with a wife, five children, and \$100, George Dowkontt emigrated to the United States, put himself through medical school, and set about recruiting and training young doctors for missionary work. To promote his cause he wrote the book Murdered Millions, founded the international Medical Missionary Society in 1881, and nineteen years later, began to build Mountain Rest.

Dr. William Wanless, one of the most revered missionary doctors of India, was one of Dr. Dowkontt's students. Knighted by King George V of England, Dr. Wanless gained an international reputation as a surgeon and founded the impressive medical center and school at Miraj.

Of the hundreds of outstanding medical missionaries who sojourned at Mountain Rest, one of the most widely known outside the field, because of his popular book, Doctor in Arabia, was Dr. Paul Harrison. He described his life as a continuing, although rewarding, battle against epidemics, "where the groans of the dying were in (his) ears constantly," under conditions of extreme heat, filth, and an "atmosphere of . . . restless distrust."

Another of Mountain Rest's famous visitors was not a physician, but a charismatic speaker and prolific author, Dr. Samuel Zwemer. In volumes of eloquent argument for the moral necessity for the conversion of the Moslems, he decried the "social evils of Islam," including untruthfulness, cruelty, and slavery. But of all the conditions which appalled him, none did he try harder to ameliorate than the "degradation of women."

Indeed, it is to the great credit of the missionary movement as a whole that one of the most significant cultural changes that it fostered worldwide was the improvement of women's lives. In the medical field, it was critical to have female participation because women in so many areas of the world were forbidden examination or treatment by a male physician. Yet, well into the 20th century, innumerable obstacles lay in the path of a woman who chose to become a doctor.

For the few tenacious women who did manage to qualify as doctors, and wanted complete and challenging practices, medical missions, so badly in need of women physicians, provided a proving ground. This development was of enormous significance, both for the women's movement and for the medical ministry, which, with women entering its ranks, could begin to realize its full potential.

(Continued)

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Goshen, Massachusetts

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Continuation sheet

One of the most outstanding of these pioneer women in medicine was Dr. Ida Scudder. Born in 1870, the daughter and niece of missionary doctors, she was also the granddaughter of Dr. John Scudder, the first American medical missionary. The story of Dr. Ida's work, popularized in the biography by Dorothy Clarke Wilson, begins with a night in India, when the young girl witnessed three separate calls for help from ailing women at her father's door. Because none was allowed to be attended by a man and there was no female doctor, all three women died. The result of this traumatic experience was the dedication of Ida Scudder's life to bringing medical aid to the women of India. Not only did she become a doctor of consummate skill and endurance, but she persisted, in the face of great resistance, in educating girls and training them as doctors, in a country where the "subjugation of women was total." Mountain Rest's major building bears the name Scudder Hall in honor of Dr. Ida and her renowned family.

In the second half of the 20th century, the increasing secularization of western culture brought a shift in emphasis from personal and congregational commitment to monetary aid. For modern youth, who typically were little interested in organized religion, there were now opportunities outside of churches, such as the Peace Corps, for participation in service abroad. Added to this, in the wake of the Vietnam War, any Western involvement in the less economically developed nations was often looked at suspiciously, and hence was politically unpopular.

For all these reasons, then, by the end of the 1960s the missionary spirit, for so long a force in American life, had waned, the churches lessened their interest in supporting mission institutions, and on June 27, 1970, Mountain Rest was closed. For 68 years the hilltop retreat had provided a center of reunion, exchange, education, and recuperation for the medical missionaries returning from exhausting, dangerous work in oppressive climates. Although many of their names may be unknown to the present generation, these courageous men and women were the heroes of their own day, and their movement was a significant factor, not only in the growth of the Protestant Church, but in the social, economic, and political development of the United States, and the relationship of the country to the international community.

The land on which Mountain Rest is located should be considered sensitive for the presence of archaeological resources associated with the adjacent Barrus Homestead (1812) and farming activities. Located on uplands between the Swift River and Stones Brook, the area may also contain prehistoric archaeological materials.

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National Park Service

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Continuation sheet Mountain Rest,
Goshen, Massachusetts

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#9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Aberly, John, An Outline of Missions, Muhlenberg Press, Philadelphia, PA, 1945
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- Beaver, R. Pierce, All Loves Excelling, American Protestant Women in World Mission, Wm. B. Erdmans Publishing Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., 1968
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- Warner, Anne Sabo, Goshen, Mass., A Bicentennial History 1781-1981, The Goshen Historical Commission, Goshen, MA 1980
- Wilson, Dorothy Clarke, Dr. Ida, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1959
- Wright, Louis B., Religion and Empire, University & North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N.C., 1943
- Zwemer, Samuel and Brown, Arthur, The Nearer and Farther East, The MacMillan Co., Norwood, MA, 1908
- Zwemer, Samuel, Raymond-Lull, First Missionary to the Moslems, Funk & Wagnalls, New York, 1902, pp. IX-XIX.

(CONTINUED)

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National Park Service

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Continuation sheet Mountain Rest,
Goshen, Massachusetts

Item number 9 and 10

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INTERVIEWS

Barrus, Alvan and Thomas, Goshen, Mass., February 27, 1982
Gates, The Reverend Allan, Hatfield, Mass., July 9, 1982
Lehan, Carolyn Judd, Goshen, Mass., July 12, 1982
Sears, Charles and Louise, Goshen, Mass., July 12, 1982
Towle, The Reverend Gifford, Pelham, Mass., May 24, 1982

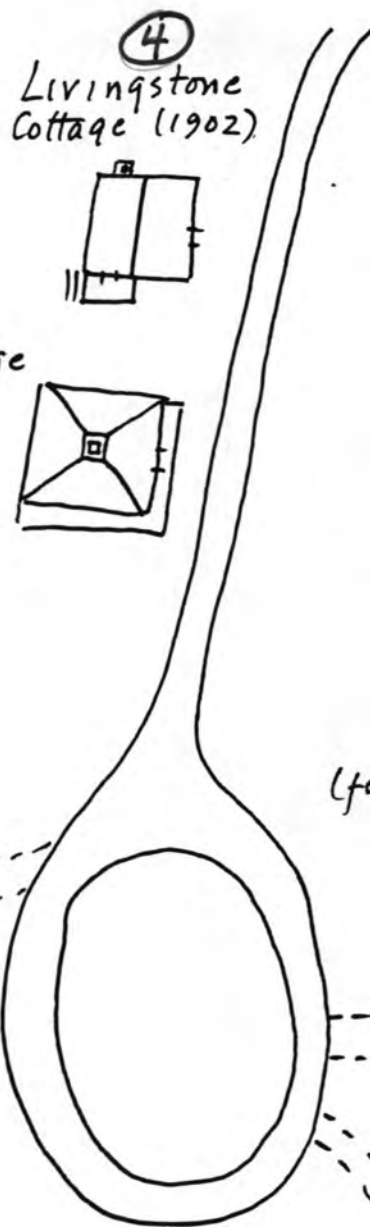
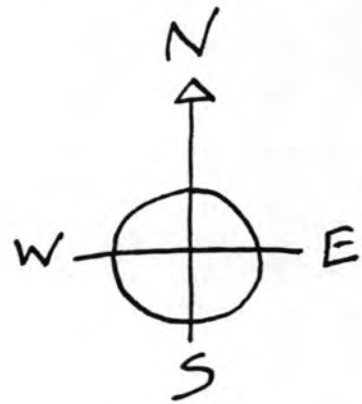
#10: GEOGRAPHICAL DATA: Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the Northeast corner of the herein described parcel, said point being on the Westerly line of Spruce Corner Road; thence, running S00°-39'-40"E along the Westerly line of Spruce Corner Road 269.89 feet to a point; thence, running S09°-25'-50"E along the Westerly line of Spruce Corner Road 146.47 feet to a point; thence, running S16°-11'41"E along the Westerly line of Spruce Corner Road 248.21 feet to a point; thence, running S12°-00'-38"E along the Westerly line of Spruce Corner Road 556.71 feet to a point at land of Alice E. Beals; thence, running N80°-36'-27"W along land of said Beals 269.40 feet to a point; thence, running S09°-23'-33"W along land of said Beals 147.65 feet to a point at land of Thomas W. Barrus and Ruth E. Barrus; thence, running N80°-36'-27"W along a stone wall and land of said Barrus 785.40 feet to a corner; thence, running N28°-45'-05"W along other land of Mountain Missionary Institute, Inc. 764.24 feet to a point marked by an iron pin; thence, running N20°-05'-45"E along other land of said Institute 169.94 feet to a pile of stones; thence, running N65°-49'-16"W along other land of said Institute 324.85 feet to a cluster of black birches; thence, running N21°-58'-38"E along other land of said Institute 533.71 feet to a cluster of birches; thence, running S61°-03'-36"E along other land of said Institute 80.16 feet to a pine tree; thence, running S55°-07'-57"E along other land of said Institute 888.08 feet to a point in a stone wall; thence, running S27°-24'-49"E along a stone wall and other land of said Institute 136.48 feet to a point; thence, running N76°-32'-53"E along other land of said Institute 134.58 feet to a point; thence, running S14°-15'-00"W along other land of said Institute 48.45 feet to a point; thence, running S86°-38'-35"E along other land of said Institute 33.06 feet to a point; thence, running N14°-15'-00"E along other land of said Institute 161.26 feet to a point; thence, running N26°-07'-00"E along other land of said Institute 177.20 feet to a point; thence, running N36°-23'-40"E along other land of said Institute 110.77 feet to a point; thence, running S84°-16'-20"E along other land of said Institute 61.71 feet to the point of beginning. Said parcel contains 32.786 acres, more or less.

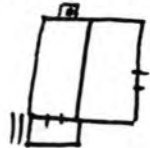
Boundary lines for this nomination have been drawn to incorporate the entire complex of buildings which historically have formed the Mountain Rest missionary retreat.

MOUNTAIN REST

Sketch Map
not to scale



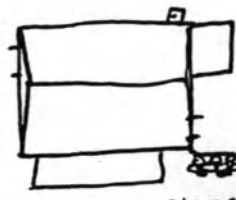
Livingstone Cottage (1902)



Judson Cottage (1902)

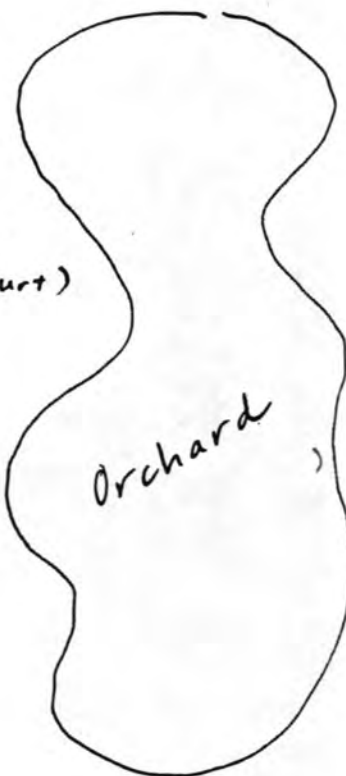


Barn (1902)



stone retaining wall

Parking Lot (formerly Tennis Court)



Orchard

Open

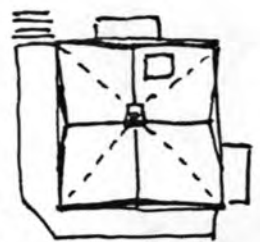


Scudder Hall (1902-03)

5

steep grade down

Avery Cottage (1905)



Woods

Woods

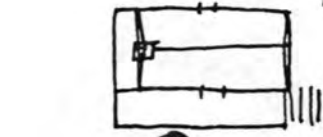
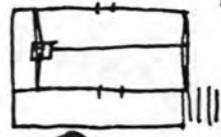
Carriage House



Kerr Cottage (1905)



Stuart Cottage (1905)



Stuart Cottage (1905)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Mountain Rest
Hampshire County
MASSACHUSETTS

Working No. OCT 13 1983
Fed. Reg. Date: 2-5-85
Date Due: 11/10/83 - 11/27/83
Action: ACCEPT 11/10/83
 RETURN
 REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

Entered in the
National Register

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____
Reviewer _____
Discipline _____
Date _____
_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: _____ technical corrections cited below
_____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership Public Acquisition	Status Accessible	Present Use
----------	---------------------------------	----------------------	-------------

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____

Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- summary paragraph
 completeness
 clarity
 applicable criteria
 justification of areas checked
 relating significance to the resource
 context
 relationship of integrity to significance
 justification of exception
 other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

_____ national _____ state _____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____ date _____

13. Other

- Maps
 Photographs
 Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____



#10F9

JUDSON COTTAGE, 1902

Mountain Rest, Goshen, Massachusetts
East (Front) & South Facades

Georgia Pugh Howard, Photographer, 1982



#2 of 9

BARN, 1902

Mountain Rest, Goshen, Massachusetts
East (Front) & South Facades

Georgia Pugh Howard, Photographer, 1982



#30F9

LIVINGSTONE COTTAGE, 1902
Mountain Rest, Goshen, Massachusetts
East (Front) & South Facades

Georgia Pugh Howard, Photographer, 1982



#40F9

SCUDDER HALL, 1902-03

Mountain Rest, Goshen, Massachusetts

East (Front) & North Facades

Georgia Pugh Howard, Photographer, 1982



#50F9

AVERY COTTAGE, 1905

Mountain Rest, Goshen, Massachusetts

West & South (Front) Facades

Georgia Pugh Howard, Photographer, 1982



#6 OF 9

AVERY COTTAGE, 1905
Mountain Rest, Goshen, Massachusetts
North & West Facades

Georgia Pugh Howard, Photographer, 1982



#7 of 9

KERR COTTAGE, 1905, & CARRIAGE HOUSE
Mountain Rest, Goshen, Massachusetts
East (Front) & South Facades

Georgia Pugh Howard, Photographer, 1982



#809

KERR COTTAGE, 1905

Mountain Rest, Goshen, Massachusetts
East (Front) & North Facades

Georgia Pugh Howard, Photographer, 1982

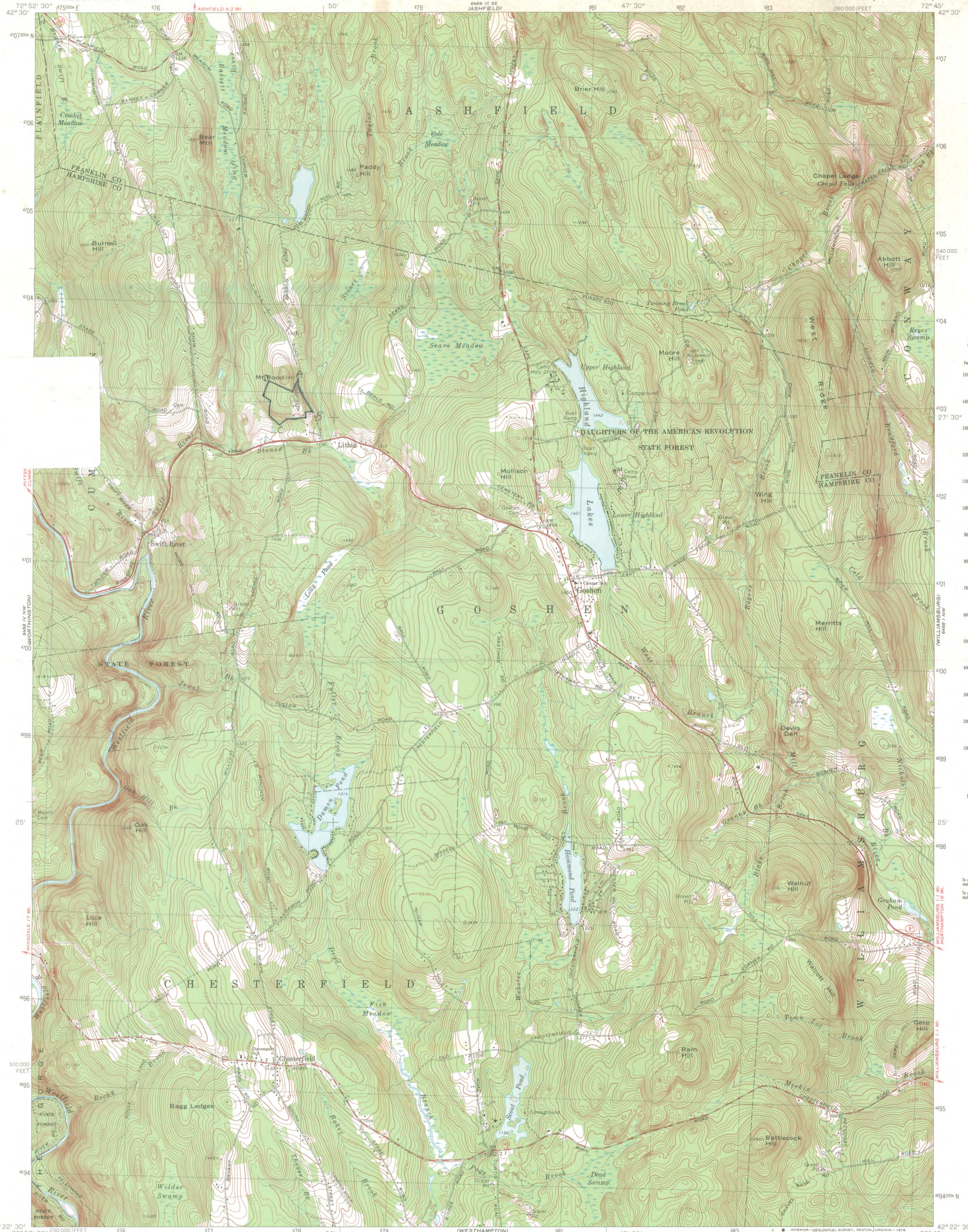


#90F9

STUART COTTAGE, 1905

Mountain Rest, Goshen, Massachusetts
South (Front) & East Facades

Georgia Pugh Howard, Photographer, 1982



Mountain Rest
Goshen, MA

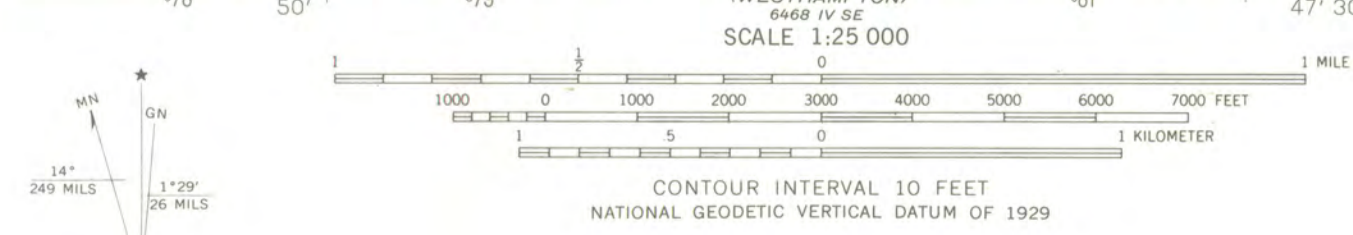
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C 18 677530 4702620
D 18 677390 4703120



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1941. Topography by planimetric surveys 1943 and 1945
Revised from aerial photographs taken 1970. Field checked 1972

Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 18

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface ———— Light-duty road, hard or improved surface ————
Secondary highway, hard surface ———— Unimproved road ————
Interstate Route ———— U. S. Route ———— State Route ————



GOSHEN, MASS.
N4222.5—W7245.7.5

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



OFFICE OF
SELECTMEN
GOSHEN, MASSACHUSETTS

yes
VCS/GF
RECEIVED

AUG 24 1983

MASS. HIST. COMM.

August 22, 1983

Massachusetts Historical Commission
294 Washington Street
Boston, MA 02108

Attention: Valerie Talmage, Executive Director

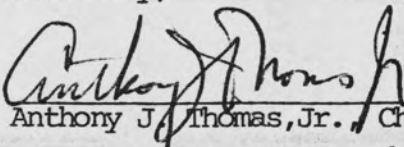
Dear Ms. Talmage;

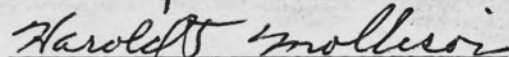
Thank you for your letter of August 1, 1983 stating that the Mountain Rest, Spruce Corner Road in Goshen will be considered by the State Review Board for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

We have noted the effects of such a listing, and have no objection to such consideration. We agree that such steps should be taken to help preserve our heritage.

Thank you again,

Sincerely,


Anthony J. Thomas, Jr., Chairman


Harold T. Mollison

Mitchell S. Cichy

BOARD OF SELECTMEN

man