INTRODUCTION

This booklet is a reference for those who use our parks and for those who are interested in the history of our fine parks.

Indians inhabited these shores as long ago as 3,000 years. They camped, hunted and fished on the grassy swales and leafy forests that are now well known landmarks, such as English Bay and Lumbermen’s Arch. Vancouver is rich in Indian history and folklore and many names, relics and treasures bear testimony to the heritage of the original inhabitants of our City.

A Captain in the Service of the Royal Navy first explored the inlet. Captain George Vancouver and the crew of his ship “Discovery” were welcomed by the local tribesmen as they explored the great natural harbour beyond the narrows over which the slender Lions Gate Bridge now towers.

That was in 1792.

But it was not until some fifty years later that the white man began to settle the shores, rich in mineral and natural resources.

By 1886 the population around the logging camps and sawmills had reached almost five hundred permanent residents. These hardy pioneers signed articles of incorporation and the new City was born.

It lasted no more than a year, for a vicious fire ripped through the settlement and leveled it to the ground.

The citizens showed their true mettle and began the task of rebuilding and while they laboriously toiled at raising a City from the ashes, the Canadian Pacific Railway laid its tracks down to the new town.

The City Council began from the first to think of recreation for its hard working citizens and it petitioned the Federal Government to set aside a thousand acres of land as a city park.

The area was a Military Reserve and property of the Government in Ottawa. The land was indeed set aside as a park on a 99 year lease negotiated in 1887 and later set to run from 1908.

The first Park Board was appointed by Council in 1888 and entrusted with the task of providing recreation and leisure for the citizens of Vancouver. One of the first tasks of the new Board was to officiate at the opening of the new park.

Lord Stanley, then Governor General of Canada, dedicated the area and it was named Stanley Park in his honour.

The system of parks began to grow almost immediately. A piece of land was donated by Mr. E. J. Clark and was named after him in 1889, and at the same time the Provincial Government gave Hastings Park to the City.

In 1902 the Cambie Street Grounds were purchased, after being rented by the City for some years, as playing fields and Harris Park, Powell Street Grounds (Oppenheimer Park), and Bridge Street Grounds (City Hall) were added as park acreage. Over a period of years the English Bay Waterfront from Chilco St. to Bidwell St. including Alexandra Park was purchased for a price of $143,000.
In 1907 Tatlow Park was bought for $10,600 and in 1909 the first unit of Kitsilano Park between Yew Street and Balsam was purchased for $63,000, and Robson and Victoria Parks for the sum of $29,000.

In 1909 there were thirteen parks and three beaches with a combined total area of 1,112 acres. In 1968 there are 131 parks with a total of 3,077.09 acres under Board control.

The original Park Board was composed of three Aldermen and three citizens appointed by the Mayor. In 1890, there were three elected Commissioners, changing to five in 1904. The number changed to seven in 1928 when an Alderman sitting on the Board in an advisory capacity. Election was on alternate years, four being elected one year and three the next.

In 1966 the Board fell in line with a new civic policy and all Commissioners are elected every two years with no alternate year election. No Alderman now sits on the Board. Board members serve without pay.

The Board is still fondly known to citizens as the “Park Board,” but in 1956 the official name was changed from the “Board of Park Commissioners” to the “Board of Parks and Public Recreation.”

Throughout the years the Park Board has had as members British Columbians who have left their mark in public and private life, and whose efforts to help Vancouver grow have been rewarded by the fine city we have today.

AIMS AND OBJECTS
Members of the Park Board have always striven to achieve a high standard in setting policies and procedures for Vancouver’s Park and Recreation system.

The protection of land put aside for the pleasure and leisure of our citizens, coupled with the planning of expansion both in terms of land acquisition and facility improvement has been a prime objective.

The Board has always maintained a policy of providing amenities for all age groups.

It has attempted to provide many areas for individual taste, be they for the athlete, the family or the person who simply enjoys the pleasure of wandering through the natural beauty of parkland.

Multi-purpose parks have been created so that young or old, athlete or nature lover, the citizen can find something suitable within the confines of one park.

The Board has developed our park system so that pleasure walks, grassy lawns, tennis courts, playing fields, beaches and swimming pools, ice skating rinks, golf courses and flower beds, community centres and playgrounds are available within easy reach of each community.

The following is historical information of interest about some of the parks under the control of the Board. Statistical information about all parks, giving location, area and facilities is available in the Facilities Chart at the back of this booklet.
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

ADMIRALTY RESERVE
This undeveloped area of 188 acres, situated at Admiality Point on Burrard Inlet, was set aside as a military reserve. The Park is in fact still subject to use by the Armed Forces should the necessity arise. At present it is held under a lease from the Federal Government for park purposes. The lease was signed in 1929.

ALEXANDRA PARK AND ENGLISH BAY BEACH
Named in honour of Queen Alexandra who with King Edward VII reigned when this park was acquired. Alexandra Park itself is only 1.33 acres, but combined with English Bay extends over an area of 37.93 acres. It features an ornamental area with lawns, trees and a small bandstand in the centre. In 1927 the Kiwanis Club of Vancouver erected an ornamental fountain which faces on Beach Avenue. The fountain is dedicated to Seraphim (Joe) Fortes, a native of the British West Indies who was accustomed to teaching children to swim while performing his lifeguard services on English Bay Beach. Many of Vancouver's prominent citizens were taught by Joe Fortes. The bronze plaque on the front of the monument show Joe with three children and bears the simple inscription:

"FORTES"

Carved into the granite at the rear of the fountain is the following:

THIS FOUNTAIN ERECTED BY THE CITIZENS AND CHILDREN CO-OPERATING WITH THE KIWANIS CLUB OF VANCOUVER COMMEMORATES THE LIFE AND DEEDS OF JOE FORTES FOR MANY YEARS GUARDIAN OF THE BEACH

LITTLE CHILDREN LOVED HIM
A.D. 1927

English Bay Beach is one of our most popular beaches and has bathhouse and refreshment facilities, along with lifeguard services and a diving raft. The Bay was named by Captain Richards of the survey ship H.M.S. Plumper in 1859 and the apparent reason seems to be as a contra to Spanish Banks. The sea view from English Bay is magnificent and both the mountains of the North Shore, the peaks of Vancouver Island and the snows of Mt. Baker can be seen on a clear day.

ALMOND PARK
A former Alderman of the City of Vancouver, H. E. Almond gave his name to this park. As an example of what can be done with a steep hillside, Almond Park now stands covered in ornamental gardens, trees and shrubs.

ANGUS PARK
This ornamental park was named after Mr. R. B. Angus, one of two original directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

ARBUTUS PARK
A plaque set in a boulder on this park remembers the donor.

ARBUTUS PARK
THIS PARK WAS PRESENTED TO THE CITIZENS OF VANCOUVER BY MR. AND MRS. GEORGE KIDD
A.D. 1928

BREWERS PARK
This park, one of the first in the former municipality of South Vancouver, was named after Mr. W. J. Brewer, first Reeve.

BURRARD VIEW PARK
Looking out over Burrard Inlet, this park takes its name from Sir Harry Burrard, an old friend of Captain Vancouver, who called the Inlet "Burrard" in honour of his friend.

CAMOSUN PARK
This park is held under lease from the Provincial Government and is only partially developed.

CHALDECOTT PARK
This park was named after Mr. F. M.

Chaldecott, a pioneer solicitor and old time resident of the former Municipality of Point Grey.

CLARK PARK
This park is one of the first parks to be developed in the Vancouver system. Donated by Mr. E. J. Clark in 1889, it was named in his honour.

CONNAUGHT PARK
Kitsilano Community Centre stands on the corner of this park and serves the Kitsilano residents as a center for community recreation activity.

EBURNE PARK
The name of this park is derived from Henry Eburne, pioneer merchant and first settler on Eburne Island in the north arm of the Fraser River.

GARDEN PARK
His Worship James F. Garden, Mayor of the City of Vancouver from 1898-1900 lent his name to this park.

HADDEN PARK
Set between Kitsilano and Vanier Parks, Hadden Park is the site of part of the museum complex recently developed on the waterfront. A plaque recalls the donor of this park.

HADDEN PARK
WAS GIVEN TO THE CITIZENS OF VANCOUVER FOR THEIR USE AND ENJOYMENT
BY HARVEY HADDEN
1928

The museum, called the Maritime Museum, is devoted to the history of seafaring Vancouver. It houses the St. Roch, a schooner built in North Vancouver for the R.C.M.P. It was the first vessel to circumnavigate North America via the North West Passage.

HARO PARK
This park is leased from the Federal Government.
HASTINGS COMMUNITY PARK
The Community Centre building for the citizens of the Hastings district stands on this park. The park was named after Admiral Hastings C.B., Commanding Officer of H.M.S. Zealous, stationed on this coast from 1867 to 1869.

Indian, Jericho Charlie, who transported in his dug out canoe, provisions and supplies from the Hastings Sawmill. As of 1968, the Jericho Defence Lands on the waterfront, operated by the Department of National Defence, were pledged to be turned over to the City for park purposes, tracts and was used as a source of water for the Hastings Mill on the harbour.

JONATHAN ROGERS PARK
The late Mr. Jonathan Rogers, a member of the Park Board for 22 years, left in his will money to purchase land in Fairview for recreational use. His ideals are mirrored in this delightful little park which has athletic and playground facilities for small children.

KERRISDALE PARK
The Kerrisdale Arena, site of many major events, flower shows and other entertainment, stands on this park.

KERRISDALE CENTENNIAL PARK
Adjoining the Kerrisdale Community Centre, this park was opened in 1967 as the first of Vancouver’s “mini-parks”, with a shelter, shuffleboard courts, outdoor checkers and small formal gardens. It was officially opened by the Honourable Grace M. McCarthy, M.L.A.

KITSILANO PARK
The first portion of this 31.14 acre park was bought in 1909 from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for a price of $63,000. A C.P.R. Engine, No. 374, which hauled the first passenger train into Vancouver on May 23, 1887, was donated by the company and stands in this park.

The name of this property recalls Chief Khahsahlano, head of the Squamish Tribe. He settled at Chaythoos with his people. Chaythoos is Prospect Point in Stanley Park.

LANGARA
This 160 acre area is, of 1968, an 18 hole public golf course to be jointly operated for the next five years by a Joint Committee of the City of Vancouver and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

JERICHO BEACH
A long stretch of waterfront park running along Pt. Grey Road, it is part of a fine waterfront system developed by the Park Board. Originally called Jerry’s Cove after Jeremiah Rogers, a famous logging operator in early Kitsilano, the area has a fine sandy bathing beach, a picnic area, and refreshment facilities. The name Jericho was also applied to a prominent

After the removal of buildings, the extensive waterfront lands will be planned and developed at a multi-purpose park.

JOHN HENDRY PARK (Trout Lake)
This park was named after John Hendry, part owner of the old Hastings Mill and father of Mrs. E. W. Hamber who donated most of the land. The lake on the property was mentioned in early historical
MacDONALD PARK
Alex MacDonald, a former Commissioner of the Park Board gave his name to this park.

MACLEAN PARK
This 3.03 acre park replaced, in 1960, the original MacLean Park which was located three blocks further west than its present locale at Georgia and Keefer St. It was named MacLean Park after the first Mayor of the city, M. A. MacLean and was the first park to become a supervised playground in 1911.

LOCARNO PARK
This beach park has historical significance in that it was the site of an Indian village called Eyalmu, meaning Good Camping Ground. It was sighted by the Spanish Explorer Narvaez, in 1791.

McBRIDE PARK
This park was donated to the City of Vancouver by the Provincial Government in 1911 and named after the former Premier of B.C., Sir Richard McBride.

MALKIN PARK
This park was given to the City by the late W. H. Malkin and named in his honour. W. H. Malkin was Mayor of Vancouver 1929-30.

MARINE DRIVE FORESHORE PARK
This property, leased from the Provincial Government, comprises 160.28 acres in a strip between Marine Drive and the waterfront, extending from Spanish Banks around past the University of British Columbia and finishing up at the Musqueam Indian Reserve, a distance of about five miles. Lookout spots provide most exquisite views of Howe Sound with its lovely islands, the glaciers of Garibaldi and adjacent mountains, the peaks of Vancouver Island, and the delta of the Fraser River. Two most interesting historical features may be noted in the form of granite cairns erected by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. The first one, situated beside the driveway about half a mile past Spanish Banks, is known as the Spanish Explorers' Monument and bears the following inscription:

HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS BOARD OF CANADA

THE LAST SPANISH EXPLORATION

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE FIRST FRIENDLY MEETING OF THE BRITISH AND THE SPANIARDS IN THESE WATERS, NEAR THIS PLACE CAPTAIN GEORGE VANCOUVER, ON 28TH JUNE, 1792, MET JUAN DE MEXICANO UNDER CAPTAINS GALLAND AND VALDES—THE LAST SPANISH EXPLORATION EXPEDITION ON WHAT IS NOW THE BRITISH COLUMBIA COAST. THE COMMANDERS EXCHANGED INFORMATION, ESTABLISHED MUTUAL CONFIDENCES AND CONTINUED THE EXPLORATION TOGETHER. IT WAS DAY FOR THE BRITISH BUT TWILIGHT FOR SPAIN.

ERECTED—1929.

The other, known as the Simon Fraser Monument, is located about a mile west of Musqueam Indian Reserve overlooking the Fraser River and bears this inscription:

HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS BOARD OF CANADA

MUSQUEAM

NEAR THIS PLACE, IN JULY, 1808, SIMON FRASER OF THE NORTHWEST COMPANY ENDED HIS DANGEROUS EXPLORATION ON THE FRASER RIVER FROM FORT GEORGE. THE HOSTILITY OF THE INDIANS PREVENTED HIM FROM PROCEEDING FARTHER. HIS OBJECT WAS TO FIND A TRADE ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC FROM THE INTERIOR FORTS AND THUS AVOID THE LONG JOURNEY ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

ERECTED—1930

MARPOLE PARK
This park was originally the site of the
Great Fraser Midden used for generations as a burial ground by the Musqueam Indian Band. The park was named after Mr. Richard Marpole, Superintendent of the C.P.R. A granite rock cairn bears this inscription:

**HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS BOARD OF CANADA**
**GREAT FRASER MIDDEN**
**THIS MEMORIAL MARKS THE SITE OF ONE OF THE LARGEST PREHISTORIC MIDDENS ON THE PACIFIC COAST OF CANADA. IT ORIGINALLY COVERED AN AREA OF ABOUT 4½ ACRES, WITH AN AVERAGE DEPTH OF 5 FEET AND A MAXIMUM DEPTH OF 15 FEET. ITS LOWEST LAYERS WERE FORMED MANY CENTURIES AGO WHEN THE ISLAND OPPOSITE WAS TIDAL PLATE. THE BONE AND STONE IMPLEMENTS AND UTENSILS FOUND IN IT HAVE THROWN MUCH LIGHT UPON THE CULTURE STATUS OF PREHISTORIC MAN IN THIS VICINITY.**

**ERECTED—1937.**

**MEMORIAL PARK SOUTH**
This park was named as a memorial to the soldiers of the First Great War and those men from the district who gave their lives are remembered on an inscribed cenotaph set in a prominent place in the centre boulevard. The first in Canada, the cenotaph originally stood on the Municipal Hall site at 41st Ave. and Prince Albert.

**MOUNT PLEASANT COMMUNITY PARK**
Mount Pleasant Community Centre located on this park is the Board’s most recent addition to the Community Centre System. The park and centre were opened in 1967.

**MEMORIAL PARK WEST**
This park is also named in memory of soldiers who fell in the Great War and is the site of the Dunbar Community Centre today.

**MOBERLY PARK**
Named after Walter Moberly, an explorer and engineer who discovered the Kicking Horse Pass through the Rocky Mountains, this park houses the headquarters of the Southern Slope Community Association.
MUSQUEAM PARK
The name is taken from the Musqueam Indian Band and its Reserve which adjoins the park. This tribe turned back Simon Fraser after his long journey down the Fraser River in 1808. The area was formerly known as Georgia Park.

NEW BRIGHTON PARK
This park was recently dedicated as an historic site by Premier W. A. C. Bennett and City Archivist Major J. S. Mathews, being the site of the first community which eventually became the City of Vancouver. Plaques stand evidence of this ceremony with the following inscriptions:

Plaque #1
HERE VANCOUVER BEGAN
ALL WAS FOREST. TOWERING TO THE SKIES, BRITISH ROYAL ENGINEERS SURVEYED IT INTO LOTS, 1863, AND NAMED THE AREA-HASTINGS TOWNSHIP TO HONOUR ADMIRAL HASTINGS, BRITISH NAVY.
EVERYTHING BEGAN AT HASTINGS THE FIRST POST OFFICE, CUSTOMS, ROAD, BRIDGE, HOTEL, STABLE, TELEGRAPH, DOCK, FERRY, PLAYING FIELD, MUSEUM, C.P.R. OFFICES. IT WAS THE MOST FASHIONABLE WATERING PLACE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.
NEW BRIGHTON PARK RETAINS THE NAME OF A HOTEL BUILT HERE IN 1888. KNOWN AS THE NEW "BRIGHTON HOUSE".

Plaque #2
"... THIS MEMORIAL WAS PLACED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA IN COOPERATION WITH THE VANCOUVER BOARD OF PARKS AND PUBLIC RECREATION AND UNVEILED BY THE HONOURABLE W. A. C. BENNETT, PRIME MINISTER OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, ON APRIL 26, 1968 ...

The area can lay claim to many firsts: the first cricket ground in Vancouver, the first hotel, the first store, the first pier and a host of other amenities. The hotel boasted the site as the most fashionable watering place in B.C., and was a former holiday spot for citizens of the then capital of B.C., New Westminster. The park is situated on Burrard Inlet at the foot of Windermere Street.

NORQUAY PARK
The park is named after the Honourable John Norquay, former Premier of the Province of Manitoba, who visited Vancouver about 1886.

OPPENHEIMER PARK
Named after His Worship David Oppenheimer, second Mayor of the City of Vancouver.

PANDORA PARK
Pandora was the first woman in Greek mythology and was given life by Zeus to punish Prometheus for having stolen fire from heaven. Students of mythology will recall that Pandora, contrary to divine instruction, opened a box and loosed evil out of the world. This park is named after a British War Ship stationed on this coast about 1846 of the same name. A previous H.M.S. Pandora was lost in the South Seas while attempting to capture the crew of H.M.S. Bounty who had mutinied and turned the captain adrift.

PIONEER PARK
Located at the foot of Alma Road, this is a small area of 2.57 acres, on which is situated the Old Hastings Mill Store. This famous building was moved from its original location at the Hastings Mill on Burrard Inlet and a plaque on the wall bears this inscription:

THE OLD HASTINGS MILL STORE

QUEEN ELIZABETH PARK
Second only to Stanley Park as a park attraction, Queen Elizabeth Park is an excellent example of what can be done with horticulture. Two former stone quarries have been developed into beauti-
ful ornamental gardens. The gentle slopes of the east side have been set aside as an arboretum showplace for trees and shrubs indigenous to the B.C. Coast.

The crowning glory of Queen Elizabeth Park is the illuminated triodetic dome of the Bloedel Conservatory with its surrounding plazas, lighted fountains and covered walkways. The message contained on the plaque mounted at the entrance to the floral conservatory reads:

DEDICATED TO A BETTER APPRECIATION AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE WORLD OF PLANTS.
THE CONSERVATORY AND ADDING PLAZAS WERE MADE POSSIBLE
BY THE GENEROSITY OF THE
BLOEDEL FOUNDATION AND
VIRGINIA AND PRENTICE BLOEDEL
OPENED DECEMBER 6, 1969
BY HIS WORSHIP
MAYOR THOMAS J. CAMPBELL

The generous Bloedel gift also included the sculpture on the plaza by Henry Moore named “Knife Edge—Two Pieces.”

This 130.40 acre site was formerly known as Little Mountain Park, but was renamed on July 24, 1940 following the visit of their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. Located in almost the centre of the City, it gives an excellent view of the mountains of the North Shore, the Gulf of Georgia and Vancouver Island, the Delta of the Fraser River and the now magnificent constructions of Vancouver’s downtown. An oak tree stands on the north of the look-out and a plaque bearing the following inscription indicates that the tree was planted by the then Princess Elizabeth and her husband, Prince Philip:  

THE OAK TREE WAS PLANTED
BY H.R.H. PRINCESS ELIZABETH
ON HER VISIT TO VANCOUVER
OCTOBER 29, 1951

Up on the top of the hill about one hundred yards east of the lookout is a plaque inscribed:

HIS EXCELLENCY
THE RIGHT HONOURBLE
VINCINT MASSEY, P.C., C.H.
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA
PLANTED THIS CANADIAN MAPLE
OCTOBER 13, 1952

RENFEW COMMUNITY PARK
Renfrew Community Centre is situated on this park in a delightfully rural setting. Surrounded by trees, it is set on the bank of a deep gully which carries Still Creek on its way to Burnaby Lake.

RILEY PARK
Riley Park Recreation Complex stands on this site and contains an ice rink, a community hall and Percy Norman Pool. It was named after Mr. Clark Riley, one-time Clerk of the Municipality of South Vancouver.

ROBSON PARK
The name Robson is taken for this park in honour of the Honourable John Robson, Premier of British Columbia at Vancouver’s incorporation, 1886.

RUPERT PARK
This site was acquired in 1967 to be developed as another multi-purpose park. Dedicated in 1967 by His Worship Mayor Thomas J. Campbell and Chairman of the Park Board Commissioner George J. Pull.

SPANISH BANKS
A beautiful stretch of golden sand beach. Development is presently underway to extend and make the beach even more attractive to beach lovers. Bathhouse facilities and refreshment booths serve the entire area. At low tide the “Banks” stretch out nearly one-quarter mile and even at high tide wading in the shallow water is extensive. A Captain Richards, British Naval Officer about 1859 named the area on Admiralty charts, and gave the name “Spanish” in honour of the Spaniards who did much exploration of this coast. The Indian name for this area is “Pookcha” which means the back of the whale rising and falling.

STANLEY PARK
Partly surrounded by the sparkling waters of English Bay and Burrard Inlet, this thousand acre paradise is known the world over as one of the finest of natural parks. It contains eleven miles of motor roads, twenty-seven miles of footpaths, four picnic areas, one rugby ground, one grass hockey pitch, two cricket pitches, extensive rockeries and flower gardens, three children’s playgrounds, two swimming pools, an aquarium and zoo, two refreshment pavilions, eight smaller refreshment booths, two lakes, boating facilities, an eighteen-hole pitch and putt golf course, putting greens, twenty-three asphalt tennis courts, outdoor checkerboards, horseshoe pitches, and a Music Bowl where open air concerts are held on Sunday afternoon and evenings in the summer. The park was officially dedicated on October 29th, 1889 by Lord Stanley, then Governor-General of Canada, and named in honour of him. A more detailed description of points of
interest in Stanley Park is given later in this booklet.

Stanley Park is owned by the Government of Canada and was leased to the City for park purposes on June 7th, 1887. This lease was amended on August 31st, 1908 for a term of 99 years.

TATLOW PARK
This park, one of the oldest in the City, was named after the Honourable R. G. Tatlow who served for 18 consecutive years on the first Park Board from 1888. He later became Minister of Finance in the B.C. Government.

TEMPLETON PARK
The site was named after His Worship William Templeton Mayor of Vancouver in 1897.

VALDEZ PARK
Named after Lt. Cayetana Valdez who was Commander of the Spanish Ship Mexicana, and who met Captain George Vancouver off Point Grey in 1792 along with Galiano.

VANIER PARK
Formerly an R.C.A.F. Station leased to the City for park purposes for 99 years.

Named after former Governor General Georges P. Vanier, a man beloved by his countrymen, this site was dedicated by H.R.H. Princess Alexandra and her husband the Honourable Angus Ogilvy in the summer of 1967. The area is under development and is intended to become one of the City's important multi-purpose waterfront parks. On the 29.77 acre site stands the new City Museum and Planetarium known as Centennial Museum. Attached to the park is the Burrard Civic Marina operated by the Board where boat owners can launch and moor a variety of pleasure craft.

VICTORY SQUARE
The site of a cenotaph built to Vancover citizens who fell in the First Great War, this park is set in the heart of the downtown area. The cenotaph bears the following inscription:

"THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVER MORE
IS IT NOTHING TO YOU—
ALL YE THAT PASS BY"

The park is the site of the original Provincial Government Court House which was demolished in 1918. The park has been held under a 99 year lease since that time. The Province Newspaper donated funds originally to develop the park. When it left its quarters near the square in 1966, the Province Newspaper donated a piece of sculpture and a bench to stand as a reminder of the newspaper's history in that area.

CENTRAL PARK
This park is in Burnaby on Boundary Road between Burnaby and Vancouver. It is administered by the Central Park Committee made up of three Commissioners from Vancouver Park Board and three Commissioners from Burnaby Park Board. The 225 acre area is a forested multi-purpose park, containing a par-3 golf course, a swimming pool, athletic facilities, picnic areas and beautiful walkways. Swangard Stadium “Dedicated to the Encouragement of Amateur Sport” with “Special Appreciation to the Vancouver Sun and Many Public Spirited Donors” was officially opened by the Central Park Committee on April 26, 1969. When completely developed, Central Park will be a show place not only of recreational development, but also of inter-municipal cooperation.
CAPILANO CANYON PARK
This park is unusual in that it is located in the District of North Vancouver extending almost a mile downstream from the Cleveland Dam on the East and West banks of the Capilano River. The 221.18 acre park is a natural forest area with foot trails, picnic facilities, parking areas, fishing pools and a children's camp which is operated for over night camping programs. The name Capilano is the name of an Indian tribe and reserve at the mouth of the river and is well known in local coast Indian history. The area was presented to the City of Vancouver in 1946 for a park.

THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF SUPERVISED RECREATION
About fifty years ago the larger cities in Canada and the United States were giving much thought to the playground movement.
In 1911 the Vancouver Park Board, realizing the importance of this project, set aside MacLean Park, situated in the most cosmopolitan area of the City, and an appropriation was made for the fully equipping playground with modern apparatus and for the appointment of a trained supervisor.
Ceperley Playground, in one of the most picturesque spots in Stanley Park, overlooking the waters of English Bay, was the second supervised playground. It was the realization of a dream of the late Mrs. Grace Ceperley, who was particularly fond of children and greatly concerned about their welfare. On June 14th, 1924, at a befitting ceremony, it was appropriately named Ceperley Playground.

The Gyro Club of Vancouver, in 1922, under the enthusiastic and energetic leadership of the Right Reverend A. H. Sovereign and Mr. Rowe Holland, made supervised playgrounds their main objective. Approximately $25,000 was raised for the development and equipment of playgrounds. The first Gyro playground was equipped in the year 1924 at Kitsilano Park, followed by Robson, Pandora, Norquay, Riley. Memorial South, Kensington, Killarney and Sunset playgrounds.

In 1929 the City amalgamated with South Vancouver and Point Grey and the number of park areas increased considerably and it was necessary for the Park Board to extend the responsibility of supervision by including three playgrounds in Point Grey, namely Maple Grove, Chaldecott and West Point Grey and three in South Vancouver, Brewers, Memorial South and Norquay, the latter two having been equipped by the Gyro Club.

Others were added and brought the number to 23 supervised playgrounds under the direction of the Vancouver Board of Parks and Public Recreation in 1958. In 1968 there are 37 supervised playgrounds. In 1968 the Vancouver Foundation gave the Board $25,000 to equip one playground at Slocan Park.

After the Second World War there was a movement in Vancouver to institute community recreation centres to take care of the needs for a program of recreation other than the summer playgrounds, and a committee composed of representatives from interested organizations met to study the needs. Following many meetings a report was brought back which divides the City into twenty social areas and recommended twenty community centres, ten to be located on School Board property in conjunction with schools, and ten to be on parks.

The following community recreation centres were built on parks: commencing in 1950 with Marpole and Sunset centres, following in 1951 with Kitsilano, in 1954 with Hastings and Kerrisdale, in 1958 with Dunbar, in 1963 with Killarney, in 1964 with Grandview and Renfrew and in 1967 with Mount Pleasant. In 1968 we have a total of ten centres on parks and four recreation projects using schools and other park and recreation facilities.

Vancouver's investment in public recreation continues to show dividends. Since 1948, the Board of Parks and Public Recreation has spent over fifteen million dollars in providing community centre facilities. We are able to offer an almost unlimited variety of leisure time activities to the public.
Colourful Vancouver Parks

Strolling through an avenue of reflected light is one of the many Stanley Park delights.

Children, unaware of the camera's eye, investigate pool side wonders in Queen Elizabeth Park.
The past years have seen a multitude of development in the parks system. The illuminated dome of the beautiful Bloedel Conservatory.

Symbol of the country’s grandeur, the Canada Goose surveys her domain.

Poolside relaxation at Hastings Park.

A swimmer’s view of the beach population at summer’s height.

Rowing on Lost Lagoon—a lake rich with history.

The power of the sea. Waves batter Kitsilano Beach, framed by the Vancouver skyline.
Skana, the famous killer whale, performs her daily tricks to the delight of thousands who come to watch at the Stanley Park Aquarium.

The mounted police are another popular attraction in Stanley Park.

Before the big splash! Youngsters enjoy the Board's swimming facilities.

A squirrel enjoys a quiet moment away from the crowds.
Beaches surrounded by greenery are common on Vancouver's shores.

Matte ferns and giant trees: symbolic of the untouched natural beauty of Stanley Park.

The watchful eyes of guards. Beach custodians cope with over 250,000 people on sunny weekends.

A floral display in Queen Elizabeth Park.

Using the trampoline in one of the ten community centres that are scattered throughout the city.

Alexandra Bandstand. Part of music in the park programme provided by the Park Board.

Kitilano is one of the most popular beaches.
STANLEY PARK

Stanley Park is a marvelous thousand acre park reserve close to the heart of the City of Vancouver. It caters to the needs of every citizen and has wild rambling walks through towering forests and gently sloping lawns, together with a myriad of recreational facilities.

The park abounds in wild life and has numerous features that appeal to the naturalist, the plant lover or one who would do nothing more than relax in beautiful surroundings on a sunny afternoon. Lost Lagoon is the haven for many varieties of birds and marine life, including both Canada Geese and the extremely rare Trumpeter Swan. The rushes and small islands in the lake make a natural nesting place for the various species that inhabit it.

The park is a peninsula and as tall multi-storied buildings have risen in Vancouver's West End, provides a breathtaking picture which must surely rival any view in the world.

The entrance to Stanley Park is located at the West end of Georgia Street on the edge of the City's downtown. In order that some of the more important features of this 1,000 acre park can be adequately located, we intend to use this main entrance as the starting point for a verbal tour.

As you leave the main entrance and enter Stanley Park proper, two bodies of water lie on either side of the causeway. On the left is Lost Lagoon named by the Indian poetess, Pauline Johnson, when its water disappeared at low tide. This novelty no longer occurs as the water is locked in by man made devices. To the right is Coal Harbour where early explorers found layers of coal along the banks. Leaving Coal Harbour and Lost Lagoon behind, proceed straight up the road into an area of developed lawns and gardens. Immediately to the left are three English Oaks, a part of the Shakespeare garden. Their commemorative plaques read:

(a) Shakespeare Tercentenary

This tree was planted by Mrs. Jonathan Rogers on behalf of the Vancouver Shakespeare Society, 22nd April, 1916.

(b) This tree 'Comedy' was planted by the well-known actress, Eva Moore, 13 January, 1921.

(c) This tree 'Tragedy' was planted by Sir John Martin Harvey, the famous actor, 24th February, 1921.

A dogwood was dedicated in 1967 to John Draine, well known actor and broadcaster. The plaque reads:

THIS TREE IS DEDICATED BY THE VANCOUVER ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN TELEVISION RADIO ARTISTS IN MEMORY OF JOHN DRAINIE 1916 - 1966

"THE ACTOR IS THE CUSTODIAN OF THE SPOKEN WORD."
Continuing straight up the hill and to the left at the top of the hill is the Shakespeare garden with a large monument of brick and Shakespeare’s head in relief in stone bearing the inscription:

SHAKESPEARE
1564 - 1616
"HE WAS NOT OF AN AGE
BUT FOR ALL TIME"

A few trees in this area are those mentioned in some of his works:
- Red Oak
- Fir Beech
- West Catalpa
- Fern Leaf Beech
- Tree of Heaven
- Flowering Ash
- Pacific Dogwood
- Laval Hawthorne

These trees each have their own name plaques.

Directly to your right at the top of the hill are the rose gardens, which were originally planted by the Kiwanis Club. A plaque identifies this:

KIWANIS CLUB ROSE PLOT
FIRST PLANTED IN 1920 TO DEMONSTRATE THE POSSIBILITIES OF ROSE CULTURE IN VANCOUVER
"THE CITY BEAUTIFUL"

As you turn to the right at the top of the hill you pass the “Pavilion” and see to your left the Memorial Garden. The Women’s Auxiliary to the Air Services built an attractive garden in the rocky cleft as a memorial to British and Commonwealth Airmen who fell in the second world war.

A plaque in the middle of the Garden which bears the Insignia of the Royal Canadian Air Force, bears the inscription:

"NOT HERE THEY FELL, WHO DIED FOR A WORLD TO SAVE
NOT HERE THEY LIE, BUT IN A THOUSAND FIELDS APART
HERE IS THEIR LIVING SPIRIT
THAT KNOWS NO GRAVE.
NOT HERE THEY WERE, BUT ARE.
THIS BUILDING ERECTED IN HONOUR OF TRIBUTE TO THE SERVICE, SACRIFICE, AND ACHIEVEMENT OF OUR GALLANT AIRMEN
BY THE WOMEN’S AUXILIARY TO THE AIR SERVICES,
VANCOUVER, B.C.
MAY 9, 1948"

Nearby is another stone marker informing visitors that this garden was presented by the Royal Air Force Auxiliary to the Women’s Auxiliary to the Air Services.

In the garden is a rustic wishing well in which visitors throw coins and the proceeds are collected and disbursed by the Auxiliary to Shaughnessy and Vancouver Hospital (Military) for Veterans comfortable.

The large chalet-type building near these gardens is the Stanley Park Pavilion where delicious meals can be enjoyed in delightful surroundings. The following inscription is carved in granite:

"THIS STONE
GIVEN BY THE
ROYAL AIR FORCE
ORIGINALLY FORMED PART OF THE
PALACE OF WESTMINSTER"

Ornamental gardens are situated in front of the Pavilion and a large grassy hollow slopes down to the outdoor theatre. To the left stands the Harding Memorial. Warren G. Harding was the first President of the United States to ever set foot on Canadian soil. A monument declares its significance with the following message:

"What an object lesson of peace is shown today by our two countries to all the World. No grim-faced fortifications mark our frontiers, no huge battleships patrol our dividing waters, no stealthy spies lurk in our tranquil, border hamlets. Only a scrap of paper, recording hardly more than a simple understanding, safeguards lives and properties on the Great Lakes, and only humble mile posts mark the inviolable boundary line for thousands of miles through farm and forest."
"Our protection is in our fraternity, our armour is in our faith, the tie that binds more firmly year by year is ever increasing acquaintance and comradeship through interchange of citizens; and the compact is not of perishable parchment, but of fair and honorable dealing, which, God grant, shall continue for all time.

PLANTED SEPTEMBER 28, 1939
WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION OF VANCOUVER DISTRICT

Lower still, toward the Duck Pond in the zoo area, is a Douglas Fir planted in honour of the Junior Forest Wardens:
THE BRITISH COLUMBIA TREE THIS TREE WAS PLANTED MAY 2, 1931
BY THE
HONOURABLE N. S. LOUGHEED
MINISTER OF LANDS FOR
BRITISH COLUMBIA
IN EARTH GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF
THIS PROVINCE, IN HONOUR OF JUNIOR
FIRE WARDENS OF CANADIAN FORESTRY
ASSOCIATION.

"GOD HAS LENT US THE EARTH FOR OUR
LIFE, IT IS A GREAT ENTAIL IT
BELONGS AS MUCH TO THOSE WHO COME
AFTER US AS TO US"-
RUSKIN.

Another such fir, planted in honor of
the late P. Z. Caverhill stands close by
and is inscribed:

THIS TREE PLANTED MAY 8, 1936
BY THE
JUNIOR FOREST WARDENS
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
IN MEMORY OF
P. Z. CAVERHILL
CHIEF FORESTER OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
1920
Three oaks are located a short distance
from here, each with a plaque:

THREE OAKS
FROM THE ROYAL FOREST
THE BRITISH COLUMBIA BRANCH OF THE
CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
IMPORTED THESE THREE OAK TREES FROM
THE ROYAL FOREST OF WINDSOR, KER
SURREY, ENGLAND, TO GROW HERE IN
STANLEY PARK IN COMMEMORATION OF
THE SERVICES OF THE CANADIAN
FORESTRY CORPS IN ENGLAND, IN WORLD
WAR II, PLANTED NOVEMBER 170, 1946,
AT 2:30 P.M. UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF
RATCLIFFE PLANT, PRESIDENT BRITISH
COLUMBIA BRANCH CANADIAN FORESTRY
ASSOCIATION.
DEDICATED BY REVEREND CECIL SWANSON

Sunday concerts and other artistic features take place in the Bowl and the following inscription recalls its origin:

THIS BUILDING WAS ERECTED AND PRESENTED TO
THE BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE CITIZENS OF VANCOUVER
BY W. H. MALKIN, IN MEMORY OF HIS
WIFE, THE LATE
MARION MALKIN, JULY, 1934

A small garden lies below the Harding Memorial in which a white Camellia bush has been planted. At its base is a plaque bearing the inscription:
COMMEMORATING THE CENTENARY OF
FRANCES E. WILLARD

Continuing through shady trees and sloping lawns, you will arrive at the Children's Zoo. The Children's Zoo is a small enclosure containing animals, both domestic and wild, suitable to the interests of young children. Many of the animals roam freely in the enclosure, and can be petted by visitors. Nearby is a miniature railway just north of the children's zoo. Two trains take visitors around a three-quarter mile track and through beautiful scenery. Stairs, Indian villages, and a mock miner's hut stand on the banks of the central lake where black swans and other bird life make their home. Two other interesting residents of this area are Russell, the mountain goat, and a llama which wanders about the area freely. Nearby are shetland ponies on which children can ride.
Walk again towards the sea and the main entrance. Passing by the Malkin Bowl you will find a monument dedicated to Queen Victoria:

IN MEMORY OF VICTORIA THE GOOD
THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED BY THE
SCHOOL CHILDREN
OF VANCOUVER — 1905

and almost immediately, the Burns monument can be seen. Erected to the Scottish poet by the Vancouver Burns Fellowship, a suitable inscription reads:

ROBERT BURNS
1759 - 1796

The statue was unveiled by the Rt. Hon. James Ramsay MacDonald in 1928, who shortly after became Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Continue on toward the entrance, past a grove of bamboo shoots, and the statue that honours Lord Stanley comes into view.

Lord Stanley lent his name to the park in 1887 and then dedicated it at a ceremony in 1889.

In 1960 this statue was unveiled by the late Governor General George P. Vanier and Madame Vanier.

The statue shows Lord Stanley with arms outstretched dedicating the park and the granite base has carved in it:

TO THE USE AND ENJOYMENT OF PEOPLE
OF ALL COLOURS, CREEDS AND CUSTOMS
FOR ALL TIME.
I NAME THIS STANLEY PARK.
LORD STANLEY—GOVERNOR GENERAL,
OCTOBER, 1889.

You have now completed a tour of the area of the park that has been developed for family pleasure.

The road around the park will take you through a wonderland of foreshore delights, forest areas and lookout points.

Starting along this road, you will see on your right the Vancouver Rowing Club, which has produced world class crews, and the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club. Passing by the zoo area, a short drive will bring you to an open play area. This is the Brockton playing fields. A short walk up the lane leading off to the left brings you to the cricket pavilion and the Oval. Track, rugby and football are all played in the Oval, and cricket and archery take place on the grassy area beyond the pavilion.

About fifty yards from the pavilion is a large oak tree at the base of which is a bronze plaque which reads:

KING EDWARD THE VII PLANTED ON THE DAY
OF HIS CORONATION
AUGUST 9, 1911

The large building standing on an island, incidentally, is H.M.C.S. Discovery, a naval reserve training base and the home of the island is Deadman's Island.

A few yards further on along the sea front is Hallelujah Point, originally called "Johnny Baker's Clearing."

An old time resident, Johnny Baker moved into the site and erected a cottage and laid out a garden. He was forced to move in 1888 when the first park road was built and the Salvation Army began to use it for prayer meetings. Thus, it was named Hallelujah Point and has become the "Speakers Corner" of Vancouver.

A stone wall holds a plaque:

HALLELUJAH POINT
1887
HALLELUJAH POINT

COMMEMORATING THE PIONEERING OF
THE WORK OF THE SALVATION ARMY
IN VANCOUVER IT WAS ON THIS
CLEARING THE SALVATION ARMY
ERECTIONS A RUGGED PALLET, PICNIC
TABLES AND THEN HELD SERVICES OF
SONG. IN THE SILENT ATMOSPHERE
OF EARLY BURBARD INLET, THE SOUND
OF THE HALLELUJAH LASSIES, SINGING
"HALLELUJAH, HALLELUJAH" COULD
BE CLEARLY HEARD ACROSS THE
WATERS TO DOWNTOWN EARLY
VANCOUVER—WATER AND CORDOVA
STREETS—AND THE CLEARING WAS THUS
NAMED "HALLELUJAH POINT."

Immediately across the road from Hallelujah Point are a number of totem poles and Indian canoes.

A plaque tells the story of the West Coast Indian Totem:

THE TOTEM WAS THE B.C. INDIANS COAT
OF ARMS. TOTEM POLES ARE UNIQUE TO
THE NORTH WEST COAST OF B.C. AND
LOWER ALASKA. THEY WERE CARVED
FROM WESTERN RED CEDAR AND EACH
CARVING TELLS OF A REAL OR MYTHICAL
EVENT. THEY WERE NOT IDOL WORSHIPED, EACH CARVING
ON EACH POLE HAS A MEANING, THE
EAGLE REPRESENTS KINGDOM OF AIR,
THE WHALE THE LORDSHIP OF THE SEA,
THE WOLF, THE GENIUS OF THE LAND
AND THE FROG THE TRANSITIONAL LINK
BETWEEN LAND AND SEA.

A number of Indian pictographs on stone are also on view here:

THIS WORK CARVED BY INDIANS WAS
FOUND IN THE BED OF THE FRASER RIVER
IN THE VICINITY OF LONE CREEK CABIN
IN THE YEAR OF 1926.
Once more proceeding along the sea front, you will see a stone slab bearing an inscription:

**H.M.S. EGERIA**
This concrete slab was set by the Royal Engineers in 1863 and was used as a survey point in 1888 by the Royal Navy Ship H.M.S. Egeria 1863 - 1868

The Egeria was burned in 1913. Each night at 9 o’clock a cannon booms out over Vancouver. You are now looking at that cannon called the Nine O’clock Gun. An inscription is set into the gun house protecting the gun.

**NINE O’CLOCK GUN**
This gun is a naval type twelve pound muzzle loader, cast in 1816 at Wollwich, England. It was brought to Vancouver about 1894. The Crests of King George III and of the Earl of Milarque, Master General of Ordnance are on the barrel.

Brought to the park by the Department of Fisheries, it was used to warn fishermen of the Sunday closing of fishing season. As fishermen went out into the Pacific Ocean, the gun became an anachronism and so it is now used as a time piece, firing every night at 9 o’clock. Except for a period during W. W. II, the gun has performed this function continuously.

As you proceed around the point you will see a small lighthouse. You are now on Brockton Point from which a magnificent view of the harbour can be seen.

Passing an outdoor swimming pool on the right, a huge portal, built from magnificent trees towers up on the left. Once the site of the village of Whoi Whoi, the area now holds this arch dedicated to the Lumbermen of B.C.:

**LUMBERMEN’S ARCH**
This arch was erected in 1952 by the board of commissioners and the British Columbia Lumber Manufacturers’ Association. The original Lumbermen’s Arch, known as the Bowie Arch, was built in 1912 on Penner Street near Hamilton Street in honour of the visit to Vancouver of the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada at that time. The original arch was moved to this site and was a familiar landmark until dismantled in 1947.

The road from here passes through evergreen forest and wild foliage. As you proceed, you will come to the base of the Lions Gate Bridge and turn around a hairpin bend that winds its way up to Prospect Point.

A restaurant and coffee shop is available for the weary traveller to take a pause. This spot is perhaps the most fortunate for a rest, for it gives a magnificent view of the North Shore and the Lions Gate Bridge.

Prospect Point has an interesting history. The Indian called it “Chaytoos,” meaning “High Banks”. They also had a very cunning legend which was impossible to disprove. In a cave beneath the Point lives the Rain Maker S’At Muth. The cave is inaccessible from both land and sea. When the Rain Maker opened the cave door, it rained. When S’At Muth was once angered, he kept his cave door shut for months, causing a drought. The Indians eventually prevailed on him to open up again and bring the rain, but how they approached this carefully hidden god, history does not relate.

The Point also features a totem pole, a garden for floral emblems and a ship’s beam. A bronze plaque tells its story:

**WALKING BEAM FROM HUDSON’S BAY COMPANY “S.S. BEAVER” FIRST STEAMSHIP ON THE PACIFIC COAST PRESENTED BY MRS. J. N. MENZIES 1851, WRECKED ON THE ROCKS BELOW, 1865.**

A cairn continues the story of the “Beaver”:

**HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS BOARD OF CANADA PROSPECT POINT HERE ON 26th JULY, 1848, THE STEAMER BEAVER WAS WRECKED. THIS HISTORIC VESSEL WAS BUILT FOR THE HUDSON’S BAY COMPANY AT BLACKWALL, ENGLAND, IN 1833.**


Carrying on through a leafy bower over the roadway, you will pass an early (1900) horse trough at the entrance to Prospect Point Picnic Grounds, reminding us that the park’s history began before the automobile, and that the parks policemen are still part of the mounted force.

Strike off down the cliff path at this point and arrive on the seawall. As you join the seawall, you will see a plaque dedicated to the memory of the man who worked so long on this project:

**TO THE MEMORY OF JAMES CUNNINGHAM, MASTER STONE MAISON.**

The Stanley Park Seawall is evidence of his dedicated work of 32 years.

Siwash Rock rears up nearby. This little island of rock and crag has always been a landmark for Vancouver’s citizens. A tree grew for a long time atop the rock, but died a few years ago. After several attempts, Park Board crews have succeeded in planting another seeding which they hope will flourish.

A plaque tells of the beginnings of Siwash Rock:

**INDIAN LEGEND TELLS US THAT THIS 50 FOOT HIGH Pinnacle of Rock Stands as an Imperishable Monument to Skalsch, the Unselfish Who Is Turned Into Stone by Quah, the Transformer, as a Reward for His Unselfishness.**

The Rock is easily accessible to daring youngsters, but once on it, it is almost impossible to get off. A plaque bears witness:

**IN MEMORY OF ROBERT DENNIS TRIBE, AGED 17, OF NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. WHO AT 3:15 P.M. SUNDAY, JUNE 3rd, 1966 FAILED TO NOTICE THAT IT WAS LOW TIDE AND DIED TO HIS DEATH FROM SIWASH ROCK TO THE ROCKS BELOW, THIS PLAQUE WAS PLACED HERE IN MEMORY OF HIS BRAVADO AND HIS RECKLESSNESS.**
Next comes Second Beach, a haven for the sun lover. A pool is available for swimming and wading. Above the beach is a flat meadow, Ceperly Playground, and is equipped with playground equipment. An old Fire Engine stands there and firemen give instruction on fire prevention through the summer. City Police do the same with small motor cars at the traffic school located nearby.

Moving up from Ceperly, past the Pitch and Putt and putting greens, you now return to the Beach Avenue entrance to the Park, but not before having glanced at the Queen Elizabeth Oak, brought from the Royal Forest of Windsor. It stands on the small green triangle of grass opposite the golf course. The plaque reads:

QUEEN ELIZABETH OAK
PLANTED ON CORONATION DAY
MAY 12, 1937

At the very entrance stands a monument to David Oppenheimer, former Mayor of the City of Vancouver:

DAVID OPPENHEIMER
1856 - 1897
MAYOR OF VANCOUVER
1888
1890
1891

The monument was unveiled by the then Premier of British Columbia, Sir Richard McBride in 1911.

Don't leave the park yet! Take a look at the magnificent stone and wood building to your left. This is the Park Board office from which the entire system of parks is controlled, and where the Board itself sits to determine policies. Gaze at its lovely landscaping and the fountain pool near the Board Room. Go inside and see its beautiful architectural structure, designed to graciously sit in the park without being out of place.

Then go on to the Sports Tea Room just across from it, and sit on the veranda, watch the tennis and gaze at the magnificent natural beauty that is Vancouver's pride, the incomparable, Stanley Park.
<table>
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<th>First Name</th>
<th>Last Name</th>
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Jonathan Rogers
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W. R. Owen
M. S. Logan
G. W. Hutchings
M. S. Logan
A. C. J. Weeks
W. C. Shelly
A. C. J. Weeks
W. C. Shelly
A. C. J. Weeks
W. D. Jones
Jonathan Rogers
W. D. Jones
Jonathan Rogers
W. D. Jones
Jonathan Rogers
W. D. Jones
Jonathan Rogers
W. D. Jones
Jonathan Rogers
J. Fyfe-Smith
C. E. Tisdall
Mrs. Alice Townley
Mrs. Alice Townley
J. Fyfe-Smith
C. E. Tisdall
J. Fyfe-Smith
C. E. Tisdall
Mrs. Alice Townley

Jonathan Rogers
D. M. Stewart
M. S. Logan
W. R. Owen
M. S. Logan
G. W. Hutchings
M. S. Logan
A. C. J. Weeks
W. C. Shelly
A. C. J. Weeks
W. C. Shelly
A. C. J. Weeks
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Jonathan Rogers
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W. D. Jones
Jonathan Rogers
J. Fyfe-Smith
C. E. Tisdall
Mrs. Alice Townley
Mrs. Alice Townley
J. Fyfe-Smith
C. E. Tisdall
J. Fyfe-Smith
C. E. Tisdall
Mrs. Alice Townley
1932  Jonathan Rogers (Chairman)
   J. Fyfe-Smith
   C. E. Tisdall
   Mrs. Alice Townley

1933  Jonathan Rogers (Chairman)
   J. Fyfe-Smith
   C. E. Tisdall
   Mrs. Alice Townley

1934  J. Fyfe-Smith
   C. E. Tisdall
   Mrs. Alice Townley

1935  R. Rowe Holland (Chairman)
   Jonathan Rogers
   C. E. Tisdall
   Mrs. Alice Townley

1936  J. Fyfe-Smith
   A. MacDonald
   Mrs. Alice Townley

1937  R. Rowe Holland (Chairman)
   A. MacDonald
   R. P. Pettigrew
   G. L. T. Sharp

1938  R. Rowe Holland (Chairman)
   G. L. T. Sharp
   C. W. Thompson

1939  A. MacDonald
   W. G. Swan
   C. W. Thompson

1940  Mrs. F. J. Rolston
   W. G. Swan
   C. W. Thompson

1941  R. Rowe Holland (Chairman)
   C. W. Thompson
   C. J. McNeely

1942  Mrs. F. J. Rolston
   C. W. Thompson
   Arnold Webster

1943  R. Rowe Holland (Chairman)
   Stanley V. Smith
   C. W. Thompson
   Arnold Webster

1944  Mrs. F. J. Rolston
   Stanley V. Smith
   Arnold Webster

1945  R. Rowe Holland (Chairman)
   George Thompson
   Arnold Webster

1946  Mrs. F. J. Rolston
   George Thompson
   Arnold Webster

1947  Duncan A. MacDonald (Chairman)
   George Thompson
   C. B. K. Van Norman
   Arnold Webster

A. T. Albury
Bert A. Emery
R. Rowe Holland

1948  George Thompson (Chairman)
   E. J. Irwin
   C. B. K. Van Norman
   Arnold Webster

1949  Bert A. Emery
   Buda H. Brown
   R. Rowe Holland

1950  E. J. Irwin
   Earle G. Adams
   W. G. Calder

1951  Arnold Webster (Chairman)
   Robert R. Maitland
   J. S. C. Moffitt
   F. W. Taylor

1952  Earle G. Adams
   Buda H. Brown
   W. G. Calder
   N. S. Carmichael

1953  Buda H. Brown
   W. G. Calder
   N. S. Carmichael

1954  Buda H. Brown
   W. G. Calder
   Norman S. Carmichael

1955  Mrs. F. J. Rolston
   W. G. Calder
   Norman S. Carmichael

1956  Robert R. Maitland
   Robert R. Maitland
   George Wainborn
   Arnold Webster

1957  Robert R. Maitland
   Everet King
   Arnold Webster

1958  E. W. Bowering
   W. G. Calder
   Iris L. Hardwick

1959  R. Drewett Pratt (Chairman)
   Robert R. Maitland
   C. F. Stephens
   Arnold Webster

1960  E. W. Bowering
   W. G. Calder
   Mrs. Iris L. Hardwick

1961  Robert R. Maitland
   Mrs. Iris L. Hardwick
   George Wainborn
   Arnold Webster

1962  J. S. R. Donaldson
   P. T. DuMoulin
   Mrs. Margaret Jack
   C. F. Stephens

1963  Mrs. Grace McCarthy
   Mrs. Grace McCarthy
   George Wainborn
   Arnold Webster

1964  George Wainborn
   Everett Crowley
   R. T. DuMoulin

1965  George Wainborn
   Everett Crowley
   R. T. DuMoulin

1966  George Wainborn
   George Wainborn
   Arnold Webster

1967  E. W. Bowering
   E. W. Bowering
   George Wainborn
   Arnold Webster
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Commission Members</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>R. T. DuMoulin, E. W. Bowering, Everett Crowley</td>
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<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>R. T. DuMoulin, E. W. Bowering, Everett Crowley</td>
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<td>1966</td>
<td>Mrs. Grace McCarthy, E. W. Bowering, Everett Crowley</td>
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<td>1967</td>
<td>A. J. Livingston, Lorne E. Brown, Mrs. Margaret Jack</td>
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<td>1968</td>
<td>E. A. Sandy Robertson, Helen Boyce, J. E. Malkin</td>
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<td>1969</td>
<td>A. J. Livingston, J. E. Malkin, E. A. Sandy Robertson, George Wainborn, Helen Boyce, Art Cowie</td>
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<td>1970</td>
<td>J. E. Malkin, J. E. Malkin, J. E. Malkin, J. E. Malkin, J. E. Malkin, J. E. Malkin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**LIST OF PARK COMMISSIONERS AND YEARS OF SERVICE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Years of Service</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adams, Earle G.</td>
<td>1950, 1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander, R. H.</td>
<td>1888, 1889, 1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armstrong, F. A.</td>
<td>1945, 1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartley, Geo.</td>
<td>1900, 1901</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bell-Irving, Dr. R.</td>
<td>1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blaney, C. E.</td>
<td>1943, 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branca, A. E.</td>
<td>1939, 1940</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brighouse, S.</td>
<td>1950, 1951</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown, Don C.</td>
<td>1942, 1943, 1944, 1945</td>
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<tr>
<td>Browning, J. M.</td>
<td>1898, 1899</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clarke, Mrs. Susie Lane</td>
<td>1931, 1939</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coldwell, Chas. A.</td>
<td>1888</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cornett, J. W.</td>
<td>1935, 1936</td>
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<tr>
<td>Costello, M.</td>
<td>1890, 1891, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cotrell, G. H.</td>
<td>1920, 1921, 1922</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cowie, Art.</td>
<td>1971, 1972</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cram, Robert</td>
<td>1924, 1925</td>
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<td>Dean, E. W.</td>
<td>1922, 1923</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donaldson, J. S. R.</td>
<td>1960, 1961</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eldon, George</td>
<td>1910, 1911, 1912, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emery, Bert A.</td>
<td>1946, 1947, 1948, 1949</td>
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<td>Endacott, G. M.</td>
<td>1912, 1914</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ferguson, A. G.</td>
<td>1888, 1894, 1895</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fewster, P.</td>
<td>1892, 1893</td>
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<td>Fyfe-Smith, J.</td>
<td>1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935</td>
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<tr>
<td>Garden, Wm.</td>
<td>1896, 1897</td>
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<td>Gatewood, Dr. C. H.</td>
<td>1906, 1907, 1908, 1909</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grubbe, E. H.</td>
<td>1940, 1941</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hardwick, Mrs. Iris L.</td>
<td>1957, 1958, 1959, 1960</td>
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<td>Hobson, C. G.</td>
<td>1892, 1893</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horne, J. W.</td>
<td>1889, 1890, 1891</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jones, W. D.</td>
<td>1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928</td>
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<tr>
<td>King, Everett</td>
<td>1956, 1957</td>
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<td>Kent, H. W.</td>
<td>1902, 1903</td>
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<tr>
<td>Knowlton, E. S.</td>
<td>1912, 1913</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lees, A. E.</td>
<td>1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911</td>
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<tr>
<td>Logan, M.S.</td>
<td>1916, 1917, 1918, 1919</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maclay, R.</td>
<td>1937, 1938</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mackay, G. G.</td>
<td>1889, 1890</td>
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<td>McConnell, G. S.</td>
<td>1889, 1890</td>
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McCrane, H. P. .......................... 1888
MacDonald, Duncan A. .............. 1945, 1946
McNeely, C. L. ......................... 1940, 1941
Nelson, Charles ......................... 1910, 1911
Petitpierre, R. P. ....................... 1936, 1937
Pratt, F. Drewe ......................... 1958, 1959
Rolston, Mrs. F. J. ..................... 1935, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946
Sharp, G. I. Thornton ................... 1936, 1937
Shelly, W. C. ........................... 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927
Smith, Stanley V ......................... 1942, 1943
Stewart, D. M. .......................... 1914, 1915
Swan, W. G. ............................ 1938, 1939
Tatlow, R. G. ........................... 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897
Taylor, F. W. ........................... 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905
Thompson, C. W. ....................... 1937, 1938, 1940, 1941, 1942
Thompson, George ...................... 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949
Tisdall, C. E. ........................... 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929
Townley, Mrs. Alice ..................... 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935
Tracey, Col. T. H. ...................... 1906, 1907
Underhill, Dr. F. T. .................... 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907
Van Norman, C. B. K. .................. 1947, 1948
Watson, Rebecca ....................... 1969, 1970
Weeks, A. C. J. ........................ 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921
Wilson, T. .............................. 1904, 1905

CHAIRMEN OF THE PARK BOARD AND YEARS OF SERVICE

Baynes, E. G. .......................... 1928
Crone, Fred. ........................... 1929, 1930, 1931
Emery, Bert A. ......................... 1949
Ferguson, A. G. ......................... 1888, 1894
Fewster, P. ............................. 1892, 1893
Fyfe-Smith, J. ......................... 1934
Horne, J. W. ........................... 1945, 1947
Irwin, E. J. ............................ 1890, 1891
Jack, Mrs. Margaret ................... 1966
Lees, A. E. ............................. 1910, 1911
Livingstone, A. J. ..................... 1969, 1970
MacDonald, Duncan A. ............... 1946
Mackay, G. G. ........................... 1889
Owen, W. R. ........................... 1913, 1914, 1915
Pratt, F. Drewe ......................... 1959

Puill, George ........................... 1967, 1968, 1972
Robertson, E. A. Sandy ............... 1971
Shelly, W. C. ........................... 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927
Tatlow, R. G. ........................... 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903
Thompson, George ...................... 1948
Tisdall, C. E. ........................... 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909
Wainborn, George ...................... 1964, 1965

PARK SUPERINTENDENTS

H. Avison ............................. 1888-1895
G. Elden ................................. 1896-1909
A. Balmer ............................... 1910-1912
W. S. Rawlings ......................... 1913-1935
A. S. Wootten ......................... 1936-1942
P. B. Stroyan ......................... 1943-1961
S. S. Lefeaux .......................... 1962-

SENIOR PARK BOARD STAFF
1972

Superintendent: STUART S. LEFEAUX
Deputy Superintendent: WILLIAM LIVINGSTONE
Controller: BRUCE G. CAMPBELL
LOCATION MAP OF VANCOUVER PARKS SYSTEM
AND
COMPREHENSIVE PARKS FACILITIES CHART