

Prairie Gazette



Winter 2018 The Official Publication of the Lakewood Historical Society

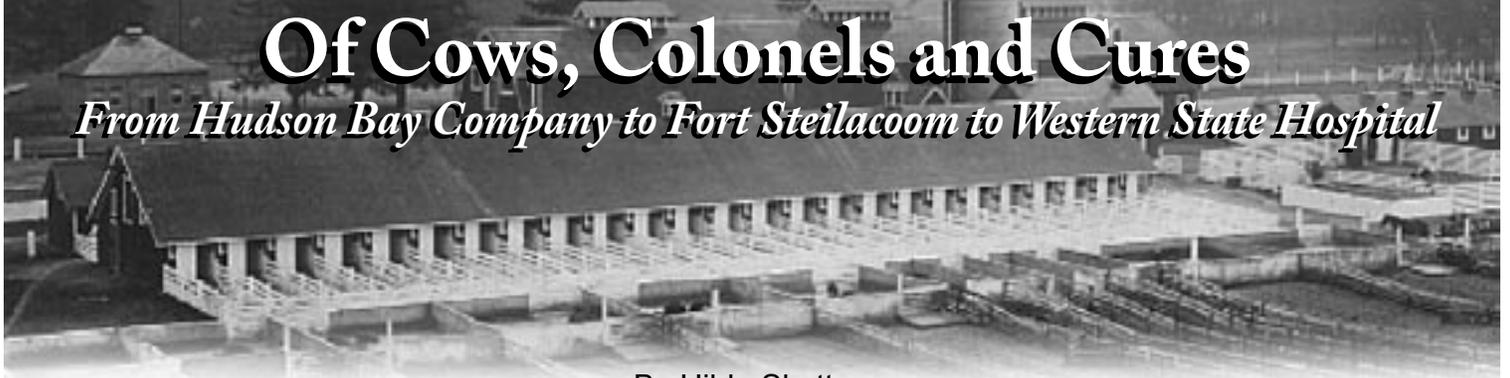
Museum: 6211 Mt. Tacoma Drive SW, Lakewood WA 98499

OPEN Wed-Sat, 12 Noon-4 pm

(253) 682-3480

Of Cows, Colonels and Cures

From Hudson Bay Company to Fort Steilacoom to Western State Hospital



By Hilda Skott

Where woolly sheep once grazed across Puget Sound prairies, Western State Hospital now stands. The hospital today, serving the mentally ill in western Washington, stands amid native firs and flowering ornamentals, looking like a college campus. This transformation has its roots in the days of the first white settlements in the Northwest.

1844. During the days of the Joint Occupancy Agreement between Great Britain and the United States, Joseph Thomas Heath arrived from England at Fort Nisqually, a Hudson's Bay Company trading post. He settled on Steilacoom Farm, an area now divided amongst Western State Hospital, a county golf course, Fort Steilacoom County Park, and Pierce College.

1847. Heath's livestock included 206 sheep, 18 horses, and 78 cattle, 10 of which were husky oxen used for pulling loaded farm wagons. Oxen also drew the plows that broke the virgin sod in preparation for planting.

Heath grew about 100 acres of such crops as wheat, peas, and potatoes. His cows produced enough butter for export. The rolling hills of his 640 acres served as acreage for crops and pas-

ture land for animals. Timberland supplied lumber needed in farm buildings, threshing floors, fence posts, and butter casks.

Nearby Indians of the Steilacoom, Snoqualmie, and Skokomish tribes provided needed labor for the farm. Heath also bartered with the Indians. For deer, duck, salmon, and trout he offered blankets, shirts, needles, and medical help. Barter included payment for labor.

March 1849. Joseph Heath died. In August of that year Captain Bennett Hill and his army artillery company arrived in the area to establish a military post to protect settlers in what had by then become Oregon Territory.

Late August 1849. The American army agreed to rent the buildings and 373.75 acres of the farm for \$50 a month. Fort Steilacoom served as a supply depot and refuge from 1849 to 1868. During the Indian wars of 1855-56, the garrison served as headquarters for the Ninth Infantry.

Local settlers, when they feared Indian attacks, packed their belongings, hitched up their oxen-drawn wagons, and sought refuge at the fort. Ezra Meeker, prominent Puget Sound pioneer, recounted one such gathering: "A sorry mess . . . women and

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Joseph Heath

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PRAIRIE GAZETTE

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The staff of Prairie Gazette actively encourages input from the Society's members as well as the general public regarding story ideas of any other aspects of this newsletter, and the Lakewood Historical Society.

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MEETINGS

The Lakewood Historical Society formed in 1998 to preserve and share Lakewood's rich history through programs, displays and publications. The Society offers frequent programs on topics of historical interest. Most programs are free and open to the public. Visit us on Facebook or our website for information on events and activities: www.LakewoodHistorical.org



Sue Scott

President's Message

Hello Everyone—Looks like fall is here along with some much needed rain. I'm looking forward to pumpkin spice lattes and football! I enjoyed meeting everyone at our booths this summer at the Lakewood Farmers Market, SummerFest, and our annual "Picnic in the Park". We also were invited to an "End of Summer" event at the Park Lodge School. A good chance to meet with teachers and I think every child at Park Lodge has an LHS pencil! LHS will also have a booth at the upcoming **Lakewood Arts Festival** at the McGavick Center September 28, 29 & 30. The **FAB**—Film, Art & Books—is a free event.

I'm really looking forward to the Lakewood Historical Society **20th Anniversary Gala**—watch for your invitation in the mail and mark the date, Tuesday, October 23rd.

Yes, we are still planning to **move the museum** to the space previously occupied by the Terrace Restaurant and the lobby of the Lakewood Theater. Still a lot of planning and moving to do. We will keep you informed. Since this is a bigger space, we *really* need to have **more docents**. Do you have a couple hours a month to volunteer? Please contact me at 253-588-6354 if you are interested.

I would also like to welcome our **two newest Board members**:



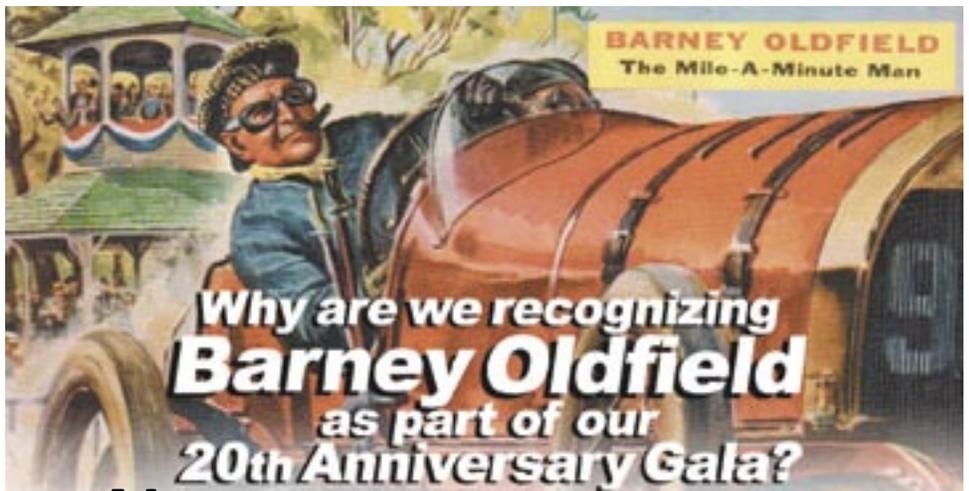
Darryl Owens (left)

and

Phil (Historical Phil) Raschke



Thanks again for your continued support of the Lakewood Historical Society & Museum!



We'll tell you this much—it has something to do with (surprise!) history. The history of where it's being held, in fact—**The Rotunda at Clover Park Technical College** Intrigued? Join us as we celebrate 20 years of preserving and promoting Lakewood's surprising and colorful past—and we'll **speed** the rest of the answer on its **way** to you!

October 23rd, 2018 • 5:00-8:00 pm

More information at lakewoodhistorical.org, or call 253-682-3480

children crying, cows bellowing, sheep bleating, dogs howling...the utmost disorder.” During this period, Washington became a territory (in 1853) and Oregon a state (in 1859).

April 22, 1868. On the parade ground in front of the commanding officer’s home and accompanied by a cannon salute and drum roll, the lowering of the last flag at Fort Steilacoom took place. The last military unit to hold Fort Steilacoom was Battery E, Second Artillery, with 5 officers and 124 men, Captain Charles Pierce, officer in charge.

Elwood Evans, a leading citizen from Olympia, secured the flag as it came down the shaft. This flag, badly frayed and holding 37 stars, rests today in Historic Fort Steilacoom’s Interpretive Center on the grounds of Western State.

Legislation introduced in Congress in 1868 to give Fort Steilacoom to Washington Territory did not pass.

Dorothea Dix, a 19th-century social reformer, arrived in Portland in 1869. After investigating treatment of the mentally ill in Washington Territory, she wrote to Governor Alvin Flanders, that “provision and care are both inadequate and unsuitable.” She urged, “in the interest of humanity,” that the governor remove patients from their Monticello (modern-day Longview) location and take them to Portland.

Dix also wrote to Elwood Evans and to the *Daily Pacific Tribune* of Olympia. She described housing as barren as a barn, cell-like rooms, sanitation that left “sinks never washed” and “very dirty bedding.” In November 1869 a legislator presented the letters to the House Select Committee. He declared “the present system for the government and care of the insane wholly inadequate... and as an expensive failure.” He feared that this “will detract from the rising reputation of our Territory.”

January 15, 1870: Washington’s territorial legislature bought the garrison buildings for use as an

“Insane Asylum for Washington Territory.” Construction of the fort cost \$200,000; the territorial legislature paid \$850.



Fort Steilacoom, circa 1870

August 19, 1871: 21 patients (15 men and 6 women) transferred from Monticello where they had been cared for by James Huntington and W. W. Hays for one dollar per patient per day. Three years later, on April 15, 1874, Congress approved the donation of 373.75 acres of Fort Steilacoom to Washington Territory for “an asylum for the insane and for no other purpose.”

Over the years, the institution’s acreage increased, mainly by purchase, eventually to equal, and even exceed, the size of Steilacoom Farm. In 1921 the total was 670 acres; by the 1940s the total had become 860 acres.

1875. The legislature renamed the institution the “**Hospital for the Insane in Washington Territory.**” During the first days of the hospital’s operation patients occupied old barracks. As the hospital grew, Officers Row, on the north side of the parade ground, housed doctors and staff. The commanding officer’s quarters became the superintendent’s residence. In time, trellised vines enclosed the veranda, flowers graced the front lawn, and a picket fence added to a homelike atmosphere.



Dr. John W. Waughop

Of the original 25 buildings acquired from the fort, four structures still remain. Three officers’ quarters and the chaplaincy have been placed on the National Register of Historic Places and serve today as the center of operations for the Historic Fort Steilacoom Association.

Two early structures built by the hospital also remain: a bakery, built in 1901, and the old morgue, built in 1907. They stand together, surrounded by newer structures, looking like shriveled grandparents encircled by recent generations. (Both buildings are also on the National Register of Historic Places.)

1880: Dr. John W. Waughop arrives as hospital superintendent, *Continued next page* 3

signaling a new era for the institution. Waughop remained at his post for 17 years. His influence is still in evidence even today.

1886. The territorial legislature passed a bill to establish a permanent territorial hospital for the mentally ill, appropriating \$100,000 for its operation.

December 15, 1887. Formal opening, “one of the most brilliant events in the territory.” Governor Eugene Semple, along with legislative representatives and members of the press, arrived from Olympia by boat. One hundred Tacomans also came by water. Four hundred people joined the governor for dinner.

A concert opened with the hospital’s band playing the “Grand March” from Tannhäuser. A number of solos, duets, and quartets—vocal and instrumental—were followed by a “laughable farce.” “The music of bewitching waltzes” resounded through the halls, and some celebrants remained until dawn.

1888. Possibly in anticipation of statehood, the territorial legislature officially named the institution “**Western Washington Hospital for the Insane.**”

Dr. Waughop instituted a building program, adding wings to older structures for new wards and erecting a central kitchen and powerhouse. New landscaping beautified the grounds. A Chinese empress tree, its purple bloom spread across its crown, continues to blossom every spring.

Dr. Waughop’s attention to patients, while concentrating on custodial care, convinced him they needed occupation. Some farming took place from early days of the institution. Waughop expanded agricultural pursuits, building new barns and adding a dairy herd to supply milk as well as patient activity. Meat came from hogs and chickens, the latter also providing eggs. At the turn of the century, farm produce “provided one-third the cost of subsistence” at the hospital, according to Clara Cooley, author of a Western State Hospital history. Patients also assisted in the carpenter, tin, and blacksmith shops, and in the laundry and the kitchen. Work became therapeutic occupation for patients.

In recent years a hospital employee, poking around in dark corners of the hospital commissary, discovered a dusty plaque honoring Waughop. Signed in 1906 by Governor Albert Mead, it reads:

*In memory of **Dr. John W. Waughop**, Superintendent of this hospital from 1880 to 1897. He was the practical creator of the institution as it now exists. Through his professional attainments, his executive ability, and his intelligence as a man, the institution was built up and took high position among those of the country.*

October 1914. Dr. William Keller, a vigorous leader known for his tendency to support the underdog, becomes the hospital’s next notable superintendent. He supported more humane patient treatment, eight-hour workdays for hospital attendants, and legislation to allow voluntary admission for people with psychiatric problems.

Chairs replaced benches for patients in halls and day rooms. China, rather than earthenware, appeared on ward dining tables. Cut flowers from the greenhouse graced tables in lounges, reception areas, and dining rooms.



*The Pride of WSH. The lovely and accomplished **Steilacoom Prilly Blossom Sylvia II** (left), source of nearly 130 tons of milk over her lifetime.*

1915. The Washington State Legislature changes the institution’s name to the one it still holds, **Western State Hospital**. Dr. Keller extended farm operations and developed a top-notch dairy herd. Sadly, when Washington’s Department of Agriculture began to require that all milk cows in the state be tested for tuberculosis, all but five cows in the hospital herd tested positive. Farm herds in the entire state were hit. In some quarters rumor ran that authorities, arriving on farms to destroy tubercular livestock, came face to face with farmers wielding pitchforks and shotguns.

See FARM, page 11

Thomas Church and His Lakewood Legacy

Celebrated Landscape Architect's Collaboration with Eulalie Wagner Shaped Lakewold Gardens

by Cassandra de Kanter

Forty years ago, a pioneer of American landscape architecture passed away after a long and distinguished career.

Thomas Dolliver Church was called “the last great traditional designer and the first great modern designer” by fellow landscape architect Garrett Eckbo.

Church, known by friends and clients as “Tommy,” was the founder of the California (or Bay Area) style. Church’s impact on the aesthetic of outdoor living in the twentieth-century can hardly be overstated. After the Depression and World War II, leisure time aspirations shifted as Americans embraced a relaxed ideal of entertaining on gracious patios and lawns. His best-known book, 1955’s *Gardens are For People*, emphasizes gardens as places for doing and enjoying—it also happens to have a Lakewood landmark on the cover.

“Lakewold” is a Middle English word meaning “protected wooden glen.” It was given the name by Major Everett Griggs when he bought the property in 1925 from H. F. Alexander.

As former *House Beautiful* Garden Editor Joseph E. Howland wrote in the July 1981 issue of *Landscape Architecture*, “Church’s gardens made real the dream of life outdoors.” Church’s designs, attuned to the clients’ needs and preferences, grew to be in demand across the

United States. Because every design reflected a specific client and a specific place, Howland observed that “there is no such thing as a typical Church garden.”

In 1958, prominent Lakewood resident **Eulalie Wagner** engaged Church to work on her Gravelly Lake estate—and the site now known as Lakewold Gardens was one of “Tommy’s” only major projects in Washington State.

Church was born in Boston in 1902 and grew up in Ojai and Oakland, California. He studied at the University of California, Berkeley and subsequently earned a Master’s Degree in City Planning and Landscape Architecture from Harvard University.

A European tour introduced him to Mediterranean -style gardens, which resonated with Church because of the similarities in climate and life-style to California. Ultimately, Church articulated a philosophy that outdoor spaces could be continuous with the house and serve as true outdoor living spaces rather than stuffy ornamental formal gardens.

Eulalie and her husband, lumber executive **G. Corydon Wagner**, purchased the 10-acre estate on the lake in 1938 from Major Everett Griggs, Corydon’s uncle.

Born in Seattle in 1904 to the affluent Merrill timber family and educated on the east coast, Eulalie Wagner personified 20th-century ideals of upper-class elegance. In the 1930s, she was a champion amateur golfer. Upon taking possession of Lakewold, Eulalie’s interests evolved from golf to gardening.

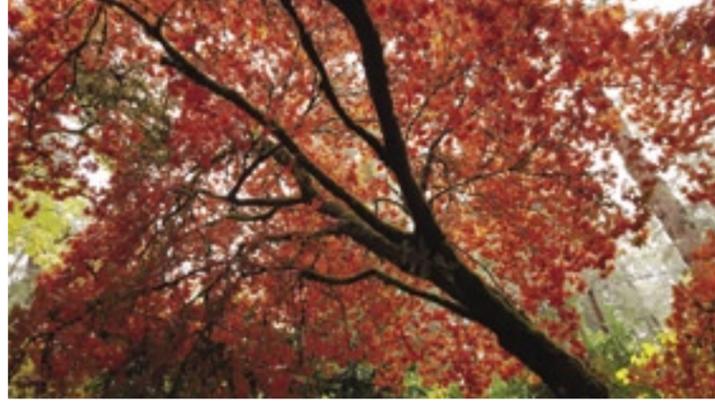
In 1958, the house was re-modeled along Georgian lines and the Wagners engaged Thomas Church to help make their vision of a gracious garden a reality. They would work together on Lakewold for the next twenty years.

Mrs. Wagner wrote: “Mr. Church’s annual visits, along with his books, were a continuous



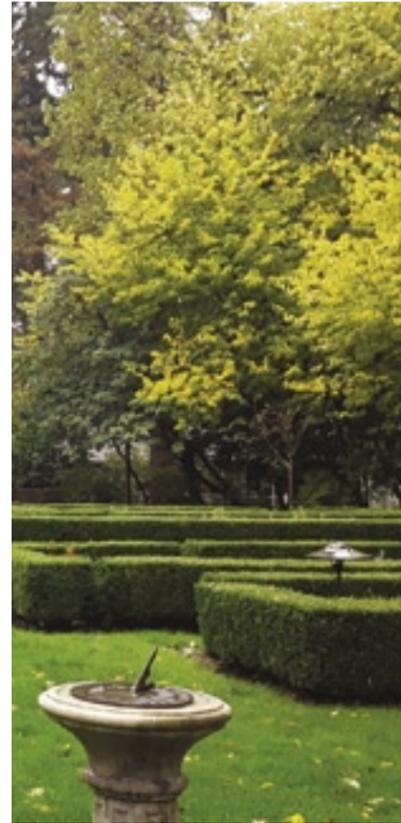
Eulalie Wagner

Joint Masterpiece: Lakewold Gardens, by Thomas Church & Eulalie Wagner

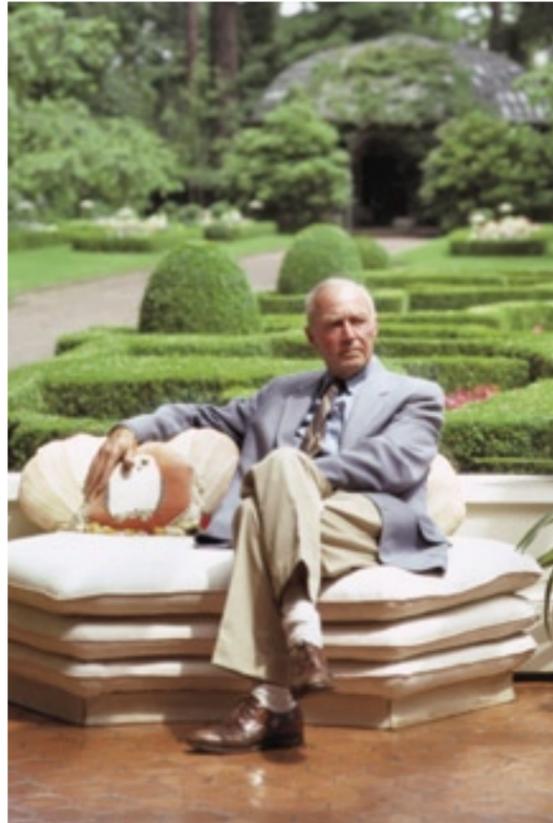


Far left: Main house, seen from path leading up from Gravelly Lake.

Below: Stroke of genius—Church's combination quatrefoil garden-and-swimming pool.



Fall colors and sundial.



"Tommy" Church in the Lakewold sunroom, surveying—and surrounded by—his artistry.



Elizabethan-style "Knot" garden where Mrs Wagner grew herbs for family use. ▷



In the Georgian style—the Wagner home from 1938 to 1991. ▷



At the end of the walkway, through the formal gardens, stands the Gazebo ◁



Born at Fort Steilacoom During the Indian Wars, She Became the *First Woman Graduate of the University of Washington!*

by Phil Raschke

Jonathan and **Ruth McCarty** were early pioneers who traveled to Washington via the Naches Trail and settled near present day Sumner around 1854. During the famous Indian Wars of 1856-58, they fled their homestead to the safety of nearby Fort Steilacoom. While enjoying the safety of life at the fort, they delighted in the birth of their new daughter: **Clara Antoinette McCarty**, the second of their five children.

Following the end of the war the McCartys returned to their farm only to find it had been burned to the ground by the warring natives.

They rebuilt their homestead near the Stuck River and worked the land for a dozen years, but eventually moved to Seattle so their children could attend school.

While living in early Seattle, young Clara studied hard and was accepted into the Territorial University which is known today as the University of Washington. At the time, the school was located in downtown Seattle. Clara was one of 17 students admitted, but she was the only one to graduate, earning her Bachelor of Science degree in June of 1876. With that graduation, Clara McCarty entered into the history books as the first woman graduate of the University of Washington.

Clara later noted that tuition at the University in 1876 was only \$30 per year. Moreover, there were no typewriters or fountain pens. Typewriters were just being introduced in America and the first person in Washington credited with owning a typewriter was none other than Clara McCarty.

By the way, while Clara McCarty was busy making history in June 1876, a former Civil War general named George Armstrong Custer was busy at the same time making history on a hilltop near the Little Big Horn River in Montana.

Following graduation, Clara returned to Pierce County and entered the teaching profession. In 1880, at the age of 22, she ran to be superintendent of Pierce County schools. She was elected and not



Clara Antoinette McCarty
1858-1929

only became the first superintendent of Pierce County Schools, but also the first woman to hold office in the Washington Territory.

In 1880, Clara married **John Wilt**. They had one daughter named **Clara May**. Wilt died in 1907 and Clara stayed active in the YMCA and local historical work. She died in 1929 and is buried in Sumner.

In the early 1960s, a University of Washington student dormitory was named in her honor, but was recently torn down to make way for new construction. The new McCarty student dormitory is scheduled to open in 2019.

Yes, Clara McCarty of Pierce County is truly a historical figure worth remembering ... and it all started right here at Ft. Steilacoom in 1858.

Photo courtesy Washington State History Museum

Picnickers Presented with Progress, Plans for Parks

Guests at LHS's annual picnic, held this year at Ft. Steilacoom Park, had more to digest than delicious chicken and potato salad, thanks to **Mary Dodsworth**, Director of Parks, Recreation and Community Services for the City of Lakewood, who offered an informative look at changes made and yet to come in the City's parks system.



LHS picnic, Aug 28 2018: Mary sharing park news

The Show Goes On for 80 Years & Counting!

September 7, 2018—the **Lakewood Playhouse** presents “Brighton Beach Memoirs” by the late Neil Simon as the opening show of its landmark 80th anniversary season.

Fittingly for a house producing many a hit over many a decade, the play is based on the life of perhaps the longest lasting and certainly most successful playwright in American history—Neil Simon himself.

“Brighton Beach Memoirs” is the touching but highly comic tale of the trials and tribulations endured and (sometimes) overcome by one Eugene Jerome—a stand-in for the author—while growing up in 1930’s Brooklyn. As the tag line has it, “The Author of ‘The Odd Couple’ Takes You Back to Where It All Began”

Back, it so happens, to an era that makes the play an even more appropriate choice to kick off a milestone season at this particular theater. Like Neil Simon, the Lakewood Playhouse got its start during the Great Depression...

Things were looking a little brighter by 1938 than they had just a few years earlier. But there was still plenty of room for improvement—and still a crying need to get a little more fun out of life.

Entertainment was always an option, of course, — Hollywood could barely keep up with the demand for cheerful musicals and screwball comedies. But what if one’s enthusiasm for endless nights of popcorn and free dishes was starting to fade?

Well... like Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney said many a time in their own musicals—“We could put on a show!” So that’s just what Mrs. Ray Thompson and Mrs. Joseph Lanser did, conceiving the idea of bringing live theater to the Lakes District in 1938. At some point, the two got hold of Mrs. Burton James of the Repertory Theatre in Seattle, who agreed to come to Lakewood and conduct a weekly course in theater art.

On April 24, 1941 Mrs. James’ thirty students presented their first play, “Pomeroy’s Past”, as a one-night-stand on the stage of the Lakewood Theatre. With a production under their belt, these people became the nucleus of the **Lakewood Communi-**

ty Players, Inc. Their first meeting was held in the loft of the Little Church on the Prairie to organize and adopt a constitution.

The duly-constituted Players’ first home was a makeshift stage at the DeKoven Inn on Steilacoom Lake. Their first production was “Petticoat Junction”, a mildly risqué comedy that had been a huge hit on Broadway and was made into a film in 1935. Sadly, no promotional materials survive from the Players’ production, so we’ll have to hope this poster and still from the Hollywood rendition will give us a hint of what it was like live:



The pressures of war forced the Players to suspend activities, but the



dream was not forgotten. In the spring of 1945, the Players met again, this time in the basement of the Lakewood Colonial Center. A reorganization took place and from that day to this Lakewood has seen no more “pauses” in production.



In the years since, the Players have acquired a permanent home in a purpose-built structure adjacent to the Lakewood Towne Center. The Playhouse continues to flourish, thanks to the Lakewood community’s involvement and love of the performing arts, with volunteers donating over one million hours as designers, actors, directors and front-of-the-house staff. Additionally, the Playhouse offers an education program to build confidence and theatrical skills.

Please contact the Box Office at the Lakewood Playhouse (253) 588-0042 or e-mail queries to John Munn, Managing Artistic Director: jmunn.lakewoodplayhouse@gmail.com.

Welcome! New Members Since July '18

Shirley Burrows
Summer Egan
Phillip & Judi Floyd
Julie French
Marilyn George
Bren Hensley
Darryl Owens
Jeanne Warner
Linda Work

Business Members/Sponsors

Marie Barth
Bowman & Clark Furniture & Design
City of Lakewood
Crane's Creations
Ed Selden Carpet One Floor and Home
Edward Jones
Gramor Development WA
Harborstone Credit Union
Heritage Bank
Historical Phil
Humphrey Properties
KLAY Radio
Lakeview Light and Power
Lakewood Chamber of Commerce
Lakewood Ford
Lakewood Hardware and Paint
Lakewood Playhouse

Donors Since July '18

Phillip and Judi Floyd
Andie Gernon
in Memory of Dr Claudia Thomas
Paula Stewart
The Dimmer
Foundation



Lakewood Water District
Mountain View Funeral Home/Memorial Park
Museum Antiques
Original House of Donuts
Parkwood Property Management Inc
Pierce County Council
Print Shop of Lakewood Inc
Robi's Camera Center
Stina's Cellars
Tacoma Country and Golf Club
Tacoma Trophy
The Sock Peddlers LLC
The Suburban Times
Tveten's Auto Clinic
Water Rights, Inc
Weinand Associates
West Pierce Fire and Rescue

CHURCH, from page 5

education for me. His requisites for a garden may be iterated in four principles: function, continuity, simplicity, and scale." Lakewold came to exemplify these principles, marrying the Wagners' interests (such as displaying statuary and sculptural elements collected during their international travels), to the realities and unique challenges of the property.

Signature Lakewold elements credited to Church's influence include Mrs. Wagner's Elizabethan-style knot garden, where she grew herbs for family use, and the quatrefoil swimming pool. The pool (today a popular spot for bridal photos) was an ingenious Church solution to a conflict between Eulalie Wagner, who wanted an elegant and traditional garden pool, and her husband Corydon, an avid swimmer who wanted a utilitarian lap pool. Church's quatrefoil

design, softened with plantings at the intersection of its four cusps, fit beautifully into Eulalie's garden—but by extending the design to 40 feet in two directions, he also ensured adequate space for Corydon's daily exertions.

Eulalie Wagner donated the estate to The Friends of Lakewold in 1987, after the death of her husband in 1979. It officially opened to the public as **Lakewold Gardens** in 1989. Mrs. Wagner was able to remain on the estate until her death in 1991.

In addition to the unrivaled beauty of its landscaping, Lakewold Gardens is notable today as the only estate in Lakewood that retains its original property boundaries.

www.lakewoldgardens.org

www.facebook.com/lakewoldgardens

Marjorie Mankin in the Artist's Corner

The Lakewood History Museum is pleased to announce local renowned artist will display her artwork in the Artist's Corner through early November.

Marjorie has had a love of art since early childhood. Blessed with an acute awareness of the beauty of creation, colors, textures and shapes beckon her to interpret nature in her own style.

Marjorie has studied both commercial and fine art with many local and nationally renowned art instructors. These studies have strengthened her personal philosophy that one never stops growing in the knowledge of self expression in the visual arts. Her work has been featured in many exhibits including the Carnegie Institute, Handforth Gallery, Allied Arts and the Frye Museum. She also exhibits extensively in juried and invitational shows and her works have received numerous awards and honors.

Marjorie shares her experience by offering numerous classes to adults and children throughout the South Puget Sound. Her artwork is also on display at Gallery Row, 3102 Harborview Drive in Gig Harbor.

Her philosophy can best be understood by the statement she recently made, "Art is what



pumps up your 'tire' so you can keep on rolling." In spite of life's challenges, she continues to rely on her gifts to help see her through.

Her exhibit can be viewed during regular Museum hours, Wed-Sat, noon-4 pm. There will be an open house for Marjorie on Sat., Oct. 13 at the museum from noon til 4 p.m

FARM from page 4

Keller huddled with state officials to devise a plan. Rather than slaughter the state's dairy cattle, the



Western State Hospital in the 1920s.

hospital would accept some of the diseased animals, isolate them, and give special attention to newborn calves. Immediately after birth, before nursing, a calf would be removed from its mother. All milk was to be boiled before use.

In this manner, newborn calves were tuberculosis-free. The state's best farm herds were saved. Among those saved, a future wonder cow among

the hospital herd appeared.

A registered purebred Holstein cow named Steilacoom Prilly Ormsby Blossom achieved a world record. In her lifetime, 1921-38, she produced 258,210 pounds of milk containing 9,558 pounds of butterfat. The hospital dairy herd, "famous over the nation," produced cows that brought home blue and red ribbons from the Western Washington Fair. The hospital farm exhibit—its flowers, fruits, and vegetables—also snatched their share of prizes at the fair.

Joseph Heath's cows produced casks of butter for export; hospital herds won prizes and fed all the patients. Just like the old Heath farm, the hospital farm—until its closure in 1965—took its place as a productive agricultural enterprise.

Hilda Skott was a Pierce College instructor who lived in Steilacoom for over 30 years. In retirement she became a free-lance journalist and an active member of several local historical organizations. She died in April of 2000. This article originally appeared in the Fall 2001 issue of **Columbia**, the official magazine of the Washington State Historical Society.



**Lakewood
Historical
Society**

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98496

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LHS Fall 2018 Schedule of Programs & Activities

Sat, October 13, 12 noon-4 pm - Open House and Reception for Marjorie Mankin, Lakewood History Museum, 6211 Mt Tacoma Dr SW. Meet Marjorie and view her fantastic artwork—and take the last opportunity to buy tickets to the LHS 20th Anniversary Gala.

Tues, October 23, 5-8 pm - LHS 20th Anniversary Gala, Rotunda, Building 3, on campus of Clover Park Technical College. Fabulous food, great speakers and presentations to celebrate sharing our local history with our community for 20 years.

Tues, November 27, 7-9 pm - Annual Meeting and program about the Doolittle Raiders, St Mary's Episcopal Church, 10630 Gravelly Lake Dr SW. Election of Board members, year-end reports and awards. Learn the amazing story of Doolittle and his WWII aviators.

Sat, December 8, 12 noon-4 pm - Holiday Open House, Lakewood History Museum, 6211 Mt Tacoma Dr SW. Stop by for holiday refreshments and maybe sing a Christmas carol or two.