

## **1950 – Clement Road**

The Clement family is well known in the Central Okanagan and has two roads named after the family, one in Kelowna and one in Winfield.

The first of the Clement families, William and Matilda, came to Kelowna from Ontario in 1898, bringing with them their youngest son, Ernest, who was 15. Ernest took up carpentry soon after his arrival here and became a skilled carpenter. At the age of 26, he married Margaret Whelan, the daughter of pioneers from the Ellison area, George and Lucy Whelan. Lucy was also the niece of [Thomas Wood](#), a Winfield pioneer.

Ernest and Lucy had three sons. Leslie was the eldest. He completed his education in Kelowna and worked at a variety of jobs. When the store at Eldorado Ranch on Duck Lake came up for sale in 1931, Les, with his father, bought the store from Ernest Lawley and renamed it The Winfield General Store.

In the 1940s the Clements built a cabin north of the Carr's Landing wharf. Later the cabin was moved to the south end of Wood Lake and Clement Road was established there at this time.

In 1947, Ernest passed away and his son took over the store which also became the library and post office for the area.

Source: Baughen, Penny. *Carr's Landing. A History*. Carr's Landing, BC: Carr's Landing Community & Recreation Association, 2006; Lake Country Museum archives.

For more information on the Clement family (plus photographs) see [History of Thomas Wood](#) and "The Clement Brothers" by Ettie Adam (daughter of Charles Clement) in *Okanagan History. The fifty-fourth Report of the Okanagan Historical Society*, 1990, pp. 130-133.

## **1950 – Winfield Elementary School—Second Addition**

The second addition to the Winfield Elementary School was built to the south of the original school (*See* 1920). This addition included one long hallway that ran from the original two rooms to the new classroom. There was also another basement room directly underneath. This new room faced Berry Road. In the fifties, one of the basement rooms became the lunch room. In one corner of the basement there was a sink and a hotplate that was used to prepare hot lunches. Opposite the small room with the sink was the Okanagan Regional Lending Library. The library cupboard for the school was near the grade six class room.

Source: Bernardo, Sandra. "The Histories of Winfield, Oyama, Okanagan Centre and the Commonage Schools."

*See also:* 1920, 1945, 2000.

## **1951 – Gibson / Broome Property**

George Gibson died in 1950. His widow, Grace sold their property to a dentist, Dr. Ernie Broome, and moved to a small house in Okanagan Centre.

The Broome family then owned the property for decades before selling a large portion of it to the Central Okanagan Regional District in 1987.

From the early 1950s until 1970, the property was used as a children's camp called Camp Kopje, then leased to the government's youth resources department as a wilderness camp for troubled teens who had dropped through the cracks of the school system.

Grace Gibson died in 1979 at the age of 89. Many descendents of George and Grace Gibson still live in Lake Country.

Source: *The Calendar*, May 22, 1996.

NB: Son Douglas Broome has noted that his father, Ernie Broome, was an engineer, not a dentist; he was not "Dr." Broome.

*See also:* 1906, 1912, 1987 and 1996.

### **1959 – Oyama School Students Bussed to Winfield**

By 1959 George Elliot Secondary School in Winfield was completed and Oyama high school students were bussed to Winfield instead of Rutland.

Source: Bernardo, Sandra. "The Histories of Winfield, Oyama, Okanagan Centre and the Commonage Schools."

*See also:* 1905, 1910, 1915, 1935, 1945, 1960, 1970, 1975 and 2000.

### **Early 1960's – Winfield Elementary School—Third Addition**

The third addition to the school was the gymnasium that was built on the west of the addition of 1946.

For a few years after Wood Lake Elementary was built in 1965, students only went as far as grade four at Winfield and then they went to Wood Lake for grades five to seven. Later the school changed to include kindergarten to grade seven. Eventually, increases in enrolment made it necessary to bring three portable classrooms on the school grounds.

Source: Bernardo, Sandra. "The Histories of Winfield, Oyama, Okanagan Centre and the Commonage Schools."

*See also:* 1920, 1945, 1950, 2000.

## **1960 – Oyama School Changes and Renovations**

The sixties was a decade of gradual transition for Oyama School. The population of the school increased dramatically. By 1962 a portable classroom was added for the grade six and seven classes. The basement room was divided into a library, nurse's room and an office. A new classroom was constructed in the basement.

In 1963, the grade seven students were bussed to Winfield Elementary School and the portable was removed. A strong Parent-Teacher Association convinced the Board to improve plumbing, heating, fire escapes and the basement.

In 1969, a fire started in the janitor's room but a quick response from the Oyama Fire Department contained the fire in the basement.

Source: "The Histories of Winfield, Oyama, Okanagan Centre and the Commonage Schools."

*See also:* 1905, 1910, 1915, 1935, 1945, 1955, 1970, 1975, and 2000.

## **1962-1965 – Okanagan Hillclimb**

For the years from 1962 to 1965, a multitude of fast, colourful and loud race cars moved to make shift pits and prepared to show who was "King of the Hill". Pits were on the loading slab of the Winoka Packing House that covered the entire point across from The Store, and all the empty spaces in the surrounding area. The start line was at the base of Camp Road with the previous road configuration, prior to the current three-way stop.

The route wound its way up past Gray Monk Winery with the long, straight road leading to the S-turns at Camp and Davidson and the finish line a few hundred meters beyond that intersection on Camp Road.

After their practice and timed runs, which spanned three days, the competitors would return to the start-line via Camp Road and Okanagan Centre Road East.

By 1964, the event had gained prominence throughout the Pacific Northwest and race drivers from circuits such as Westwood in Coquitlam made the trek to Okanagan Centre. The Okanagan Hillclimb event had become hugely popular with, at one point, a reported 5,000 spectators in attendance.

For the 1966 event, the organizer, Okanagan Auto Sport Club (OASC), B.C.'s second largest motor sport club, recognized that the Hillclimb had grown much too large for the venue and approached the City of Kelowna for permission to use the newly-paved Knox Mountain Parkway. Mayor Dick Parkinson and the Kelowna Chamber of Commerce enthusiastically granted permission. Camp Road reverted to its somewhat sleepy status of a picturesque local road.

Source: Gibbons, Richard. *The View*.



**1963 – Winfield Post Office**

Official opening Winfield Post Office, 1963



Winfield Post Office July 2004

The new Winfield Post Office on Berry Road was officially opened in 1963.

### 1963 - Winfield Shopping Centre



Les Clement began building the first phase of the Winfield Shopping Centre when the late Dr. Marion Dobson asked him if he would build an office for her and a small pharmacy. What would become the shopping centre was then an 8.5 acre apple orchard he had purchased from Bill Lodge and Tom Middleton in 1959.

The shopping centre grew piece by piece. The building to house the doctor's office and small drugstore was the northernmost part of the shopping centre. Next he added accommodations for a hairdresser and barber and the laundromat. In 1967, a grocery store, operated by the late Wally and Hilda Leismeister, was added. The present IGA was opened in 1977 for Al and Margaret Johnson, and taken over the following year by Doug Gordon.

In 1971 Clement built the Highway Inn restaurant and when the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce came into the shopping centre in 1973, he said that "it set off as a business centre, anchored by the post office."

Construction of the south strip started in 1974 and was officially opened in June 1976.

In September, 1992, Clement sold the Winfield Shopping Centre to a group of investors including Tom Capozzi under a company called SD5 Ventures Ltd. who purchased it for \$2.5 million.

Source: *The Calendar*, September 23, 1992.

### **1965 – Trehwitt Road West**

Trehwitt Road West was established in 1965 when Arnold Trehwitt put a road in down to his lakeshore property. [Starting point: Oyama Road; Terminus: Dead end; Surface: Gravel. Subdivision Plans; 1001, 14201, 16655, 20727 22945 and Gazette Notice. Source: Lake Country Road Registry].

When Arnold retired in 1975 he and his wife, Gladys, built a home on part of his property on Ribbleworth Road. He sold the farm to his daughter and son-in-law, Teresa and Dave Starling, and another piece of his property on Ribbleworth Road, to his daughter and son-in-law, Trudy and Matt McKinnon.

At age 87 years (2011) Arnold still enjoys hiking and he is a member of the Walk Around Lake Country (W.A.L.C.) group who put in and maintain walking trails in Lake Country.

Source: Gladys Trehwitt.

NB: Gladys Trehwitt died on January 28, 2012.

### **1966 – Wood Lake Elementary School**

The first principal of Wood Lake Elementary School was James Berteig. For the first six years it was an intermediate school only.

The years 1969-78 saw a huge increase in enrollment; 12 new classrooms were added plus kindergarten and a full size gym.

Wood Lake Elementary School became a French Immersion School for Kindergarten and Grade 1.

Plagued with water problems and septic problems, the school was closed in 1992 but it later accommodated students from George Elliot Secondary School during the renovation of their school.

### **1967 – Camp Arbuckle**

New facilities for Camp Arbuckle were started. A. F. G. Drake drew up plans in consultation with the Guiders as to their needs. The project was projected to cost \$7,500 with donations coming from many organizations and much labour volunteered. The buildings were in use by late 1968 and the official opening was held June 7, 1969 when the Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Mrs. Wallace, came to cut the ribbon.

Source: “Camp Arbuckle Then and Now and in Between 1948-1998”.  
PB 004.20.

*See also:* 1945, 1985, 1990, 1995.

### **1968 – Butterworth Road**

Harold David Butterworth was born in Victoria on June 6, 1917 and died in Oyama on May 29, 1998. He and his wife Marjorie had two sons, Douglas and Donald.

Butterworth was an orchardist and a resort operator in Lake Country. He was instrumental in the formation of the Oyama Fire Department and the Oyama irrigation system.

For more information on the Butterworths see [The Autobiography of Harold David Butterworth](#) on this website.

Source: “Lives Remembered.” *Okanagan History. 63rd Report of the Okanagan Historical Society*. Salmon Arm, BC: Okanagan Historical Society, 1999. p. 193.





### **1969 – McDonagh Road**

McDonagh Road extends north from Young Road to Lot 28 (the Miller property bought from Margaret Ackerman) in Oyama. The road was named for Alec McDonagh, son of Vince McDonagh and brother to Ross McDonagh and Marge Butterworth (nee McDonagh). Before Alec McDonagh died, he sold his Amry Development Ltd. shares to Mr. & Mrs. Guy Roberts.

Source: Joyce Young

### **1969 – Young Road**

Young Road extends from Trask Road to Greenhow Road on the Oyama isthmus. It was constructed in 1969 (and paved in 1971) for Oyama's first residential subdivision through Lot 27 and Parcel C, Sec. 12, TSP.14, Map 28 ODYD. Note that the curve midway accommodates the 8% grade. It was, at that time, owned by Dick and Joyce Young. Joyce agreed to let Amry Development Ltd. (Alex McDonagh and Richard Young) subdivide 12 acres where Dick Young was raised provided that the main road be named Young.

In 1904, Dick Young's uncle John owned the area from Kalamalka Lake to Wood Lake. When he died in 1905, his brother, Sam Young inherited it and built a cabin on what was known as Sam Young's Island (now Kaloya Park). Sam sold the Island to E. Trask and the rest of the peninsula to H.P. Lee for Interlaken Orchard Subdivision. In 1907, he recovered Lot 27 where he raised the family who continued to farm it and up to 100 acres in the surrounding area.

Source: Joyce Young; Municipal Road Registry.

### **1970 – Oyama School Grades Reduced**



In 1970, Oyama School went from kindergarten to grade three only. Grades five to seven attended Wood Lake Elementary School. The school grounds were equipped with underground sprinklers, sod, and an adventure playground. The old 'girls' room in the basement was renovated and converted to the new kindergarten classroom in 1974.

Source: Bernardo, Sandra. *The Histories of Winfield, Oyama, Okanagan Centre and the Commonage Schools*.

*See also:* 1905, 1910, 1915, 1935, 1945, 1955, 1960, 1975, and 2000.

### **1970 – Wentworth Road**



2004.000.023 Bob and Pam Wentworth sitting on rock wall at Gibson House 1940s





Wentworth Road, which was established in 1970, is situated between Toby and Maki Roads off Gable Road in the Carr's Landing area of Lake Country. The road is named for the Wentworth family.

Cyril and Joe Wentworth immigrated to Canada from England in the early part of the 20th century. Cyril had trained as a surveyor and Joe was an electrician. In 1910, the Wentworths purchased property in Okanagan Centre from Northcote Caesar. They built a 12 ft. x 16 ft. cabin, and later a log house, that became the residence for the brothers and their sister, Winifred. In 1934 the main house was demolished and replaced by a more up-to-date style home. The original cabin was moved to another part of the property in 1982 and in 1998 it was moved again, this time to the Lake Country Museum in Okanagan Centre Park.

The Wentworth family remained in Okanagan Centre and became a part of the community. Winifred Wentworth taught in the school. Frederick Wentworth, a nephew, married Pamela Gibson, the daughter of an early pioneer George Middleton Gibson. Frederick and Pamela had two children, Michael and Rosemary (Carter), both of whom still live in Okanagan Centre.

Source: Baughen, Penny. *Carr's Landing. A History*. Carr's Landing, BC: Carr's Landing Community & Recreation Association, 2006; *The Calendar*; and Lake Country Museum archives.

**May 9, 1970 - What-Not Thrift Shop opens**



United Church Thrift Shop July 2004

In 1969, a core group from Winfield United Church started the Thrift Shop project. Key members of the group were Peggy Love, Ruth Armeneau, Iris Clement and Audrey Leonard. Some of the volunteers who worked on the building were Jim Wannop, lay preacher and plumber, Stan Krueger, builder, and Sigh Kobayashi, electrician. Other church members swung hammers or made soup and sandwiches. In 1979, an addition to the east side of the building was built by Ollie Carlson.

Even though a percentage of their proceeds go back into the local United Church, the majority of their funds go toward community projects or organizations.

Source: *The Calendar*, May 10, 2000

### **1971 – Jack Seaton Park**

Jack Seaton Park was built on property leased from the Winfield Okanagan Centre Irrigation District for an annual lease payment of \$1.00. The Park was built and maintained by a group of volunteers.

The Park was named for Jack Seaton who was a successful businessman and one of the Valley pioneers in logging. Seaton was also an orchardist, he worked on the CNR roadbed from Kamloops to Kelowna and he also served as the elected chairman of Winfield and Okanagan Centre Irrigation District from 1930 until his death in 1965. He was active in the community and a generous supporter of many worthy causes.

Source: *The Calendar*, June 29, 1994.

*See also* 1997.

The Park has many trails through Ponderosa Pine woods, two baseball diamonds, tennis courts, a childrens' play are and picnic tables.

*See also* 1979.



Trail in Jack Seaton Park July 2004





Ball Diamond in Jack Seaton Park July 2004



Tennis Courts Jack Seaton Park July 2004

### **1972 – Ackerman Road**

Ackerman Road was established 1972 as part of subdivision 22361. It extends around the satellite sewer system to Trask Road.

This road was named for Mr. Ackerman, a summer resident, who planted a cherry orchard on Lot 28 and served as local chiropractor and naturopath. Margaret Ackerman sold the property to the Millers.

Source: Joyce Young; Lake Country Road Registry.

### **1972 – Roberts Road**

Roberts Road in Oyama was named for Guy and Doreen Roberts from Calgary. They moved to Young Road and then Greenhow Road. The road was established in 1972 in Subdivision Plans 21299, 22361. The initial point is Young Road and it is a dead end road.

Source: Young, Joyce; and Lake Country Road Registry.

### **1972 – Whiskey Cove Road**

Whiskey Cove Road, located in Carr's Landing, was established and paved in 1972. Only a short strip of the road in Whiskey Cove is public; the rest is private and it is a dead end street.

There is an island which is located a little offshore from Kopje Park in the area we know today as Whiskey Cove. It is documented in an old Indian tale to have been filled with air and as a result it moved from its original point, on the west side of Okanagan Lake across from Okanagan Centre, to where it sits today.

It is said that the island as it stands today would indeed fit into the area known as Nahun. This is where the Indians claim it floated away, as the rock formations in that area which resembles piles of sharp knives, are identical to those on the island.

This island was originally named Nahun Weenox by the early Indian settlers; the name when translated into English means "mother of a child". Another Indian legend goes on to say that Indians living in the Whiskey Cove area used to store their food on the island. This was done to protect their supplies from the marauding bear population and others of the human species who would try to steal the food from the Indian women who were often left there on their own whilst the men went away for days to hunt.

The actual name Whiskey Cove is said to have originated during the late 1930s. It was at this time that Mr. Cools, an early pioneer who at that time was living at Okanagan House, bought the island for the measly price of two bottles of whiskey and the paying of the delinquent back taxes; so it became known as Whiskey Island. However in the mid 1980s the island was bought by an environmental organization, which in turn declared it as a bird sanctuary as it is home to many rare types of seagulls. The island was granted provincial status and was re-named Grant Island. Today Grant Island is home not only to various species of seagulls but is also an in-flight resting place for pelicans.

Although the island was re-named, the area just north of Kopje Park still bears the name of Whiskey Cove, and many who live in the area have called it that for many years.

Source: Shaw, Joan. *The Calendar*, Wednesday, June 26, 2002; and Lake Country Museum archives.