

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Woodstock Farm

other names/site number Gates, Cyrus & Mabel, Farm; Woodstock Farm Historic District

2. Location

street & number 1200 Chuckanut Drive ☐ not for publication

city or town Bellingham ☐ vicinity

state Washington code WA county Whatcom code 073 zip code 98225

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria

X A X B X C D


Signature of certifying official/Title

July 6, 2021

Date

WASHINGTON STATE SHPO

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register

 determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6	2	buildings
		district
3	1	site
9	3	structure
10	4	object
28	10	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

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Agriculture – Animal Facility

Agriculture – Horticultural Facility

Agriculture – Agricultural Outbuilding

Domestic – Single Dwelling

Domestic – Secondary Structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Landscape – Park

Recreation and Culture – Outdoor Recreation

Social – Civic

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American

Movements – Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Shingle

roof: Asphalt

other:

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary

Woodstock Farm Historic District is a remarkably intact example of an early twentieth-century gentleman's farm in Washington state. It is located within the city limits of Bellingham, Washington, on a promontory above Chuckanut Bay. It is reached via historic Chuckanut Drive (Washington State Route 11) and surrounded by water and woods. The 16-acre property retains the entire cluster of original buildings, most of the original circulation system, remnants of early garden features, and sweeping views of Chuckanut Bay and Bellingham Bay beyond. It now serves as a public park.

Overall Landscape Character

Woodstock Farm Historic District is surrounded by Chuckanut Bay on the northern, western and southern sides, with Chuckanut Drive running along its eastern boundary. The property features sweeping views of Bellingham Bay and the San Juan Islands and is surrounded by second- and third-growth forest, predominantly evergreen. Six contributing buildings -- three residences (the Gates House, Cook's House, and Cowman's Cottage) and three outbuildings (the Barn, Garage, and Chicken House) -- and two non-contributing outbuildings (the Cowman's Cottage Shed and Boat House) all remain to date.

The buildings are clustered on a shelf on the downslope southwest of Chuckanut Drive (**Figure 1**). The Gates House, Barn, Garage, and Chicken House were all built in a coordinated Craftsman style and form a primary cluster at the center of the district. The architectural design and materials of the buildings are evocative of the early 20th century and create visual cohesion between both residential and working buildings. For instance, all are clad in cedar shakes with drip-edge flares at the base of the cladding and decorative shingle work in the gable ends. The Cook's House and Cowman's Cottage are both located out of sight from the Gates House, affording privacy to both the family and the staff. The two staff residences were designed with more modest Craftsman details -- the Cowman's Cottage being the most modest -- and are compatible with the primary buildings although they lack the same decorative unity.



Figure 1. Photograph c. 1920s of the Gates House and Barn with features such as the original flagpole, stone walls, and Chuckanut Bay in view. Courtesy Center for Pacific Northwest Studies (CPNWS), Gates Family Papers.

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South of the Gates House, the upper woodland contains the remnants of the historic Bluff Trail with Metal Lamp Posts that once provided lighting for evening walks. Stone walls and stairways, and Gates' scenic overlook, which he named "Inspiration Point", all survive in varying states of repair. The remnants of two tennis courts also remain as testament to prior family occupation of the property – the outline of a grass tennis court used by Gates can be made out on the bluff to the west of the Gates House, and the more prominent remains of the Lee era court provides a current-day parking area off of the driveway.

The woods surrounding the clearings are predominantly conifers, with some deciduous trees intermixed (**Figure 2**). Among these are non-native, specimen trees, such as copper beech (*Fagus sylvatica 'purpurea'*), giant sequoia (*Sequoiadendron gigantea*), magnolia (*Magnolia x soulangeana*), and English yew (*Taxus baccata 'repens'*), that were planted by the Gates family.¹ Chuckanut Creek flows across the site from the east. This creek was channelized under Chuckanut Drive, and daylights northeast of the Cowman's Cottage before emptying into Chuckanut Bay. A designed scenic overlook off of Chuckanut Drive, which Cyrus Gates named Inspiration Point, is located at the very southern end of the property. Other views of Chuckanut Bay and beyond are provided to trail users along the southwestern cliffs. The sloping land from northeast to southwest forms a natural visual axis. Views along this axis are limited to some degree by the natural growth of vegetation along the cliff. Historically this was managed to maintain scenic overlooks (**Figure 3**).



Figure 2. Photograph c. 1920s showing a bird's-eye view of Woodstock Farm, facing northeast. Chuckanut Bay is in the foreground and on the left-hand side of this view. The Gates House is in the center and the family's Boat House can be seen on the left, just above the railroad trestle. Evidence of the family's alteration of the landscape can be seen in the presence of groups of deciduous trees, which appear lighter than the evergreens. The garden area, with specimen deciduous trees and shrubs, is visible right of the Gates House (courtesy Tim Wahl collection, citations available).

¹ The Lee family also planted specimen trees, such as the monkey puzzle tree (*Araucaria araucana*) near the Gates House.

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Figure 3. The Gates family managed vegetation along the southwestern cliff to provide sweeping views of Chuckanut Bay, Bellingham Bay, and nearby islands (photo c. 1915, courtesy Whatcom Museum).

Extant vegetation of historical significance relates to the Gates' use of the property as both a family home and gentleman's farm. These include the orchard in the northeast, the wooded area with walking paths to the southeast, and the maintained lawns and meadow helped to preserve scenic vistas at the southwest of the property. The surrounding woods also maintain the country setting and frame significant views. Although some of the landscape features characteristic of the farm during the Gates era are no longer extant -- most notably the gardens -- overall, Woodstock Farm Historic District is remarkably intact.

The historic district encompasses approximately 16 acres of the original Gates farmstead. The residences, farm buildings, setting and landscape features have undergone little physical change over the years, and the character of the site continues to be defined by dramatic topography and views framed by forest and open meadows.

Excluded from the historic district is land located to the east across Chuckanut Drive which contained the systems that provided the farm with water. As shown in the Historic Conditions map in **Figure 4**, this land contained a well (identified as "X") and water tank ("P"). Although the ruin of the concrete water tank remains today, this area has been excluded from the historic district due to its location east of Chuckanut Drive and its lack of physical association with the farm buildings and landscape. Other parcels originally part of the farm east of Chuckanut Drive were sold to private owners in the past, but the City of Bellingham was able to buy back some of this, adding it to the collection as natural open space.

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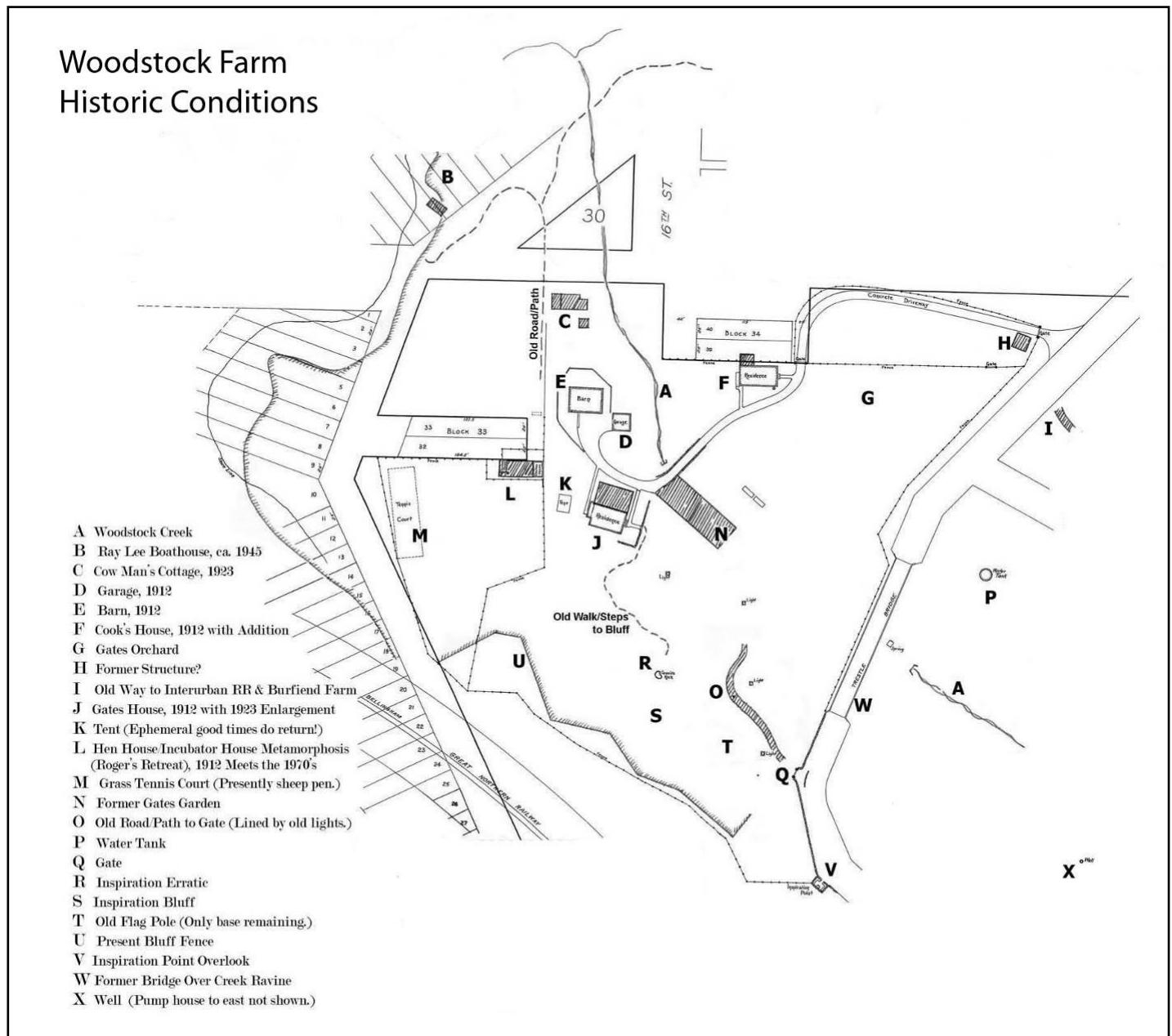


Figure 4. Map of Woodstock Farm showing historical elements and evolution of the site, with later additions marked with hashed lines (map created by Tim Wahl using a boundary survey and as-built from c. 1915).

District Integrity

Woodstock Farm Historic District (**Figure 5**) retains a high level of integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Although alterations to the Gates' original farm have taken place -- some human and some occurring through natural processes -- the overall feeling of the site is that of an early 20th century gentleman's farmstead.

Human interventions include those changes made by the second owners, the Lee family, following their acquisition of the property in 1944. The Lees retained all of the original farmstead buildings except for the Gates' boat house; the Lees built a new boat house in a different but nearby location. Changes to the interiors of the Barn and Chicken House were made by the Lees to create living quarters, but these changes are not readily evident from the exterior. The Lees also made some changes to the surrounding landscape, most notably replacing the Gates' gardens with lawns and a tennis court. Since acquiring the property in 2004, the Bellingham Parks and Recreation Department has also modified the landscape

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to some degree to accommodate recreational use of the property. These changes include the addition of a small parking lot near Chuckanut Drive, widening the footprint of the upper section of the Concrete Driveway and replanting trees that were removed during this revision, construction of a gravel path between the parking lot and Inspiration Point, and installation of a new concrete deck and safety railings at Inspiration Point. A low-profile wood deck was added to the Chicken House, and the path to the Cowman's Cottage was modified to improve pedestrian access from the Barn to the open field where wedding ceremonies are held today.

Changes via natural processes mainly relate to the growth and overgrowth of vegetation, particularly in areas that were once formal gardens. The most notable example is the wooded area south of the Gates House, which once was an open area containing flower beds and specimen trees. Some of the Chuckanut and Bellingham Bay views have also been lost as a result of the maturation of trees.

Despite these changes, the retention of the Gates era buildings in their original locations and the numerous landscape features that remain combine to create a strong sense of time and place, allowing visitors to clearly read the district as a former gentleman's farm.

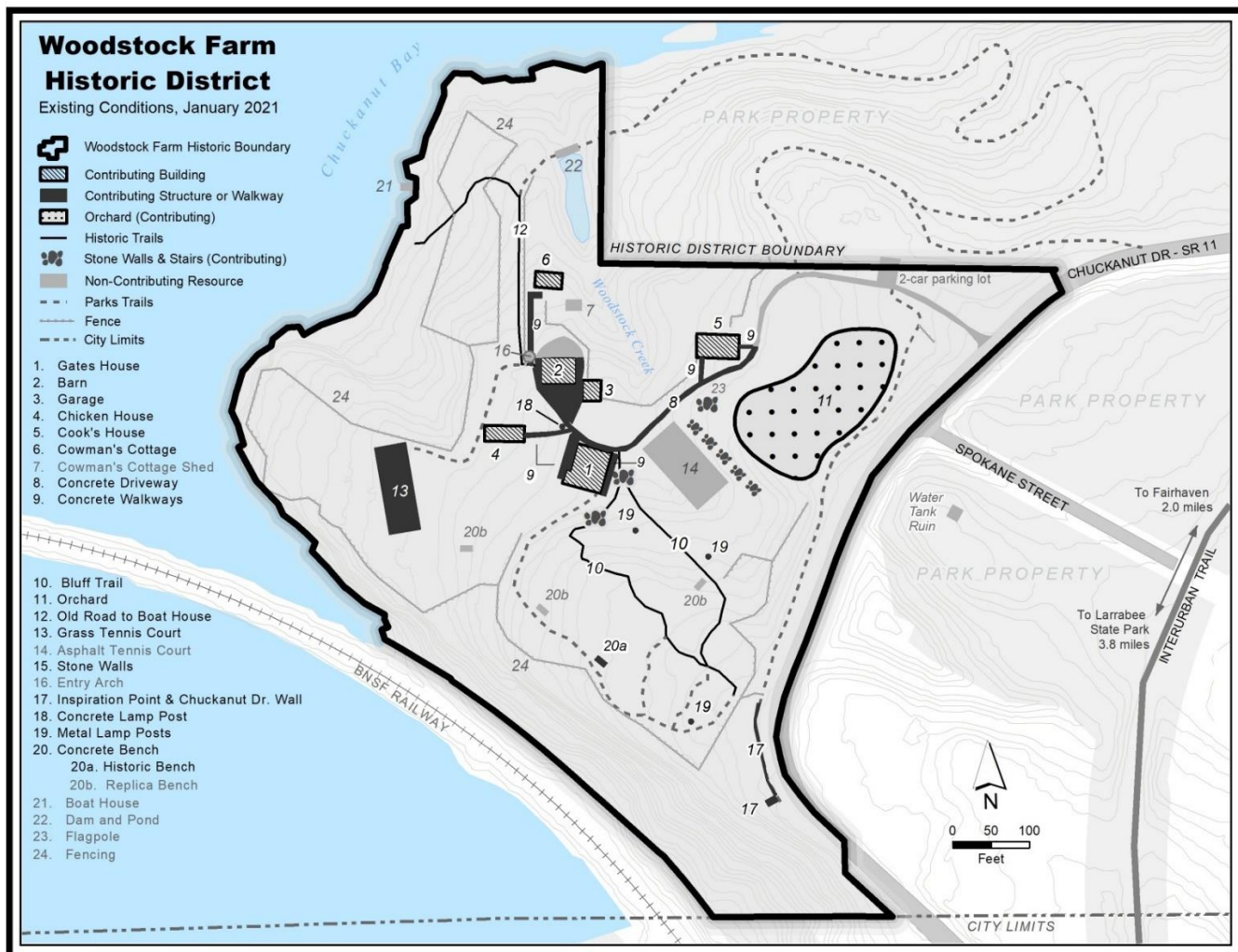


Figure 5. Map of Woodstock Farm Historic District Existing Conditions.

Individual Resources

Woodstock Farm Historic District is composed of buildings, structures, objects, and sites that contribute to the historical importance of the property. A *building* is a constructed feature that provides shelter for human activities. In contrast to a building, a *structure* is a feature built for non-sheltering purposes. An *object* differs from the other two resource types in either being an artistic feature or small in scale. Finally, a *site* is a location that has significance even without a building,

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structure, or object present.² Each feature in Woodstock Farm Historic District is categorized below under one of these four resource types. The numbering of each resource below corresponds to the map in **Figure 5**.

Each resource is further categorized by its capacity to contribute to the significance of the property as follows:

Contributing Resources are those whose construction and use fall within the historic period of significance (for Woodstock Farm Historic District, 1915–1944), reflect the historical evolution of the farmstead under the Gates' purview, and illustrate the visual, functional and associative values inherent in the complex. Contributing features are structurally intact and typically retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

Non-Contributing Resources are those that have diminished integrity of design, materials, and/or workmanship, or are not associated with the historical evolution of the Gates farmstead. Woodstock Farm Historic District is composed of 28 contributing resources and 10 non-contributing resources, as summarized in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Summary of Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources in Woodstock Farm Historic District

Map ID	Resource Name	Number Contributing	Number Non-Contributing	Resource Type
1	Gates House	1		Building
2	Barn	1		Building
3	Garage	1		Building
4	Chicken House	1		Building
5	Cook's House	1		Building
6	Cowman's Cottage	1		Building
7	Cowman's Cottage Shed		1	Building
8	Concrete Driveway	1		Structure
9	Concrete Walkways	6		Structure
10	Bluff Trail	1		Site
11	Orchard	1		Site
12	Old Road to Boat House	1		Site
13	Grass Tennis Court		1	Site
14	Asphalt Tennis Court		1	Structure
15	Stone Walls	5		Object
16	Entry Arch		1	Object
17	Inspiration Point & Chuckanut Drive Wall	2		Structure
18	Concrete Lamp Post	1		Object
19	Metal Lamp Posts	3		Object
20	Concrete Bench	1	2	Object
21	Boat House		1	Building
22	Dam & Pond		1	Structure
23	Flagpole		1	Object
24	Fencing		1	Structure
Total		28	10	

Detailed descriptions of each resource are provided below.

² National Park Service 1997:15

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1.	Gates House	Built: c. 1912-1915, addition in 1923 Architect: F. Stanley Piper CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
<p>DESCRIPTION</p> <p>The Gates House was the primary residence of Cyrus Gates and his family at Woodstock Farm. The building was constructed in two episodes: the original house, which was estimated to have been completed by 1915, and a major expansion to the north occurring in 1923. The addition essentially doubled the square footage while retaining and complimenting the original character of the residence. Today, both phases retain high integrity.</p> <p>The Gates House is a wood-frame, one-and-one-half-story bungalow designed in the Craftsman style. The house is rectangular in plan, with a hip-roofed bump-out on the rear western façade. Built on a slope, the house has a daylight basement and sits on a concrete foundation. The low-pitched side-gabled roof is supported by triangular knee-braces on the gable ends, which are finished with bargeboards. Characteristic of the modest style, rafter tails are exposed on the eave ends. The roof on the main, eastern façade has a three-bay, shed-roofed dormer, each bay containing three casement windows, with each wood-framed window unit containing nine divided lights. The rear slope of the roof is interrupted with a shed-roofed dormer and intersects with the hip-roofed bump-out. Three brick chimneys penetrate the asphalt shingled roof: the original house stack, which rises from the center of the roof; the chimney on the addition's northern façade; and a smaller stack on the rear roof expanse. Gutters and down-pipes are weathered copper.</p> <p>The building is sheathed in coursed cedar shingles, with drip-edge flares at the base of the cladding and belly bands visually dividing the building both at the plate of the first floor, and at the half-story under the eaves. The south façade remains as originally built in 1915 and exhibits half-cove shingle work under the gable eave, a detail theme carried over to the Barn, Garage, and Chicken House. The detailed shingle work was not repeated in the gable end of the 1923 addition, but instead has the coursed shingle work continued above the upper belly band into the gable.</p> <p>The front porch is integral to the house and was built under the main roof eave. Originally the porch spanned the full front of the original house. As a result of the 1923 addition, the porch currently occupies one-half of the main façade and retains its original architectural features and materials. The shingled pillars, window openings, front door, and built-in wooden porch bench were seamlessly incorporated into the 1923 addition and remain in excellent condition, helping to illustrate the two construction episodes. The window box added in the 1923 addition remains under the front window.</p> <p>All windows are wood-framed in a combination of fixed, double-hung sash, and casement units, most featuring multiple divided lights. Sash windows are mainly six-over-one or eight-over-one in pattern with some examples of four-over-one and one-over-one depending on the size of opening and configuration. Casements are mainly divided lights, with the exception of one picture window on the rear (west) elevation. While the configuration of the largest banks of first floor windows on the main (east) elevation have been altered from sash to fixed windows, they echo the divided-light pattern of the casement windows in the dormer above. The characterful wooden front door has three upper lights and decorative metalwork in the form of handle and lock plate, hinge straps, a central knocker, and doorbell. The door is protected by a wooden, half-screen door with decorative metal cross-bracing. Rear doors are located at the first floor and basement level. They are wood in a variety of styles. Flared shingle work above the door and windows throughout the building create an extended dripline over the headers. Around each opening, a simple ogee cap molding provides a transition from the dripline to the window surround. Otherwise, surrounds are unornamented share-edge trim.</p> <p>The interior of the house also retains high integrity of feeling, workmanship, association, materials and design. Concrete Walkways connect the front and back of the house to the Driveway.</p>		

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SIGNIFICANCE

The Gates House possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and is significant to the Woodstock Farm Historic District as the primary residence of a gentleman's farm dating to the early decades of the twentieth century in Washington. It served as the home of prominent community leaders Cyrus and Mabel Gates and their children, particularly during Cyrus's most prolific period as a businessman and philanthropist. The building embodies the distinctive characteristics of a Craftsman dwelling. The expansion in 1923 designed by architect F. Stanley Piper was sensitive to the building's original design and, with few changes, retains architectural integrity both inside and out. The Gates House, in combination with the Barn, Garage, and Chicken House make up the primary cluster within the historic district and is pivotal to its significance.



Images of the front (east) elevation of the Gates House, from left to right: Photo of Gates House, soon after original construction, c. 1915 (courtesy CPNWS, Gates Family Papers); Gates family in front of their recently completed addition, c. 1923 (courtesy CPNWS, Gates Family Papers); current photograph, facing west (Sadlier 2020).

2.	Barn	Built: c. 1912-1915 Architect: F. Stanley Piper (unconfirmed) CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
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DESCRIPTION

The Barn is a prominent building within the Woodstock Farm Historic District. A side-gabled, wood frame structure approximately 30' x 40', this Craftsman-style building stands on a poured concrete foundation built into the slope with a daylight basement to the rear that originally housed up to 12 cattle.³ Like other buildings in the primary cluster, it is sheathed in coursed cedar shake shingles with drip-edge flares at the base of the cladding. The basement level is clad in drop shiplap siding. Like the Gates House, it has half-cove shingle work in gable ends. It also has the same wide overhanging eaves and triangular knee bracing.

The Barn is oriented toward the south and is directly linked via the concrete driveway to the Gates House and the Garage. The Concrete Driveway culminates in an area between the three buildings, wrapping around the eastern and western faces of the Barn, joining in the rear as an additional lower work area.

The south and primary elevation contains a joined pair of sliding, wooden vehicular doors on metal tracks. Each door contains a divided upper light with eight glazing panes. A pair of six-light casement windows lies to the east of the vehicular doors. A wooden door with divided upper lights is located at the easternmost end of the façade.

The western façade retains its original materials and fenestration, with a sliding, wooden door with an upper, two-light window. Two small awning windows with three vertical divided lights are on either side of the door at the ground level. There is a joined pair of six-light fixed windows in the gable eave. The Barn has the same double belly board framing the bottom and top of the main floor, which on the western façade has no openings. The northern façade retains its original openings and windows but has a modern pent-roofed storage structure extending from its face, added by the Parks Department.

³ Probate records indicate that Gates owned 12 head of cattle at the time of his death in 1927.

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Other changes have been made to the Barn over time. Historical photographs show that the louvered, passive ventilator with side-gable roof was added to the central roof ridge between 1915 and 1923. On the Barn's southern and primary façade, the original sliding barn doors remain but no longer open independent of each other. The Barn originally featured a tack room and upper hay loft that was converted to a studio apartment in the 1970s. The exterior expression of this modification includes the pair of windows east of the barn doors on the south elevation, and vertical, rectangular stained-glass window and two more pairs of six-light casement windows on the east elevation.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Barn is significant through its pivotal association with Woodstock Farm's use as a gentleman's farm, serving as a primary outbuilding that housed the Jersey cows that were a focus of Cyrus Gates' agricultural endeavors. Although its integrity of design has been impacted by some alterations, it retains all other elements of integrity and continues to embody the distinctive characteristics of a Craftsman style barn. It is a contributing feature to the historic district. The Barn was listed in the Washington Heritage Barn Register in 2008.



Barn images from left to right: Photograph of the front (south) elevation c. 1920s, taken from the roof of the Gates House (courtesy CPNWS, Gates Family Papers); Whatcom County Assessor photograph, c. 1980s; current photograph, facing north (Sadlier 2020).

3. Garage

Built: c. 1912-1915⁴
Architect: F. Stanley Piper (unconfirmed)
CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

DESCRIPTION

North of the Gates House and immediately adjacent to the Barn is the Garage, a wood-frame structure built into the slope of the hill on a concrete foundation. Oriented to the west, the Garage has a low-pitched, front-gabled roof with a modest bell-flare profile. Gable ends are finished with barge board and supported by triangular knee braces, and rafter tails are exposed on the eaves.

The Garage has a joined pair of wooden sliding doors on tracks that span the entire western façade, each door containing a double ribbon of 16 divided lights on its upper third section. The doors' track apparatus extends several feet north of the building.

Like the other Craftsman-style structures in the primary cluster, the Garage has the half-cove shingle detailing in the gable ends, with the remainder of the building sheathed in cedar shingles with a drip-line flare where the siding meets the foundation.

The interior of the building has a concrete slab floor and originally had a wood stove, of which the upper chimney remains positioned on the east-end roof ridge. Two six-light awning windows exist on the southern and eastern elevations, while the northern elevation has one of windows of the same design and materials.

⁴ Historical photographs suggest that the adjacent Barn may have been completed before the Garage was constructed.

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SIGNIFICANCE

Tied stylistically through materials and Craftsman design with the Barn and the Gates House, physically by the concrete driveway and orientation toward the center of the cluster, and functionally as one of the buildings used for the domestic and agricultural purposes of Woodstock Farm, the Garage is a significant outbuilding to the gentleman's farm. Possessing integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, the Garage contributes to the significance of the Woodstock Farm Historic District.



Images of the Garage from left to right: c. 1950 Lee family photograph of kittens with the Garage in the background (Lee 2013:323); photograph of the west (front) and south (side) elevations, facing northeast (Sadlier 2020).

4. Chicken House

Built: c. 1912-1915; altered c. 1923
Architect: F. Stanley Piper (unconfirmed)
CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

DESCRIPTION

The Chicken House is located to the west of the Gates House and is stylistically linked with the primary buildings of the Gates House, Barn, and Garage, and holds a prominent spot within historic district. The Chicken House was originally two buildings, both labeled "Chicken House" on a 1915 map. It is estimated that the building as it exists today underwent alterations sometime c. 1923, the same time the Gates House was expanded, and the Cowman's Cottage was built.

The building is wood-frame construction sitting on a concrete foundation. The form presents as a two-part cross-gable, the oldest section to the east being set at a higher grade, with the newer rectangular section to the west sitting downhill. Triangular knee-braces support the overhanging eaves on the gable ends. Roofing is asphalt shingle, and aluminum gutters have been affixed to the eaves. Belly bands, echoing those on the Main House, Barn and Garage, span the north and south facades at the foundation level and under the gables. Bargeboards finish the roof's gable ends, and rafter tails are exposed under the eaves. The building is clad in cedar shingles with a drip-line flare where the siding meets the foundation. Gable ends contain half-cove shingle detailing like the others in the primary cluster.

The eastern portion of the Chicken House contains a wooden, five-panel pedestrian door on its eastern façade, accessed by a flight of five stairs protected by hand railings leading up from a concrete walkway. The northern façade is pierced with one small, square window with exterior screen. The southern façades of both the east and western sections contain extensive glazing. At the eastern end are two sets of four six-light windows. Those on the upper level are horizontal sliding sash units while those at the lower level appear to be fixed. At the basement level is a horizontal, 10-light awning window. Fifteen, four-light clerestory windows run the length of the western portion of the building along the roofline. At ground level, grouped divided-light windows are in two patterns: the two larger sets contain 21-light fixed central units with a pair of nine-light horizontal sliding sashes on either side. A pair of fixed, 12-light windows flank the windowless door clad in horizontal, flush boards.

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The Chicken House was converted into a residence during the Lee family's period of occupation, an alteration evident mainly from the interior. A low-profile wood deck was added to the western end of the south façade by the Parks Department.

SIGNIFICANCE

Modified during the Gates family's period of occupation to form a single building, the Chicken House is significant through its association with the Gates' use of the property as a gentleman's farm. It also embodies the distinctive characteristics of a Craftsman agricultural outbuilding. It retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and contributes to the significance of the historic district.



Images of the Chicken House from left to right: Early Gates era view c. 1915 of the east elevation of the Chicken House, looking west from the driveway (courtesy CPNWS, Gates Family Papers); Lee era, c. 1950s photograph of the south and east elevations (Lee 2013:339); current photograph of the south and east elevations, facing northwest (Sadlier 2020).

5. Cook's House

Built: c. 1912-1915
Architect: F. Stanley Piper (unconfirmed)
CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

DESCRIPTION

The Cook's House was built as housing for the family's domestic help and is a one-story wood-frame bungalow designed in the Craftsman style. Oriented to the east and facing the driveway, the dwelling is built into the slope of the hill and has a daylight basement at the back. It sits on a concrete foundation and features a low-pitched cross-gabled roof with deep eaves. The front porch has a shed roof. Gable ends are finished with bargeboards and feature exposed roof purlins. Rafter tails are exposed under the eaves.

Similar to the original design of the Gates House, the Cook's House has a full-length front porch, a side-gabled roof, and a gabled dormer piercing the roof on the main façade. A joined pair of multi-paned windows adorn the dormer, each with 24 divided lights. The theme of paired window openings is repeated under the gable eaves on the southern, western and northern facades, but serve as louvered attic ventilation and contain no glazing. A brick chimney pierces the northern slope of the dormer, and a second brick chimney rises from the roof ridge at the rear of the house. The roof is sheathed in composite shingles.

The building is sheathed in coursed cedar shingles, with the same flared shingle work over the window headers and at wall bases. A belly band visually divides the expanse between the first floor and basement level on the north, south and west facades. The front porch columns consist of a square post set on a wider base sheathed in the same cedar shingles as the house and extending to the ground. A low wall clad in cedar shingles borders the porch, which is accessed via a short flight of three stairs via a concrete walkway. The front door is set off-center and flanked by two one-over-one sash windows protected by a divided storm window. A wood-framed screen door protects the front door, which is a one-panel with four vertical lights in the upper section with a based window ledge. The door and window trim within the porch is square-edge and topped with a Classical cap molding.

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Elsewhere on the house the windows are slightly less decorative. A three-windowed bay extends from the south face of the house, with a gable roof supported by exposed roof beams. The bay has three one-over-one double-hung windows. Other windows on the south face are paired one-over-one double-hung sash units. All have ogee cap moldings and square-edge trim under the flared shingle work. Like the porch, they are fitted with storm windows.

The daylight basement has a door that opens to a small entry landing, covered with a shed roof supported by decorative brackets. The Lees added an enclosed stairway to the north side of the house, for access to the daylight basement. The stairway addition was removed by Parks in 2021. The western (rear) façade has a back door with an upper light and two small windows located on either side. This door provides rear egress and leads from a landing down a flight of stairs to the ground. The existing stairway was rebuilt by the Parks Department. The Driveway is connected to the front porch via a Concrete Walkway, and by a Lee era Walkway to the daylight basement apartment.

The Cook's House is compatible in design with the primary cluster but is simpler in design and lacks the unifying detailing of the gable-end half-cove shingle work.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Cook's House is significant through its association with the domestic help that supported the functioning of the gentleman's farm. The building retains all elements of architectural integrity and embodies the distinctive characteristics of a Craftsman house. It is one of the two ancillary residential buildings that contribute to the significance of the historic district.



Images of the Cook's House from left to right: photograph of the Cook's House c. 1915 of the eastern (front) elevation, also showing the orchard and a garden in the foreground (courtesy CPNWS, Gates Family Collection); current photograph of the front façade (Sadlier 2020).

6.	Cowman's Cottage	Built: 1923 Architect: F. Stanley Piper CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
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DESCRIPTION

The Cowman's Cottage is a modest, Craftsman-style, wood-frame, one-story rectangular building that sits on a concrete foundation. The building is the third residential structure in the historic district, built to house staff hired to help care for Cyrus Gates' cattle and later, to care for the gardens. Constructed a decade later than the original buildings, the Cowman's Cottage is set apart from the rest of the buildings north of the barn and oriented south. It is accessed by Concrete Walkway from the south, connecting it most directly to the rear of the Barn. The original access route was altered by the Parks Department.

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As is characteristic of a modest Craftsman house, the Cowman's Cottage has minimal ornamentation. It features a side-gabled roof with triangular knee-brace on the gable ends. The front entry has a modest, gable-roofed entry stoop, with bracketed cross brace set on square posts. The porch is set at grade. All gable ends are treated with fascia boards. Exterior walls are clad in coursed cedar shingles, with the same flared shingle work at wall bases as elsewhere in the historic district. An exterior, shouldered, white-brick chimney is offset on the rear (northern) elevation, and projects through the eaves overhang.

According to the original F. Stanley Piper plans, the building was designed as a three-room rectangular shape. A compatible addition was constructed at the north end, lengthening the rectangular form. A wood deck was added during the Lee era to the western façade. The roofing is composite shingle.

The cottage's front door is a simple one-panel, wooden unit with an upper light. An additional one-light, wood-panel door provides access to the addition. Most of the windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash units with square-edge trim and ogee cap moldings. They are arranged in singles and one pair on the western (side) elevation. A single fixed light is located east of the door to the addition.

A Concrete Walkway leads from the rear of the Barn to the Cowman's Cottage, physically linking the two buildings.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Cowman's Cottage is significant due to its role in providing housing for staff in responsible for assisting with Cyrus Gates' business of breeding and selling Jersey cows. Keeping purebred animals was an important component of a gentleman's farm, and the cows helped to manage the expansive grass lawns. The cottage's construction in the early 1920s suggests that Cyrus' cattle-raising efforts were deemed important enough to have staff on site to tend to their needs. The cottage retains sufficient architectural integrity to embody the distinctive characteristics of a workingman's Craftsman house and contributes to the historic district's significance.



Cowman's Cottage, left to right: Lee era photograph c. 1950s of the southwest corner of the cottage featuring tenant Mr. Carter and Sultan, the Lee family dog (Lee 2013:395); current photograph of the side (west) and front (south) elevation of the cottage facing northeast (Sadlier 2020). Note the section of Concrete Walkway that leads to the front porch of the Cottage.

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7.	Cowman's Cottage Shed	Built: Post-1944 Architect: Unknown NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
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DESCRIPTION

This small shed located southeast of the Cowman's Cottage has a shed-roof and is clad in coursed shingles. It was built by the Lee family after they acquired Woodstock Farm in 1944.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Cowman's Cottage Shed was built by the Lee family, postdating the historic district's period of significance. While it is compatible with the Cowman's Cottage, it's lack of historical associations with the Gates make this a non-contributing feature to the historic district.



Cowman's Cottage Shed, left to right: Lee era photograph of the west elevation of the Cowman's Cottage Shed with Edna Carter and Sultan, c. 1950s (Lee 2013:395); current photograph of west elevation of the shed, facing east (Sadlier 2020).

8.	Concrete Driveway	Built: c. 1912-1915 CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE
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DESCRIPTION

The Concrete Driveway is the primary circulation system of the Woodstock Farm Historic District. From its origin at Chuckanut Drive, the Driveway meanders west past the Orchard and turns in a southwesterly direction down the slope just past the Cook's House and continues downslope, passing the Gates House and Chicken House and culminating in front of the Garage and Barn. From here, the Driveway wraps around the sides of the Barn and forms another concrete work area at the rear (northern side) of the Barn. This area was expanded during the Lee family's ownership (Wahl 2020) to make a larger work area and can be distinguished from the original Concrete Driveway by its pronounced cracks and ridges; it also appears to be collapsing on the downslope to the north.

Between the Cook's House and the rear of the Barn, the Driveway retains its original path. It is cracking in some areas and has been patched over time with coarse aggregate concrete, and with contemporary concrete by the Parks Department. In some areas, there are concrete curbs or low, concrete stem walls. These appear in Gates era photographs. In addition, three poured concrete *chasse-roues* (translates literally as "wheel chaser", put in place to stop wheels from damaging walls) are embedded in the concrete: one on the northwest corner of the Gates House, a second on the northwest corner of the Barn, and a third on the southeast corner of the Barn.

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The Concrete Driveway retains good integrity, except for the improvements made to the upper portion between the entrance at Chuckanut Drive and the Cook's House, which varies slightly from the original materials and footprint.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Concrete Driveway, along with its associated curbs, *chasse-roues*, and work areas servicing the Garage and Barn, is significant to Woodstock Farm as the main historic vehicular circulation system into and through the district. The lower end of the Driveway remains unchanged aside from areas of patching and subsidence. It possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The concrete contractor was James W. Macy, a well-known concrete specialist in Bellingham responsible for the construction of a number of the city's bridges, sidewalks, and buildings from the 1910s through the 1930s. Macy reportedly handled all of the Gates family's concrete work at Woodstock Farm (Wahl 2020).

The Parks Department's improvement to the Driveway between Chuckanut Drive and the Cook's House affected the integrity somewhat but does not affect its overall contributing status of the structure. For improved life and safety access, the Parks Department widened the footprint and softened some of the curves. These improvements to the Driveway stop at the Cook's House. Additional concrete surfacing was added during the Lee era at the back of the Barn and post-dates the period of significance.



Images of Concrete Driveway, from left to right: Photograph c. early 1920s of the Driveway as it approached the Barn, facing northwest (courtesy CPNWS, Gates Family Papers); current photograph of the Driveway, showing curbs and a stem wall, taken from the area in front of the barn facing south towards the Gates House (Wild Grass Photography 2017); current photograph showing the *chasse-roue* and curb in the southeast corner of the Barn (Sadlier 2020).

9.	Concrete Walkways	Built: c. 1912-1915 CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES (6)
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DESCRIPTION

The domestic area of the farm has a number of Concrete Walkways, some that include stairways and steps. Concrete Walkways are differentiated from trails by their more permanent and formal nature -- evidenced by their construction method and material (poured-in-place concrete) -- as well as their purpose to link buildings with the broader Driveway network. Most Walkways connect buildings to the Driveway, except the one at the Cowman's Cottage, which currently links into a gravel trail. Historic Concrete Walkways can be found in the following locations:

- In front of the Gates House, which includes concrete steps that connect the Driveway to the Walkway and a flight of three concrete steps that lead from the Gates House to the Bluff Trail south of the house;
- In back of the Gates House connecting the Driveway to rear doors of the house;
- Leading from the Driveway to the Chicken House, descending the slope by way of eight concrete steps. Historical photographs show that it originally did not have a handrail -- the Parks Department added a tubular, metal handrail on the north side. The Walkway that wraps around the south end of the Chicken House is of different texture and quality. It also has graffiti, such as "Kilroy Was Here" -- a popular saying from WWII -- suggesting that this portion post-dates the Gates era;

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- Leading to the front porch and side door (daylight basement) of the Cook's House; and
- Connecting the Entry Arch to the Cowman's Cottage.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Concrete Walkways and associated stairways and steps contribute to the significance of the historic district as the main method of pedestrian circulation from individual buildings to the Driveway during the Gates era and beyond. The concrete walkway that wraps around the southern side of the Chicken House is the only segment believed to post-date the Gates family's occupation of the property.

Like the Driveway and its associated features, the Gates era Walkways were reportedly constructed by James W. Macy (Wahl 2020). With the exception of some patching and the walkway south of the Chicken House, they possess integrity of location, setting, design, materials, feeling, and association.



Concrete Walkways from left to right: Photograph c. 1912-1915 of visitors to the Gates House, showing the Concrete Walkway to the house, facing north (courtesy CPNWS, Gates Family Papers); current photograph of the Concrete Walkway and Stairway to the Chicken House, facing east (Sadlier 2020).

10. Bluff Trail

Built: c. 1912-1915
CONTRIBUTING SITE

DESCRIPTION

The Gates family built a network of leisure trails south of their house to provide scenic overlooks and enjoyment of the flower beds and specimen trees they had planted. Not all trails in the park are historic. Only those that follow the bluff and cross through the wooded area south of the Gates House are known to date to the Gates family period at Woodstock Farm.

The Garden and Bluff Trails are either dirt or grass. The gardens in the now-wooded area have been left untended for decades. Some of the original trails in this area may have been lost but enough of the network is accessible to provide the experience of walking through the site.

SIGNIFICANCE

With gardening and the enjoyment of the grounds and views such important features of life at Woodstock Farm, the Garden and Bluff Trails contribute to the significance of the historic district. Those that remain possess integrity of location, design, feeling, and association.

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Trails, from left to right: Bluff Trail leading from the Gates House, facing north; Bluff Trail facing west, with Chuckanut Bay glimpsed in the distance (both Sadlier 2020).

11.	Orchard	Planted: c. 1915-1918 CONTRIBUTING SITE
<p>DESCRIPTION</p> <p>The Gates family planted an orchard of a wide variety of apples and pears just south of the Driveway in the northeastern corner of Woodstock Farm. Work by Parks staff and the Lees' daughter and son-in-law, Georgie and Denis Bailey, has identified the trees, noting the varieties and those which date to the Gates era. The trees are planted in a grid pattern established by the Gates family. Any that have been added appear to follow the grid pattern and can be viewed as in-kind replacements and additions.</p> <p>The Orchard also contains several areas of fruit vines supported by tubular metal structures.</p>		
<p>SIGNIFICANCE</p> <p>The diversely planted Orchard was an important feature in both the landscaping of and production on the Gates' farm. The Orchard, along with the lost "sunken" garden, formed one of two distinct cultivation areas on Woodstock Farm. With most of the gardens created by the Gates family having been replaced by the Lees or allowed to return to the wild, the survival of the Orchard is a rare remnant of Gates' cultivation of the farm. With the natural process of growth and loss of trees over time, and the Lees introduction of new specimens in kind, it possesses location, setting, design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Orchard, therefore, contributes to the significance of the historic district.</p>		

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Images of the Orchard, from left to right: Photograph c. 1915 of the Orchard taken from the vicinity of Chuckanut Drive, facing northwest. The Gates House is on the left and Cook's House on the right (courtesy CPNWS, Gates Family Papers); current image of the Orchard from approximately the same viewpoint, facing northwest (Franks 2021).

12.	Old Road to Boat House	Initiated: c. 1912-1915 CONTRIBUTING SITE
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DESCRIPTION

Dirt road that provides access from the Barn to the Boat House and Pond.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Old Road to Boat House provided the Gates family access to their Boat House and continued to serve this function for the Lee family.



Current photograph of the Old Road to Boat House with Cowman's Cottage on the right, facing north (Franks 2021).

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13.	Grass Tennis Court	Built: c. 1912-1915 NON-CONTRIBUTING SITE
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DESCRIPTION

The former Grass Tennis Court was built by the Gates family. Today it is characterized by its defined, level footprint in the southwest of the Chicken House. It is oriented north to south and no longer possesses evidence of netting or other tennis infrastructure. Trees have encroached at its northern and western ends.

SIGNIFICANCE

Despite its origins in the period of significance, the former Grass Tennis Court fails to possess integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

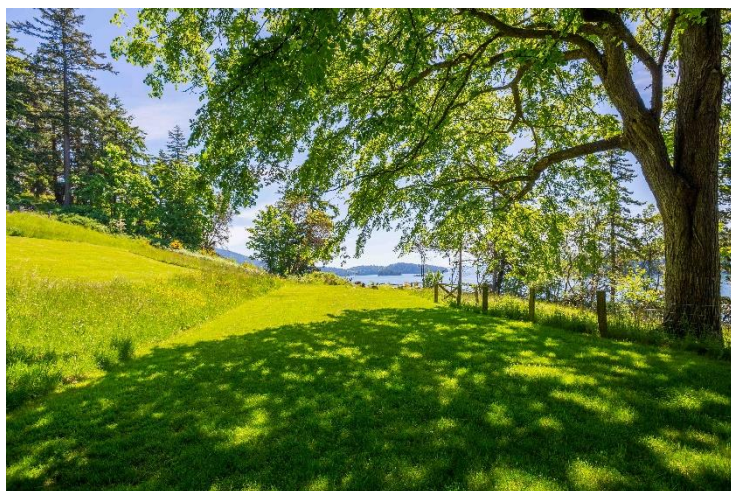


Image of the Grass Tennis Court, identifiable as a level patch of closely mown grass in the middle ground, facing south (Wild Grass Photography 2017).

14.	Asphalt Tennis Court	Built: Post-1944 NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE
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DESCRIPTION

The Asphalt Tennis Court was installed by the Lee family following their acquisition of the property in 1944. It replaced the Gates family's "sunken" garden west of the Gates House. It is built into a slope, surrounded on three sides by a poured-in-place, concrete retaining walls. Evidence of tubular handrails can be seen protruding from the top of the retaining wall. The court surface is asphalt.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Asphalt Tennis Court is non-contributing, as it post-dates the Woodstock Farm Historic District's period of significance, having replaced a significant element of the Woodstock Farm landscape, the "sunken" garden.

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Asphalt Tennis Court images, from left to right: Current image of the Asphalt Tennis Court, facing south from the Driveway (Sadlier 2020); the same view, c. 1960s (Lee 2013:340).

15.	Stone Walls	Built: c. 1912-1915 CONTRIBUTING OBJECTS (5)
<p>DESCRIPTION</p> <p>The Gates installed decorative dry-laid Stone Walls (no mortar used) to delineate areas within the residential and garden landscapes. Stone Walls can be seen near the front to the Gates House, forming an entry to informal garden paths, and to embellish the Driveway curb edging. Stone Walls and stairs on the site include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wall bordering the Gates House front Walkway; ▪ Wall and stone stair that create an entryway from the Gates House to the Orchard; ▪ Long Wall bordering the Orchard to the east of the Asphalt Tennis Court ▪ Walls bordering concrete rubble steps that lead from the Gates House to the Bluff Trail; and ▪ A low Wall set atop the curb of the Driveway as it approaches the Garage. <p>Large boulders are located throughout the garden area and upper Bluff Trail that appear to have been used as garden features during the Gates era as illustrated on historical photographs.</p> <p>SIGNIFICANCE</p> <p>The use of dry-laid stone walling and other rubble stone features was a characteristic of rustic park design, popular with the National Forest Service and National Park Service at the time the Gates family occupied Woodstock Farm. The Stone Walls contribute to the significance of the historic district as remnants of the property's importance as a naturalistic place of leisure for the family and their guests.</p>		

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Stone Walls, clockwise from top left: Gates House c. 1915-1920 shows Stone Wall in front, facing northwest (courtesy CPNWS, Gates Family Papers; same Stone Wall, c. 1915-1920, facing south (courtesy Tim Wahl); current photo of same view of Gates House Stone Wall (Sadlier 2020); Stone Wall with stairs leading to Orchard (left) and long wall that may once have bordered the lost "sunken" garden (center) (Franks 2021); and Stone Walls with concrete rubble stairs that lead to the Bluff Trail (Franks 2021).

16.	Entry Arch	Built: Post-1944 NON-CONTRIBUTING OBJECT
<p>DESCRIPTION</p> <p>The wood Entry Arch is located west of the Barn. Until the City of Bellingham modified the path system on this part of the property, it served as the entrance to the Concrete Walkway that reached the Cowman's Cottage. It is made up of half-rounded wood posts. The ends of the crossbar are chamfered. Today it is surrounded by encroaching vegetation.</p>		
<p>SIGNIFICANCE</p> <p>The Entry Arch to the Cowman's Cottage possesses integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, but is likely to date to the Lee family's occupation of the property.</p>		

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Image of Entry Arch to Cowman's Cottage taken from the driveway northwest of the Barn (not pictured), facing north (Sadler 2020). The gravel trail left of the arch was constructed by the Parks Department.

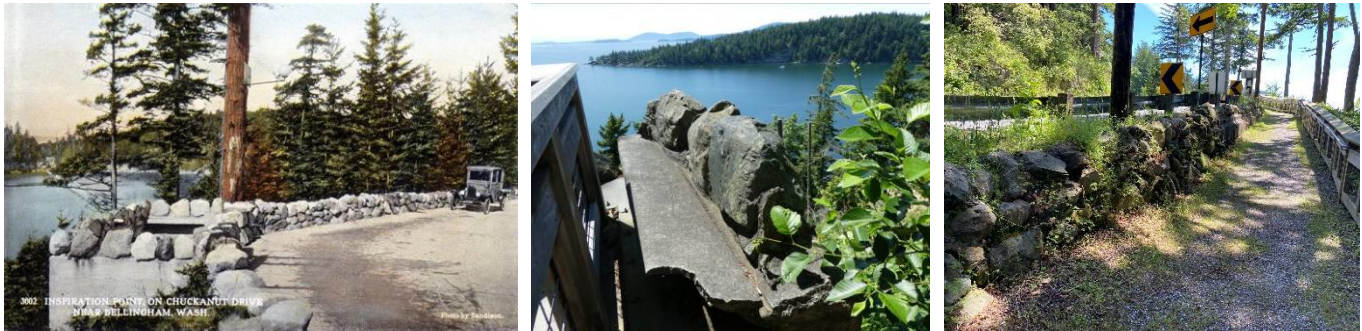
17.	Inspiration Point and Chuckanut Drive Wall	Built: c. 1912-1915 CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES (2)
DESCRIPTION <p>Inspiration Point (17a) was built by Cyrus Gates at the southern end of Woodstock Farm as a public scenic overlook off of Chuckanut Drive. The Gates era features include remnants of the overlook projection made of poured-in-place concrete capped with boulders, including two integral concrete benches. An electrical conduit for a light fixture is still present along the southwestern wall of the overlook projection.</p> <p>There are also segments of the historic Chuckanut Drive Wall (17b) visible along the gravel path as pedestrians approach Inspiration Point. This feature is composed of a stone wall at its northern end, giving way to a concrete barrier wall capped with boulders closer to Inspiration Point at the south.</p> <p>City of Bellingham Parks alterations were completed to improve pedestrian access and safety to Inspiration Point, which can no longer be directly accessed from Chuckanut Drive, as the road has been blocked by concrete traffic barriers. The improvements made to (Inspiration Point and the Chuckanut Drive Wall) by Parks are the patterned, poured-in-place concrete deck and wood fencing. The fence features angled arm rests, tubular metal handrails with Craftsman-detailed fixtures intended to echo the metalwork on the Gates House, and wire, hog-fencing infill panels. The poured-concrete Jersey barriers along Chuckanut Drive at Inspiration Point were constructed by the Bellingham Parks Department in 2010.</p>		
SIGNIFICANCE <p>Although they have lost some integrity of design, the remaining elements of Inspiration Point (and the Chuckanut Drive Wall) remain highly significant to the district. Inspiration Point and the Chuckanut Drive Wall retain integrity of location, materials, workmanship, and association, providing evidence of Cyrus Gates' commitment to opening up the experience of recreational motoring and providing the opportunity to gain inspiration through experiencing the spectacular scenery of the area to the public. The remaining features are characteristic of park design at the time they were constructed, which commonly used stone walling to invoke nature within the designed landscape.</p>		

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Images of Inspiration Point and Chuckanut Drive Wall, from left to right: Postcard c. 1918, taken from Chuckanut Drive facing northwest toward Woodstock Farm (courtesy Tim Wahl collection, citations available); current image of original concrete bench set into a concrete wall capped by boulders, facing southwest (Sadlier 2020); current image of Chuckanut Drive Wall with Inspiration Point in the background, facing south-southeast (Sadlier 2020).

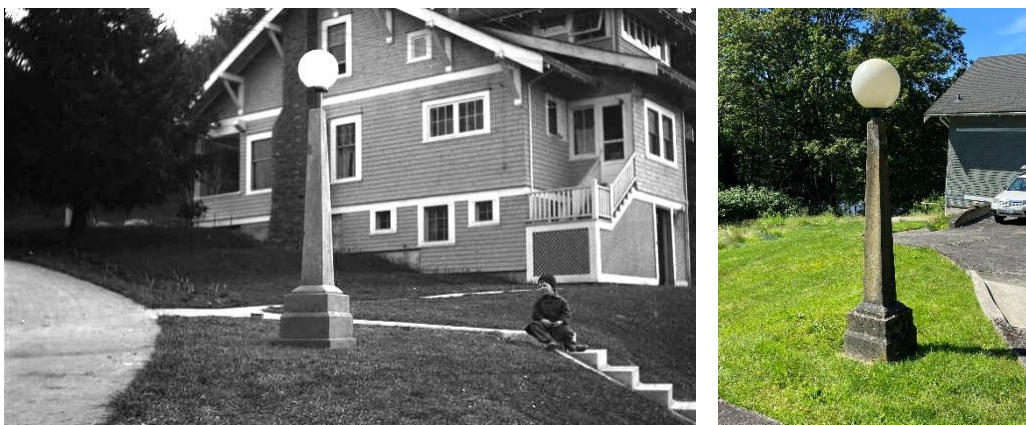
18.	Concrete Lamp Post	Built: c. 1912-1915 CONTRIBUTING OBJECT
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DESCRIPTION

The Concrete Lamp Post is located at the southwestern end of the Concrete Driveway as it approaches the Concrete Yard in front of the Barn and Garage, adjacent to the concrete path that leads to the Chicken House. It is comprised of a square-sided, battered, cast concrete post set on a stepped plinth with a glass globe light fixture.

SIGNIFICANCE

This lamp post was of the same design as lamps along Chuckanut Drive when it was first built. Its formality stands in contrast to the utilitarian lighting found at working farms, illustrating Woodstock Farm's status as a gentleman's farm. Although the globe has been replaced in kind, it possesses integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.



Concrete Lamp Post, left to right: Photograph c. 1915, (courtesy CPNWS, Jim Macy Diary) showing an unknown child sitting on the steps to the Chicken House, facing southeast; current image of the Lamp Post with the Barn in the background, facing north-northwest (Sadlier 2020).

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19.	Metal Lamp Posts	Built: c. 1912-1915 CONTRIBUTING OBJECTS (3)
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DESCRIPTION

Three Metal Lamp Posts, designed as a simplified versions of the Concrete Lamp Post, are found throughout the wooded area within the Bluff Trail south of the Gates House. No longer functioning, they lack light fixtures and bases but retain the battered shape characteristic of the Concrete Lamp Post. They once lit paths leading through and around the flower gardens that were once located south of Gates House (no longer extant).

SIGNIFICANCE

Although they have lost some of their components, these remnants of the Gates era path lighting system represent the formality of the landscape of the gentleman's farm, in contrast with a working farm of this same period. With the gardens themselves lost, the Metal Lamp Posts are the main features illustrating the design and use of the garden along the Bluff Trail. While they have lost some integrity of material and design, they remain in their original locations, marking the original trail and as such contribute to the significance of Woodstock Farm.



From left to right: Photograph c. 1915, showing Metal Lamp Post, featuring two children enjoying the gardens along the Bluff Trail (courtesy Tim Wahl collection, citations available); current image of same Post from a similar vantage point, facing east-southeast (Sadlier 2020).

20.	Concrete Bench	Built: c. 1912-1915 CONTRIBUTING OBJECT (1), NON-CONTRIBUTING OBJECT (2)
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DESCRIPTION

A poured-in-place historic Concrete Bench located on Bluff Trail remains from the Gates era. There are three replica concrete benches, two in the district and one just beyond, created by the Woodstock Farm Conservancy from a cast of an original Gates era mold. Additional Concrete Bench replicas are anticipated to be added by Parks in the future.

SIGNIFICANCE

The Concrete Bench that remains from the Gates era represents Gates' desire for his family and others to enjoy the gardens, trails and views. It possesses all elements of integrity and contributes to the significance of the historic district.

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Images of Concrete Benches, left to right: Current photograph of the Gates era Concrete Bench taken from the Bluff Trail, facing east; non-contributing replica bench, facing southwest (both Sadlier 2020).

21.

Boat House

Built: Post-1944
NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

DESCRIPTION

The extant Boat House is a wood-frame, gable-fronted structure clad in vertical planks, set on a sill atop concrete pads. It is currently in a state of ruin. The shoreline in this area has a relatively high ordinary high-water mark, and the mud flats are expansive during low tide. Raymond Lee built tracks across the mud flats in order to tow his boat out to the water using an electrical motor no matter what the status of the tide. Remnants of these tracks are still present, both in situ and piled nearby. Electrical infrastructure is still present inside the building. Door openings lack units and there are no window openings by design.

SIGNIFICANCE

The current Boat House was constructed during the Lee era to the north of where the Gates era boat house stood. As a result of this lack of historical association with the Gates family, it is a non-contributing building located within the district boundary.



Left to right: Historical image of the Gates era boat house, which is no longer extant, facing south (courtesy Tim Wahl collection, citations available). The location of the existing, Lee era Boat House is outside the frame to the left; 1950s photo of the Lee era Boat House (Lee 2013:338); current image of the Lee era Boat House and tracks, facing east (Franks 2020).

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22.	Dam and Pond	Built: Post-1944 NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE
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DESCRIPTION

Woodstock Creek crosses the property from the higher elevation of the eastern end of the property, where it is channelized underground, to the northeastern part of the property, where it ends at Chuckanut Bay. A concrete and stone dam crosses the creek near the outflow and creates a pond whose depth changes seasonally. A drain at the northwestern end of the pond manages the flow of the channelized water under the dam. The dam also provides a continuation of the footpath that passes the Cowman's Cottage and Boat House (see "Old Road/Path" in **Figure 1**).

SIGNIFICANCE

The Dam and Pond at Woodstock Farm was constructed after the Gates owned the property and does not contribute to the historical significance of Woodstock Farm.



Current images of Woodstock Creek, Dam, and Pond, left to right: the creek in the background and pond in the foreground, facing southwest; the dam that creates the pond and continues the trail in this area, facing northeast (both Sadlier 2020).

23.	Flagpole	Built: Post-1944 NON-CONTRIBUTING OBJECT
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DESCRIPTION

Flagpole set in the southwestern corner of the Orchard.

SIGNIFICANCE

The original flagpole near the Gates house was located where the new addition was constructed c. 1923. Photographic evidence shows that the Gates moved the flagpole to the garden area where the Bluff Trails were built. The Flagpole that exists today was erected by the Lee family and does not directly contribute to the significance of the historic district.

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Current image of the Flagpole, facing north from the Asphalt Tennis Court (Sadlier 2020).

24.

Fences

Built: Post-1944
NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE

DESCRIPTION

Fences made of wood posts and planks, or wire, are found throughout the property.

SIGNIFICANCE

Many of the extant fences were reportedly built after the Gates family sold the property in 1944 (Wahl 2020). Some fencing and gate artifacts dating to the Gates era may remain but were not verified in this body of research.



Fencing, left to right: current image of the fencing between the Cook's House and Gates House along the Driveway, facing northeast; current image of a fencing remnant adjacent to the Orchard, facing southeast (both Sadlier 2020).

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☒ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance

1915 – 1944

Significant Dates

1915 (first phase of construction complete)

1923 (second phase of construction complete)

1927 (Cyrus Gates's death)

1944 (Gates family sells property)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Gates, Cyrus Lester

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Piper, Frederick Stanley (architect)

Macy, James W. (builder, concrete)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Narrative Statement of Significance

(Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Woodstock Farm Historic District is an early twentieth-century gentleman's farm built between 1915 and 1944 in Bellingham, Washington, and is historically significant at the local level under the following criteria:

- *Criterion A:* As a relatively rare and intact example of a gentleman's farm in the region;
- *Criterion B:* For its association with Cyrus Gates during the last decades of his life, a period when his civic contributions, particularly in the field of recreation, were at their most prolific and benefitted Washingtonians well beyond Bellingham; and
- *Criterion C:* For embodying the distinctive characteristics of design and construction from the Arts and Crafts period, particularly within the context of the country retreat in the region.

Woodstock Farm Historic District is significant at the local level, under the period of significance beginning with 1915, when the construction of the first buildings and structures at the farm are believed to have been completed, to 1944, the year the property was transferred to a second downer, Raymond and Gladys Lee. While the Lee family made only a few significant changes to the buildings that form the historic district, they changed the landscape from a gentleman's farm to one of a multi-family, residential complex. As a result, their period of occupation is not included in the period of significance.

Note that evidence of Tribal use of the land has been identified both within and outside the historic district boundaries. However these resources are not part of this nomination since they fall outside of the defined period of significance.

Historical Context

Criterion A: Gentleman's Farms

Cyrus Gates' development of Woodstock Farm was part of a trend that was occurring in the United States at the turn of the twentieth century. Ownership of an additional house in a rural setting surrounded by land has long been a marker of status in the U.S. as well as in Europe. Although initially reserved for the extremely wealthy, the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries saw a proliferation of magazines and "how to" books that made the prospect of building a country house estate, or "gentleman farm" more accessible to the general public, albeit to those with adequate means to buy and run a second home. The work of landscape designer A.J. Downing in the mid-nineteenth century was highly influential. His 1850 book, *The Architecture of Country Houses* not only included plans for house designs but also provided inspiration to the would-be gentleman farmer:

The individual home has a great social value for a people....Not only is the distinct family the best social form, but those elementary forces which give rise to the highest genius and the finest character may, for the most part, be traced back to the farm-house and the rural cottage. It is the solitude and freedom of the family home in the country which constantly preserves the purity of the nation, and invigorates its intellection powers. The battle of life, carried

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on in cities, gives a sharper edge to the weapon of character, but its temper is, for the most part, fixed amid those communings [sic] with nature and the family, where individuality takes its most natural and strongest development.⁵

Later, magazines like *Country Life in America*, which was founded in 1903, made access to inspiration and practical details on life in the country all the more accessible.⁶

By the end of the nineteenth century, the wealthiest families based in major metropolitan centers such as New York, Boston, and Chicago had their rural stately homes. One example was the Biltmore Estate in Asheville, North Carolina, which showed the status of the Vanderbilts by utilizing European design and scale, English landscape park design which attempted to conquer nature, and even a model village.⁷ But in the early twentieth century, the ability to own a country house became more of a reality to a broader group among the affluent, even outside the major urban centers. At this time, country houses were often designed with less opulence and focused on American regional styles instead of those of Europe. "One theme emerged to dominate the 1920s country house, regionalism. Architects...could still glide easily from style to style, but now their styles were derived, not from the great works of architectural history, but more from anonymous buildings of medium size."⁸

An important aspect of most country house estates was their association with farming. Yet, "economically these farms were often something of an illusion. American country estates, unlike English ones, rarely, if ever, supported the house. But ample justification was thought to lie in the pleasure of land ownership and the opportunity to enjoy active, outdoor pursuits."⁹ Without the need to survive off of the land, country house owners could focus their energy on individual breeds of farm animals or model farming.¹⁰

Wealthy and influential community members in cities throughout Washington state, also built gentleman's farms as their country estates. Woodstock Farm was a prominent, if more modest, example.

Use of the Land Prior to Woodstock Farm

When Cyrus Gates purchased land to develop his farm, little may have been known of its previous use. The general context of the land starts with the ancestors of modern-day Indian tribes in the area. Evidence of the earliest known occupations in western Washington date to 12,800 to 14,000 years ago.¹¹ Woodstock Farm is located within the ethnographic territory of the Central Coast Salish peoples, more specifically in the historically named Nooksack area. For over 6,000 years prior to the arrival of Euro-Americans, communities occupied permanent villages during the winter months but moved to dispersed camps along the bay shores like Chuckanut Bay and inland freshwater streams during the warmer months.¹² The land on which Woodstock Farm stands may have been a strategic location in the Nooksack territory, providing easy access to the intertidal zone of Chuckanut Bay.

Little documentary evidence describes the use of the land on which Woodstock Farm is situated prior Cyrus Gates' purchase and development of the. In 1891, Bay City Land Company platted land on both sides of Chuckanut Bay into 38

⁵ Downing 1969:ix

⁶ Aslet 1990:142

⁷ Aslet 1990:3-17

⁸ Aslet 1990:31

⁹ Aslet 1990:135

¹⁰ Aslet 1990:142-143

¹¹ Ames and Maschner 1999; Carlson 1990; Greene et al. 2012

¹² Suttles and Lane 1990

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blocks with hundreds of individual lots.¹³ However, only some aspects of the planned subdivision materialized, such as the laying of short sections of streets on a grid pattern to create Chuckanut Village to the northeast of Woodstock Farm.

A number of early businesses operated nearby on Chuckanut Bay, including a cannery, brick maker, and sawmill.¹⁴ Based on the historical record, the Chuckanut Quarry, also known as Bellingham Bay Stone Quarry, is the enterprise most likely to have had some association to the Woodstock Farm site prior to its development. Estimated to have been established in 1870 or earlier, Chuckanut Quarry was located just south of the land that was to become Woodstock Farm. Over the years, different foremen and leaseholders operated the quarry, including Richard Burfiend.¹⁵ One historical photograph of the Woodstock Farm property just prior to construction of the existing buildings shows an earlier barn reportedly constructed by the Burfiend family (**Figure 6**).¹⁶ No evidence of this barn appears to be extant today.



Figure 6. Barn identified with the Burfiend family, c. 1910 (courtesy Tim Wahl collection, citations available).

Gates Family Establishes Woodstock Farm

Local civic and business leader Cyrus Lester Gates (1858-1927) and his wife Mabel Huntoon Gates (1875-1959) were well-known members of the Bellingham community, specifically the early town of Fairhaven, which was consolidated with three other bay towns to become the City of Bellingham in 1904. Prior to his move to the region and building Woodstock Farm, Cyrus worked in dairy farming in Poultney, Vermont.¹⁷ Living in a state with centuries of farming history, Cyrus was likely to have witnessed and even experienced a variety of modes of living off the land. Perhaps these early influences inspired Cyrus and his family to consider the idea of building and running a gentleman's farm, an idea that set the family on the path to creating Woodstock Farm.

¹³ Allerton and McFarland 1891

¹⁴ *San Juan Islander* 1899:4 and *Seattle Daily Times* 1913:16; *Pullman Herald* 1911:4; *Lynden Tribune* 1916b:4; *Puyallup Commerce. Hop Reporter and Fruit Journal* 1887:1

¹⁵ *Washington Standard* 1899:3

¹⁶ Jewell 2020

¹⁷ *St Albans Daily Messenger* 1879:4.

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Whether already having thoughts in mind of starting a gentleman's farm or not, Cyrus Gates purchased the bulk of the land that was to become the farm from the Bay City Land Company in 1906.¹⁸ No records indicate what the planning process was like for the farm, and a gap of some nine years transpired between acquisition of the land and completion of the first buildings: the family's residence (Gates House), Cook's House, Barn, Garage, and two buildings purposed for chickens.¹⁹ All were designed in the Craftsman style with the same palette of materials and design features. Although no plans have been identified and the architect has not been confirmed, the estimated completion date of these buildings is 1915. Cyrus Gates is believed to have named the farm after Woodstock, Vermont. His childhood home was the town of Castleton, Vermont, 30 miles west of Woodstock.²⁰

Even after the original buildings were completed, the Gates family may have continued to reside in Fairhaven for some time while using the farm as a second home. The 1912 R.L. Polk and Company's city directory for Bellingham lists their residence as "1103 18th" in Fairhaven.²¹ The first archival record identifying Woodstock Farm as the family's address is the 1918 census of children residing in Bellingham School District Number 301.²² However, because Chuckanut Drive was not paved until 1921, the journey into town would have been difficult, so the Gates family may not have made the permanent move to Woodstock Farm until after that time.²³

As was typical for gentleman's farms of the time, Woodstock Farm was not set up as a commercial enterprise. Instead, the family's activities were more akin to hobby interests than subsistence activities. For instance, Cyrus became involved in the rearing of Jersey cows, serving as president of the Whatcom County Jersey Club (**Figure 7**).²⁴ The club toured Woodstock Farm in 1920.²⁵ The Gates also kept exotic breeds of chickens in the Chicken House.²⁶ Most notable on the landscape was the many gardens that the family created and had tended. These included the large "sunken" garden east of the Gates House (**Figure 8**), a series of smaller, circular flower beds throughout the site (**Figure 9**), and an area laid with walking paths and lamps for night-time strolling. Roses and low, cobblestone walls lined the driveway. A member of the Lee family, who purchased Woodstock Farm from the Gates, described the property during the Gates family's occupation as follows:

The grounds were landscaped with cutting gardens. Flagpole Hill, visible from the house, was planted with geraniums and tulips. The area that later became a tennis court near the main entry was also a flower bed. The orchard was planted by John Brooten. Brooten, from North Dakota, ...planted unusual varieties of apples: Gravenstein, Sno, King, Transparent, along with other fruits, such as pears, crabapples, and plums. Other areas of Woodstock Farm were landscaped for scenic walks. Mr. Gates built stone stairs leading from the side of the house up the bluff, to a flat area on a cliff many feet above the salt water below, with a panoramic view of the San Juan Islands....For an evening stroll, a path lit by electric lampposts led to a stone bench beneath a cherry tree.²⁷

¹⁸ Whatcom County Auditor deed records 1906

¹⁹ It is possible that architect Stanley Piper designed the first phase of buildings at Woodstock Farm as he did the second, as reported by Margie Lee in 2013 (273). However, the Lee family did not acquire the house until the 1940s and this has not been independently verified.

²⁰ Wahl ND

²¹ Washington State Library 2020

²² Washington State Archives 2020c

²³ Felber 2020:94

²⁴ *Lynden Tribune* 1920:9.

²⁵ *Bellingham Herald* 1920:4

²⁶ Lee 2013:274

²⁷ Lee 2013:273

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If you are interested, ask any of the leading breeders of pure-bred stock below:

Purebred Ayrshires	Purebred Guernseys	Purebred Jerseys	Purebred Holsteins
WILLIAM LAUCKHART PHONE 2903 Lynden Washington	VANDER GRIEND BROS. BAKERVIEW FARM Lynden, Rl. Phone 5308	CYRUS GATES South Bellingham Washington	MILKYWAY FARM, INC. A. W. Dahlquist, Mgr. Sumas, Wash.
C. VOSKAMP GLENWOOD FARM Phone 4408 Custer, R. 1, Wn.	SIP HIEMSTRA PHONE 5208 Lynden Washington	ARTHUR H. SWENSON PHONE 412 Lynden Washington	MAPLEROSE HOMESTEAD A. Benson, Prop. Phone 708 Lynden, R. 1
CHARLES GALBRAITH PHONE R721 Lynden Washington	GERRIT VANDER GRIEND PHONE 5311 Lynden Washington	P. MEENDERINCK PHONE 2002 Lynden Washington	GRANDVIEW HOLSTEIN FARM Phone 2102 Lynden, R. 1
	FIRCREST FARM Lynden R. F. D. No. 2 "May Rose" Guernseys Do you want calves like 'La France'?	B. C. CRABTREE & SONS PHONE 2013 Route One Lynden, Wn.	J. I. HUTCHEN, PHONE 5125 R. F. D. 2, Lynden, Wash.

Figure 7. This 1922 advertisement lists Cyrus Gates as a breeder of purebred Jersey cows, boasting, "Your dairy costs will drop twenty-five percent and more with a high-class purebred sire to head your herd" (*Lynden Tribune* 1922:5).

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Figure 8. This photograph predates the 1920s expansion of the Gates House, showing the lost “sunken” garden in the foreground, with the Gates House, Chicken House, and Barn just visible, facing west (photo c. 1915, courtesy CPNWS, Gates Family Papers).

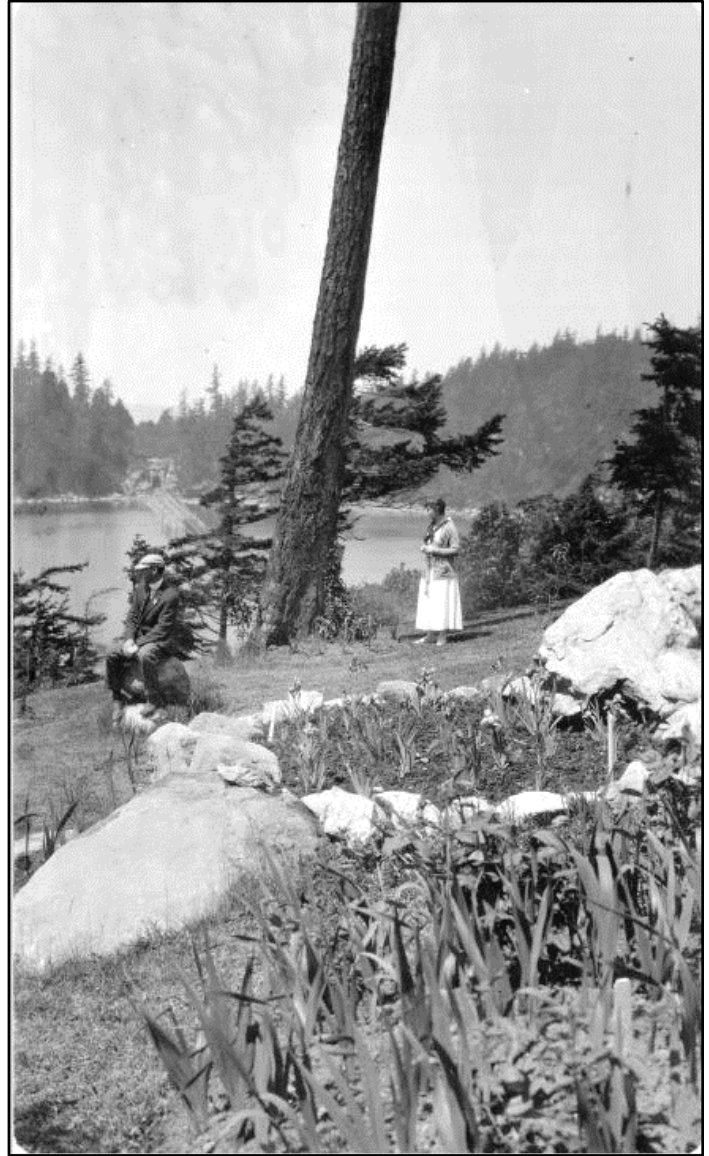


Figure 9. Two unknown figures in the gardens reached via the Bluff Trails, facing northwest towards Chuckanut Bay. Stone garden edging surrounds a planting of bulbs with boulders further exemplifying the Arts and Crafts period’s connection to nature (photo c. 1915, courtesy of CPNWS, Gates Family Papers).

The family reportedly had a live-in cook and maid. The maid lived in the basement of the main house while the cook – a Mrs. Norman – and her husband lived in the Cook’s House (hence the name). The family also hired a chauffeur and multiple gardeners, including a Mr. Allenbach, who also created the rose garden at Fairhaven Park.²⁸ Mrs. Gates reportedly entertained frequently at Woodstock Farm.²⁹

²⁸ Lee 2013:274-276

²⁹ Lee 2013:276

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About a decade after the first group of buildings was constructed, the Gates initiated a second phase of development at Woodstock Farm. Plans by architect F. Stanley Piper (1883-1950) for the extension of the family's residence (Gates House) and construction of the Cowman's Cottage are dated between March 3 and November 28, 1922.³⁰ Piper is believed by some historians to have been the architect of the original buildings, but no records have been identified to tie him definitely to their design.

Piper's design for the Gates House addition seamlessly doubled the residence's size, using the same materials and design features as the original residence (**Figure 10**). His Cowman's Cottage, while also Craftsman in aesthetic, is arguably the simplest of all of the buildings on the property. It is also likely that the previously constructed hen house and incubator house were modified into a single building at this time, given the architectural details of the Chicken House as seen today, although no architectural plans have been identified to confirm this speculation. This second phase of development appears to have been completed by 1923.

Woodstock Farm after the Death of Cyrus Gates

Cyrus Gates' death came suddenly on January 13, 1927. He died at home at Woodstock Farm at the age of 68. The front page of *The Bellingham Herald* described him as "one of the city's most active community builders."³¹ The newspaper published over a dozen tributes to Cyrus from leading local figures, including this statement from John A. Kellogg, then Bellingham Mayor:

In the death of Cyrus Gates, Bellingham has sustained the loss of one of its most forward looking and representative citizens. Mr. Gates has been for many years one of the prominent factors in the growth and development not only of Bellingham, but of all Northwestern Washington. He has always been most generous of his talents, time and money for the furtherance of any project designed to be beneficial to his community. In his death Bellingham has lost a man whose place in the community will be almost impossible to fill.³²

³⁰ City of Bellingham 2020

³¹ *Bellingham Herald* 1927a:1

³² *Bellingham Herald* 1927a:2

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Figure 10. The Gates House alterations are underway in this c. 1923 photograph (courtesy CPNWS, Gates Family Papers).

Cyrus died intestate. At the time of his death, his estate was estimated at \$750,000 and included shares in the Roslyn-Cascade Coal Company and MacKay Realty Company. The court granted \$1,000 per month for the upkeep of Woodstock Farm and the family's household.³³

Details on the Gates family's life at Woodstock Farm following Cyrus' death are limited. A newspaper notice on Betty Gates' engagement party in 1937 describes the property as "the home of her mother."³⁴ Apparently, the Gates family tried for some time to sell the property, as Margie Lee – a member of the family that later bought Woodstock Farm – reported that the "for sale" sign stood for five years in large part because it had a reputation as a "money sieve." "To add to the challenge, in the early 1940s the country was still mired in the Great Depression. But even in better financial times, Woodstock Farm would have been a difficult place to sell. It was a showplace: more like a Southern plantation than a house. It represented a lifestyle from the Gilded Era, when the household included live-in help, gardeners and chauffeurs who also maintained the vehicles."³⁵

By the time the family sold the property in 1944, all three Gates children had left Bellingham. According to the *Seattle* society pages Mabel Gates enjoyed international travel throughout the 1940s, even during World War II, visiting India, Mexico, Africa, and Europe.³⁶ At the time of her death in 1959 at the age of 84, she was living with her son, Kingsley, in Seattle.³⁷

³³ *Bellingham Herald* 1927b:9

³⁴ *Seattle Daily Times* 1937:2

³⁵ Lee 2013:272

³⁶ *Seattle Times* 1942:24, 1945:2, and 1948:24

³⁷ *Seattle Times* 1959:24

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The Gates sold Woodstock Farm to H. Raymond ("Ray") and Gladyce (Kopperdahl) Lee for \$14,500 in 1944.³⁸ The Lees occupied the property as a family home, renting most of the outbuildings out to tenants as residences. This shift ended the era of Woodstock Farm as a gentleman's farm.

Criterion B: Cyrus Gates, Civic Leader and Supporter of Outdoor Recreation

Cyrus Gates and the Development of Bellingham

Woodstock Farm is significant under *Criterion B* for its association with regional civic and business leader Cyrus Gates. Gates' story is tied to that of another historically significant figure in the region, Charles Xavier ("C.X.") Larrabee (1843-1914). An understanding of Gates' importance to the development of the Bellingham Bay area begins with Larrabee.

The growth of the towns on Bellingham Bay had a direct bearing on the story of Woodstock Farm, particularly that of Fairhaven. Platted in 1883, Fairhaven was one of four Euro-American settlements to develop around the bay.³⁹ The other three were Whatcom (located in what is now known as Bellingham's Old Town), Sehome (currently Bellingham's downtown core), and Bellingham (a mostly undeveloped town between Sehome and Fairhaven, near today's Boulevard Park).⁴⁰

Despite – or perhaps because of – their close proximities, business leaders in each of the towns maintained a sense of competition. For instance, in the late 1880s, at least two separate rail lines were being courted by two of the communities. Sehome, which had been absorbed into Whatcom, worked to bring Canadian rail service to its town.⁴¹ At the same time, Fairhaven's business and civic leaders like Charles Xavier ("C.X.") Larrabee heavily promoted Fairhaven as the western terminus of the Great Northern Railroad.⁴² Despite the failure to win the terminus, Upstate New Yorker C.X. Larrabee stayed in Fairhaven and became a prominent civic leader. He helped form the Fairhaven & Southern Railway to Skagit County in 1889, which later connected to the Canadian railroad New Westminster Southern in 1891. He also was the person behind the 1890 construction and management of the grand Fairhaven Hotel, a building that stood as an extravagant landmark at the center of Fairhaven for decades.⁴³

The effects of the Depression of 1893 were unavoidable on Bellingham Bay. One outcome was an increased interest in consolidating the towns into one city. By this time, the original town of Bellingham had been absorbed into Fairhaven, and Sehome into Whatcom. One vocal supporter was C.X. Larrabee, who reportedly wrote:

"The interest of the cities are identical; you cannot do a thing for one part of the bay that you do not do for the other part. They would have been a good deal larger long ago had they been one city. Consolidation will stop all bickering and jealousies between them. It is much better to have one large town than two little ones."⁴⁴

In 1903, residents voted to consolidate Fairhaven and Whatcom, choosing the name "Bellingham" for the new city.⁴⁵ Fairhaven continued to maintain its identity as a thriving commercial center within the new city of Bellingham.

³⁸ Lee 2013:272 and Washington State Archives 2020a

³⁹ Fairhavenhistory.com 2020

⁴⁰ Vanderway 2007

⁴¹ Foster 2006

⁴² Fairhavenhistory.com 2020

⁴³ Dougherty 2016

⁴⁴ Vanderway 2007

⁴⁵ Vanderway 2007

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Cyrus and Mabel Gates on Bellingham Bay

C.X. Larrabee hired Gates as his secretary in 1890. The two men knew each other in Vermont, and after coming to Fairhaven to take on the role, Gates served as Larrabee's most trusted business ally until Larrabee's death in 1914.⁴⁶

Cyrus and his wife Mabel (Huntoon) Gates were responsible for the development of Woodstock Farm. Both came to Fairhaven from other parts of the country, Cyrus from Vermont and Mabel from Utah.⁴⁷ Newspaper references to each of them suggest that Cyrus had arrived in Fairhaven by 1890 and Mabel by 1895, although her obituary notes that she arrived in Washington State a decade earlier.⁴⁸ Cyrus and Mabel married on September 11, 1899. At the time of their marriage, they were listed as a businessman and school teacher in Fairhaven.⁴⁹ Their children Frances Ellen, Cyrus Kingsley (known as Kingsley), and Elizabeth (known as Betty) were born in 1900, 1905, and 1912 respectively.⁵⁰

Cyrus and Mabel were well-connected in Fairhaven and Bellingham, and essential to the development of the community. The couple's association with C.X. and Frances Payne Larrabee was well documented in the society pages of Pacific Northwest newspapers as well as in the business news. In 1900, Cyrus Gates joined C.X. and Frances Payne Larrabee, B.W. Huntoon, and E.S. McCord in incorporating the Pacific Realty Company.⁵¹ In 1905, Gates joined Larrabee and a number of other investors to form the Northwestern State Bank of Bellingham.⁵² Two years later, Cyrus Gates co-founded the Industrial Building & Loan Association of South Bellingham.⁵³ The 1912 R. L. Polk & Company city directory for Bellingham listed Cyrus as secretary and treasurer of Pacific Realty Company, as well as secretary of Roslyn-Cascade Coal Company, Chuckanut Realty Company, and Mackay Realty Company.⁵⁴

C.X. Larrabee died unexpectedly on September 16, 1914, leaving his widow Frances and Cyrus Gates to continue his business interests.⁵⁵ But like the Larrabees, the Gates' community interests went well beyond business. Though known as a modest man, Cyrus Gates was well respected for his dedication to the public good. Some of Cyrus' early community leadership activities in Fairhaven included serving as treasurer of the McKinley Republican Club of Fairhaven and governing board member of the newly revived Fairhaven Commercial Club.⁵⁶ Mabel was also a member of local society, with the Huntoons being another important family to the development of Bellingham. One of Mabel and Cyrus' dates was even noted in the Seattle society papers a few months before they were married.⁵⁷

Cyrus Gates was involved in the development of the Bellingham and Skagit Interurban Railway. In 1910, Cyrus was appointed to an advisory committee that worked to establish an interurban railway to connect Whatcom and Skagit Counties.⁵⁸ Between 1912 and 1930, the line connected Bellingham with Mt. Vernon and a myriad of points in between. Similar lines were established between Seattle and Tacoma in 1902 and Seattle and Everett in 1910. Construction began on the Bellingham and Skagit Interurban Railway in 1910 and included a 700-foot trestle bridge across a 130-foot-deep ravine over Chuckanut Creek. The railway's tenure ended in 1930, after widespread automobile ownership caused

⁴⁶ Dougherty 2016

⁴⁷ Genealogybank.com 2020

⁴⁸ *Bellingham Herald* 1927a:1, *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* 1895:10, and *Seattle Daily Times* 1959:24

⁴⁹ Washington State Library 2020a and *Bellingham Herald* 1927a:1

⁵⁰ Washington State Archives 2020b and Genealogybank.com 2020

⁵¹ *San Juan Islander* 1900:4

⁵² *Seattle Daily Times* 1905:8

⁵³ *Seattle Daily Times* 1907:3

⁵⁴ Washington State Library 2020b:188

⁵⁵ *Seattle Daily Times* 1914:5

⁵⁶ *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* 1896:3 and 1900:9

⁵⁷ *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* 1899:13

⁵⁸ *Seattle Daily Times* 1910:2

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ridership to drop to where maintaining the line was no longer viable.⁵⁹ During its years of service, the Bellingham and Skagit Interurban Railway passed east of Woodstock Farm.

Another of Cyrus' ventures that would benefit the wider public was his donation of land for an experimental government bulb farm in Bellingham. As far back as 1908, the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture promised to establish the farm in Bellingham as long as sufficient land was provided.⁶⁰ The Bellingham Chamber of Commerce pledged to provide the buildings necessary to support the enterprise.⁶¹ A 10-acre experimental station was established near bulb aficionado George Gibbs's farm, and a 1912 newspaper article indicates that a government bulb farm was well established by that time.⁶² However, it was Cyrus Gates, Frances Larrabee, and William Mackay's donation of land just north of Bellingham that provided the government with 60 acres of land for the project.⁶³ Gates remained active in Bellingham's bulb industry, not only growing them at Woodstock Farm but also chairing the committee on bulb growing for the Bellingham Tulip Festival (**Figure 11**).^{64 65}



Figure 11. Photograph c. 1915-1920 of a bed of irises at Woodstock Farm (courtesy Tim Wahl collection, citations available).

⁵⁹ Dougherty 2014

⁶⁰ *Seattle Daily Times* 1908:12

⁶¹ *Ranch* 1909:11

⁶² Oakley 2005 and *Seattle Daily Times* 1912a:19

⁶³ *Lynden Tribune* 1916a:1

⁶⁴ *Seattle Daily Times* 1921a:7

⁶⁵ This land would later become Bellis Fair Mall, although there had been discussion to convert it to a park.

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That Cyrus Gates was viewed as a respected public figure is supported by his appointment to one of the state's four draft exemption boards during World War I (**Figure 12**). Gates served on the Western Washington Division 1 Board alongside Wallace G. Collins of Seattle, R.L. Proctor of Seattle, B.E. Padgett of Everett, and Dr. A.B. Cook of Anacortes.⁶⁶ With Seattle's first draft quota set at 1,456, the board set to work reviewing exemption cases within a week of being formed.⁶⁷

Mabel Gates was an important figure to the community as well, although – as is not uncommon for women during this period – her activities are less well-documented than those of her husband. A few months after their 1899 wedding, Mabel was appointed as patron and treasurer of a new industrial school in Fairhaven.⁶⁸ She is also known to have been dedicated to the activities of the Monday Club, an important Bellingham institution that is still in existence today. Formed in 1892, the Monday Club is the longest-serving literary club in Bellingham. Its founding in Fairhaven was part of a wider social movement that saw women forming academically minded clubs to hear lectures and form connections with other like-minded women.⁶⁹ Mabel Gates and Frances Larrabee were both members of the Monday Club. In 1921, Mabel Gates hosted the organization's annual meeting at Woodstock Farm.⁷⁰ Gladyce Lee, who would later own Woodstock Farm, remembered watching Mabel Gates arrive to Monday Club meetings in Fairhaven by chauffeur on a regular basis.⁷¹ Mabel's social activities frequently appeared in the Seattle society pages, suggesting she held a prominent position in the big city to the south as well.

Mabel and Cyrus Gates were clearly committed to their community in Fairhaven and Bellingham. However, Cyrus Gates' impact on outdoor recreation in Whatcom County may have been his most lasting and wide-reaching legacy.

⁶⁶ *Seattle Daily Times* 1917c:8

⁶⁷ *Seattle Daily Times* 1917d:5

⁶⁸ *Seattle Daily Times* 1899:27

⁶⁹ Fraley 2007

⁷⁰ *Seattle Daily Times* 1921b:5

⁷¹ Lee 2013:272

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Figure 12. Newspaper photograph of the Division 1 West Side Draft Exemption Board, containing a rare photograph of Cyrus Gates, on the right (*Seattle Daily Times* 1917d:5).

Cyrus Gates' Contributions to Outdoor Recreation in Washington

Cyrus Gates was inspired by and in turn influenced the development of outdoor recreation in Washington state, especially parks. His interest and involvement was part of a wider movement that transformed the public's involvement in "The Great Outdoors".

Gates' interest in parks was formed within the context of the national parks movement. A pivotal moment in U.S. history was the establishment of Yellowstone National Park in 1872 "as a public park or pleasuring-ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people." Little by little, other national parks were designated, and by the time the National Park Service was formed in 1916, 35 national parks and monuments had been established.⁷² For instance, Mount Rainier National Park was established in 1899.⁷³ Frustrating for many in the Bellingham area and beyond, nearby Mount Baker did not receive the same attention in part because of a battle between the U.S. Forest Service and National Park Service over control of the North Cascades. Out of this void came the establishment of the Mount Baker Club by a group of people from Bellingham interested in promoting the mountain as a recreational destination.⁷⁴ One of the Mount Baker Club's earliest activities was working with the community of Glacier to open a trail to ascend the mountain.⁷⁵ The ability of local citizens

⁷² National Park Service 2020

⁷³ Danner 2017:22

⁷⁴ Danner 2017:19 and Mount Baker Club 2020

⁷⁵ *Seattle Daily Times* 1912:16

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to have direct involvement in the creation of outdoor recreation facilities influenced the creation of Washington's state parks.

Cyrus Gates' commitment to supporting the development of public parks is well documented. Under the auspices of the Pacific Realty Company, Cyrus and C.X. Larrabee donated five acres of land that would start the creation of Fairhaven Park in 1906. Initial plans for the park were designed by John C. Olmsted. Cyrus donated the funds for a concrete wading pool that was built adjacent to a pavilion that had been built by Larrabee. In addition, the park's caretaker's house, built in 1918, used the plans for the Woodstock Farm Cook's House (**Figure 13**).⁷⁶



Figure 13. Photograph of Fairhaven Park, c. 1920s-1930s, showing the caretaker's house in the background, which was designed from the plans of the Cook's House at Woodstock Farm (photo by J.W. Sandison, G. Biery Collection, courtesy Whatcom Museum).

Following C.X. Larrabee's death, Cyrus Gates helped manage Larrabee's posthumous donation in 1915 of 25 acres to form Washington's first state park, Larrabee State Park.⁷⁷ Cyrus continued to support the development of public open spaces and was responsible for helping to create Bellingham's Arroyo Park in 1923 by donating a reported 50 acres near Woodstock Farm to the east of Chuckanut Drive for a park to be established at the base of the Chuckanut Mountains.⁷⁸ Initially, the Parks Board named it Gates Park after its benefactor, but Cyrus insisted the name be changed to Arroyo Park as a translation for the gully formed by Chuckanut Creek. He also donated \$500 towards the development of the park.⁷⁹

Gates was also instrumental in developing Chuckanut Drive, which is today one of the premier scenic drives in the state of Washington. The growing popularity of experiencing the outdoors in the early twentieth century was in large part supported by the development of the automobile and highway networks. Automobile ownership was at first the province of the wealthier citizen and the lack of paved roads made the prospect of leisure travel only for the most adventurous car owners. The "Good Roads" movement had started in the 1880s by cyclists lobbying for improvements. Free delivery of the

⁷⁶ Joy 1999:36 and Jewell 2020

⁷⁷ *Seattle Daily Times* 1915:11

⁷⁸ *Seattle Daily Times* 1923:18

⁷⁹ Joy 1999:59

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rural mail began in 1896, making the need for better roads even more critical.⁸⁰ Local branches of the organization sprang up around the country, such as the Washington State Good Roads Association (WSGRA). With high-profile advocates such as Great Northern Railway executive Samuel Hill, the WSGRA put pressure on state and county government to formalize and fund road networks.⁸¹ By 1907, the WSGRA's lobbying efforts had paid off and the state legislature had passed a number of bills authorizing the construction of new roads.⁸² As cars became more affordable and the roads improved, newspapers released instructions on driving tours.⁸³ The American road trip became an important source of family recreation.

Within this context, Gates and Larrabee provided financial support for the acquisition of land to build a boulevard along the bay around 1912.⁸⁴ In 1915, Chuckanut Drive was officially opened as part of the Pacific Highway, bisecting Woodstock Farm (**Figure 14**).⁸⁵ Described as "the first link of the Pacific Highway from Vancouver, B.C., to San Francisco to parallel salt water," this scenic byway was popular with motorists from the start.⁸⁶ Because Chuckanut Drive passed through Woodstock Farm, the Gates family built Inspiration Point at the southern end of their property as a spot for travelers to enjoy a scenic overlook above Chuckanut Bay (**Figure 15**). Chuckanut Drive tours began appearing in regional newspapers soon after the byway opened.⁸⁷ Gates himself was involved in a 1917 meeting to organize the Automobile Club of Western Washington, which combined clubs from the Good Roads movement and other automobile enthusiasts.⁸⁸ The highway was finally paved between Fairhaven Park and the city limits in 1919, the segment that bisected Woodstock Farm. By 1920, paving extended all the way to Larrabee State Park.⁸⁹

⁸⁰ Rose 1950:85–86

⁸¹ Wilma 2003

⁸² Washington State Good Roads and Transportation Association 2020

⁸³ Blodgett 2015

⁸⁴ Joy 1999:58

⁸⁵ *Seattle Star* 1915:11

⁸⁶ *Seattle Daily Times* 1916:61

⁸⁷ e.g., *Seattle Daily Times* 1916:61, *Seattle Sunday Times* 1917a:57

⁸⁸ *Seattle Sunday Times* 1917b:45

⁸⁹ Joy 1999:58

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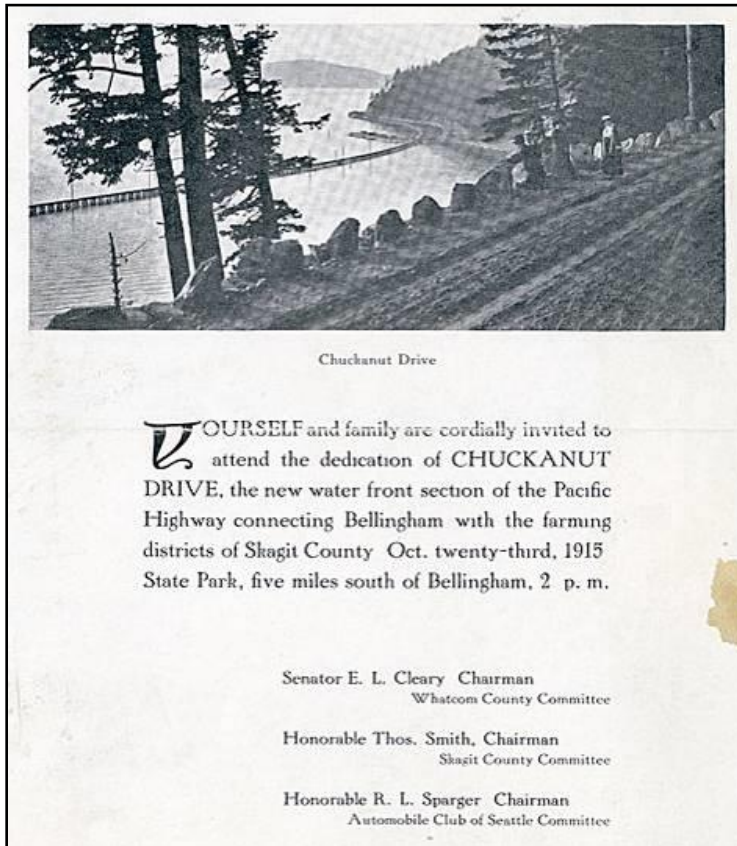


Figure 14. Invitation to the opening of Chuckanut Drive on October 23, 1915 (courtesy Washington State Historical Society).



Figure 15. Historical postcard of Inspiration Point along Chuckanut Drive, facing west (courtesy Tim Wahl collection, citations available).

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One of Gates' last significant contributions to outdoor recreation was the expansion of public access to Mount Baker in the North Cascades. In 1923, he joined his brother-in-law, Burt W. Huntoon, and a number of other investors in forming the Mount Baker Development Company with capital stock at \$25,000.⁹⁰ Two years later, the company's stock had increased to \$250,000.⁹¹ In the meantime, the company had received approval by the state's Department of Public Works to construct a road to support the ongoing development of a resort.⁹² Gates donated 160 acres of land towards the establishment of the resort.⁹³ Late in 1925, *The Seattle Daily Times* boasted that "motor history was made at Austin Pass in the Mount Baker district" when Burt Huntoon drove his car all the way to the site of the future Mount Baker Lodge using the Mount Baker section of the Pacific Highway.⁹⁴ The next year, the front page of *The Seattle Times*' automobile section was largely dedicated to the story of recreation at Mount Baker (**Figure 16**):

The great Mount Baker National Forest, which comprises more than one half of Whatcom County is now being opened to tourist travel. The entrance to this great timber reserve is approximately 140 miles from Seattle, reached over the Pacific Highway through Bellingham, Deming and Glacier. Beyond Bellingham the paved highway extends for sixteen miles and is one of the most beautiful drives in the state. Sixty miles beyond the latter city lies the site of what will soon be the Mount Baker Lodge, in the heart of the Heather Meadows of the Mount Baker National Forest. When completed next year, this lodge will give to motorists an entirely new and attractive playground, the beauty of which is unsurpassed in the country. Excavations are being pushed rapidly and a number of outbuildings already are completed. The work is being done by the Mount Baker Development Company, composing a number of Bellingham business men, who are concessionaries of the government in the National Forest. A highway has been built by the owners....At present it is in excellent condition and for more than fifty miles beyond Bellingham any speed the motorist cares to travel is possible.⁹⁵

By 1927, the year of Cyrus Gates' death, the lodge was complete and an estimated 700 cars were traveling on the Mount Baker Highway each day, most of whom were believed to be going to the lodge.⁹⁶ The resort remained popular throughout its short life, not only drawing regional visitors but also those from across the country.⁹⁷ The story of the lodge and Mount Baker Development Company ended, however, when the lodge was destroyed by fire in 1931, a front-page news story in Seattle.⁹⁸ Despite the loss of the resort, the lasting legacy of the development of the Mount Baker Highway and of opening the mountain to leisure pursuits is still felt by visitors to the area today.

⁹⁰ *Seattle Daily Times* 1923b:22

⁹¹ *Seattle Daily Times* 1925b:21

⁹² *Seattle Daily Times* 1925a:20

⁹³ *Bellingham Herald* 1927:1

⁹⁴ *Seattle Daily Times* 1925c:2

⁹⁵ *Seattle Daily Times* 1926:29

⁹⁶ *Seattle Daily Times* 1927:20

⁹⁷ *Seattle Daily Times* 1928:19

⁹⁸ *Seattle Daily Times* 1931:1

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Figure 16. An illustrated piece in the *Seattle Daily Times* promotes the recreational opportunities afforded by a drive to Mount Baker (*Seattle Daily Times* 1926:29).

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Criterion C: Woodstock Farm – Embodiment of the Arts and Crafts Period

Woodstock Farm embodies the distinctive characteristics of its type and period of construction. Possessing integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, it is an intact example of the Craftsmen-style gentleman's farms that developed in the Pacific Northwest during the first two decades of the twentieth century.

The Arts and Crafts period established its Northwest roots in the early twentieth century.⁹⁹ The "Craftsman" style was tied to the national and international Arts and Crafts movement, which started in nineteenth-century England as a reaction against the perceived negative impacts of the Industrial Revolution, including the loss of craft skills and poor working conditions.¹⁰⁰ As in England, the U.S. Arts and Crafts movement interlinked all of the applied arts, including architecture.¹⁰¹ Magazines like *The Craftsman* and Seattle's *Bungalow Magazine*, founded in 1901 and 1912 respectively, brought the movement into people's homes.¹⁰²

In addition to traditional craftsmanship, regionalism was critical component of the Arts and Crafts philosophy. As the movement grew, cities like Seattle formed architecture clubs, which put on exhibits to showcase local work. For instance, the Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects joined forces with the Washington State Art Association in 1908 in the Seattle Public Library to display locally produced tiles and woodcarvings. Annual exhibits exposed the region's public to the applied arts and helped evolve the ideals of Washington's Arts and Crafts movement. Within six years of the 1908 Seattle Public Library exhibit, the University of Washington established the Department of Architecture, which used the Arts and Crafts ethos of regionalism to create a Northwest style of architecture.¹⁰³

In the hands of architects, Craftsman design furthered the Arts and Crafts practice of rejecting mass-production in favor of traditional craftsmanship with local materials, intended to be both beautiful and functional. Although the intent was to allow for the individual expression of the design, materials, and workmanship, certain characteristics emerged as the Craftsman style:

- One or one-and-one-half stories;
- Low-pitched roof, most commonly gabled;
- Deep eaves;
- Exposed rafter tails;
- Non-structural knee braces under eaves at gable ends;
- Front porch set on square posts or columns;
- Groupings of two or more windows in banks; and
- Dormers when the building was taller than one story.¹⁰⁴

Arts and Crafts period wall cladding selections were diverse and often highlighted local materials. Wood clapboard and shingles were the most commonly used exterior cladding.¹⁰⁵

With the Pacific Northwest's seemingly endless supply of timber, wood was the predominant material of the period:

⁹⁹ Kreisman and Mason 2007:127

¹⁰⁰ Kreisman and Mason 2007:17

¹⁰¹ Kreisman and Mason 2007:93

¹⁰² Kreisman and Mason 2007:28

¹⁰³ Kreisman and Mason 2007:94-95

¹⁰⁴ McAlester 2013:567-568

¹⁰⁵ McAlester 2013:568

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With such abundant wood resources, there was value in promoting houses built of local Douglas fir....Some lumber mills began to produce their own catalogs for house plans, or offered precut houses in an attempt to eliminate some middleman expenses. The abundant availability of local timber may have been a factor in prolonging the bungalow-building boom up to a decade longer in Washington and Oregon than in other regions of the United States.¹⁰⁶

Local stone was also used in recreational lodges and public works projects like the construction of Chuckanut Drive.¹⁰⁷

Although the Arts and Crafts movement started as a rejection of mass production, an important factor in the great expansion of the Craftsman style was the proliferation of pattern books, magazines promoting architectural plans, and “precut” kits, allowing the homeowner to build their own, well-designed home. Even the most modest pattern-book design highlighted the craft skills of the builder. “In some cases, houses built ‘by the book’ in working-class and middle-class neighborhoods were sturdier and more exquisite in detail because of the hands-on attention of the owner-builder”.¹⁰⁸

The fact that plans for the first phase of development at Woodstock Farm have not been identified in the historical record could simply mean that these documents were lost. It is also possible that the buildings constructed c. 1912-1915 came from pattern books or possibly even kits. The use of pattern books was not new to the Arts and Crafts movement. In the U.S., books containing house plans date at least as far back as the mid-nineteenth century.¹⁰⁹ Farmers had also been using pattern books for decades by the time Cyrus Gates envisioned his gentleman’s farm.¹¹⁰ Sources of farm-building plans would, therefore, have been available at the time Gates was planning the design of Woodstock Farm.

While Seattle may have had Washington’s first Craftsman home in 1901 – Josiah Collins’ house in the First Hill neighborhood¹¹¹ – other Washington cities also embraced the style in the first decade of the twentieth century. Bellingham architects William Cox and F. Stanley Piper designed the Kulshan Club House, which was built in Fairhaven in 1909 (**Figure 17**).¹¹² Still standing today but moved from its original location, the Kulshan Club’s exterior detailing contains hallmarks of the Arts and Crafts period: the low-pitched, cross-gable roof with deep eaves and decorative knee braces, the use of wood shingles in different patterns, and the front porch set on battered, square columns. Cyrus Gates was civically active in Fairhaven at the time and would have been well aware of the construction of a gentleman’s club like the Kulshan Club.

Frederick Stanley Piper (1883-1950) designed the 1923 expansion phase of development at Woodstock Farm. Piper established his U.S. practice in Bellingham in 1908, so the Kulshan Club design may have been one of his first commissions. Piper had a prolific career in Bellingham and was responsible for the design of a number of Bellingham theaters, office buildings, schools, the Great Northern Railway Depot (1927) and the clubhouse of the Bellingham Country Club (c. 1913) (**Figure 18**), of which he was a member.¹¹³ **His Bellingham Herald Building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on December 31, 2013.**¹¹⁴

Piper’s use of the Craftsman style for the Bellingham Country Club clubhouse illustrates the Arts and Crafts association with outdoor pursuits, an association that would not have been lost on Gates as a great supporter of outdoor recreation when he considered the design for his country retreat:

¹⁰⁶ Kreisman and Mason 2007:153

¹⁰⁷ Kreisman and Mason 2007:153

¹⁰⁸ Kreisman and Mason 2007:127

¹⁰⁹ Downing 1981 and Reed 2000

¹¹⁰ Anonymous 2000, Martin 2011, and Radford 1909

¹¹¹ Kreisman and Mason 2007:127

¹¹² Kreisman and Mason 2007:107

¹¹³ Pacific Coast Architecture Database 2020

¹¹⁴ Chase 2013

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To answer a growing need, mountain and lakeside lodges were built, sanatoriums and health resorts were established, and small bungalows or cottages were constructed in forests and along the beaches and coastline. Regional plan books included designs for ocean and summer cottages. Photos of hunting camps often showed simple structures with rustic Craftsman or bungalow influences. These retreats from urban life ran the gamut from rustic to highly sophisticated in form and amenities, based on the socioeconomic levels of owners and users.¹¹⁵



Figure 17. Fairhaven's Kulshan Club House, designed by Bellingham architects F. Stanley Piper and William Cox (photo c. 1910, courtesy CPNWS, Galen Bier Papers and Photographs).



Figure 18. Piper's c. 1915 clubhouse at the Bellingham County Club (photo c. 1913-1920, courtesy CPNWS, Galen Bier Papers and Photographs).

¹¹⁵ Kreisman and Mason 2007:184

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A number of gentleman's farms built in Washington during the first decades of the twentieth century embodied the Arts and Crafts movement. Examples include Willowmoor, built from 1904 to 1907 in Redmond for James W. Clise. The 350-acre estate was developed into a model farm with outbuildings such as greenhouses and a dovecote as well as a boat house, narrow-gauge railroad, and even an art gallery. The Kent Valley estate of Erick Gustave Sanders, president of Standard Investment Company in Seattle, was built c. 1912. At the heart of the estate was a 12-gable Craftsman house with lumber from the Standard Mill and bricks left over from the construction of a highway.¹¹⁶

Seattle's Frederick Stimson built his remarkable Hollywood Farm in the Sammamish Valley near Woodinville c. 1910 to 1914. In addition to a Craftsman-style home and multiple agricultural outbuildings, Hollywood Farm boasted a four-car carriage house and a superintendent's house:

Here Stimson introduced many innovations, including a modern laboratory for scientific testing of milk production, a powerhouse, an ammonia plant to produce ice, trout ponds, and extensive greenhouses where his wife raised roses for sale. From the nearby main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad running through the Sammamish Valley, a siding was built that terminated in front of an ice cream parlor on the farm.¹¹⁷

A 1914 account of a visit to Hollywood Farm noted its terraced gardens, a boulevard of concrete lampposts lit with glass globes, and herds of Holstein-Friesian cows. "Four years ago, this great homestead...was an unpromising jungle of logs and tangled second growth. Today it is as perfect an estate as the West can show."¹¹⁸

Woodstock Farm exemplifies the Craftsman style gentleman's farm. All of the contributing buildings possess character-defining features of the period, including low-pitched gable roofs with deep eaves and exposed rafter tails and shingle siding. Most buildings have decorative knee braces, and the residences demonstrate the common feature of grouping more than one window in a single assembly.

Looking at Woodstock Farm as an Arts and Crafts era landscape, the spatial relationships between structural elements have been retained even where the garden planting is no longer extant. Trees planted by the Gates family remain and have matured, and others have been planted by later owners of the property. Importantly, Woodstock Farm retains a number of the stone features often associated with Arts and Crafts era parks and other recreational facilities. Together these buildings, structures, sites, and objects embody the distinctive characteristics of the period, particularly as it was applied to Pacific Northwest gentlemen's farms.

Additional Context: Post-Gates Ownership

Lee Family at Woodstock Farm

The Lee family's tenure at Woodstock Farm was even longer than that of the Gates. If the memoir written by Ray and Gladys Lee's youngest daughter, Margie, captures the mood of the family's life there, they seem to have embraced their stewardship of the farm with an appreciation of what came before while introducing some changes that reflected their own interests. It is a testament to the Lee family's care for the farm that this rural historic landscape so vividly reflects Woodstock Farm's history today.

¹¹⁶ Kreisman and Mason 2007:194

¹¹⁷ Kreisman and Mason 2007:194-195

¹¹⁸ Kreisman and Mason 2007:196

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According to Ray and Gladyce Lee's youngest daughter Margie, who was born after the family moved to Woodstock Farm, neither had lived on a farm before.¹¹⁹ City directories from 1936 through 1957 show that Ray was in the wholesale grocery business. Initially he managed Pioneer Cash and Carry at 1317 Railroad Avenue in Bellingham. By 1948, he was also working in the family business, Lee Grocery Company, at 1059 North State Street in Bellingham.¹²⁰

The main attraction for the Lees was the property's natural beauty, its location on Puget Sound, and the ability for Ray to keep his boat at home. "Living at Woodstock Farm, he could climb into his boat on a whim, travel to the shores of one of the San Juan Islands, cast his fishing line out for salmon and cod, and be home in time for dinner."¹²¹

City directories show that after the Lee family acquired Woodstock Farm, it took some time for them to make the move from their home on Eldridge Avenue.¹²² Gladyce Lee reportedly commented, "we spent summers in the bungalow at first. We wondered what are we going to do with this place (fifteen acres almost entirely of uncut grass and neglected flower beds)."¹²³ In 1946, they rented the property to a Dr. Sullivan and his family, who kept three horses there. When the Sullivans offered to buy the property, the Lees turned them down because Ray was so pleased to have a boat house.¹²⁴ By 1948, the Lee family residence was listed in city directories as Woodstock Farm.¹²⁵ According to the 1940 census, Ray would have been approximately 47, Gladyce 34, and daughter Georgia Ann ("Georgie") 11 when they first started living at Woodstock Farm.¹²⁶ Son Peter had also been born by the time they moved to the farm.¹²⁷ Roger and Margie were born after the family was established there.¹²⁸

The Lee family made a few changes to the property. They converted the gardens to lawn and a tennis court and converted some of the outbuildings into apartments. This included modifying the Chicken House as an apartment for Ray and Gladyce's son Roger and his friends.¹²⁹ Although historical photographs show that the Gates family had a small boat house, Ray built his own wood-framed boat house soon after acquiring the property. At his boat house Ray used an electric motor to move his boat in and out across the mudflats via railroad tracks, fragments of which still exist.¹³⁰ The Lees also added a bathroom to the Cowman's Cottage.¹³¹ In the 1950s, a wooden bridge across a gully on Chuckanut Drive was removed, the gully was filled in and a culvert added that channelized a stream, today called Woodstock Creek, that had run along a stone wall (**Figure 19**).¹³²

The Lees and their tenants enjoyed close relationships. One of the renters, Edna Carter, wrote a "diary" for the Lee family dog, Sultan, in the 1940s, which provided a glimpse into their early life of various families at Woodstock Farm (**Figure 20**). Another tenant was Frank Atwood, who later became a state senator.¹³³ Ray and Gladyce's daughter Georgie and her husband Denis Bailey moved to the Cook's house in the early 1970s and remained there until 2010.¹³⁴

While not farmers per se, historical family photographs show that the Lees enjoyed using the open spaces on their property. They kept animals that Ray would buy from other farms to keep at Woodstock Farm (**Figure 21**). These included

¹¹⁹ Lee 2013:278

¹²⁰ Washington State Library 2020c

¹²¹ Lee 2013:278

¹²² Washington State Library 2020c

¹²³ Lee 2013:270

¹²⁴ Lee 2013:270

¹²⁵ Washington State Library 2020c

¹²⁶ Genealogybank.com

¹²⁷ Lee 2013:270

¹²⁸ Lee 2013:310-311

¹²⁹ Lee 2013:339

¹³⁰ Lee 2013:281

¹³¹ Lee 2013:340

¹³² Lee 2013:335

¹³³ Lee 2013:283-293

¹³⁴ Lee 2013:335 and 339

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sheep, goats, and at least one donkey.¹³⁵ They also worked to keep the land clear enough of vegetation -- an ongoing battle -- to enjoy the property's views.¹³⁶

Ray Lee predeceased Gladyce, although the date of his death has not been confirmed. Deed records note that, by 1997, Gladyce was a widow. That year she transferred ownership to a family trust – Woodstock Farm Limited Partnership I – by quit claim deed. The trust then sold the property to the City of Bellingham in June of 2004 by statutory warranty deed.¹³⁷

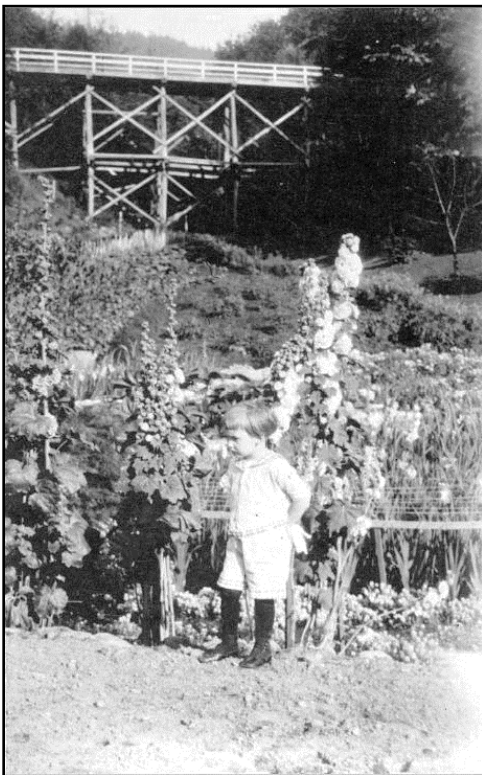


Figure 19. The former Chuckanut Drive trestle bridge in the background with the “sunken” garden in the foreground. During the Lee family’s tenure, the bridge was removed and the garden replaced with the Asphalt Tennis Court (c. 1915, courtesy CPNWS, Gates Family Papers).

¹³⁵ Lee 2013:326

¹³⁶ Lee 2013:333 and 335

¹³⁷ City of Bellingham 2020

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Figure 20. Georgie Lee with Sultan c. 1950s. The Cook's House is in the background (Lee 2013:286).

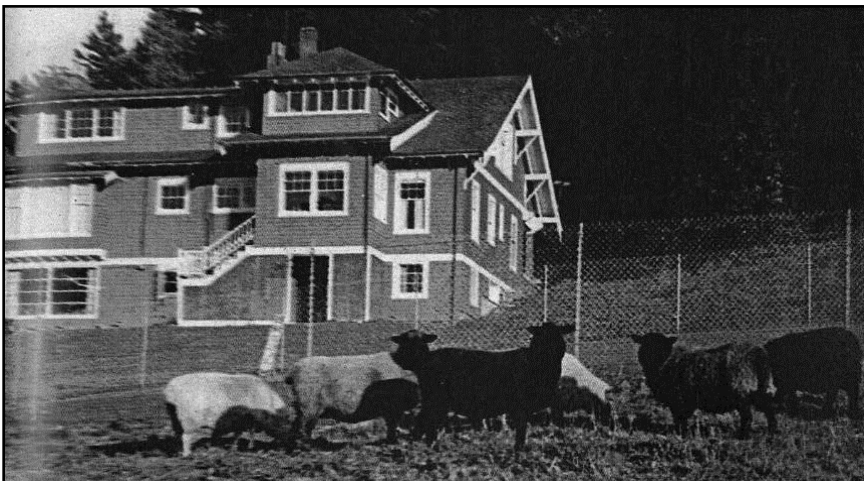


Figure 21. An undated Lee family photograph shows sheep in the pasture the family set up on the rear lawn west of the Gates house (Lee 2013:309).

Woodstock Farm as a Bellingham City Park

The Woodstock Farm property has served as a city park since its purchase from the Lee family estate in 2004. It was bought using Bellingham Greenways property tax levy and Washington State Department of Natural Resources Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account funds for \$2.9 million, primarily to preserve its open space and historic resources for the public benefit.¹³⁸ The development of parks in Bellingham began in the nineteenth century, following the general trend of the Victorian era to provide public open space for healthful leisure activities. Today, the Bellingham Parks and Recreation

¹³⁸ Belcaster 2017

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Department manages approximately 3,400 acres of land, 16 of which are at Woodstock Farm.¹³⁹ Woodstock Farm is the southernmost park in Bellingham's extensive network of parks, trails and open space land. As a city park, Woodstock Farm includes additional land previously owned by Gates, as well as parcels acquired by the City as conservation and open space (see map, **Figure 5**).

The main changes to Woodstock Farm under the Bellingham Parks and Recreation Department's (Parks') stewardship have been designed to ensure safe public access to informal outdoor recreation, such as trail walking and picnicking. The most noticeable change was the 2010 redevelopment of the upper driveway and addition of a small parking lot close to the park entrance. When the driveway was widened for life and safety purposes, the elm trees that lined it had to be removed. Parks staff took cuttings of the Gates era elm trees and planted the seedlings once they had sufficiently matured (**Figure 22** and **Figure 23**). At the same time the driveway and parking lot were developed, modifications took place at Inspiration Point to improve public safety and access. These included adding a new concrete deck and railing system while retaining remaining original features such as boulders and concrete benches. A new accessible path was installed to connect the parking lot with Inspiration Point. Other changes include installation of a new septic system, addition of a low-profile deck to the Chicken House, and alteration of the access configuration to the Cowman's Cottage.¹⁴⁰



Figure 22. A photograph from the 1950s shows the access driveway with its allée of elm trees. According to Jonathan Schilk of Parks, the Gates planted the trees along the south side of the driveway. Coring of the trees on the north side indicated that they were too young to have been planted during the Gates family's occupation of the property (Lee 2013:336).

¹³⁹ City of Bellingham Parks and Recreation Department 2020

¹⁴⁰ Schilk 2020.

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Figure 23. Photo c. 2004 of the elm tree allée, taken prior to the reconfiguration of the driveway adjacent to Chuckanut Drive (courtesy Bellingham Parks & Recreation Department).

With Cyrus Gates' commitment to protecting land for the public enjoyment of outdoor recreation, Woodstock Farm's use as a park today is a fitting tribute to his vision. Largely intact, the historic features of the park provide visitors with the experience of a historic gentleman's farm, whether they are aware of the details of its history or not. Cyrus Gates continues to benefit the people of Washington through his support of parks and other amenities, with Woodstock Farm standing as his most personal contribution.

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1927a Death beckons outstanding citizen: Cyrus Lester Gates, 68, dies at early hours today following three weeks' illness. *The Bellingham Herald*, January 13, pp 1-2.

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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 # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☒ Local government
☒ University
☒ Other

Name of repository: Whatcom Museum;
Center for Pacific Northwest Studies

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 16 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1
Zone Easting Northing

3
Zone Easting Northing

2
Zone Easting Northing

4
Zone Easting Northing

Or Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1 48.698597° -122.501077°
Latitude Longitude

3 48.695927° -122.496124°
Latitude Longitude

2 48.698079° -122.495002
Latitude Longitude

4 48.695808° -122.497206°
Latitude Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The historic district boundaries correspond to the existing park boundary and were drawn to include the seven extant buildings and the numerous structures, sites and objects within the landscape that contribute to the farm's period of significance. Chuckanut Drive creates a strong physical boundary along the east, and the shoreline forms a natural boundary to the south and west. The northern boundary follows a historic property line, running east to west from Chuckanut Drive to the shoreline, and the southernmost boundary is the Bellingham city limit boundary.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Historic District boundary follows the boundary of the Woodstock Farm property west of Chuckanut Drive. Although the farm originally included land east of Chuckanut Drive, this land was sold to private owners in the past. Aside from the ruin of the farm's former concrete water tank no other Woodstock Farms structures remain. The water tank has been excluded from the district boundary due to its lack of physical association with the farm buildings and landscape.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michelle Sadlier, Architectural Historian

(Edited by DAHP Staff)

organization Cardno, Inc.

date May 5, 2021

street & number 801 Second Avenue; Suite 1150

telephone (206) 269-0104

city or town Seattle

state WA

zip code 98104

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)



1	<u>48.698597°</u> Latitude	<u>-122.501077°</u> Longitude	3	<u>48.695927°</u> Latitude	<u>-122.496124°</u> Longitude
2	<u>48.698079°</u> Latitude	<u>-122.495002</u> Longitude	4	<u>48.695808°</u> Latitude	<u>-122.497206°</u> Longitude

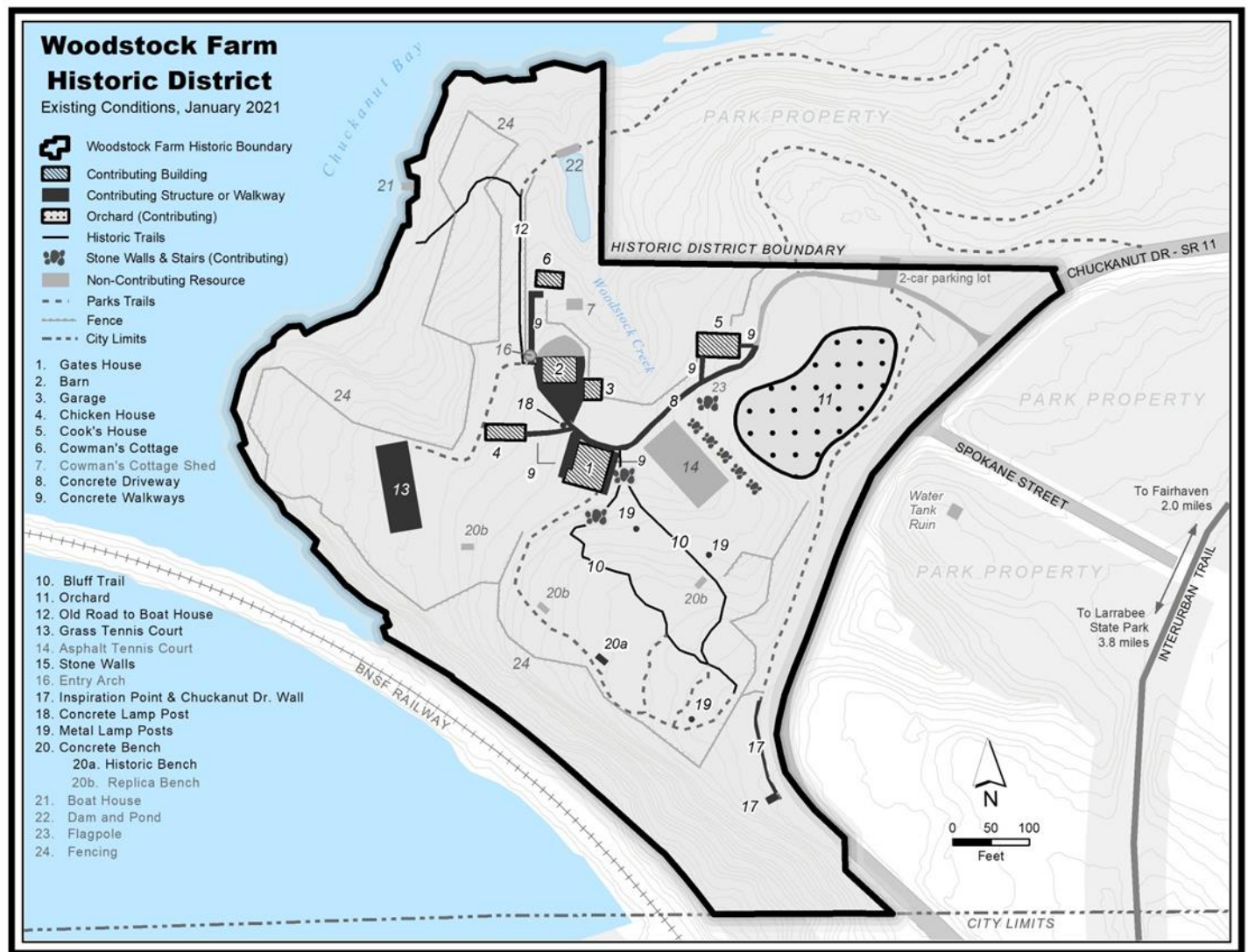
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Woodstock Farm
Contributing vs. Non-Contributing Map

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Woodstock Farm Historic District
City or Vicinity: Bellingham
County: Whatcom **State:** Washington
Photographer: Michelle Sadler
Date Photographed: June 19, 2020 & October 22, 2020

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 31. Cook's House [Map ID 5] (foreground) and Gates House [Map ID 1] (background) as viewed from the non-contributing section of the driveway, facing southwest. The contributing Concrete Driveway [Map ID 8] starts in front of the Cook's House. The trees in the foreground are recent additions to the landscape; they are non-contributing.

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2 of 31. Front elevation of the Gates House [Map ID 1], viewed from the Concrete Driveway [Map ID 8], facing west-southwest.



3 of 31. Side (north) and rear (west) elevations of the Gates House [Map ID 1] and southwest corner of the Barn [Map ID 4] (left), facing southeast. The Concrete Driveway [Map ID 8] runs through the center of the image and the Concrete Lamp Post [Map ID 18] is visible near the Gates House.

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4 of 31. Side (south) elevation of the Gates House [Map ID 1], viewed from a non-contributing trail, facing northwest. The Garage [Map ID 3] and Concrete Lamp Post [Map ID 18] are visible on the left.



5 of 31. Craftsman metalwork on the front door of the Gates House [Map ID 1], facing west-northwest. Window details and the built-in bench are also visible.

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6 of 31. Gates House [Map ID 1] (left) and Garage [Map ID 3] (right), facing northwest from the start of the Bluff Trail [Map ID 10].



7 of 31. Barn [Map ID 2] (left) and Garage [Map ID 3] (right), facing north-northwest. The Concrete Driveway [Map ID 8] is visible on the left.

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8 of 31. The non-contributing service area north of the Barn [Map ID 2] (not pictured), with the roof of the Cowman's Cottage [Map ID 6] (right), facing north-northwest. This service area was added by the Lee family after they purchased Woodstock Farm in 1944.



9 of 31. The northeast corner of the Barn [Map ID 2] (foreground), the side (north) elevation of the Garage [Map ID 3], and side (north) elevation of the Gates House [Map ID 1], facing south. The Concrete Driveway [Map ID 8] wraps around the Barn and between the buildings.

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10 of 31. The front (west) elevation of the Garage [Map ID 3], facing northeast. The Concrete Driveway's service area [Map ID 8] and one of the Stone Walls [Map ID 15] are visible in the foreground.



11 of 31. The east elevation of the Chicken House [Map ID 4] and the Concrete Lamp Post [Map ID 18], facing west. Also featured is one of the Concrete Walkways [Map ID 9] and the edge of the Concrete Driveway [Map ID 8].

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12 of 31. The south elevation of the Chicken House [Map ID 4], facing north. The Garage [Map ID 3] is visible on the right. The concrete walkway and deck in front of the Chicken House in this image are non-contributing.



13 of 31. The front (east) elevation of the Cook's House [Map ID 5], facing west. One of the Concrete Walkways [Map ID 9] is visible in the foreground.

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14 of 31. The rear (west) and side (south) elevations of the Cook's House [Map ID 5], facing northeast. A contributing Concrete Walkway to the side door [Map ID 9] is just visible beyond the fence, and the contributing Concrete Driveway [Map ID 8] is visible on the right. The plank fencing has not been definitely tied to the Gates family's ownership and occupation of Woodstock Farm (1906 – 1944) so is considered non-contributing.



15 of 31. The front (south) elevations of the Cowman's Cottage [Map ID 6] (left) and Cowman's Cottage Shed [Map ID 7] (right), facing north from the rear of the Barn [Map ID 2] (not pictured). One of the Concrete Walkways [Map ID 9] is visible on the left as it approaches the front stoop of the Cowman's Cottage.

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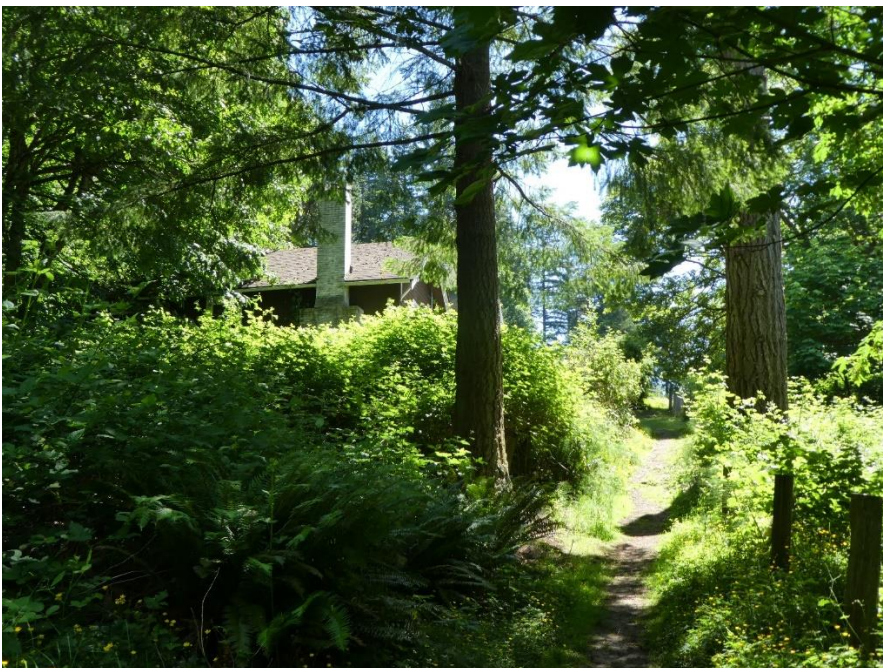
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16 of 31. The west and south elevations of the contributing Cowman's Cottage [Map ID 6] (left) and non-contributing Cowman's Cottage Shed [Map ID 7] (right), facing northeast from the Old Road to Boat House [Map ID 12] (not pictured). One of the Concrete Walkways [Map ID 9] and non-contributing are visible in the foreground.



17 of 31. The Old Road to Boat House [Map ID 12] as it approaches the Cowman's Cottage [Map ID 6] (left), facing north.

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18 of 31. The northwest elevation of the non-contributing Boat House [Map ID 21], facing southeast from the mud flats.



19 of 31. The non-contributing Dam and Pond [Map ID 22], facing we

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20 of 31. The Concrete Driveway [Map ID 8] between the Gates House (not pictured) and Cook's House [Map ID 5], facing northeast. The Orchard [Map ID 11], non-contributing Flagpole [Map ID 23], and two examples of contributing Stone Wall [Map ID 15] are visible on the right.



21 of 31. The stairs associated with a Concrete Walkway [Map ID 9] leading to the Bluff Trail [Map ID 10] (mown grass path on right) as seen from the front of the Gates House (not pictured), facing southeast. Part of a contributing Stone Wall [Map ID 15] is visible in the vegetation on the right.

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22 of 31. The Orchard [Map ID 11], as viewed from a non-contributing path along Chuckanut Drive, facing northeast. The Cook's House [Map ID 5] is visible in the background.



23 of 31. The axial view of Chuckanut Bay, from the northwest corner of the Gates House [Map ID 1] (not pictured), facing southwest. The Concrete Walkway [Map ID 9] behind Gates House is visible on the left-hand side of the photograph.

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24 of 31. The Grass Tennis Court [Map ID 14] (middle ground), with the important open space of the lawn and meadow in the foreground, facing west from a non-contributing trail south of the Gates House (not pictured).



25 of 31. An example of Woodstock Farm's historic Stone Wall [Map ID 15], a retaining wall with steps that lead from the Gates House area to the Orchard (not pictured), facing northeast.

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26 of 31. The Entry Arch [Map ID 16] to the Cowman's Cottage [Map ID 6], facing north from just west of the Barn (not pictured). Not visible through the undergrowth is one of the contributing Concrete Walks just beyond the Entry Arch.



27 of 31. Detail of the Gates era wall at Inspiration Point [Map ID 17], facing southwest.

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28 of 31. A historic segment of the Chuckanut Drive Wall near Inspiration Point [Map ID 17], facing north. The gravel accessible trail and metal guard rail are non-contributing.



29 of 31. Non-compatible fencing, decking, and barrier built by the Bellingham Parks and Recreation Department at Inspiration Point [Map ID 17], facing southeast.

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30 of 31. Metal Lamp Post [Map ID 19] along the Bluff Trail [Map ID 10], northwest of Inspiration Point (not pictured), facing north.



31 of 31. Contributing Concrete Bench [Map ID 20a] along the Bluff Trail [Map ID 10], northwest of Inspiration Point (not pictured), facing northeast. Chuckanut Drive is just visible in the background.

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Property Owner: (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Bellingham, Parks and Recreation Department CO: Nicole Oliver, Director
street & number 210 Lottie Street telephone 360-778-8000
city or town Bellingham state WA zip code 98225


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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC

WH 834

Only typed forms are accepted. Please send an electronic copy of the completed form.

If you need assistance completing the form, please contact Michael Houser, State Architectural Historian, at 360-586-3076 or Michael.houser@dahp.wa.gov.

Washington State HERITAGE BARN REGISTER 	Farm Name Woodstock Farm	Property Location Address: 1200 Chuckanut North City: Bellingham, WA Zip: 98229
	Historic Name Woodstock Farm	County Whatcom
	Owners Name City of Bellingham c/o Tim Wahl Phone: 360-778-7016 Email: twahl@cob.org	Owner Address Address: 3424 Meridian St. City: Bellingham State: WA Zip: 98225

BARN	ROOF SHAPE	ROOF COVERING	FLOOR PLAN	SIDING	FOUNDATION MATERIAL	PAINTING/ DECORATION	OTHER BARN FEATURES
CONDITION <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins BARN BUILT DATE: ca.1910	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gable <input type="checkbox"/> Broken Gable <input type="checkbox"/> Gambrel <input type="checkbox"/> Hip <input type="checkbox"/> Gothic <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor <input type="checkbox"/> Round <input type="checkbox"/> Dutch <input type="checkbox"/> Conical <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Asphalt <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Other CURRENT USE <input type="checkbox"/> Ag <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other sheep feed/hay garden/landscape tools & supplies	<input type="checkbox"/> Square <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rectangular <input type="checkbox"/> Round <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> L- Shape <input type="checkbox"/> T- Shape Size: 2810 sq. ft. Height: 35 ft.	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wood – Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Wood – Board & Batten <input type="checkbox"/> Wood Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> Brick <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Brick <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Painted? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes Color: gray Names/Dates/ Decoration? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes Describe:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cupola <input type="checkbox"/> Dormer <input type="checkbox"/> Hay Hood <input type="checkbox"/> Ventilator <input type="checkbox"/> Weather Vane <input type="checkbox"/> Lightning Rod <input type="checkbox"/> Silo <input type="checkbox"/> Milking Shed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Cast-in-place carriage guards

*** PROPERTY HISTORY:** (Expand on the history of the barn/property such as use, original owner, builder, architect, family stories and memories, etc.. add additional pages if necessary)

See Attached

Please provide current photos of nominated property (interior and exterior (all four sides)) and a map indicating the location of property in relationship to major roads. Digital images are preferred (please provide disc) or print on photographic paper.

Only typed forms are accepted. Please send an electronic copy of the completed form.

If you need assistance completing the form, please contact Michael Houser, State Architectural Historian, at 360-586-3076 or Michael.houser@dahp.wa.gov.

OTHER FARMSTEAD BUILDINGS		<i>If building does not exist, please check N/A box Provide additional photos of secondary buildings/structures regardless of age.</i>					
	ROOF SHAPE (Gable, Hip, etc.)	ROOF COVERING	FLOOR PLAN (Square, L-Shape, Rectangular, etc.)	SIDING	FOUNDATION MATERIAL	OTHER FEATURES: (Style, Color, Trim, etc.)	BUILT DATE
DWELLING <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	gable	asphalt	rectangular	wood-horizontal	concrete	Craftsman, gray, casement windows, dormers	ca. 1910
OUTHOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A							ca. 1910
CHICKEN COOP <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	gable	asphalt	rectangular	wood-horizontal	concrete	Attached to incubator house, gray	ca. 1910
MACHINE SHED <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A							
MILK HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A							
SILO <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A							
OTHER: Cowman's Cottage <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	gable	asphalt	rectangular	wood-horizontal	concrete	brown	1922
OTHER: Garage <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	gable	asphalt	rectangular	wood-horizontal	concrete	grey	ca. 1910

Please provide a sketch of the farmstead layout indicating the location of other buildings in relation to the barn. Include an arrow pointing north for directional purposes.

PROPERTY HISTORY

At present, Woodstock Farm is a public site operated as an interim "low impact" learning, meeting and social events facility. An officially adopted site plan is being developed and will include measures and policies for historic preservation at the site.

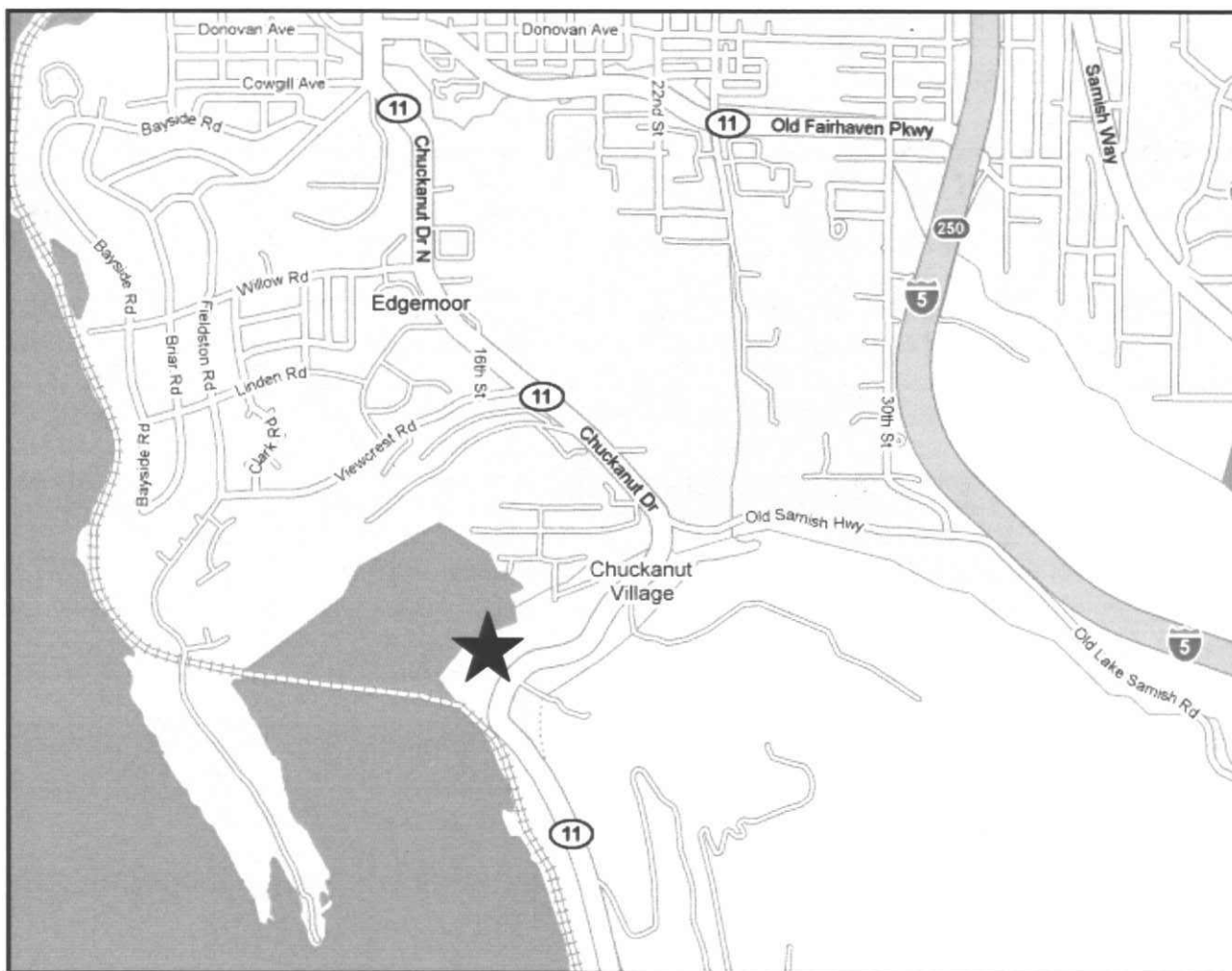
Woodstock's traditional sheep flock is currently housed in an adjacent structure. The barn basement is used to store feed, hay, gardening and landscaping supplies and equipment. The main floor of the barn is currently serving as a multi-purpose activities area. The tack room and loft portion of the barn (a former apartment) is currently vacant.

Woodstock Farm was established between 1905 and 1917 by parks creator and civic leader, Cyrus Lester Gates. Gates built Woodstock's barn on the site of an earlier barn constructed by Daniel Burfiend (Fig. 2). The name "Woodstock Farm" reflects Mr. Gates' identification with Woodstock, Vermont (near his first home in Rutland, Vermont) and the work of two prominent Woodstock estate owners and conservationists, George Perkins Marsh and Frederick Billings who became internationally renowned for their efforts to promote land stewardship and science-based innovations in agriculture. Gates worked for the Moseley and Stoddard Dairy Supply Company of Rutland for twelve years, serving as secretary until 1890 when he came to Fairhaven to manage the Bellingham Bay affairs of Portland, Oregon developer C.X. Larrabee. Moseley and Stoddard became one of the nation's largest dairy equipment manufacturing companies.

Gates and the Larrabee associates took the lead in creating public parks and infrastructure. He led in the creation of Fairhaven Park, Larrabee State Park and construction of scenic, mountain-side segments of Chuckanut Drive and Mt. Baker Highway. He donated Arroyo Park to the City and loaned it funds to purchase the first part of the Sehome Arboretum. Although Gates and others failed to convince Congress that a National Park should be established at Mt. Baker, Gates provided 160 acres (now a part of the Mt. Baker National Forest) to the Mt. Baker Development Company, builders of the Mt. Baker Lodge. Gates also purchased most of the property for today's Bellis Fair Mall expressly for demonstration and research involving bulb and field crops. With the Larrabee associates, he donated the mall property to the State of Washington for agricultural research. Through the government bulb farm, Gates and Larrabee virtually created today's Skagit County bulb

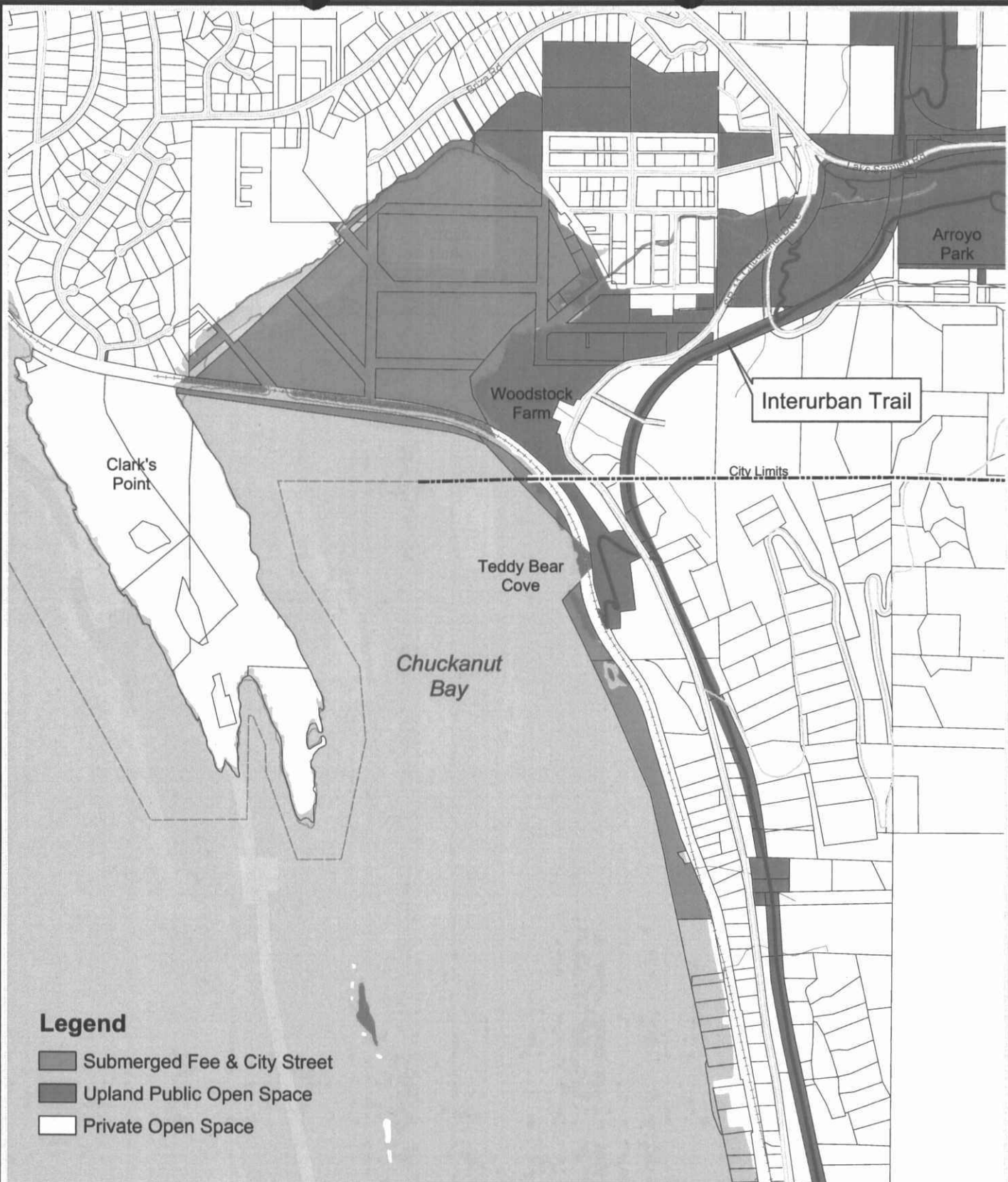
industry which moved south from Whatcom County in the 1920s. Gates also pioneered the local sugar beet industry and experimented with flax production.

Referred to as a "gentleman's farm," Woodstock Farm was a scenic-highway showpiece on Chuckanut Drive, a private estate complete with its own hydropower plant, demonstration plantings and manicured grounds. Contractor J.W. Macy's construction diary indicates Gates' "dairy room" and his "Cow Man's" cottage were built in 1922, when Macy also installed other concrete paving around the barn. The barn features a tack room and upper hay loft that was converted to a studio apartment in the 1970s. The main barn and basement retain the original features of its ca. 1910 construction. Surviving artifacts of Gates' dairy farming at Woodstock include a custom butter press (Fig. 9.1) and his dairy centrifuge (Fig. 9.2) Gates raised new and exotic varieties of chickens in the nearby hen and incubator houses. Cyrus Gates' probate records indicate he owned twelve head of cattle at the time of his death in 1927.



Woodstock Farm

1200 Chuckanut Dr. N.
Bellingham, WA 98229



Legend

- Submerged Fee & City Street
- Upland Public Open Space
- Private Open Space



0 0.05 0.1 0.2 Miles

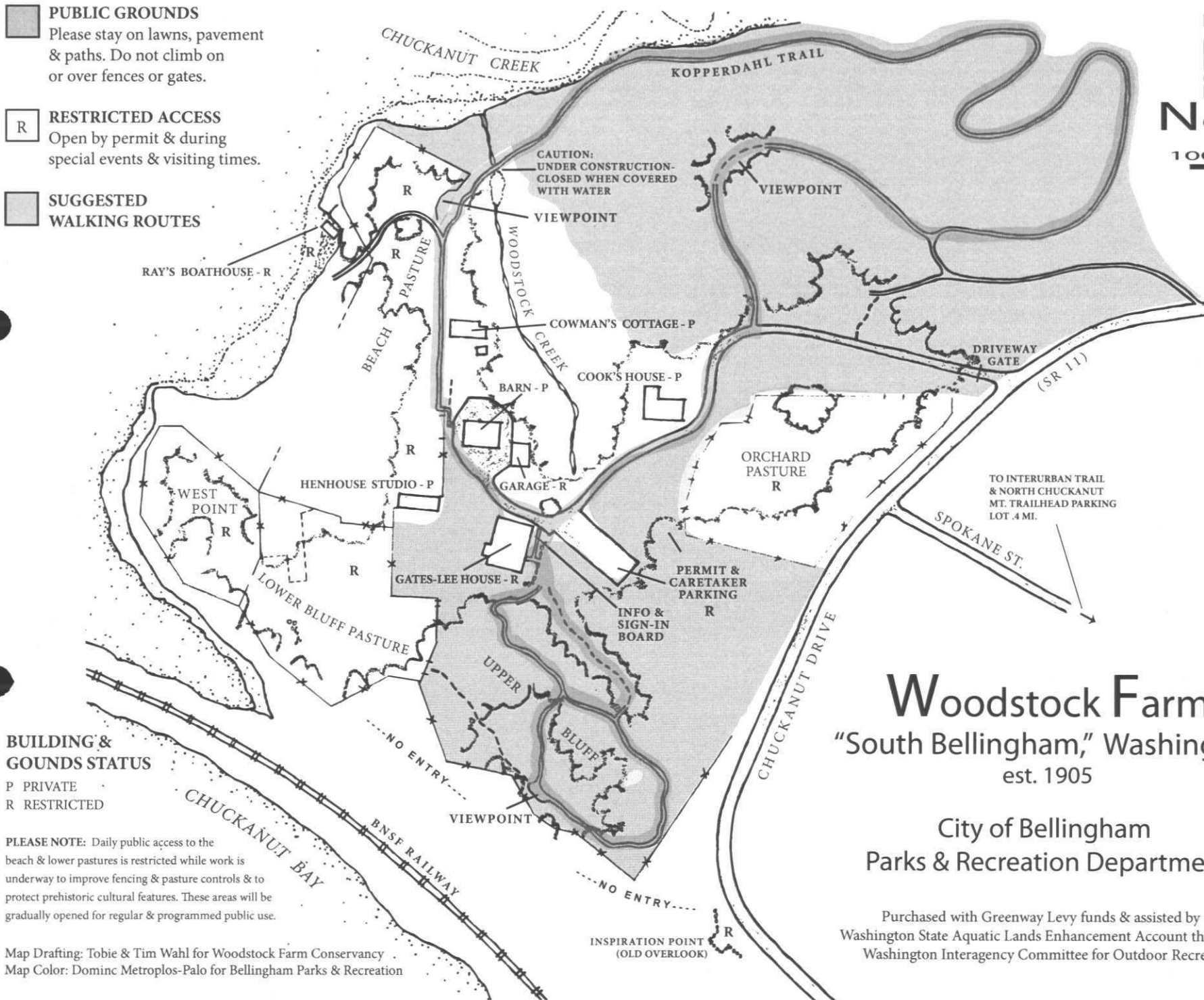
Northeast Chuckanut Bay

Bellingham, WA

PUBLIC GROUNDS
Please stay on lawns, pavement & paths. Do not climb on or over fences or gates.

R RESTRICTED ACCESS
Open by permit & during special events & visiting times.

SUGGESTED WALKING ROUTES



BUILDING & GOUNDS STATUS

P PRIVATE
R RESTRICTED

PLEASE NOTE: Daily public access to the beach & lower pastures is restricted while work is underway to improve fencing & pasture controls & to protect prehistoric cultural features. These areas will be gradually opened for regular & programmed public use.

Map Drafting: Tobie & Tim Wahl for Woodstock Farm Conservancy
Map Color: Dominc Metroplos-Palo for Bellingham Parks & Recreation

Woodstock Farm "South Bellingham," Washington est. 1905

City of Bellingham
Parks & Recreation Department

Purchased with Greenway Levy funds & assisted by the Washington State Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account through the Washington Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation.



Fig 1.jpg



Fig 2.TIF

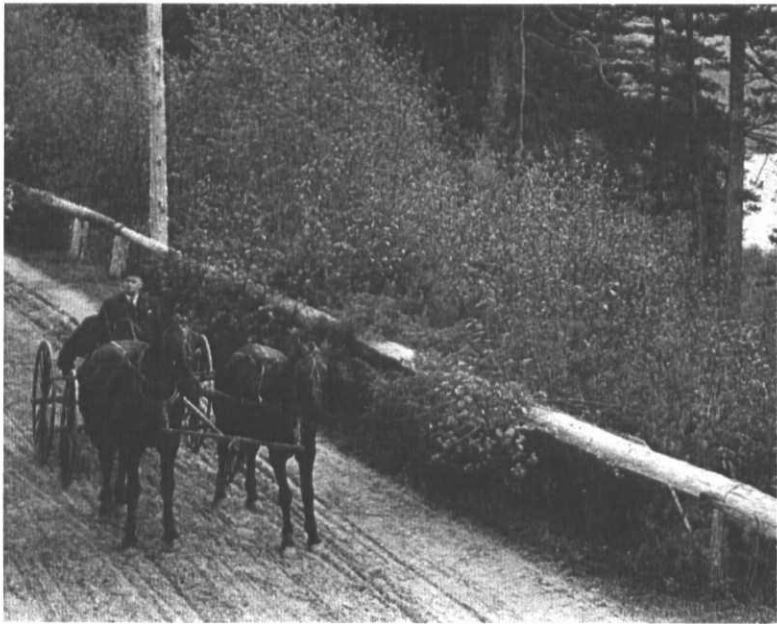


Fig 3.tif



Fig 4.1.jpg

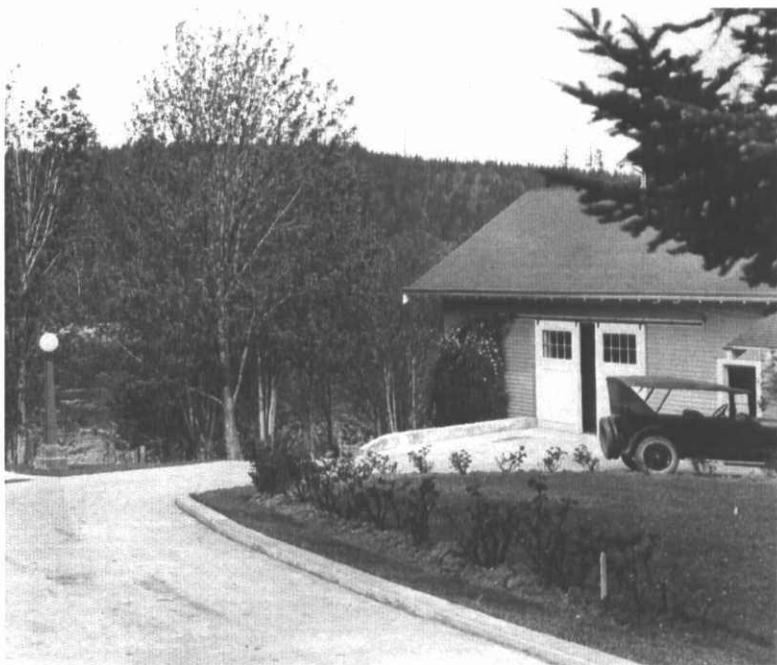


Fig 4.tif

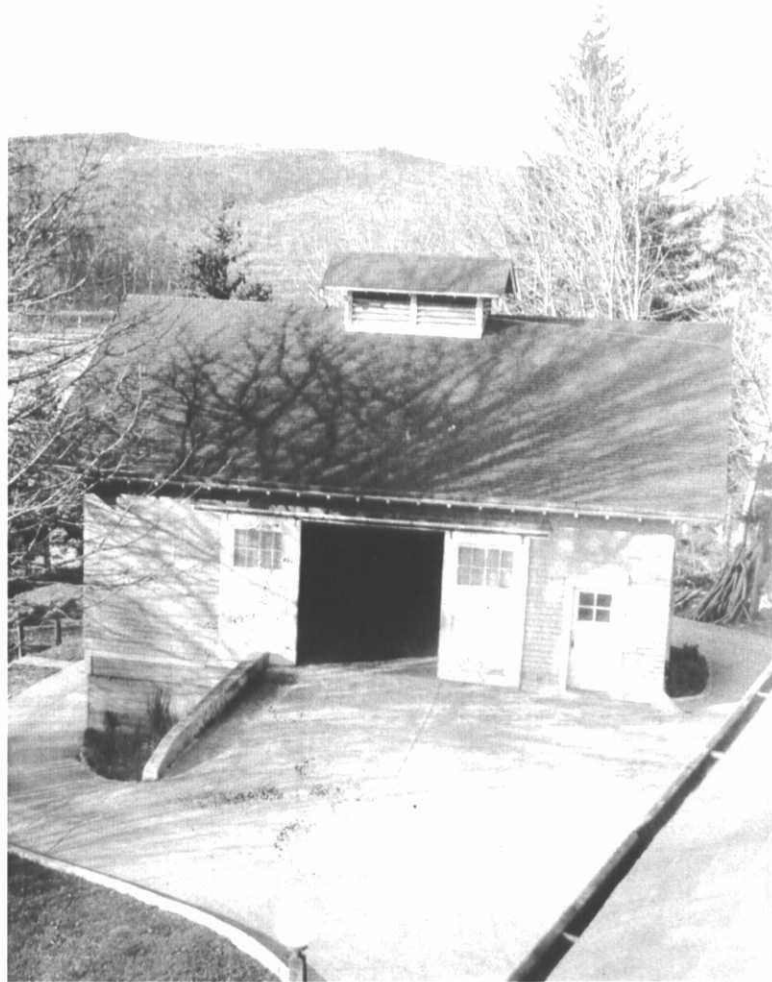


Fig 5.tif



Fig 6.tif



Fig 7.jpg



Fig 8.jpg

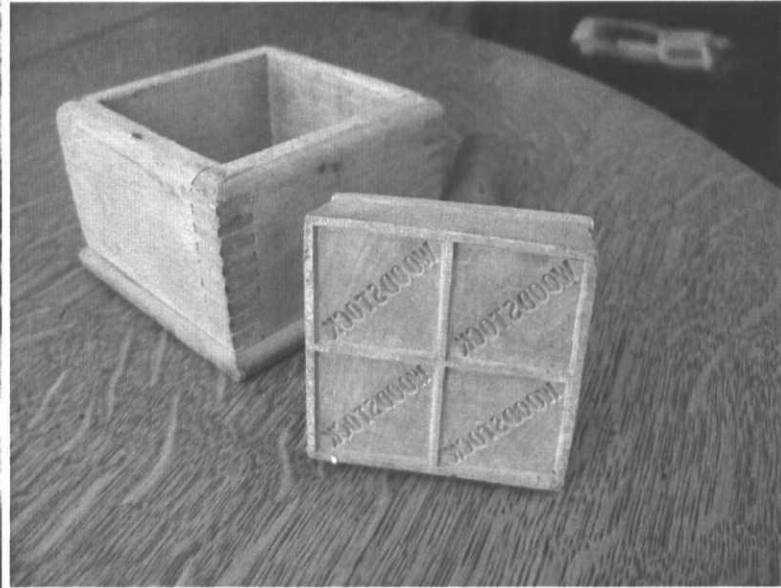


Fig 9.1.jpg



Fig 9.2.jpg



Fig 9.tif







