A photograph of a stone arch bridge over a river, surrounded by dense green trees and foliage. The bridge is made of light-colored stone and has a single large arch. The river is calm, reflecting the surrounding greenery. The trees are tall and leafy, creating a lush, natural setting. The overall scene is peaceful and scenic.

The Parks of vancouver

The Parks of Vancouver



An illustrated history and record of the Parks System of
THE BOARD OF PARKS AND PUBLIC RECREATION
CITY OF VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA
REVISED AUGUST, 1972

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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 swards and leafy forests that are now well known landmarks, such as English Bay and Lumbermen's Arch. Vancouver is rich in Indian history and folk lore 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.

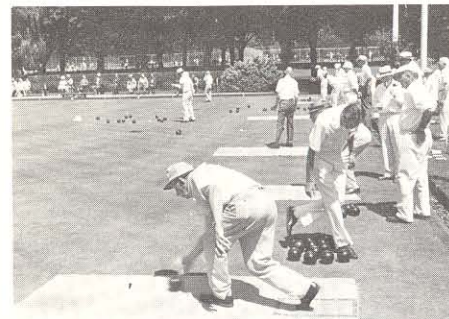
Lord Stanley, then Governor General of Canada, dedicated the area and it was named Stanley Park in his honour.

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 (Oppeheimer 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 with 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.

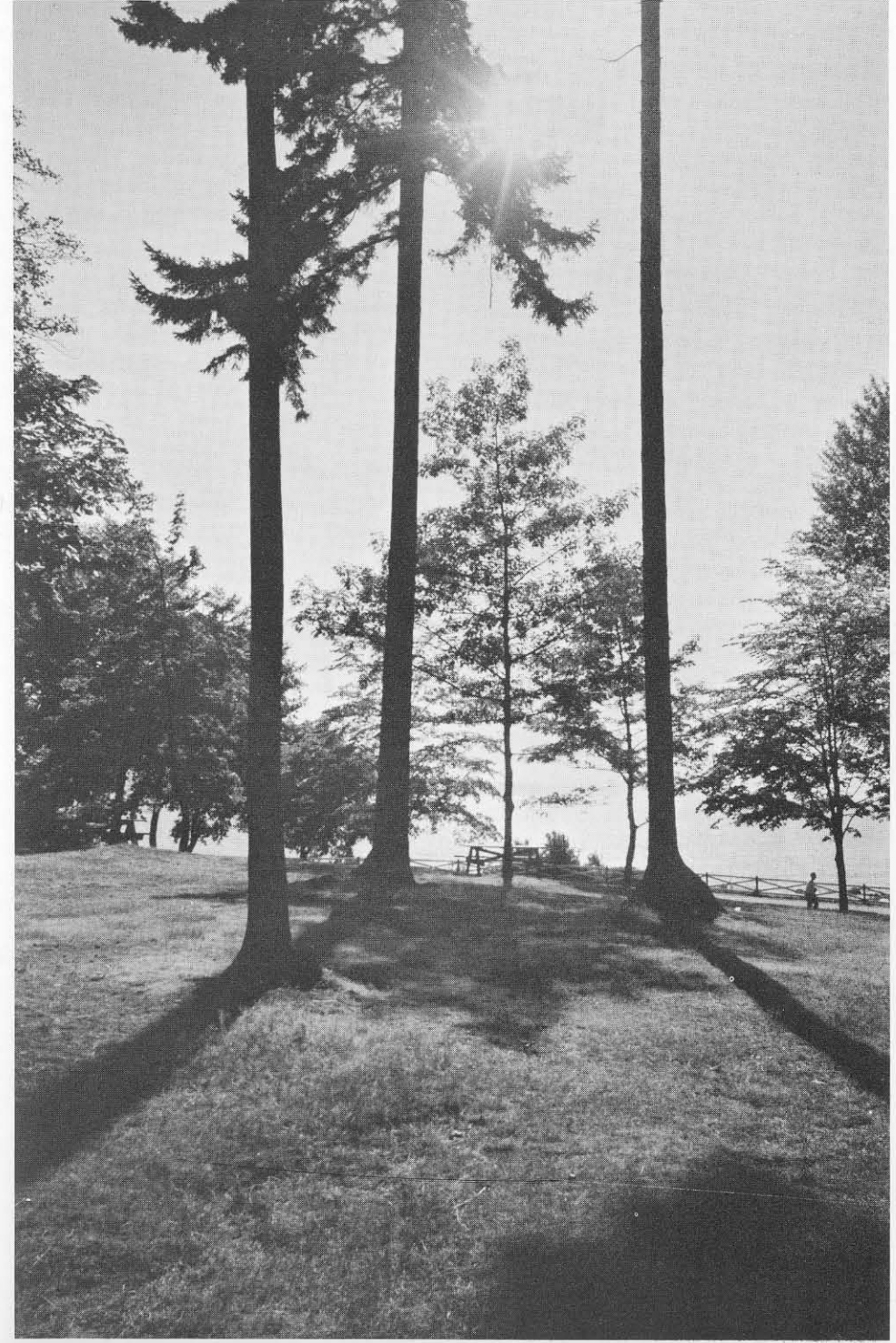
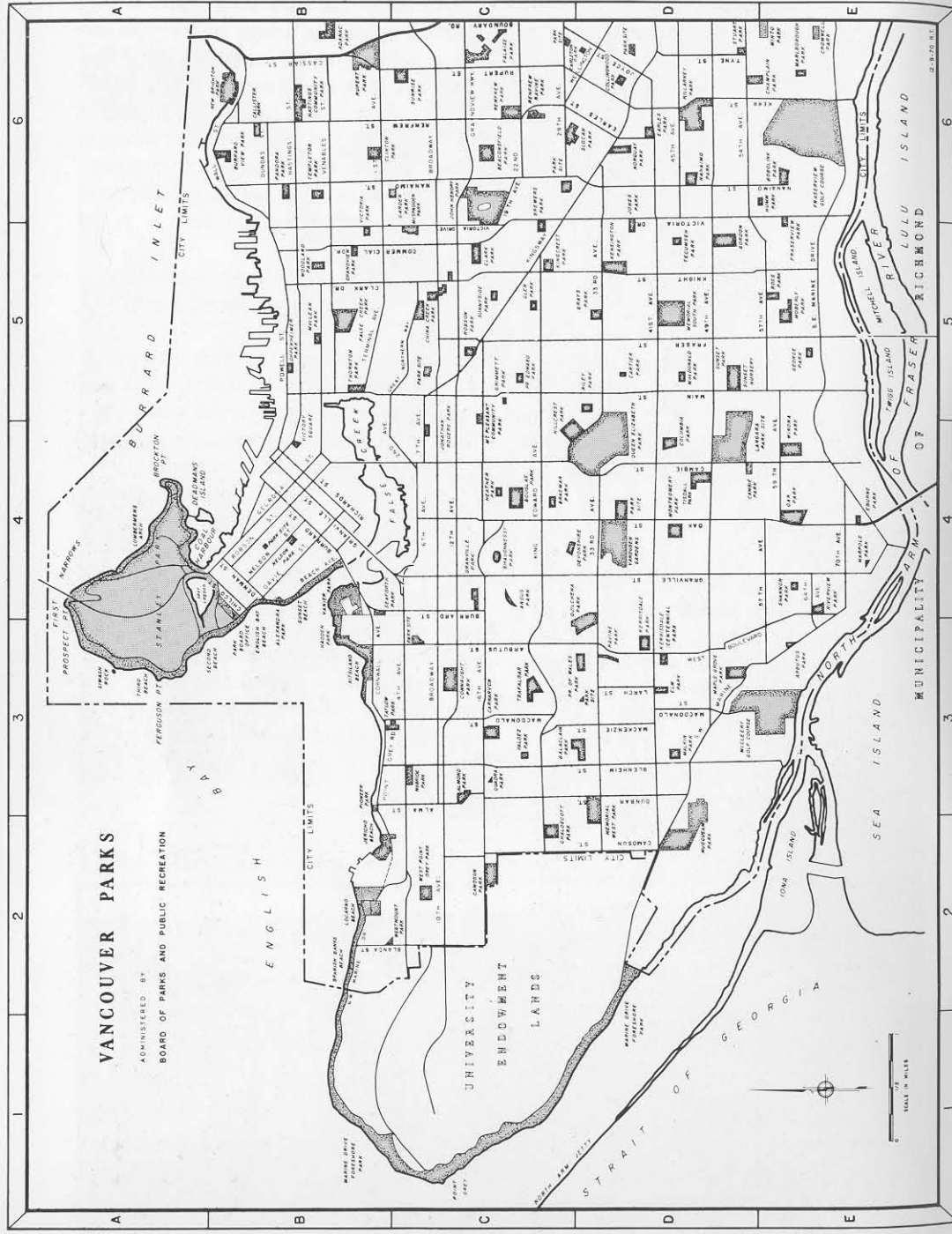
The Board has always maintained a policy of providing amenities for all age groups.

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 Admiralty 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 THIS 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
—1958—

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

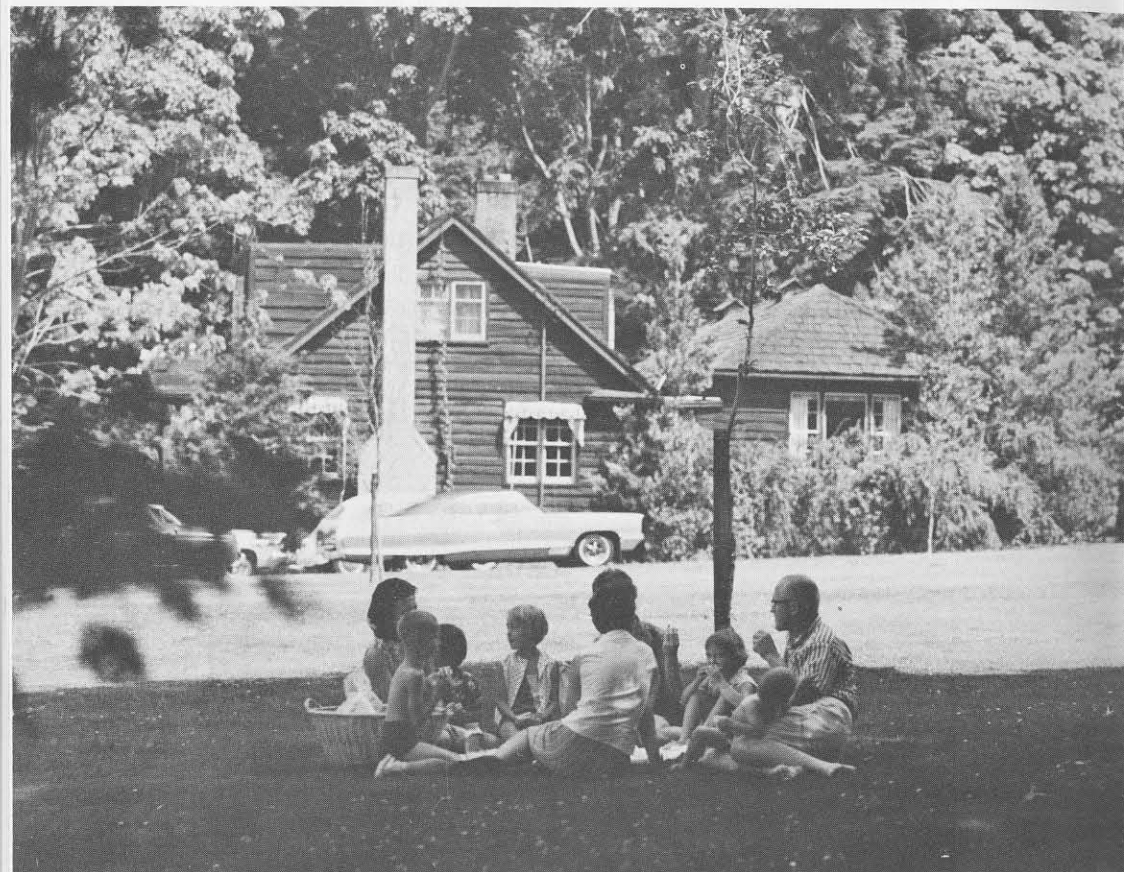
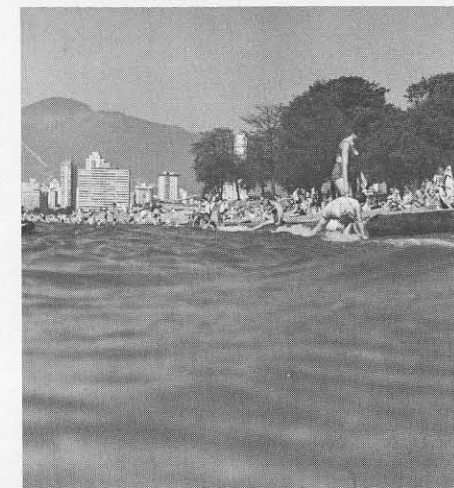
The first portion of this 31.14 acre park was bought in 1909 from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for a price of \$63,000. A C.P.R. Engine, No. 374, which hauled the first passenger train into Vancouver on May 23, 1887, was donated by the company and stands in this park.

The name of this property recalls Chief Khahtsahlano, 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 as, 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.

An area of approximately 20 acres will be taken by the School Board as the site of a new Junior College. Seventy five acres of the 160 acres has been acquired by the Park Board from the C.P.R. and purchase of the remainder may be accomplished at a later date.



JERICO 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



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.

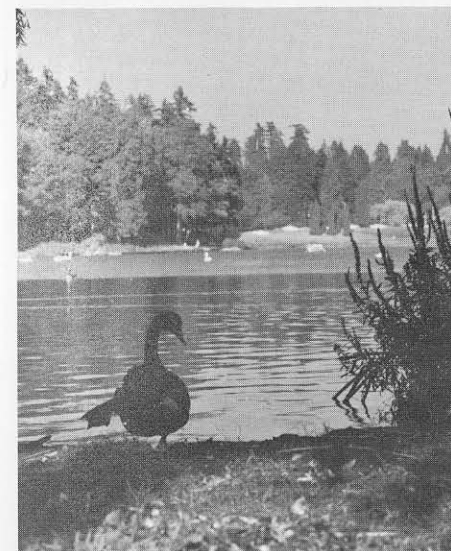


MacDONALD PARK

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.



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 Gairbaldi 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 22nd JUNE, 1792, MET SUTIL AND
MEXICANA UNDER CAPTAINS GALIANO 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 DAWN 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 PRE-
VENTED HIM FROM PROCEEDING FARTHER.
HIS OBJECT WAS TO FIND A TRADE ROUTE
TO THE PACIFIC FROM THE INTERIOR
PORTS 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 WERE TIDAL FLATS.
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

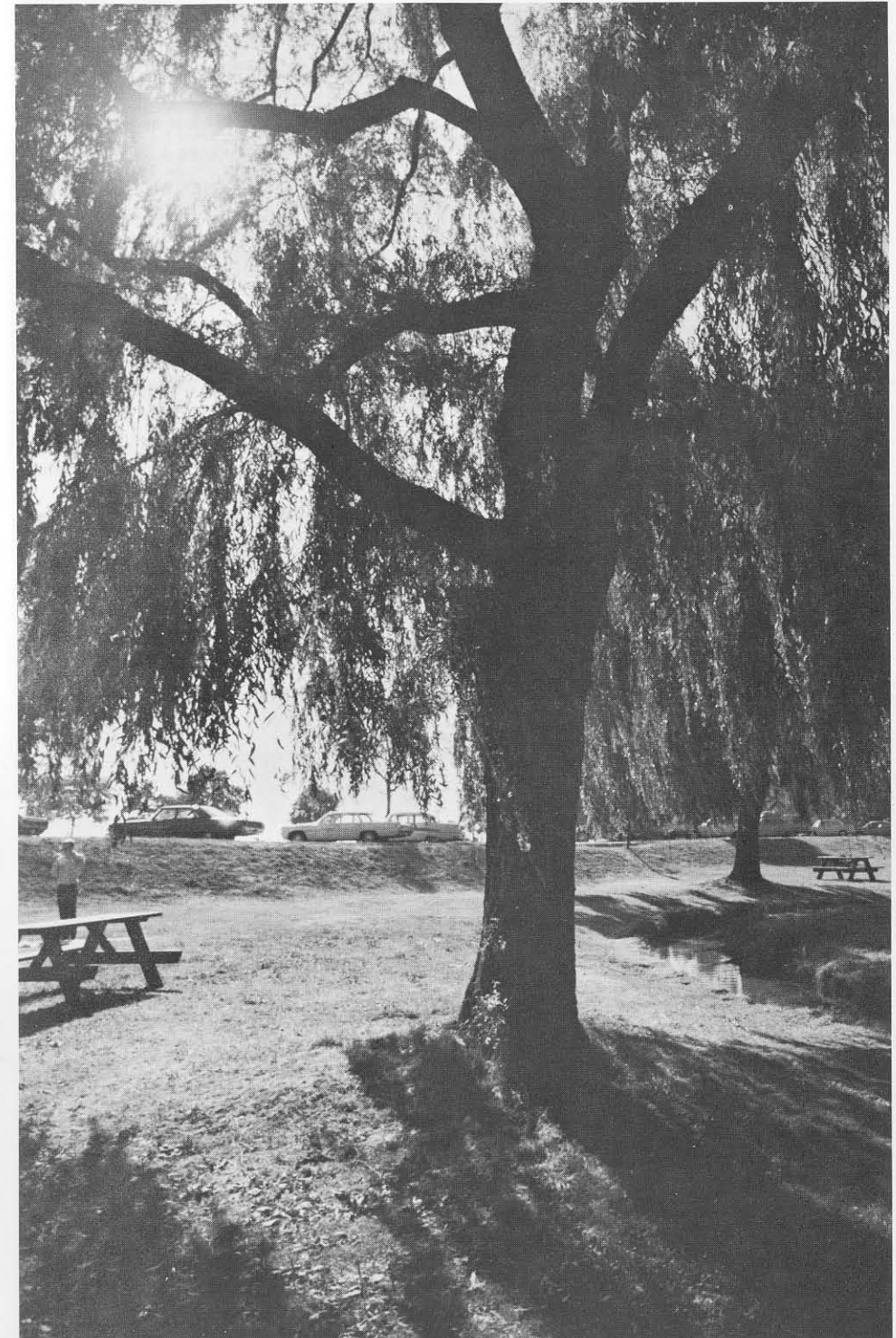
Mount Pleasant Community Centre located on this park is the Board's most recent addition to the Community Centre System. The park and centre were opened in 1967.

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. Matthews, 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 TOWNSITE 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 1880, 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



ERECTED IN 1865 BY
CAPT. ED. STAMP AND HIS ASSOCIATES
SERVED AS THE
FIRST POST OFFICE ON BURRARD INLET
FIRST LIBRARY AND COMMUNITY CENTRE.
REPAIRED AND RESTORED BY THE NATIVE
DAUGHTERS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA POST
No. 1, IN MEMORY OF THE EARLY PIONEERS
OF VANCOUVER AND BRITISH COLUMBIA,
TO BE USED AS A MUSEUM FOR THE
DISPLAY OF RELICS OF EARLY DAYS OF
VANCOUVER AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

OFFICIALLY OPENED BY
HON. RANDOLPH BRUCE, LIEUTENANT-
GOVERNOR, JANUARY 10th, 1931

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 ADJOINING
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 Piece."

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 20, 1951

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

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



RENFREW 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. Puil.

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"

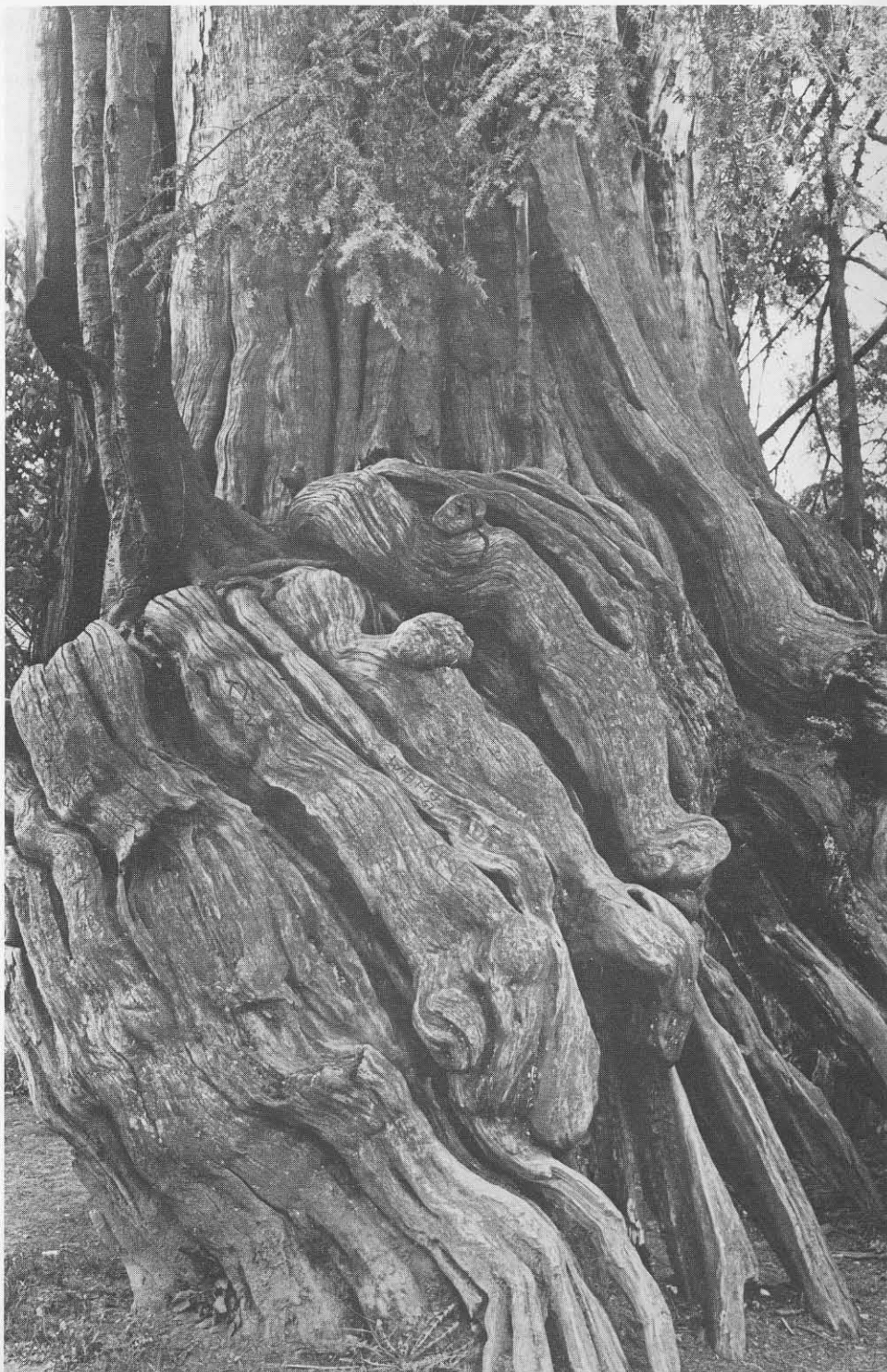


stretch out nearly one-quarter mile and even at high tide wading in the shallow water is extensive. A Captain Richards, British Naval Officer about 1859 named the area on admiralty charts, and gave the name "Spanish" in honour of the Spaniards who did much exploration of this coast. The Indian name for 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 checkers, 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 Vancou-

ver 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.

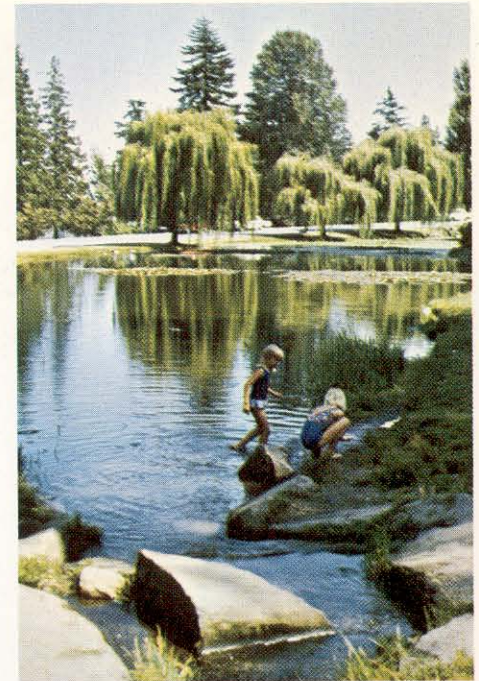
The following community recreation centres were built on parks; commencing in 1950 with Marpole and Sunset centres, following in 1951 with Kitsilano, in 1954 with Hastings and Kerrisdale, in 1958 with Dunbar, in 1963 with Killarney, in 1964 with Grandview and Renfrew and in 1967 with Mount Pleasant. 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.

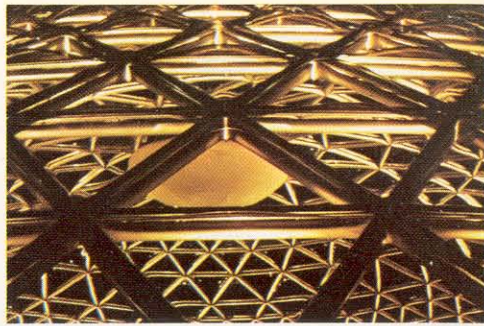


Children, unaware of the camera's eye, investigate pool side wonders in Queen Elizabeth Park.



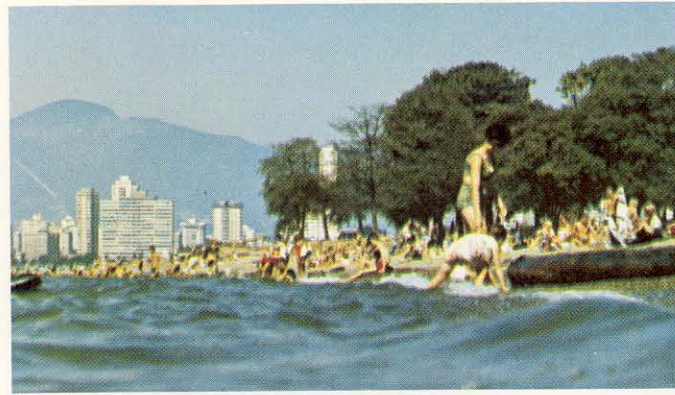


Symbol of the country's grandeur, the Canada Goose surveys her domain.

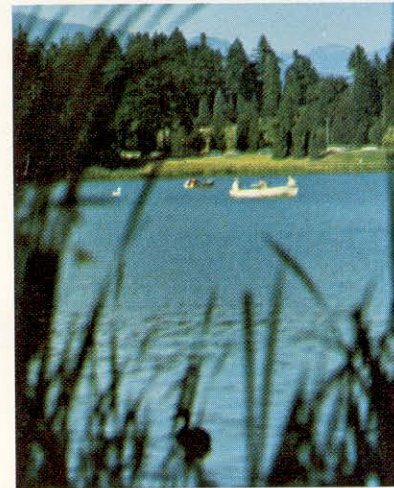


The past years have seen a multitude of development in the parks system. The illuminated dome of the beautiful Bloedel Conservatory.

Poolside relaxation at Hastings Park.



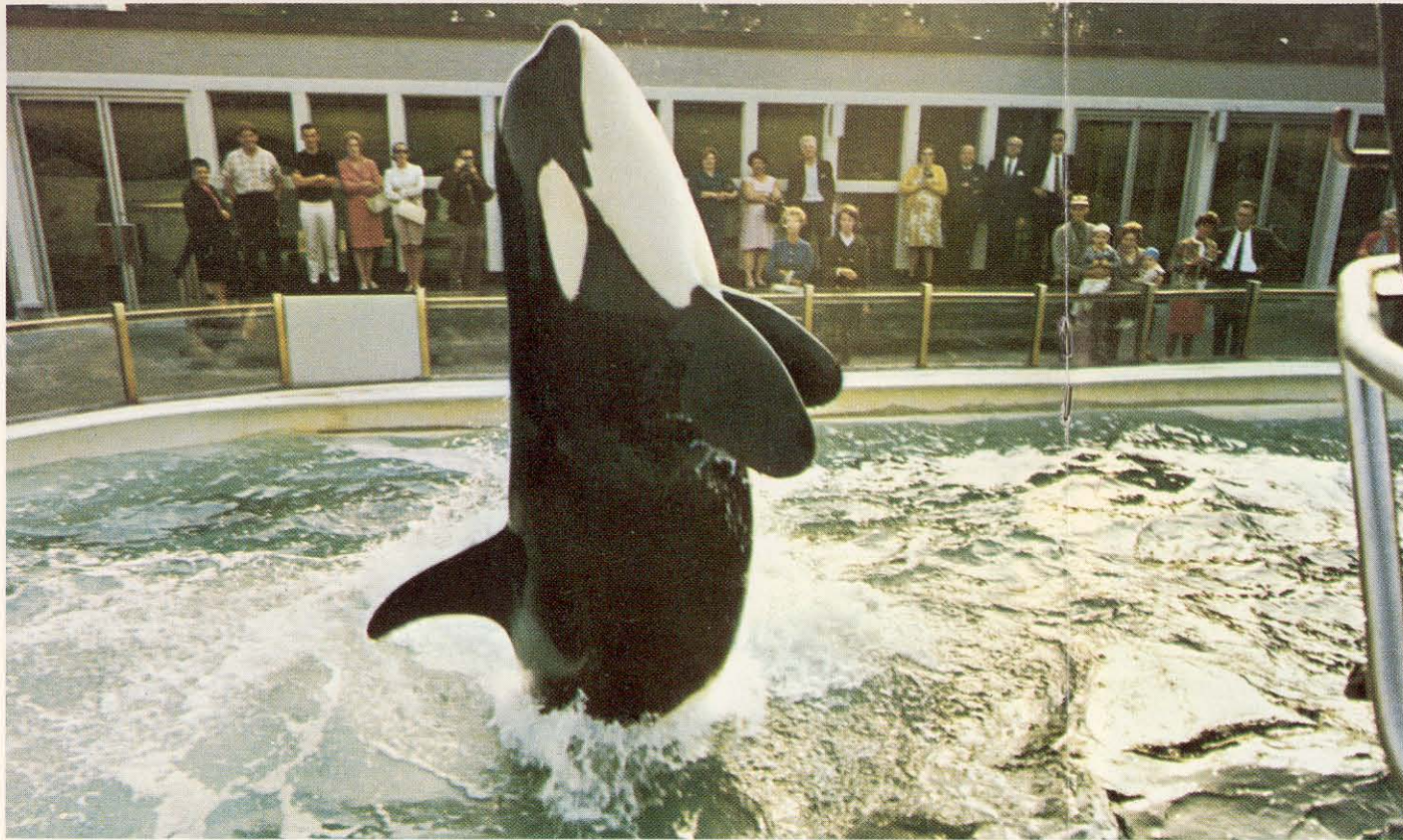
A swimmer's view of the beach population at summer's height.



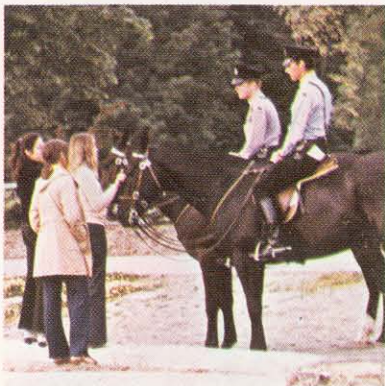
Rowing on Lost Lagoon—a lake rich with history.

The power of the sea. Waves batter Kitsilano Beach, framed by the Vancouver skyline.



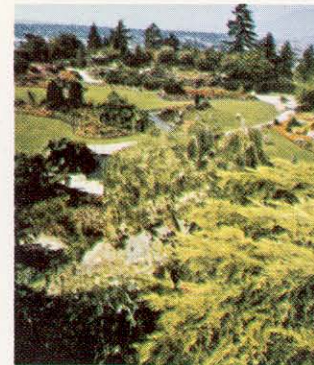


Skana, the famous killer whale, performs her daily tricks to the delight of thousands who come to watch at the Stanley Park Aquarium.

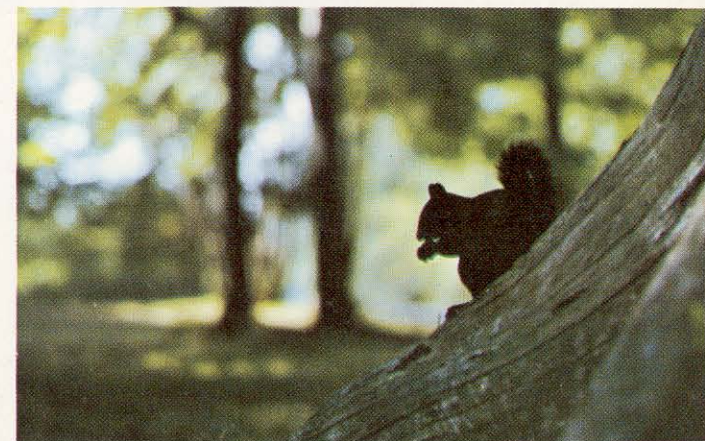


The mounted police are another popular attraction in Stanley Park.

The Quarry Garden at Queen Elizabeth 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.



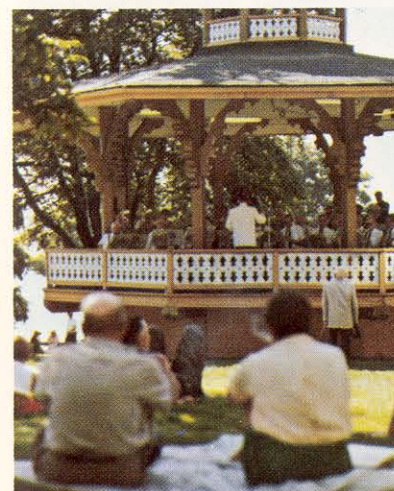
Matted ferns and giant trees: symbolic of the untouched natural beauty of Stanley Park.



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

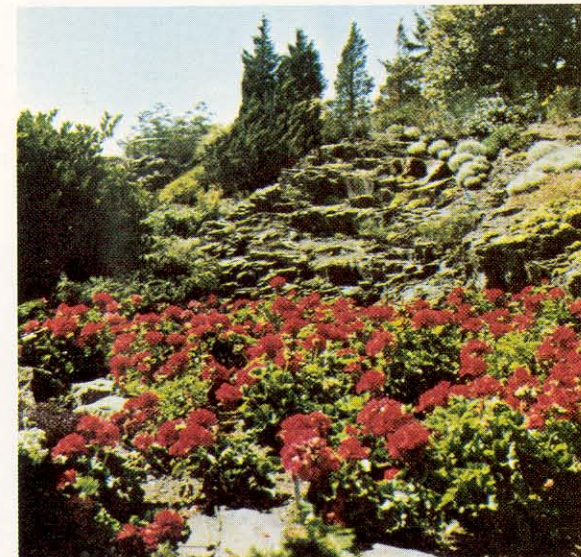


The watchful eyes of guards. Beach custodians cope with over 250,000 people on sunny weekends.



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

A floral display in Queen Elizabeth Park.



Kitsilano is one of the most popular beaches.

Tennis enthusiasts leave the court in Stanley Park as the sun lengthens the shadows.



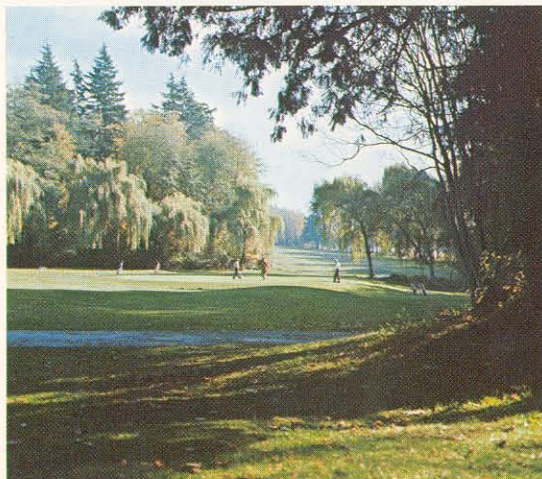
Hundreds of children enjoy day camp each summer.



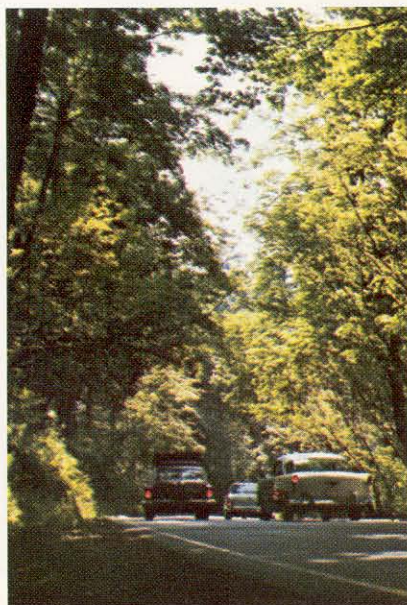
Children play at Ceperley Playground.



After the crowds have gone home. A quiet walk along the sea shore.



The Park Board operates two full-size 18-hole golf courses and four pitch and putt courses.



Even cars fail to spoil the serenity of Stanley Park's leafy avenue.

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 Drainie, 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 rockeries 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
A WORLD TO SAVE
NOT HERE THEY LIE BUT IN A
THOUSAND FIELDS AFAR
HERE IS THEIR LIVING SPIRIT
THAT KNOWS NO GRAVE
NOT HERE THEY WERE—BUT ARE."

THIS GARDEN IS DEDICATED AS A LIVING
MEMORIAL IN HONOURED 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

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

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' comforts.

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
BUILDING
ERECTED
A.D. 1911
—
A. E. LEES
GEO. ELTON
CHAS. NELSON
W. R. OWEN
JON ROGERS
PARK COMMISSIONERS

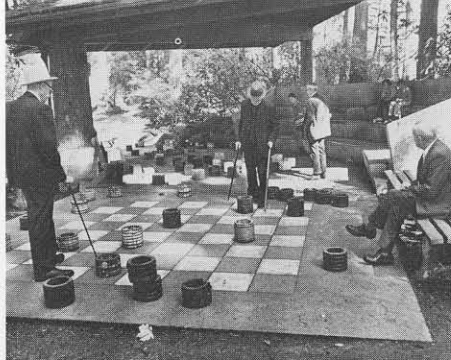
Ornamental gardens are situated in front of the Pavilion and a large grassy hollow slopes down to the outdoor theatre. To the left stands the Harding Memorial. Warren G. Harding was the first President of the United States to ever set foot on Canadian soil. A monu-



ment 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.



"Erected by Kiwanis International in memory of a great occasion in the life of our two sister nations. Here on July 26, 1923, Warren Gamaliel Harding, twenty-ninth president of the United States of America, and first president to visit Canada, charter member of the Kiwanis Club of Marion, Ohio, spoke words that are worthy of record in lasting granite. Dedicated September 16, 1925."

The outdoor theatre is the Malkin Bowl donated by former Mayor W. H. Malkin in memory of his wife, Marion.

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

PLANTED SEPTEMBER 28, 1939
BY THE
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 ON 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 1935

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, KEW,
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 17th, 1946.
AT 2:30 P.M. UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF
RALPH S. PLANT, PRESIDENT BRITISH
COLUMBIA BRANCH CANADIAN FORESTRY
ASSOCIATION.
DEDICATED BY REVEREND CECIL SWANSON

By this time, the visitor will find himself in the zoo area, and near the Aquarium. The zoo has a variety of animal life that is interesting and unusual. Penguins, otters, seals and polar bears all perform for the enquiring onlookers. An inscription in the polar bear section reads:

"POLAR BEARS PRESENTED TO STANLEY
PARK ZOO, JUNE, 1962 BY H.B.C. NAMED
BY VANCOUVER CHILDREN: NOOTKA,
JUBILEE II, PRINCESS RUPERT, AND
PRINCE RUPERT."

In the aquarium, amongst its tremendous range of water life, is Skana, a killer

whale trained to perform a variety of tricks.

Walking westward from the aquarium, a large cylindrical monument rears to the sky. This is the "Japanese Monument" erected by the fellow citizens of Japanese Canadians who died fighting for Canada in World War I.



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. Streams, 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:

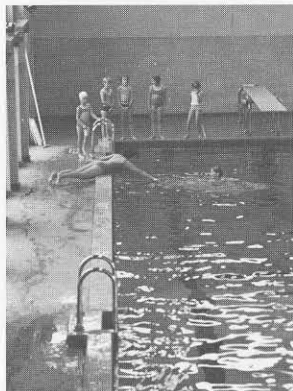
IN MEMORY OF
VICTORIA THE GOOD
THIS MONUMENT IS
ERECTED BY THE
SCHOOL CHILDREN
OF VANCOUVER — 1905

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 THEE 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 OAK
PLANTED ON THE DAY
OF HIS CORONATION
AUGUST 9, 1902

The large building standing on an island, incidentally, is H.M.C.S. Discovery, a naval reserve training base and the name 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:

1887 HALLELUJAH POINT 1967
"HALLELUJAH POINT"
COMMEMORATING THE PIONEERING OF
THE WORK OF THE SALVATION ARMY
IN VANCOUVER IT WAS ON THIS
CLEARING THE SALVATION ARMY
ERECTED A RUGGED SHELTER, PICNIC
TABLES, AND THEN HELD SERVICES OF
SONG. IN THE SILENT ATMOSPHERE
OF EARLY BURNARD 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 IDOLS NOR
WERE THEY WORSHIPPED. 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 1898 BY THE ROYAL
NAVY SHIP H.M.S. EGERIA
1898

The Egeria was burned in 1913.

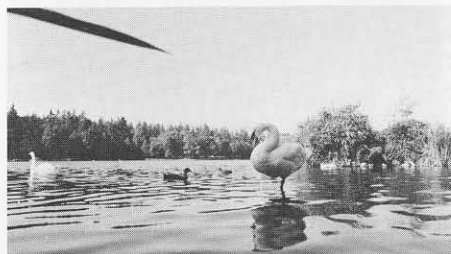
Each night at 9 o'clock a cannon booms out over Vancouver. You are now looking at that cannon called the Nine o'Clock Gun. An inscription is set into the gun house protecting the gun.

NINE O'CLOCK GUN
THIS GUN IS A NAVAL TYPE TWELVE
POUND MUZZLE LOADER, CAST IN 1816 AT
WOOLWICH, ENGLAND. IT WAS BROUGHT
TO VANCOUVER ABOUT 1894. THE CRESTS
OF KING GEORGE III AND OF THE EARL OF
MULGRAVE, 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 in 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 magni-

ficent view of the harbour can be seen. The point was the original burial ground of the pioneer community, but no trace of the erstwhile cemetery can now be found. A large cross does stand about 200 yards from the point, however, as a



memorial to those who lost their lives in an early sea disaster.

Called the Chehalis Monument, the inscription reads:

IN MEMORY OF EIGHT PERSONS
WHO LOST THEIR LIVES ON THE
CHEHALIS SUNK BY THE PRINCESS
VICTORIA ON JULY 21, 1906 AT
2 P.M. OPPOSITE THIS SPOT.
THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED BY THEIR
SHIPMATES AND FRIENDS.

and the names of those who lost their lives follows:

PERCY JAMES CHICK
WM. ALFRED BERTRAND HUTTON
MAMIE LOUISE BRYCE
CHARLES BARNET BENWELL
WILLIAM HARRISON CRAWFORD
MORISHIMA
YAMA
MAH HING

Moving along a little further and back to the cricket ground, this time on the north side, a bronze plaque set into a boulder, recalls the early pioneers:

HERE CAPTAIN EDWARD STAMP PIONEER
INDUSTRIALIST AND LEGISLATOR STARTED
LUMBERING OPERATIONS. THEN, FINDING
A BETTER SITE, HE MOVED ELSEWHERE ON
BURRARD INLET, AND FOUNDED IN THE
WILDERNESS, NOW THE CITY OF
VANCOUVER, THE FAMOUS HASTINGS
SAWMILL.
1865

A little further on, also on the sea shore, is a figurehead of an old trading vessel that plied between Vancouver and the Orient. The fierce dragon's head is mounted and surrounded by shrubs:

REPLICA OF FIGUREHEAD OF THE
S.S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN WHICH PLIED
THESE WATERS THIRTY ONE YEARS
1891 - 1922
CARRYING VANCOUVER'S COMMERCE
TO THE ORIENT

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 PARK COMMISSIONERS AND
THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER
MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION. THE
ORIGINAL LUMBERMEN'S ARCH, KNOWN
AS THE BOWIE ARCH, WAS BUILT IN
1912 ON PENDER 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 hair-pin 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 "Chaythoos," 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 Multh. The cave is inaccessible from both land and sea. When the Rain Maker opened the cave door, it rained. When S'At Multh 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 1941. WRECKED ON THE
ROCKS BELOW, 1888.

A cairn continues the story of the "Beaver":

HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS
BOARD OF CANADA PROSPECT POINT
HERE ON 26th JULY, 1888, THE
STEAMER "BEAVER" WAS WRECKED.
THIS HISTORIC VESSEL WAS BUILT
FOR THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY AT
BLACKWALL, ENGLAND, IN 1835,
SAILED FOR THIS COAST IMMEDIATELY
AND WAS THE PIONEER SHIP OF THE
PACIFIC OCEAN. THE STORY OF THE
"BEAVER" IS THE STORY OF THE EARLY
DEVELOPMENT OF THE WESTERN COAST
OF CANADA.

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 MASON.

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

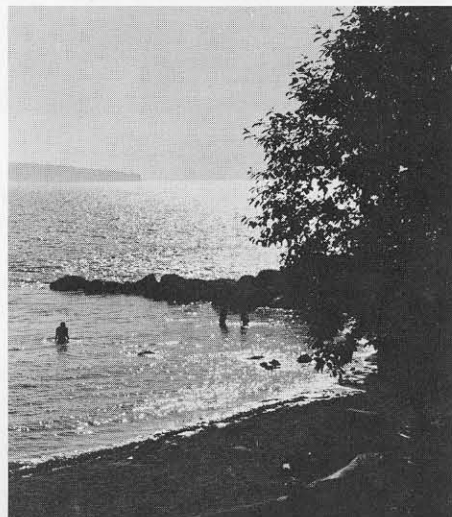
Siwash Rock rears up nearby. This little island of rock and crag has always been a landmark for Vancouver's citizens. A tree grew for a long time atop the rock, but died a few years ago. After several attempts, Park Board crews have succeeded in planting another seedling which they hope will flourish.

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 SKALSH,
THE UNSELFISH WHO IS TURNED INTO
STONE BY QU'AS, THE TRANSFORMER, AS A
REWARD FOR HIS UNSELFISHNESS.

The Rock is easily accessible to daring youngsters, but once on, 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 5th, 1966 FAILED
TO NOTICE THAT IT WAS LOW TIDE AND
DIVED TO HIS DEATH FROM SIWASH ROCK
TO THE ROCKS BELOW. THIS PLAQUE WAS





ERECTED BY BOB'S FRIENDS AS A
REMINDER OF THE DANGER OF DIVING
FROM SIWASH ROCK"

Visitors have a choice. Return to the roadway and see the magnificent Hollow Tree, a burned out cedar that could hold a carriage, or walk along the wall to Ferguson's Point. A delightful old country tearoom stands on this point, which was named after Mr. A. G. Ferguson, a member of the first Park Board in 1888.

Here, a monument to Indian Poet Pauline Johnson stands in a secluded glen. Simple relief sculptors have been carved out of a large piece of natural rock and an inscription reads:



E. PAULINE JOHNSON
1861 - 1913
TEIAHIONWAKE
ERECTED IN 1922
BY THE WOMEN'S CANADIAN CLUB
OF VANCOUVER, B.C.

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
1834 - 1897
MAYOR OF VANCOUVER
1888
1889
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 verandah, watch the tennis and gaze at the magnificent natural beauty that is Vancouver's pride, the incomparable, Stanley Park.





PARK COMMISSIONERS, 1888 TO 1972

1888		
R. A. Alexander S. Brighthouse	A. G. Ferguson (Chairman) Chas. A. Coldwell	H. P. McCraney R. G. Tatlow
1889-1890 (to May 20, 1890)		
R. H. Alexander S. Brighthouse	G. G. MacKay (Chairman) G. S. MacConnell	J. W. Horne R. G. Tatlow
1890-1891 (from May 21, 1890)		
M. Costello	J. W. Horne (Chairman)	R. G. Tatlow
1892-1893		
C. G. Hobson	P. Fewster (Chairman)	R. G. Tatlow
1894		
M. Costello	A. G. Ferguson (Chairman)	R. G. Tatlow
1895		
M. Costello	R. G. Tatlow (Chairman)	A. G. Ferguson
1896-1897		
M. Costello	R. G. Tatlow (Chairman)	Wm. Garden
1898-1899		
J. M. Browning	R. G. Tatlow (Chairman)	M. Costello
1900-1901		
Geo. Bartley	R. G. Tatlow (Chairman)	M. Costello
1902-1903		
H. W. Kent	R. G. Tatlow (Chairman)	A. E. Lees
1904-1905		
A. E. Lees R. G. Tatlow	C. E. Tisdall (Chairman)	Dr. F. T. Underhill T. Wilson
1906-1907		
Dr. C. H. Gatewood A. E. Lees	C. E. Tisdall (Chairman)	Col. T. H. Tracy Dr. F. T. Underhill
1908-1909		
Dr. R. Bell-Irving Dr. C. H. Gatewood	C. E. Tisdall (Chairman)	A. E. Lees Jonathan Rogers
1910-1911		
G. Eldon W. R. Owen	A. E. Lees (Chairman)	C. Nelson Jonathan Rogers
1912		
G. Eldon E. S. Knowlton	Jonathan Rogers (Chairman)	A. E. Lees W. R. Owen
1913		
G. M. Endacott E. S. Knowlton	W. R. Owen (Chairman)	A. E. Lees Jonathan Rogers
1914		
G. M. Endacott G. W. Hutchings	W. R. Owen (Chairman)	A. E. Lees D. M. Stewart

1915		
G. W. Hutchings A. E. Lees	W. R. Owen (Chairman)	Jonathan Rogers D. M. Stewart
1916		
G. W. Hutchings A. E. Lees	Jonathan Rogers (Chairman)	M. S. Logan W. R. Owen
1917		
G. Eldon A. E. Lees	Jonathan Rogers (Chairman)	M. S. Logan G. W. Hutchings
1918		
G. Eldon G. W. Hutchings	Jonathan Rogers (Chairman)	M. S. Logan A. C. J. Weeks
1919		
G. Eldon G. W. Hutchings	Jonathan Rogers (Chairman)	M. S. Logan A. C. J. Weeks
1920		
G. H. Cottrell G. Eldon	Jonathan Rogers (Chairman)	W. C. Shelly A. C. J. Weeks
1921		
G. H. Cottrell W. D. Jones	Jonathan Rogers (Chairman)	W. C. Shelly A. C. J. Weeks
1922		
G. H. Cottrell E. W. Dean	W. C. Shelly (Chairman)	W. D. Jones Jonathan Rogers
1923		
G. H. Cottrell E. W. Dean	W. C. Shelly (Chairman)	W. D. Jones Jonathan Rogers
1924		
E. G. Baynes Robert Cram	W. C. Shelly (Chairman)	W. D. Jones Jonathan Rogers
1925		
E. G. Baynes Robert Cram	W. C. Shelly (Chairman)	W. D. Jones Jonathan Rogers
1926		
E. G. Baynes Jonathan Rogers	W. C. Shelly (Chairman)	W. D. Jones C. E. Tisdall
1927		
E. G. Baynes W. D. Jones	W. C. Shelly (Chairman)	Jonathan Rogers C. E. Tisdall
1928		
Fred Crone W. D. Jones	E. G. Baynes (Chairman)	Jonathan Rogers C. E. Tisdall
1929		
E. G. Baynes R. Rowe Holland Jonathan Rogers	Fred Crone (Chairman)	J. Fyfe-Smith C. E. Tisdall Mrs. Alice Townley
1930		
E. G. Baynes R. Rowe Holland Jonathan Rogers	Fred Crone (Chairman)	Mrs. Alice Townley J. Fyfe-Smith C. E. Tisdall
1931		
E. G. Baynes R. Rowe Holland Jonathan Rogers	Fred Crone (Chairman)	J. Fyfe-Smith C. E. Tisdall Mrs. Alice Townley

E. G. Baynes Fred Crone R. Rowe Holland	1932 Jonathan Rogers (Chairman)	J. Fyfe-Smith C. E. Tisdall Mrs. Alice Townley	A. T. Alsbury Bert A. Emery R. Rowe Holland	1948 George Thompson (Chairman)	E. J. Irwin C. B. K. Van Norman Arnold Webster
E. G. Baynes R. Rowe Holland A. MacDonald	1933 Jonathan Rogers (Chairman)	J. Fyfe-Smith C. E. Tisdall Mrs. Alice Townley	A. T. Alsbury Buda H. Brown R. Rowe Holland	1949 Bert A. Emery (Chairman)	E. J. Irwin George Thompson Arnold Webster
E. G. Baynes R. Rowe Holland A. MacDonald	1934 J. Fyfe-Smith (Chairman)	Jonathan Rogers C. E. Tisdall Mrs. Alice Townley	Earle G. Adams Buda H. Brown W. G. Calder	1950 E. J. Irwin (Chairman)	R. Rowe Holland J. S. C. Moffitt Arnold Webster
E. G. Baynes J. W. Cornett Fred Crone	1935 R. Rowe Holland (Chairman)	J. Fyfe-Smith A. MacDonald Mrs. Alice Townley	Earle G. Adams Buda H. Brown W. G. Calder	1951 Arnold Webster (Chairman)	Robert R. Maitland J. S. C. Moffitt F. W. Taylor
E. G. Baynes J. W. Cornett Fred Crone	1936 R. Rowe Holland (Chairman)	A. MacDonald R. P. Pettipiece G. L. T. Sharp	Buda H. Brown W. G. Calder N. S. Carmichael	1952 Arnold Webster (Chairman)	Robert R. Maitland J. S. C. Moffitt F. W. Taylor
E. G. Baynes R. Macaulay A. MacDonald	1937 R. Rowe Holland (Chairman)	R. P. Pettipiece G. L. T. Sharp C. W. Thompson	Buda H. Brown W. G. Calder N. S. Carmichael	1953 Arnold Webster (Chairman)	Robert R. Maitland J. S. C. Moffitt F. W. Taylor
E. G. Baynes Mrs. S. L. Clark R. Macaulay	1938 R. Rowe Holland (Chairman)	A. MacDonald W. G. Swan C. W. Thompson	Buda H. Brown W. G. Calder Norman S. Carmichael	1954 Arnold Webster (Chairman)	Robert R. Maitland A. H. J. Swencisky Frederick W. Taylor
A. E. Branca Mrs. S. L. Clark A. MacDonald	1939 R. Rowe Holland (Chairman)	Mrs. F. J. Rolston W. G. Swan C. W. Thompson	Buda H. Brown W. G. Calder Norman S. Carmichael	1955 Robert R. Maitland (Chairman)	A. H. J. Swencisky Frederick W. Taylor Arnold Webster
A. E. Branca E. H. Grubbe A. MacDonald	1940 R. Rowe Holland (Chairman)	Mrs. F. J. Rolston C. W. Thompson C. J. McNeely	Buda H. Brown W. G. Calder Everet King	1956 Robert R. Maitland (Chairman)	Frederick W. Taylor George Wainborn Arnold Webster
E. H. Grubbe A. MacDonald C. J. McNeely	1941 R. Rowe Holland (Chairman)	Mrs. F. J. Rolston C. W. Thompson Arnold Webster	E. W. Bowering W. G. Calder Iris L. Hardwick	1957 Robert R. Maitland (Chairman)	Everet King George Wainborn Arnold Webster
Don C. Brown A. MacDonald Mrs. F. J. Rolston	1942 R. Rowe Holland (Chairman)	Stanley V. Smith C. W. Thompson Arnold Webster	E. W. Bowering W. G. Calder Iris L. Hardwick	1958 Robert R. Maitland (Chairman)	F. Drewe Pratt C. F. Stephens Arnold Webster
C. E. Blaney Don C. Brown W. G. Calder	1943 R. Rowe Holland (Chairman)	Mrs. F. J. Rolston Stanley V. Smith Arnold Webster	E. W. Bowering W. G. Calder Mrs. Iris L. Hardwick	1959 R. Drewe Pratt (Chairman)	Robert R. Maitland C. F. Stephens Arnold Webster
C. E. Blaney Don C. Brown W. G. Calder	1944 R. Rowe Holland (Chairman)	Mrs. F. J. Rolston George Thompson Arnold Webster	E. W. Bowering Arnold Webster Mrs. Iris L. Hardwick	1960 Robert R. Maitland (Chairman)	C. F. Stephens J. S. R. Donaldson George Wainborn
F. A. Armstrong Don C. Brown Duncan A. MacDonald	1945 R. Rowe Holland (Chairman)	Mrs. F. J. Rolston George Thompson Arnold Webster	J. S. R. Donaldson P. T. DuMoulin Mrs. Margaret Jack C. F. Stephens	1961 E. W. Bowering (Chairman)	Mrs. Grace McCarthy George Wainborn Arnold Webster
A. T. Alsbury F. A. Armstrong Bert A. Emery	1946 Duncan A. MacDonald (Chairman)	Mrs. F. J. Rolston George Thompson Arnold Webster	George Wainborn Everett Crowley R. T. DuMoulin	1962 E. W. Bowering (Chairman)	Mrs. Margaret Jack Mrs. Grace McCarthy Arnold Webster
A. T. Alsbury Bert A. Emery E. J. Irwin	1947 R. Rowe Holland (Chairman)	George Thompson C. B. K. Van Norman Arnold Webster	George Wainborn Everett Crowley R. T. DuMoulin	1963 E. W. Bowering (Chairman)	Mrs. Margaret Jack Mrs. Grace McCarthy George Puil

1964		
R. T. DuMoulin E. W. Bowering Everett Crowley	George Wainborn (Chairman)	Mrs. Margaret Jack Mrs. Grace McCarthy George Puil
1965		
R. T. DuMoulin E. W. Bowering Everett Crowley	George Wainborn (Chairman)	Mrs. Margaret Jack Mrs. Grace McCarthy George Puil
1966		
Mrs. Grace McCarthy E. W. Bowering Everett Crowley	Mrs. Margaret Jack (Chairman)	R. T. DuMoulin A. J. Livingstone George Puil
1967		
A. J. Livingstone Lorne E. Brown Mrs. Margaret Jack	George J. Puil (Chairman)	J. E. Malkin E. A. Sandy Robertson George Wainborn
1968		
A. J. Livingstone Lorne E. Brown Mrs. Margaret Jack	George Puil (Chairman)	J. E. Malkin E. A. Sandy Robertson George Wainborn
1969		
E. A. Sandy Robertson Helen Boyce J. E. Malkin	A. J. Livingstone (Chairman)	George Puil George Wainborn Rebecca Watson
1970		
E. A. Sandy Robertson Helen Boyce George Wainborn	A. J. Livingstone (Chairman)	J. E. Malkin George Puil Rebecca Watson
1971		
George Wainborn Helen Boyce Art Cowie	E. A. Sandy Robertson (Chairman)	A. J. Livingstone J. E. Malkin George Puil
1972		
Helen Boyce Art Cowie A. J. Livingstone	George Puil (Chairman)	J. E. Malkin E. A. Sandy Robertson George Wainborn



LIST OF PARK COMMISSIONERS AND YEARS OF SERVICE

Adams, Earle G.	1950, 1951
Alexander, R. H.	1888, 1889, 1890
Alsbury, A. T.	1946, 1947, 1948, 1949
Armstrong, F. A.	1945, 1946
Bartley, Geo.	1900, 1901
Baynes, E. G.	1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938
Bell-Irving, Dr. R.	1908, 1909
Blaney, C. E.	1943, 1944
Bowering, E. W.	1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966
Boyce, Helen	1969, 1970, 1971, 1972
Branca, A. E.	1939, 1940
Brighthouse, S.	1888, 1889, 1890
Brown, Mrs. Buda H.	1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956
Brown, Don C.	1942, 1943, 1944, 1945
Brown, Lorne E.	1967, 1968
Browning, J. M.	1898, 1899
Calder, W. G.	1943, 1944, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957 1958, 1959
Carmichael, N. S.	1952, 1953, 1954, 1955
Clark, Mrs. Susie Lane	1938, 1939
Coldwell, Chas. A.	1888
Cornett, J. W.	1935, 1936
Costello, M.	1890, 1891, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901
Cottrell, G. H.	1920, 1921, 1922
Cowie, Art	1971, 1972
Cram, Robert	1924, 1925
Crone, Fred	1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1935, 1936, 1962, 1963, 1964
Crowley, Everett	1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966 1965, 1966
Dean, E. W.	1922, 1923
Donaldson, J. S. R.	1960, 1961
DuMoulin, R. T.	1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966
Eldon, George	1910, 1911, 1912, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920
Emery, Bert A.	1946, 1947, 1948, 1949
Endacott, G. M.	1913, 1914
Ferguson, A. G.	1888, 1894, 1895
Fewster, P.	1892, 1893
Fyfe-Smith, J.	1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935
Garden, Wm.	1896, 1897
Gatewood, Dr. C. H.	1906, 1907, 1908, 1909
Grubbe, E. H.	1940, 1941
Hardwick, Mrs. Iris L.	1957, 1958, 1959, 1960
Hobson, C. G.	1892, 1893
Holland, R. Rowe	1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1947, 1948, 1949 1950
Horne, J. W.	1889, 1890, 1891
Hutchings, G. W.	1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919
Irwin, E. J.	1947, 1948, 1949, 1950
Jack, Mrs. Margaret	1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968
Jones, W. D.	1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928
King, Everet	1956, 1957
Kent, H. W.	1902, 1903
Knowlton, E. S.	1912, 1913
Lees, A. E.	1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917
Livingstone, A. J.	1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972
Logan, M.S.	1916, 1917, 1918, 1919
Macaulay, R.	1937, 1938
Mackay, G. G.	1889, 1890
McCarthy, Mrs. Grace	1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966
McConnell, G. S.	1889, 1890

McCraney, H. P.	1888
MacDonald, A.	1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942
MacDonald, Duncan A.	1945, 1946
McNeely, C. J.	1940, 1941
Maitland, Robert R.	1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960
Malkin, J. E.	1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972
Moffitt, J. S. C.	1950, 1951, 1952, 1953
Nelson, Charles	1910, 1911
Owen, W. R.	1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916
Pettipiece, R. P.	1936, 1937
Pratt, F. Drewe	1958, 1959
Puil, George	1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972
Robertson, E. A. Sandy	1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972
Rogers, Jonathon	1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934
Rolston, Mrs. F. J.	1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946
Sharp, G. L. Thornton	1936, 1937
Shelly, W. C.	1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927
Smith, Stanley V.	1942, 1943
Stephens, C. F.	1958, 1959, 1960, 1961
Stewart, D. M.	1914, 1915
Swan, W. G.	1938, 1939
Swencisky, A. H. J.	1954, 1955
Tatlow, R. G.	1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905
Taylor, F. W.	1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956
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 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934
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
Wainborn, George	1956, 1957, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1967, 1968 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972
Watson, Rebecca	1969, 1970
Webster, Arnold	1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960 1961, 1962
Weeks, A. C. J.	1918, 1919, 1920, 1921
Wilson, T.	1904, 1905

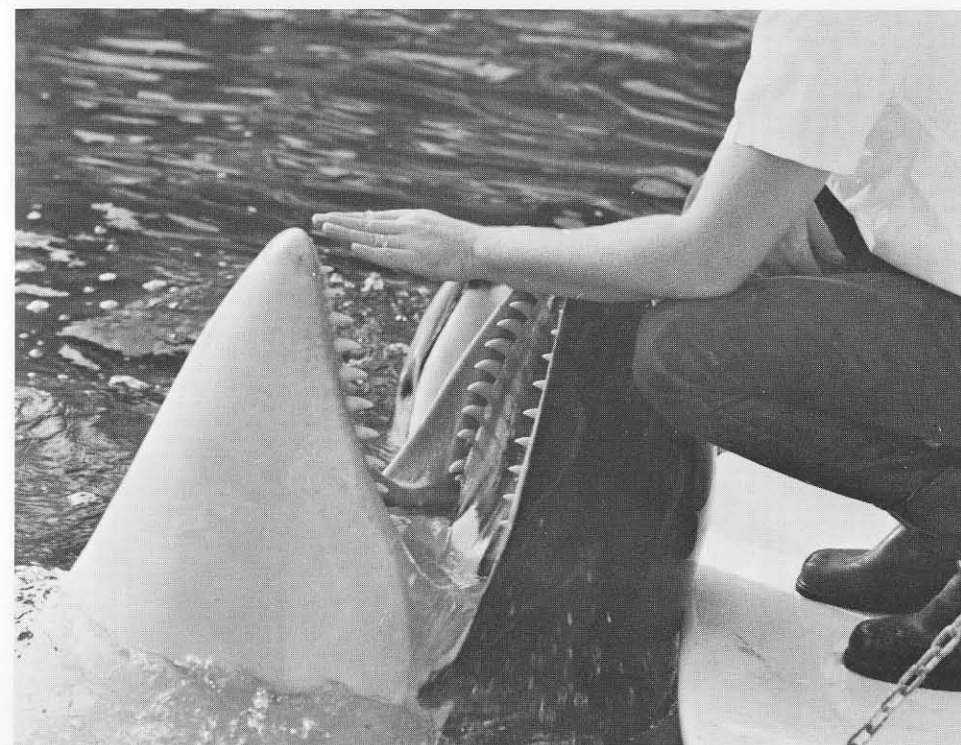
CHAIRMEN OF THE PARK BOARD AND YEARS OF SERVICE

Baynes, E. G.	1928
Bowering, E. W.	1961, 1962, 1963
Crone, Fred	1929, 1930, 1931
Emery, Bert A.	1949
Ferguson, A. G.	1888, 1894
Fewster, P.	1892, 1893
Fyfe-Smith, J.	1934
Holland, R. Rowe	1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944 1945, 1947
Horne, J. W.	1890, 1891
Irwin, E. J.	1950
Jack, Mrs. Margaret	1966
Lees, A. E.	1910, 1911
Livingstone, A. J.	1969, 1970
MacDonald, Duncan A.	1946
Mackay, G. G.	1889
Maitland, Robert R.	1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1960
Owen, W. R.	1913, 1914, 1915
Pratt, F. Drewe	1959

Puil, George	1967, 1968, 1972
Robertson, E. A. Sandy	1971
Rogers, Jonathan	1912, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1932, 1933
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
Webster, Arnold	1951, 1952, 1953, 1954

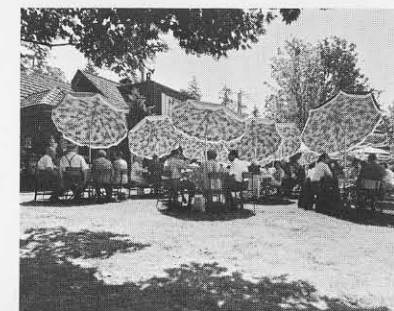
PARK SUPERINTENDENTS

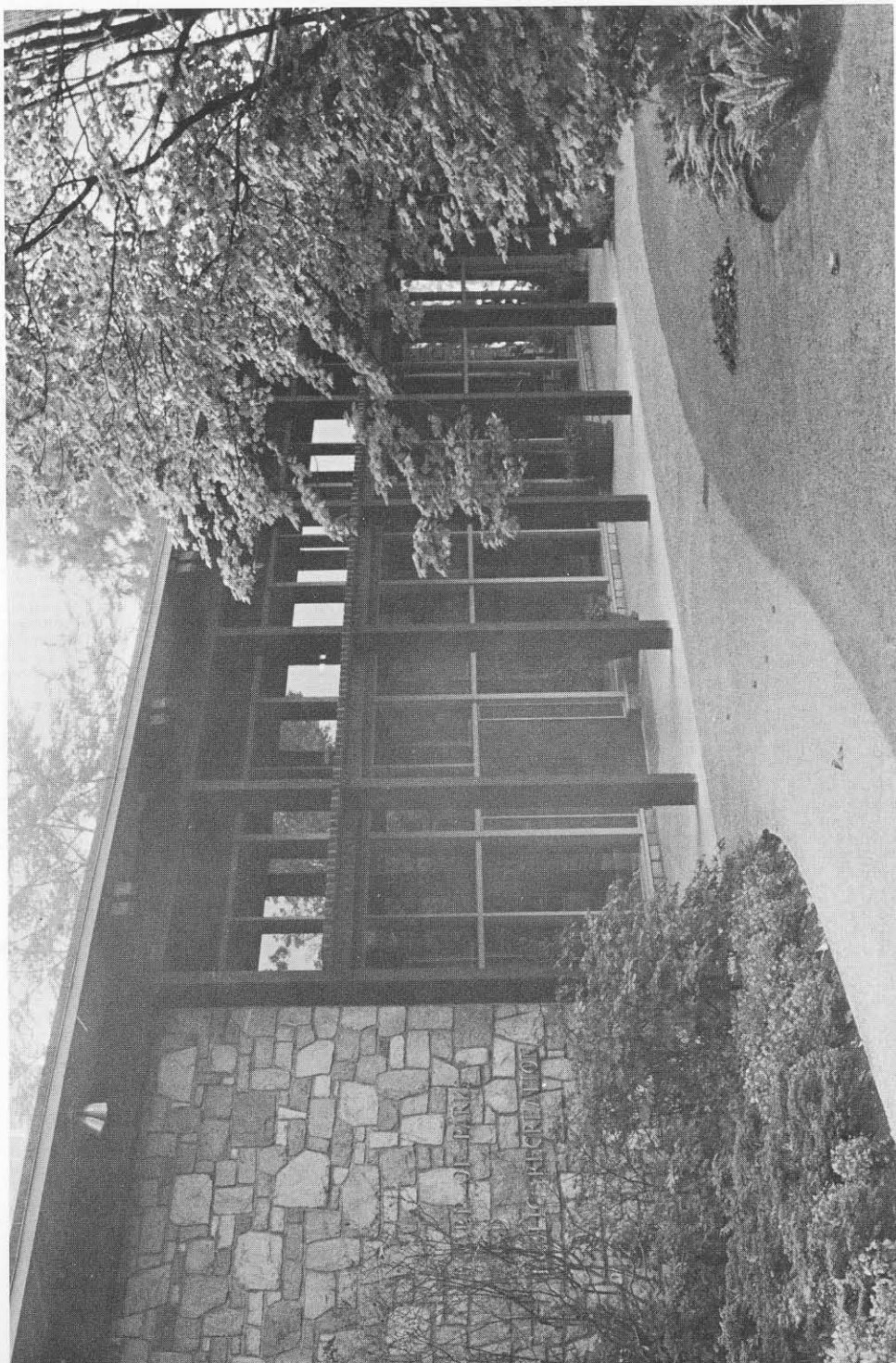
H. Avison	1888-1895	A. S. Wootton	1936-1942
G. Eldon	1896-1909	P. B. Stroyan	1943-1961
A. Balmer	1910-1912	S. S. Lefeaux	1962-
W. S. Rawlings	1913-1935		



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**

ADMINISTERED BY
BOARD OF PARKS AND PUBLIC RECREATION

