
CALL TO ORDER, AGENDA REVIEW, CONFLICT DISCLOSURE
REVIEW AND APPROVE Minutes – January 16, 2019
HISTORY OF ISLAND CENTER AREA
OVERVIEW OF ALTERNATIVES CHARETTE: 2/20/19 AND 2/27/19
PUBLIC COMMENT
ADJOURN

CALL TO ORDER, AGENDA REVIEW, CONFLICT DISCLOSURE

Chair Maradel Gale began the meeting at 6:40 PM recognizing that a quorum was not present.

Steering Committee Members in attendance were Vice-chair Micah Strom, Scott Anderson, Mark Tiernan. Michael Loverich, Sam Marshall, Asaph Glosser and John Decker were absent and excused. Sarah Blossom (City Council), Jon Quitslund (Planning Commission) and Jane Rein (Design Review Board) were also in attendance. City Staff present were Planning Director Gary Christensen, Engineering Manager Mike Michael, Long Range Senior Planner Jennifer Sutton and Administrative Specialist Jane Rasely who monitored recording and prepared minutes. City Consultants John Owen (Makers Architecture and Urban Design) and Charlie Wenzlau (Wenzlau Architects) were also present.

HISTORY OF ISLAND CENTER AREA

Bainbridge Island Historical Museum Curator Rick Chandler presented a history of the Island Center area. He provided copies of a September 2013 BIHM Museum News (see attached).

Steering Committee Member Donna Harui arrived at 6:43 PM creating a quorum.

Meeting formally called to order at 7:03 PM. The agenda was reviewed. There were not any conflicts disclosed.

REVIEW AND APPROVE Minutes – January 16, 2019

Motion: Motion to approve minutes as presented.

Anderson/Strom: Passed Unanimously

Planning Director Gary Christensen thanked Steering Committee Member Michael Loverich for the walking guide he provided for the Island Center walking tour that occurred earlier in the day.

OVERVIEW OF ALTERNATIVES CHARETTE

City Consultants John Owen and Charlie Wenzlau led the discussion of how the alternatives charette scheduled for February 27, 2019 would be organized.

PUBLIC COMMENT

Scott Hamilton, Citizen – Thought timeline was unrealistic.

Senior Planner Jennifer Sutton invited Steering Committee and the public to the Springbrook Creek meeting at Island Center Hall on February 28, 2019.

Kip Bankert, Citizen – Asked if the subarea being discussed was the same as the currently designated Island Center subarea.

ADJOURN

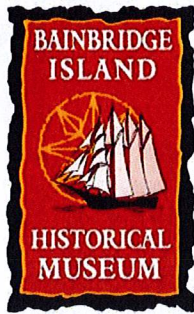
Meeting was adjourned at 8:07 PM.

CITY OF
RIDGE ISLAND

Island Center Subarea Planning Process Steering Committee

February 6, 2019

[illegible]



BIHM Museum News

Dedicated to Preserving the Colorful History of Bainbridge Island

September 2013



Fletcher Bay/Island Center by Hank Helm

The Salish name for the bay on the west side near the middle of Bainbridge Island is *xlelkap* (bitten into). The Salish came to the bay to camp and have pow wows on the spit. The skeleton of a building used by the Suquamish remained on the spit for many years, even after a dock was built there in 1912.

George Alap, a Greek man, settled on the north side of the bay at a very early date (probably in the 1850's) and lived there until his death in 1892. Alap was also married to a Native American woman. The bay was called Greek George's Bay prior to being called Fletcher Bay. There were maps dated as late as 1915 drawn by the Army Corps of Engineers still using the Greek George's Bay name.)

Alap, who was buried in front of his house on the shore of the bay, was exhumed when the property was purchased by a Mr. and Mrs. Cox.

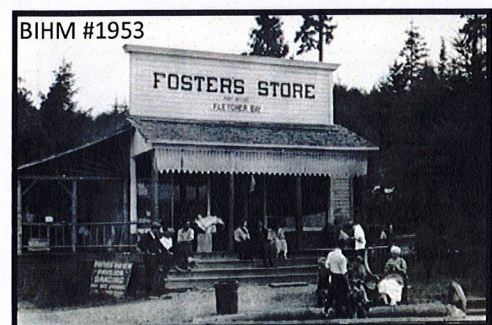
The name Fletcher Bay came from William C. Fletcher who entered a land claim there on July 17, 1869. He was a contract logger for the mills at Port Madison and Port Blakely. Mr. Fletcher and his Native American wife and children later moved and settled at the north extremity of Pleasant Beach. Early in the 1900's some people called the bay Fletcher's; the Kroll Map Co. published this name on their maps. There are even some published references to "Fletcher's Bay" and "Fletcher's Bay." Early USGS maps, the Chamber of Commerce map, current residents and old-timers all refer to it as "Fletcher Bay."

Another early settler in the area was Edward Olson who homesteaded 160 acres a little further north in 1871. This was probably near Tolo Road. He logged with oxen that were also used to cultivate his farmland. "Logger Olson" was from a rough and tough tradition, but was known as a good citizen and father. He and his wife raised three children on his homestead.

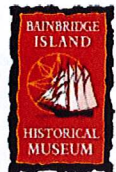


In 1911, Mr. and Mrs. Foster came to the bay and established a pavilion, picnic grounds, store and "camp" adjacent to the beach. About 1912, the Fletcher Bay Dock was built. Foster's Camp was in the

midst of a cedar grove and could accommodate 100 people. The camp consisted of several log cabins and many tent houses. The camp was used by guests who wanted to camp out for the summer. Water was supplied by a community pump and groceries were sold at Foster's Store. A post office was secured and operated from the store. The post office operated until 1936. Groups and individuals came by steamer for picnics. It has been reported that in the summers of 1915 and 1916, regular



(Continued on Page 6)



(Continued from page 1)



Eagle Harbor patrons of the new steamer *Bainbridge* grumbled mightily because their brand new vessel was pulled off the Winslow run nearly every Sunday for special excursion trips to Fletcher Bay. This was a bonanza for the Eagle Harbor Transportation Co., owner of the Bainbridge. The steamer could make two or more round trips from Seattle loaded with fare-paying passengers.

'Kitsap County *A History*' reports that in 1908 there were just eight automobiles on Bainbridge Island. During the 1920's, there was a rapid increase in the number of autos which necessitated road building. Because there was a shortage of gravel deposits on the island, the county dredged away a large portion of the Fletcher Bay spit which almost closed off the bay at that time. The county and Peter Erlandson owned the spit.

A scheduled ferry service was started between Fletcher Bay and



Brownsville on the Kitsap Peninsula across Orchard Passage. The ferryboat built for this run was the *Hiyu* built in 1924 and in service until 1941. The name *Hiyu* comes from a Chinook jargon word meaning big, large, huge, enormous. This ferry was actually a small vessel; capacity six Model T-size cars.

In 1927 the Fosters moved back from the waterfront and built a large dance pavilion, landscaped the grounds and built a small store on the road opposite the pavilion. The dance pavilion became known for the Schottische, the Svenska Polka, the Rhinelander, and the Hambone. The museum has a sign that once was at the pavilion that states "NO SMOKING ON



THE FLOOR PLEASE".

The Hamiltons moved to the previous Foster's waterfront location.



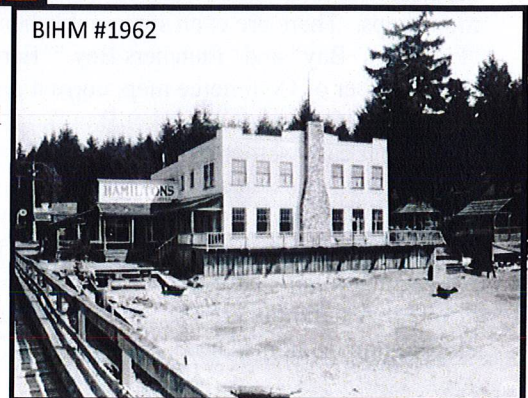
They also built a pavilion as well as cottages and, on the opposite side of the road, a gas station. They attempted to carry out the night-club form of entertainment. Peter Erlandson established a store near the approach to the Ferry landing.

The Hamilton Pavilion, three cottages, and Erlandson's store burned and were completely destroyed on July 18, 1932. The Hamiltons barely

escaped with their lives. The loss amounted to approximately \$30,000. Everything was rebuilt with the addition of a bowling alley at Hamilton's.

In 1878, Ida Anderson and her husband homesteaded about a mile south of Fletcher Bay at what would become known as Island Center. Ida was the daughter of the Hoskinsons of Winslow. In 1879, Samuel Sutter, a lath-mill foreman at Meig's Port Madison mill took a quarter section a quarter of a mile closer to Fletcher Bay.

Mr. Samuel Sutter donated a portion of his land for a school. District 15 was established on April 26, 1888. This was just north of the corner of what is now High School Road and Fletcher Bay Road. It was behind and just north of the present day Island Center Community Hall. The first teacher was hired for three months at a salary of \$40 per month. There were 12 boys and 8 girls in the school. In 1891 the teacher was hired for a twelve week period for \$45 per month. The increase was because she had done such an excellent job. In May 1906, there was a petition from families further north near the Tolo area to split the district. This was denied because the superintendent felt the numbers of students would be too small. Two years later, after a petition from the Island Center District, District 18 Manzanita was formed. The school was located just west of what is now Miller Road and South of Battle Point Road. The second Island Center School was built in 1908 at the same location as the first school. This school closed in 1923 when the school was consolidated and the students were bused to West Port



Blakely.

The community center which is now Island Center Hall was built because there was no venue except the school house for social functions. The women of the community called a meeting and trustees were elected to obtain land. Monthly socials, bazaars, raffles, and dinners and coffee klatches were held to raise money. Warren Gazzam donated land next to the school house for a community center building. The women borrowed \$165 at 20% interest from "Gib" Gabrielson. A committee was formed to canvas for labor and materials. When the building was ready for use, dances were held and it was used as a roller skating rink. The hall was rented by Mrs. Foster for dances for her cabin patrons. When Mr. Peterson thought



they got careless, he stopped the dances and that was when the Fosters built their pavilion in 1927.

In 1912, Bainbridge Gardens opened, on land apparently obtained from the Ed Olson homestead. At first just a produce stand, it later grew to become a destination nursery. It closed during World War II because of the internment. It reopened as a nursery following the war for several years before closing. In 1947, Mo Nakata and Ed Loverich opened a grocery store and gas station. They continued there until 1957 when they joined with John Nakata and opened Town and Country Markets in Winslow. Junko Hauri reopened the nursery in 1958 and it has once again become a destination nursery.

In 1921 land was obtained from George Olson for a cemetery which is still used for longtime residents of Fletcher Bay/Island Center. George Olson was a nephew and heir of Ed

Olson noted above.

In about 1930, the Island Center School was moved to the high school to be used for a music room. It remained there until 1971, when it was given to the Historical Society and was moved to



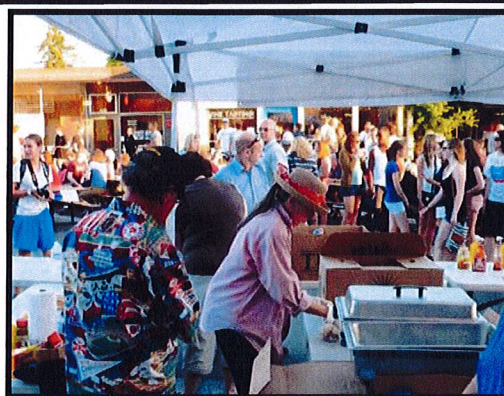
Strawberry Hill park to become our museum. It remained there until 2004 when it was moved to its present location on Ericksen Avenue in Winslow.

Sources: Museum subject files, "Battered Buildings and Dipper Days," "The Way it Was in Kitsap Schools," "Kitsap County A History," "Picture Bainbridge," maps in the museum collection, "Fox Cove History," and "Bainbridge Landings."



"Doggie Diner" July 3, 2013
Museum serving Hot Dogs
at the Street Fair and Dance.

Fourth of July Booth 2013
Education display



Virginia V Cruise
Around Bainbridge
2013. Agate Passage
Bridge in background



Virginia V Cruise
Around Bainbridge
2013: Steamer on the
Sound.