

Historic Property Inventory of Japanese, Filipino and Indipino Agricultural Properties on Bainbridge Island, Washington



Koura Farm photograph courtesy of Bainbridge Island Historical Museum

Prepared For:
City of Bainbridge Island
280 Madison Ave. N
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

Prepared By:
Marcia Montgomery and James McNett
Rittergrup, LLC
Bainbridge Island, WA

January 7, 2015

Contents

Glossary of Terms	iv
Acknowledgements	vi
Introduction	2
Historical Significance Criteria	2
Bainbridge Island Historic Register	2
Historic Research Methodology.....	4
Identification of Properties for Inventory.....	4
Project Research	5
Site Visits.....	5
Historical Context Statement	6
Japanese Settlement to WWII	6
First Nation Migrations	9
Filipinos on Bainbridge Island	9
Post WWII Farming	11
Inventoried Buildings and Structures.....	13
1. Almojuela Farm - 8940 Day Rd.	16
Historical Overview.....	16
Physical Description.....	16
Statement of Significance.....	17
2. Suyematsu Farm - 9229 NE Day Rd.	17
Historical Overview.....	17
Physical Description.....	19
Significance Statement	24
3. Almazan House (8834 Lovgreen Rd)	27
Historical Overview.....	27
Physical Description.....	28
Statement of Significance.....	28
4. Morales (8862 NE Lovgreen)	28
Historical Overview.....	28
Physical Description.....	29
Statement of Significance.....	29
5. Koura (7581 NE Bay Hill Rd.)	29
Historical Overview.....	29
Physical Description.....	30
Statement of Significance.....	31

6. Rapada (10565 N Madison Ave)	33
Historical Overview.....	33
Physical Description.....	34
Statement of Significance.....	34
7. Mapanao (11062 Skinner Rd.NE).....	34
Historical Overview.....	34
Physical Description.....	35
Statement of Significance.....	35
8. Harui (9415 Miller Rd).....	36
Historical Overview.....	36
Physical Description.....	38
Statement of Significance.....	39
9. Shibayama (9390 Miller Rd.NE).....	41
Historical Overview.....	41
Physical Description.....	41
Statement of Significance.....	42
10. Kitamoto (6099 Battle Point Dr. NE)	42
Historical Overview.....	42
Physical Description.....	43
Statement of Significance.....	44
11. Narte (9255 Miller Rd.NE)	44
Historical Overview.....	44
Physical Description.....	45
Statement of Significance.....	46
12. Berganio (8290 Fletcher Rd).....	46
Historical Overview.....	46
Physical Description.....	47
Statement of Significance.....	47
13. Horishige (7172 NE New Brooklyn Rd)	47
Historical Overview.....	47
Physical Description.....	48
Statement of Significance.....	48
14. Hayashida (7224 NE High School Rd)	49
Historical Overview.....	49
Physical Description.....	50
Statement of Significance.....	51
15. Bucsit (9500 Bucsit Lane NE).....	51
Historical Overview.....	51
Physical Description.....	52
Statement of Significance.....	53
16. Sakai (1560 Madison Ave.)	53
Historical Overview.....	53
Physical Description.....	54
Statement of Significance.....	54

17. Sakuma (937 Madison Ave. N)	54
Historical Overview.....	54
Physical Description.....	55
Statement of Significance.....	55
18. Nishimori.....	56
Historical Overview.....	56
Physical Description.....	56
19. Nakata, John (7363 Weaver Rd. NW)	57
Historical Overview.....	57
Physical Description.....	58
Statement of Significance.....	59
20. Nakata, Mo (8594 NE Wyatt)	59
Historical Overview.....	59
Physical Description.....	59
Statement of Significance.....	60
21. Moritani (542 Winslow Way W.)	60
Historical Overview.....	60
Physical Description.....	61
Statement of Significance.....	65
Conclusions and Recommendations	67
References.....	69
 Appendix A Historic Property Inventory Forms	
 Appendix B Map of Japanese Berry Fields on Bainbridge Island (BIHM)	
Map of Filipino/Indipino Berry Fields on Bainbridge Island (Madayag)	

Glossary of Terms

BIHM	The Bainbridge Island Historical Museum collects, preserves, and fosters knowledge of Bainbridge Island history.
BIJAC	The Bainbridge Island Japanese American Community strives to preserve the history and culture of Japanese Americans of Bainbridge Island and support education and community outreach that fosters a deep appreciation for diversity, justice, and the need for vigilant protection of our civil and constitutional rights.
BIHR	The Bainbridge Island Historic Register encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archeological and cultural significance; identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes and determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding.
CLG	A Certified Local Government (City of Bainbridge Island) is required to maintain a historic preservation commission; survey local historic properties; enforce state or local preservation laws and provide for public participation.
Contributing	Some historic resources inventoried are not eligible for listing on the BIHR individually, but gain significance for their associations with a complex of historic buildings and structures.
DAHP	The Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation is Washington State's primary agency with knowledge and expertise in historic preservation.
Eligible	Properties that are eligible for the BIHR are not listed on the local register, but meet the criteria for listing on the BIHR.
First Nations	First Nations is the term commonly used in Canada to refer to the indigenous people of the Americas.
HPC	The Bainbridge Island Historic Preservation Commission promotes historic preservation locally, maintains an inventory and register of historic properties and provides technical assistance to the property owners and the City regarding historic preservation issues.

Indipino	A descendant of Filipinos who intermarried with a person of First Nations heritage.
Issei	A Japanese language term used to specify the Japanese people first to immigrate. The Issei are considered first generation.
Nisei	A Japanese-language term used to specify the children born to Japanese people in the new country. The Nisei are considered the second generation.
NRHP	The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation.

Acknowledgements

This study benefited from generous contributions of knowledge and time from many individuals in the community. The informants who helped guide the research were Gary Sakuma, Doreen and Daniel Rapada and Toribino (Pinky) Madayag. Through numerous meetings and telephone conversations these individuals, all members of farming families, provided historical insights that shaped the context statement and aided in the identification of extant resources for inventory.

Bainbridge Island Historian Gerald (Jerry) Elfendahl has conducted considerable research on the history of Japanese and Filipino farms and shared his knowledge with the authors. He also helped describe the historical use of the Moritani property, a strikingly intact strawberry farming complex associated with one of the families that first introduced strawberries to the island. Shigeru Moritani, who is the son of the original owners of the farm, met with the authors on site to describe his family's farming operation and use of individual buildings.

The Bainbridge Island Historical Museum (BIHM) provided research materials, copies, meeting space and informant introductions for this project. Museum curator Rick Chandler is responsible for presenting the research topic to the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) as a potential inventory project. Rick, BIHM volunteer Vivian Hwang and Dave Williams of the Bainbridge Island Historic Preservation Commission all assisted with the initial effort to identify sites for inventory. Vivian's earlier research to map the locations of Japanese berry fields contributed to the identification of properties for inventory. Jonathan Garfunkel of Educulture and Wendy Tyner and Bart Berg from Friends of the Farms provided background information about the Suyematsu Farm. Glenn Hartmann provided editorial review of this document.

Introduction

In 2014, the City of Bainbridge Island received grant funds from the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation's (DAHP) Certified Local Government (CLG) program to conduct an inventory of agricultural properties on Bainbridge Island. The project included the preparation of this report describing inventory methods and results and the development an interpretive exhibit. The Bainbridge Island Historical Museum (BIHM) will prepare the exhibit based on information in the report. The purpose of the study is to provide the City, DAHP and property owners of inventoried resources with information to help make informed decisions about the management of historic resources.

In February 2014, the City contracted with James McNett and Marcia Montgomery of Rittergrup to prepare this historic property inventory for agricultural properties associated with the Japanese, Filipino and First Nations farmers from British Columbia. The history of these three groups was economically and socially intertwined through berry farming that occurred before World War II and slowly declined after the war. Japanese farmers began growing strawberries on Bainbridge Island in 1908 and came to rely on First Nations people to seasonally harvest the crop. By the late 1920s, the growth of berry farming outpaced available Indian labor and farmers started hiring Filipinos seasonally. During World War II, when Japanese families were interned, Filipinos familiar with the Japanese farms and agricultural practices often helped care for the Japanese properties until the war ended. Many marriages occurred between Filipino men and First Nations women. Families of this mixed heritage are often referred to as "Indipinos," a term used in this report. Though people of other ethnicities participated in local berry farming, this study focuses on these groups.

An initial list of inventoried properties was developed based on collaboration with the HPC and BIHM. Rittergrup further refined the list of properties for inventory through interviews with informants of Japanese, Filipino and Indipino heritage. This project resulted in the preparation of 39 inventory forms associated with 21 different family farms. Copies of the completed Washington State Historic Property Inventory Forms are included in Appendix A. For general reference, Appendix B includes two maps showing the historical locations of Japanese and Filipino/Indipino berry fields on Bainbridge Island. These maps are the result of volunteer efforts conducted by BIHM's Vivian Hwang, who gathered information for the Japanese map and Pinky Madayag who prepared the Filipino/Indipino map from his own personal knowledge. Though the locations are approximations, the maps provide a quick visual reference of the number of Bainbridge Island farms associated with these ethnic groups

Historical Significance Criteria

Bainbridge Island Historic Register

Bainbridge Island is a CLG, which provides the community with the authority to manage historic preservation issues at the local level. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established this nation-wide program. The Bainbridge Island Municipal Code (Chapter 18.24) stipulates the organization of the 7-member HPC to provide guidance to the City on historic preservation issues, establish both an inventory and Bainbridge Island Historic Register (BIHR) and define the HPC's role in advocacy and review of modifications to properties listed on the local register.

In order for a property to be eligible for the local register, it must meet at least one of the following twelve criteria, retain integrity or its ability to convey its significance and be at least 50 years of age or if of a lesser age possess exceptional importance.

- Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history; or
- 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 may lack individual distinction; or
- Is an outstanding work of a designer, builder or architect who has made a substantial contribution to the art; or
- Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the city's cultural, special, economic, political, aesthetic or architectural history; or
- Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- Has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history; or
- Is a birthplace or grave of an historical figure of outstanding importance; or
- Is a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant mainly for architectural value or which is the only surviving structure significantly associated with an historic person or event; or
- Is a cemetery which derives its primary significance from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events, or cultural patterns; or
- Is a reconstructed building that has been executed in an historically accurate manner on the original site; or

- Is a creative and unique example of folk architecture and design created by persons not formally trained in the architectural or design professions, and which does not fit into formal architectural or historical categories
- Is listed on the National or State register.

When assessing integrity, the National Park Service provides guidelines, describing that the “essential physical features” of a property must be intact for it to convey its significance (National Park Service 2014). The seven aspects of integrity are:

- Location (the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred);
- Design (the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property);
- Setting (the physical environment of a historic property);
- Materials (the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property);
- Workmanship (the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history or prehistory);
- Feeling (a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time); and
- Association (the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property).

Historic Research Methodology

Identification of Properties for Inventory

The scope of this project was to prepare inventory forms for Japanese, Filipino and Indipino buildings and structures related to farming. The HPC, BIHM and informants of Japanese, Filipino and Indipino heritage helped develop the list of properties for inventory. The first properties selected included a handful of farms known to be relatively intact. These consisted of the publicly-owned Suyematsu and Morales farms along with the well-preserved privately-owned Koura and Moritani properties.

The identification of Japanese farms came out of research previously conducted by the BIHM. Working with historical records and members of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Community (BIJAC), the BIHM developed the map included in Appendix A, which shows berry-farming fields historically owned or leased by Japanese farmers. The map did not include addresses, but rather general mapped locations for cultivated fields. An unpublished paper entitled *Filipino Pioneers on Bainbridge Island* provided a similar map showing general locations of Filipino farms on the island (Oreiro 1974). Using the plotted locations and family names listed on these two maps, the BIHM reviewed the earliest telephone books available that had street addresses (1972) in an attempt to locate mapped properties. The HPC obtained date of construction information from historical assessor records for each address and with BIHM volunteers field checked properties to determine if selected addresses had agricultural associations. Through this review process many selected properties were eliminated.

The final refinement of the list of properties for inventory was carried out through Rittergrup's consultation with members of the Japanese, Filipino and Indipino community consisting of Gary Sakuma, Daniel and Doreen Rapada and Pinky Madayag. A meeting with this group occurred on March 25, 2014 followed by subsequent meetings and communication with both Mr. Sakuma and Mrs. Rapada. During the meeting on March 25, Mr. Mayadag, a Filipino raised on Bainbridge Island, provided a map he had prepared from personal knowledge showing the locations of Filipino berry fields (see Appendix B). Through reviewing this valuable resource and discussions with the informants, Rittergrup finalized the list of properties for inventory. The City sent letters to property owners informing them of the study and requesting input about the history of their property though few property owners responded with information.

Project Research

Rittergrup initiated research for the project at the Seattle Public Library reviewing published sources, the Northwest Room's biographical and subject file index and copies of transcribed interviews of Bainbridge Island Filipinos from a Washington State Archives Oral history project conducted in 1975. Researchers obtained additional background information from the Kitsap Public Library, historical Kitsap County Assessor records, U.S. censuses, BIHM photographs and biographical files, local histories, oral informants and published sources. Oral informants Gary Sakuma, Doreen and Daniel Rapada and Pinky Madayag not only provided assistance identifying resources worthy of inventory, but also illuminated how the farming properties and different ethnic groups were historically intertwined. Each of these informants is either a child or grandchild of Bainbridge Island berry farmers. Rittergrup also met with local historian Jerry Elfendahl on May 8, 2014. Mr. Elfendahl provided background as to the on-going research that has been done on Japanese, Filipino and Indipino farms, specific information about the history of the Moritani property and provided a copy of his National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Nomination for the Winslow Berry Grower's Association strawberry cannery site (Elfendahl 2009). Gary Sakuma, the Rapadas and Gerald Elfendahl reviewed the draft report and provided comments that have been incorporated into this final report.

Site Visits

Rittergrup conducted site visits to the 21 agricultural-related properties and prepared inventory forms for primary residences and selected outbuildings, such as barns, tractor sheds, greenhouses and migrant worker cabins (bunkhouses). James McNett took photographs of each building and its setting. A total of 39 inventory forms was prepared and included in Appendix A.

The Moritani and Suyematsu farms are remarkably intact and include numerous support buildings in addition to primary residences. To assist in defining the historical use and operation of the farms, Rittergrup obtained information from informants knowledgeable about each property. On May 28, Jerry Elfendahl arranged for James McNett and Marcia Montgomery to meet Shigeru Moritani and visit his property. Mr. Moritani provided information about the historical use of each building on site.

Akio Suyematsu sold approximately 15 acres of the historical Suyematsu farmstead to the City upon his death in 2012. Rittergrup obtained information about the historical use of the farm buildings and structures through on-going discussions with Jonathan Garfunkel of Educulture, a non-profit that conducts educational programs on the farm, as well as Bart Berg and Wendy Tyner of Friends of the Farms, a non-profit that manages the farm.

Historical Context Statement

The following overview provides a brief context for the historical settlement of Japanese, Filipino and First Nations families on Bainbridge Island. For additional information about the history of Asian/Pacific American settlement in Washington see, *The Historic Context for the Protection of Asian/Pacific American Resources in Washington State*, which includes a comprehensive bibliography for sources relating to Japanese and Filipino history (Dubrow et al. 1993). Information about berry farming on Bainbridge Island may be obtained from *Indefense of Our Neighbors: The Walt and Milly Woodward Story* (Woodward 2008) and the NRHP nominations for the Bainbridge Island Filipino Community Hall (Elfendahl 1995) and Cannery Cove (Elfendahl 2009).

Japanese Settlement to WWII

Japanese immigration to Bainbridge Island began in the 1880s. Japan had operated under isolationist policies until Emperor Meiji came into power in 1868. The prior Tokugawa regime prohibited Japanese from immigrating and if they did leave they could not return. Beginning in the late 1860s, some Japanese accepted contract work on sugar plantations in Hawaii with the expectation that they would earn money and return to Japan where economic conditions were poor. In the U.S. the westward expansion drew laborers from around the world for the development of railroads, mines, lumber mills and fish canning operations. With the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act, the availability of a low cost Chinese workforce ended and to fill the void, American companies hired Japanese workers. A history of Seattle's International district summarized the striking increase in Japanese in the U.S. noting that "In 1880. . . there were 148 Japanese on the mainland. Ten years later, there were 2,039. At the turn of the century, the number of Japanese on the mainland was 24,326 and had jumped to 72,157 by 1910." Most Japanese arrived via Seattle or San Francisco. By 1896, a direct steamship route had been developed between Yokohama and Seattle (Chin 2009:27).

Like other ethnic groups, the first Japanese that came to Bainbridge Island sought work in the lumber mills. A local history describes, "the sawmills established at Port Madison and Port Blakely were voracious consumers of people. They needed loggers and roustabouts. The mills did a lively trade with countries around the Pacific, and their ships gave cheap transport to potential recruits" (Swanson 2002:187).

Bainbridge Island offered prime conditions for the lucrative lumber business due to the ease with which logs could be floated to the mills at Port Madison or Port Blakely. In 1854, George Meigs started the island's first mill in Port Madison. By 1863, Captain William Renton recognized the logging potential of the island and developed the Port Blakely Mill, which grew and by the end of the century some called it the largest lumber

mill in the world (Swanson 2002:71). A county census from 1883 lists two Japanese men at each of the mills (Brian and Matsuda 1975:23-24).

Initially, the Japanese at Port Blakely were crowded into one bunkhouse. In 1894, the mill provided the Japanese community with lumber and a hillside location on the south side of Blakely Harbor where they built homes. Other ethnic settlements associated with the mill, included clusters of Hawaiians, Indians, Chinese, Filipinos, Canadians and Europeans including Italians, Norwegians, Swedish, Spanish and Finnish (Brian and Matsuda 1975:33). The Japanese hillside community, known as "Yama" had 300 residents by 1903 and included a Buddhist church, Baptist church and three bath houses, two barber shops, a hotel and restaurant. The houses though unpainted on the exterior were well finished inside and included attractive landscaping including flowering fruit trees. Below Yama on the flat was Nagaya where Japanese gardeners raised crops for the mill town. The community retained its traditional ways speaking Japanese, reading Japanese printed newspapers from Seattle and eating traditional foods. The first Japanese child was born on the island in 1894. In 1924, the Port Blakely mill was closed for good and building materials in the Japanese village were salvaged before it was burned the following year. Though some Japanese left the island or returned to Japan, many settled elsewhere in the community (Brian and Matsuda 1975:50, Swanson 2002:191 and Elfendahl 2014).

Before the closing of the mill, several in the community looked to agriculture as another source of enterprise. As the Kitsap County Agricultural Extension Service promoted agriculture, local transportation routes to Seattle markets improved, which both encouraged local agricultural development (Elfendahl 1994:8-1). As Seattle historian Doug Chin described, "The Japanese presence in the development of local farming cannot be over emphasized." The Japanese cleared and cultivated rented or leased land, rarely owning it after 1921 when the Washington State Alien Land Law prohibited immigrants from owning land (Chin 2009:34). The law restricted ownership to alien's ineligible for citizenship, which only pertained to Asians. This law dramatically affected the number of Japanese farms in the state, resulting in a drop from 699 Japanese owned farms in 1920 to 250 in 1925 (Grant 2014 and MacIntosh 2000).

The island's first Japanese berry farmers were Hyakutaro Moritani, Mr. Torii and Sakakichi Sumiyoshi, who began raising strawberries between 1908 and 1909. Berry farming took hold in Winslow, after construction of a shipyard stimulated growth of the small community and as logged off land became available for farming. Property owners hired Japanese laborers to remove trees and stumps from their properties and in return the laborers were allowed to farm part of the property. All members of the family helped with strawberry farming. In the early days the Japanese community would gather after the harvest to can the berries in the home of Sakakichi Sumiyoshi (Elfendahl 2009: 9-18).

In 1917, the National Cannery Company and R.D. Bodel Company set up frozen food processing facilities on the Seattle waterfront because of its proximity to the productive Bainbridge Island berry harvests. This same year, Sumiyoshi helped organize the Winslow Berry Growers' Association, which built a cannery at the end of Weaver Rd. on Eagle Harbor that operated from 1909 to 1941. The cannery was an important business that by 1940 employed 200 primarily non-Japanese people. A NRHP nomination for the cannery site described, "Typically, berries came into the cannery, were weighed on scales, and credited to the farmer. The berries were then washed and stemmed on production lines that required huge volumes of water and tireless numbers of processors, mostly women." The berries were frozen in the cannery and hauled by barge to Seattle in 55 gallon barrels (Elfendahl 2009:9-17).

After the establishment of the 1921 Alien Land Law, Japanese families dealt with the issue of not being able to buy land because they were foreign born by purchasing farms in the names of their US-born children that were 18 years of age or older. Just five years prior to WWII many Japanese families began feeling some financial stability and built new homes (Woodward 2008:35). One key to their success was the ability to employ First Nations and Filipino workers, who worked seasonally living on their properties in bunkhouses and tents. They contributed tremendously to the size of the crop that could be planted (Brian and Matsuda 1975:51-52).

On March 30, 1942, the U.S. government interned Japanese families. On Bainbridge Island, U.S. Army soldiers rounded up a total of 227 individuals of Japanese heritage, two-thirds of whom were U.S. citizens as they were the American-born children of immigrants (BIJAC 2014). A few Bainbridge families anticipated the pending incarceration and were able to quickly move inland to Moses Lake avoiding being interned (Harui 2007: segment 3). Not only did internment cause upheaval for Japanese families and the community, it had a significant impact on the local farming industry.

During WWII, Japanese agricultural fields were left fallow or were tended by local residents, which in some cases meant Filipinos familiar with the farms stepped up to harvest crops. The Seattle Times reported "Filipinos have taken all but 2 percent of the land composing 36 Japanese farms on Bainbridge," a crop that is "worth in normal years about \$300,000" (Seattle Times 1943). Tom Ikeda, of Seattle's Densho Japanese Legacy Project described, "I find the cooperation between Filipino and Japanese communities on Bainbridge Island unique to the West Coast...and the addition of native people from Canada makes it an even richer story" (Woodward 2009:95).

First Nation Migrations

Beginning in 1915, First Nations people from B.C. joined others from Washington to seasonally harvest strawberries on Bainbridge Island. Since the 1880s, when blight had damaged the European hop harvest, Washington became an important producer of hops (Lange 2001 and Ott 2007). The First Nations people seasonally picked hops and other crops in Western Washington, but as the large hops industry slowed strawberry farming on Bainbridge picked up. Some farmers provided simple rent-free bunkhouses that were often no more than converted chicken coops. Hundreds of First Nations people, frequently including entire families, came to harvest for the two months of June and July (Brian and Matsuda 1975:52).

The farmers frequently provided transportation for the First Nations people. Doreen Rapada, a Bainbridge Island Indipino, recalled some of the larger Japanese farms like the Koura's and Suyematsu's would drive to areas north of Vancouver to hire First Nations people and drive them back to the Island. The Kouras used an old school bus to maximize the number of people they could transport (Rapada 2014). Gary Sakuma, whose mother's family, the Kobas, farmed in Winslow, similarly recounted his uncles driving trucks to B.C. to hire laborers (Sakuma 2014). Rapada further explained that in the 1940s her Filipino father, Felix Almazan, hired his sister-in-law, a member of the Squamish Nation living in Mission Inlet, North of Vancouver, to line up laborers before he drove from Bainbridge Island to pick them up (Rapada 2014).

During WWII when Japanese farmers were interned and pickers were scarce, entire villages of First Nations people traveled to Bainbridge for summer employment. Federal laws restricted immigration of Filipinos, which meant very few Filipino women immigrated. These circumstances resulted in many First Nations and Filipino marriages (Brian and Matsuda 1975:53).

Filipinos on Bainbridge Island

The Spanish colonized the Philippines during the 16th century and occupied the country until the Spanish American War of 1898. After the war, the Philippines became a territory of the United States, making Filipinos American nationals and allowing them to emigrate to the U.S. In the early 1900s, poor economic conditions resulted in thousands of Filipinos immigrating first to Hawaii, where housing was provided for families in stable communities. By the 1920s, Filipino men began immigrating to the West Coast of the U.S. to work in the Alaska fish canneries and as farm laborers. On the mainland, Filipino men were often migratory, moving frequently to wherever the next job took them. Because housing for families was not provided, only one in thirty Filipino immigrants was female. This resulted in a society of bachelors and many inter-racial marriages (Takai and Steoff 1994:18).

The Spanish colonization of the Philippines and later control by the U.S. prepared many Filipino immigrants for life in America through familiarization with the dominant religion of Christianity obtained from the Spanish influence of the Roman Catholic Church. Unlike other Asian immigrants, many Filipinos spoke English in addition to their native language and Spanish. Filipinos were often educated in schools founded by Americans where they recited the pledge of allegiance and read text books with Americanized teachings (Takai and Steoff 1994:19).

By 1930, 150,000 Filipinos had emigrated to the U.S., with the majority of them in Hawaii (Takai and Steoff 1994:27). The population of Filipinos on the U.S. mainland rose from 400 in 1910, to 5,600 in 1920 and to 40,000 in 1930. Three-fourth of the mainland Filipino population in the 1930s lived in California where large-scale farming required laborers. Overall, more than half the Filipinos in the U.S. at this early date worked in the agricultural industry. Though many Filipinos came to the mainland via California ports, others arrived via Seattle (Takai and Steoff 1994:35).

In 1934 the Tydings-McDuffie Act restricted Filipino immigration to a mere 50 people a year. Unlike prior immigration laws that allowed immigrants to send for their families, this law did not make such provisions. Many Filipinos would go on to serve in the US armed forces during WWII and these individuals were provided the opportunity to become citizens and their Filipina brides were allowed to immigrate. By 1946 the US raised the number of immigrants from the Philippines to 100 (Takai and Steoff 1994:64 and 105).

A study based on interviews of Bainbridge Island Filipinos determined that the peak of immigration for those interviewed was between 1926-1929 and that they commonly traveled in the winter or spring (Oreiro 1974:6 and 7). Many Filipinos who ended up living and farming on Bainbridge Island, arrived from the Philippines into Seattle. In Seattle, they generally stayed in two international district hotels known as the L.V.M and the Manila hotels (Oreiro 1974:67). Filipinos commonly worked in Alaska fish canneries soon after their arrival. The canneries paid \$60 per month, plus overtime and room and board, but these positions were only seasonal (Rapada 1975:10).

After a few months in Alaska, Filipinos generally returned to Seattle to look for other jobs. Many did agricultural work in eastern Washington and throughout the west. A transcribed interview from 1975 with Bainbridge Island resident Honorata Rapada included his reflections about this early migratory pattern common to Filipinos saying, "you know Filipinos before, maybe four or three Filipinos, they buy one car, together. To use all over, look for job" (Rapada 1975:10).

Rapada's individual experience represents circumstances familiar to many local Filipinos. At the age of 21, he left the Philippines departing from Manila on February 2, 1927 aboard the President McKinley ship that arrived in Seattle March 7, 1927 (Washington Passenger and Crew List 2014). He recalled traveling with somewhere between 200 and 300 other Filipinos. He made the trip with a friend and in Seattle they stayed with the friend's brother in a hotel in "Chinatown." He quickly got a job in an Alaska cannery and later traveled in California working agricultural jobs for eight years. In 1938 he returned to Washington and worked on Bainbridge Island for Mr. Horishige, a Japanese strawberry farmer, who hired laborers by the dock in Seattle (Rapada 1975). The Japanese farmers provided bunkhouses for agricultural workers allowing them to avoid paying rent in Seattle hotels (Doreen Rapada 2014). In the 1930s, there used to be dances for the Filipino and First Nations laborers. Honorata Rapada met his wife at one of these dances in 1938. She was a member of the Nooksack Tribe and Sky Band, born in Chiliwack B.C. (Cook Family 2014).

In 1943 the Filipinos on Bainbridge organized to form the Bainbridge Filipino Farmer's Association, which occupied the old Island Fair Hall on Strawberry Hill. After the war, the building was transferred to the Bainbridge Island Filipino Community Association. The NRHP nomination for the building explains, "The Hall soon became a gathering place not just at harvest time, but filled with music, family and community activities year-round" (Elfendahl 1995:8-4).

Post WWII Farming

After the war only half of the Japanese that had lived on Bainbridge Island returned (Swanson 2002:197). Having left in haste, many Japanese found their farms in disrepair or thoroughly untended and picking up the pieces seemed unfeasible. The Hayashidas, owners of the island's largest pre-war strawberry farm, found the task of rebuilding too daunting and Mr. Hayashida took a position with Boeing and moved the family to Seattle (Woodward 2008:120). The Kitamotos, who owned a farm at the head of Fletcher Bay, were fortunate that their lead hand Philippine-born Felix Narte cared for the farm in their absence (Woodward 2008:95). Anglo American Arnold Raber, who sold the Kouras their farm in 1937, stepped up to manage it while they were gone with the assistance of Filipino laborers (Koura n.d.). For most Japanese families the post-war period was a time of rebuilding.

In contrast, the Filipino and Indipino families on Bainbridge Island were busy during the war filling the void created by Japanese internment. They had greater farming responsibilities and in many instances picked up wartime employment at the Winslow and Bremerton shipyards, bringing some long awaited financial security. Historian Jerry Elfendahl explained, "For the first time in their lives, they were able to put money in the bank. And, they could afford to get married, have a family and put down roots."

Honorato Rapada recalled that one year after the war, the price of strawberries were good and many Filipinos bought homes (Rapada 1975).

As social and economic conditions changed in the decades following the war strawberry farming began a slow decline. Older Japanese, Filipino and Indipino farmers continued to farm though some treated it more as an avocation taking jobs in the shipyards and other industries (Sakuma 2014). Younger Japanese, Filipino and Indipinos found better paying jobs elsewhere. In 2012, American born Akio Suyematsu died marking the end of an era. In 1928, Suyematsu's parents had purchased a farm on Day Rd., which Akio farmed until his death. Suyematsu was the last local member of the ethnic groups studied to make their livelihood from farming.



Figure 1. Akio Suyematsu 2011.

Inventoried Buildings and Structures

Only a limited number of Bainbridge Island Japanese and Filipino agricultural related resources have been previously inventoried. The Island wide historic property inventory from 1987 included three of the resources included in this study: the Hayashida barn, the Koura barn and Moritani house, recorded as the William Carrie House (DAHP 2014). In 1995, the Bainbridge Island Filipino Community Hall and associated berry receiving shed were listed on the NRHP (Elfendahl 1995). In 2009, the Winslow Berry Growers' Association cannery site was nominated to, but not listed on, the NRHP (Elfendahl 2009).

This project inventoried a total of 39 resources located on 21 different Japanese, Filipino and Indipino properties. The following information provides historical overviews, architectural descriptions, photographs and statements of BIHR significance for each inventoried resource. Figure 2 is a map showing the location of the 21 farms numbered sequentially north to south. Table 1 provides summary information about the inventoried resources. The Suyematsu, Morales, Koura, Harui, Hayashida and Moritani properties each had multiple buildings or landscape features, for which separate inventory forms were prepared. For all other properties an inventory form was completed for the house and if other noteworthy buildings were present they were noted on the form.

Though most inventoried resources have been evaluated for individual eligibility for the BIHR, those associated with the Suyematsu and Moritani farms were treated differently because they represent largely intact complexes of farm related buildings and landscape features. Historically significant resources at these farms may be either individually eligible or contribute to the significance of the complex (contributing resources). Those that are individually eligible are either residential buildings or primary barns. The contributing resources would not be eligible for the BIHR on their own, but contribute to the overall significance of these farms as historic complexes.

Three other agricultural properties required the use of multiple inventory forms. Two HPI forms were prepared for the Harui property, known today as Bainbridge Gardens. Unlike the other inventoried properties, this site includes a commercial nursery. The forms focused on the green houses and landscape elements of the site that are 50 years of age or older. The Hayashida and circa 1940s Koura barns were previously inventoried in 1987 as separate resources from their associated farm houses. This same approach was used for the current inventory.

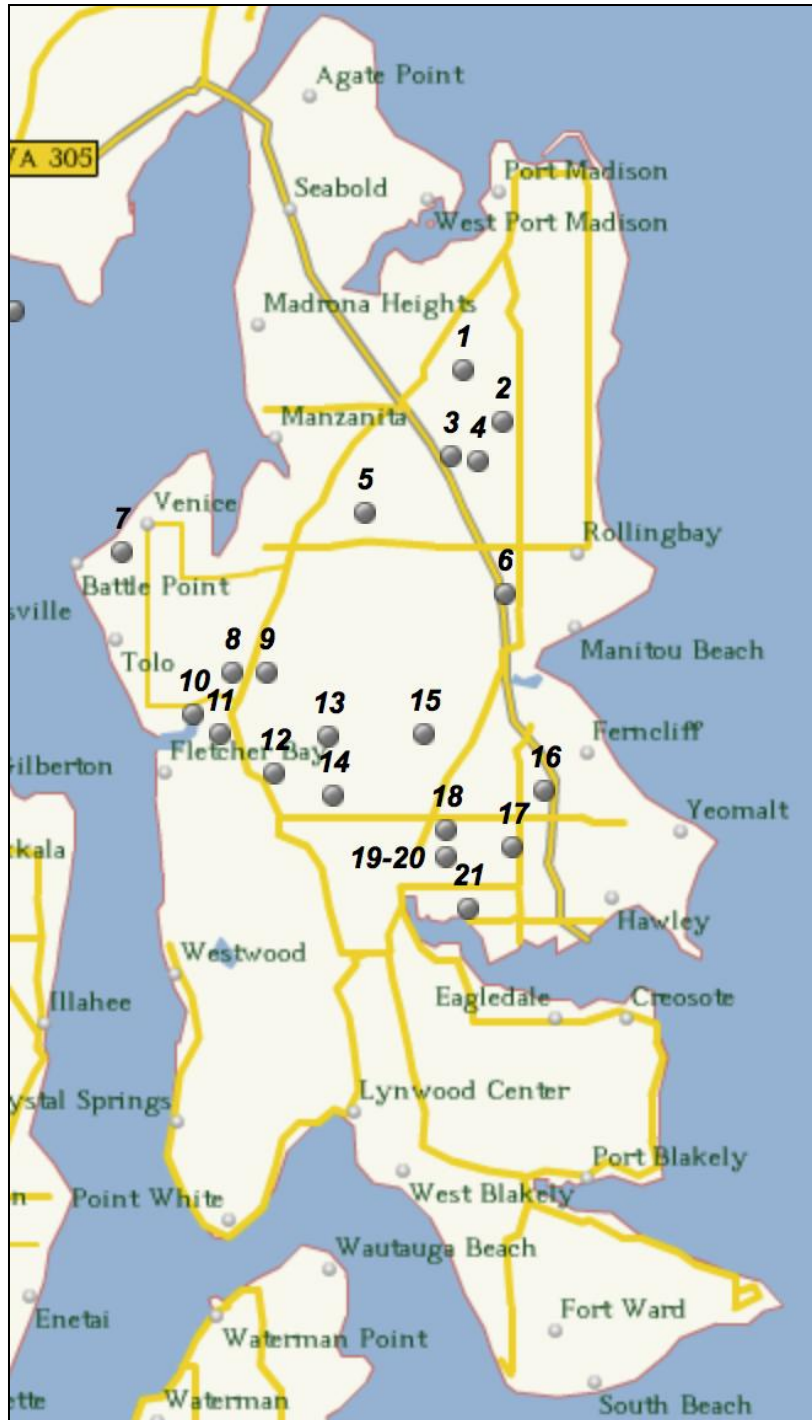


Figure 2. Map showing locations of 21 farms numbered north to south.

Number Key: 1- Almojuela, 2-Suyematsu, 3-Almazan, 4-Morales, 5-Koura, 6-Rapada, 7-Mapanao, 8-Harui, 9-Shibayama, 10-Kitamoto, 11-Narte, 12-Berganio, 13-Horshige, 14-Hayashida, 15-Bucsit, 16-Sakai, 17-Sakuma, 18-Nishimori, 19-Nakata (John), 20-Nakata (Mo) and 21-Moritani.

Table 1. Summary of historic property inventory forms prepared listing farm number, historical owner's family name, ethnicity, property address, date of construction and eligibility for local register.

Farm	Family Name	Ethnicity	Address	Date	Eligibility
1	Almojuela	Filipino/Indipino	8940 NE Day Rd.	1951	Ineligible
2	Suyematsu				
	2.1 Farm House	Japanese	9229 NE Day Rd. E	1929	Eligible/contr.
	2.2 Barn	Japanese	9229 NE Day Rd. E	1928	Eligible/contr.
	2.3 Workshop/Garage	Japanese	9229 NE Day Rd. E	Circa 1930	Contributing
	2.4-2.6 Storage Sheds	Japanese	9229 NE Day Rd. E	Circa 1930	Contributing
	2.7 Office /Storage	Japanese	9229 NE Day Rd. E	Circa 1950	Eligible
	2.8 Lg Bunkhouse	Japanese	9229 NE Day Rd. E	Circa 1950	Eligible/contr.
	2.9 Small Bunkhouses	Japanese	9229 NE Day Rd. E	Circa 1950	Eligible/contr.
	2.10 EZ Trailer	Japanese	9229 NE Day Rd. E	Circa 1960	Contributing
	2.11 Landscape	Japanese	922 NE Day Rd. E.	Circa 1930	Contributing
3	Almazan	Filipino/Indipino	8834 NE Lovgreen Rd.	1928	Ineligible
4	Morales	Filipino/Indipino	8862 NE Lovgreen Rd.	1953	Ineligible
5	Koura				
	5.1 House	Japanese	7587 NE Bay Hill Rd.	1937	Ineligible
	5.2 North Barn	Japanese	7581 NE Bay Hill Rd.	Pre 1937	Eligible
	5.3 South Barn	Japanese	7581 NE Bay Hill Rd.	Circa 1937	Eligible
6	Rapada	Filipino/Indipino	10565 Madison Ave. N	1960	Ineligible
7	Mapanao	Filipino/Indipino	11062 Skinner Rd. NE	1916	Ineligible
8	Harui				
	8.1 Green Houses	Japanese	9415 Miller Rd. NE	Circa 1945	Eligible
	8.2 Memorial Garden	Japanese	9415 Miller Rd. NE	Circa 1930	Eligible
9	Shibayama	Japanese	9390 Miller Rd. NE	1933	Ineligible
10	Kitamoto	Japanese	6099 Battle Point Dr.	1901	Eligible
11	Narte	Filipino	9255 Miller Rd. NE	1946	Eligible
12	Berganio	Filipino	8290 Fletcher Bay Rd. NE	1954	Eligible
13	Horshige	Japanese	7172 New Brooklyn Rd.	1930	Ineligible
14	Hayashida				
	14.1 Farm House	Japanese	7224 NE High School Rd.	1938	Eligible
	14.2 Barns	Japanese	7224 NE High School Rd.		Eligible
15	Bucsit	Filipino/Indipino	9500 Bucsit Ln. NE	1947	Eligible
16	Sakai	Japanese	1560 Madison Ave. N	1966	Ineligible
17	Sakuma	Japanese	937 Madison Ave. N	1956	Ineligible
18	Nishimori	Japanese	7829 Weaver Rd. NW	1956	Ineligible
19	Nakata (John)	Japanese	7363 Weaver Rd. NW	1966	Ineligible
20	Nakata (Mo)	Japanese	8594 Wyatt Way NW	1962	Eligible
21	Moritani				
	21.1 Farm House	Japanese	542 Winslow Way W	Circa 1901	Eligible/contr.
	21.2 Tomatoes/Furo	Japanese	542 Winslow Way W	Circa 1920	Contributing
	21.3 Berry Line	Japanese	542 Winslow Way W	Circa 1930	Contributing
	21.4 Horse Barn	Japanese	542 Winslow Way W	Circa 1901	Contributing
	21.5 Bunkhouse	Japanese	542 Winslow Way W	Circa 1941	Contributing
	21.6 -21.7 Greenhouse/Shed	Japanese	542 Winslow Way W	Circa 1920	Contributing
	21.8 Boat house	Japanese	542 Winslow Way W	Circa 1920	Contributing

1. Almojuela Farm - 8940 Day Rd.

Historical Overview

Strawberry farmers Thomas (1906-1994) and Dorothy (1918-2011) Almojuela built this house on 15 acres in 1951 (Kitsap County 2014). Thomas Corpuz Almojuela (1906-1994) was born in Bacnotan, La Union, Philippines. He left the Philippines in 1932 for Seattle and moved to Bainbridge Island where he rented land and started farming strawberries. Initially, he farmed in partnership with Felix Almazan (Rapada 2014). In 1942 he met Dorothy Audrey Nahanee (1918-2011) a 24-year-old member of the Squamish Nation of B.C. Dorothy had grown up on the Mosquito Creek Reserve located on the North Shore of Burrard Inlet north of Vancouver. She attended St. Paul's Boarding School as a day student until the eighth grade when she began caring for her sick mother. In 1942, Dorothy accompanied her grandmother and other close relations on their annual trip to Bainbridge Island to pick strawberries. Thomas and Dorothy met and were married in the summer of 1942 (Bainbridge Island Review 2011 and Oreiro 1974:78).

"T. C. Almojuela" is listed as the occupant of this property on a 1940 county atlas (Kroll 1940). The Almojuelas cleared this land themselves to develop strawberry fields and with the help of Dorothy's younger brother built the house in 1951 and remodeled it in 1956 (Kitsap County 2014 and Bainbridge Island Review 2014). Farming eventually became more of an avocation for Thomas, who worked as a driller in the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard for 18 years. The Almojuelas had five children and the property remains in family ownership today (Rapada 2014).

Physical Description

This 15-acre property is located on the north side of Day Rd. NE. The overgrown grassy fields north and south of the house represent the old berry fields, but have been uncultivated for many years. The core of the original house sits 3 feet 6 inches above the ground level on regularly spaced treated round 8 inch diameter poles. The roughly rectangular plan is oriented east-west and is 25 x 50 feet long and one story tall. The windows have been replaced over time, but a few original double hung two lite wood windows still remain. The roof consists of a main gable intersected by a secondary gable on the west end of the house. The gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles and has a 6:12 slope. The house is clad with asbestos shingle siding. A porch addition was added to the entry on the south.

Approximately 150 feet northwest of the house is an accessory building that was used as a bunkhouse. The 12 x 14 feet long structure has 2 x 4 inch framing at 2 feet on

center with 1 x 8 inch horizontal shiplap boards applied to the studs. The gable roof runs north south and is covered with corrugated metal roofing. It is in a state of collapse.

Statement of Significance

The Almojuela house and 15-acre farm are currently unoccupied and are in poor condition, though the integrity of the building and associated agricultural setting, including the bunkhouse is intact. The results of this inventory suggest that there are better examples of Filipino/Indipino farms, such as the Bucsit, Narte and Berganio properties.



Figure 3. Almojuela House

2. Suyematsu Farm - 9229 NE Day Rd.

Historical Overview

Japanese-born Yasuji (1884-1972) and Mitsuo (1895-1981) Suyematsu purchased 40 acres that included this almost 15 acre parcel in circa 1928 (Kitsap County 2014). Because state law denied residents ineligible for citizenship the ability to purchase land, the couple put the farm in the name of their oldest son, Akio. The Suyematsu Farm is one of the oldest continually operated farms in Kitsap County, though it could not be tended during WW II when the U.S. government moved the Suyematsu family to internment camps.

Yasuji's surname at birth was Yasuji Wakasugi, but he was adopted by Moto and Sadaji Suyematsu and took their last name. Yasuji and his brother emigrated from Japan to Tacoma in 1904. Yasuji went to Alaska for work and later cleaned and cooked in large Seattle homes. Circa 1919, he returned to Japan and married Mitsuo, which was likely an arranged marriage. He and his new bride returned to Bainbridge Island where he worked for his brother farming strawberries on leased land owned by an individual named Mr. Grandy. In circa 1921 his brother moved to Oregon where state law allowed him to purchase land. Yasuji and Mitsuo stayed on Bainbridge and leased three different parcels in the northern portion of the Island. The last property they leased was where Wilkes Elementary School is today (Shibayama n.d.).



Figure 4. Suyematsu Farm circa 1930 showing the house and barn (Courtesy of Educulture).

In circa 1928, the Suyematsus purchased this property located near the land they were then leasing. They had six children all born in Washington and put the property in the name of their oldest son, Akio. They first built the barn to allow them to work the land and store equipment. Soon thereafter, they built the house and moved the family to the property. Yasuji grew Olympic berries, blackcap raspberries and boysenberries.

During WW II, the Suyematsus were first taken to the Manzanar internment camp in California. Several of the Suyematsu boys worked outside the camp and later during the war served in the military. Upon their homecoming after the war, the Suyematsus found their house had been looted and the farm in poor condition. Akio remained with his parents on the farm, while the other children of the family moved away. In 1955 freezing weather conditions resulted in the Suyematsu's total loss of crops and income for the season. The family avoided foreclosure by a lenient mortgage broker and went on to become the longest continually operated berry farm on the island. In 1960, Akio purchased a 21 acre property at 6781 NE Hidden Cove Rd. and actively farmed it while retaining involvement with his parent's property (Shibayama n.d.).

In the late 1970s, the Gerard and Jo Ann Bentryn purchased half of the Suyematsu farm for use as a vineyard. In 2000, the City of Bainbridge Island entered into an agreement to purchase 14.76 acres from Akio Suyematsu upon his death. This is the parcel inventoried, which includes most of the early buildings associated with the Suyematsu family.

Physical Description

This study inventoried eleven key historical resources (including the historic landscape) on the Suyematsu Farm. Additional buildings and structures 50 years of age are present on the property, but were not inventoried. The following page includes a map showing the location of each inventoried resource. The numbers assigned to resources on the map correspond to the numbering for resource descriptions below.

Historic Landscape: The current Suyematsu farm property consists of a 14.76 acre L-shaped parcel of land, which is surrounded by other historical portions of the Suyematsu property still being farmed. The northern boundary runs approximately 800 feet along Day Rd. The eastern boundary has residential development which abuts the farmland along its entire length of approximately 900 feet. The west and south boundaries are shared farmland with specific areas of cultivation that sometimes overlap each other. There are no fenced off property areas within the common farming area.

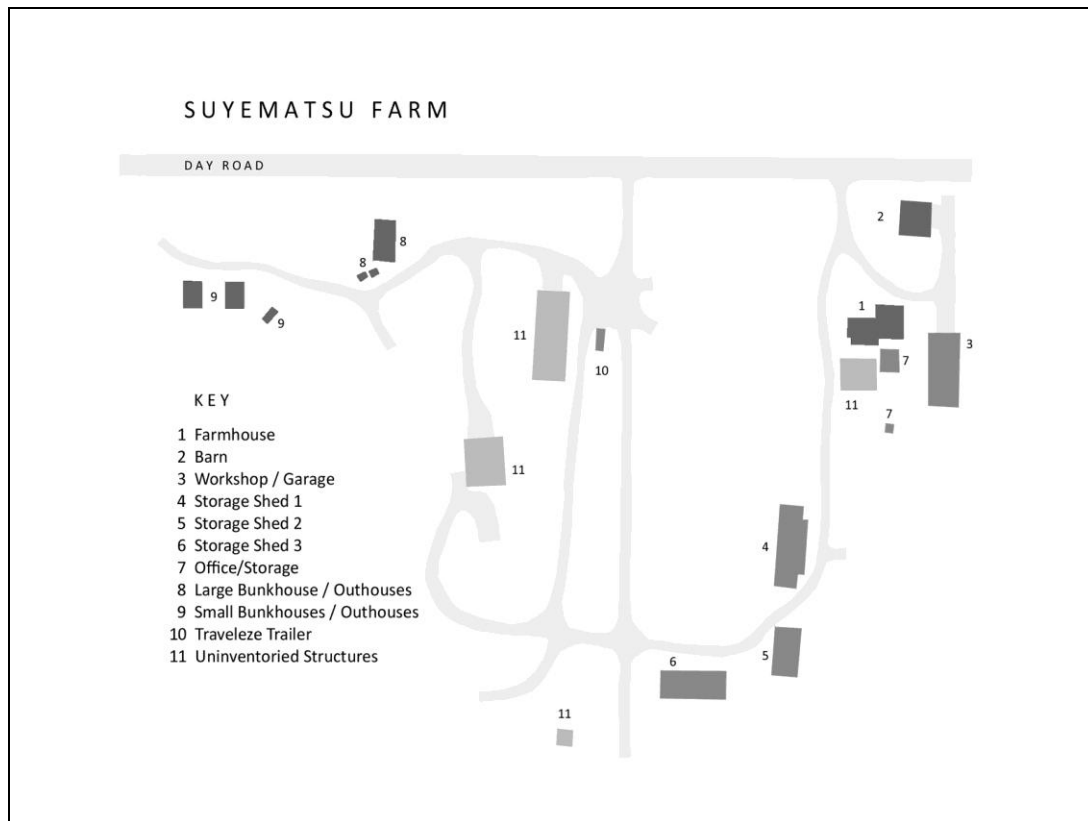


Figure 5. Map of Suyematsu Farm showing the location of buildings.

The farm slopes down from north to south and from east to west. A drainage ditch (which bisects the overall farm property along Day Rd.) runs from Day Rd. south to water retention areas below the site. Due to the inferior quality of the soil, the farm structures are located on the northern edge of the farm along Day Rd., the better soil to the south was left open for crops. The crop grown during the period of significance was primarily strawberries, however there are now five farmers growing different crops on the property including squash, pumpkins, ornamental corn, grapes and raspberries for wine, and other various fruits and vegetables.

2.1) House: The house is a 1.5 story rectangular plan, with a simple 12:12 slope gable roof oriented north south. The east side of the house has a covered deck with a hip roof. The total enclosed area is 1680 feet including a 300 square foot area in the basement. A later addition, still incomplete, was begun on the west side of the house. The original exterior materials of the house include asphalt shingle roof on the porch and main roofs, and horizontal painted wood shiplap siding, wood double hung windows and a later concrete block foundation. The western addition has vertical plywood siding, horizontal sliders with anodized aluminum frames and a concrete block foundation.

2.2) Barn: The gable roof barn is 24 x 30 feet long, oriented north-south, and is broken into three 10 x 24 feet long bays. The foundation consists of the following imbedded 16 inch diameter treated poles that vary in length; one on each corner, one at each exterior midpoint and one in the middle for a total of nine column supports. Three large half-round 18 inch diameter pole beams connect the columns in the north-south direction. Logs ranging from 6 to 8 inches in diameter are placed at approximately 2 feet on center and connect the half-round beams in the east-west direction. The logs support the 2 x 8 inch and 2 x 12 inch planks, nailed to the logs, make up the floor of the barn.

The north, west and south walls have no openings, but the east side of the barn has two 8.5 x 8.5 feet high sliding wood board doors that can open up two thirds of the eastern wall of the barn. The sliding doors are supported by a 2 x 16 inch header that spans 20 feet between 3 columns. The entry to the barn is 8 feet 4 inches clear to the underside of the 2 x 16 inch beam. The sliding doors are fabricated from 1 x 8 inch shiplap boards and the remaining 10 foot panel is made of the same boards laid up horizontally.

The walls and roof of the barn are supported by 9 log columns that vary from 6 to 10 inches in diameter. The columns are connected horizontally by 4 inch diameter logs which also serve as supports for the exterior wall assembly. The north east and south walls of the barn are vertical 1 x 12 inch boards with a 1 x 4 inch batten. The rafters for the roof are 4 inch diameter logs spaced at 4 feet on center. There are 4 log crossties, located 10 feet clear from the floor that stabilize the roof structure and provide a storage space. The 2 foot wide galvanized corrugated steel roof panels are attached to the rafters.

2.3) Workshop/Garage: The combination garage workshop office structure is located 100 feet southeast of the original barn. It is 30 x 44 feet long, oriented north-south, and is broken into two parts, the 20 x 30 feet wide northern garage and the 24 x 30 feet wide workshop area. The garage portion is covered by a shed roof that slopes down at 3:12 from north to south. The roof is supported by 2 x 10 inch rafters spaced 2 feet on center which are covered by 1 x 6 inch boards laid horizontally and nailed to the rafters. The north end of the structure is an open garage area and is 11 feet clear under the three 2 x 12 inch members nailed together to form the built up beam that spans the 20 foot opening. The east and west walls and 10 feet long fin wall are typical 2 x 4 inch at 2 feet on center framing that sit on a 14 x 16 inch beam that rests on the concrete floor. The south side of the garage is made of two pairs of 6 x 8 feet high doors that open into the workshop area behind. The east, west and partial north walls are clad with 1 x 8 shiplap boards. The western wall has a 5.5 x 8 feet long fixed window with 18 lites and wood muntins which brings light into the garage area.

The workshop area is directly behind the garage and shares a common wall. It is covered by a shed roof that slopes south, away from the garage area at 2:12 slope. The roof is supported by 2 x 6 inch rafters spaced 2 feet on center which are covered by 1 x 6 inch boards laid up horizontally and nailed to the rafters. The south, east and west walls are typical 2 x 4 inch at 2 feet on center framing. The workshop area has three fixed 2 x 3 feet wide wood windows with 3 lites each. The east, west and partial south walls are clad with 1 x 8 inch shiplap boards.

2.4/2.5/2.6) Three Storage Sheds: The southernmost shed (shed 1) is a half open structure oriented east-west that measures 20 x 60 feet with a 3:12 shed roof and a dirt floor. The south, east and west walls are made of 1 x 10 inch boards and 1 x 3 inch battens. The main structural members are eight treated telephone poles that create three open 20 x 20 foot bays. The corrugated metal roof is supported by 4 x 6 inch roof rafters at 4 feet on center that are supported by continuous 6 x 12 inch beams. Separate footings support the one foot diameter telephone poles and the 4 x 4 inch vertical posts that support the horizontal structure for the board and batten walls.

The southeastern shed (shed 2) is an open structure, oriented north-south, that is 20 x 48 feet long, has a 6:12 gable roof and a dirt floor. The south wall is made of 1 x 10 inch boards and 1 x 3 inch battens. The main structural members are eight assorted poles that create three 16 x 20 foot bays. The gable roof is supported by 2 x 3 inch built up trusses spaced at 2 feet on center. The trusses are supported by two 2 x 12 inch members nailed together to form the built up beams on both sides. Separate footings support the poles. The roof is a palimpsest of historic layers including the original 1 x 6 inch boards, covered with asphalt sheeting, the occasional plywood panel and the most recent corrugated steel roofing.

The northernmost shed (shed 3) is a half open structure, oriented north-south. The main 2-bay central space is 48 x 25 feet deep, has a 3:12 gable roof and a dirt floor. The south, west and north walls are made of 1 x 10 inch boards and 1 x 3 inch batten attached to 2 x 4 inch studs at 4 feet on center. The three walls sit on 6 x 6 inch beams supported by regular footings. The gable roof is supported by 2 x 4 inch built up trusses spaced at 4 feet on center. The trusses are supported by two 2 x 12 inch members nailed together to form the built up beams on both sides. The metal roof is attached to 1 x 6 inch boards. The main central bays are flanked on the north and south sides by two identical shed structures, 13 x 20 feet deep that slope to the north and to the south. The 3:12 shed roofs are supported by 2 x 4 inch rafters at 3 feet on center. The metal roofing and the end and side walls of both sheds are similar construction to the central two-bay structure.

2.7) Office/Storage: Ten feet south of the house is a storage and office facility that is 16 x 20 feet long. It is oriented north-south and has a 2:12 slope gable sheet metal roof. The building is constructed with 2 x 4 inch studs at 2 feet on center. The roof is supported by 2 x 4 inch built up trusses spaced 2 feet on center and covered with 1 x 6 inch boards laid up horizontally. The exterior walls are clad with 1 x 6 inch shiplap wood siding. The east elevation has a 12 x 16 feet deep open storage area with a dirt floor and is accessed by a 6 x 8 feet high opening on the east. The north third of the structure is an enclosed office space with a wood plank floor. It is accessed on the east by an 18 lite 2 feet 6 inch wide x 6 feet 8 inch high wood door.

2.8) Large Bunkhouse: The large bunkhouse is located in the northwest of the developed farm structures. The north-south oriented gable roof cabin is 16 x 36 feet long and divided into three roughly equal rooms. It uses typical western framing with 2 x 4 inch studs at 2 feet on center. The roof framing is 2 x 4 inch rafters and 2 x 4 tie members also spaced at 2 feet on center. The exterior walls are made of 4 x 8 feet sheets of particle board nailed on top of continuous horizontal 1 x 8 inch boards. The cabins sit on individual 6 x 6 inch footings, three on the short sides and four on the long sides and down the middle. The walls and the 2 x 6 inch floor joists spaced at one foot on center, sit on two 2 x 6 inch members nailed together to form the built up beams on both sides. The cabin has three rooms, each of which has a 2 feet 6 inch wide x 6 feet 6 inch high door on the east side and a 4 x 4 foot two lite sliding aluminum window on the west side. The north and south end walls have no openings. The gable roof has a 6:12 slope and has metal roofing on top of asphalt sheeting which is attached to continuous 1 x 6 inch boards attached to the roof rafters. The cabin has two 16 x 16 x 8 concrete block chimney stacks.

Near the large bunkhouse are two sets of double outdoor toilets, each with a pair of 2 feet wide x 6 feet high doors. The toilet sets are 4 x 6 x 7 feet high and made of simple wood framing. The exterior walls are 1 x 8 inch boards and 1 x 2 inch battens and the roofs are made of corrugated metal. Two diamond shaped holes have been cut in the walls for easy relocation.

2.9) Small Bunkhouses: The two bunkhouses are located in the far northwest corner of the developed farm structures. The north-south oriented gable roof cabins are each 16 x 24 feet long and divided into two roughly equal rooms. They use typical framing with 2 x 4 inch studs at 2 feet on center. The roof framing is 2 x 4 inch rafters and 2 x 4 tie members also spaced at 2 feet on center. The exterior walls are made of 4 x 8 feet sheets of particle board nailed on top of continuous horizontal 1 x 8 inch boards. The cabins sit on individual 6 x 6 inch footings, three on the short sides and three on the long sides and down the middle. The walls and the 2 x 6 inch floor joists spaced at one foot on center, sit on two 2 x 6 inch members nailed together to form the built up beams on both sides. The cabin has two rooms, each of which has a 2 feet 6 inch wide x 6 feet 6 inch high door on the east side and a 2 x 2 foot four lite fixed wood window on the west side. The north and south end walls have no openings. The gable roofs have a 6:12 slope and have asphalt shingles on top of the continuous 1 x 6 inch boards attached to the roof rafters. The cabins also have one 16 x 16 x 8 concrete block chimney stack.

Near the small bunkhouses are two sets of double outdoor toilets, each with a pair of 2 feet wide by 6 feet high doors. The toilet sets are 4 x 6 x 7 feet high and made of simple wood framing. The exterior walls are 1 x 8 inch boards and 1 x 2 inch battens and the roofs are made of corrugated metal. Two diamond shaped holes have been cut in the walls for easy relocation.

2.10) Traveleze Trailer: The Traveleze Trailer is a factory fabricated aluminum trailer that is designed to be carried over the highway or stored in place. The fitted aluminum body is 20 feet long by 8 feet wide and 7 feet 6 inches high. There is a trailer hitch attached to the structural chassis that extends in front of the front face of the trailer. The trailer has louvered windows as well as utility hookups.

2.11) Landscape: The current Suyematsu farm property encloses a total area of 14.76 acres. The northern boundary runs approximately 800 feet along Day Road. The eastern boundary has residential development which abuts the farmland along its entire length of approximately 900 feet. The west and south boundaries are shared farmland with specific areas of cultivation that sometimes overlap each other. There are no fenced off property areas within the common farming area. The farm slopes down from north to south and from east to west. A drainage ditch (which bisects the overall farm property along Day Road) runs from Day Road south to water retention areas below the site. Due

to the inferior quality of the soil, the farm structures are located on the northern edge of the farm along Day Road, the better soil to the south was left open for crops. The crop grown during the period of significance was primarily strawberries, however there are now five farmers growing different crops on the property including squash, pumpkins, ornamental corn, grapes and raspberries for wine, and other various fruits and vegetables.

Significance Statement

The Suyematsu farm complex is eligible for the BIHR for its associations with broad patterns of history. It depicts the resilience of the Japanese families who secured land in the face of alien land laws and persevered during internment to return home and continue farming in a new era. The barn, built of wood harvested from the property, was the first building constructed which allowed the Suyematsus to begin farming (Garfunkel 2013). The house was built next and according to department of assessment records was completed in 1927 (Kitsap County 2014).

The complex consists of vernacular wood buildings constructed primarily for function rather than aesthetic appeal. For example, the interior of the house retains much of its original unembellished character, including kitchen cabinets built by Akio and his brother at the school wood shop as a Mother's Day gift to their mother (Garfunkel 2013). In 1971, the family put a one-story addition on the west elevation of the house for the elderly Suyematsus (Kitsap County 2014). The addition does not reflect the original design of the building, but has the ability to express the frugality of the farmer's use of readily available materials of a more modern design. The economy used to build and repair buildings within the complex exhibit the Suyematsu's practical approach to farm management. The table below provides photographs and brief descriptions of the modifications made to each inventoried resource.

Table 2. Summary of resources inventoried within the Suyematsu Farm complex.

Name	Figures 6-15	BIHR Eligible	Modifications
House		Yes, contributing	1971 addition to west elevation, N. wall T-111 siding portion, concrete block foundation to west.

Barn		Yes, contributing	None
Workshop/garage		Contributing	None
Storage Shed 1		Contributing	None
Storage Shed 2		Contributing	None
Storage Shed 3		Contributing	None

Office/Storage		Contributing	Recent door and window work
Large bunkhouse (includes detached outhouse, not illustrated)		Yes, contributing	None
Small bunkhouses (includes detached outhouse, not illustrated)		Yes, contributing	None
Traveler Trailer		Contributing	None
Landscape		Contributing	Building additions in 1980s to earlier field areas.

3. Almazan House (8834 Lovgreen Rd)

Historical Overview

Felix (1907-1988) and Mildred (1923-1999) Almazan purchased this property in the 1940s. Felix immigrated to the United States from San Narciso, Zembales, Philippines in the 1920s. Like other Filipinos who arrived in Seattle he found work in the Alaska fish canneries and early on he worked in San Francisco for a wealthy man driving, cooking and carrying out household chores. By 1940 he was farming on Bainbridge Island. The 1940 census lists Felix as assistant farm manager partnered with Thomas Almojuela farming land in Rolling Bay on “the west side of Old Port Madison Rd.,” current day Madison Ave. NE (United States 1940 and Rapada 2014). While working in the berry fields, Felix met Mildred Lewis, a member of the Squamish Nation of BC, who came with family to the Island to seasonally harvest berries. Felix and Mildred were married in 1942 and in the years soon after rented a small house north of this house that has been demolished.

Eventually, the Almazan’s purchased this house and 5 acres for \$200. This area included many Filipino farms and one resident of the area recalled that when this area lost power, the power company referred to power outages in “Little Manila.” Other nearby Filipino farms included those operated by Victor Corpuz, Mike Corpuz, Garcia Almojuela, and Teddy Morales (Rapada 2014). Little is known about the early history of the Almazan house, which assessor records indicate was built in 1920. A map from 1909 shows this location within a 40 acre parcel owned by Otto Johnson (Anderson 1909).

The Almazan’s grew strawberries and raspberries here from the 1940s until Felix’s death in 1988. Doreen Rapada, daughter of the Almazans, recalled that the property once included two bunkhouses for seasonal workers, which have been removed. A county assessor’s sketch map from the mid-1960s shows the two bunkhouses behind this house (Kitsap County 2014). Each bunkhouse had four separate rooms with stoves for cooking and separate doors (Rapada 2014). After the Almazan family harvested from their own farm, they also helped Japanese farmers with their harvests. Rapada recalled that her father would often bring his crew to Shigeko Kitamoto’s property on Miller Rd. to help harvest raspberries, which were picked after strawberries (Rapada 2014).

The original 1920s house that Doreen grew up in was one and one-half stories with a square plan and a hip roof. In the 1960s her father remodeled the house into its existing form. This house is currently owned by Darrell Rapada, son of Doreen and Daniel Rapada (Rapada 2014).

Physical Description

This house is located in the southwest corner of a five acre parcel of land with the historical farming land to the east and north of the house. The plan of the 1.5 story house is a simple rectangle oriented east west. The house encloses 1530 square feet of area. The 8:12 slope gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and the exterior walls are horizontal painted shiplap boards. The foundation is made of concrete blocks and the original wood windows have been replaced with horizontal sliders with anodized aluminum frames that fit in the same openings.

Statement of Significance

The Almazan house was constructed in 1901 or earlier by a previous owner of the property. Felix Almazan thoroughly remodeled the original one and one-half story house to its existing condition. Since being remodeled, the original gable roof covering the front entrance has been removed and a front deck was added. Bunkhouses once located behind the house have been removed and a large modern outbuilding has been added south of the house. This property is not eligible for the BIHR due to loss of integrity from modifications and alterations of setting.



Figure 16. Almazan House

4. Morales (8862 NE Lovgreen)

Historical Overview

Teddy and Gloria Morales built this house in 1953 (Kitsap County 2014). Teddy C. Morales was born in Bacnotan, La Union, Philippines in 1913 and immigrated to Seattle in 1930. Gloria Paul (1933-1982) of Sechelt B.C. arrived in Seattle in March 1950 aboard the ship Princess Marguerite, undoubtedly with other First Nations people traveling to the Island for seasonal employment in the berry fields (Washington Naturalization Records 2014). The two married in 1951 and raised four children on this property (Washington Marriage Records 2014).

The Morales purchased this five acre parcel of land from Victor Corpuz, another Filipino, who once owned a large tract of land stretching from current day 305 up to Viewcrest. As noted above, this area included farms of numerous Filipino/Indipinos including the

Almazans, Morales, Corpuz, and Almjoulea families (Rapada 2014). The Morales raised berries, corn and other vegetables. The Morales family moved to the Philippines in the 1990s (Global Source Education 2014). The City of Bainbridge Island currently owns this 5 acre farm.

Physical Description

The house on this property is located at the south end of a rectangular 4.42 acre lot with actively used farm land to the north. The original 1 story house is approximately 25 x 55 feet. The original 6:12 slope gable roof structure has one cross gable on the west side. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a poured 6 inch wide concrete footing and is clad with oversize painted shingles. The house was entirely renovated in 2010 and all the windows were replaced with twin pane units with anodized metal frames.

Statement of Significance

Constructed in 1953, this house reflects the later period of Filipino/Indipino farming when many families purchased land and operated their own farms rather than work for others. The house retains its agricultural setting, however, it has recently undergone updates to make it more energy efficient. These updates included the replacement of windows and doors that detract from the historical design of this small house making it ineligible for the BIHR.



Figure 17. Morales House

5. Koura (7581 NE Bay Hill Rd.)

Historical Overview

This property has been owned by the Koura family since 1937. Otohiko and Hatsuka Koura emigrated from Japan to Seattle and in 1920 joined family on Bainbridge Island where they began strawberry farming. Initially, the Kouras lived on 7 acres near the intersection of High School Rd. and Madison Ave. In 1922, Otohiko was elected to the Japanese Farmer's Board and to the Japanese Association board from 1936-1941 (BIHM 2007). The couple eventually had six children including their sons Arthur (1918 -) and Noboru (1920-2011) who helped their father farm this property before the war and took over this farm after the war.

The Kouras moved to this property in 1937, eventually purchasing 80 acres. In the early 1900s, the northern half of the property was owned by P.C. Marecsen, a German immigrant who sold the property to Arnold Raber (BIHM n.d. - Print 1509). A family history notes, "together with the seller" the Kouras built the two-story, five bedroom house in 1937 and moved in the following year (BIHM 2007). In an interview with Arthur Koura, he explained Raber, was like "as second father" to him and that it was he who encouraged the Kouras to purchase this land (Koura n.d). Due to alien land laws, the land was put into Arthur's name as the oldest sibling born in the United States (BI Review 2008). Arthur and his brother Noboru assisted their father in strawberry farming until WWII. Before the war, they had approximately 50 acres cultivated in strawberries (Koura n.d.).

In January 1942, the FBI arrested Otohiko, along with other Island Japanese leaders, jailing him at the Seattle immigration office for several weeks before transferring him to Fort Abraham Lincoln near Bismark, North Dakota. The U.S. government relocated the Koura and other Island Japanese Americans to the Manzanar Relocation Camp in California on May 18, 1942. They later moved to the Minidoka Camp in Idaho. During the War Raber managed the Koura farm with the help of Filipino farm hands. Raber hand delivered to the Koura's their share of the berry harvest income. Art and Noboru eventually enlisted in the Army with Art getting wounded in Italy during service in the renowned 442nd regiment (Koura n.d.).

Art and Noboru met their wives, Flo Yoshitake and Mary Hayano, respectively, in the relocation camp. After the war, the young couples returned to Bainbridge Island to revive the family strawberry farming operation. Art and Flo, lived in this house with their family. Both men worked the farm upon their return, but eventually Noboru earned a degree as a computer programmer and quit farming (Koura n.d). By 1964, competition from California growers led the Kouras to sell their 190 acre farm for development of the Meadowmeer golf course and subdivision (BI Review 2008).

Physical Description

The Kouras retain ownership of the original farm house and two barns which are currently unoccupied or used for storage. The farmland that historically surrounded the buildings has been developed into a residential neighborhood.

House: The original house is a 1.5 story wood frame rectangle with a cast in place continuous concrete foundation. The house is oriented north-south and is approximately 28 x 40 feet long. It has an 8:12 slope gable roof and two dormers with 4:12 slopes. All the roof elements are covered with wood shakes. The east dormer is approximately 11 x 18 feet long and the slightly longer west dormer. Two brick chimneys extend through the west edge of the ridge. The dormers are clad with bevel

siding and the lower and end walls are covered with asbestos cement shingles. All the original windows have been replaced with vinyl twin glazed double hung, sliding or fixed windows. The original house has extensive later additions on the north, east and south sides.

North Barn: The north barn is oriented east-west and is a simple rectangular shape 20 x 32 feet long with a gable roof. It is a 1.5 story tall structure with a 12:12 sloped gable roof. The wood floor structure is supported by three rows of treated log posts approximately 8-12 inches in diameter placed 6 feet on center in both directions. The beams on the foundation columns vary but are mostly 6 x10 inch. The barn is clad in 1 x 12 inch vertical boards with 1 x 3 inch vertical battens. The roof has 2 x 4 inch rafters placed at 2 feet on center. The roof is composed of oversized shake shingles nailed to 1 x 6 inch boards attached to the rafters.

South Barn: The more recent south barn is oriented east-west and is a simple rectangular shape with shed extensions on both sides creating a rural basilica. The central barn is 20 x 60 feet long with a gable roof. The north extension is an open shed 14 x 60 feet long and is supported by 4 x 6 inch columns at 10 feet on center. The northern extension is enclosed and is 14 x 72 feet long. The northern shed is divided into 6 regular modules that include assembled vertical wood board doors 2 feet 6 inches wide by 6 feet 6 inches tall and a 2 x 3 feet 6 inches 12 lite fixed wooden window. The 1.5 story central barn area has a cast in place concrete foundation and concrete floor. There is an 8 x 10 feet high sliding door on the west and a pair of sliding doors on the east end of the main building. The enclosed areas of the barn are clad in 1 x 6 inch beveled shiplap wood siding. The gable roof of the central barn has a 6:12 slope, the adjacent shed roofs have 4:12 slopes away from the center structure. All the roofs are covered with lightweight corrugated metal roofing. The framing for the structures is simple 2 x 4 inch wood framing and the roof structure of the adjacent shed structures has 2 x 6 inch rafters at 2 feet on center.

Statement of Significance

The Koura Farm buildings are associated with cultural and economic heritage because they illustrate the major local industry of Japanese berry farming. The remaining Koura farm buildings include the small board and batten barn that predates the Koura's ownership and the house and large barn built by the Kouras. The small barn was reportedly moved to this property from the Chihara farm once located east of Strawberry Hill Park (Elfendahl 2014). During the heyday of farming when seasonal laborers abounded, both of the barns housed workers (Kubota 2014).

House - The Koura house underwent a fire in recent years, though the exterior is intact. Historical photographs and assessor's records indicate that the house was remodeled in the 1970s resulting in the addition of a shake roof, vinyl windows, areas of replaced shingling and a flat-roof car port. These modifications and the loss of setting have compromised the integrity of the house making it ineligible for the BHIR.

North Barn - The small older barn was reportedly built by the Chiharas, who in the 1920s farmed land east of Strawberry Hill Park. The barn was relocated to the Koura farm (Elfendal 2014). It is visible in historical photographs showing the construction of the Koura farm house in 1938. This barn is eligible for the BHIR as, "a building or structure removed from its original location, but which is significant mainly for architectural value." Under this criterion, the building has a simple design that illustrates early twentieth century utilitarian construction techniques and materials. Having been located in its existing location for over 75 years, this building also has associations with the city's economic heritage as a Japanese berry farm barn which also housed seasonal farm laborers.

South Barn - The large Koura barn was previously inventoried in 1987 (Boyle 1987). This barn is both one of the few remaining barns on the island related to the strawberry farming era and is a good representative example of a barn built to include seasonal labor quarters. It is in good condition compared to other extant bunkhouses that were often not much more than makeshift sheds. The barn had separate rooms for laborers in the shed section that runs the length of the south elevation. The rarity of this barn makes it eligible for the BHIR because it exemplifies Japanese strawberry farming, a special element of the city's cultural and economic heritage.

Table 3. Summary of resources inventoried within the Koura Farm.

Name	Figures 18-20	BIHR Eligible	Modifications
House		No	Siding, windows and circa 1970 addition on north
North barn		Yes	None
South barn		Yes	None

6. Rapada (10565 N Madison Ave)

Historical Overview

The owners of this house, Daniel and Doreen (Almazan) Rapada are both from Bainbridge Island Indipino farming families and were married in 1960. Daniel was the son of Honorato (1906-1996) and Mary Louise (James) (1914-2007) Rapada, who operated a berry farm on New Brooklyn Rd. Honorato (Joe) emigrated from the Philippines in 1927 and Mary Louise was a member of the Nooksack Tribe and Sky Band, born in Chiliwack B.C. (Cook Family 2007). Doreen grew up on a five acre strawberry farm at 8834 Lovgreen Rd., which remains in the family today. Her father Felix Almazan (1907-1988) emigrated from the Philippines to the United States in the 1920s. He married Mildred Lewis (1923-1999) of the Squamish Nation of B.C. in 1942 (Rapada 2014).

Daniel and Doreen moved into this house soon after they were married. Department of Assessment records indicate that they purchased the property from J.E. and Ada Book and the house construction date is referenced as 1959-1966. Doreen recalled that the property was not farmland when they bought it. Three years after they moved in they followed in the family footsteps and planted strawberries. The young couple tried to work the farm themselves. Unlike earlier farms, that included bunkhouses for low cost laborers, the Rapadas did not have laborers and struggled to keep up the fields. Strawberries plants usually last only four years and when the initial plants died, they did not replant (Rapada 2014).

Physical Description

The Rapada house is located in the middle of a rectangular-shaped .32 acre lot. The house is comprised of two sections, the first built is a 32 feet by 42 feet one story block which is connected to a 20 feet by 20 feet two story block. The total enclosed space is approximately 2100 square feet. Both simple gable roofs have a 6:12 slope and are covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a concrete block foundation and the exterior is clad with painted vertical wood siding. The windows are sliding or fixed with vinyl frames.

Statement of Significance

This property is not eligible for the BIHR. In the context of this study, it is owned by two Indipinos raised in farming families on the island. Though the Rapadas cultivated strawberries early on, their farming efforts proved unsuccessful, due in part to changing social conditions that diminished the availability of low cost seasonal laborers (Rapada 2014). Better examples of Filipino/Indipino farming operations are present on the island.



Figure 21. Rapada House

7. Mapanao (11062 Skinner Rd.NE)

Historical Overview

The Department of Assessment records list the date of construction for this house as 1916. County atlases from 1909 and 1935 record the property as within a subdivision named the “Searles Garden Tracts,” but the property owner is not shown (Anderson 1909 and Krolls 1935). Department of Assessment records indicate Isidro (1908-1981)

and Irene (1921-2005) Mapanao owned this property by 1952 (Kitsap County 2014). It is undetermined when the Mapanaos first purchased it.

At the age of 20, Filipino born Isidro immigrated to Seattle via the ship Empress of Russia, which arrived May 27, 1928 (Washington Passenger and Crew Lists, 1882-1961). Irene Charles was born in White Rock B.C. As numerous seasonal pickers came to Bainbridge Island, the two undoubtedly met working the berry fields. They were married in 1942 in King County (Washington Marriage Records 2014). The Mapanaos farmed a large field located directly south of this house (Madayag 2014, see Appendix B of this report). Irene's obituary indicated that she was a housewife and worked as a strawberry and raspberry farmer (Kitsap Sun 2005). This property continues to be owned by the Mapanao family, who purchased it in 1946 from a member of the Nakata family. The Mapanao's added the side shed additions to the house in 1965 (personal communication Bernardo Mapanao and James McNett July 2014). A circa 1950s photograph in the assessor records show an unpainted wooden barn with a possible attached living space (heated by a wood stove) that has since been removed.

Physical Description

This house sits on a .13 acre triangular-shaped parcel of land located across Skinner Rd. from a grass field where the Mapanaos once cultivated strawberries. The original 1.5 story house is flanked by two one story wings on the northeast and southeast sides, which give the house an overall dimension of 30 x 42 feet wide. The original 8:12 slope gable roof structure has 4:12 sloped extensions on both sides. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a poured 6 inch wide concrete footing and is clad with horizontal painted one 1 x 8 inch overlap wood boards. The large windows are fixed with wood frames and all the smaller windows are horizontal sliders with anodized aluminum frames.

Statement of Significance

Constructed in 1916, this house was later occupied by the Mapanao family who farmed strawberries in the open field that still exists across the street from the house. This house has been modified with the addition of new windows and shed additions in 1965, which has compromised its historical integrity making it ineligible for the BIHR.



Figure 22. Mapanao House

8. Harui (9415 Miller Rd)

Historical Overview

Bainbridge Gardens has been a well-regarded institution on the island since the early 1900s. In 1950, the revised Works Projects Administration tour guide for Washington noted the garden as “one of the largest greenhouses on the island; many thousands of Easter lilies are shipped from here” (Corning 1950:621). Today it operates as a full-service garden store, gift shop and café drawing from its earlier multi-purpose use as a garden, nursery, produce stand, gas station and post office. Two brothers, Zenhichi Harui (1886-1974) and Zenmatsu Seko (1877-unknown) started this business in the early 1900s. The two men had different last names because Zenmatsu, married the eldest daughter of a family that had no sons and following tradition he took his wife’s surname so that the family name would be carried on. According to an interview with the son of Zenhichi, Junkoh Harui (1933-2008), the men obtained the property through trade circa 1911 because alien land laws would not allow them to own the property (Harui 1998).

The two brothers came to Bainbridge Island to work in the Port Blakely mill (Harui 1998). The 1910 census indicates that the younger brother Zenhichi immigrated in 1904 and Zenmatsu followed the next year (US Census 1910). A review of census records from various years included contrasting dates of immigration of the brothers. Junkoh reported that his father immigrated in about 1908 arriving first to San Francisco (Harui 1998:1, U.S. Census 1920). By 1910, Zenhichi was employed at the Port Blakely Mill, while his brother worked in Eagle Harbor as a farmer with a partner named Had Uekechi (U.S. Census 1910).

In 1920 the census lists Z. Harui living with his wife Sakoe [Shiki Sugiyama] employed as a truck farmer presumably at this location in Island Center. The Nishinaka’s who were long-time owners of the property south of the Haruis are listed next on the census as neighbors (US Census 1920 and Kroll 1935). The Harui’s are not listed on county atlases as the occupants/owners of the land until 1940. Prior to this it is listed as owned by the County (Anderson 1909, Kroll 1935, Kroll 1940). The 1920 census lists Zenmatsu as a fruit farmer living with his wife Hatsuno and their children also in Island Center (US Census 1920).

Junkoh recalls that his father and uncle cleared the land using dynamite to remove stumps from the previously logged off parcel. They raised produce, nursery stock and Olympic strawberries that they sold to the Olympic Hotel in Seattle. They also sold produce at Pike Place Market. Eventually they added green houses to protect winter vegetables (Harui 1998). Junkoh recalled that the property consisted of 27 acres with 10 acres east of Miller Rd. and the remaining land to the west. Generally, the north portion of the property was planted with produce and nursery stock and the produce stand that



Figure 23. Circa 1940s photograph of the grocery store at Bainbridge Gardens (courtesy of BIHM).

evolved into a large grocery store was located in the southern middle part of the property. The south section on both the east and west sides had a sunken garden where a stream ran through. The garden complete with carved lion heads and other exotic art features attracted visitors from miles away (Harui 1998). The Haruis also operated one of the first gas stations on the island.

Filipino laborers who lived in bunkhouses on a wooded portion of the property helped work the land. They ate with the Harui family because their quarters had no kitchen facilities. Native Americans worked seasonally as berry pickers too and the Haruis housed in their attic the Japanese girl who assisted in the store (Harui 1998).

During WWII, the Haruis avoided internment by relocating east of the mountains in Moses Lake with a few other Bainbridge Island families. They retained their land because the property taxes were paid by the people renting the store. When they returned, their residential and business complex had been looted, plants stolen and green houses destroyed (Woodward 2008:94). The Harui and Seko family decided to split the partnership and the Sekos retained the grocery store and land east of Miller Rd. For a period after the War, Mo Nakata and Ed Loverich leased the grocery store until

1957 when they partnered with John Nakata to build Town and Country Market. The Haruis kept the nursery and land west of Miller Rd. and started Harui Gardens, which consisted of produce gardens and nursery. Mr. Harui and his son Norio built most of the buildings (Harui 1998).

Junkoh and his wife Chris built a garden business that opened in 1958 next to Town and County Market in Winslow. They later moved the business to the intersection of High School Rd. and Highway 305. In 1989, they came full circle relocating to the existing location of Junkoh's father's original business (Swanson 2002:157).

Physical Description

The greenhouses and memorial gardens are the only resources within the Harui Gardens that were included in this study. The three large greenhouses are simple frame construction, all similar, but each slightly different. The original greenhouses had glass on the exterior which was replaced by plastic sheeting. According to aerial photographs, the current greenhouses 1 and 3 are located on the site of prewar greenhouses and reused the original foundations when they were reconstructed after WWII.

8.1) Greenhouse 1: The westernmost greenhouse is 16 x 75 feet long and has a simple 2 x 4 inch structure of rafters and wall studs that are 2 feet on center. The gable roof runs north south and has an 8:12 slope. The rafters sit on 2 x 4 inch beams and attach to a central ridge supported by 4 x 4 inch posts spaced at 8 feet on center.

Greenhouse 2: The middle greenhouse is 22 x 80 feet long and has a 2 x 4 inch structure of built up trusses sitting on wall studs and beams that are 2 feet on center. The gable roof runs north south and has a 4:12 slope. The space is column free because the trusses span the entire width. The back part of the greenhouse acts as a covered dining area for the coffee shop and is covered with translucent fiberglass panels.

Greenhouse 3: The eastern greenhouse is 22 x 66 feet long and has a 2 x 3 inch structure of rafters and wall studs that are 1.5 feet on center. The gable roof runs north south and has a 6:12 slope. The rafters sit on beams and attach to a central ridge supported by 1.5 inch diameter steel pipes spaced at 9 feet on center. The steel posts are connected to a secondary steel pipe structure that runs parallel to the ridge on both sides of the sloping gable roof. Original hardware for opening and closing portions of the glazed roof are still in place.

8.2) Memorial Garden: The Harui Memorial Garden is an example of an early Northwest Japanese landscape. It is composed of pre-and post WWII landscape elements including both hardscape and planting. The memorial garden is approximately 55 x 55 feet square

located at the original entrance to the Bainbridge Gardens. It is bordered on the east by Miller Rd., on the north by a child's play area and on the south and west by open plant sale areas. The main entry to the garden is under a trellis gateway located on the southwest corner which leads into a grassy area bordered by groundcover and shrubs. The entry corner contains an intense Japanese style garden with plants that include old bonsai pine trees, a miniature waterway with a small bridge and a d'Anjou pear topiary created by the original owner of the garden. There were originally two red pine trees in the garden that were cultivated from seeds brought over from Japan; due to poor drainage both trees died and only the trunk of one tree remains. The turf area of the garden has four large evergreen trees that are paired at both ends of the space and mark the entrances. There are also four cast iron lion downspouts placed in the shrub border that were part of the pre-war garden.

Statement of Significance

The history of the Bainbridge Garden's is repeatedly honored in local histories and the community. This parcel of land has strong ties to the early Japanese cultivation and commerce. Inventory forms were prepared for the green houses and landscape features. The green houses and Japanese landscape features at Bainbridge Gardens are eligible for the BIHR because they reflect special elements of the city's cultural and economic history.

Greenhouses: After the looting and damage that occurred to the nursery during WWII, Zenhichi Harui and his eldest son rebuilt the green houses. A review of aerial photographs from 1968 suggests that the existing green houses are rehabilitations of the post war buildings (USGS 2014). These buildings are representative examples of the long history of Japanese operating green houses on Bainbridge Island. With agriculture as the primary industry for Japanese, green houses provided a longer growing season and the opportunity to raise nursery plants. Known locations on the island where Japanese-operated green houses have been demolished include the Kitayama green house at Lynwood Center, Furuta and Takayoshis green houses at Pleasant Beach (BIJAC 2014). Though they are late examples of this type of facility, the Harui green houses express the continuum of local Japanese operating greenhouses.

Memorial Gardens: The landscape features inventoried include bonsai trees, evergreens and a grafted pear tree shaped topiary planted by Zenhichi Harui. These landscape features include the memorial garden and stretch west along the edge of the property to include the tall pine trees. This historical landscape is significant for its distinctive expressions of traditional Japanese gardening and the long use of this site as a nursery.

Table 4. Summary of resources inventoried within the Harui property.

Name	Figures 24-27	BIHR Eligible	Modifications
Greenhouse 1		Yes	Replacement of glass with other material
Greenhouse 2		Yes	Recent construction and replacement of glass with other material
Greenhouse 3		Yes	Replacement of glass with other material
Memorial Garden		Yes	None

9. Shibayama (9390 Miller Rd.NE)

Historical Overview

The Kamekichi and Kimeye Shibayama family constructed this house in 1933. Department of assessment records identify George Shibayama as the property owner in 1952 (Kitsap County 1952). The property is located across the street from Bainbridge Gardens, a business that has its roots in the early 1900s when Zenmatsu Seko and his brother Zenhichi Harui began a farm and nursery business. The original land holding of the business consisted of 27 acres including 10 acres on the east side of Miller Rd, where this house is located (Harui 1998). In 1921, Kimeye Seko, daughter of Zenmatsu, married Kamekichi Shibayama (Washington Marriage Records 2014). In 1930, Kamekichi worked as a hotel proprietor in Seattle, where he and his wife lived with their three children (US Census 1930).

By 1940 census records list the Shibayamas as living with the Sekos in Island Center. This house was constructed in 1933 and due to the fact that the Haruis are listed on the same census page, it may be presumed that the Sekos and Shibayamas lived here at that time. Zenmatsu was recorded as a store proprietor and Kamekichi was still listed as a hotel owner/proprietor, presumably commuting into Seattle (US Census 1940). Kamekichi has been recognized as a “wealthy island entrepreneur,” who owned and operated a hotel and apartment complex in Seattle (Woodward 2008:30 and BIJAC 2014). Though this house was built by the Shibayamas in 1933, a 1940 map shows Harui as the owner of the land (Kroll 1940).

A 1952 department of assessments record indicates that there had been another 540-square-foot single-family house (20 feet by 27 feet) with five rooms that was falling down at that time. Local historian, Jerry Elfendahl recalled visiting the house in the 1990s before it was torn down and found many Japanese artifacts (Elfendahl 2014). It also appears there used to be a greenhouse on this property.

Physical Description

This house is located at the north end of a triangular shaped lot which fronts on Miller Rd.NE. The house has been modified with numerous additions in recent decades (Kitsap County 2014). Originally it consisted of a 1.5 story gable roof house with a rectangular plan, oriented east west. Later extensions have been added on the north and south sides of the house and a series of cross gables and dormers link the original house with the new additions. The total square footage is 2400 square feet above ground and 970 square feet in the basement. The new asphalt shingle roofs have the original 12:12 slope which is also used in the dormers. A lower hip roof wraps around the northwest corner porch and a similar lower roof extends out on the southwest corner, both of these with a 3:12 slope. The materials reflect the original portion of the house and are painted

horizontal shiplap wood siding and painted wood windows and trim. The original foundation was 6 inch concrete. All the windows have been altered or replaced but maintained their location and operation type.

Statement of Significance

The Shibayama house has ties to both the Seko family, which were co-owners of the early nursery that occupied the site of current day Bainbridge Gardens and the Shibayama family who were successful owners of the Bush Hotel in Seattle. The historical integrity of this building has been compromised by numerous updates that have occurred since the late 1970s resulting in a major expansion to the building's original foot print. This property is ineligible for the BIHR.



Figure 28. Shibayama House

10. Kitamoto (6099 Battle Point Dr. NE)

Historical Overview

The date of construction for this house varies on Department of Assessment records. A record from 1952 dates the house to 1890 and current records list it as built in 1901. A historical map from 1909 shows a house on this parcel then owned by Gustav Olson (Anderson 1909). Since 1919, this property has been owned by the same Japanese-American family. Shigeko Nishinaka (1906-1996) was born in Seattle in 1906, but soon thereafter was sent to Japan to live with an Uncle because her parents owned a hotel in Seattle and did not want to raise their child in that environment. In 1919, her parents sent for her when they purchased 23 acres on Bainbridge Island. They put the land in Shigeko's name because she was a U.S. citizen and the oldest of four sisters (Strosnider n.d.). As the oldest, her father asked that she not attend high school and "learn how to run the place." In later years she would become a locally renowned farmer (Strosnider n.d.).

Shigeko married Frank Kitamoto (1900-1967) a Japanese-American born in San Francisco, who worked in Seattle for Friedlander's Jewelry. They married in 1929 and lived in Seattle for several years before moving to Bainbridge Island and buying Shigeko's parent's farm before her parents moved back to Wakayama. The Kitamotos had four children Lily, Frances, Frank and Jane. The eldest Lily Kodama lives on the family property today.

Shigeko farmed the land while Frank commuted into Seattle, which was unusual for a Nisei of that era. With Frank only available to help on Sundays, Shigeko hired Filipino farmer Felix Narte as her “top hand” on the farm. The families developed a strong friendship and during WWI, Narte lived in the Kitamoto’s home and managed the land until they returned. In return the Kitamotos sold to Narte for one dollar a piece of their property, which Kodama recalled “was a big deal because few Filipinos farmers had land then” (Woodward 200:94-95). The Narte parcel (9255 Miller Rd.NE) continues to be owned by that family as well.

When limited finances threatened to keep her daughters from attending college, Shigeko immersed herself in research to determine a productive crop to plant eventually settling on creating a 15 acre raspberry farm. In addition to being the first raspberry farmer on the island she was one of the first to install an irrigation system, which extended the season. The numerous “Native American workers and Filipinos” that she employed endearingly called her “Mama Moto.” In later years, Shigeko planted Christmas trees to replace the raspberries, another first on Bainbridge Island (Kodama 2009).

Physical Description

This house sits on a 2.18 acre parcel of land on the north shore of Fletcher Bay just northwest of where Issei Creek empties into the bay. East of the house is an expanse of mature evergreens that reflect Mrs. Kitamoto’s prior use of the land as a Christmas tree farm. The original house is a one story wood frame rectangle with a recent concrete concrete block foundation. The L-shaped plan house is oriented northwest to southeast and is approximately 44 x 54 feet long. The roof has many shapes and slopes, but the primary slopes on the original gables are 12:12. There is one dormer, 7 x 6 feet deep, over the main room facing southwest. All the roof elements are covered with asphalt shingles. One brick chimney is located on the exterior of the south east wall. All the windows and doors are wood and are either original or replacements in kind. The most typical window is a 2 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 8 inches high wood window with three lites with wood muntins above a single larger lite. All the additions to the house have been done in the style of the original. The house is clad with 1 x 7 inch cove lap siding.

Statement of Significance

Though some forest growth and residential infill have lessened the agricultural feel of the setting, this property appears eligible for the BIHR as one of the island's few remaining Japanese agricultural properties. The property was farmed primarily by a woman who made important developments within the industry locally by being the first to plant raspberries and Christmas trees. The property holds significance for its association with Japanese strawberry farming, a special cultural and economic element of the island's history. The house has been added to and the windows have been replaced, however, it retains attributes of mass, scale and decoration that are in keeping with the original design of the house.



Figure 29. Kitamoto House

11. Narte (9255 Miller Rd.NE)

Historical Overview

Filipino strawberry farmer Felix Narte (1906-1996) built this house in 1946. Born in Luna, La Union, Philippines, Narte came from a family who made their livelihood on farming rice and vegetables and fishing. At a young age he was recruited by a contractor to work in Hawaii on a pineapple plantation. He later traveled by ship to Seattle in 1926. Like many Filipinos, he worked seasonally in Alaska fishing and as a farm laborer migrating throughout the West. By the early 1940s he began working on Bainbridge Island where he first came to pick strawberries. Narte worked for Frank and Shigeko Kitamoto who operated a farm on the north side of Fletcher Bay (6099 Battle Point Rd.NE). The Kitamoto's hired Narte as their "top hand" before World War II (Woodward 2008: 94-95).

In an interview, Narte recalled living on the Kitamoto property as a laborer when the War broke out. In his living quarters, Narte had dynamite he used for removing stumps in farming fields. When the FBI visited the Kitamotos and found the explosives, they believed this along with Frank's Japanese heritage made him a threat and arrested him (Narte 1975:22). During WWII, Narte oversaw the Kitamoto farm and stayed in contact with the Kitamotos, even making a visit to see them in the relocation camp.

After the war, the Kitamotos sold Felix this property for one dollar. County records indicate the house was built in 1946 and remains in the Narte family today. When Felix married Asuncion “Cion” in December 1949, she reportedly became the second Filipino bride on this Island (Washington Naturalization Records 1904-1991). Beginning in 1949 immigration restrictions eased and more Filipino women came to the U.S. (Woodward 2008:95).



Figure 30. This USGS map from 1968 shows the Kitamoto and Narte houses and surrounding cultivated fields.

Physical Description

This .56 acre parcel of land is located on the west side of Miller Rd. NE. Evidence of a historical farming field is still visible north of the house. The one-story house has a simple floor plan 30 feet by 34 feet that encloses 965 square feet of space. The gable roof has an 8:12 slope with an intersecting cross gable at the southwest corner of the house and is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a concrete block footing and is clad with horizontal shiplap painted wood boards. The windows used throughout are horizontal sliders with anodized aluminum frames.

Statement of Significance

Constructed in 1946, this is one of the early properties owned by a Filipino farmer on Bainbridge Island. During the years after WWII many Filipinos transitioned from being laborers working on other people's farms to owning farms. This house has retained its original plan though some windows have been replaced. A neighboring parcel north of the house includes an old berry field. Overall the building retains integrity and possesses significance with broad patterns of history, because with the nearby Kitamoto house, it depicts the interconnections between the Japanese and Filipino farmers, who were the driving force behind the island's berry farming industry.



Figure 31. Narte House

12. Berganio (8290 Fletcher Rd)

Historical Overview

Rosendo Berganio (1910-2007) was born in Bacnotan La Union, Philippines and at the age of 19 traveled via the ship President Cleveland from Manila to Seattle. The ship left the Philippines on April 13, 1929 and arrived in Seattle on May 6 (Washington, Passenger and Crew 2014). Berganio married Felicidad Oreiro (born in 1928) who was also from Bacnotan, La Union Philippines (Washington Naturalization Records 1904-1991). Records indicate that Rosendo Berganio lived in California before 1951, suggesting that he worked as a farm laborer like many other Filipinos who ended up farming on Bainbridge Island (Social Security Death Index 2014).

A map from 1940 indicates an individual by the name of Anderson owned this property. The Berganio house was constructed in 1954, which is presumably when the family moved here and began farming the 2.5 acre property (Kitsap County 2014). A study of Filipinos on Bainbridge Island from 1974 included a map showing the location of Filipino properties. The map lists the Berganio farm within a cluster of five farms owned by Filipino families along Fletcher Bay Rd. between New Brooklyn and High School Rd. (Oreiro 1974). The Berganio property was directly north of the strawberry fields of Teofilo Dosono and west of Rudy Romero's farm land (Mayadag 2014). The five farms on Fletcher Bay Rd. are not listed as Filipino owned on the 1940 county atlas, suggesting these families established ownership after the WWII (Kroll 1940).

Physical Description

The Berganio property is located southwest of the intersection of Fletcher Bay and Berganio roads. The house is in the southeastern portion of a rectangular parcel with the historical fields to the west and fields on a neighboring parcel to the south. The original house was a simple rectangular plan oriented north-south. A later addition to the northwest corner of the house created an L-shape plan with 1018 square feet of living space. The two gable elements, the original and the cross, both have 6:12 slopes. The roof material is asphalt shingles and the exterior siding is asbestos shingles. The foundation appears to be concrete block and the windows appear to be the original wood multi-lite casements. The house also has a separate 616 square feet garage which is finished like the house. There is an early structure located behind the garage.

Statement of Significance

Constructed in 1954, the Berganio house dates to the post WWII period when many local Filipinos had established themselves financially and purchased homes to become permanent residents. The house retains open fields north of the house where farming once occurred. Historical records indicate the house was modified in the 1970s with the addition of a wing to the west that is in keeping with the original design of the house.

The garage was added in front of an older farm building (Kitsap County 2014). This property appears eligible for the BIHR as a good representative example of a Filipino farm established in the post WWII period that retains its agricultural setting. \



Figure 32. Berganio Farm

13. Horishige (7172 NE New Brooklyn Rd)

Historical Overview

According to Department of Assessment records, this house was constructed in 1930 and by 1952 was owned by Yoshiko Matsushita and her sister Fusako Horishige and husband James Horishige (Kitsap County 2014). A review of land ownership maps from 1940 and 1956 indicate that this house is not listed as owned by these individuals until the later date, when it is listed in the Matsushita name (Kroll 1956).

Ukichi (1879-1968) and Fusa (1884-1967) Matsushita, both born in Japan, were the parents of Yoshiko and Fusako (1919-2008) Matsushita and three other children. Ukichi and Fusa had lived on Bainbridge Island since the 1910s (Seattle Daily Times 1967 and Draft Card 1918). The 1940 census indicates that before the war, Yoshiko and Fusako lived with their parents on Ferncliff Way in Winslow since at least 1935. Mr. Matsushita rented land and all household members worked in farming. During WW II the Matsushita family was interned first in Manzanar in California and later moved to Minidoka in Idaho, where Fusako presumably met her husband James Takeshi Horishige 1912-1981) a Japanese-American born in Hawaii. In 1947, the couple married in Adams Idaho (Adams County 1947). After the war, the Horishiges remained in Idaho for a short period before returning to Bainbridge Island where they worked in Strawberry farming. Filipino Honorato Rapada assisted on the Horishige farm (Rapada 1974).

Physical Description

This house is located on a 2.44 acre lot the north side of New Brooklyn Rd. with historical farming fields to the east and west of the house. The original house was a simple rectangular plan oriented east west, with a 12:12 slope gable roof. An extension was added on the east which also extended forward. A cross gable was extended to meet the gable of the extension creating a façade with two gables next to each other with different slopes. Other additions were added to the north side of the house and had much lower sloped roofs. The house today encloses 1400 square feet on one floor. The original exterior materials were horizontal wood siding and sliding and double hung wood windows. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Statement of Significance

The Horshige house was constructed in 1930 and is associated with the Japanese farming experience on Bainbridge Island. Historical photographs show that the original house had a side gable roof with a front-facing gable roof porch centered on the façade. The building has undergone numerous additions and other changes including residing and window replacements, which has compromised its integrity making it ineligible for the BIHR.



Figure 33. Horshige Farm

14. Hayashida (7224 NE High School Rd)

Historical Overview

Department of assessment records indicate that this house was constructed in 1938. A map from 1940 shows Saburo “Hyashida [sic]” as the owner of this parcel, which is directly west of land owned by the Bainbridge Filipino Farm Association, current day Filipino American Hall. East of the Farm Association’s property Hayashida owned another parcel of land (Kroll 1940). The 1940s census reported that that Saburo lived at the same location in 1935 suggesting that he built the house. Within the five years prior to WWII, many Japanese families were successful enough to build houses (Woodward 2007:35). Saburo worked the farm with his two brothers, Ichirio and Tauneichi who also lived on the property with their families (U.S. Census 1930 and Stourwater Pictures 2009).

Saburo (1906-1986) married Fumiko (1911 -) Nishinaka in 1939 (Washington Marriage Records 2014). He was born in Bellevue, Washington and Fumiko came from Bainbridge Island. Fumiko’s family owned a strawberry farm south of the current day Bainbridge Gardens (on Miller Bay Rd.). Tomicikichi and Tomi (Fujita) Nishinaka were born in Japan and had four children all born in Washington State (U.S. Census 1930). A portion of the old Nishinaka farm (6099 Battlepoint Dr.) is owned by descendants of the family, the Kitamotos. The Nishinaka farm was directly north of Issei Creek which flows into Fletcher Bay (Kroll 1940). Issei is a term used to specify “first generation” Japanese immigrants.

In the early 1940s, the Hayashida farm was reportedly the largest on Bainbridge Island. The hill top where the farm is located was historically called “Hayashida Hill” and is known today as “Strawberry Hill” (Elfendahl 1995:8:1). In an interview, Fumiko recalled that in addition to the expansive strawberry fields, the farm included tractors, horses, dogs, chickens and turkeys (Stourwater Pictures 2009). The 1940 census lists many Filipino farm laborers as well as other Japanese families in close proximity to the Hayashidas. Of the 40 people listed on the single census page where the Hayashidas were recorded, only 12 individuals are not of Japanese or Filipino descent (U.S. Census 1940).

On March 30, 1942 the Hayashidas were forced to leave their farm and relocate to the Manzanar internment camp in California. Eventually, they moved to the Minidoka camp in Idaho, where many Seattle Japanese were relocated including Fumiko's sister and children. On the fateful day of internment, the Seattle Post Intelligencer took a picture of 31 year old pregnant Fumiko holding her 13-month-old daughter Natalie. The picture has become an iconic image of the Japanese internment experience widely used in publications and museums, including the Smithsonian. As her daughter Natalie stated about her mother in this poignant image, "she was nobody and she was everybody" (Wong 2009). Late in life, Fumiko became instrumental in the effort to build the National Park Service's Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial. As the oldest living member of the people interned from Bainbridge Island, she visited Washington D.C. to testify for the development of the National Park site, which recognizes Bainbridge Island as the first community from which Japanese were forcibly removed from their homes and incarcerated in internment camps. Administratively, the site is a unit of the Minidoka National Historic Site in Idaho (Daly 2007).



Figure 34. Image of Fumiko Hayashida and her daughter Natalie on March 30, 1942 (Museum of History and Industry, Seattle Post Intelligencer Collection, Courtesy of BIHM).

In an interview discussing her family's coming home after the war Fumiko described "after the war evacuation we had a big farm, a strawberry farm, but we lost it and we tried to keep the farm but you know, after two years of not working on the land we couldn't afford to start - he tried to start it but he decided he better work." Saburo ended up working at Boeing and the family moved to Beacon Hill in Seattle (Hayashida 2014). The Department of Assessments listed Tsuneichi as the owner of this property in 1952 and it remains in the ownership of the Hayashida family today (Kitsap County 2014).

Physical Description

The Hayashida house and barns are located on a 3.68 acre parcel of land north of High School Rd. The areas around the house and barn are cleared showing evidence of historical agricultural activity. The barn was previously inventoried in 1987 (Boyle 1987).

14.1) House: The 1.5 story house is 31 x 34 feet in plan and has 1694 square feet above grade. The basement is 1054 square feet making the house 2748 square feet in total. The house is simple wood frame construction and has shiplap horizontal wood siding. The house has a simple gable roof with an 8:12 slope and is clad with asphalt shingles. There are two dormers, one on the north side and one on the south side. The windows are wood two light double hung. The foundation is poured 6 inch concrete.

14.2) Barns: There are two barns on the property. The northernmost barn is 30 x 56 feet long and encloses 1680 square feet. The barn is oriented east-west and has a simple gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The southernmost barn is 19 x 50 feet long and encloses 450 square feet. The barn is oriented east-west, and has a simple gable roof covered with metal roofing. Both barns have dropped wood siding.

Statement of Significance

The Hayashida house and barns have retained integrity and are eligible for the BIHR for their associations with broad patterns of history, specifically the impact of Japanese internment during WWII. The photograph of Fumiko Hayashida and her daughter Natalie on the fateful day of internment became an iconic image of the emotional upheaval caused by this event. Similarly, the Hayashida Farm depicts the strong impact internment had on the social and economic lives of Japanese. Before the war, the Hayashida farm was the largest strawberry farm on the island. After the conflict, the Hayashidas determined it too costly to bring the farm back to working condition and chose to move to Seattle where Mr. Hayashida worked for Boeing (Woodward 2008:120). In addition to depicting the disruption the war had on Japanese families, the Hayashidas' move reflects the presence of more diverse professional options for Japanese in the post WWII period.



Figure 35. Hayashida house and barns

15. Bucsit (9500 Bucsit Lane NE)

Historical Overview

Manuel Bucsit (1911-2005) was born in Bocnotan La Union, Philippines in 1911 (Bainbridge Island Review 2005). In 1928, at the age of 16 he traveled via the ship President Cleveland leaving Manila on March 31, 1928 and arriving in Seattle on April 23rd (Washington Passenger and Crew 2014). He met his wife Evangeline Johnny Thorne

in 1939. Born in 1925, she was a member of the First Nations born in Duncan, B.C. (Border Crossings from Canada to U.S. 2014). The Bucsits were married at St. Cecelia Catholic Church on Bainbridge Island in 1942 and later had three sons and a daughter. The Bucsit family moved into this house, which was constructed in 1947 (Kitsap County 2014). Manuel worked as a strawberry farmer and in the Winslow and Todd Shipyards, until retiring in 1976 (Bainbridge Island Review 2005). The Bucsit family reportedly helped develop many irrigation systems on the island (Elefendahl 2014). The Bucsit property is just over 10 acres and is located in the center part of the island, directly south of another Filipino strawberry field once owned by Joe Mislant (Madayag 2014). This property is still owned by the Bucsit family.

Physical Description

The Bucsit Farm is located on a 10 acre parcel of generally land with some clearings. The original 1.5 story house with full basement is a simple 29 x 30 feet rectangle shape that encloses 1470 square feet on two levels. The gable roof, oriented north south, has a 6:12 slope and is clad with asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are a combination of horizontal painted shiplap boards on the west and south sides and drop siding on the east and north sides. The foundation is made of concrete blocks and the windows are a combination of the original multi-lite wood double hung on the north and east elevation and horizontal sliders with anodized aluminum frames at the basement, the west and the south house elevations. There are three existing accessory buildings on the property.

Structure 1 is located 75 feet south of the Bucsit Rd. entry. The barn/shed is 20 x 20 feet and is oriented north-south with a 6:12 slope gable roof. There is a shed roof extension 7 x 20 feet long attached on the north side. The south elevation is a pair of hinged doors 9 x 6 feet high. The structure is covered with 1 x 10 boards and large wood shakes. The gable and shed roofs have corrugated fiberglass panels attached to pole purlins and rafters.

Structure 2 is a shed located 20 feet west of structure 1. It is 20 x 20 feet and has a 2:12 slope shed roof covered with asphalt sheeting. The east elevation is made up of two pairs of hinged 9 x 6 feet high doors made of built-up 1 x 6 vertical boards and the sides are 1 x 6 horizontal tongue and groove boards.

Structure 3 is located 110 feet south of the Bucsit Rd. entry. The shed is 14 x 20 feet long and is oriented north-south with a 6:12 slope gable roof. The 2 x 4 inch wall framing is covered with 1 x 12 inch boards with 1 x 4 inch battens. The rafters are covered with 1 x 8 boards with 2 feet wide sheets of asphalt laid on top.

Statement of Significance

Constructed in 1947, this house is an early Filipino-owned farm on Bainbridge Island. The property includes several small timber frame outbuildings likely used as barns or bunkhouses. West of the house is a collection of irrigation pipe in a grove of what appears to be mature Christmas trees. Historical photographs indicate that a daylight basement with concrete block walls was added and some siding and window replacements have occurred.



Figure 36. Bucsit Farm

Because this house is a part of an intact complex of farm related buildings, it offers the ability to depict various facets of farm life. It appears eligible for listing in the BIHR as a good example of an early Filipino farm.

16. Sakai (1560 Madison Ave.)

Historical Overview

Sonoji Sakai (1884-1953) emigrated from Japan to the United States arriving on Bainbridge Island in 1915 (Sakai School Website). A review of historical maps indicate that sometime between 1935 and 1940 Sonoji and his wife Yoshiko (1897- 1994) purchased the land where the Ordway School is today, as well as this property located on the east side of High School Rd. (Krolls 1935 and 1940). In an interview with the Sakai's oldest daughter, Kay Sakai Nakao, she explained that the family had built a house in 1936 in the location of current day Ordway School. One Japanese resident recalled that "Just five years before the evacuation, many families were starting to be successful and had built new houses" (Woodward 2008:35).

During internment, the family rented the house and had "surrogates" who cared for the farm in their absence. When they returned, the renter of the farm house refused to leave forcing the Sakais to live in the basement until the arrangement was sorted out and the farm needed considerable work to bring back to its prewar condition. By 1948, the Sakais sold a large portion of their farm to the school district for the same price they had purchased it for over a decade before. In 1998 the city named the new intermediate school built on this site after Sonoji Sakai (Nakao 2006 and Woodward 2008:2). The Sakai family retained this parcel of land across High School Rd. and in 1966 built this house (Kitsap County 2014).

Physical Description

The west end of this 13 acre parcel of land fronts Madison Ave. and the house is located on the east end of the property near a pond. The house has a crossed-shaped floor plan with a main north south body crossed by a secondary wing, which has a slight projection on the east and an open carport drop off on the west. The simple cross gable roof plan reflects the floor plan and is made up of four intersecting 5:12 slope gable sections which are covered with wood shakes. The one-story house encloses 2100 square feet and has an identical full basement which opens onto sloping fields on the west side of the house. The house has poured 8 inch wide concrete footings and is clad with vertical painted wood boards. The windows are a combination of fixed, casement and horizontal sliders all with anodized aluminum frames.

Statement of Significance

This house is located south across the street from the location of the original Sakai family farm house since destroyed. The architectural design of this house reflects the mid-twentieth century Japanese aesthetic, but is less than 50 years old and does not meet the criteria for exceptional importance.



Figure 37. Sakai House

17. Sakuma (937 Madison Ave. N)

Historical Overview

This property has been owned by the Tadashi and Fujiko Sakuma family since 1945. Tadashi emigrated from Japan in 1924, when he was eleven years old. He lived in Seattle until 1941 when he took a job on Bainbridge Island working as a chauffeur driving for a woman whose husband, John Herber, commuted daily into Seattle. When work was slow Tadashi would help gardening. During internment he married his wife, Fujiko Koba, another Bainbridge Island resident, whose family farmed strawberries in Winslow. During the latter part of the war, they moved to Moses Lake along with Fujiko's family, the Koba's, where the family did farm work (Sakuma 2007).

After the War, the Sakumas remained in Moses Lake until they purchased this property in 1945. They lived in an old house once located on the front of the lot until 1956 when they tore it down and built this house. Tadashi eventually started a gardening business and Fujiko, who had worked at Bainbridge Gardens before the war, began working for Anderson's Grocery Store on Winslow Way and later at Town and Country Market on Winslow Way. Tadashi landscaped numerous public spaces including the Eagle Harbor Church and the Bainbridge Island Library.

Behind the house the Sakumas operated a receiving shed where local farmers brought flats of berries for Seattle-based food processor R.D. Bodel to pick up avoiding stops at the individual farms. One of the Sakuma's sons, Gary, recalled keeping track of the number of flats for his parents and noted the Kouras and Suyematsus as the top producers. He also recalled that due to the GI Bill and more job opportunities, many people took advantage of opportunities to retrain during and after the war causing a decline in farming as many farmers worked second jobs with berry farming becoming supplemental work (Sakuma 2014).

Physical Description

This house sits in the center of a .83 acre lot that is within the mixed use urban environment of Winslow. This house is most distinctive for the Japanese style landscape garden associated with it. The original house had an L-shaped floor plan with a carport on the opposite side creating a U that formed an entry courtyard. The entire enclosed area was approximately 1800 square feet. The 5:12 slope gable sections are covered with asphalt shingles. The house has poured 6 inch wide concrete footings and is clad with vertical painted wood boards. The altered house has all new windows and doors.

Statement of Significance

This building once had a receiving station for R.D Bodel to pick up berries from local farms. The receiving shed behind the house has been removed and the building has been recently remodeled making it ineligible for listing on the BIHR. The gardens designed and planted by Tadashi Sakuma reflect a Japanese style, but are not individually eligible for listing on the BIHR.



Figure 38. Sakuma House

18. Nishimori

Historical Overview

This house was built in 1956 and owned by Tairoku, also known as Tike (1917-2002), and Chizuko, known as Chiz (1924-2008) Nishimori. US census records for Bainbridge Island from 1930 list Tairoku's parents as Kirohachi and Tsue Nishimori, who were both born in Japan and immigrated to the United States in 1903 and 1910 respectively (US Census 1930). The Kirohachi Nishimori family lived in Port Blakely and later moved to Winslow to farm with their son Tairoku and five daughters, Masako, Kiyoko, Matsue, Sueko and Shimako, who were all born in Washington (Nishimori 2006).

During WW II Tairoku met his wife Chizuko Matsuno of Glendale, California while they were interned at the Manzanar Relocation Camp in California. While arranged marriages occurred before the war, they subsided after the war and internment resulted in numerous unions like the Nishimoris (Brian and Matsuda 1975:104). They were married in Chicago, Illinois in 1943 and in 1946 returned to Bainbridge Island where the family continued to operate a strawberry farm located on Wyatt Way in an area between Grow Avenue and Nicholson Place.

In May 1957, Tairoku and Chizuko purchased and moved into this house on Weaver Road to accommodate a growing family. This home was their residence for the remainder of their lives. While continuing to assist his parents with the farm on Wyatt Way, Tairoku held full time employment in radio and television repair and later in the cable television industry until his retirement. Chizuko was employed by the Boeing Company for over 30 years in various positions until her retirement (Nishimori 2014). Research determined that this property was not used for farming.

Physical Description

The one-story house has a simple floor plan 28 feet wide by 53 feet long that encloses 1477 square feet of space. A two bay carport is attached to the east side of the house. The simple gable roof has a 4:12 slope and is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a concrete block foundation and the exterior is clad with painted wood shingles. The large picture windows are fixed with wood frames; all others are wood double hung windows.

Statement of Significance

The Nishimori house is ineligible for the BIHR. Tairoku Nishimori was raised on Bainbridge Island in a Japanese farming family. His parents operated a farm on nearby Wyatt Way. However, while Mr. Nishimori lived in this house he was employed outside the farming industry. Architecturally, this ranch house is not eligible for the local register as it is a common example of the type.



Figure 39. Nishimori Farm

19. Nakata, John (7363 Weaver Rd. NW)

Historical Overview

This property has been owned by the Nakata family since 1924. Jitsuzo Nakata (1886-1955) emigrated from “Agenosho, a small fishing village in the Prefecture of Yamaguchi, near Hiroshima, Japan.” The Treaty of Kanagawa between Japan and the United States helped end Japan’s long standing Isolationist policies providing opportunities for trade. With this came large-scale immigration of Japanese to U.S.-controlled territories, with numbers reaching 400,000 Japanese immigrants between 1886 and 1911. As the second son, Nakata knew his older brother would inherit the family farm. Therefore, he looked abroad for opportunities settling on Washington where he found work at the world’s largest mill, Port Blakely Lumber Mill on Bainbridge Island. The enterprising young man saved enough money to buy a lot to establish a barber shop on the main street of Winslow, then called Madrone. By 1905, Jitsuzo returned to Japan for military duty during the Russian-Japanese War. While in Japan he married Shima (1887-1949) and they both returned to Bainbridge Island in 1906. Their business grew to include not only a barbershop, but baths and a laundry (Banham 2007:13-19).

The Nakata’s had many children and in 1924 to help augment their income, they purchased this property, which was then a working strawberry farm owned by the Sumiyoshi family. Sakakishi Sumiyoshi and his wife Yoshi purchased 9 acres and built the original farm house on this parcel, while leasing additional acreage for farming. Historian Jerry Elfendahl notes that, the Sumiyoshis were important leaders in Japanese farming industry between 1908 and 1924. Sakakishi founded the Japanese Community Association, Winslow Berry Growers’ Association and Puget Sound Growers Association (Elfendahl 2014). The Sumiyoshis children remained in Japan for schooling, but after the

Tokyo earthquake in 1923, the Sumiyoshis joined their children in Japan prompting the sale of this property to the Nakatas (Elfendahl 2014 and Elfendahl 2009:9-19).

The Alien Land Law presented an initial obstacle to the Nakata's purchasing this land, which they overcame by putting the farm in the name of the American born son of their friend the Nakaos who was of legal age. Eventually, when the Nakata's oldest son Masaaki (known as John) reached legal age he took ownership of the property (Banham 2007:13-19). The original home on this parcel was a two-story farm house built in 1909. After purchasing the farm, Shima worked in the barbershop and Jitsuzo worked both at the farm and barbershop (Nakata 2006).

By 1940s, John built the Eagle Harbor Market where his parent's barbershop once stood. His father, Jitsuzo not only grew strawberries and other produce, but raised pigs John butchered and sold in his market. In 1957, John with his brother Mo and Ed Loverich opened Town and Country Market (Nakata 2006).

By 1966, the family home had been torn down and John and his wife Pauline built this house on a portion of the original family farmland. In 2001, Town and Country markets bought just over 11 acres from John and Pauline's family to preserve it for farming. Local farmer Brian McWhorter has reclaimed this farm land where zucchini, corn, beans, squash, pumpkins, and sunflowers are raised. The farm was named Middle Field Farm, because in Japanese "naka" means middle and "ta" means field (Banham 2007:124). This house, once on a larger parcel of family owned land occupies less than one acre and is bordered by Middle Field Farm to the east and south.

Physical Description

This house is located on a small lot that was separated from a larger parcel of land historically used for agricultural purposes. The land in front of the house (on a separate lot) is currently used for farming. The house has an irregular floor plan that adds up to 3175 square feet - a garage storage area of 1360 square feet is located on the northeast corner of the house. The house has simple gable roofs that are covered with asphalt shingles. The house has poured concrete footings and is clad with vertical painted wood boards. The large windows are fixed and the smaller windows are horizontal sliders with anodized aluminum frames.

Statement of Significance

This house is one of the few mid-century houses included in this inventory and includes a Japanese aesthetic. It was constructed by a locally successful Japanese family, whose property and personal history are tied to the agricultural history of Bainbridge Island. The house is not yet 50 years of age and does not appear to possess the exceptional importance required for listing on the BIHR.



Figure 40. Johnny Nakata Property

20. Nakata, Mo (8594 NE Wyatt)

Historical Overview

The Nakata family has a long history on Bainbridge Island. For an overview of the early family history see historical overview for the John Nakata house (7363 Weaver Rd. NW). Momoichi (Mo) Nakata, born in 1920, was one of the older children of Jitsuzo and Shima Nataka's large family. Mo and his wife Sachiko built this house in 1961. The house is part of the original Nakata family farm purchased in 1924.

After serving in the military during the war and being wounded, Mo returned to Bainbridge Island and with Ed Loverich opened a grocery store on leased land where Bainbridge Gardens is today. In 1957, Mo, his brother John, and Loverich opened Town and Country Market, which continues to be one of the Island's successful businesses. In 2001 Town and Country Markets purchased over 11 acres of the original family farm to the north and east of this parcel to return to farm land after years of dormancy.

This house is one of the few mid-century buildings included in this inventory. Architect Chuck Gilman (1920-2011) of Bremerton designed the house for the Nakatas (Sakuma 2014). A native of Washington, Gilman attended the University of Washington architecture school and later lived in Bremerton where he designed homes and commercial buildings including the Kitsap Airport Terminal (Lewis Funeral Chapel 2014).

Physical Description

This house is located on the north end of a long narrow lot that fronts on Wyatt Rd. No agricultural activity is currently occurring on this parcel of land though the neighboring parcels are being farmed. The house has a complex floor plan comprised of three

different sections that add up to 2500 square feet; a 20 x 22 feet garage is attached to the northwest corner. The split level house has three different 4:12 slope gable roofs that intersect at odd angles. The roofs are covered with wood shakes. The floor plan creates courtyards on the north and south sides of the house. The house has poured 6 and 8 inch wide concrete footings and is clad with horizontal painted wood boards. The large windows are fixed with wood frames and the smaller windows are horizontal sliders with anodized aluminum frames.

Statement of Significance

This house appears eligible for the BHIR as an example of a mid-century modern twentieth century home. It is also eligible for its associations with the Japanese agricultural industry on Bainbridge Island. This is one of a series of homes built by Japanese Americans in the prosperous post war era, which adopts the new Northwest “ranch” style of architecture that is rooted in Japanese traditions. It is surrounded by the original farms fields. A sweeping shingle roof gives a romantic look to this modern house



Figure 41. Mo Nakata Property

and such roofs typically provide easy flow for interior spaces. Windows in the gable ends open the living spaces to the outside while providing natural light.

21. Moritani (542 Winslow Way W.)

Historical Overview

An inventory form from 1987 indicates this house was originally constructed in circa 1901 and was known as the William Carrie House (DAHP 2014). Since 1921, the Moritani family has lived here actively farming the 8.75 acre parcel from 1921 until 1960.

Hyakutaro (1874-1927) and Hayano Moritani (1888-1960) were among the first three Japanese farm families to introduce strawberry farming to Bainbridge Island (Elfendahl 2009:9-18). Hyakutaro emigrated from Hiroshima Japan first to Hawaii and on to the United States in the early 1900s (Moritani 2006:1). The couple worked in Mt. Vernon for a period digging potatoes before moving to Bainbridge Island. By 1908 the family operated a farm on land they leased from the Krauss family located on Day Rd., near the Suyematsu Farm. In 1921, the family moved to this house in Winslow (Moritani 2006:2).

The property became available to the Moritanis when another Japanese family, the Yamasakis, could not make payments for it. Mr. Moritani died in 1927 leaving his wife, to raise three boys and manage the farm. She provided Olympic Loganberries to the Seattle department store Fredrick and Nelsons in large metal tins, some of which are still on the property. One of the out buildings used to process berries includes a conveyor belt machine for sorting berries before packing (Moritani 2014). Filipinos assisted Mrs. Moritani on the farm with fertilizing and other occasional tasks. During WWII the Filipino family by the name of Tolentino managed the farm (Moritani 2014).

Physical Description

21.1) Farmhouse: The Moritani house sits on a podium which slopes in all directions but most steeply to the south towards Eagle Harbor. The house is 2-story 22 x 22 feet square with a 12 x 34 feet long one story extension on the north. The house has a full porch 6 feet deep on the south side and partial porches, also 6 feet deep, on the east and west sides. The exterior edge of the porch aligns with the projected one story element on the east and west sides. The wood board porch floor is fully covered by a sloped roof which is supported by regularly placed 4 x 4 inch columns at 8 feet 6 inches on center with ornamental wood brackets attached at the top. A continuous 2 feet 3 inch high wood rail with 2 x 2 inch pickets at 6 inches on center runs between the columns. There are three stairs that access the porch which varies from three to 6 feet above finished grade. A wood skirt made of 1 x 6 inch vertical boards extends from the floor level to the ground and completely encircles the house. The house is clad in horizontal 1 x 6 inch beveled shiplap siding. The original main windows are 2 feet 6 inches wide x 6 feet high double hung 4 lite wood windows with 1 x 6 inch frames.

The original roof includes a pyramid shape on top of the main 2-story square and four 6:12 slope segments. The top of the pyramid is flat with a brick chimney centered on the flat roof area. Another part of the original roof is the 6:12 slope hipped extension on the north side of the house. The porch is covered by a continuous 4:12 slope shed roof that wraps the house on the north, east and west elevations. A later one story extension in the northwest corner of the house has a 4:12 slope hipped roof on the north and is an extension of the porch roof on the west. All the sections of the roof have metal gutters and downspouts, some round and some rectangular. The roof is covered with wood shakes.

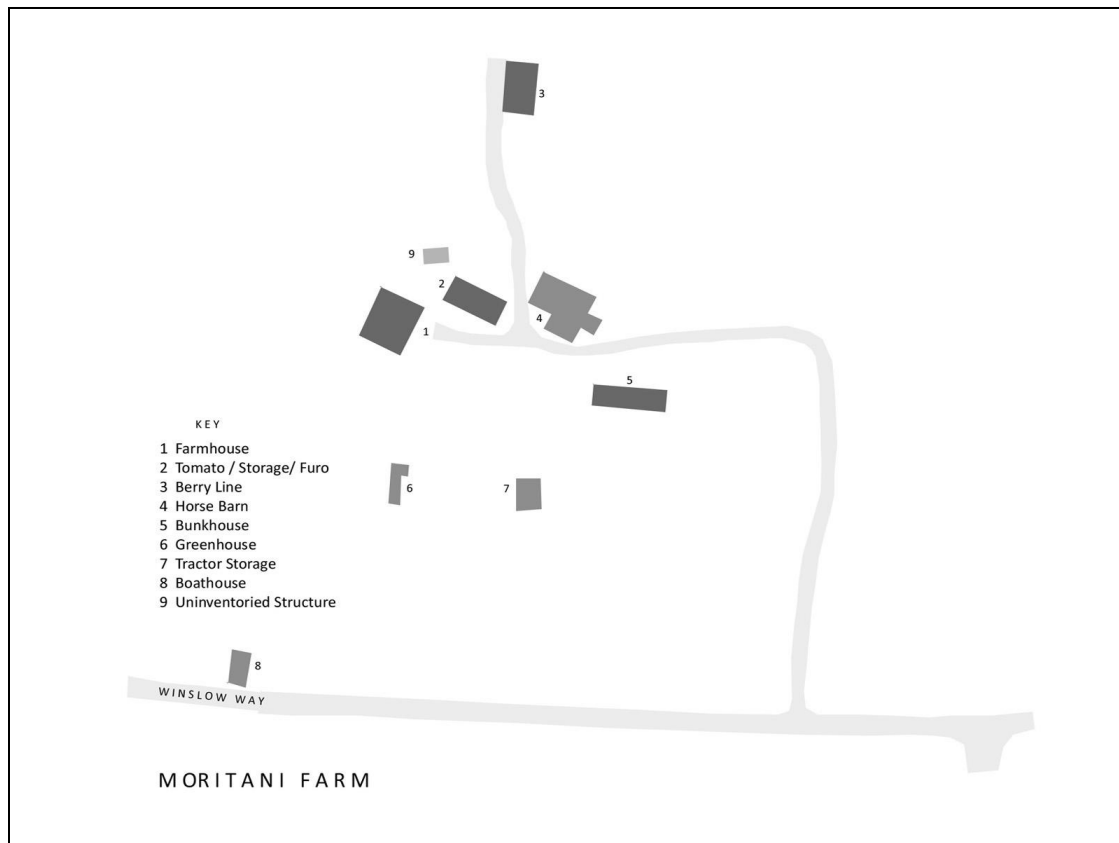


Figure 42. Moritani Farm showing the locations of inventoried and uninventoried buildings.

21.2) Tomato Shed and Furo: The two-part storage and office structure is located 25 feet northeast of the house. The eastern part of the structure is 19 x 14 feet deep, has a dirt floor and is open on the east side. The north and south sides of the structure are a series of vertical half-round logs with varying airspaces between each log. The structure is supported by two treated 12 inch diameter poles with 4 x 6 (?) inch beams that support the 2 x 4 inch rafters at 2 feet on center which are covered by horizontally laid up 1 x 8 inch shiplap boards. The 8:12 slope roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The western part of the structure is 20 x 30 feet long, enclosed has a wood floor (?). The building has wood windows of various sizes from 2 x 2 feet high 6 lite casement windows to 3 x 4 feet high 8 lite double hung windows. The exterior walls of the structure are typical 2 x 4 inch framing with 1 x 6 and 1 x 8 inch shiplap boards applied to the studs. The roof is 8:12 slope and is framed with 4 inch diameter logs at 2 feet on center. The rafters have 1 x 6 inch boards spaced to accept the wood shake shingles.

21.3) Berry Line: The Berry Line is located 175 feet northeast of the house. It is a two part structure, the northern part is 18 x 16 feet long with a concrete floor and has a metal gable 4:12 sloped roof. It is made up of imbedded 6-8 inch diameter poles and 2 x

4 inch rafters on odd sized beams which support the rafters and the 1 x 6 inch boards for the corrugated metal roof. This area contains a wall in refrigeration unit and other equipment used for processing the fruit. The southern part is 18 x 20 feet long with a concrete floor and a gable 8:12 sloped roof with wood shakes attached to 1 x 6 inch boards nailed to 2 x 4 inch rafters at two feet on center. The southern structure has 2 x 4 inch framing at two feet on center with diagonal 1 x (?) boards on the south and east sides. Remnants of asphalt sheeting and 1 x 2 inch battens remain.

21.4) Horse Barn: The small barn and attached open sheds are 90 feet east of the house. The central feature of the building is the original barn structure that is 12 x 24 feet long. The 1.5 story barn has 6 x 6 inch posts spaced at 6 feet on center on both long sides, the beams on top of the posts are conventional framing that support a partial upper storage area and a wood plank floor. The floor level of the barn is slightly elevated and varies around the structure. The walls are clad with wood shingles and the 12:12 slope roof is clad with wood shakes nailed to unevenly spaced 1 x 4 inch boards.

There are three different dirt floored shed structures that attached to the barn. The largest is a 2:12 slope gable roof open shed that is 11 x 42 feet long on the north side and 11 x 20 feet deep on the south side. The ridge of the gable roof runs into the northern edge of the barn. The metal sheet roofing is attached to 1 x 4 inch boards supported by 2 x 4 inch rafters at 2 feet on center that are tied together with 4 inch diameter logs. The rafters sit on 6 inch diameter log beams which are in turn supported by treated telephone pole columns that are imbedded in the ground and are spaced at approximately 10 feet on center. The second attached structure is a continuous 14 x 22 feet long shed with a 4:12 sloped roof located on the south side of the barn. The shed has a 9 foot opening next to the barn on the north side. The exterior walls are clad with painted wood shingles similar to the exterior of the barn. The wall structure is 2 x 4 inch at 2 feet on center wood framing and the sheet metal shed roof is supported by 2 x 4 inch rafters at 2 feet on center, which support the 1 x 4 inch boards and sheet metal panels. The last structure attached to the barn is a 12 x 13 feet deep shed attached to the eastern end of the barn. The shed has double doors on the north side and a single door on the east side. The 4:12 slope sheet metal roof, the 2 x 4 inch framing at 2 feet on center and the use of painted wood shingles as an exterior material are similar to the main barn.

21.5) Bunkhouse: The relocated temporary government building is located 150 feet east of the house. The building is 20 x 36 feet long and is oriented east-west with a 6:12 sloped gable roof. The building is framed with 2 x 3 inch studs at two feet on center. The 8 feet clear ceiling is attached to 2 x 3 inch built up trusses at 2 feet on center. The exterior walls of the structure have vertical 2 feet wide asphalt covered panels, approximately 1 inch thick, which are attached directly to the studs. The continuous 4 x 10 inch floor beams rest on three rows of five (15 total) 1 x 1 foot concrete piers 9 feet

on center in the long The piers are 10 feet on center in the short direction. The 2 x (?) floor joists at are covered by 1 x floor boards which are covered in turn by linoleum sheet flooring. The typical windows are double hung wood assemblies approximately 2 feet 6 inches wide by 4 feet 6 inches high. The single lite 3 panel doors on the north and south sides are 2 feet 8 inches wide by 6 feet 8 inches high. The roof is asphalt composition shingles.

21.6) Greenhouse: The Greenhouse is located 100 feet south of the house and has a greenhouse attached to the south end of an equal sized workroom. The tractor shed is located 140 feet southeast of the house. The Greenhouse is oriented north-south, with the north portion an enclosed 11 x 14 feet long single room with a concrete floor and 2 x 4 inch at two feet on center wood framing for the walls and roof structure. The exterior walls have 1 x 7 inch shiplap board siding and the roof is 8:12 slope gable with wood shake shingles. The Greenhouse extension is also 11 x 14 feet long 2 x 3 inch framing at two feet on center with horizontal metal ties for the open 4:12 slope roof and 2 x 4 inch studs at 4 feet on center for the walls. An additional 2:12 roof slope open storage area 10 x 14 feet long is attached to the eastern side of the single storage room. The lean to is supported by 2 imbedded 8 inch diameter treated poles with a 6 inch diameter log beam and 4 inch diameter log rafters at two feet on center. The roof has sheets of plywood laid on top of the original corrugated sheet metal roof.

21.7) Tractor Storage: The tractor storage is a 12 x 20 feet long enclosed structure oriented north-south with a 8:12 slope gable roof. The wall and roof structure is 2 x 4 inch studs at two feet on center with diagonal 1 x 7 inch siding on the east west and south walls and wood shakes for the roof. The rafters are tied together with 4 inch diameter logs at two feet on center. The north elevation of the shed is an 8 x 8 high opening and a 4 feet wide stud wall with horizontal 1 x 7 inch shiplap boards. The north elevation is braced by 45 degree board brackets at each corner.

21.8) Boathouse: The boathouse is located in the southwest corner of the Moritani farm property only 50 feet from the Eagle Harbor shoreline. It is oriented north-south and has 12 x 16 feet rectangular floor plan. The gable roof has a 8:12 slope and the rafters are covered with 1 x 8 inch shiplap boards laid horizontally which are covered by two feet wide asphalt sheets. The framing is simple 2 x 4 inch studs 2 feet on center. The exterior cladding is 1 x 8 inch shiplap boards applied diagonally on the north east and west sides. The south side has a pair of hinged doors that made up of vertical 1 x 4 boards. The boathouse has a dirt floor and the 4 x4 inch beams that sit on treated posts spaced at 4 feet on center around the perimeter.

Statement of Significance

This is the oldest and most intact farm inventoried as part of this project. Though some deterioration has occurred there are remarkably few modifications to the complex considering its age. The farm is noteworthy as being owned by one of the first families to plant strawberries on Bainbridge Island and who actively farmed here from 1921-1960. Though farming did not persist after 1960, the property's agricultural setting remains intact. The house is individually eligible for the BIHR and the other inventoried buildings are contribute to the historical significance of the complex.

Table 5. Summary of resources inventoried within the Moritani Farm complex.

Name	Figures 43 - 50	BIHR Eligible	Modifications
House		Yes, contributing	None
Tomato Shed/Furo		Contributing	An additional open shed storage area has been added to the east end.
Berry line		Contributing	None

Horse Barn		Contributing	Additional open shed storage areas have been added to the north and west of the original structure.
Bunkhouse		Contributing	None
Greenhouse		Contributing	None
Tractor Storage		contributing	None
Boat House		Contributing	None

Conclusions and Recommendations

The ethnic groups studied in this report have made significant contributions to the social, cultural and economic development of Bainbridge Island through agriculture, which primarily consisted of berry farming. Berry farming shaped land use and was responsible for employing farm owners, seasonal laborers, cannery workers and marketers. This study identified the following trends in local Japanese, Filipino and Indipino farming that should be considered during future historical evaluation projects.

1. Beginning in the 1880s, the lumber mills served as a primary employer of Japanese and other ethnic groups. In 1908, several members of the Japanese community first began growing strawberries, which soon became the favored local crop. Japanese farms that date to the early period of strawberry farming are rare. Some examples of early farms include the Moritani, Kitamoto and Suyematsu farms, which began farming in 1908, 1919 and 1927 respectively.
2. Just prior to WWII many Japanese farmers had become financially established enough to be able to build houses. Properties that reflect this trend have an ability to express the economic success of the Japanese farming experience locally. The Hayashida (1938) and Koura (1937) properties reflect this trend.
3. Filipinos started as farm laborers working on Japanese and non-Japanese farms. After the war, Filipino and Indipino families attained financial security sufficient to purchase land and build homes. Some examples of such Filipino and Indipino farms are the Narte and Bucsit properties, built in 1946 and 1947 respectively.

Due to regional growth after WWII, a more diverse economy meant farming for many became an avocation as better paying jobs became available. Though the dates Japanese first occupied farming properties was earlier than when the Filipino/Indipinos purchased farms locally, the slow decline of farming after the war is common to both groups. Inventoried Japanese properties date from circa 1901 to 1956, excluding the Sakai and two Nakata properties that were built on farm lands originally owned by Japanese families after farming activities declined (in the case of the Nakata properties, farming has in recent years been reestablished). In contrast, the construction dates for inventoried Filipino or Indipino-owned agricultural properties range from 1946 to 1960. Understanding these trends is helpful in assessing the significance of resources.

Informant Jerry Elfendahl identified two properties not included in this inventory that relate to the Japanese farming history of Bainbridge Island. The two properties are the Takeo Sakuma property (7284 Finch Rd. NE) and house where Sakakichi Sumiyoshi and his wife first lived and worked when they first came to the Island (871 Wyatt Way). These properties have associations with the earliest period of Japanese farming and should be considered for inventory in the future.

This project evaluated studied resource's eligibility for the BIHR as individual properties or in some instances as a part of a farm complex that included multiple buildings and structures. The NRHP offers a historic nomination approach known as a multiple property nomination, which offers the opportunity to list properties under a common historic theme as part of what is essentially a discontinuous historic district. This approach could be used for listing Bainbridge Island agricultural properties on the NRHP. Any resources listed on the NRHP are automatically eligible for the BIHR.

With listing on the local register, properties are required to be reviewed by the HPC, which issues a certificate of appropriateness for changes or alterations. Economic pressure for the redevelopment of agricultural properties which often include small residences sitting on parcels with high resale value can challenge preservation. The City could consider a focused approach to encouraging the preservation of key properties and use public spaces to interpret the impact these ethnic groups have had on the community. For example, the City of Bainbridge Island owns the Suyematsu and Morales farms, two important Japanese and Filipino/Indipino farms. Public ownership of these properties provides the opportunity to use the farms for public interpretation of the legacy these ethnic groups have on the development of Bainbridge Island.

References

Adams County

- 1947 Idaho County Marriages 1864-1950, James Takeshi and Fusaka Horishige, accessed April 2014, ancestry.com.

Anderson Map Co.

- 1909 Kitsap County Atlas, Anderson Map Co., Kitsap County, WA.

Bainbridge Island Historical Museum

- 2007 "The Otohiko (Kanazawa) Koura Story, obtained from the Koura Biographical. BIHM, Bainbridge Island, WA.

Bainbridge Island Japanese American Community

- 2014 Slideshow Life on Bainbridge Island before WWII, Businesses Slideshow, accessed April 24, 2014, <http://www.bijac.org/index.php?p=LifeBeforeSlideshowA>.

Bainbridge Island Review

- 2005 Obituary for Manuel Hojos Bucsit, March 14, 2005.
- 2008 "An island life lived the flexible way, *Bainbridge Island Review*, April 12, 2008, accessed April 2014, <http://www.bainbridgereview.com/opinion/17580074.html>.
- 2011 Dorothy Almojuela Obituary, Sunday November 6, 2011, Accessed April 2014, <http://www.bainbridgereview.com/obituaries/>

Banham, Russ

- 2007 *Town & Country Markets: Nourishing the Quality of Life*, Fenwick Publishing, Bainbridge Island, WA.

Border Crossings from Canada to U.S.

- 2014 Border Crossings from Canada to U.S. 1895-1956, ancestry.com.

Brian, Ed and Larry Matsuda

- 1975 *They Cast a Long Shadow: A History of Non-White Races on Bainbridge Island*, Minority History Committee Bainbridge Island School District, Bainbridge Island, WA.

Chin, Doug

2001 Seattle's International District: The Making of a Pan-Asian American Community, International Examiner Press, Seattle, WA.

Cook Family Funeral Home

2014 Obituary for Mary Louise Rapada, September 21, 2007.
<http://cookfamilyfuneralhome.com/obits/obituaries.asp?Id=350>

2014a Chizuko Nishimori obituary, accessed February 13, 2008,
http://cookfamilyfuneralhome.com/obits/print_obit.asp?Id=431,

Corning, Howard McKinley

1950 *The New Washington: A Guide to the Evergreen State*, Binford & Mort, Publishers, Portland, OR.

Daly, Mathew

2007 Wash. House approves site for internment camp memorial, *Moscow-Pullman Daily News*, February 7, 2007. Accessed April 11, 2014,
<http://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=2026&dat=20070207&id=wF4zAAAAIAAJ&sjid=MvAFAAAAIAAJ&pg=2546,785166>

Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

2014 Washington State Historic Property Inventory Form for William Carrie House, accessed April 15, 2014, dahp.wa.gov.

Dubrow, Gail, Gail Nomura, D. Gregg Doyle, Rose Wong, Connie SO, Shawn Wong, Weiling Shi, and Lorraine Artura

1993 Historic Context for the Protection of Asian/Pacific American Resources in Washington State, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia, WA.

Elfendal, Gerald

1995 National Register Nomination for Bainbridge Island Filipino Community Hall, DAHP, Olympia, WA.

Elfendal, Gerald

2009 Draft - National Register Nomination for Cannery Cove, on file at the BIHM, Bainbridge Island, WA.

2014 Personal communication with James McNett and Marcia Montgomery, May 8, 2014.

Garfunkel, Jonathan (guide)

2013 Tour of Suyematsu Farm conducted on September 26, 2013 for Bainbridge Island Historic Preservation Commission, Friends of the Farms, commercial farmers and Suyematsu family members.

Global Source Education

2014 Website accessed April 24, 2014,
<http://www.globalsourcenetwork.org/MoralesFarm.htm>

Grant, Nicole

2014 "White Supremacy and the Alien Land Law," Seattle Civil Rights & Labor History Project, http://depts.washington.edu/civilr/alien_land_laws.htm

Harui, Junkoh

1998 Interview by Donna Harui, July 31, 1998, accessed April 2014,
<http://archive.densho.org/main.aspx>

2007 Interview by John DeChadenedes, February 3, 2007, accessed April 2014,
<http://archive.densho.org/main.aspx>

Hayashida, Fumiko Hayashida

2014 Interview by Jim Peck, The Idaho Home front of Camps and Combat, accessed April 11, 2014,
<http://idahoptv.org/productions/specials/homefront/campsandcombat/hayashida.cfm>

Lange, Greg

2001 Hops grown in Western Washington become an important world crop by 1882, Historylink.org.

Lewis Funeral Chapel

2014 Obituary for Charles (Chuck) Gilman,
<http://www.lewischapel.com/obituary/Charles-Richard-Gilman/Bremerton-WA/985534>, accessed June 1, 2014.

Kitano, Sally Shimako Nishimori

2006 Sally Shimako Nishimori Kitano Interview Segment 1, interviewed by Frank Kitamoto, Densho Digital Archives, accessed April 15, 2014,
<http://archive.densho.org/main.aspx>.

Kitsap County

2014 Current and Historical (1952) Department of Assessment property files, accessed April 2014, <http://www.kitsapgov.com/assr/>

Kitsap Sun

2005 Irene Mapanao Obituary, October 22, 2005, accessed April 24, 2014, <http://www.kitsapsun.com/news/2005/oct/22/obituaries/#axzz2zp52aniy>.

Kodama, Lily

2009 A Strong, Quiet Woman, BIJA Newsletter, Kitamoto Biographical File, on file at BIHM Biographical File, Bainbridge Island, WA.

Koura, Art

n.d. Arthur "Yukio" Koura interview, Bristol Productions Ltd., Olympia, WA, accessed April 23, 2014, http://www.wwiihistoryclass.com/education/transcripts/Koura_A_208.pdf

Kroll Map Co.

1935 Kitsap County Atlas, Kroll Map Company, Seattle Washington.

1940 Kitsap County Atlas, Kroll Map Company, Seattle Washington.

1956 Kitsap County Atlas, Kroll Map Company, Seattle Washington.

Kubota, Carole

2014 Email communication with Marcia Montgomery, June 3, 2014.

MacIntosh, Heather

2000 "Washington State Legislators Pass the Alien Land Law of 1921," historylink.org, accessed May 12, 2014.

Madayag, Tobinio (Pinky)

2014 Map of Bainbridge Island Filipino Strawberry Fields, on file at the BIHM.

Moritani, Tatsukichi

2006 Interviewed by Frank Kitamoto, February 25, 2006, Accessed April 2014, densho.org.

Nakao, Kay Sakai

2006 Interview on February 25, 2006, Densho website, accessed April 24, 2014, <http://archive.densho.org/main.aspx>.

Nakata, Gerald

2006 Interviewed by Frank Kitamoto on February 26, 2006,
<http://archive.densho.org/main.aspx>, accessed April 22, 2014.

National Park Service

2014 National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for
Evaluation, <http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/>, accessed May
29, 2014.

Nishimori, Janice

2014 Email to Marcia Montgomery regarding family history, October 16, 2014.

Oreiro, Mac C.

1974 Filipino Pioneers of Bainbridge Island, research paper on file at BIHM.

Ott, Jennifer

2007 Bainbridge Island (Winslow) – Thumbnail History, historylink.org, accessed May
19, 2014.

Rapada, Doreen

2014 Personal communication with Marcia Montgomery, March 19, April 28 and May
20.

Rapada, Honorato

1975 Interview by Teresa Cronin on May 24, Washington State Oral History Program,
Washington State Archives, Olympia, WA.

Sakuma, Gary

2014 Personal communication with Marcia Montgomery and James McNett, March 4,
2014.

Sakuma, Tadashi

2007 Interview by Gary Sakuma, August 5, 2007, <http://archive.densho.org/main.aspx>,
accessed April 15, 2014.

Seattle Times

1943 "Jap Farms are Still Producing," *Seattle Times*, April 4, 1943.

Seattle Daily Times

1967 Obituary Mrs. Ukichi Matsushita, October 15, 1967, p.79.

Social Security Death Index

2014 Social Security Death Index 1935-2014, accessed April 2014, ancestry.com.

Shibayama, Dean

n.d. "The Suyematsu Family," article from Bainbridge Island Japanese American News Letter, obtained electronically from Jonathan Garfunkel, November 15, 2013.

Stourwater Pictures

2009 *Fumiko Hayashida: The Woman Behind the Symbol*, Film prepared by Stourwater Pictures, Bainbridge Island, Washington.

Strosnider, Ann

n.d. "Images of a past she lost," Kitsap Sun, BIHM biographical files – Kitamoto.

Swanson, Jack

2002 *Picture Bainbridge: A Pictorial History of Bainbridge Island*, Bainbridge island Historical Society, Bainbridge Island, WA.

Takaki, Ronald and Rebecca Steoff

1994 *In the Heart of Filipino America: Immigrants from the Pacific Isles*. Chelsea House, New York.

United States Census Bureau

1910 Bainbridge Island Census Records, Accessed April 2014, ancestry.com.

1920 Bainbridge Island Census Records, Accessed April 2014, ancestry.com.

1930 Bainbridge Island Census Records, Accessed April 2014, ancestry.com.

1940 Bainbridge Island Census Records, Accessed April 2014, ancestry.com.

United States

1918 Ukichi Matsushita Draft Card, U.S. Draft Cards 1917-1918, ancestry.com

United State Geological Survey

2014 Aerial photograph from 1968, https://lta.cr.usgs.gov/Single_Frame_Records, accessed April 2014.

Washington, Passenger and Crew List

2014 Washington Passenger and Crew Lists 1882-1961, ancestry.com.

Washington Marriage Records

2014 Washington Marriage Records, 1865-2004, ancestry.com.

Washington Naturalization Records

2014 Naturalization Records 1904-1991, ancestry.com.

Woodward, Mary

2008 *In Defense of Our Neighbors: The Walt and Milly Woodward Story*, Fenwick Publishing, Bainbridge Island, WA.

Wong, Brad

2009 "There is no use crying about the past," January 23, 2009, *Seattle Post Intelligencer*, accessed April 11, 2014, <http://www.seattlepi.com/local/article/There-s-no-use-crying-about-the-past-1298330.php>.

Appendix A – Historic Property Inventory Forms

Table showing order in which Appendix A forms are included.

	Family Name	Ethnicity	Address
1	Almojuela	Filipino/Indipino	8940 NE Day Rd.
	Suyematsu	Japanese	9229 NE Day Rd. E
2	Farm House	Japanese	9229 NE Day Rd. E
3	Barn	Japanese	9229 NE Day Rd. E
4	Workshop/Garage	Japanese	9229 NE Day Rd. E
5	Storage Sheds	Japanese	9229 NE Day Rd. E
6	Office /Storage	Japanese	9229 NE Day Rd. E
7	Lg Bunkhouse	Japanese	9229 NE Day Rd. E
8	Small Bunkhouses	Japanese	9229 NE Day Rd. E
9	EZ Trailer	Japanese	9229 NE Day Rd. E
10	Landscape	Japanese	922 NE Day Rd. E.
11	Almazan	Filipino/Indipino	8834 NE Lovgreen Rd.
12	Morales	Filipino/Indipino	8862 NE Lovgreen Rd.
	Koura	Japanese	7587 NE Bay Hill Rd.
13	House	Japanese	7587 NE Bay Hill Rd.
14	North Barn	Japanese	7581 NE Bay Hill Rd.
15	South Barn	Japanese	7581 NE Bay Hill Rd.
16	Rapada	Filipino/Indipino	10565 Madison Ave. N
17	Mapanao	Filipino/Indipino	11062 Skinner Rd. NE
	Harui	Japanese	9415 Miller Rd. NE
18	Green Houses	Japanese	9415 Miller Rd. NE
19	Memorial Garden	Japanese	9415 Miller Rd. NE
20	Shibayama	Japanese	9390 Miller Rd. NE
21	Kitamoto	Japanese	6099 Battle Point Dr.
22	Narte	Filipino	9255 Miller Rd. NE
23	Berganio	Filipino	8290 Fletcher Bay Rd. NE
24	Horshige	Japanese	7172 New Brooklyn Rd.
	Hayashida	Japanese	7224 NE High School Rd.
25	Farm House	Japanese	7224 NE High School Rd.
26	Barns	Japanese	7224 NE High School Rd.
27	Bucsit	Filipino/Indipino	9500 Bucsit Ln. NE
28	Sakai	Japanese	1560 Madison Ave. N
29	Sakuma	Japanese	937 Madison Ave. N
30	Nishimori	Japanese	7829 Weaver Rd. NW
31	Nakata (John)	Japanese	7363 Weaver Rd. NW
32	Nakata (Mo)	Japanese	8594 Wyatt Way NW
	Moritani	Japanese	542 Winslow Way W
33	Farm House	Japanese	542 Winslow Way W
34	Tomatoes/Furo	Japanese	542 Winslow Way W
35	Berry Line	Japanese	542 Winslow Way W
36	Horse Barn	Japanese	542 Winslow Way W
37	Bunkhouse	Japanese	542 Winslow Way W
38	Greenhouse/Shed	Japanese	542 Winslow Way W
39	Boat house	Japanese	542 Winslow Way W

Appendix B – Maps Showing Japanese and Filipino and Indipino Berry Fields

