

A Short History  
of the  
Town of Woodway

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## The Early Years (2,000 B.C.E. – 1910)

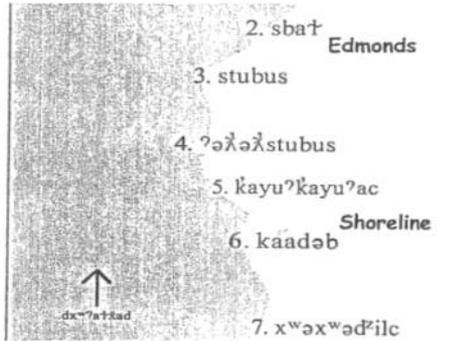
A history of Woodway must begin with a recognition that Native Americans lived and travelled here as part of their "usual and accustomed grounds" (a common treaty term) since the end of the last glacial period (8,000 -10,000 years ago). They were certainly in the Puget Sound region at least 4,000 years ago. Lushootseed, also known as Puget Salish was the indigenous language spoken by the local Native Americans. Lushootseed was originally an oral language. There was no written form of it until long after contact with Caucasians.

Although no evidence of native settlements such as villages has been discovered in the Woodway area, they probably camped on the beaches at Point Wells and Point Edwards. Local Native American historian David Buerge says that since the uneven nature of the beaches made travel by foot difficult, local Native Americans made trails along the top of the bluffs, parallel to the beaches. Where undergrowth became impassable, they burned it off.

In 1922, well known University of Washington anthropologist / ethnographer T.T. Waterman published an article entitled, "The Geographical Names Used by the Indians of the Pacific Coast," the first known written form of Lushootseed. Point Edwards was written by Waterman as Stu'bus and Point Wells as l'tL<sup>3</sup>EtL Stu'bus.

On January 22, 1855, Chief Seattle joined 81 other leaders of Puget Sound tribes in signing a treaty with Territorial Governor Isaac Stevens at Point Elliott (now Mukilteo). The tribes, including the Duwamish and Suquamish, surrendered their

## NATIVE AMERICAN NAMES FOR PUGET SOUND LOCATIONS



- 1 **TET<sup>3</sup>a<sup>1</sup>iyEb** “bullheads,” a kind of fish with a large head, eaten in times of scarcity, for a slight projection in the coastline north of the town of Edmonds. A much smaller fish the sculpin (sxwEdi) is also called bullhead locally, but this place takes its name from the bullhead proper.
- 2 **S<sup>3</sup>baL** “a person undergoing the ministrations of a shaman, a patient,” for a small creek just north of Edmonds.
- 3 **Stu<sup>0</sup>bus** Edwards Point, the promontory south of Edmonds.
- 4 **I<sup>1</sup>tL<sup>3</sup>EtL stu<sup>0</sup>bus** “this side of stubus,” Wells point, sand promontory just south of the preceding. A pair of nearby promontories not infrequently have one name, modified in this way.
- 5 **Q<sup>3</sup>e<sup>3</sup>q<sup>3</sup>e<sup>3</sup>wa:dEt** “kinnickinik, Indian tobacco,” a vine with leaves like those of the buckleberry, for a beach south of Richmond Beach. This plant has red berries called Sq<sup>3</sup>e<sup>3</sup>wald.
- 6 **Qaa<sup>0</sup>dEb** a small creek.

lands for cash, relocation to reservations, and access to traditional fishing and hunting grounds.

The Woodway area was surveyed as early as the 1860's. The “Governmental Land Office Surveys” contain maps and notes on the size and number of trees as well as the identification and number of birds in our area. (These notes can be read on microfiche in the Allen Library of the University of Washington. Maps are available on CD's.)

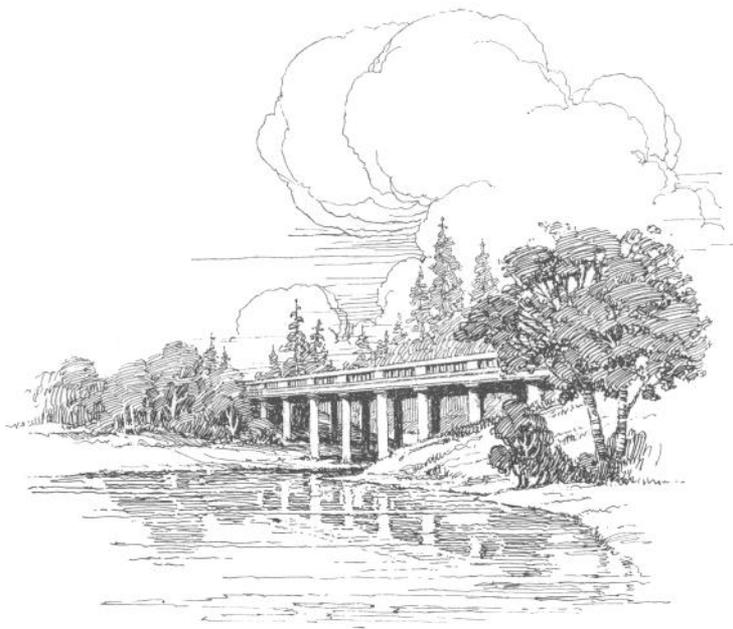
The earliest available plat of the area that was to become the Town of Woodway was filed with Snohomish County in 1910

(see map, page 9). It shows two parcels of one hundred sixty acres each belonging to Allen M. Yost, a local successful mill owner, who also owned a considerable amount of real estate in the area. One historian speculated that Mr. Yost may have been a “dummy entry man,” one who was contracted by one of the timber companies such as Pope & Talbot. Since it was illegal for corporations to homestead property, timber companies would contract with individuals, often mill owners, to homestead property. The timber company would secretly contract to log off the land and then give it to the private individual when they were finished logging it. A 1909 map of Snohomish County shows most of the eastern part of the County as “timber, coal, and mineral lands unsurveyed.”



## Woodway Park (1910 – 1955)

Between 1910 and 1914, the outbreak of World War I, David Whitcomb, Sr. purchased the three hundred twenty acres mentioned above from Allen Yost and five additional parcels between the Yost property and Puget Sound, including tideland lots. The legend is that the purchase price was paid in gold nuggets. Whitcomb subdivided the property into minimum two-acre lots, with some of the lots as large as twenty-six acres, and put in the dirt and gravel streets necessary to serve them. Deer Creek, owned in common by the property owners, provided water both for irrigation and domestic use. The main road through the subdivision was named Park Road and later renamed Woodway Park Road.



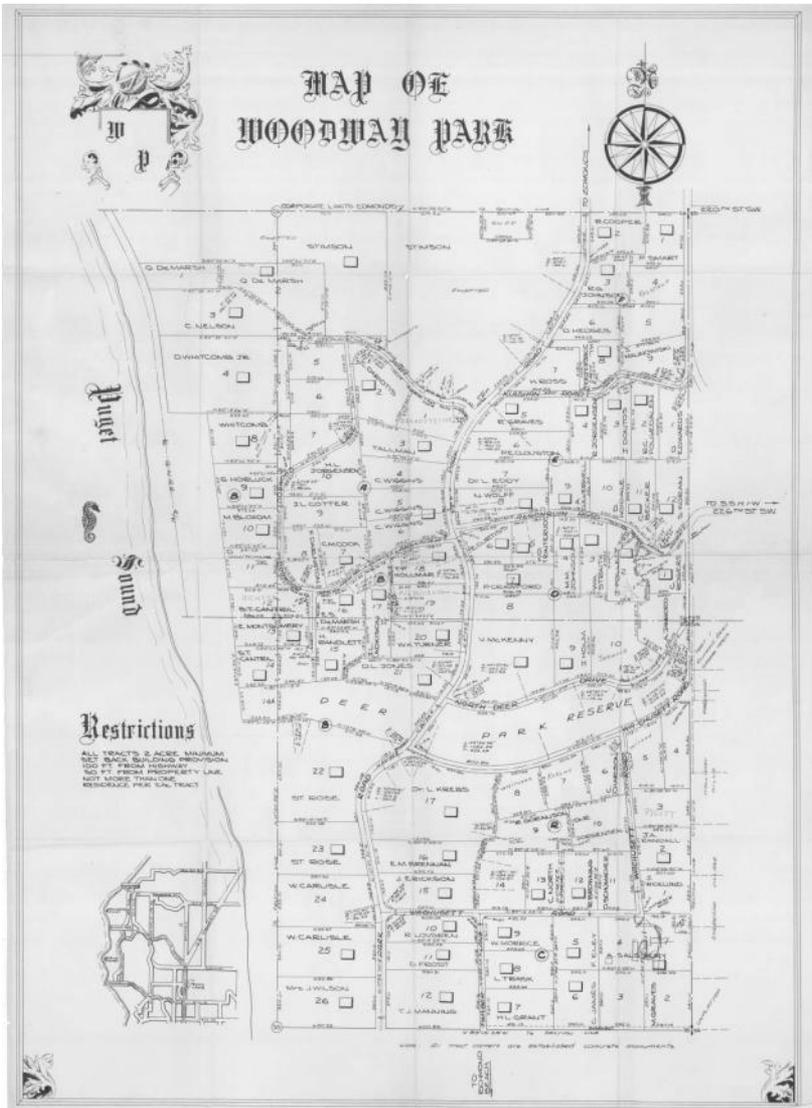
The road crossed over Deer Creek via a timber trestle, first built in 1912 and replaced in 1929. Many Town residents and visitors view this bridge as a significant and picturesque Woodway icon. It is 342 feet long, 27 feet wide and constructed with reinforced concrete slab (see illustration, page 11).

The local region was served during the war by a “motor coach” company started in 1914 and operated after 1915 by several



of Allen Yost's sons. It made three round trips daily from Edmonds to Seattle through Woodway along Woodway Park Road and Richmond Beach. On “the good road” in Woodway Park, passengers could have had “delicious refreshment appetizingly served” at the Brown Owl Lodge, which manager Catherine Winn claimed in a brochure, “plants the best of the New England rural automobile resorts among the giant firs of Washington.” The Lodge was subsequently abandoned as a lodge and converted into a single-family dwelling.

By 1940, of the 78 lots laid out in Woodway Park, 33 had been sold. Two-acre parcels on the bluff were available for \$7,000 – \$8,000 and those located on lots interior to the bluff were going for \$2,000 - \$3,500. The “Assessor’s Plat of Woodway Park” was filed by David Whitcomb on January 1, 1955. Four other subdivisions that would later become part of the Town of Woodway were filed with Snohomish County within a year of the 1955 Woodway Park subdivision: Totem Pole Lane, Evergreen’s Twin Maple Park, Sound View Park, and Olympic Meadows.



Early Woodway Map

## Incorporation (1955 – 1958)

In 1957, the Esperance Community Club proposed that the Esperance neighborhood south of Edmonds be annexed to that city. They proposed a rather large area, including the relatively tiny community of Woodway Park in their proposal. Woodway residents protested to the Edmonds City Council and Woodway was excluded from the proposal. A subsequent election by the remaining property owners turned down the Esperance proposal. A substantial portion of the proposed 1957 annexation area has never been annexed.

Woodway community leaders decided that the only way to be sure that they would not eventually become part of Edmonds was to incorporate as their own city. Led by Hans Jorgenson, with strong support from Elaine Jorgensen and about twenty other residents, they successfully petitioned Snohomish County for an annexation election (see petition and signatures, pages 20 through 24).

According to several participants in the petition and election process, incorporation was sought primarily to preserve the rural character of the community. They wanted to keep the lots large, the streets narrow, the through busses out, and the streets dark at night. They set the pattern for extensive volunteerism, including the current Mayor, Council, Planning Commission, and other Town committees, all of whom get no compensation whatsoever for their service.

The incorporation election was held on February 18, 1958 and the measure passed by a vote of 99 to 83. If nine “yes” voters had voted “no”, the incorporation election would have failed.

Founding residents of the community all remember that Woodway had many farms in the 1950's. Horses, cattle, chickens, and at least one llama were pastured around the homes. Although the primary memory is of a place that was quiet and peaceful, there were hundreds of frogs living in ponds around town and some people complained about the noise at night. People cleared just enough land in the forest for their homes and their animals. One resident noted that today's Woodway seems "citified" to her. She said that paving the streets signaled the end of the rural character of the community and she regrets it to this day. (Her long driveway is still graveled.)

Parents did not feel the need to protect their children to the degree they do today. Children were permitted to ride their horses or bicycles anywhere in Town. A former mayor remembers that his children had to walk a considerable distance to school and the parents as well as the children were pleased when "the oil company truck drivers would pick the kids up along the road and take them to school in style."

## New South County city planned in Woodway Pk. area

More than 100 residents of Woodway Park and adjacent area in the southwest corner of Snohomish County made a move Monday night to form a fourth class city. Name of the proposed new city was not determined at the meeting.

The residents, meeting in Woodway Elementary School, elected a committee which promised to have petitions out "in three days".

On the committee are Chris Dariotis, chairman; Rune Goranson, and Dr. Quinn DeMarsh.

The area of proposed incorporation includes some 800 acres in the sparsely populated but tax-rich district bounded by the county line on the south, 108th W on the east, Edmonds City limits on the north, and Puget Sound on the west.

There are 405 residents in the area. A population of 300 is necessary to form a fourth class city.

Dr. Ernest H. Campbell, associate director, bureau of Governmental Research and Services, University of Washington, attended the meeting and gave the residents extensive information on formation of a fourth class city.

The incorporation move clearly was planned to keep the area out of any annexation move into Edmonds. Dariotis, however, made it clear the move was not aimed at Edmonds, but "we're trying to get the most out of our tax dollar and still enjoy rural living".

Others said they wanted "to be better able to control the levying and spending" of their tax money, which is said to be the heaviest per capita in South County.

Besides Woodway Park, the proposed area of incorporation includes Twin Maples, Totem Pole Lane, Standard Oil tank farm, and Union Oil property. The area can be decreased, but not increased, after a petition calling for an election has been turned into the County Auditor's office.

Representatives from both Standard Oil Co. and Union

Oil Co. were present as observers. They made no comment.

Residents from other adjacent areas, including Sherwood Village, were present and asked to be included in the incorporation plan.

They were advised to form their own committees and discuss the matter with the Woodway group.

One of the leaders in the move toward incorporation was David Whitcomb, jr.

"We believe," said Whitcomb, "the success of our own Fire District 13 to date justifies our belief that a municipal corporation of approximately the same boundaries is logical, efficient, and economical."

NOTICE OF HEARING

PROPOSED INCORPORATION OF AREA TO BE  
KNOWN AS TOWN OF "WOODWAY"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That a petition for the incorporation of certain territory in Snohomish County, Washington, to be known as THE TOWN OF WOODWAY, a municipal corporation, has been filed with the Board of County Commissioners, Snohomish County, Washington, and that a copy of said Petition, with the exception of the names of the petitioners, is as follows, to wit:

"TO THE COUNTY AUDITOR OF SNOHOMISH  
COUNTY, WASHINGTON

We, the undersigned, being registered voters and qualified electors of Snohomish County, Washington, and at least equal in number to 20% of the votes cast within the area hereinafter described in the last state election, and who reside within the boundaries hereinafter described, pray that the territory enclosed within said boundaries be incorporated as a municipal corporation in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 35.02, Revised Code of Washington. The form of government under which the said municipal corporation shall be organized shall be the mayor-council form as provided in Chapter 35.27 Revised Code of Washington.

Original Text of the Incorporation Petition

The name of the municipal corporation shall be the Town of Woodway, and the number of inhabitants within the said boundaries, as nearly as may be stated, is 405. The territory desired to be incorporated is located in Snohomish County, Washington.

NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN, that a Hearing on said petition, above set forth, will be held as provided by law, before the Board of County Commissioners, Snohomish County, Washington, in the Commissioners' Office in the Snohomish County Court House, Everett, Washington, at 2:00 o'clock p. m. on the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of December, 1957, at which time and place all persons interested in said matter will be heard.

Dated this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of November, 1957.

GEO. P. DUBUQUE, County  
Auditor and Ex-Officio Clerk of the  
Board of County Commissioners

By Marcella Steeby  
Deputy

Published November 25, 1957

Name	Address	FOR	AGAINST
Mrs John Wilson	23570 Woodway Park Rd	X	
W A Childs Jr	23426 Woodway Park Road	X	
Mrs Marie Brennan	23219 Woodway Park Rd	X	
Gen S. W. Mearns	22829 Woodway Park Road	X	
red Koetscher	11210 - 238 <sup>th</sup> SW	X	
L. E. Johnson	11512 - 238 <sup>th</sup> St. SW		X
Gertrude M. Koetscher	11210 - 238 <sup>th</sup> S. W	X	
G. W. Johnson	23908 - 112 <sup>th</sup> W	X	
Mrs J F Kallman	11306 Dogwood Lane (10111 240 <sup>th</sup> St SW - No.)	X	
Clifford Barlament	11422 238 SW	X	
Frederick R. Eley	11000 Washwell Rd	X	
William J. Strath	10930 Algonquin Rd	X	
Harold L. Wathington	24318 Timber Lane	X	
Clarence A. Rogers	10816 - 226 Pl. S. W.	X	
Lee S. Trask	23431 Timberlane Rd	X	
Hilla M. Trask	" "	X	
H. B. Randlett	1 - Dogwood Place Edmonds	X	
Oscar Trunkel	11112 Algonquin "	X	
Clarence A. Nelson	11631 N. Dogwood Lane		X
T. F. Kollmar	11306 Dogwood Lane (Residence 10111 - 240 <sup>th</sup> Pl SW)	X	
J. W. Hastings	Union Oil Company GR 2076 (Corporation Representative)		X

Original Signatures from the Incorporation Petition

Name	Address	FOR	AGAINST
Mr & Mrs B.E. Cloutier	6712 - S.W. 191 <sup>st</sup> Lynnwood	FOR	✓
Mr & Mrs W. K. Barnes	1131V S. Dogwood Lane		
MR. & MRS. J. L. ADKISON JR.	11328 S Dogwood Lane	✓	
Mr & Mrs Chesley M. Cook	11500 S Dogwood Lane	✓	
Mrs. H. L. Woodrington	24318 Timber Lane Edmonds		
Dorcas R. Wiggins	11321 Dogwood Lane	✓	
Mr & Mrs. John E. Hulm	1105 N. Dean Dr	✓	
Mr & Mrs North E. Wolfe	11201 Algonquin Rd	✓	
Jeanette Jorgensen		✓	
Don Edwards	KULSTERN RD	✓	
Bob Jorgensen	San Kuldhan Rd.	✓	
Janice Denton	10919 Washburn Rd.	✓	
J.G. Darlington		✓	
Jean M. Darlington		✓	
David Whitcomb	22440 Dogwood Lane	✓	
May June Whitcomb		✓	

Name	Address	Yes	No
H. L. Tallman	22426 Worlway Plk Rd		
H. L. Tallman (Alice K.)	" " " "	Yes	
H. L. Tallman	12330 - 8 <sup>th</sup> 11 <sup>th</sup>	Yes	
W. A. L. Cotter (Opus M)	10350 - 8 <sup>th</sup> NE	Yes	
W. A. L. North	11111 - Wachusett Rd	Yes	
W. A. L. Bonar	10211 Wachusett Rd	Yes	
Robert Johnson	22109 - 110 <sup>th</sup> Ave W	Yes	
Ray A. Cooper	22021 - 110 <sup>th</sup> W	Yes	
Ernie H. Cooper	22021 - 110 <sup>th</sup> W	Yes	
Ethel L. Curtis	11128 Algonquin Rd.	Yes	
Mary W. Raudlett	1 Dogwood Place	Yes	
Mary Grace Antil	2 Dogwood Place	Yes	

Name	Address		
R. W. Rommels	11431-238th St. W. Edmonds	X	
R. P. Verovola	11523 Heberlein Rd	X	
Frank A. Donald	11523 Heberlein Rd	X	
Mrs. Stuart Douglas	93613-114th	X	Not Sure
Lima Amola		X	
Nana Parliament	11422-238th St. W	X	
Eleenor D. Viggors	23714-114th Ave. W	X	
Ralph E. Viggors			
E. Stoddard De Marsh	11501 Dogwood Lane	X	
Donald Hugh Wedges	1507 N. 38th St. Seattle (Have not moved out yet so probably can't vote)	X	
Marley de Yoe Wedges	1507 N. 38th Seattle	X	
Q. D. Remersh, Mrs.	11602 N Dogwood Ln	X	
Mr + Mrs Hans L. Jorgensen	10925 Kulshan Rd	X	
Mrs & Mrs P. J. Graves	1100 Kulshan Rd	X	
Mr. + Mrs. A. H. Culverwell	11009 Algonquin Rd	X	
Mr. C. Hatt	11111 WACHUSETT RD.	X	
Mr + Mrs R. D. Jorgensen	23126 Leachmont Rd	X	
Mrs David Winters		X	
Mr. + Mrs. W. Montgomery	4 Dogwood Place	X	
Ann C. + Harry M. Somers	314 Battery St., Seattle 1, Wash.	X	
Mrs. S. E. Koran	1085 Algonquin Rd, Edmonds	X	
B. Adams Kent	23476 Timber Lane	X	

## Town Government (1958 – 2008)

The first set of Town officials were elected simultaneously with the incorporation vote. In their first meeting on February 26, 1958, Mayor Chesley M. Cook and Council members Dr. Stoddard DeMarsh, Norlin Wolfe, Leslie Streeter, Herbert Randlett, and Harold Worthington were sworn in as the first in a long line of dedicated Town elected officials. Treasurer and Clerk, Irma Jean Canon, was also elected and sworn in. In 1960, Nora Barlament was appointed as Clerk and set the record for longevity by serving until 1978. Irma Jean Canon stayed as Treasurer. In recent times, these jobs have been re-combined and are no longer elective.

On May 5, 1958 the Town's first Planning Commission was appointed. The commissioners promptly went to work on a



Comprehensive Plan for the town, which was designed to protect the virtues enshrined in the original Whitcomb plan. These included two acre minimum single family lots, large native trees, and views of Puget Sound and the mountains. It was adopted on November 3, 1958. Every six years thereafter, including 2005, the Town's Planning Commission and Council have revised and updated this plan. In a 1966 article in the Seattle Times, the writer took note of the adoption of yet

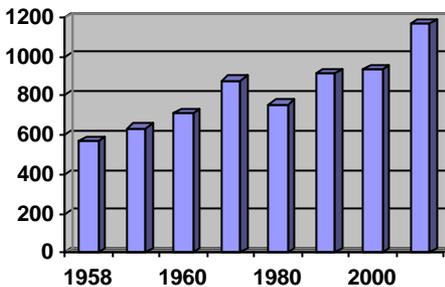


1963: Council Member Elaine Jorgensen, Mayor Jim Anderson, and Planning Commission Chair Russell Graves discuss the Town of Woodway Comprehensive Plan.

another Comprehensive Plan. It predicted a population in 1985 of 1,100, a number not reached until 2005. The headline of the story was "Woodway Is as Woodway Would Be," an attitude that still describes the town.

The population of the Town in 1958 was 569. In April 1959 it was 636. In 2000, the census counted 936 residents in Woodway. The Town has experienced two significant spurts of growth with the creation of two large plats: Woodway Park Estates, recorded on September 27, 1980, and fully built out with 66 home sites. The second large plat was the Woodway

Woodway Population 1958 – 2006\*



\*Woodway census tract was enlarged for 1970

Highlands approved on August 20, 2000, with 88 home sites. The development of the Woodway Highlands subdivision contributed substantially to the April 1, 2006 official estimate of the population of 1,165, a twenty percent increase in six years. The Town is 199<sup>th</sup> of the 279 largest incorporated communities in Washington. (30% of Washington's cities are smaller than Woodway!)

## Town Hall

On April 6, 1959, in spite of an annual budget of \$16,601.75, the Mayor suggested that the Town build a Town Hall; "one that would be a replica of Independence Hall." Fortunately, the Council quietly ignored his suggestion. A little more than two years later, on July 10, 1961, the Council approved a resolution to acquire the lot on which the current Town Hall is located from the Town's Deputy Marshal Calvin Frombach at the cost of \$5,000. The Town subsequently moved a building that Standard Oil had donated to the Town onto the site. Remodeling the Standard Oil donation for a Town Hall was not a popular decision with a group of local residents. Objections were listed in a protest letter signed by 25 residents and presented on December 4, 1961 to the Mayor and Council:

- The building is not worth fixing up.
- The Town Hall should be located some other place. This area should be left residential.
- It will depreciate the value of the surrounding property.
- The Council should meet in a school or church.
- Was the property purchased legally? Was it provided for in the budget?

At the next Council meeting on January 8, 1962, Councilmember Hal Huskinson of the Town Hall Building Committee said that "after a thorough examination, it was decided to dispose of the building on the Town Hall property." A committee was appointed to "see how the town can finance a new Town Hall."

At the February 5<sup>th</sup> meeting, Councilmember DeMarsh reported that David Whitcomb, Jr. “will take the building on the Town Hall property and use it as a place to store tools, hay, etc.” By September 4, 1962, the Town found the money and the Council accepted preliminary plans by nationally renowned architect Paul Hayden Kirk for a new Town Hall, and authorized him to go ahead with working drawings and specifications. The new building was first used on June 3,



Woodway Town Hall, designed by architect Paul Hayden Kirk, opened for business in June 1963.

1963 and although it has had some substantial remodels in the interim, the basic building continues to serve well as Town Hall.

On April 6, 1959, the Town Council denied a request from the Bullitt Estate to subdivide forty of their large lot zoned acres into smaller lots that would support three homes to an

acre. The homebuilder's attorney, John Erlichman, later of Watergate fame, representing the developer said "he hoped that the Council would give proper consideration to property rights." The Planning Commission explained that they had worked on the Comprehensive Plan for eight months and that "it had been accepted and approved by the people and the Council" and called for minimum two acre lots for the Bullitt property. The Council voted 3 -1 (DeMarsh absent) to deny the request. Jacob Mikkelsen, an attorney and later mayor, represented the Town in a subsequent effort by the Bullitt family and John Erlichman to separate their property from Woodway and annex it to Edmonds. This effort also failed.

Near the close of the twentieth century, Woodway faced its most recent challenge. Sixty mostly wooded acres of undeveloped land in the south end of Town were sold to developers, who planned a large development of homes on various-sized lots. Washington State's Growth Management Act mandates urban densities in urban areas to absorb projected population increases and thus preserve environmentally rich critical areas, wetlands and forests, and agricultural lands. Woodway, as part of south Snohomish County's urban growth area, was required to plan for and accept growth at a state-determined level.

The prospect of this land use change was unsettling to residents of Woodway and adjacent communities and led to numerous debates, meetings, public hearings, and a lawsuit. Preservation of urban forest lands is one of Woodway's core values, and the citizens of Woodway were not willing to accept the possibility of losing all the magnificent second-growth trees and the wildlife they sheltered. Moreover, the development

was estimated to increase the Town's population by twenty-five percent. This growth raised concerns about the Town's future ability to continue to provide necessary services and still retain its volunteer government.

Eventually, the Town and the developers were able to come to an acceptable resolution. The bulk of the land was developed and an active new community of the Woodway Highlands has become part of the Town. However, some of the forest land also was donated to the Town by the developers, and Woodway was able to obtain state and county grants which, coupled with private donations, resulted in the purchase and preservation of fifteen acres of upland forest and two and a half acres of wetlands. Plans are being developed to install community trails and an outdoor education center to be available to public and private schools and community colleges.

## Next fifty years (2008 – 2058)

In 2008, the Town will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its incorporation. The community will have much to celebrate. As the area around Woodway becomes more densely populated, the Woodway Reserve will become more highly valued as open space. And, as part of an urbanized region but nonetheless unique, the Town will strive to be described as “the quiet place” with “dark streets.”

Historically, Woodway residents have viewed themselves as stewards of their land. In recent years, they have watched as their concerns and values for the environment have become recognized on a more global level. Although small in size, Woodway offers an example of quiet environmentalism. As the Puget Sound region evolves, Woodway will strive to maintain its strong small-town government, independence as a community, and appreciation for the natural environs.

## Short biographies

### Allen Yost

Allen M. Yost was born in Pennsylvania in 1856. He came to Edmonds in 1890 and began contracting for lumber. In 1894, he rented a mill, which he subsequently bought. He went on to build a number of mills in the Edmonds area and to be elected to the Edmonds City Council and one term as its Mayor. His biography in the Illustrated History of Skagit and Snohomish Counties (1906) notes that as “a man of wealth and influence, broad minded and public spirited, he holds an honored position among his fellow citizens.” He is significant in Woodway history because it was his 360 acre property that formed the basis of David Whitcomb’s Woodway Park.

### David Whitcomb, Sr.

David Whitcomb was born, raised and educated in Massachusetts. He was born in Worcester in 1879, graduated from Amherst College in 1900 and Harvard Law School in 1904. He first visited Seattle in 1898 and was a witness to ships sailing for Alaska during the Klondike Gold Rush. He became a Washington resident in 1909. His principal business involved the ownership and management of downtown Seattle buildings. It was in the role of President of the Woodway Park Corporation that he subdivided and developed the core of what is now the Town of Woodway. There is a Whitcomb memorial plaque on a large rock on North Dogwood Lane.

## Elaine Jorgensen

Elaine Jorgensen was born in Seattle and raised and educated there. She is a 1943 graduate of Roosevelt High School and 1947 graduate of the University of Washington where she majored in interior design, a field in which she still works. She married photographer Hans Jorgensen in 1950 and moved to a starter house in Woodway which, with additions, has been her home ever since. She has vivid memories of David Whitcomb, Sr., who gave favorable terms on the purchase of his property to Hans Jorgensen, because he was a World War II veteran. Elaine remembers Mr. Whitcomb frequently stopping by their home while riding his horse on Sunday afternoons.

As mentioned above, Hans Jorgensen led the effort to incorporate the Town, with support from Elaine and other concerned residents. She served nine years on the Town Council beginning on June 4, 1962 and was a long time member of the Town's Board of Adjustment. At the time of this writing she is the Chair of the Town's Beautification Committee. She helps coordinate the volunteer efforts which make the annual Community Fair possible. Elaine has also been an active supporter and chair from time to time of Unit #22 of the Washington Park Arboretum Foundation.

## Morris Graves

In a grove of ancient cedar and maple trees, in 1947, this nationally prominent Northwest School artist constructed one of the first homes in the Northwest to be built of cinder block. He designed it with technical help from architect Robert Jorgensen (Elaine's brother-in-law), along the classical lines of French country houses, with 14-foot ceilings. Graves hid it

from the world with a high wall. He named the place Careladen and referred to it jokingly as Chateau Careladen. He sold it in 1957; it has been continuously occupied since then.

# Contributors

## Historical Resources

David Buerge

HistoryLink.org

Vicki Stiles, Shoreline Historical Museum

Joni Sein, Edmonds-South Snohomish Historical Society

## Libraries

Suzzalo and Allen Libraries, University of Washington

David Dilgard and Margaret Riddle, Everett Public Library

Seattle Public Library

## Woodway residents who were interviewed

Cliff Barlament, who served as a Town Councilmember and Mayor. His wife, Nora was the long-time Town Clerk.

Elaine Jorgensen (see page 36)

Ida Kennedy lived in the same house in Woodway since 1956. She raised her four daughters there and has a vivid memory of the farms across the street in what is now Twin Maples.

Joe Malinowski was the unofficial public works department for the community and its residents from 1942 until incorporation. He operated his heavy equipment to maintain

the streets and ditches and help anyone who needed him on their private property.

Judy Millikan has lived in Woodway for fifty-five years. She also remembers “Old Man Whitcomb” and treasures her recollections of clusters of Dominican nuns in their habits scurrying up and down the streets.

Chris Quinn, a recent resident, generously provided information about the Brown Owl Lodge, which is now her home.

Willa Trask maintains relationships with Woodway friends she has known since she purchased her property in 1955, living here since February, 1957. She has valued the ability of the Town to create what the residents have wanted.