

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PHO 687014

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED OCT 24 1978
DATE ENTERED DEC 15 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Hollywood Farm - ~~Residence & Grounds~~
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER SE of Woodinville at
14111 N.E. 145th Street
CITY, TOWN Woodinville *mic* VICINITY OF 1 st Joel Pritchard
STATE Washington CODE 53 98072 COUNTY King CODE 033

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Ste. Michelle Vintners, Inc. ✓
STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 1976
CITY, TOWN Woodinville VICINITY OF STATE Washington

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. King County Administration Building
STREET & NUMBER 500-4th Avenue
CITY, TOWN Seattle STATE Washington

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE King County Historic Sites Survey
DATE February 1978 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS King County Arts Commission
CITY, TOWN Seattle STATE Washington

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Hollywood Farm residence and grounds were originally part of a 206 acre dairy farm built between 1910 and 1911 by a wealthy industrialist, F.S. Stimson, for an agricultural demonstration project and country estate. It was conceived as a large scale farm development intended to take full advantage of the most advanced scientific operating methods available. However, the farm was not just an expensive indulgence. As a business investment, it returned an increasing profit soon after the dairy began commercial production.

The facilities were state of the art in terms of efficiency and sanitation. They included a complete laboratory to test for possible contaminants in the milk on a daily basis. Another laboratory was provided to monitor the relative butterfat content. All of the milkers were required to dress in white uniforms and caps which they changed twice daily. There was a mechanized bottle washing plant and the cows were scrubbed down with hot water prior to each milking.

Hollywood Farm was developed in the Sammamish Valley approximately 25 miles northeast of Seattle. The pasture was cleared from a rectangular strip of stump land and second growth on a gently sloping, slightly elevated site along the base of a hill approximately 50 feet above the valley floor. The farm complex was located between the rich bottom land and the adjacent hillside in an area defined by the tracks of the North Bend Branch of the Northern Pacific Railway (to the east) and the Northern Pacific Belt Line (to the west). A railroad siding connected with the North Bend Branch which gave Hollywood Farm direct access to the fastest and cheapest transportation available. The Sammamish Slough also meandered along the east boundary of the property providing abundant irrigation water.

An early map of the estate shows that there were six numbered fields of cultivated land. On the hillside above the farm, the cultivated areas alternated with "wooded tracts". The various fields are identified as either meadow, clover, pasture, garden, orchard, winter wheat, stump land or alder bottom land.

Near the center of the acreage there was a sprawling complex of buildings. The owner's residence occupied a carefully landscaped site directly adjacent to the farm structures but nearer the entrance to the property along the driveway and access road. The Stimson's house was effectively set off from the dairy operation by discrete landscaping and site orientation, although beyond these measures there was no apparent effort to isolate the residence from the farm activity.

Over 150 feet long, the cow barn and dairy had stalls for approximately 100 Holstein cows in steel stanchions. A concrete silo at each corner contained 140 tons of field corn or other feed. A second barn, roughly 100 feet in length, included storage capacity for 200 tons of wheat, bran, barley and various feed grains and quarters for seven teams of heavy work horses. Other associated farm buildings included the following structures:

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1910

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Hollywood Farm was developed by Frederick Spencer Stimson over a two year period beginning in 1910. The project originated as a gentleman's hobby on a very grand scale and as an investment with a deliberate social purpose. After earning a considerable fortune in the lumber industry and other holdings, Stimson set out to demonstrate the basic principals of industrialized dairy farming and farm management by building an operating model that would prove the commercial feasibility of advancements in agricultural technology and serve as an example for others to follow. This effort was further reinforced by Stimson's active membership in the Holstein-Friesian Dairyman's Association which enabled him to personally promote improved operating methods and discuss innovations with other farmers.

Farm estates were a fashionable diversion for wealthy capitalists in the early 20th century. A similar estate existed in nearby Redmond known as Marymoor Farm (listed in the National Register). Developed between 1904 and 1910, Marymoor was owned by James W. Clise, a successful businessman and close friend of F.S. Stimson. Although Hollywood Farm began as an avocation, it eventually became Stimson's primary occupation when, in 1918, he abandoned most of his other business interests due to declining health and moved his permanent residence to the farm.

Strict scientific methodology governed all aspects of daily operations at Hollywood Farm. Records were maintained for each cow on its daily output of milk and butterfat. The amounts and proportions of the various feeds used were simultaneously entered in the log and correlated to the effect on production.

This disciplined approach had a very dramatic result. Stimson soon owned more cows in the Advanced Register than any dairy on the West Coast. At one time there were eight cows with official records of 100 pounds of milk per day. Thirty others were recognized for exceptional butterfat production.

The residence and grounds at Hollywood Farm are significant as representing a major effort on the part of F.S. Stimson to modernize the Pacific Northwest dairy industry by demonstrating improvements in management and production methods. The Stimson farmhouse is a little altered example of the Craftsman style complete with its original carriage house/garage and separate caretaker's cottage. The area immediately surrounding the house is extensively landscaped following a plan attributed to the Olmstead Brothers, landscape architects of Brookline,

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- "A Little Journey to Hollywood", The Town Crier, Seattle, October 10, 1914.
- "A Myriad of Poinsettias at Hollywood Gardens", The Town Crier, Seattle, December 23, 1916.
- "At Hollywood", The Town Crier, December 30, 1911, p.5.
- Bayley, Thomas Stimson, the Stimson Family, Ballard Printing and Publishing, Seattle, 1976.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 5.7

UTM REFERENCES

A	110	5163760	521861420
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C			

B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is bounded by a square 500' on side, oriented toward the compass points. At the center of the square is the main residence.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Phyllis Keller & Jacob Thomas

ORGANIZATION

Assoc. of King County Historical Organizations

DATE

July 19, 1978

STREET & NUMBER

Room C205, King County Courthouse

TELEPHONE

344-7503

CITY OR TOWN

Seattle

STATE

Washington

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Jeanne M. Welch

TITLE

DATE *Sept. 18, 1978*

SUSAN R. JOHNSON - 12/14/78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Charles M. ...

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

12/14/78

ATTEST

W. Ray Luce

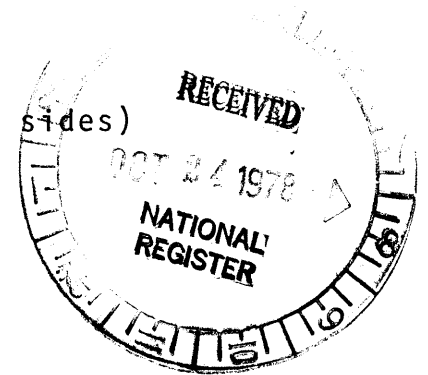
KEEPER ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

12/14/78

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

- calf barn
- test barn
- bull house
- manure sheds (2) & conveyor
- cattle & sheep shed (100 feet square, open at sides)
- piggery & wallow (300 head capacity)
- carpenter shop
- power house
- oil house
- implement house
- superintendent's cottage
- farm house (dormitory) & office
- laundry



At the south end of the farm complex there were six greenhouses arranged in pairs. Each double greenhouse measured approximately 50 by 150 feet. They were built of steel, glass and concrete with steam heat and 40,000 square feet of floor area. The greenhouses were managed independently by Hollywood Gardens, an industrial scale business that began as Mrs. Stimson's personal hobby. Other associated buildings included a plant house, seed house, office and manager's cottage.

On the northeast corner of the property was a small complex of buildings adjoining the Northern Pacific railroad tracks. A map prepared in 1913 suggests that this was probably a small passenger depot with a store and post office surrounded by a planked platform which extended to trackside. Also shown on the map at this location were three cottages and a meeting hall.

The Stimson residence was designed as a vacation home and weekend retreat. It is nonetheless a sizeable building with a living room of nearly ballroom proportions (approximately 25 by 40 feet).

The house is a one-and-a-half story frame structure with a concrete foundation and full basement. It has a "U" shaped plan measuring 75 feet across the base and 60 feet on each side. The habitable portions of the southeast wing is actually shorter by 20 feet, although it continues across the driveway as a flat roofed porte cochere.

Generally the roof is a series of three intersecting gables that simply follow the plan. At the front of the building, on the side opposite the driveway, a fourth center gable with a very shallow pitch extends forward several feet enlarging the living room and elongating the plan somewhat. This gable is flanked by two second story rectangular bay windows, each with a small gable of its own.

The fenestration consists of both double hung and casement windows in a generally symmetrical arrangement on each wall surface. Sawn shingle siding is used throughout the building with a 16 inch exposure. Each shingle is the same width, clear grained, and they do not taper in thickness.

There are three rockwork chimneys constructed of rounded stones in random courses. On the interior, the main fireplace, which is built of the same materials, is almost large enough to walk into.

In terms of its achitectural treatment, the main residence might appropriately be referred to as Craftsman Style, although it borrows heavily from standard details usually associated with bungalows. Rafter tails are exposed at the roof overhangs, and the bargeboards, which are supported on overscaled triangular wooden brackets, are cut out at their lower ends with a familiar curvilinear flourish. There is also some decorative stickwork below the apex of the gable end in front.

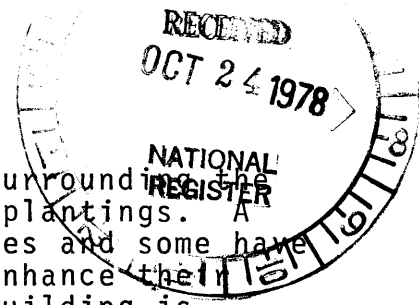
The interior is spacious but quite simple in terms of materials and architectural decoration. There is little woodwork or cabinetwork of interest. In the living room, the only distinguishing design feature besides the immense fireplace is a beamed ceiling (originally varnished fir, now painted). Other spaces throughout the building are architecturally similar although these unpretentious interiors are all greatly enhanced by different views of the landscaped yard through the many doors and windows that are positioned to emphasize the garden setting.

A carriage house-garage is located behind the main residence and off to one side facing a triangular parking area. It is a one-and-a-half story frame building, measuring 25 by 65 feet in plan. A chauffeur's apartment occupies the upper floor. Below the apartment are four stalls, each with large double doors (which are plywood replacements).

The carriage house maintains the same architectural style as the residence. It is also consistent in the use of materials and decorative detailing. The overhang of the gable roof is interrupted by three contiguous gable dormers on one side and two on the opposite side. A long window box planter extends under the three dormer windows and just above the garage doors, and a latticework rose trellis covers the back side and one end of the building up to the level of the second floor.

Near the carriage house is a separate caretaker's residence. It is a classic bungalow cottage with clapboard siding and double hung windows. The only apparent similarity to the owner's farmhouse is in the bargeboard treatment where the lower ends have been cut in the same decorative pattern.

In addition to the above mentioned buildings, the grounds include an elaborate concrete trout pond in a grove of trees. The pond actually consists of five separate pools adjoining one another built on a sloping site so that each succeeding pool is at a slightly lower level. The sides of the pools bow outward in a series of semi-circular curves, and a low pipe railing follows along the upper edge of the perimeter. Also, a small greenhouse or conservatory is located in the garden near the residence. It has some simple architectural details that set it apart from the farm's more utilitarian buildings, including glass and steel walls that curve to meet the slope of the roof and a decorative gable porch sheltering the entrance.



An area of approximately two acres immediately surrounding the main residence is elaborately landscaped with mature plantings. A number of the trees are understood to be rare varieties and some have been trained to grow with a particular curvature to enhance their shape and appearance. The yard on each side of the building is designed somewhat differently. In front of the house is a terrace and staircase leading to a formal axial garden with a concrete lilly pond at the far end. The backyard consists of an open lawn surrounded by informal plantings in a natural or picturesque arrangement. The north side yard is a more intimate, enclosed outdoor space with a paved walk and decorative wooden fence. Here, there is a wall of dense foliage alongside the house, but beyond the fenced area that visually separates it from a gently rolling lawn on the other side. This outer lawn is bordered by additional landscaping which defines a curving linear promenade.

With the exception of minor changes, such as the replacement of the carriage house doors with plywood and the re-roofing of all buildings with asphalt shingles, the residence, carriage house, caretaker's cottage and conservatory appear basically unaltered on the exterior.

There are some surface modifications on the interior of the main residence that were done in the late 1940's. These include the addition of built-in bookshelves and cabinets, and wood paneling applied over the stone fireplace. The kitchen was also completely remodeled during the same period. Except for furnishings, the interior of the chauffeur's apartment is essentially intact and the woodwork has never been painted.

For the most part, the original farm buildings have all been removed. The tennis court is also gone. However, the six greenhouses remain in operating condition (they are outside the nominated property), and several newer greenhouses have since been added.

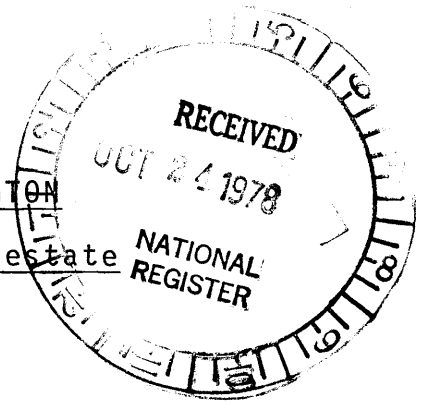
It is apparent from the maturity of the plantings that the basic elements of the landscape plan are still present. The smaller shrubs and perennials were damaged by flooding in the 1940's and all of those that now exist are assumed to be of recent origin. During the period that the McBride family owned the property, they took an active interest in the garden. Some of the relatively less established trees are presumed to have been introduced by the McBrides.

The Ste. Michelle Vintners now own the property and their winery complex presently occupies the site of the original farm structures. None of the new development intrudes directly into the nominated area however except for a walkway and a series of lamp standards that cross in front of the house.

The following pages are a partial inventory of the plant varieties represented in the present landscaping. This listing is keyed to the sketch map.

HOLLYWOOD FARM, WOODINVILLE, WASHINGTON

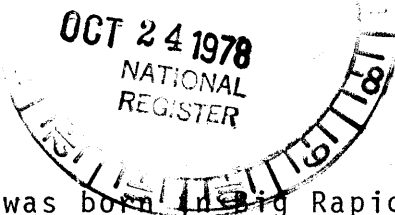
Plants and trees on the grounds of the estate



1. prunus (fruiting cherry)
2. cornus florida (white eastern dogwood)
3. enkiathus perulatus
4. cornus florida 'Rubra' (pink eastern dogwood)
5. sequoiadendron giganteum (giant sequoia)
6. chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Port Orford cedar)
7. fagus sylvatica 'Atropunioea' (European Copper Beach)
8. chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Port Orford cedar)
9. prunus subhirtella autumnalis (flowering cherry)
10. prunus (fruiting cherry)
11. chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Port Orford cedar)
12. chamaecyparis lawsoniana 'Allumii' (blue Lawson Cypress)
13. sciadopitys verticillata (umbrella pine)
14. acer negundo 'Variegatum' (variegated bow elder)
15. ilex crenata (Japanese holly hedge)
16. chamaecyparis lawsoniana 'Allumii' (blue Lawson Cypress)
17. buxus sempervirens (English boxwood)
18. picea abies (Norway spruce)
19. prunus subhirtella autumnalis (flowering cherry)
20. thuja orientalis 'Berckmanii' (oriental arborvitae)
21. thuja plicata (western red cedar)
22. fagus sylvatica 'Atropunicea' (Eruopean Copper Beach)
23. ilex aquifolium 'Variegatum' (variegated English holly)
24. prunus lusitanica (Portugal laurel)
25. magnolia soulangiana (saucer magnolia)
26. magnolia soulangiana (saucer magnolia)
27. prunus blireiana (red flowering plum)
28. chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Port Orford cedar)
29. taxus baccata (English yew)
30. acer negundo 'Variegatum' (variegated box elder)
31. magnolia macrophylla (Bigleaf magnolia)
32. chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Port Orford cedar)

33. aesculus hippocastanum (common horsechestnut)
34. platanus acerifolia (London Plane Tree sycamore)
35. acer pseudo-platanus 'Atropurpureum' (sycamore maple)
36. cedrus atlantica 'Pendula' (Atlas cedar)
37. chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Port Orford cedar)
38. aesculus hippocastanum (common horsechestnut)
39. chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Port Orford cedar)
40. quercus palustris (pin oak)
41. ilex aquifolium (English holly)
42. chamaecyparis lawsoniana 'Allumii' (blue Lawson Cypress)
43. chamaecyparis lawsoniana 'Allumii' (blue Lawson Cypress)
44. ilex aquifolium (English holly)
45. aesculus hippocastanum (common horsechestnut)
46. pinus monticola (western white pine)
47. chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Port Orford cedar)
48. picea abies (Norway spruce)
49. pinus monticola (western white pine)
50. magnolia soulangeana (southern magnolia)
51. chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Port Orford cedar)
52. acer palmatum 'Atropurpureum' (red Japanese maple)
53. cedrus atlantica 'Glauca' (atlas cedar)
54. pinus monticola (western white pine)
55. chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Port Orford cedar)
56. chamaecyparis lawsoniana 'Allumii' (blue Lawson Cypress)
57. chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Port Orford cedar)
58. chamaecyparis lawsoniana 'Pendula' (Port Orford cedar)
59. pinus monticola (western white pine)
60. beds of annuals
61. assorted rhododendrons, azaleas and small shrubs
62. thuja plicata 'Aurea Variegata' (western red cedar)

Numbers 16, 21, 28, 42 and 62 are giant trees which have lower branches that sweep down to the ground and then upwards. These branches have been trained over the years to give a very sprawling and graceful appearance.



Massachusetts.

Frederick Spencer Stimson was born in Big Rapids, Michigan on July 22, 1868, son of Thomas D. and Achsah Jane Stimson. He attended public schools in Big Rapids and later studied at Swathmore College near Philadelphia until the age of 20. After leaving college, he joined in the family's profitable lumber business. For several years the Stimson family had earned a substantial living from the lumber industry in the western Great Lakes region but with the depletion of timber resources in that area, they sought new opportunities in the west. Fred Stimson's initial experience in the lumber industry was obtained in the Northwest in 1889 when he studied timber conditions in the Puget Sound area for a year at his father's request. He then returned to Michigan to marry Nellie Ruth Clarke of Muskegon. In 1890, the Stimson family came to Seattle and established the Stimson Timber Company which gradually developed until it ranked among the most extensive lumbering operations in the Northwest. Frederick Stimson was in charge of shipping mill products for the Stimson Mill Company; largely to southern California and Australia. He also acted as attorney for the company when the firm engaged in a legal struggle with the Central Lumber Company trust.

The Stimsons are reported to have used the first steam power in logging operations in either Oregon or Washington in about 1894. In addition to the sawmill, the family owned and controlled the largest shingle mill in the Pacific Northwest with a capacity of 450,000 shingles in a 10-hour day.

Upon the advice of his physician, F.S. Stimson eventually sold his interests in the lumber industry and the subsidiary railway and cannery. His subsequent investments in the Northwest were confined to timber, real estate, banking properties and Hollywood Farm. He was also vice president of Washington Trust Company and the Globe Navigation Company, as well as a member of the Rainier & Seattle Athletic Clubs, the Order of Elks, the Seattle Golf & Country Club, the Tennis Club, the Artic Club, and the Board of Regents of Washington State College on Agriculture.

Fred Stimson's interest in dairying and farming, especially in the raising of prize winning Holstein-Friesian cattle, led to his respected reputation among Holstein breeders as the owner of Hollywood Farm, a dairyman's showplace, where he maintained one of the largest and finest dairy herds on the Pacific Coast. He was instrumental in establishing the Pacific International Livestock Exposition held annually in Portland and was a director from its incorporation, as well as president by election and re-election. Stimson joined the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in 1911 and was president of the Washington Holstein Association until his death. His leadership was an important influence on Pacific Coast breeders of the black and white Holstein cattle.

Frederic Stimson's many philanthropic activities included founding the Hollywood Fresh Air Farm for the undernourished children of Seattle. It was financed entirely by Stimson himself and consisted

of giving a large number of undernourished and poverty stricken children an opportunity to enjoy the delights of a summer experience at Hollywood Farm. A wholesome milk product diet was provided for groups of 20 children for two weeks at a time under the direction of the Anti-Tuberculosis League. Influenced by the League, Stimson developed an interest in providing the necessary conditions for producing pure milk for the benefit of babies and children.

F.S. Stimson died on Thanksgiving Day, 1921, at the age of 53.

Beginning in 1910, F.S. Stimson built Hollywood Farm as a summer home and weekend retreat in the Sammamish Valley approximately 25 miles northeast of Seattle. The property included a large country home, a four car carriage house-garage, and a superintendent's house, in addition to numerous agricultural buildings. He maintained his principal residence, however, in Seattle on Queen Anne Hill until 1918 when, upon the advice of his physician, he sold a significant portion of his business interests and relocated to the farm.

Hollywood Farm was the principle hobby of F.S. Stimson because of his great interest in the qualities of the Holstein cow as a dairy animal. He took exceptional pains to make it one of the best equipped and scientifically organized and operated farms in the United States. This remarkable dairy won prizes throughout the country. Stimson's practice of marketing direct from the farm to the consumer was welcomed by the public and a large retail business soon prospered in Seattle. A siding was built from the main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the Sammamish Valley which terminated in front of an ice cream parlor on the farm. The parlor, quite an attraction for visiting Seattlelites, sold fresh cream, sausages and ice cream.

It took Stimson just four years to transform Hollywood Farm from an unpromising section of logged off stump land to a dairy that operated on a paying basis with earnings increasing every year. One of the first improvements after clearing the land with the aid of the local settlers was the planting of hundreds of holly trees throughout the area. More than 100 people were employed. The large dairy barn, which foretold something of the magnitude of the enterprise, was built for 100 head of Holstein-Friesian cows and 200 tons of wheat, barley and other stock feeds. It included facilities for a modern laboratory where routine scientific tests were made of the day's milk production. There were expansive grazing fields, a large bunkhouse and cookhouse, a second bunkhouse above an industrial sized laundry and a boilerhouse, the function of which was to heat water to wash the cows before milking. A powerhouse was built on the farm for a large steam driven electric generator which supplied light and power to all parts of the estate. Much of the heavier work was done by electricity. Even the tennis court was illuminated by large hooded incandescent lights along the high fence top. The powerhouse also included a repair shop and a smithy with a metal-working lathe, drill press, forge, etc. An ammonia plant produced sufficient ice for the farm. It is said that the capacity of the laundry was so large that the manager planned to solicit outside trade from the local residents as a side venture.

A poultry industry was another of Stimson's projects. The co-founder and manager of this operation was Morton Atkinson, a

schoolmate of Stimson's. Atkinson furnished the technical knowledge of poultry farming while Stimson contributed working capital and 40 acres of land. Atkinson purchased 800 white leghorn hens in 1913 to put the farm in production. The business grew rapidly and by 1921, so much advancement had been made that a book was published detailing its method of operation. The poultry farm has since changed hands only twice. It is now owned by Pfizer, Inc.

The dairy herd, with its 100 head of holstein cattle, supplied certified milk to Seattle beginning in 1914. The milk was transported by horse and wagon to the Kirkland/Seattle ferry which docked in Seattle at Madison Park. Later, large trucks carried milk around the lake on the newly constructed Seattle to Bothell highway which passed in front of the entrance to Stimson's property in 1920. Dairy cattle were shipped from the farm all over the world. It was rumored that Fred Stimson paid as high as \$15,000 to \$20,000 for a single prize winning cow and \$100,000 for a blue ribbon bull.

Stimson also engaged in swine raising. That industry included 400 head of Duroc-Jersies. He reportedly felt so strongly about the quality of his swine that if he was unable to sell piglets for the stipulated \$25 a piece, they went into the sausage machine rather than being sold at a lower price. Thus, he began making and selling sausages right on the farm.

Mrs. Stimson brought her own leisure interests to Hollywood Farm in the form of industrial sized greenhouses. She had operated greenhouses previously at their former residence in Seattle and had opened a florist shop at 2nd Avenue and Stewart Street, known as Hollywood Gardens, which eventually became one of the largest and most complete floral establishments in the Northwest. The greenhouses were said to be the most modern of any west of the Mississippi River, having iron and concrete construction and a steam heating plant with oil fired burners. At first, cut flowers were shipped from the farm each day on the milk wagon to Seattle. Later, a spur from the nearby railroad ran into the greenhouses facilitating shipping. The retail outlet offered an automobile and motorcycle delivery service. They sent wholesale orders of flowers to Nome, Alaska and Honolulu, which established the record long distance shipment of the firm. Hollywood Gardens was also a member of the International Florist Association which made flowers available by telegraph.

Mrs. Stimson's interest in horticulture had a further, very dramatic effect on Hollywood Farm. The original landscaping of the grounds in the area immediately surrounding the main residence has been attributed to the noted firm of landscape architects, the Olmstead Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts.¹ Many of the original plantings and the basic elements of the landscape plan are still intact.

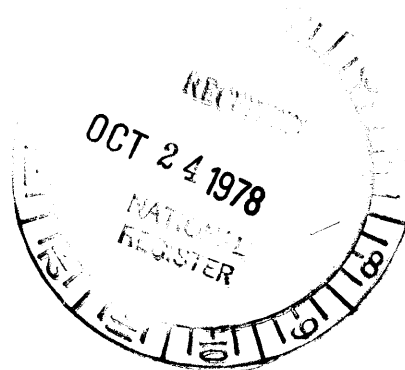
¹Although no conclusive documentation exists to support this claim, the surviving members of the Stimson family ascribe the original landscaping of Hollywood Farm to the Olmstead Brothers. It is known that the firm did other work for the Stimsons at their residence in the Highlands during approximately the same period. Considering the quality and extent of the landscaping at Hollywood Farm, there is no apparent reason to question the accuracy of the family's information.

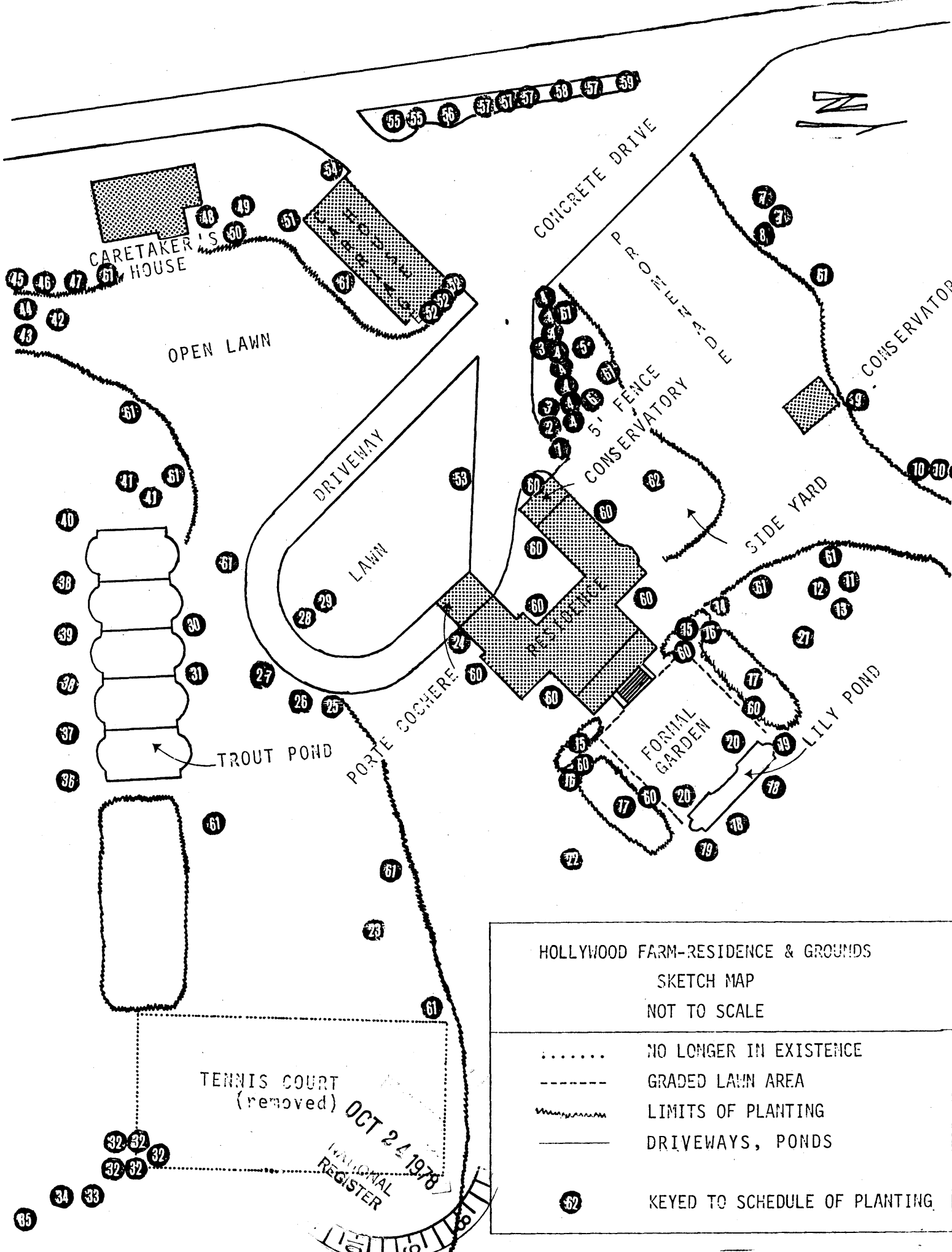
The Olmstead Brothers' firm was founded by Frederic Law Olmstead, who in 1868 was named chief architect of New York's Central Park, a project which is acknowledged to be a pioneering achievement in municipal planning. Olmstead and his associates were also responsible for many notable landscape commissions, including among others, the exposition site plan and landscaping for the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. By the time of his retirement in 1895, Olmstead had established landscape architecture in America as a recognized professional practice.

Most of the firm's work in the Pacific Northwest was under the direct supervision of Olmstead's stepson, John Charles Olmstead. F.L. Olmstead had, in 1873, proposed an unused plan for the city of Tacoma, but it was John Charles who was personally responsible for such projects as the plan for Seattle's Alaska Yukon Exposition of 1909, the landscape plan for the Seattle Golf and Country Club, and the country estate of Chester Thorne at American Lake, near Tacoma.

John Charles is himself credited with a major contribution to the field of city planning, particularly in connection with the design of park facilities and in the explanation of technical and esthetic design considerations to public officials.

Hollywood Farm was sold to the Macbride family in 1944. Ste. Michelle Vintners, Inc. purchased the property in 1975.





HOLLYWOOD FARM-RESIDENCE & GROUNDS

SKETCH MAP

NOT TO SCALE

..... NO LONGER IN EXISTENCE

----- GRADED LAWN AREA

~~~~~ LIMITS OF PLANTING

———— DRIVEWAYS, PONDS

● KEYED TO SCHEDULE OF PLANTING

TENNIS COURT  
(removed)

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