

A Brief History of the North Shuswap

For centuries, the First Nations traveled the lake and pathways of the North Shuswap hunting, fishing and collecting berries. Many artifacts have been found along the lakeshore. During the later half of the eighteen hundreds, there were gold seekers (many Chinese) up Scotch Creek as well as crews cutting ties for the Canadian Pacific Railway and wood for the steamers. Harry Fowler is considered the first white settler to move into the North Shuswap. He drove a herd of cattle up to Meadow Creek, a natural meadow, where he homesteaded. The Bischoffs, the first white family moved into Scotch Creek in 1895. Their home is still standing today. Between 1907 and 1913 many families squatted on land in this area and finally around 1913 they were granted the right to have a homestead. Almost everyone was logging, cutting ties for the railroad as well as subsistence farming. Many farms developed fruit orchards, especially apples. Shuswap Lake continued to be a vital link with several paddle wheelers and steamships plying the waters over the years. A ferry ran between Sorrento and Scotch Creek from 1914 until 1956. During the forties and fifties there were several large strawberry farms. With improved roads and transportation the five small schools in the various communities amalgamated into one school the North Shuswap School in 1950, which eventually grew into North Shuswap Elementary Secondary School. It has since returned to an Elementary School.

Seymour Arm has a long and interesting history dating back to when it was called Ogden City in the 1850's. It's history includes a community of over 500 people at one point.

23 Bertram Clifford Homestead



Bertram & Florrie Clifford homesteaded this quarter section in 1907 living in a small log cabin. Later they had a much larger house built across the road which later came to be known as Saratoga Lodge. They had three children Rose, John and Frederick. Sadly, Rose at the age of eleven, drowned in Shuswap Lake while trying to rescue a friend..

Rose Clifford Park was named in her memory.

24 Hockin's Landing

(Below this point down by the lake)



Jane Hockin homesteaded this property in 1913. She was one of the only women who is registered as having homesteaded a piece of property in the North Shuswap. Jane was the post master here between 1915 -1919. It was also the location of a little school for one year. Paddle wheelers would pull in to this bay to deliver and collect merchandise.

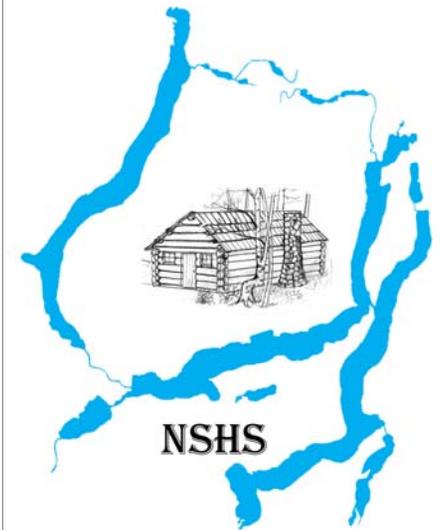
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The North Shuswap Historical Society
5505 Squilax—Anglemont Rd.,
Celista,
B.C.
V0E-1M6

Phone: 250-955-6431
E-mail: greenough@airspeedwireless.ca

North Shuswap
Historical Society

Self - Guided Driving Tour of Historic Sites in Scotch Creek



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17 Scotch Creek Bridge



The present quaint bridge was built in 1957, the winter after the ferry from Scotch Creek to Sorrento was removed. Earlier bridges further south would get washed out, until a bridge (pictured here) was built a couple hundred yards to the north of here.

18 Captain Poole Home



Captain Disney Poole moved to Scott (Scotch) Creek in October of 1921 and became the Captain of the ferry named “Rowena”. In 1928 this house was built on the west side of Wharf Road by the ferry dock. Since then the house has been moved further north up Wharf Road and has had more additions put on. Today the house

is known as the Hinder House.

19 Bischoff Homestead

Henry and Maria Lucretia Bischoff and their eight children moved into the North Shuswap in 1895 homesteading this fraction of a quarter section. Their log home with the beautifully crafted Hudson Bay corners still stands.



20 Scotch Creek—Sorrento Ferry Wharf



From 1914 to 1956 a public ferry ran between Scotch Creek and Sorrento. Prior to the government ferry, various individuals would transport people and goods across the lake in a row boat. The first ferry was comprised of a platform built on two pontoons. Later ferries were the “Rowena”, “G.B. Wright” and “Rolf Bruhn”. Over the years there were several captains. Captain Lionel Morris was the first. Captain Disney Poole was the captain the longest from 1919 until his retirement in 1952.

21 T & L Reflections — A Little Museum

Tom & Loretta Greenough opened this little museum in 2003. The cabins originally the home of Alfred and Elizabeth Leopold were built in 1910 and 1918 respectively. The logs were numbered and moved here to be



reassembled. The museum is open for the public three days a week in the summer months or by appointment. It houses pioneer articles as well as local photographs of the past. The quarter section was originally homesteaded by Frank Barnard who sold it to Karl Zinck in 1942. Roger Zinck continues to operate the farm.

22 E. C. Brown Homestead

E.C. Brown homesteaded this quarter-section in 1908. E.C. Brown was a logging contractor. In 1940, Paul and Minnie Kulchyski bought the farm and in 1941– 42 built the old log buildings you see standing today.

