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 **Lakewold**

other names/site number Wagner, G. Corydon Jr. & Eulalie, House ; Lakewold Gardens

2. Location

street & number 12317 Gravelly Lake Drive SW ☐ not for publication

city or town Lakewood ☐ vicinity

state Washington code WA county Pierce code 053 zip code 98499

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

___ **A** ___ **B** _X_ **C** ___ **D**

Signature of certifying official/Title 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

LAKEWOLD
Name of Property

PIERCE COUNTY, WA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [X] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [ ] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [X] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
		district
10	0	site
2	0	structure
		object
14	1	**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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LANDSCAPE/Garden
DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LANDSCAPE/ Garden

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Modern Movement

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: OTHER/Clay blocks
walls: BRICK
roof: WOOD/Shake
other:

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 Paragraph

Lakewold is a 10-acre designed estate garden located on Gravelly Lake in Lakewood, a city in the south Puget Sound region of Washington. The City of Lakewood is bounded by the cities of Tacoma and University Place on the north, the towns of Steilacoom and DuPont to the west, and on the east and south, Interstate 5 highway and the Joint Base Lewis McCord military reservation.

Gravelly Lake is one of three main lakes that were extensively developed as a summer retreat area during the early 20th century. Since that time of large parcel development, most have been sub-divided, and the city is currently a medium density residential and shopping area with most of the employed residents commuting to larger municipalities or working at the regional military facilities.

Lakewold is the only large remaining landholding intact from the period of summer homes and estates that characterized the early development of the lakes area. The property is situated on the west side of Gravelly Lake with its own western border defined by Gravelly Lake Drive SW. The land is level in the vicinity of the road, and slopes increasingly as it approaches the lake shore. Sections of the property are extensively wooded, as are most of the adjacent properties, but it also contains a uniquely designed estate garden; it is owned and operated by The Friends of Lakewold, a private not-for-profit organization that maintains the gardens and the structures.

The landscape design was created by noted landscape architect Thomas Dolliver Church, who organized it into various Garden Rooms that include formal *parterre* beds, a woodland waterfall rock garden, a shade garden, a formal knot garden, and a courtyard garden. The site contains an extensive collection of rhododendrons and Japanese maple trees, plus a number of rare imported trees and numerous ornamental shrubs and plants. There are two historic buildings on the property: the house (with its detached garage) now in use for offices and events; and the old carriage house, used for horticultural storage and a garden shop. There are also two historic structures: the entry gate/fence, and the tea house gazebo.

Current Condition

The grounds and structures at Lakewold have been carefully preserved and maintained, and they reflect the original design elements established many decades ago. The rhododendron (and azalea) collection is mature and extensive with over 850 plants representing over 225 species rhododendrons and over 430 hybrids. There is also a significant Japanese maple collection with 30 different specimens. The site is currently home to nine Washington State Champion Trees[1], including the Dawn Redwood (Metasequoia glyptostroboides), a deciduous conifer planted in 1949 that was thought to be extinct until 1946. The full list includes the following specimens:

- Acer palmatum – Japanese Maple
- Acer palmatum ‘Atropurpureum’ – Red Japanese Maple
- Halesia caroliniana var. monticola – Mountain Silverbell
- Ilex x altaclerensis camelliafolia – Camellia-leaved Highclere
- Ilex crenata – Japanese Holly
- Metasequoia glyptostroboides – Dawn Redwood
- Parrotia persica – Persian Ironwood
- Prunus ‘Pandora’ – Pandora Cherry

[1] Van Pelt, Robert, *Champion Trees of Washington State*, University of Washington Press, 1996

- Prunus 'Tai Haku'– Tai Haku Cherry

Lakewold's gardens also feature stately native Douglas firs, Garry oaks, and Western red cedar, including old growth specimens. Furthermore, the property has a significant collection of mature trees of distinction, planted by the various owners. Since the 1990's state audit, it is possible that some of the trees listed below may have qualified for Champion Tree status:

- Abies pinsapo – Spanish Fir
- Acer griseum – Paper Bark Maple
- Acer palmatum 'Sango kaku' – Coral Bark Maple
- Acer palmatum 'Shindeshojo' – Japanese Maple Shindeshojo
- Acer palmatum 'Shishigashira' – Lion's Head Maple
- Acer palmatum dissectum 'Goshiki shidare' – Goshiki Maple
- Betula papyrifera – Paper Bark Birch
- Catalpa speciosa – Northern Catalpa
- Cercidiphyllum japonicum – Katsura Tree
- Cornus controversa 'Varigata' – Variegated Wedding Cake Tree
- Cornus mas – Cornelian Cherry Dogwood
- Cornus nuttallii – Pacific Dogwood
- Davidia involucrata – Dove Tree
- Embothrium coccineum – Chilean Flame Tree
- Fagus sylvatica 'atropunicea' – Copper Beech
- Fagus sylvatica 'Tricolor' – Tricolor Beech
- Gleditsia triacanthos – Honey Locust
- Magnolia sieboldi – Siebold's Magnolia
- Magnolia x soulangiana – Saucer Magnolia
- Paulownia tomentosa – Empress Tree
- Prunus serrulata 'Shirotae' – Mt. Fuji Cherry
- Prunus serrulata 'Ukon' – Ukon Cherry
- Sciadopitys verticillata – Umbrella Pine
- Styrax japonicus – Japanese Snowbell
- Styrax obassia – Fragrant Snowbell
- Trochodendron aralioides – Pinwheel Tree

The east side of the house opens onto a large (74' x 21') brick verandah constructed as a natural extension of the original herringbone brick walk. Its spacious (59' x 14') opaque glass roof has wrought iron supports that are interlaced with the growth of old Japanese White Wisteria vines (Wisteria floribunda) and Chinese Blue Wisteria (Wisteria sinensis); their pendulous racemes of magnificent fragrant flowers hang below.

The property also houses a sizable (47-piece) collection of antique and historic reproduction garden art and furniture. These include statuary, urns, pots, vases, benches, planters, lanterns, a well, fountains, a sun dial and plaques. The materials include marble, other stone, terra cotta and concrete.

In keeping with Lakewold's mission to enhance the experience of garden visitors, several new garden rooms have been added over the years. While lacking in historic value, these additions are strategically placed and well integrated into the overall garden design without altering the historic fabric.

Historic Landscape Elements (Contributing Sites)

Lakewold has ten significant landscape design elements. Most of these elements were introduced by Thomas Dolliver Church starting in 1958 and subsequently featured in the second edition of his landmark book, *Gardens Are For People*.[2] These garden design elements remain to this day.

1) **Circle Drive**: The original driveway had a direct approach from the road to a loop at the *porte-cochère* at the northwest corner of the house. Church's 1959 design replaced this with a sweeping drive that approaches the house obliquely, curving through a grove of native trees intermixed with stunning rhododendrons. Along the way, glimpses of the house are caught across a wide lawn.

2) **Entrance Courtyard**: The sweeping drive brings guests to the front entry of the house with its formal entry courtyard (that replaced the original entrance loop). This courtyard can accommodate 20 cars and is bounded by walls constructed from the same brick used for the house; the walls are lined by pink dogwood, cherry, rhododendron and camellia, with accents of white Styrax. Beyond this court a grassed area, completely enclosed by trees, screens the driveway and extends the space of arrival; it also offers a vista to departing guests, giving them a view of the mature Empress tree and its stunning spring blossoms.

3) **Brick Walk**: A formal decorative brick walk (240' x 9') connects the sunroom (on the north side of the main house) with the tea house gazebo. At the mid-point of its herringbone pattern, the walk features an expanded section (59' x 14') containing three large diamond patterns. It was well constructed (between 1919-1920) on a thick base of sand that remains stable today. This design element became the backbone of the estate's overall landscape design.

4) **Parterre Beds**: During the Alexander ownership, wide borders of perennial flowering plants and shrubs flanked the brick walk. Church converted these to eight smaller, rectangular (32' x 8' and 25' x 8') *parterre* beds (four on each side) at the north half of the brick walk; they are framed by the gazebo and white Mt. Fuji cherry trees. On the south end of the walk near the main house, he created two large (26' x 22') *parterre* beds, inset with circles and topiary swans; between them he added a (20' x 20') quatrefoil bed. The bed perimeters are defined by clipped boxwood hedges, and feature colorful spring bulbs and summer annuals. He then left a thick growth of trees and rhododendrons to separate the west half of the garden from the east, lakeside vista.

5) **Quatrefoil Pool**: In the open green, southwest of the gazebo, Church designed a (40' x 40') quatrefoil swimming pool in 1961-1962, which, with an antique lion fountain to the west and a Queen Anne sundial on the east, sits on a direct axis to the walkway, and which provided swimmers with a view of Mount Rainier in the distance. The shape of the pool accommodated Mr. Wagner's desire for a lap pool with Mrs. Wagner's sense of design. The quatrefoil shape, with brick planter boxes at the intersections of each arc, transforms the forty-foot swimming pool into an integral garden feature. That quatrefoil shape is also found in other parts of the garden and in the sun room of the main house.

6) **Shade Garden**: A fir tree whose terminal bud had been damaged when small often results in a good deal of lateral gnarled and knotted growth; upon maturity they often become "wolf trees" (very large forest trees with wide-spreading crowns that inhibit or prevent the growth of smaller trees around it). The centuries-old specimen in this estate gave Church the opportunity to design a shade garden threaded with pathways, and containing a small pool with accompanying statuary and bench.

7) **Library Courtyard**: Adjacent to the house with an entry from the library and the dining room, Church designed (in 1961) a contrasting quiet space: a small, intimate, walled courtyard with apsidal niche for one of the antique statuary figures. A narrow space at the base of the walls provides for additional plantings, serving both to soften the brick enclosure and provide additional screen from the larger garden spaces.

[2] Church, Thomas D, *Gardens Are For People*, 2nd Edition, New York: McGraw-Hill, 1983

8) **Elizabethan Knot Garden**: Church designed an Elizabethan knot garden featuring a strap-work design; the boxwood hedge perimeter is square (20' x 20') with concave corners. The inside design is a square set at a 45-degree angle to the perimeter, and is crossed by arcing hedge bands with spaces within for low growing perennial herbs. Historically, these types of gardens can be traced to Greek and Roman origins, but in the late medieval period, they evolved into intricate interlace designs, capitalizing on the contrast of both leaf color and cut. The herbs were utilitarian, both as medicine and flavors for food. The knot garden at Lakewold is located directly outside the kitchen in a brick-paved patio (28' x 28') surrounded by a low brick wall of seating height.

9) **Woodland Waterfall Garden**: In the wooded slope of the north east part of the property is an informal waterfall garden: a series of small pools and falls, fed by water pumped from the lake. Huge stones, quarried from the nearby Olympic mountain range, serve as the foundation of the reflecting pools, waterfalls, and bridges over the cascading stream; they also provide massive textural contrasts to the hillside and vegetation. Near the top of this garden, nestled under the canopy of tall firs and with the sound of the falls, Church designed a small flagstone patio area for rest, reflection and meditation. Originally called "The Overlook," this was reportedly Mrs. Wagner's favorite spot in the garden. This restful spot was renamed the Peace Garden after Lakewold Gardens was designated in 1998 as an International Garden for Peace.[3] (Gardens for Peace is an international organization that promotes international gardens as symbols of peace and places of reflection and meditation). Below this patio, a path leads to a family picnic spot overlooking the lake; it is now called Picnic Point.

10) **Scree** (aka **Rock Garden**)**:** Below the sweeping lawn on the east side of the house, Mrs. Wagner wanted a Scree Garden. She prevailed over the objections of Church, who feared it would become a drain of time and effort to maintain such a feature. Its three-tiered design was meant to emulate an alpine moraine with rocks, hummocky ground covers, heaths, blue gentians and other tender alpine plants that were not necessarily suited to the wet climate of western Washington.[4] Time proved Church correct; although this garden element retains its historic design foundation, it has lost its past luster and requires focused intervention to restore it to its former horticultural distinction.

Historic Building Elements

Lakewold has two contributing & one non-contributing building on the property,

1) **Main House & Garage:** Starting in 1958, the Wagners remodeled the original Alexander country home. The design architects for this project were William and Geoffrey Platt, of New York City; detailed plans were created and coordinated by the local architectural firm of Nickum, Lamont and Fey of Seattle (job #2697, 1958-1959). The orientation of the original, wood-frame, arts and crafts-style structure was retained: the focus of the house is toward the lake on the east with the formal entry remaining on the west side, keeping the northern and eastern portion of the gardens in full view. The style of the original home, however, was dramatically changed; for example, the original gabled roof was replaced with a mansard roof clad in wood shingles. In addition, many of the Arts & Crafts style house features (i.e., surrounded, colonnaded porches surmounted by a balustrade, and the entry *porte cochère*) were removed, giving way to a more Georgian "block" structure. The wood-sided house was also faced with pink, hand cast, and sulfur-licked brick from Tennessee laid in a Flemish bond; the same brick was used for the entry courtyard wall. The color of the brick established the foundation color for the entire garden with its variations of pink and white against the backdrop of dominant greens throughout.

   The main entry to the home faces west and is symmetrical in character. Centered on the façade is a formal, Classical entry capped with a triangular pediment framing a set of double doors. The first floor is devoid of windows. The second floor has four window openings of double casement style windows divided

[3] Gardens for Peace (web site)
[4] *House Beautiful* Magazine, September 1964

into three panes. These windows have brick sills and are abutted directly next to the cornice line. The north façade has a large enclosed glass verandah covered with a glass shed roof. The rear, or east façade facing the lake, is more open with windows and doors on the first and second floors. Here casement style windows are groups in singles, pairs and threes. The south side of the home has a two story wing with hip roof which drops to a one-story extension with flat roof hidden by a shallow parapet wall. This extension forms a small brick laid courtyard at the southwest corner.

Inside the home is formal with painted heavy trim and plaster cornice moldings, carved marble fireplace surrounds, and paneled library. The marbled floored entry has a large serpentine stair well rising to the second floor bedrooms. The fixtures and finishes throughout the house are original.

The Georgian character of the house is compatible with the new sweeping driveway approach to the house, which, like 18th century country estates, provided gradual glimpses of the home before the actual full-view arrival in the entrance courtyard.

There is a detached single-car garage on the south side of the house. It is finished with the same Tennessee brick used to face the house and has a flat roof hidden by a shallow brick parapet. The date of construction has not been verified.

2) **Carriage House:** The Alexanders built an L-shaped carriage house in 1918.[5] It served as a car garage, a horse stable and a garden equipment storage area. Although the building has been re-purposed to serve as the Lakewold Garden Shop and the Horticulture storage area, the wood-sided exterior remains as it was when built. It also retains its original sliding carriage doors and original wood windows. The building has a gable roof, covered in asphalt shingles and is clad with 8” wide clapboard siding.

3) A temporary office building is located on the west side of the property by the visitor’s entrance. This is a non-contributing building and is a modified constructed trailer with a side facing gable roof, aluminum sliding windows and clapboard exterior.

Historic Structure Elements

Lakewold has two contributing structures on the property,

1) **Entry Gate and Fence:** The glacier rock pillars and wrought iron entrance gate were built by the Alexander family between 1914 and c.1918. The intervening wood posts and rails form the westerly fence of the property, and have been restored to the original form and dimensions. The iron entry gate is an open scroll design, and an eagle with spread wings surmounts each of the gateposts. In style, these eagles can be traced to the Federal Period when eagles of this type were manifestations of an American identity.[6]

2) **Tea House**: A hexagonal, lattice-domed, open gazebo is the focal point at the north end of the decorative brick walk. It is paved with exposed aggregate surrounding a six-sided design of mosaic in the center, and a hexagonal edging of brick; there is a statuary apse at the back. There are wings alongside with concealed rest rooms and a utility room below. These structures are partially sunk into the ground (approx. 3’) and have a flat roof and vertical T&G siding.

   The original (1919) tea house was built by the Alexander family to be a simple hexagonal domed summer house with a wood-shingle roof and a ceiling. A small hexagonal pool and fountain were installed inside the structure by the Griggs family in 1931; the design was done by Hill, Mock and Morrison, Architects (Tacoma, WA). In 1956, the Wagner family renovated this structure, retaining the floor plan, but replacing the hexagonal shingled roof with a dome of lathe construction, making it a more open gazebo. In 1961,

[5] Fields, Ronald, ed., Lakewold - A Magnificent Northwest Garden, Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2011
[6] Lakewold Gardens Washington Heritage Register Application, 1999

Thomas Church skillfully altered the design by adding wings with concealed dressing rooms and a small kitchen. He also added the statuary apse, and replaced the small pool and fountain under the lattice roof with a mosaic floor pattern.[7] The detailed plans for this project were produced in 1962 by Thomas Rickert, Architect (Tacoma, WA). The concealed kitchenette was later converted to a handicap-accessible rest room after Lakewold opened to the public. This structure suffered significant storm damage in 1992, and was partially rebuilt; its dimensions remain faithful to the original structure built by the Alexander family.

[7] *House Beautiful* Magazine, September 1964

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.
- [x] 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.)

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1908-1962

Significant Dates

1908, 1919, 1958

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Church, Thomas D (Architect)

Platt, William & Geoffrey (Architect)

Nickum, Lamont & Fey (Architect)

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

The Lakewold Estate in Lakewood, Washington is historically significant under Criterion C, as a property that represents the work of noted master landscape architect Thomas D. Church and architects William & Geoffrey Platt. The evolution of Lakewold spanned over a period of 60+ years and involved three prominent local business families: the Alexander's, the Grigg's and the Wagner's. The period of significance for the property begins in 1908, the year the Alexander family purchased the property and began the conversion to a country estate, and ends in 1962, the year of the last major planned renovation by noted landscape architect Thomas D. Church. Beyond, the landscaping continued to mature and be pruned and replanted as needed.

Church is a nationally recognized as one of the pioneer landscape designers of Modernism in garden landscape design known as the 'California Style. His design studio was in San Francisco from 1933 to 1977. Although many aspects of the modern landscape architecture movement were based on a rejection of the past, his new approach to garden design was not. Rather, it drew its strength from an appreciation of good design of whatever age and an understanding of the present as it evolves out of the past. His sensitivity to historical precedent, to the environment and climate, to the changing life styles and values of his clients, combined with an appreciation of new forms in art and architecture brought to his early work a unique spatial quality.

The mainstream of his gardens which followed in the postwar years increased in sophistication. Curvilinear forms, texture, and color were manipulated in a manner reminiscent of the cubist painters. He designed many small, town gardens. In all cases, the gardens were reflections of the personality and preferences of the client, the features of the site, and the architecture of the house. Imbued with Church's unerring sense of scale and proportion, form and composition, the gardens were simple in upkeep, useful and beautiful all at the same time. Not only did they fall within the realm of fine art, but as a body of creative work they represented a milestone in the evolution of the modern garden and landscape architecture.

Church's work was widely publicized, in journals and through his first book, *Gardens Are for People*, published in 1955. His more recent work, illustrated in *Your Private World* (1969), shows a return to the more classical forms of garden design. However, whatever the style, the quality of design was of the highest order and in each case, represented a response to the situation at hand. In fact, Church chose his designs at Lakewold to represent his work in the 2nd edition of *Gardens Are for People*, published in 1983.

Early Interlaaken (the Lakes District)

Lakewood was called the "Prairie" in the beginning - an expanse of land about 20 miles square, dotted with small lakes and occasional stands of Garry oak trees. The Steilacoom and Nisqually tribes used the Prairie as a ready source of food, and held gatherings before the advent of the white hunters, trappers and settlers. The Puget Sound Agricultural Company, a subsidiary of the British Hudson's Bay Company (HBC), settled this land in 1831.[8] This abundant Prairie was chosen by the British in 1833 as the site of Fort Nisqually, a fur trading post. With the fur trade in decline and increasing harassment by American settlers, Fort Nisqually closed in 1869, and the United States paid the HBC $460,000 for its land.[9]

During the late 1800's, the Prairie began to vanish as homes and roads were built with power lines at their side. The prolific Douglas fir trees, no longer burned by the tribes, grew vigorously. The Northern Pacific Railroad, whose line to Tacoma was completed in 1873, acquired parcels of land in the Lakes District. The railroad had the land developed by the Tacoma Land & Improvement Company, and platted the Townsite of Interlaaken in 1908. The nominated property occupies Block C, Lots 22 and 23 on that plat map.[10]

Leaders of Tacoma's vigorous business community found a retreat in the scenic Lakes District (Interlaaken), and established country homes away from the bustle of the city. Both the social climate and the business

[8] Lakewold Gardens Washington Heritage Register Application, 1999
[9] The Lakewood, Washington Story - Gateway to the Lakes; Lakewood Historical Society (web site)
[10] Lakewold Gardens Washington Heritage Register Application, 1999

climate combined to give birth to a number of expansive lakefront estate grounds. Many country homes were constructed along the shorelines of area lakes, the most impressive being Thornewood, built on nearby American Lake between 1909 and 1911. Among the country estate was the nominated site. It began as a more modest country home built in 1908-1909 within a thickly wooded parcel on the western shore of Gravelly Lake. During the 1920s, summer residents began to expand their lake cottages into year-round homes. It was during this time that the stately Villa Carman was built on Gravelly Lake; that estate later became known as Madera. Thornwood, the Villa Carman and the nominated property came to represent the finest of the Lakes District country estates. Over time, however, both the Thornewood and the Villa Carman estates were converted to upscale housing subdivisions, leaving Lakewold as the remaining intact historic lakeside estate property. As such, it represents the lifestyle made possible by the boom in shipping, commerce, land development and timber in the early 20th century.

The Alexander Family

The Alexander family acquired the property, built the initial house, and, using an undocumented but highly skilled professional landscape practitioner, established the formal backbone of the garden design, the decorative brick walk. Their ownership period spanned 1908-1925. In 1908, the Tacoma Land & Improvement Company sold Lot 23 (in Block C, Plat of Townsite of Interlaaken) and part of Lot 22 to Emma F. Alexander. She spent summers in a country home the family built at the site, and transferred the property in 1918 to her son Hubbard Foster (H.F.) Alexander and his wife, Ruth. In 1919, the Alexander's purchased the remaining portion of Lot 22 from Horace Fogg. During this time, they named the property ***Inglewood***, and began planning for gardens to capture views of Gravelly Lake and Mount Rainier.

H.F. Alexander was a major figure in the shipping world and was known as "The Monarch of the Pacific."[11] He arrived in Tacoma as a child with his family in 1890, and at the age of fourteen began working as a longshoreman. He aggressively worked his way up, and became owner of Tacoma's Commercial Dock in 1898 at the age of 20. In 1907 he became President of the Alaska Pacific Steamship Company, and by 1921, he was the President of America's largest steamship company, the Admiral Lines, providing luxury passenger service with a fleet of 97 ships on eight routes. His wife, Ruth, was an active garden club member in Tacoma, and had a climbing rose named after her, the "Ruth Alexander."[12]

The country home (built in 1908-09) was a wood-shingled, two-story, arts and crafts-style structure with Colonial Revival details.[13] The gardens were mostly natural with some large colorful planting beds, a rose arbor, a tree tunnel and numerous potted palms.

Among their improvements to the site was the installation of a stately wrought iron gate between tall glacier rock pillars. This open scroll entry gate welcomed the many visitors to garden parties hosted by them over the years at their estate.[14] A series of these rock pillars continued along the western property line and were connected to form a wood post and rail fence.

They also had a long herringbone brick walk built between 1919-1920; this became a dominant design feature of the garden, the skeletal structure around which all subsequent contributions were designed. At the end of this walk was the hexagonal-shaped, dome-covered tea house, which was originally built in 1919.[15]

The Griggs Family

The second owners, the Griggs family, built upon this landscape backbone by adding a number of key plantings, antique statuary and the name ***Lakewold***. Their family ownership period spanned 1925-1938. H.F. Alexander moved his business to Seattle, and, in 1925, sold the property to Major Everett G. Griggs and his

[11] Journal American Rhododendron Society, Fall 1992
[12] Lakewold Gardens City of Lakewood Historic Register Application, 2002
[13] Lakewold Gardens Washington Heritage Register Application, 1999
[14] The Daily Ledger (Tacoma Newspaper), November 1913
[15] *House Beautiful* Magazine, September 1964

wife, Grace for $75,000. Major Griggs was President of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company, one of the largest lumber firms of its time. He was a Yale graduate, and served in the Washington National Guard; he became a Major in the Coast Artillery. He was also a collector of Asian garden art, pieces of which are found on the property today.[16] Mrs. Griggs was an avid gardener, who renamed the property ***Lakewold***, a combination of Middle English terms referring to lake forest (or wooded glen). She tended to the large colorful flower beds created by the first owners, and started developing parts of the garden now in existence by planting a number of the original unique horticultural specimens still at the property. For example, her handiwork is seen in the south border where she planted the Copper beach and Japanese maple trees in the late 1920s; she also planted the first wisteria on the property.[17] The Griggs also installed the very old Japanese Shinto priest scholar statue and the *yukimi*-style snow lantern brought back from Japan by Major Griggs.

The Wagner Family

The property developed fully under the five decades of ownership by the Wagner family, who in 1958 hired prestigious New York architects William and Geoffrey Platt to renovate the house, and California landscape architect Thomas Dolliver Church to redesign the gardens. The Wagner family ownership period spanned five decades (1938-1987). Following the death of Major Griggs in 1938, the property was sold to G. (George) Corydon Wagner Jr. (1895-1979), his nephew and the son of a prominent Tacoma physician. G. Corydon Wagner was the Vice President and Treasurer of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company; he also served as President of the C.W. Griggs Investment Company, the Wilkeson Coal & Coke Company[18] and the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce.[19] Eulalie (Merrill) Wagner, his wife, was the daughter of a prominent Seattle lumber family.

Eulalie Wagner (1904-1991) was an accomplished gardener with far reaching community and horticulture influence, and is best remembered for her dedication and contributions to the practice of landscape gardening. She served on the Board of Directors of the Garden Club of America (1962-1966), and was a Regent of Kenmore Plantation in Virginia, where she served on the Garden and Grounds Committee. In addition, she was a founding member of the Hardy Fern Society and the Rhododendron Species Foundation. Eulalie Wagner received the Garden Club of America Medal of Merit (1968), the Montague Award (1978) and the Zone Horticultural Achievement Award (1984); she also received the American Horticultural Society Catherine H. Sweeney Award (1990). Mrs. Wagner served on the Board of Directors of the Seattle Art Museum, and she was instrumental in the founding of the Tacoma Art Museum and served as President of the Board.[20] [21] [22]

The Lakewold estate underwent its significant transformation during the Wagner ownership period. They removed about 200 trees to open the vista of the lake, although many old Douglas firs and Garry oaks were left intact. The Wagners also began collecting, planting and (re)designing the gardens. Mr. Wagner, who was very fond of trees, introduced many unique specimens to the gardens. Mrs. Wagner was very interested in rhododendrons, and through her contacts amassed a world-class collection. The Wagners also purchased most of the sculpture and garden furniture at the gardens; a number of the pieces were acquired when the nearby Thornewood estate was subdivided in the mid-20th century. The most significant period of property development started in 1958 when they launched simultaneous projects to renovate the house and redesign the grounds.

The Wagners hired New York architects William and Geoffrey Platt for the house renovation; detailed construction plans were produced and coordinated by the Seattle architectural firm of Nickum, Lamont & Fey. The exterior of the house was transformed to a brick-faced Georgian style, with a sun room and covered brick verandah replacing the porches of the original turn-of-century design.

[16] Lakewold Gardens City of Lakewood Historic Register Application, 2002
[17] Fields, Ronald, ed., Lakewold - A Magnificent Northwest Garden, Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2011
[18] Lakewold Gardens City of Lakewood Historic Register Application, 2002
[19] Wenatchee Daily World, November 14, 1935
[20] Obituary - Eulalie Merrill Wagner; Seattle Times, April 15, 1991
[21] Fields, Ronald, ed., Lakewold - A Magnificent Northwest Garden, Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2011
[22] Lakewold Gardens City of Lakewood Historic Register Application, 2002

William & Geoffrey Platt

William Platt (1897-1984) and Geoffrey Platt (1905-1985) were the sons of Charles A. Platt, a renowned architect and landscape designer. They both received their AB degrees from Harvard College, and their Master's degrees in architecture from Columbia University, where they were schooled in the traditional style of design.[23]

They worked together in the New York City architectural firm of William & Geoffrey Platt, and later in the successor firm Platt, Wyckoff and Coles. In addition to designing houses in New York State, New England and the Seattle area, the Platt brothers (either individually or together) were involved in the design of many buildings and additions for institutions such as the New York Botanical Gardens, the Pierpoint Morgan Library, Harvard University, Princeton University, Smith College, and Longue Vue House and Gardens (New Orleans). Perhaps their most notable design was the Steuben/Corning Building located at 718 Fifth Avenue, New York City. In this project, they (along with architect John M. Gates) refaced an 1870s brownstone with a construction that boasted a large limestone frame and huge central panels made from 3,800 glass blocks.[24]

Geoffrey Platt's contributions to the New York City preservation movement were remarkable. In 1962, he was appointed by the Mayor to serve as head of the advisory Landmarks Preservation Commission while the legislation for the New York City Landmarks Law was being drafted. When the law passed in 1965, he was appointed as the first chair to the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, serving from 1965 to 1968. During his tenure at the Commission, over two hundred buildings were designated.

Geoffrey Platt was a member of the Municipal Art Society, the executive committee of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, as well as the Century Association. He was awarded the Order of the British Empire for his service with the Army Air Corps Photo Intelligence during World War II. He served as a trustee of the Museum of the City of New York and of St. Mark's School and as a member of the executive committee of the New York City chapter of the American Institute of Architects.[25]

The Pratt's other known designs in Washington State are limited to the Garrett House (1936) and Milburn House (1935), both in the Highlands subdivision just north of Seattle.

Significance as a Designed Landscape

The Wagners also hired noted California landscape architect Thomas Dolliver Church to redesign the grounds of the property. The result of his many visits was a melding of significant existing garden features with new formal features, all balanced with the natural beauty of a sloping wooded site, a lovely lake and a distant majestic mountain.

Before he completed his designs, there is surviving presence of highly skilled craftsmanship in the design and construction of its early design elements. The glacial rock pillars of the entry gate and westerly property fence (the property's oldest design element) established a strong physical presence to impress arriving visitors; these stately pillars continue to welcome visitors today. The long herringbone brick walk, another of the property's oldest design elements, has served as the backbone for subsequent garden design work for almost a century. Well-constructed on a thick bed of sand, it has survived with minimal maintenance.

While the originator of these early design elements has not been firmly established, there is ample evidence of significant work by the Olmsted firm in the region and specifically in the Lakes District (e.g. the Thornewood project) during this time, and it is well known that their practice was often to hire a local professional or to import one to supervise a sizable project. The overall design shows drama along with subtlety, and finesse of

[23] Pacific Coast Architecture Database (web site)
[24] The New York Preservation Project Archive (web site)
[25] New York Times, July 15, 1985

details in the constructed elements is clearly the product of a skilled hand, which "should not go unremembered." [26]

The thread of Olmsted influence exists via an estate Grading Plan produced in 1919 by Emanuel Tillman Mische, a Portland Landscape Architect who worked for a period of time at the Olmsted firm.

> Emanuel Tillman Mische (1870-1934) was born in Syracuse (NY), and worked at Missouri Botanic Garden before studying at Harvard University and England's Royal Botanic Gardens. In 1898, he went to work for the Olmsted Brothers firm. At the recommendation of John Charles Olmsted, he became Park Superintendent in Madison, Wisconsin, resigning in 1908 to become Park Superintendent for Portland, Oregon, where he oversaw the fledgling park system and development of the Olmsted Brothers 1903 Park Plan. He became City Landscape Architect in 1913 but resigned a year later, serving as a consultant until 1915. He continued in private practice after a brief time as an investigator for the U.S. Housing Corporation. His projects include the George W. Vanderbilt estate (Asheville, NC); Henry Vila Park (Madison, WI); Columbia Park (Portland, OR); and Julius Meier's estate Menucha (Corbett, OR).
>
> After relocating to Los Angeles, he championed the preservation of western national parks. His lifelong contributions included participation in the development of Crater Lake Park, work to establish California State Park policies, and a commitment to native plant and tree preservation.
>
> Mische contributed to the Encyclopedia of Horticulture and served as landscape and arts editor of Parks and Recreation from 1921 to 1923. He was made a Fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects (1920) and served as the President of the Pacific Coast Chapter (1929-1930).[27]

The transformation of the estate grounds into its current design finally occurred (starting in 1958) with the contributions of renowned master landscape architect Thomas Dolliver Church, who has been called "The last great traditional designer and the first great modern designer."

> Thomas Dolliver Church (1902-1978) was a distinguished landscape architect whose reputation and influence were worldwide. Born in Boston (MA), he grew up in Berkeley (CA) and enrolled at the University of California, graduating with an A.B. degree in landscape architecture in 1923. He subsequently gained a Master's in landscape architecture from the Harvard University Graduate School of Design, and was awarded a Sheldon Fellowship for travel in Europe to study how Mediterranean garden traditions could be adapted to California. Thereafter, he taught for a year at Ohio State University before returning to the California Bay Area in 1929, and served as Lecturer (1929-1930) in the Division of Landscape Design within the College of Agriculture on the University of California Berkeley campus. He went into private practice in 1930, and in 1932 opened an office in San Francisco, from which he practiced until his retirement in 1977.
>
> Church transformed landscape design from the manipulation of an eclectic range of styles dependent on past models to a completely modern design mode. His influence was considerable, especially in the area in which he excelled – gardens. His design approach became humanistic and flexible in nature; the character of the design solution reflected the features of the site, the architecture of the house and the way in which the client wished to live. As a result, Church produced a considerable range of design solutions in more than 2000 garden plans between 1929 and 1976. Imbued with his sense of scale and proportion, form and composition, the gardens were simple in upkeep, useful and beautiful all at the same time. Not only did they fall within the realm of fine art, but as a body of creative work they represented a milestone in the evolution of the modern garden and landscape architecture.

[26] Letter to Mrs. Joseph L. Carman III from Arleyn Levee Landscape Design, May 9, 1988
[27] Bio - Emanuel Tillman Mische, The Cultural Landscape Foundation (web site)

In addition to his private residential work, the chief basis for his reputation, Church was the landscape architect for the University of California campuses at Berkley and Santa Cruz, and for Stanford University. His other large-scale project work includes the General Motors Technical Center, the *Sunset* magazine headquarters, the Des Moines Art Center, the Mayo Clinic, Longwood Gardens and others.

For his creative achievement and contribution to the profession, Thomas Church received numerous awards. They include the Fine Arts Medal of the American Institute of Architects (1951), the Gold Medal of the American Society of Landscape Architects (1976), the Gold Medal of the New York Architectural League (1953), the Oakleigh Thorne Medal from the Garden Club of America (1969), an honorary Fellowship of the American Institute of Interior Designers, a citation for outstanding contributions to landscape architecture from the American Horticultural Society, and a Fellowship of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (1978).[28] [29] [30]

For the Wagners, in 1958 Thomas Church (then at the height of his productive period), refined an upgraded Lakewold's landscaping. The resulting landscape design for Lakewold embodies a number of Church's basic concepts, including:

- **Careful siting and orientation of the house with regard to sun, views, exposure, existing trees, and topography.** Given that Church could not move the already sited house, he designed the gardens around it to maximum advantage, providing views of Gravely Lake and Mount Rainier.
- **A distinct sequence of arrival including entrance drive, parking area, and front door.** Church redesigned the approach drive to provide glimpses of the house while obliquely traversing an area of intermixed native trees and striking flowering shrubs. The drive finally opens to a guest parking area enclosed within an entry courtyard and the view of an expansive grassed area.
- **A direct connection between house and garden.** A glass-enclosed sun room and a covered verandah were erected to serve as transitions to the garden, and for residents to enjoy the lovely views in protective comfort from the often cool and wet Pacific Northwest climate.
- **A defined edge for the garden, separating and at the same time joining it to the surrounding landscape.** Church established a number of distinct garden rooms to highlight different aspects of the garden. The *parterre* beds along the historic brick walk produce a decidedly formal effect. The shade garden beneath a towering, misshapen, old growth fir tree blends the formal and natural aspects. The woodland garden, with its winding paths and cascading waterfall, provides the peace and serenity of a natural setting.
- **Provisions for the functional spaces.** The quatrefoil pool is the perfect design solution to the desire for a swimming pool large enough for laps, yet esthetically pleasing enough to serve as a distinctive garden element. The knot garden serves as another distinctly formal design element, yet its placement next to the house provides the kitchen with an ample selection of fresh herbs. The library courtyard is another unique house-garden transition element that also could be used as an outdoor reading room, or a quiet setting for meditation or afternoon tea.

The historic designed landscape features have been faithfully preserved at Lakewold Gardens. A comparison of Church's final landscape design plan (including those features that preceded him) against the current conditions shows complete integrity of the key garden elements. The plant material that he selected to define the formal garden features (i.e. boxwood hedge) is still in use today. The woodland paths follow their historic meanders, and the cascading waterfall and intervening pools still delight visitors. Garden furnishings remain in place and are repaired or restored as needs and budget dictate. The extensive rhododendron collection has matured; some are periodically lost due to age or storm damage, and there is an attempt to replace them, if possible. In short, Lakewold Gardens is a well-preserved historic designed estate landscape site with extensive documented history.

[28] In Memoriam - Thomas D. Church, University of California Academic Senate, 1979 (web site)
[29] Tishler, William H., ed, American Landscape Architecture Designers and Places, Washington DC, The Preservation Press, 1989
[30] Bio - Thomas Dolliver Church, Wikipedia (web site)

Friends of Lakewold

Today the nominated property is owned and maintained by the Friends of Lakewold. Their ownership period has spanned over a quarter of a century (1987-present). In 1987, Eulalie Wagner donated the entire estate (via the Greater Tacoma Community Foundation) to The Friends of Lakewold, a newly formed non-profit 501(c)(3) organization, with the stipulation that an endowment fund be raised to assure the continuing care of the gardens. Lakewold Gardens was opened to the public officially on May 7, 1989. Mrs. Wagner stated her motivation clearly; "As we become more and more city creatures, living in man-made surroundings, perhaps gardens will become even more precious to us, letting us remember that we began in the garden."

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Books:
Church, Thomas D, *Gardens Are For People*, 2nd Edition, New York: McGraw-Hill, 1983
Fields, Ronald, ed., *Lakewold - A Magnificent Northwest Garden*, Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2011
Tishler, William H., ed, *American Landscape Architecture Designers & Places*, Washington DC, Preservation Press, 1989
Van Pelt, Robert, *Champion Trees of Washington State*, University of Washington Press, 1996

Government Documents:
Lakewold Gardens Washington Heritage Register Application, 1999
Lakewold Gardens City of Lakewood Historic Register Application, 2002

Journal Articles:
American Rhododendron Society, Fall1992

Newspaper & Magazine Articles:
The Daily Ledger (Tacoma Newspaper), November 30, 1913
Wenatchee Daily World, November 14, 1935
Obituary - Geoffrey Platt, New York Times, July 15, 1985
Obituary - Eulalie Merrill Wagner; Seattle Times, April 15, 1991
House Beautiful Magazine, September 1964

Unpublished Material:
Letter to Mrs. Joseph L. Carman III from Arleyn Levee Landscape Design, May 9, 1988

Internet Sites:
Bio - Emanuel Tillman Mische, The Cultural Landscape Foundation
Bio - Geoffrey Platt, The New York Preservation Project Archive
Bio - Thomas Dolliver Church, Wikipedia
In Memoriam - Thomas D. Church, University of California Academic Senate, 1979
Gardens for Peace
Pacific Coast Architecture Database
The Lakewood Washington Story - Gateway to the Lakes; Lakewood Historical Society

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:

__X__State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
__X__Local government
____University
__X__Other
Name of repository: Lakewold Gardens

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

Lakewold Gardens
Name of Property

Pierce County, WA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 9.63
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References ____NAD 1927 or ____NAD 1983
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1				3			
2				4			

Or Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
1	47° 8'47.19"N	122°32'19.63"W	3	47° 8'44.23"N	122°32'7.71"W
2	47° 8'48.01"N	122°32'8.35"W	4	47° 8'40.80"N	122°32'18.82"W

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

The nominated area is located in Section 10 Township 19 Range 02 Quarter 31 in Pierce County, Washington. It is legally described as Lots 22 and 23 in Block C of Townsite of Interlaaken, as per map thereof recorded in Book 9 of Plats at pages 10 and 11, records of Pierce County; together with the northerly 25 feet of vacated Lake Lane South abutting thereon as vacated by Resolution No. 6071 of the Pierce County Commissioners recorded under Auditor's Fee No. 1760237. It is otherwise identified as Tax Parcel No. 4725002371.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property encompasses the entire urban tax lot that is associated with the Lakewold estate.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Clark A. D'Elia, Strategic Plan Development Manager (Edited by DAHP Staff)
organization The Friends of Lakewold date September 8, 2014
street & number 12317 Gravelly Lake Drive SW (PO Box 39780) telephone 253-584-4106
city or town Lakewood state WA zip code 98496
e-mail cdelia@lakewoldgardens.org

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.)

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: Lakewold Gardens
City or Vicinity: Lakewood (Tacoma)
County: Pierce **State:** WA
Photographer: Unknown
Date Photographed: Period 1910-1925
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #1 of 26: WA_Pierce County_Lakewold Gardens_0001
Historic photo of entry gate; camera facing east.

Name of Property: Lakewold Gardens
City or Vicinity: Lakewood (Tacoma)
County: Pierce **State:** WA
Photographer: Clark D'Elia
Date Photographed: July 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #2 of 26: WA_Pierce County_Lakewold Gardens_0002
Entry gate; camera facing east.

Name of Property: Lakewold Gardens
City or Vicinity: Lakewood (Tacoma)
County: Pierce **State:** WA
Photographer: Unknown
Date Photographed: Period 1910-1925
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #3 of 26: WA_Pierce County_Lakewold Gardens_0003
Historic photo of house entry with *porte cochère*; camera facing southwest.

Name of Property: Lakewold Gardens
City or Vicinity: Lakewood (Tacoma)
County: Pierce **State:** WA
Photographer: Unknown
Date Photographed: Period 1910-1925
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #4 of 26: WA_Pierce County_Lakewold Gardens_0004
Historic photo of house south wall; camera facing north.

Name of Property: Lakewold Gardens
City or Vicinity: Lakewood (Tacoma)
County: Pierce **State:** WA
Photographer: Clark D'Elia
Date Photographed: July 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #5 of 26: WA_Pierce County_Lakewold Gardens_0005
House front entry; camera facing east.

Name of Property: Lakewold Gardens
City or Vicinity: Lakewood (Tacoma)
County: Pierce **State:** WA
Photographer: Unknown
Date Photographed: Period 1919-1925
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #6 of 26: WA_Pierce County_Lakewold Gardens_0006
Historic photo of house before 1958 remodel - north and east sides; camera facing southwest.

Name of Property: Lakewold Gardens
City or Vicinity: Lakewood (Tacoma)
County: Pierce **State:** WA
Photographer: Clark D'Elia
Date Photographed: July 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #7 of 26: WA_Pierce County_Lakewold Gardens_0007
House north and east sides, showing sunroom, verandah and *parterre* bed; camera facing southwest.

Name of Property: Lakewold Gardens
City or Vicinity: Lakewood (Tacoma)
County: Pierce **State:** WA
Photographer: Clark D'Elia
Date Photographed: July 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #8 of 26: WA_Pierce County_Lakewold Gardens_0008
House north side, showing sunroom, section of brick walk and *parterre* beds; camera facing south.

Name of Property: Lakewold Gardens
City or Vicinity: Lakewood (Tacoma)
County: Pierce **State:** WA
Photographer: Clark D'Elia
Date Photographed: July 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #9 of 26: WA_Pierce County_Lakewold Gardens_0009
House northeast corner, showing verandah and brick terrace; camera facing southwest.

Name of Property: Lakewold Gardens
City or Vicinity: Lakewood (Tacoma)
County: Pierce **State:** WA
Photographer: Clark D'Elia
Date Photographed: July 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #10 of 26: WA_Pierce County_Lakewold Gardens_0010
House east side, showing verandah and knot garden wall; camera facing northwest.

Name of Property: Lakewold Gardens
City or Vicinity: Lakewood (Tacoma)
County: Pierce **State:** WA
Photographer: Clark D'Elia
Date Photographed: July 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #11 of 26: WA_Pierce County_Lakewold Gardens_0011
Carriage house; camera facing southwest.

Name of Property: Lakewold Gardens
City or Vicinity: Lakewood (Tacoma)
County: Pierce **State:** WA
Photographer: Clark D'Elia
Date Photographed: July 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #12 of 26: WA_Pierce County_Lakewold Gardens_0012
Courtyard garden from the outside; camera facing northeast.

Name of Property: Lakewold Gardens
City or Vicinity: Lakewood (Tacoma)
County: Pierce **State:** WA
Photographer: Clark D'Elia
Date Photographed: July 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #13 of 26: WA_Pierce County_Lakewold Gardens_0013
Courtyard garden from the inside; camera facing southeast.

Name of Property: Lakewold Gardens
City or Vicinity: Lakewood (Tacoma)
County: Pierce **State:** WA
Photographer: Marvin D. Boland
Date Photographed: Period 1919-1925
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #14 of 26: WA_Pierce County_Lakewold Gardens_0014
Historic photo of brick walk, planting beds and original covered tea house; camera facing north.

Name of Property: Lakewold Gardens
City or Vicinity: Lakewood (Tacoma)
County: Pierce **State:** WA
Photographer: Marvin D. Boland
Date Photographed: Period 1919-1925
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

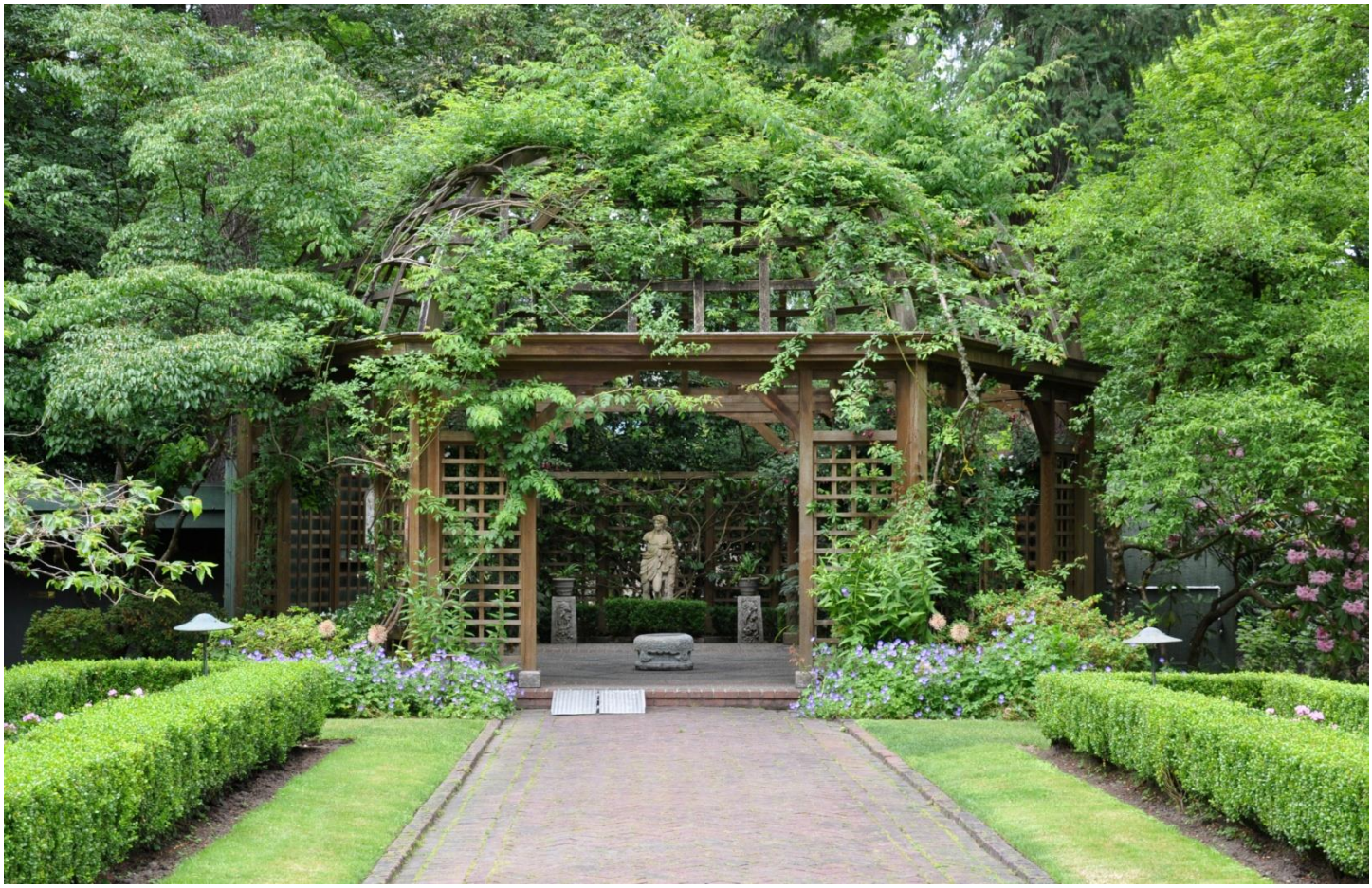
Photo #15 of 26: WA_Pierce County_Lakewold Gardens_0015
Historic photo of original covered tea house from the inside; camera facing southwest.

Name of Property: Lakewold Gardens
City or Vicinity: Lakewood (Tacoma)
County: Pierce **State:** WA
Photographer: Clark D'Elia
Date Photographed: July 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #16 of 26: WA_Pierce County_Lakewold Gardens_0016
Brick walk, *parterre* beds and tea house; camera facing north.

Name of Property: Lakewold Gardens
City or Vicinity: Lakewood (Tacoma)
County: Pierce **State:** WA
Photographer: Clark D'Elia
Date Photographed: July 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #17 of 26: WA_Pierce County_Lakewold Gardens_0017
Tea house; camera facing north.



Name of Property: Lakewold Gardens
City or Vicinity: Lakewood (Tacoma)
County: Pierce **State:** WA
Photographer: Clark D'Elia
Date Photographed: July 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #18 of 26: WA_Pierce County_Lakewold Gardens_0018
Quatrefoil pool; camera facing west.

Name of Property: Lakewold Gardens
City or Vicinity: Lakewood (Tacoma)
County: Pierce **State:** WA
Photographer: Clark D'Elia
Date Photographed: July 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #19 of 26: WA_Pierce County_Lakewold Gardens_0019
Knot garden; camera facing east.

Name of Property: Lakewold Gardens
City or Vicinity: Lakewood (Tacoma)
County: Pierce **State:** WA
Photographer: Clark D'Elia
Date Photographed: July 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #20 of 26: WA_Pierce County_Lakewold Gardens_0020
Knot garden wall and east lawn; camera facing northeast.

Name of Property: Lakewold Gardens
City or Vicinity: Lakewood (Tacoma)
County: Pierce **State:** WA
Photographer: Clark D'Elia
Date Photographed: July 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #21 of 26: WA_Pierce County_Lakewold Gardens_0021
Shade garden with wolf tree; camera facing northeast.

Name of Property: Lakewold Gardens
City or Vicinity: Lakewood (Tacoma)
County: Pierce **State:** WA
Photographer: Clark D'Elia
Date Photographed: July 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #22 of 26: WA_Pierce County_Lakewold Gardens_0022
Shade garden statuary; camera facing east.

Name of Property: Lakewold Gardens
City or Vicinity: Lakewood (Tacoma)
County: Pierce **State:** WA
Photographer: Clark D'Elia
Date Photographed: July 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #23 of 26: WA_Pierce County_Lakewold Gardens_0023
Dawn redwood (WA State Champion Tree); camera facing south.

Name of Property: Lakewold Gardens
City or Vicinity: Lakewood (Tacoma)
County: Pierce **State:** WA
Photographer: Clark D'Elia
Date Photographed: July 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #24 of 26: WA_Pierce County_Lakewold Gardens_0024
Woodland garden overlook patio; camera facing east.

Name of Property: Lakewold Gardens
City or Vicinity: Lakewood (Tacoma)
County: Pierce **State:** WA
Photographer: Clark D'Elia
Date Photographed: July 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #25 of 26: WA_Pierce County_Lakewold Gardens_0025
Woodland garden reflecting pool; camera facing south.

Name of Property: Lakewold Gardens
City or Vicinity: Lakewood (Tacoma)
County: Pierce **State:** WA
Photographer: Clark D'Elia
Date Photographed: July 2014
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #26 of 26: WA_Pierce County_Lakewold Gardens_0026
Woodland garden picnic point; camera facing east.

Lakewold Gardens
Name of Property

Pierce County, WA
County and State

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

name The Friends of Lakewold (Stephanie Walsh, Executive Director)

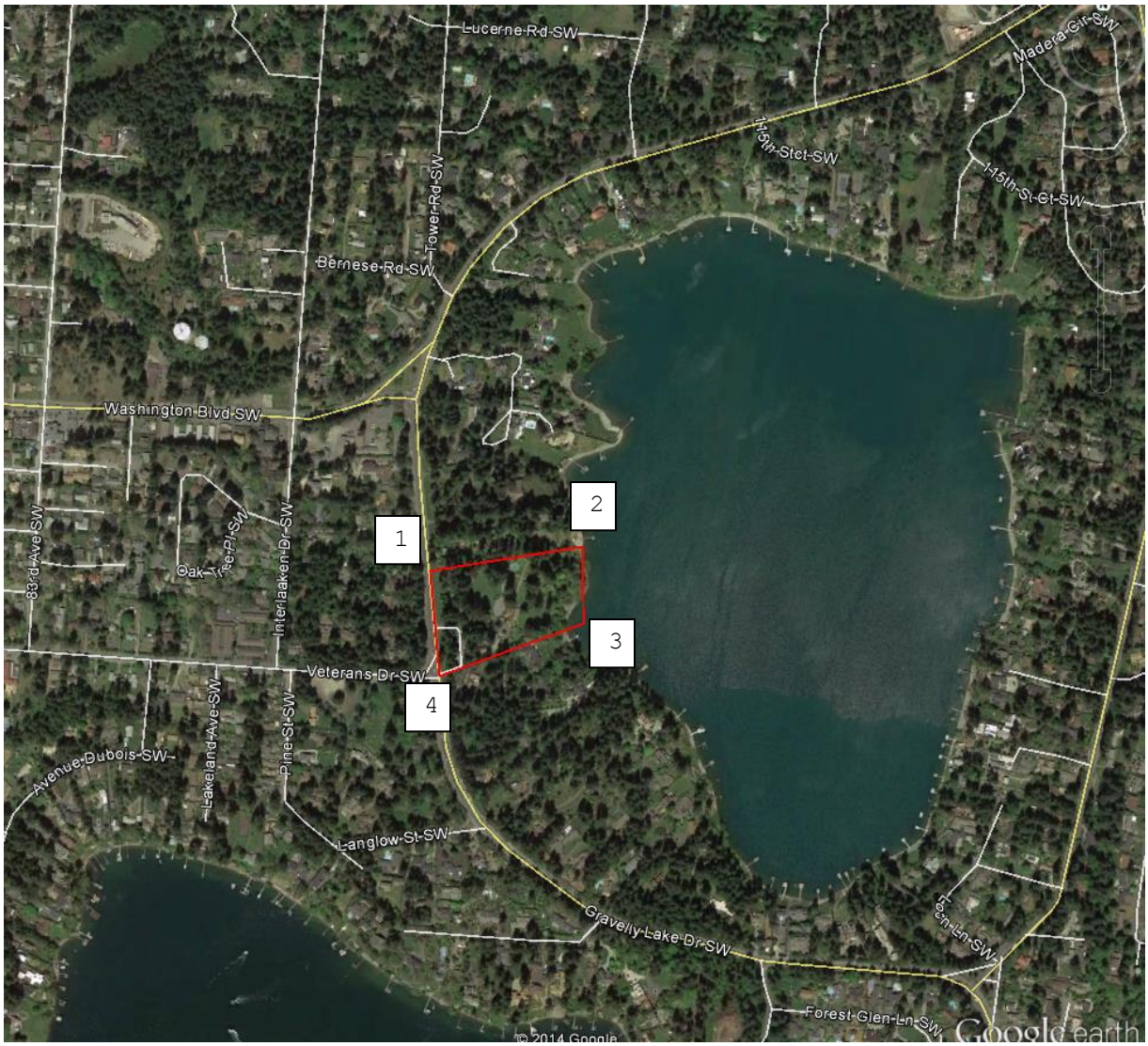
street & number 12317 Gravelly Lake Drive SW (PO Box 39780) telephone 253-584-4106

city or town Lakewood state WA zip code 98496

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.).

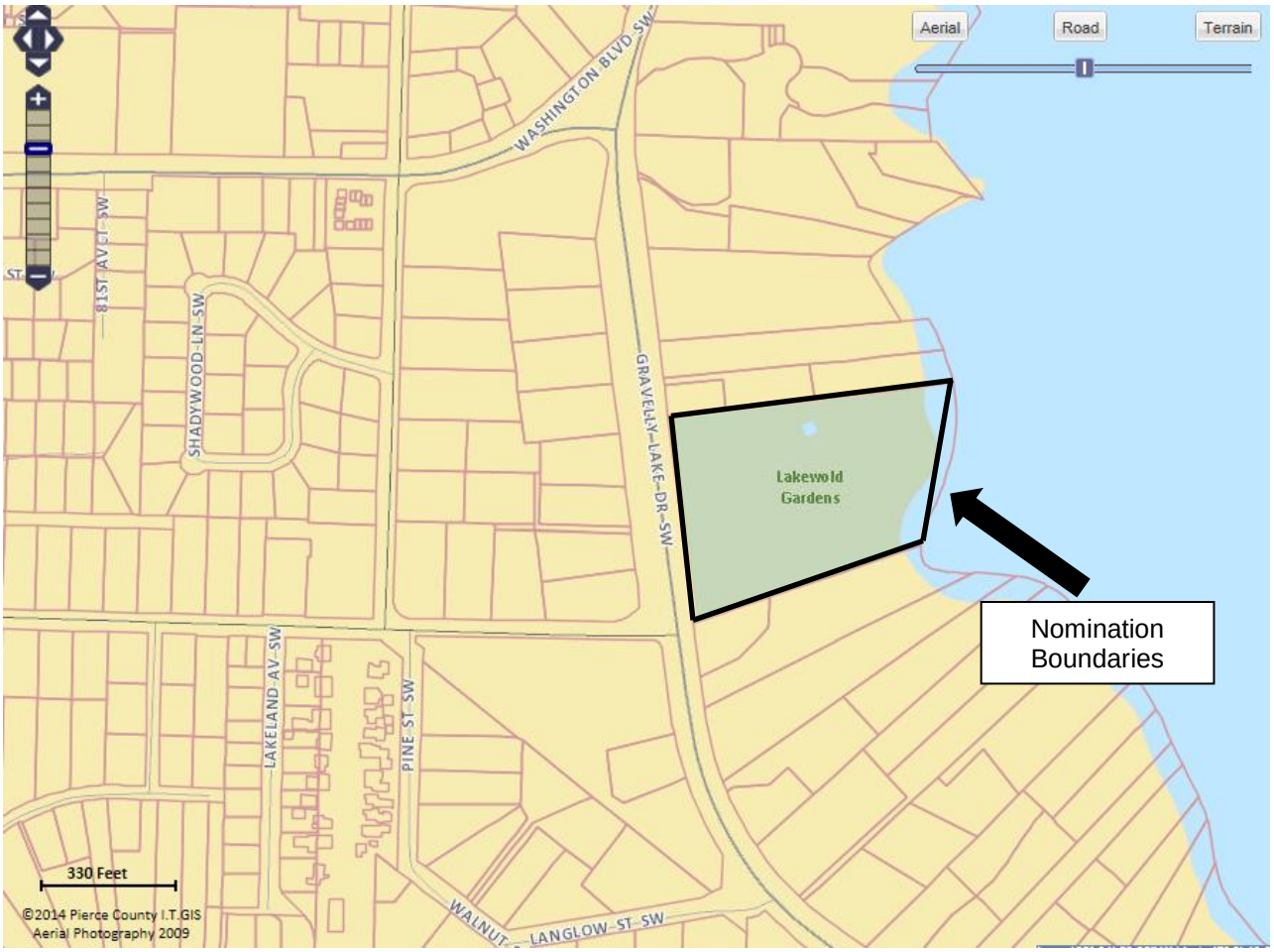
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to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

Lakewold Gardens – Google Map
12317 Gravelly Lake Drive SW, Lakewood, WA 98499

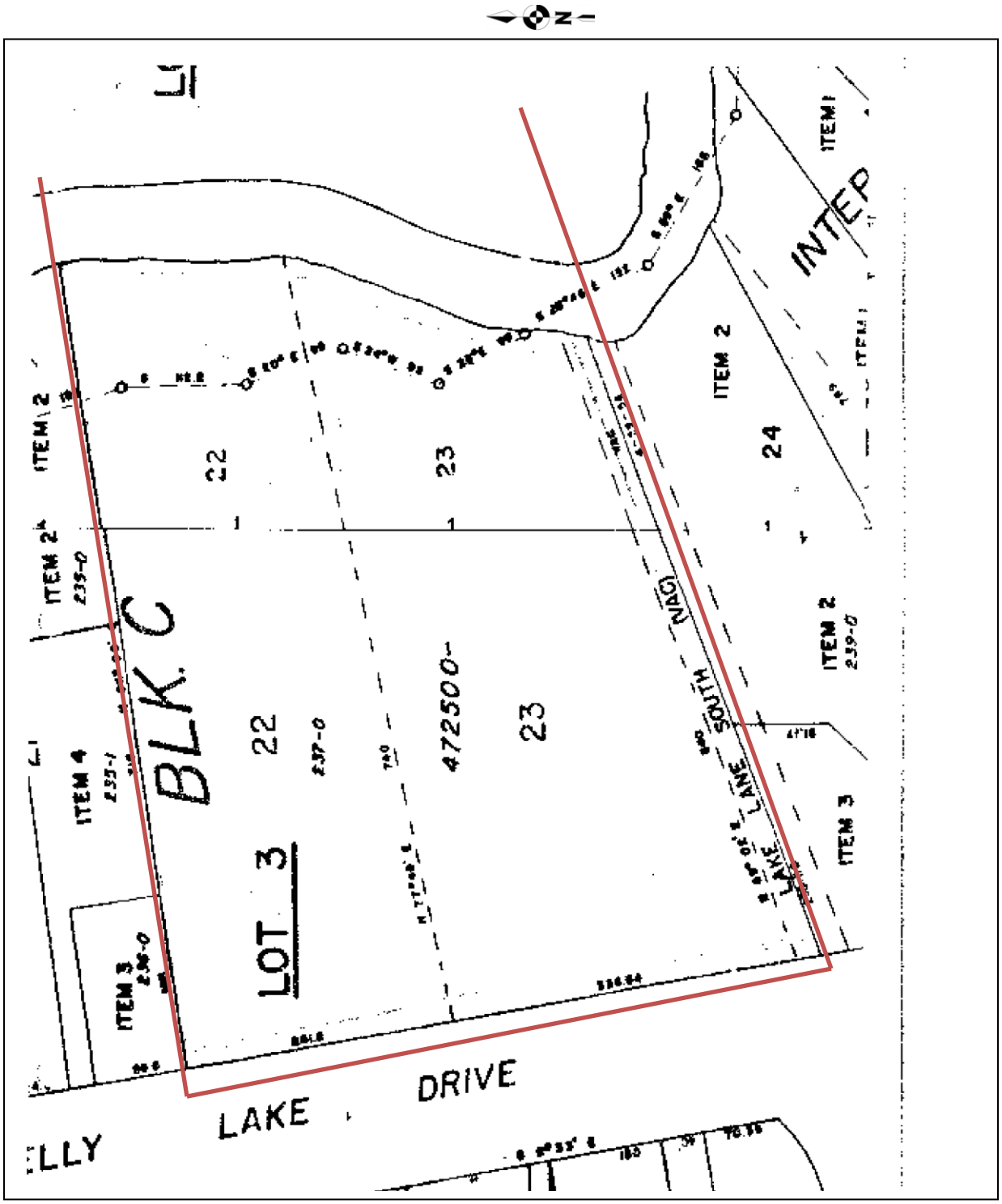


1	47° 8'47.19"N	122°32'19.63"W	3	47° 8'44.23"N	122°32'7.71"W
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	47° 8'48.01"N	122°32'8.35"W	4	47° 8'40.80"N	122°32'18.82"W
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

Lakewold Gardens – Assessor Map
12317 Gravelly Lake Drive SW, Lakewood, WA 98499

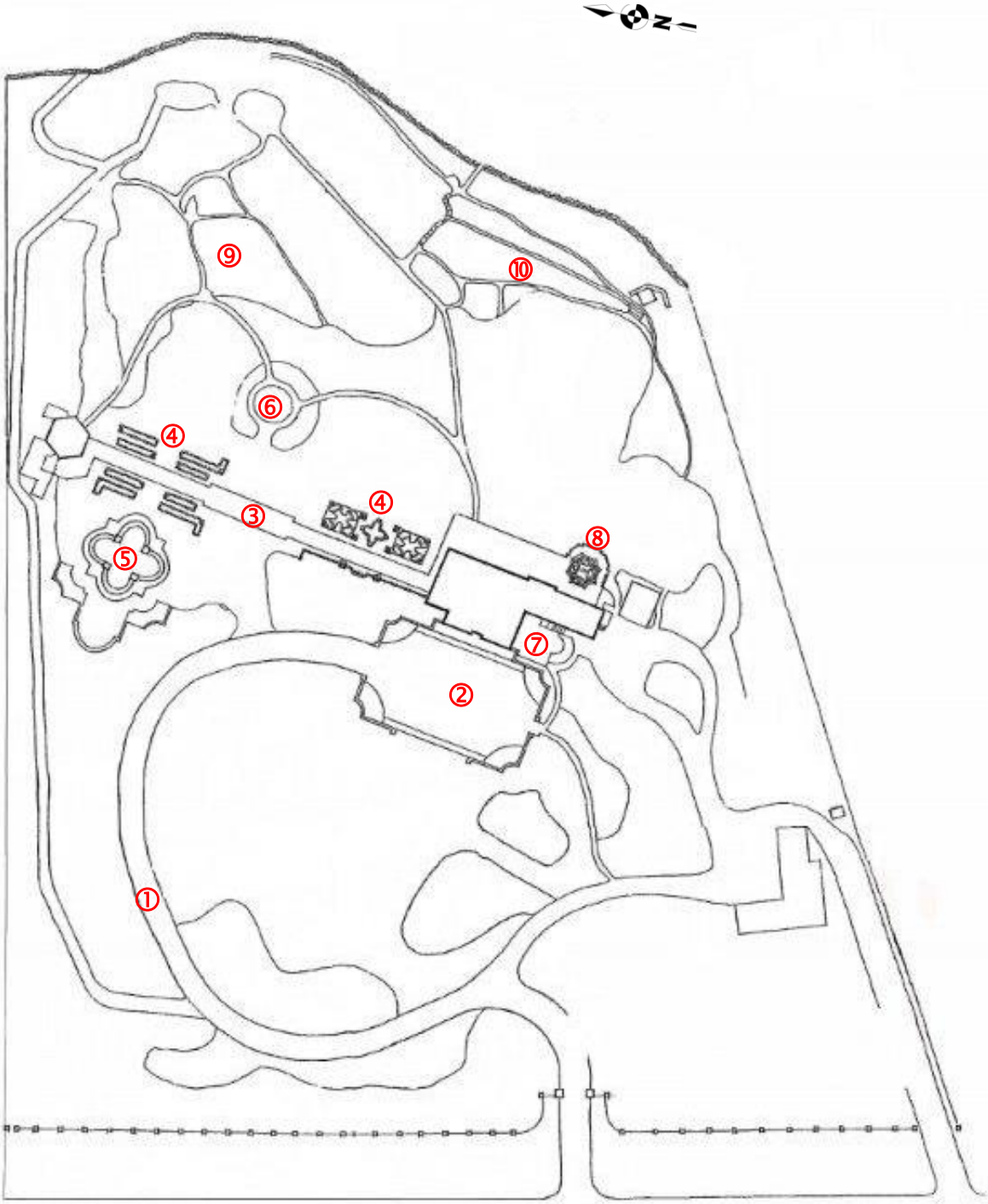


Lakewold Gardens -- Plat Map Information (Lots 22 & 23)



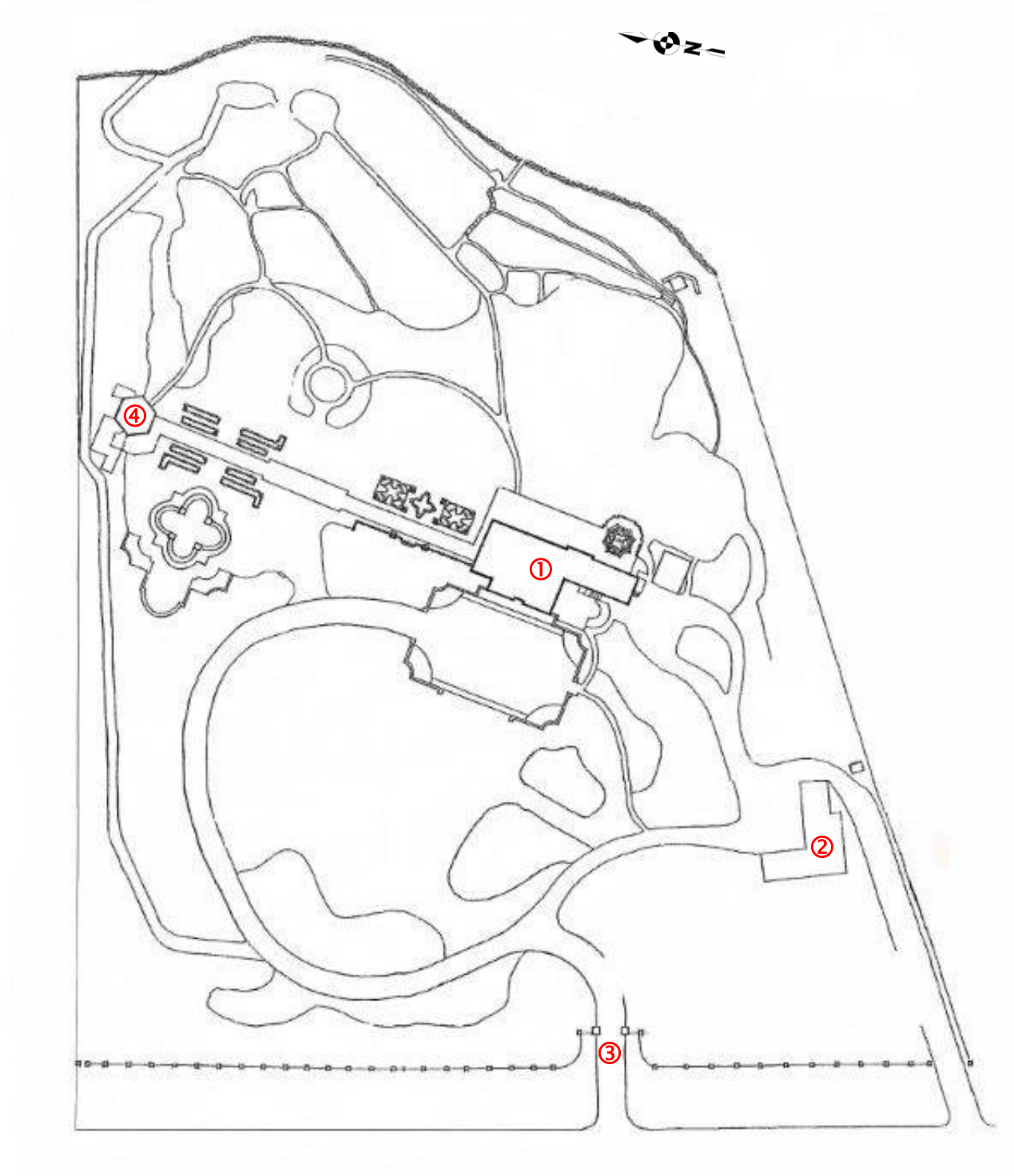
Lakewold Gardens Site Map – Landscape Elements

1) Circle Drive
2) Entrance Courtyard
3) Brick Walk
4) Parterre Beds
5) Quatrefoil Pool
6) Shade Garden
7) Library Courtyard
8) Knot Garden
9) Woodland Garden
10) Scree Garden



Lakewold Gardens Site Map – Building and Structure Elements

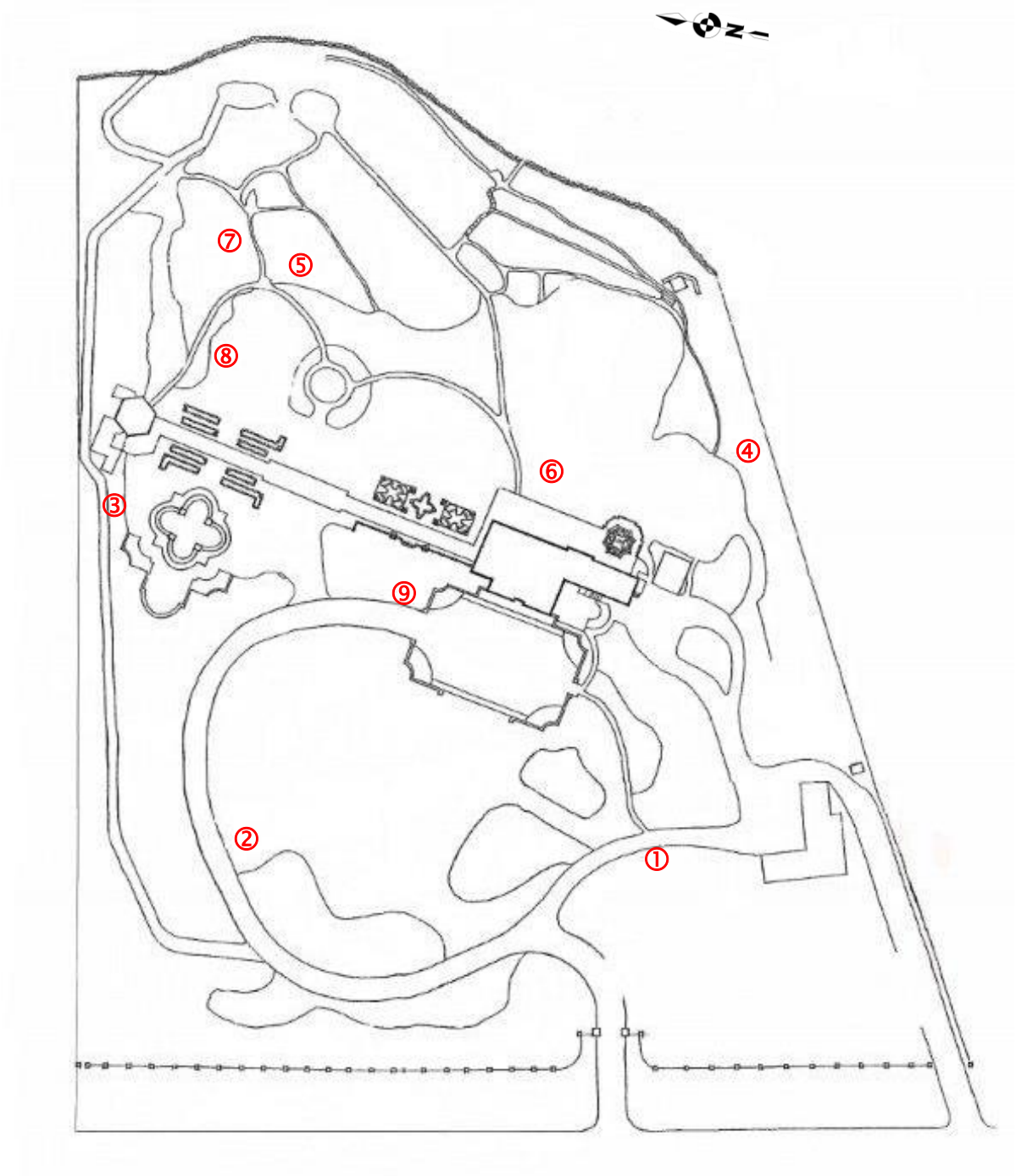
1) Main House 2) Carriage House 3) Entry Gate & Fence 4) Tea House



Lakewold Gardens Site Map – Photography Object Locations

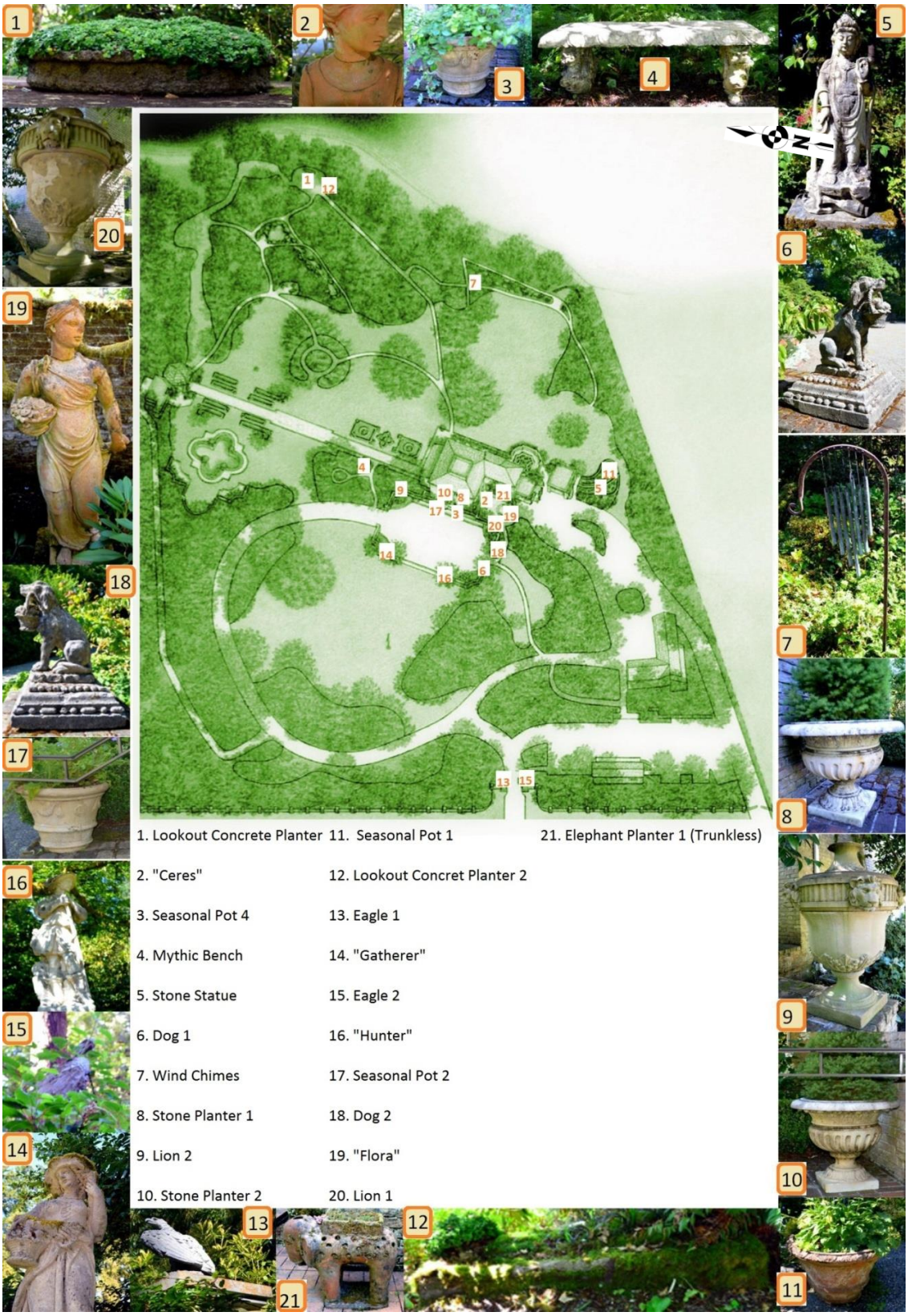
Lakewold Gardens Site Map – Champion Trees

1) Acer palmatum
2) Acer palmatum 'Atropurpureum'
3) Halesia caroliniana var. monticola
4) Ilex x altaclerensis camelliafolia
5) Ilex crenata
6) Metasequoia glyptostroboides
7) Parrotia persica
8) Prunus 'Pandora'
9) Prunus 'Tai Haku'



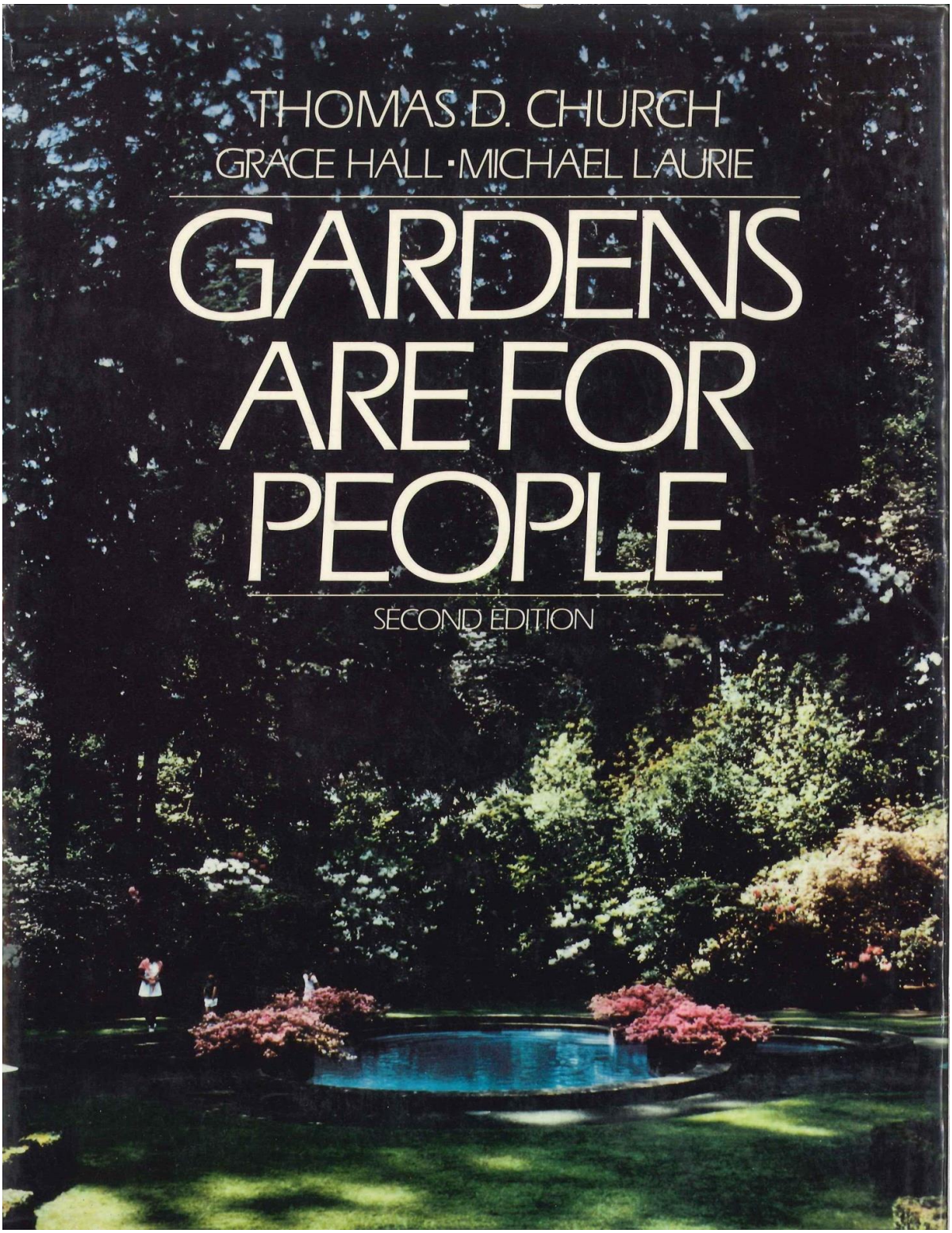
Lakewold Gardens Site Map – Statuary (Page 1 of 2)

Lakewold Gardens Site Map – Statuary (Page 2 of 2)



1. Lookout Concrete Planter
2. "Ceres"
3. Seasonal Pot 4
4. Mythic Bench
5. Stone Statue
6. Dog 1
7. Wind Chimes
8. Stone Planter 1
9. Lion 2
10. Stone Planter 2
11. Seasonal Pot 1
12. Lookout Concret Planter 2
13. Eagle 1
14. "Gatherer"
15. Eagle 2
16. "Hunter"
17. Seasonal Pot 2
18. Dog 2
19. "Flora"
20. Lion 1
21. Elephant Planter 1 (Trunkless)

Gardens Are For People, 2nd Edition – Cover

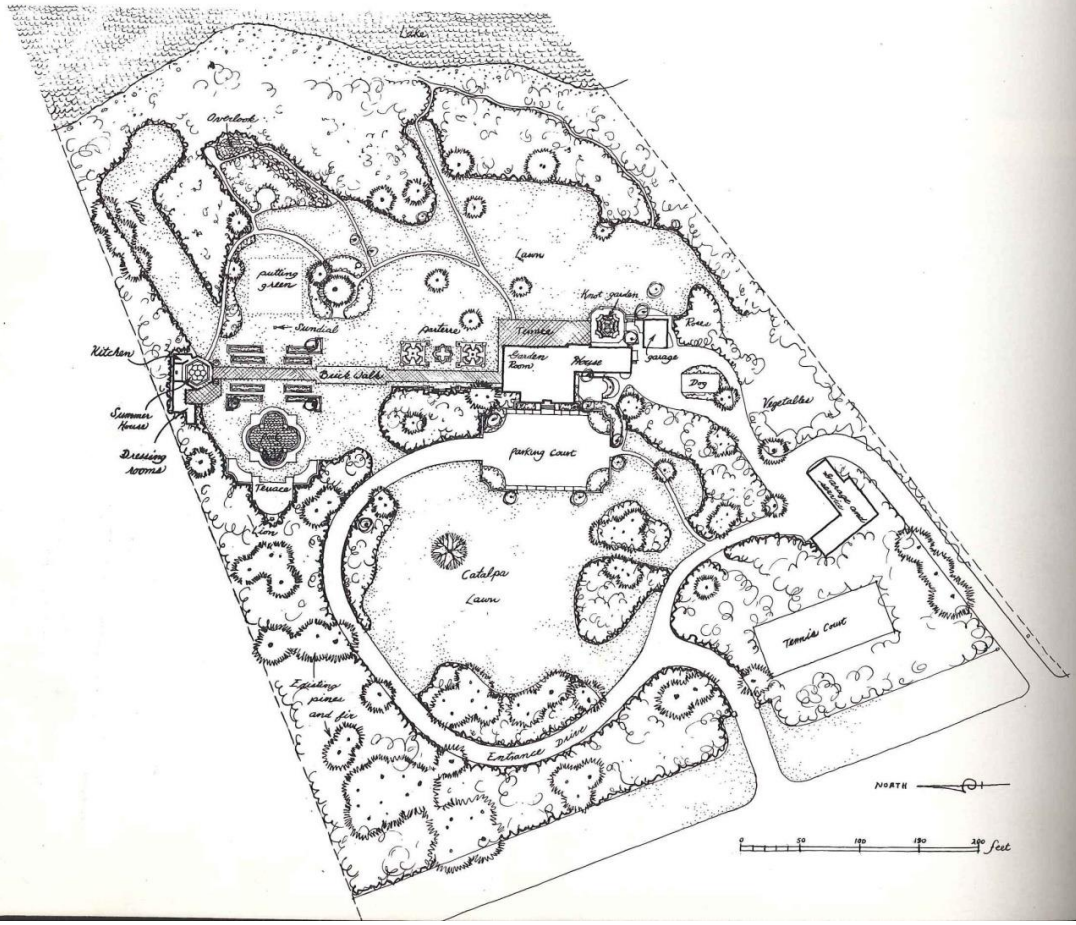


Gardens Are For People, 2nd Edition – Page 236

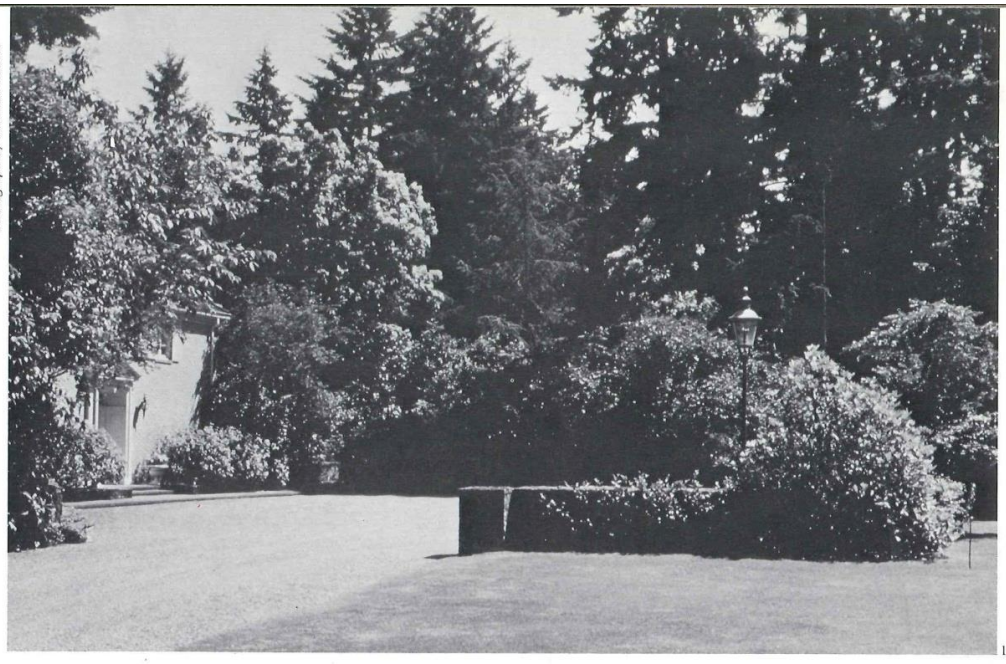
A Garden in the Northwest

In this garden overlooking a lake near Tacoma, Washington, existing features, such as the long brick walk, were retained, while others, including the driveway and entrance court (Fig. 1), were redesigned. The drive approaches the house obliquely, curving through groves of native trees and rhododendrons. Glimpses of the house are caught across a wide lawn.

The basic formality of the plan contrasts attractively with the surrounding vegetation. Formal planting beds are located on an axis with the pool and a fine view of Mount Ranier (Fig. 6). Woodland glades were designed to incorporate a large collection of rhododendrons. Since the owners are enthusiastic gardeners, a garden room provides an appropriate transition between house and garden in a mild but often wet climate. It is balanced at the far end of the brick walk by a lattice-domed summerhouse, with skillfully hidden dressing rooms and kitchen (Figs. 3 and 12).

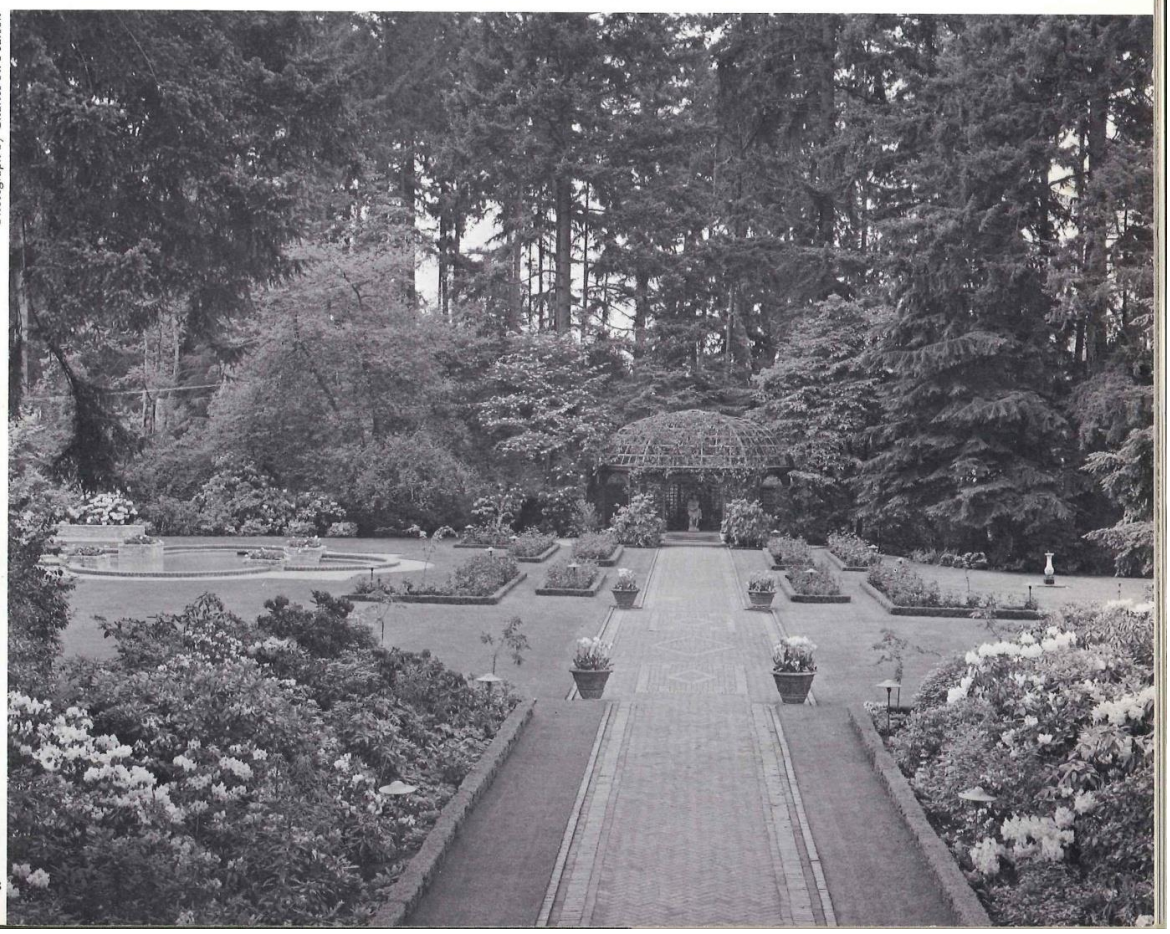


Gardens Are For People, 2nd Edition – Page 237



Photograph by Michael Laurie

1



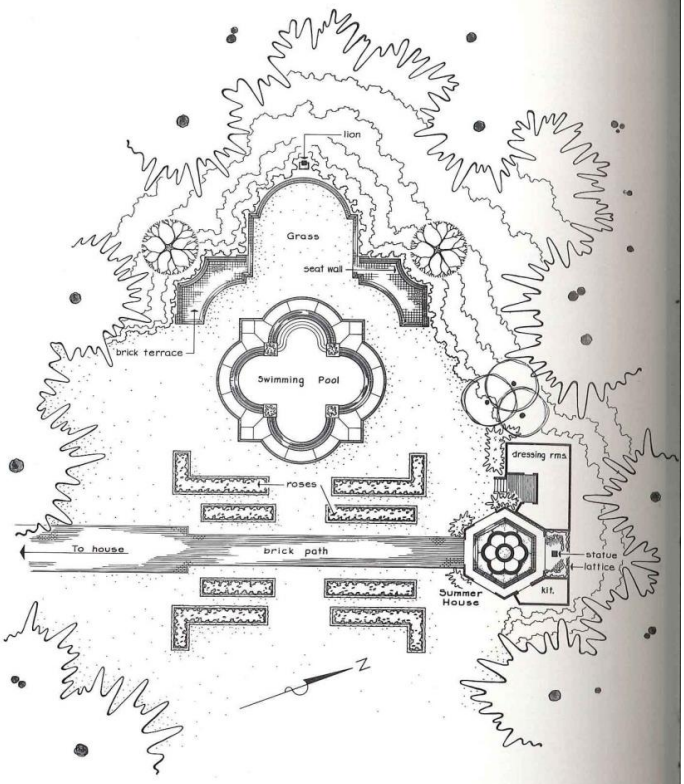
Photograph by Charles R. Pearson

3

Gardens Are For People, 2nd Edition – Page 238

A Garden in the Northwest (Cont.)

The form chosen for the pool was a quatrefoil, in keeping with the simplicity and elegance of the traditional garden design. Its classic form fits easily into the existing scene, and its 40 feet of length in two directions keeps the swimmers happy. Divers must be content with jumping off the flower boxes, for a board would have been foreign to this scene (Figs. 4 and 5).



5

4

Photograph by Maynard L. Parker

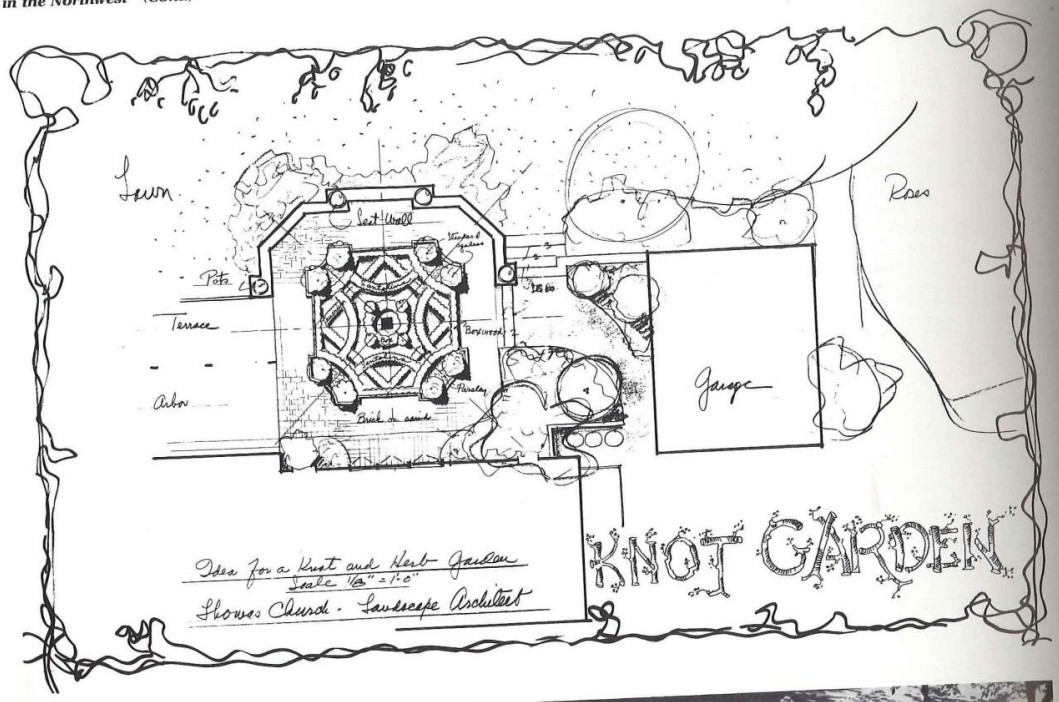
Gardens Are For People, 2nd Edition – Page 239

6

Photograph by Maynard L. Parker

The cross axis set up by the lion sculpture, the pool, and the sundial establishes a magnificent vista focused on Mount Ranier in the distance.

Gardens Are For People, 2nd Edition – Page 240

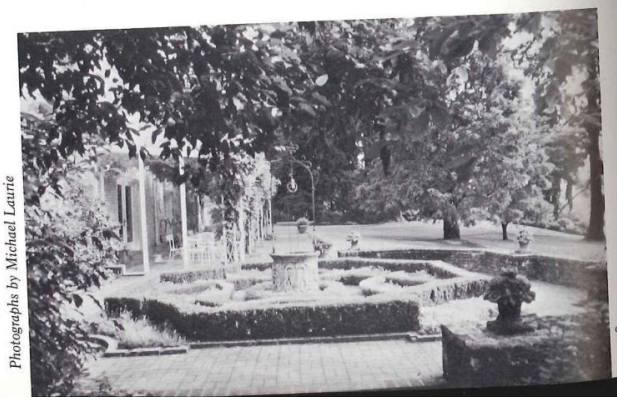


7

8

Adjacent to the terrace, a medieval knot garden was designed around an antique wellhead, using boxwood, germander, and gray-leaved santolina for the framework. The spaces are planted with a variety of herbs, including sweet woodruff, basil, several kinds of mint, horehound, sage, golden marjoram, French tarragon, lavender, and rosemary (Figs. 7, 8, and 9).

A decorative parterre was designed on traditional lines, with the structure planted with clipped boxwood. Seasonal flowers fill the planting areas. The whimsical topiary swans are unique and associate well with the abundant waterfowl population of the lake below (Figs. 10 and 11).



9

Photographs by Michael Laurie

Gardens Are For People, 2nd Edition – Page 241

10

11

Photographs by Michael Laurie

Gardens Are For People, 2nd Edition – Page 242

A Garden in the Northwest (Cont.)

The lattice-domed summerhouse is the focal point at the far end of the brick walk. It is paved with a hexagonal edging of brick surrounding a six-circled design of mosaic in the center.

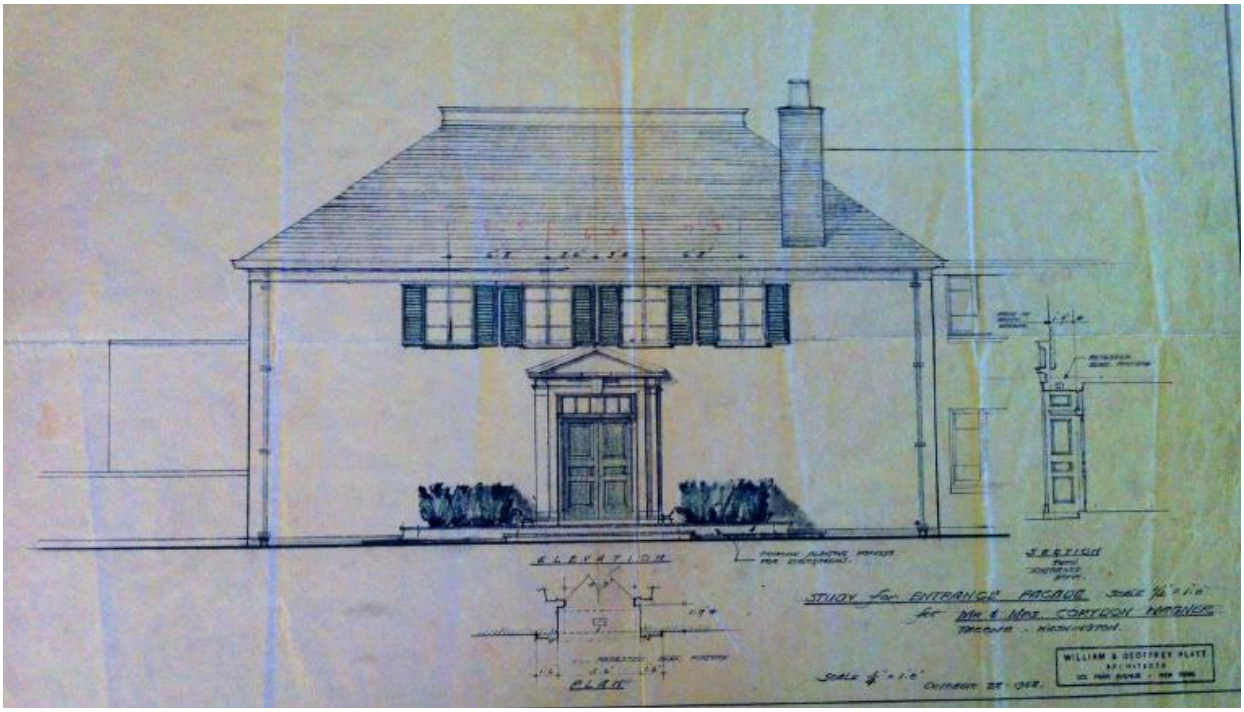
1962.

12

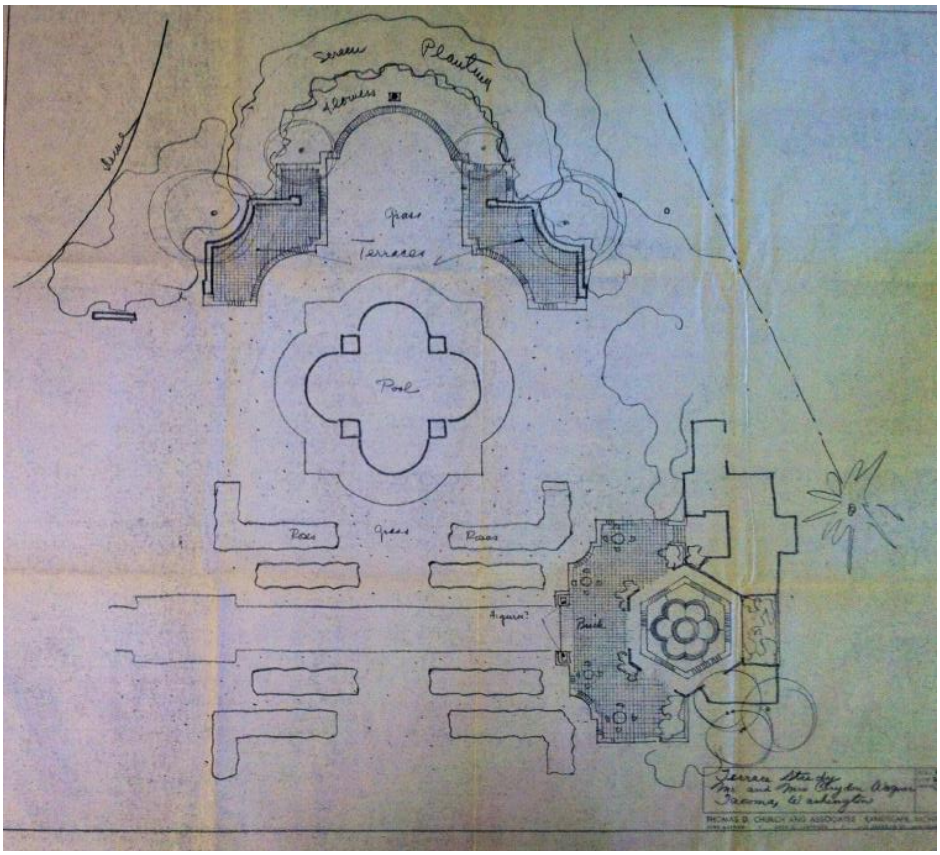
Photograph by Charles R. Pearson

Alexander Estate Grading Plan by Emanuel Mische

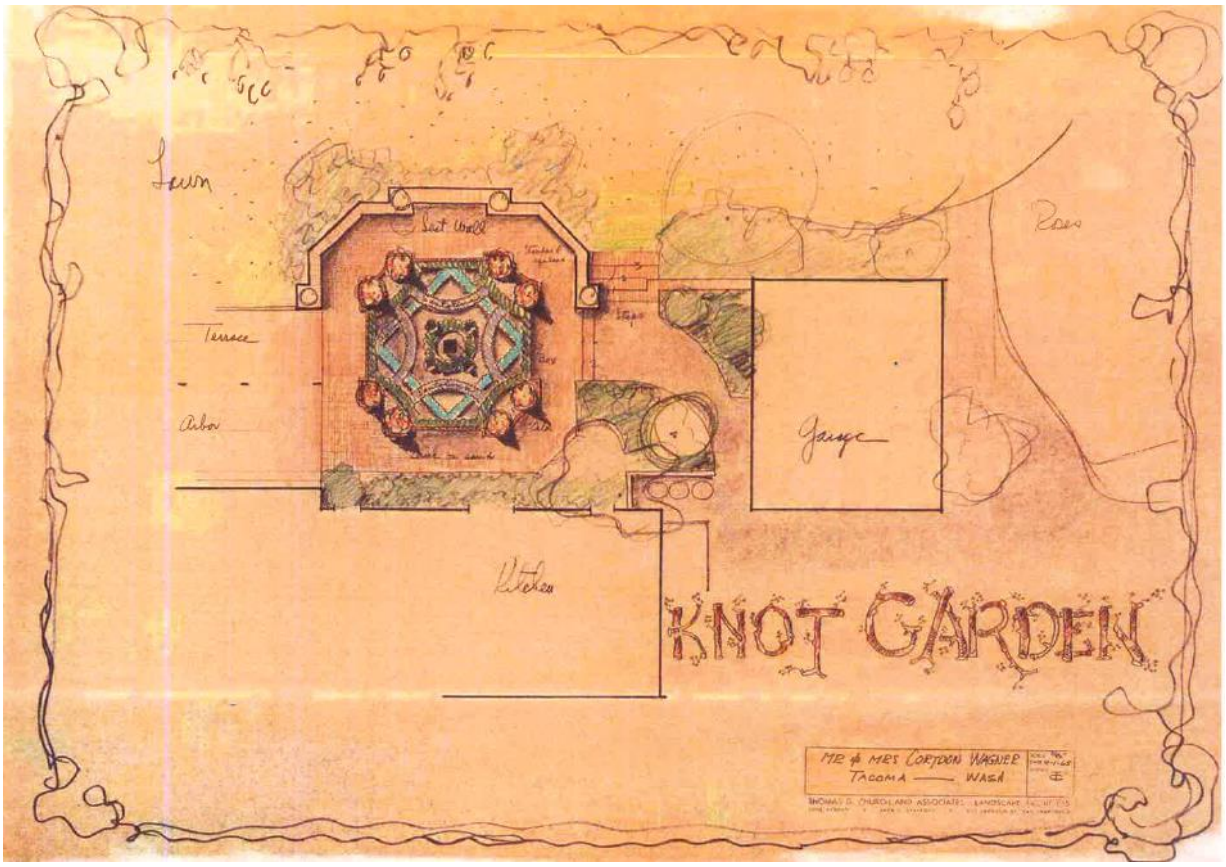
House Façade Working Design by William & Geoffrey Platt, 1958



Quatrefoil Pool Working Design by Thomas Church



Knot Garden Plan - Finished Color Drawing by Thomas Church, 1965



Passport Photos – G. Corydon Jr. & Eulalie Wagner
(Photos courtesy of Fin-a-Grave)

William & Geoffrey Platt, Architects
(Photo courtesy of Longvue House & Gardens - http://www.lvhgno.org/about/history/platt/)