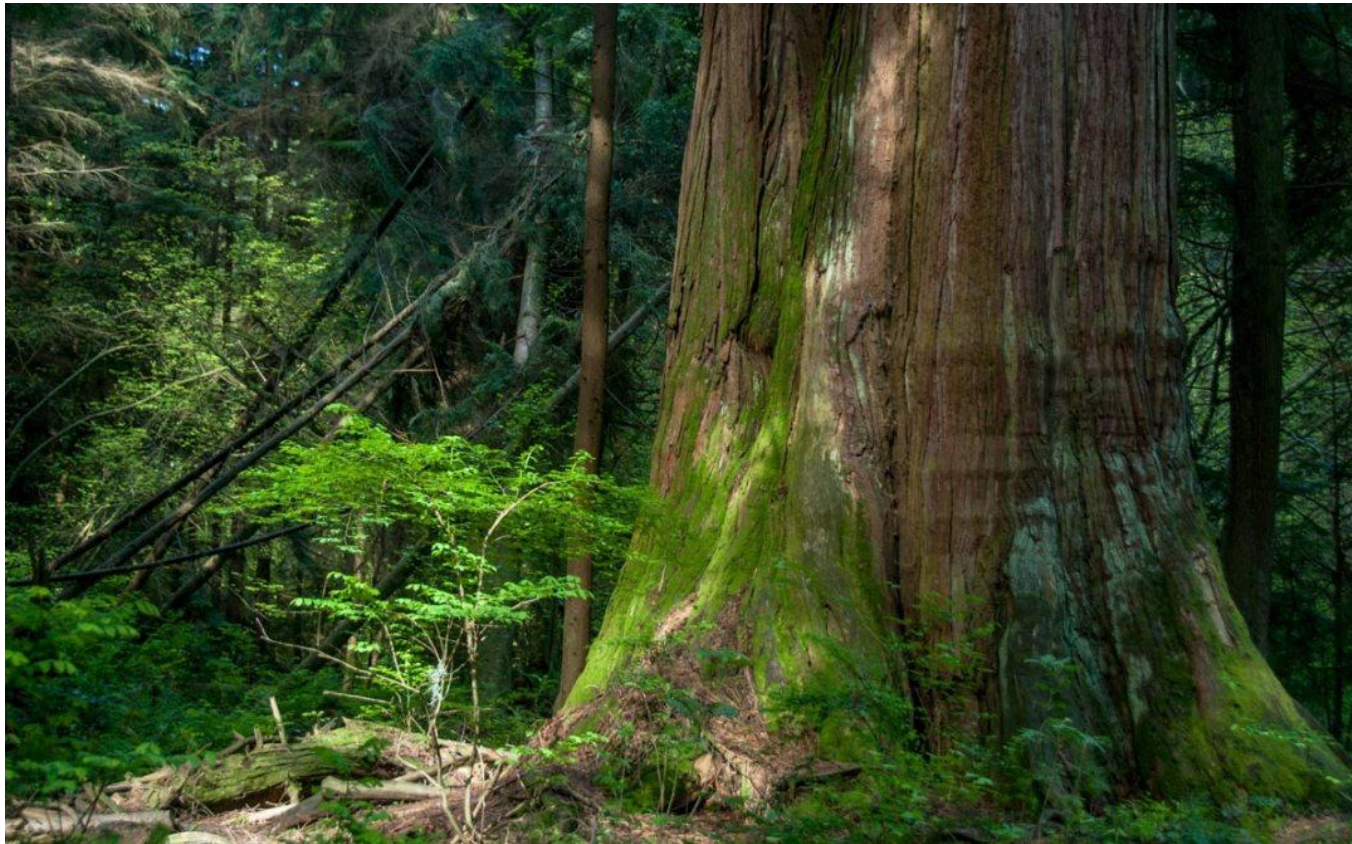


# 1000 ACRES

Historical people and places of Stanley Park, Vancouver, B.C.

I respectfully acknowledge that the land on which we live, play, work and help steward is the unceded and traditional territories of the Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh Nations.



*Photo: A red cedar in Spapayeq/Stanley Park (Don Enright)*



Researching the history, I first tried to find a description of the park by first nations pre-contact. Not possible. That was 1792. I did find some conversations with August Jack Khatsahlano who lived in Chaythoos on the peninsula, but he was born in 1877 and described ancestors' descriptions.

Captain Vancouver sailed here in 1792. There had already been smallpox outbreaks on the west coast originating with European sailors and spreading through indigenous trade routes.

Vancouver's crew were the first Europeans the local indigenous groups that inhabited this part of the coast would encounter.

Indigenous people of the peninsula (SP) were the Squamish First Nations with one of the villages being the Squamish settlement of Whoi Whoi (Xwáýxway). Their language was shared with the Tselil-Waututh and Musqueam, as were resources through marriages or other uniting relationships, which were promoted with potlatches, often on the peninsula.

Captivated by the haunting beauty of this land, he [Vancouver] was both curious and intrigued by its native inhabitants. Of course he was also a man of his time. Neither he, nor the Spanish who followed, bothered to ask these same native inhabitants what they called the inlet that had been their home for over two millennia. Had they done so they would have learned it was *Tsleil-Waututh* or 'People of the Inlet.' (Drew)

Vancouver: From Point Grey we proceeded first up the eastern branch of the sound [into Burrard Inlet], where, about a league within its entrance, we passed to the northward of an island [future Stanley Park] which nearly terminated its extent, forming a passage [First Narrows] from ten to seven fathoms deep not more than a cable's length in width. This island lying exactly across the channel appeared to form a similar passage to the south of it, with a smaller island (Deadman's Island) lying before it. From these islands, the channel, in width about half a mile, continued in direction about east. Here we were met by about fifty Indians, in their canoes, who conducted themselves with the greatest decorum and civility, presenting us with several fish cooked, and undressed of the sort already mentioned as resembling smelt. These good people, finding we were inclined to make some return for their hospitality, shewed much understanding in preferring iron to copper.



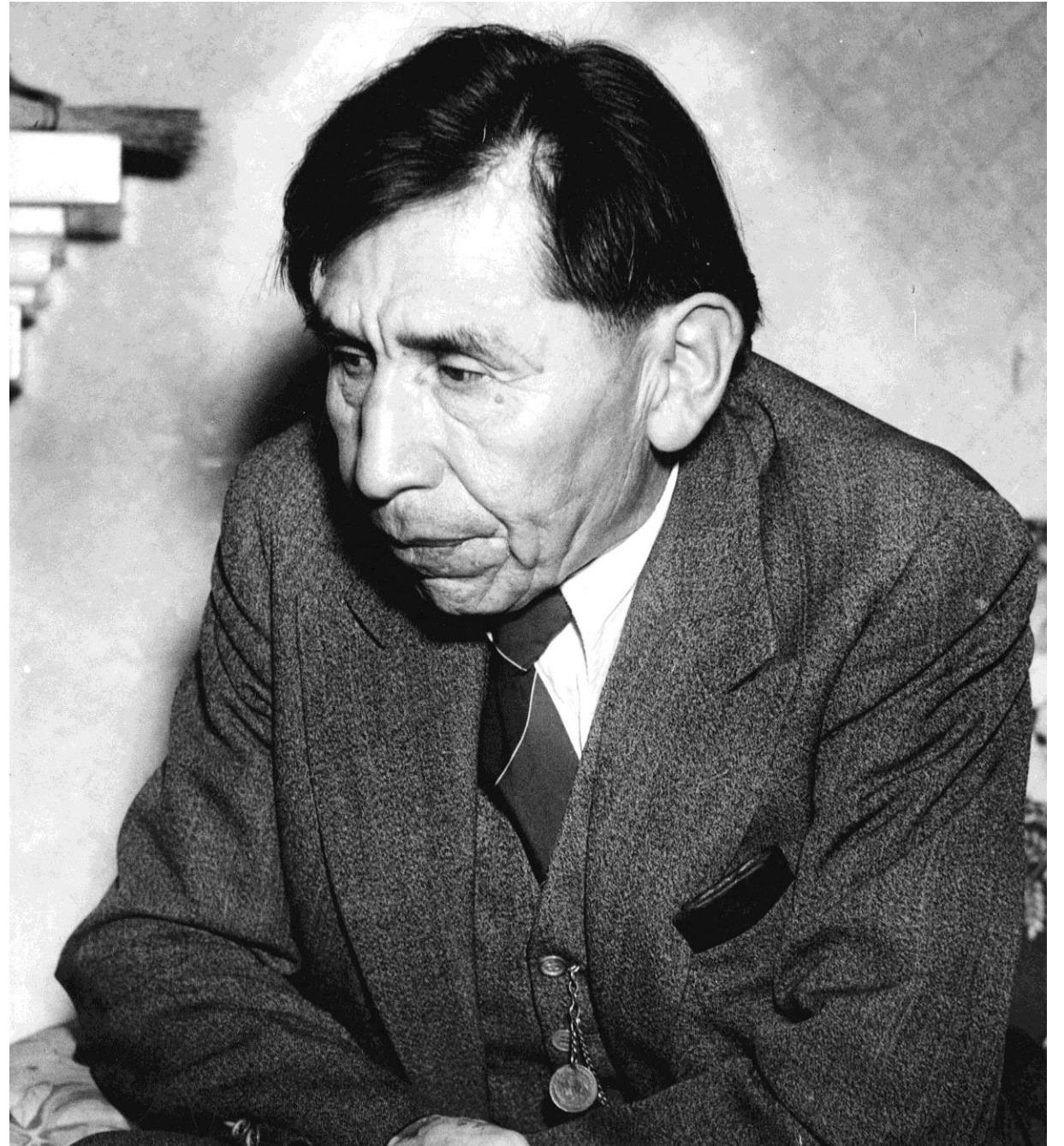
I set about trying to find some First Nations accounts of these first contacts and the fate of the peninsula, and found a document of conversations with August Jack Khahtsahlano, dual Chief of the Squamish and Musqueam with Major Matthews, Vancouver archivist. The book Stanley Park's Secret by Jean Barman is largely based on some of these conversations.

I also set about trying to find some old maps of the area.

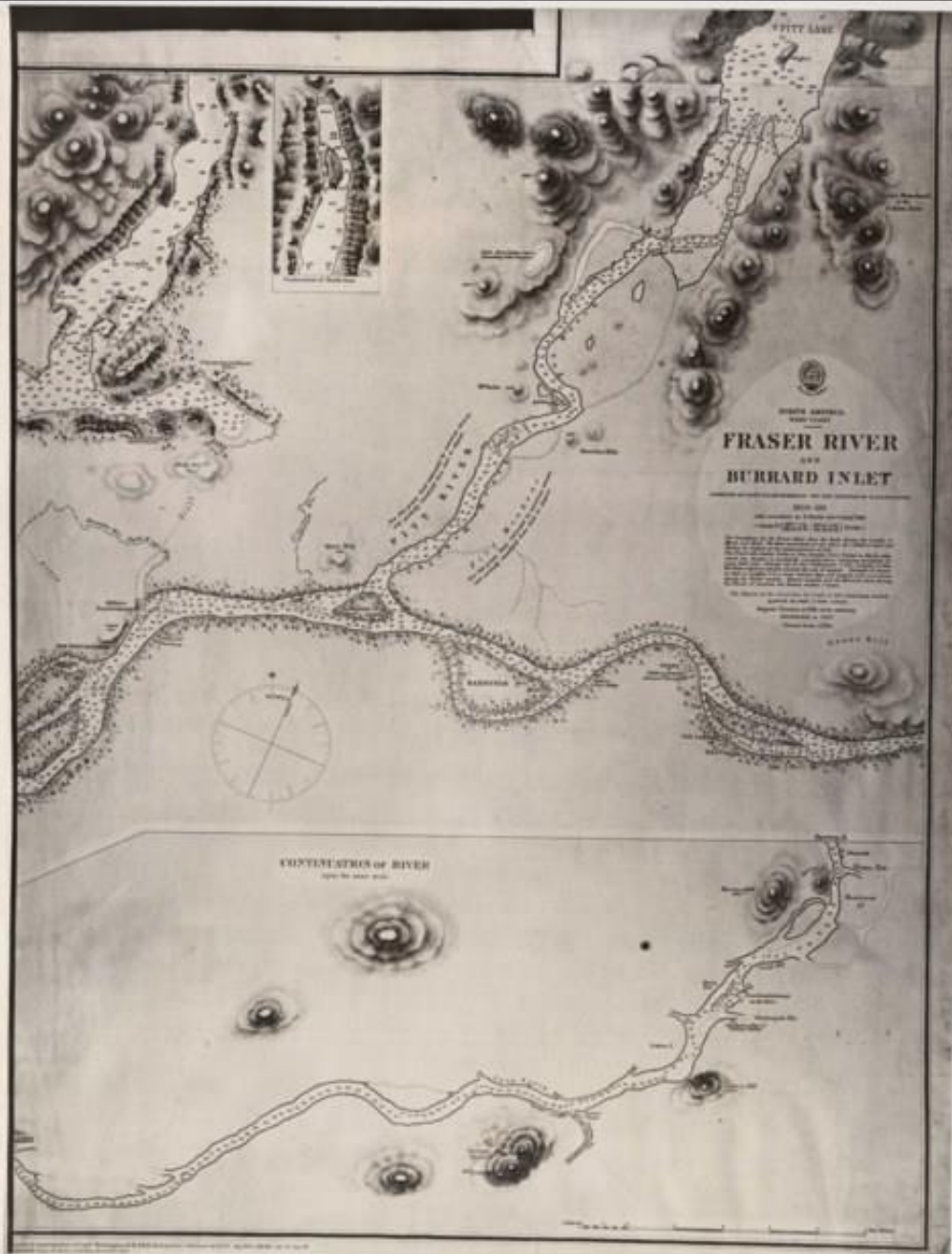
August Jack Khahtsahlano lived in  
Chaythoos on the peninsula as a child



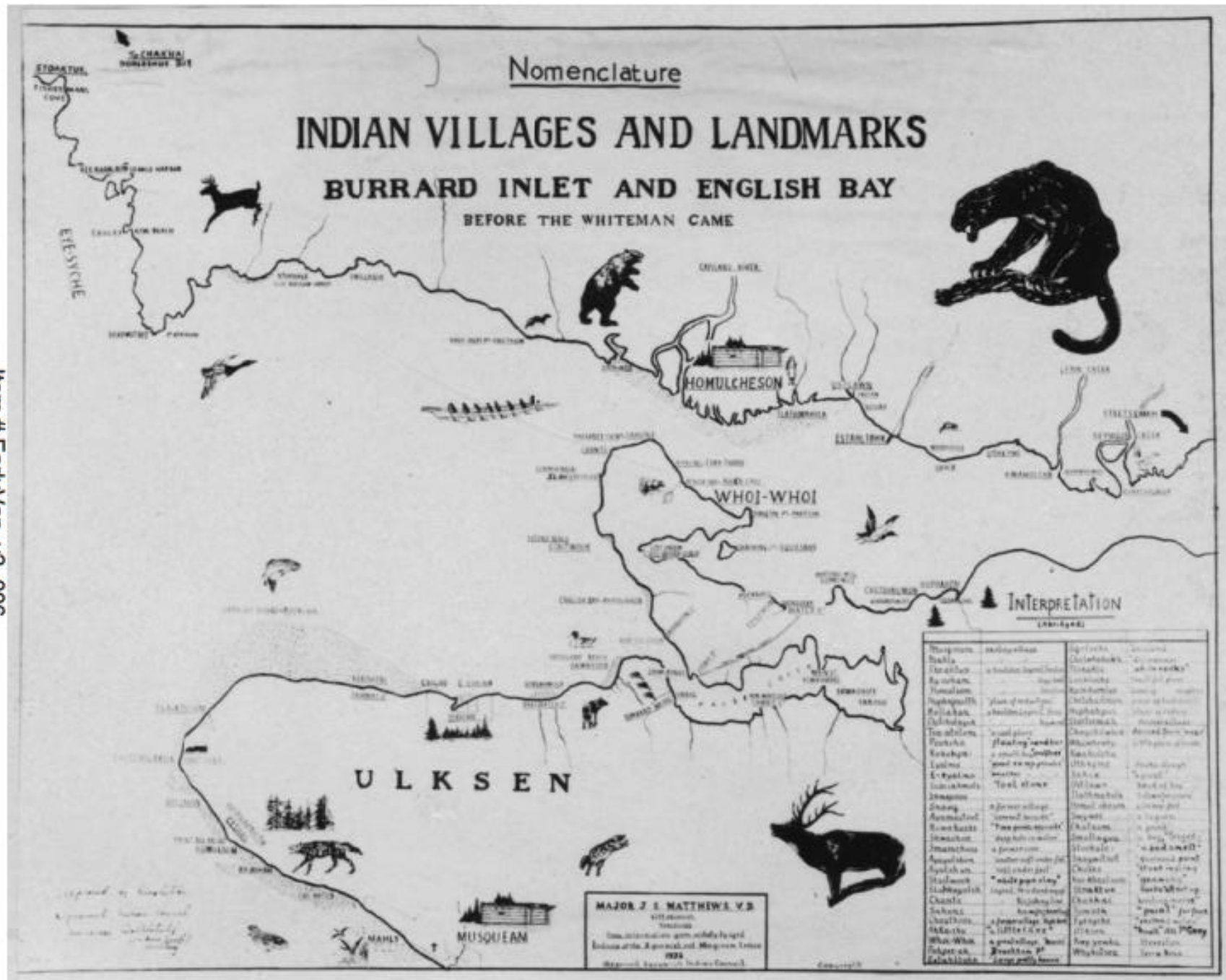
See: Conversations with August Jack  
Khahtsahlano, born at Snauq, False Creek  
Indian Reserve, circa 1877....  
Compiled by Major J.S. Matthews, city  
archivist. Available online.







- Compiled by Major J.S. Matthews, V.D.,  
City Archivist, Vancouver, from  
information given verbally by aged  
Indians of the Squamish and  
Musqueam tribes





# INTERPRETATION

Musqueam	existing village	Squtsahs	"an island"
Mahly	" "	Chulwhahulsh	"dry passage"
Che-ah-tun	a boulder. Legend, 'creation'	Puckahls	"great trees and shade"
Ky-ooham	" " 'dog's howl'	Lucklucky	"beautiful grove."
Homulsom	" " 'creation'	Kumkumlye	grove of vine maples
Huphapailth	'place of cedar trees'	Chetchailmun	group of boulders
Kullakan	a boulder. Legend, 'fence'	Hupahpai	'place of cedars'
Chitchulayuk	" " 'big wind'	Steetsemah	a former village
Tsa-at-slum	'a cool place'	Chaychilwhuk	Seymour Creek
Pookcha	big sand bar	Whawhewhy	"little place of masks"
Kokopai	a small bay on shore	Kwahulcha	Lynn Creek
Eyalmo	a former village, good camp	Uthkyme	"Snake slough"
Eeyalmo	" " "	Sahix	a point
Simsahmuls	" " "	Ustlawn	"head of bay"
Skwayoos	where smelts caught	Tlathmahulk	"Saltwater creek"
Snaug	a former village	Homultcheson	a former fort
Aunmaytsut	"commit suicide"	Swywee	a lagoon
Kiwahusks	"near"	Chutaum	a point
Skwachice	"deep hole in water"	Smullagua	a little bay
Smamchuze	a former cove.	Stuckale	
Ayayulshun	"another soft under feet"	Skaywitsut	"go around bend"
Ayulshun	"soft under feet"	Chulks	a legendary boulder
Staitwouk	a beach and small creek	Kee-khaalsum	Eagle Harbor
Slaykayulsh	Legend, "He is standing up"	Stuktuks	a little bay
Chants	"his fishing line"	Chakai	Horse Shoe Bay
Sahunz	"his wife (kneeling)"	Tumts	
Chaythoos	a former village, "high bank"	Eyesyche	"protected waters"
Ahka-chua	a "lake" and creek	Uksen	All Point Grey
Whoi-Whoi	a great village, "masks"	Kwy-yowka	Stevedon
Pahpee-ak.	Stanley P <sup>th</sup> . Brockton P <sup>r</sup>	Whykitsen	Terra Nova

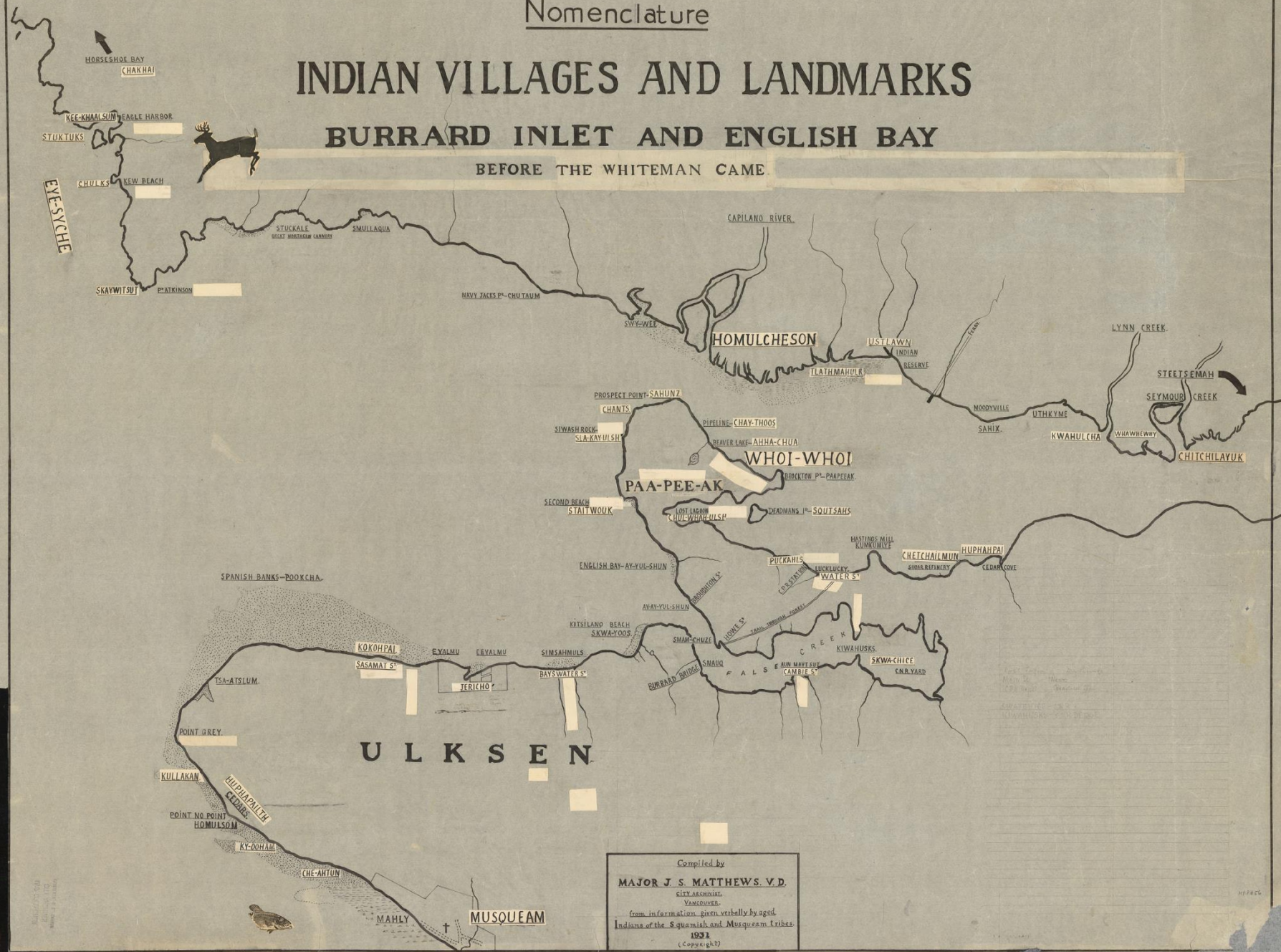


# Nomenclature

## INDIAN VILLAGES AND LANDMARKS

### BURRARD INLET AND ENGLISH BAY

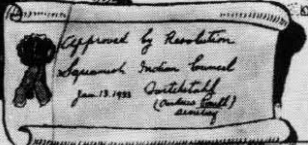
BEFORE THE WHITEMAN CAME



Compiled by  
MAJOR J. S. MATTHEWS, V.D.  
CLINTONVILLE,  
Vancouver.  
from information given verbally by aged  
Indians of the Squamish and Musqueam tribes.  
1931  
(Copyright 1931)



# Indian Names for Familiar Places

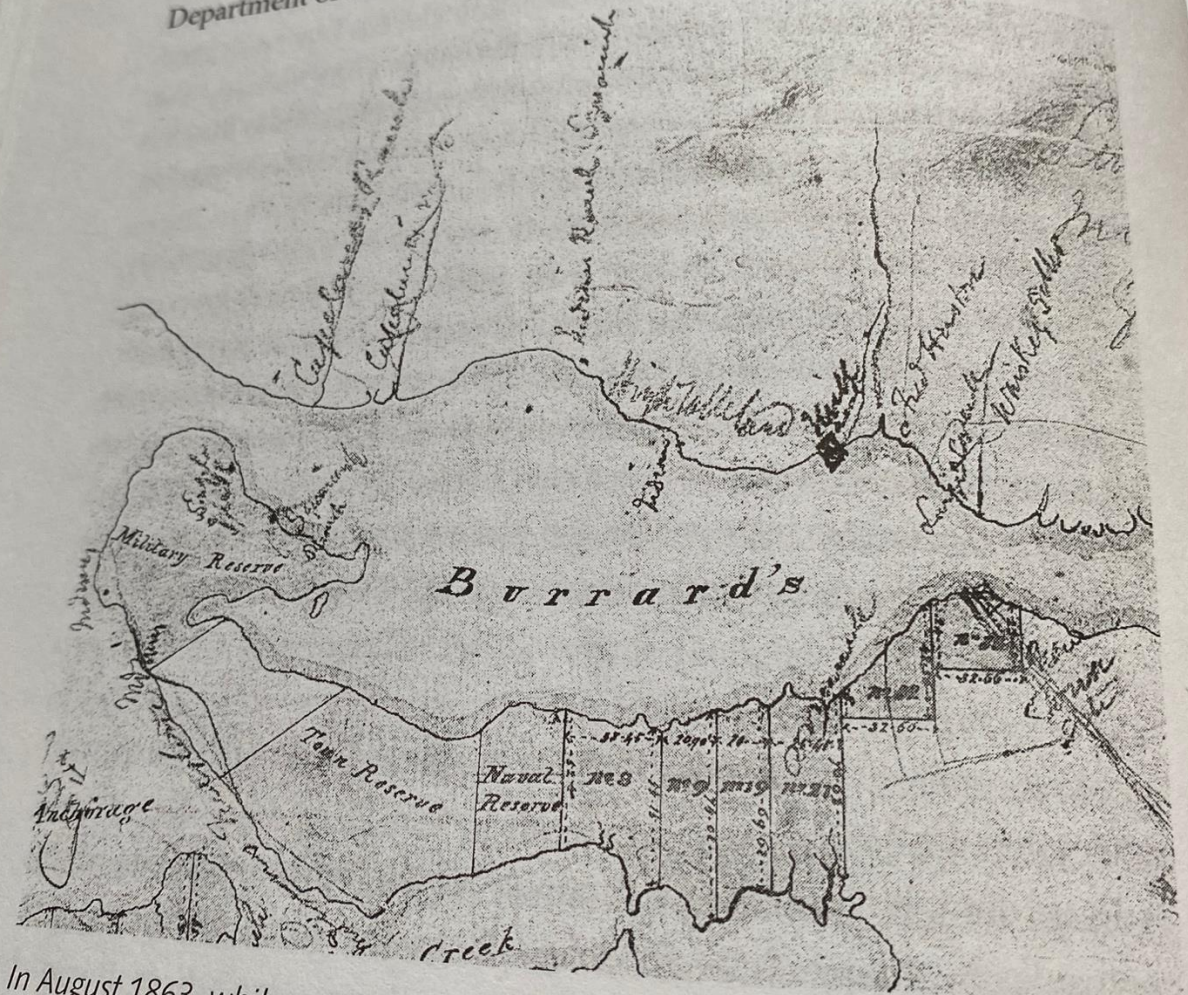


Copyright



**Sir Henry Pering Pellew Crease** (20 August 1823 – 27 November 1905) was a British-Canadian lawyer, judge, and politician, influential in the colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia. He was the first Attorney General of the united colony of British Columbia and sat on the Supreme Court of the province for 26 years.

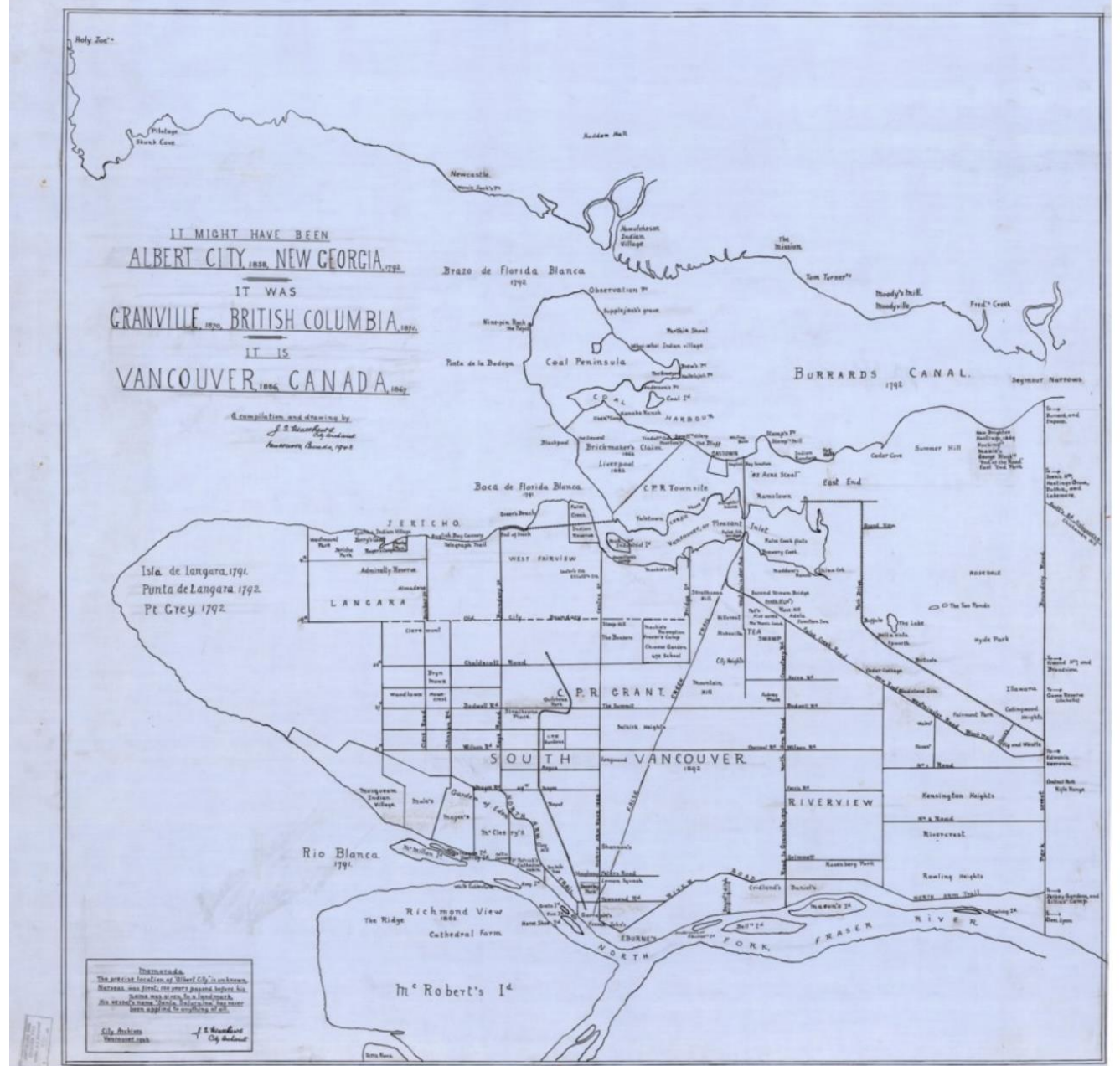
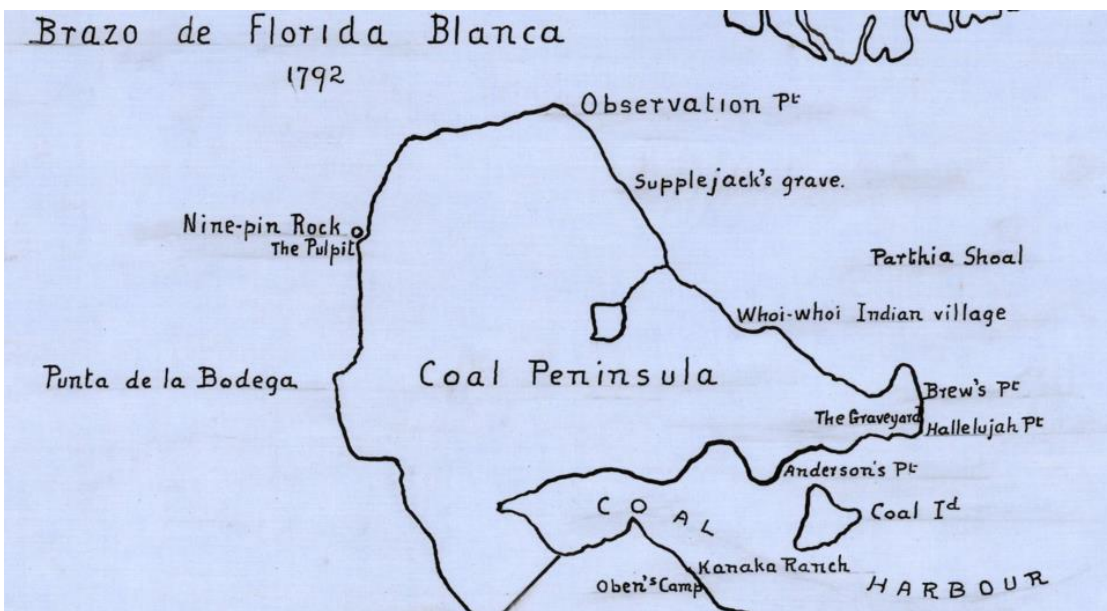
From: Barman



In August 1863, while passing through Burrard Inlet by water, Crease annotated a map of Burrard Inlet, made after the Royal Engineers survey earlier that year. He penciled in "Indians" at Staitwouk, "Suple Jack" at Chaythoos and "Squamish Ranch" at Whoi Whoi. On the north shore he wrote "Capilano Ranch," "Indian Ranch (Squamish)" and "Indians" west of the square indicating Moodyville Mill. BC Archives, CM/A1071

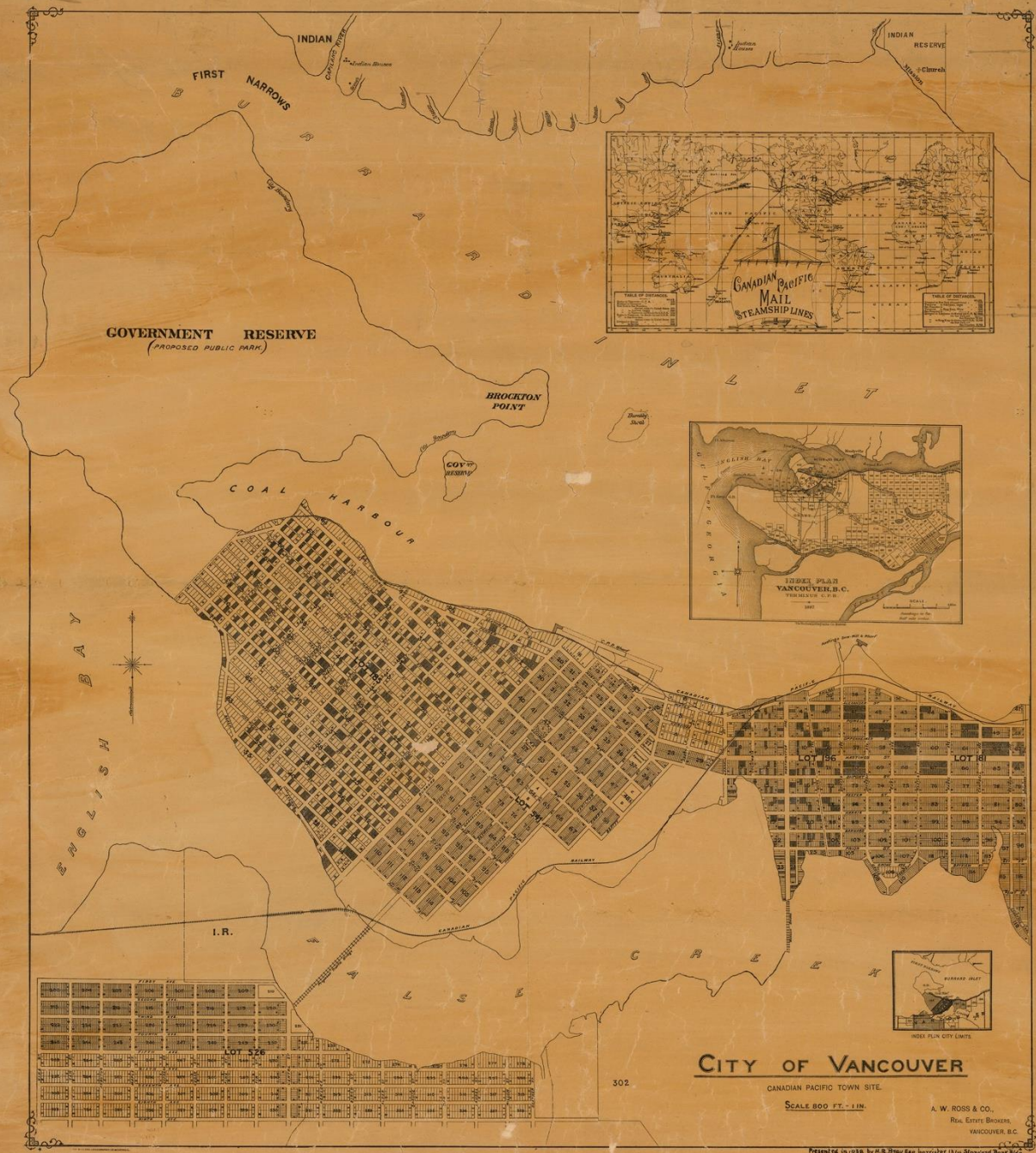






*City of Vancouver archivist Major Matthews's map from 1943 with many forgotten or near-forgotten names for locations in Vancouver. City of Vancouver Archives*





**CITY OF VANCOUVER**

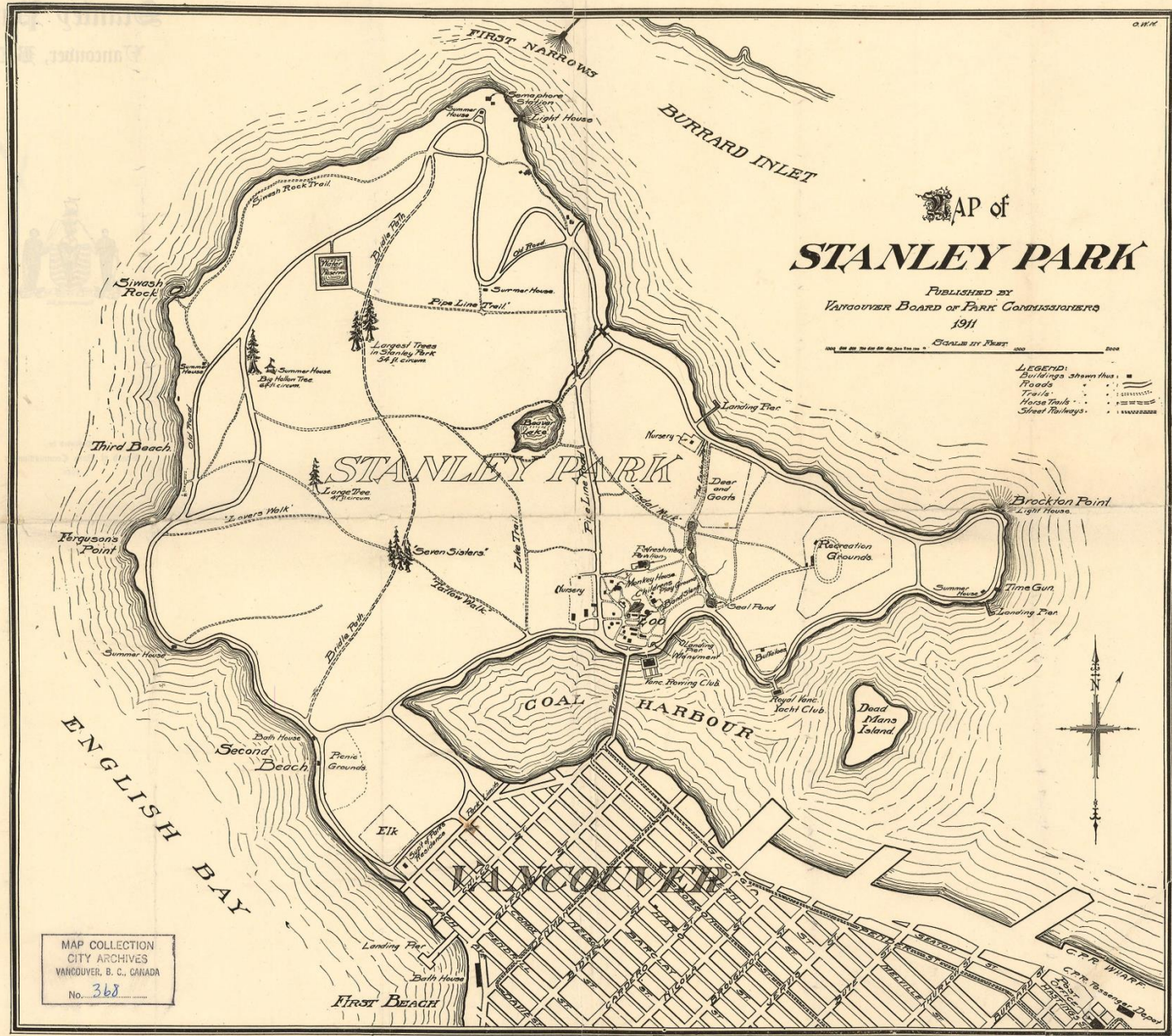
CANADIAN PACIFIC TOWN SITE.

SCALE 800 FT. = 1 IN.

A. W. ROSS & CO.  
Rice, Evans & Borden  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Presented in 1928 by H.B. King & Co., Vancouver, 13 by Standard Street Bldg.





Published, 1st, 1911. 2nd, 1916.  
 Reissued, 1946, by Mrs. Jonathan Rogers

Reissued, first 1946, by Mrs. Jonathan Rogers



# CONVERSATIONS WITH KHAHTSAHLANO

1932 — 1954



COMPILED BY  
THE CITY ARCHIVIST  
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

KHAHTSAHLANO,  
AUGUST JACK,  
INDIAN CARMENTS,  
STANLEY PARK.

(See "Early Vancouver", Vol.3, p.2)  
August Jack Khahtsahlano, Jan. 10th, 1934:

"This" (Bailey Bros. photo, marked on back Photo No. "KWANATAN") "must be in Stanley Park; they are Musqueam Indians. I can tell by Charlie; his Indian name is Kwanatan. He died at Musqueam yesterday. He is the only man who would wear that dress. (The figure on the extreme left of the four figures, wearing a white fan-like headdress). Kwanatan is just a name, so far as I know; has no meaning which I know of. It must be some sort of a 'religious' ceremony in Stanley Park; I suppose about forty, or more, years ago. The dress they are wearing is called "Swhoi Swhoi", (Masks). (See Whoi Whoi, in 'Early Vancouver,' 1932, also companion photo numbered 'Just Dressed'.)

Jan. 11th, 1934:

"This" ('Just Dressed' photo) "must be in Stanley Park; they are Musqueam Indians, I think. I am judging by the other photo marked 'Kwanatan.' They are performing some sort of dance. The clothes they are wearing have no especial significance. They are 'just dressed' for the dance. This is not Swhoi Swhoi. They are just dressed, that's all."

.....

OPENING OF STANLEY  
PARK. (KITSILANO)  
SUPPLEJACK'S GRAVE.

Lord Stanley was not present. It was opened on Thursday, September 27th, 1888, by Mayor Oppenheimer. The procession formed on Powell Street, went up Cordova to Granville, up to Hotel Vancouver, down Georgia Street across the new Bridge, around lovely drive past Brockton Point, and then on to a grassy spot where Supplejack's grave used to be, close to the landing place of the Capilano Water works, where a halt was made. Here a temporary platform had been erected. (See photo No. ..., showing flagpole.)

INDIAN GRAVES.

On May 31st, 1934, there was read over to August Jack Khahtsahlano, W.A. Grafton's narration re Indian Graves at Chaythoos, Stanley Park. He nodded assent to each statement, and to my query respecting its accuracy, said, "Yes, but Supplejack not buried in 'grass house,' but 'glass house.'"

.....

SUE MOODY.  
MOODYVILLE SAW-  
MILL.

Major Matthews: "Can you tell me what this story is about Sue Moody (Moodyville Sawmill) borrowing \$2,000 from Supplejack to pay the mill hands when the money did not come by boat from San Francisco?"

Andrew Paul (Feb. 12, 1934): "I remember

# Stanley Park's Secret

---

The Forgotten Families of Whoi Whoi,  
Kanaka Ranch and Brockton Point



Jean Barman

*Author of The Remarkable Adventures of Pungweet Fox Story*



Picture of By Shore and Trail in Stanley Park. By Robert Allison Hood. Very colonial! This is his perspective. Some facts may be correct.



# BY SHORE AND TRAIL IN STANLEY PARK

Robert Allison Hood

---

Legends and Reminiscences of Vancouver's Beauty-Spot and  
Region of Romance ; with Historical and Natural History  
Details. --

### **The people who lived on the peninsula.**

First Nations originally, and pioneers from about the mid-1800's on. Information I retrieved from Barman's book, conversations, and the city archives. I'm covering settlements: Chaythoos, Whoi Whoi, Kanaka Ranch and Brockton Point, and Deadman's Island.



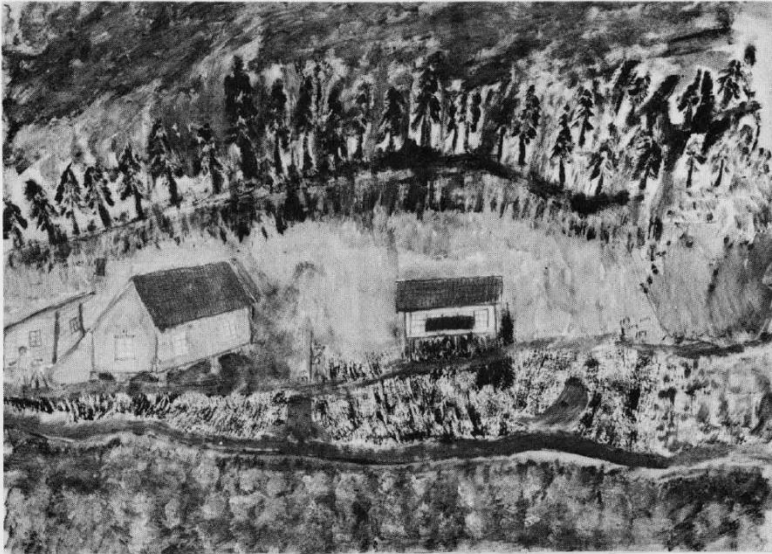
The permanent demolition of **Chaythoos** and neighbouring Indigenous communities began in 1887 for the development of the Stanley Park roadway and public concourses. Khahtsahlano depicted a road surveyor cutting off a corner of his family's house in this scene he painted for Vancouver City Archivist Major James Skitt Matthews.



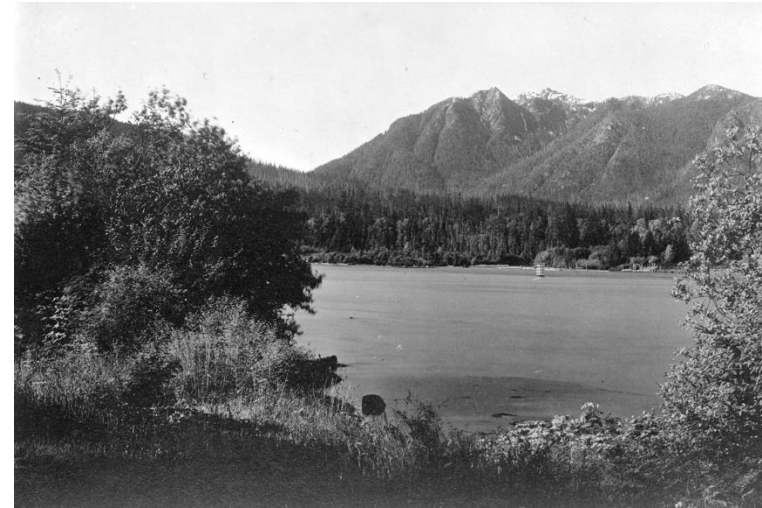
Vancouver City Archives Reference No. AM 1562 – 75 - 55



# SUPPLEJACK'S GRAVE



"Supplejack's Grave" Chaythoos, First Narrows, circa. 1888. An ancient Indian clearing, Chaythoos, i.e. "high bank" at Prospect Point at end of Pipe Line Road, Stanley Park. Here stood the lodge of Chief Khat-sah-la-nogh, (Kitsilano), built of cedar slabs split with stone hammers and horn wedges by the greatest natural carpenters in North America. From this settlement Indians probably watched Capt. Vancouver pass, 1792. Its precise location appears on the first map, made by Royal Engineers, Feb. 1863, of "Government Reserve." Khaytulk or "Supplejack," son of Chief Khatsah-lanogh demolished the lodge, and replaced it with a cottage, as shown, of sawn boards. Khaytulk had two horses and twelve cows, and supplied milk, daily by canoe, to Hastings Sawmill. Some cows wandered into the forest and became wild, and, after the Reserve became Stanley Park, frightened people, and were shot. The progenitors of the herd given to Khaytulk, for services, by the Royal Engineers. Khaytulk died here, and was buried, with ceremony, in a small canoe within a mausoleum, our first, of wood on posts. Its glass windows were curtained with red blankets, as shown. Here, beside the tomb, on 29 Oct. 1889, stood His Excellency Lord Stanley when he christened Stanley Park, and, throwing his arms to the heavens, dedicated it to the use and enjoyment of peoples of all colours, creeds, and customs for all time. The surveyor and roadman, as shown, are surveying for Park Road around Stanley Park, and have cut notch in corner of cottage, which together with barn, were demolished to permit road to pass. Khaytulk's body remained some years, then removed by canoe to Bracken-dale and finally to Po-kwi-la-sun, and tomb destroyed. In 1944, at the request of his friend, Major J. S. Matthews, August Jack Khatsahlano, who cannot read or write, son of Khaytulk, painted this from memory. He tells that the tomb was about ten feet long, six feet wide, stood on cedar posts, and had hand split cedar shake roof. See "Early Vancouver", Vol. III, etc.



Ca 1890. View across the Second Narrows from "Chaythoos" near Prospect Point Vancouver Archives Wat N83



St Pk N150.02 – [View of Chaythoos, the site where Lord Stanley dedicated Stanley Park]



PAINTING OF WHOI-WHOI, AHKA-CHUA AND CHAY-THOOS



Whoi-who, meaning "masks".

Tay-hay,  
communal manor.

Squamish village, i.e.  
Lumbermen Arch.

Painted in oil, January 1938, by August Jack Khahtsahlano.

Ahka-chua, meaning "small lake".

Beaver Lake.

FIRST NARROWS, 1886.

Chay-thoos, meaning "high bank".

Khaht-sah-la-noght's village.

Khay-tulka's tomb.

City Archives, c.c.m.

From: Conversations with Khahtsahlano



# Chay-thoos, Stanley Park.

Squamish tongue, i.e. "high bank", = Prospect Point.

Frank Harris' house, water works caretaker.

Water pipes.

Park road to summit of Chay-thoos (Prospect P.).

Little round shelter, or summer house at end of pipeline road.

Concrete (or stone) drinking trough for horses erected 1901. Substant 1905. (date is in the concrete).

Here Mayor Oppenheimer opened Stanley Park, Sept 1888, and Lord Stanley dedicated Oct 1889.

HAY-TULK'S GRAVE (Supplejack) or mausoleum of wood with canoe containing body inside.

## Chay-thoos, an ancient Indian clearing.

Indian house shown in survey by Gen. Turner, Royal Engineers, Feb. 1862.

On an ancient Indian clearing, house originally of stone split slabs, built by Chief Haatsa-lah-nogh, but Hay-tulk (Supplejack, his son) whilst working at

Hastings Sawmill, pulled old house down, and rebuilt it with saw

lumber. Surveyors chopped two boards on north east corner.

Barn about 25 feet from house. Creek ran between.

One of three streams shown in R.E. survey 1861.

Supplejack's (Hay-tulk) barn of cedar

cattle ran wild - in Stanley Park, frightened people, and were destroyed.

## Hay-tulk's Grave, "Supplejack". Haatsa-lah-nogh's house

## Stanley Park opening, 1888.

## Stanley Park dedication, 1889.

Ceremony of opening Stanley Park took place

on small clearing of grass beside Supplejack's "mausoleum".

(Mayor Oppenheimer) Sept 1888, dedication Oct 1889, Lord Stanley.

See conversations "Early Vancouver", Matthews.

In P.34 N.16A

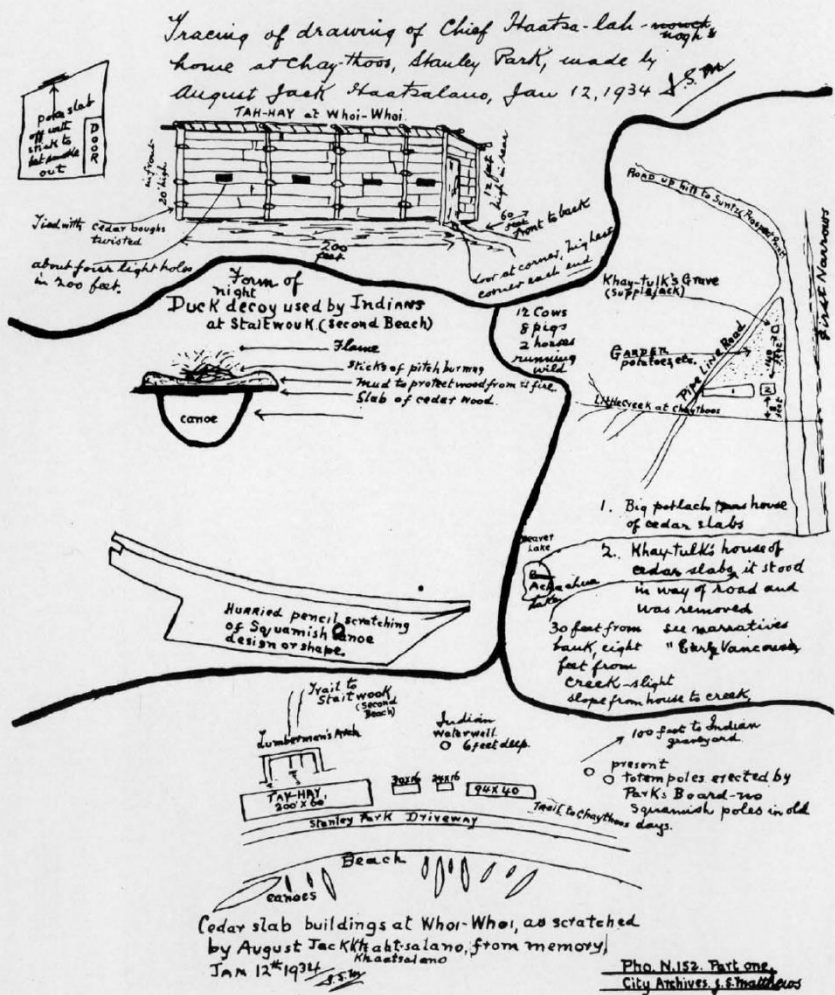
Beaver Lake  
Stanley Park

Drawing by August Jack Haatsa-lano  
July 29, 1937.

Beaver Creek  
Ink traced over pencil  
sketch by August Jack Haatsa-lano, son of Hay-  
tulk, grandson of Chief Haatsa-lah-nogh, (Kililano)  
whilst sitting in my garden this evening. As a  
boy about eight, he was living in his father's  
house (Hay-tulk's) when surveyor's chopped  
corner off, whilst surveying for proposed "Park Road".

J. S. Matthews

## DIAGRAMS BY AUGUST JACK, TAY-HAY, WHOI-WHOI, KHAY-TULK'S GRAVE







115360 Prospect Point Stanley Park Signal pole and road to beach, Capilano Water Works construction. No telephone, "Boat wanted, come over". Old spruce, standing in 1927.

**CHAY-THOOS**, i.e., "high bank", all Prospect Pt., Stanley Park. Ancient Indian clearing of half acre twixt towering forest and shore. Here beside Hay-tulk's mausoleum, a canoe inside wooden tomb on posts, Mayor Oppenheimer opened park, Sept. 27, 1888; here Lord Stanley dedicated, Oct. 30, 1889. "Park Road" surfaced with calcined white shells from Whoi-Whoi midden. Site between benches (above) of Hay-tulk's ((Supplejack) tomb. Perhaps "lost" stone of proposed cairn (beside lady above), dedicated by Lord Stanley, Oct., 1889. Pipeline road ends (extreme right). Site on road corner of Chief Haatsa-lah-nogh's laam (Indian cedar slab house) shown in R.E. survey, Mar. 1863; creek in hollow beyond dark bush.

CITY ARCHIVES/JSM.



After he was forced out of what's now Stanley Park, August Jack Khatsahlano (in black) was asked to perform a dance at both the opening ceremony and later the rededication to Stanley Park on Aug. 25, 1943. Photo via City of Vancouver archives.



1968

“Frederick Dally was one of the first photographers to visit Burrard Inlet and in about 1868 caught what he termed “Indian Ranches.” possibly located on the peninsula. BC” Archives. C-09568





Site of  
Xwayxway(Whoi  
Whoi) village at  
present  
Lumberman's  
Arch.





THE SITE OF THE VANISHED ABORIGINAL VILLAGE OF WHOI-WHOI  
FIRST NARROWS, 1888

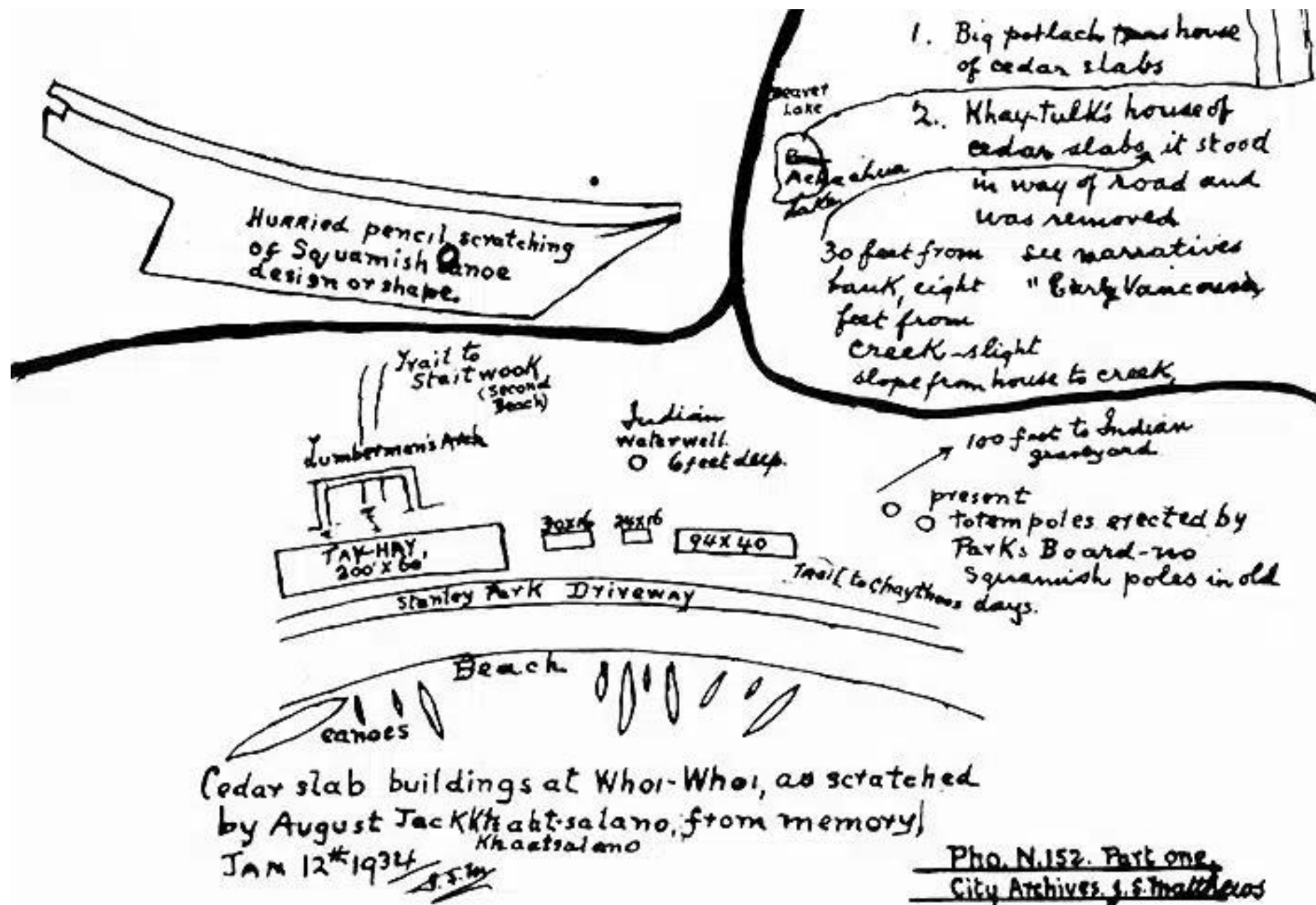


Human beings had lived here for unknown ages; no one knows; the truth is that we can ponder only on the mystery of it all. This midden, or refuse heap of calcined shells was eight feet deep and acres in extent; centuries must have passed in the creation of so deep and so wide a mass of discarded shells of sea food, so vast a mound of debris. Captain Vancouver, 1792, was the first to pass by as he entered the First Narrows. In 1875, a great potlatch, said to have been attended by two thousand Indians, was held in the largest cedar slab lodge, known as "Tay-hay", as we name manors or castles. Scores and scores of dugout canoes, large and small, were being drawn up, side by side, upon the beach before Whoi-Whoi village. Many early residents of Burrard Inlet attended it. After 1912, Lumbermen's Arch stood on the precise site. In 1888, a narrow carriage driveway, known as the "Park Road" was cut through the forest to encircle Stanley Park. Suitable material, such as gravel, was not near at hand, so, as shown, the calcined shells were carted away, and spread in such quantity as to make a pretty white road in the green trees from the Coal Harbour entrance to Prospect Point. Human beings lived here for unknown ages.

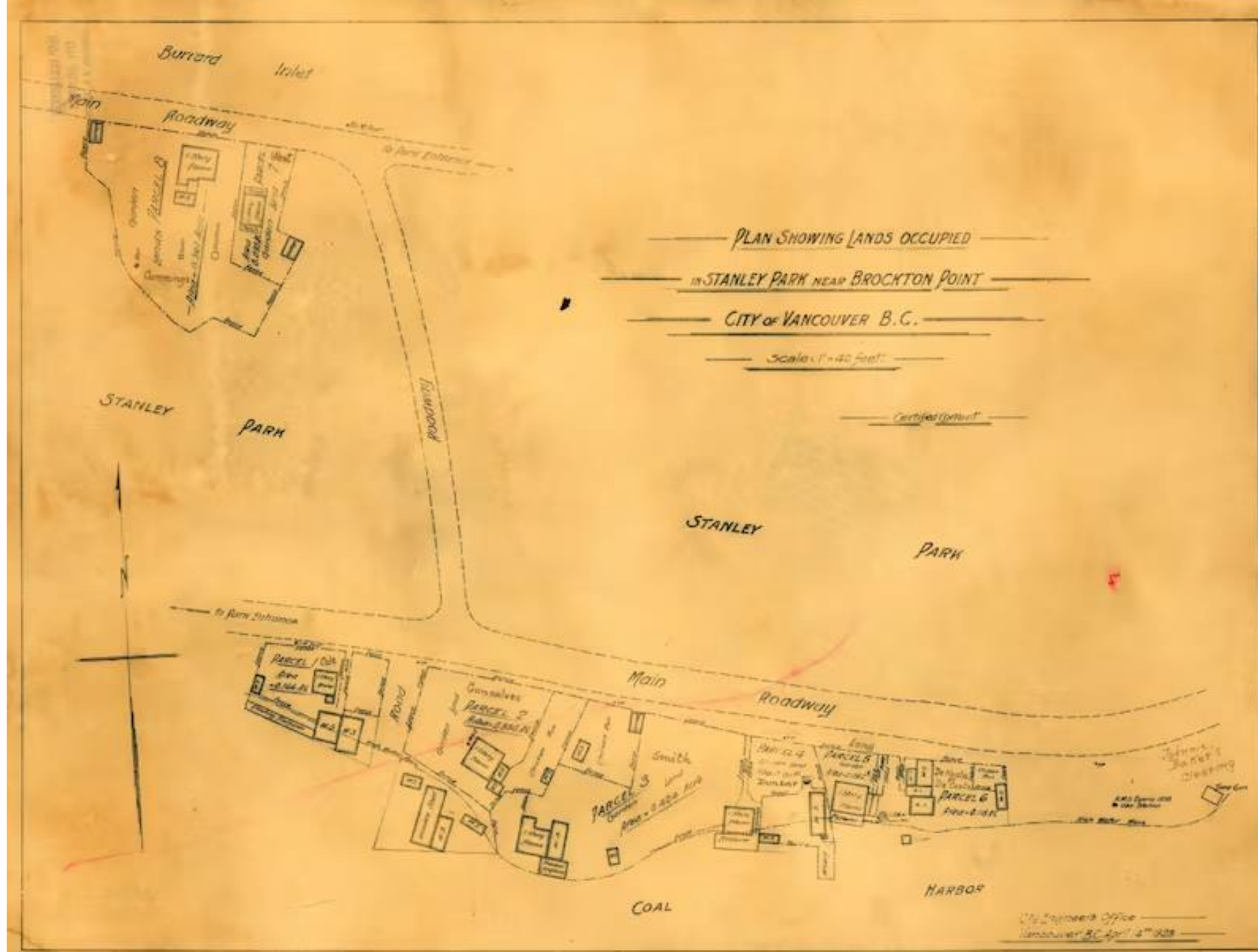
CITY ARCHIVES/JSM.



1934 diagram showing location of Whoi Whoi by August Jack Khatsahlano as he remembered it in the 1880s (with notations by Major Matthews). From *Conversations with Khahtsahlano*, edited by Major JS Matthews, City of Vancouver Archives, 1955, p. 24.



## Brockton Point settlement





1897 Brockton Point  
settlement in Stanley  
Park.





The community at Brockton Point, around 1915. (City of Vancouver Archives, CVA 677-228)

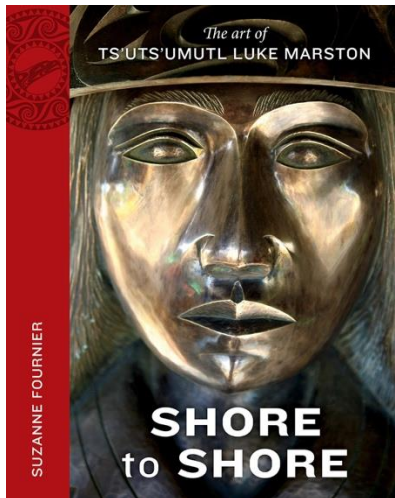


Joe Silvey and his second  
wife Kwahama Kwatleematt  
circa 1872





This is Stanley Park's newest statue (2015). It is a statue to Portuguese Joe Silvey who was born in the Azores and ended up living at [Brockton Point](#) in Stanley Park near where this statue to him resides. He was a very interesting man having been a whaler, fisherman, and saloon keeper! He was married twice to First Nations women and had 11 children. The artist who created this statue, Luke Marston, is the great-great grandson of Portuguese Joe! This is a beautifully done statue with intricate carvings depicting the life of Portuguese Joe and his wives.





Rennie Smith is a descendant from this settlement.

Rennie Smith's grandfather, Tom, with Rennie's father, Herbert, at their home at Brockton Point, which is today part of Stanley Park. (Courtesy of Rennie Smith)





Rennie Smith stands in Stanley Park, in front of the untended lilac bushes that her great-grandmother planted in what had been her backyard. (Alex de Boer/CBC)





Family and friends at  
Kanaka Ranch 1906











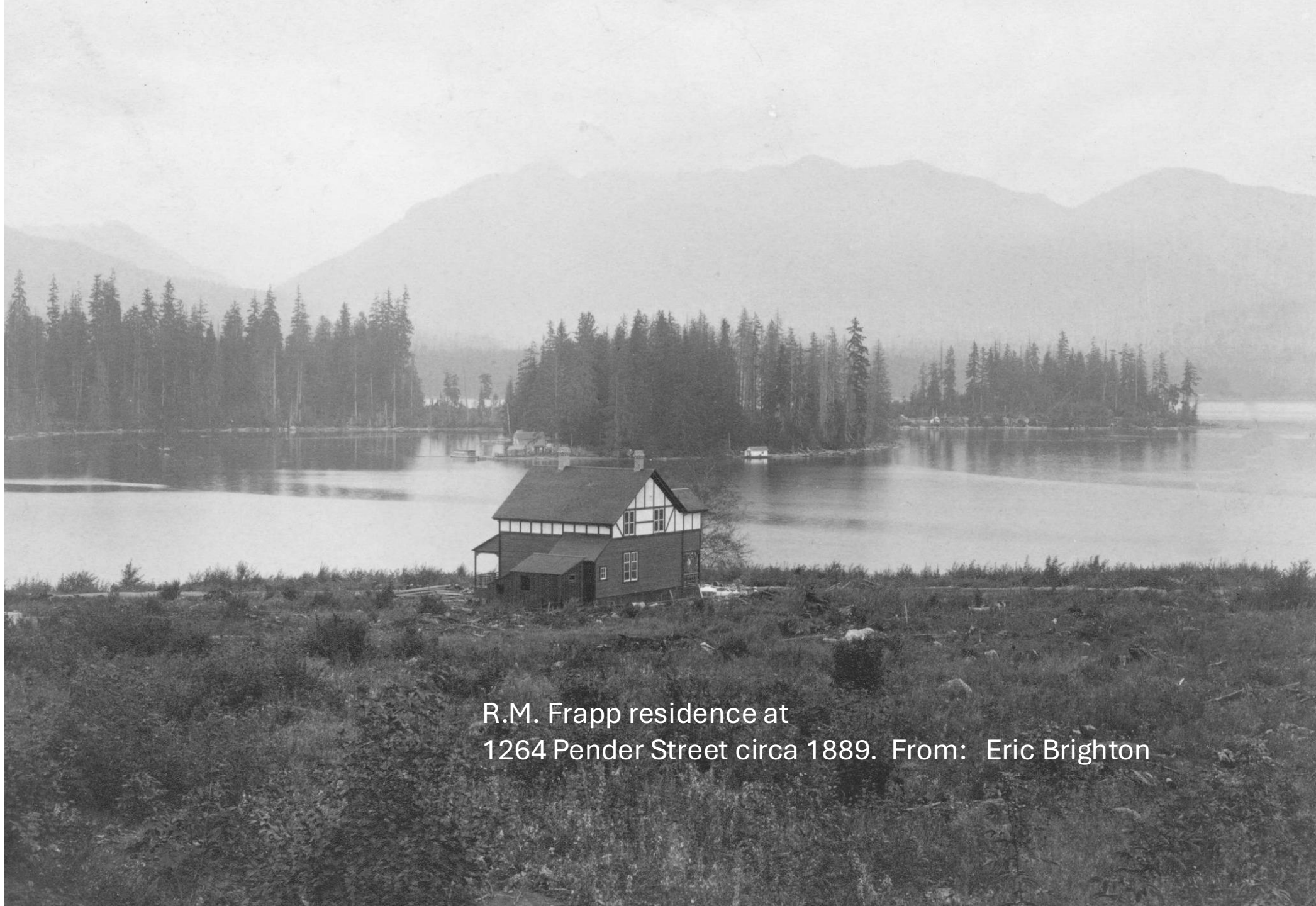
I could not find a photo of Kanaka ranch, but the arena shows its location (now Bayshore Inn).

The Denman Arena was an indoor ice rink on the northwest corner of Denman Street and Georgia Streets. It could seat over ten thousand people.

Along with hockey and public skating, the arena also hosted curling and other sports, musical performances, and military assemblies.

Frank and Lester Patrick built the arena in 1911. The Pacific Coast Hockey Association, the Western Canada Hockey League and the Western Hockey League played games here until 1926. Other sports events also took place in the arena. It burned down in 1936

Deadman's Island  
1889



R.M. Frapp residence at  
1264 Pender Street circa 1889. From: Eric Brighton





Deadman's Island 1896

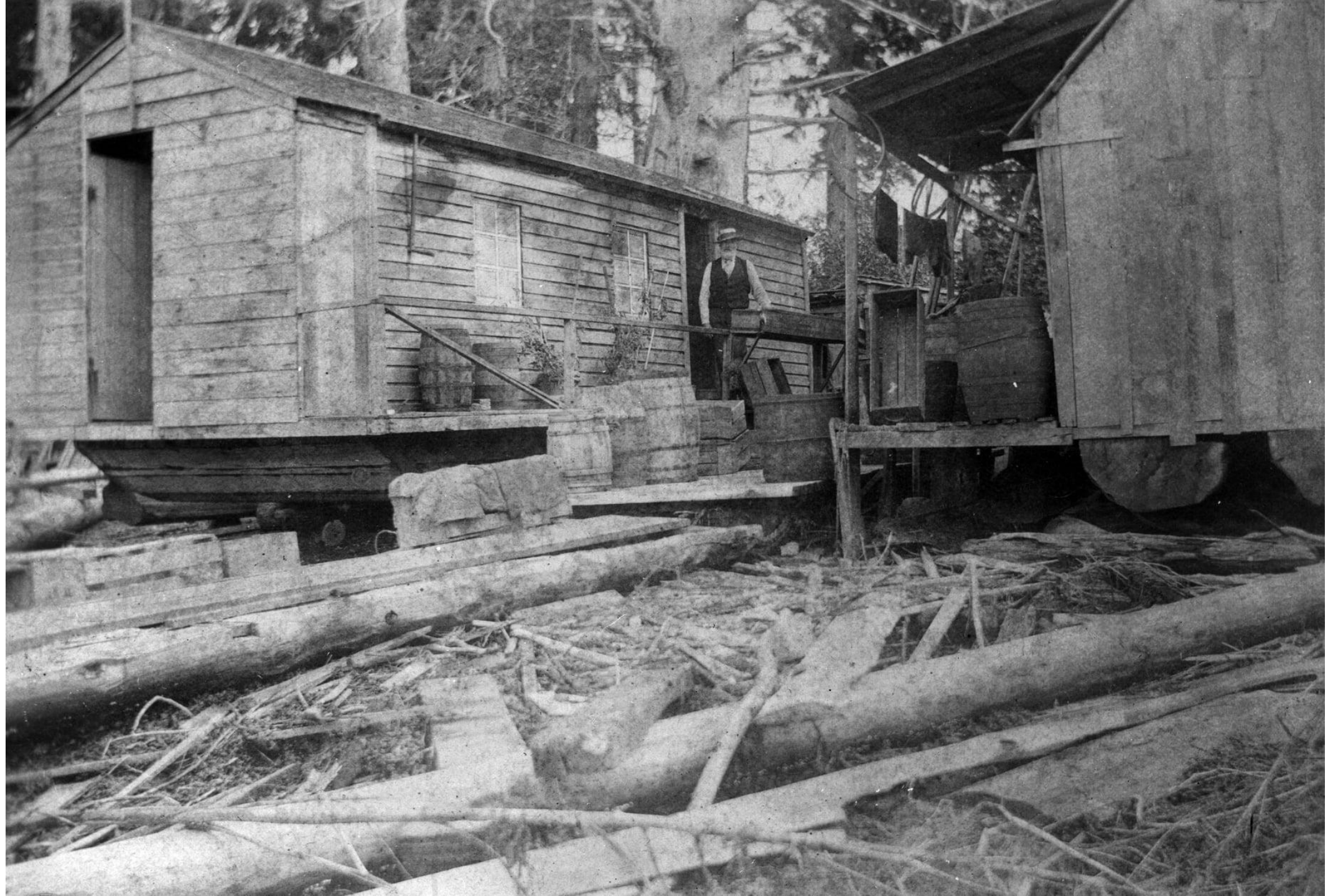


















1910



# SIEGE OF DEADMANS ISLAND

GEORGE HOOD    GEORGE MURDOCH    SUTHERLAND    JOHN JAMES THOMSON  
MALCOLM    ALEX. MCLEOD    WILLIAM KEENER



THE GALLANT DEFENDERS OF DEADMANS ISLAND VANCOUVER, B.C.











Group of men near a Chinese  
settlement in Stanley Park circa  
1890





Ad for the “Indian Village” in Stanley Park printed in the The Vancouver Sunday Province, 1925

MAGAZINE SECTION

THE VANCOUVER SUNDAY PROVINCE

MAGAZINE SECTION

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR—No. 18. VANCOUVER, B. C., SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1925. PRICE FIVE CENTS

# INDIAN VILLAGE in Stanley Park



A Haida Indian

*Will tell posterity of days before the white man came to B.C.*

As it will be when present plans are carried out

1928 photo of the home of  
Tim Cummings – last  
person to live at Brockton  
Point.





Agnes and Tim Cummings' kitchen in  
their home at Brockton Point









When and how it became Stanley Park.

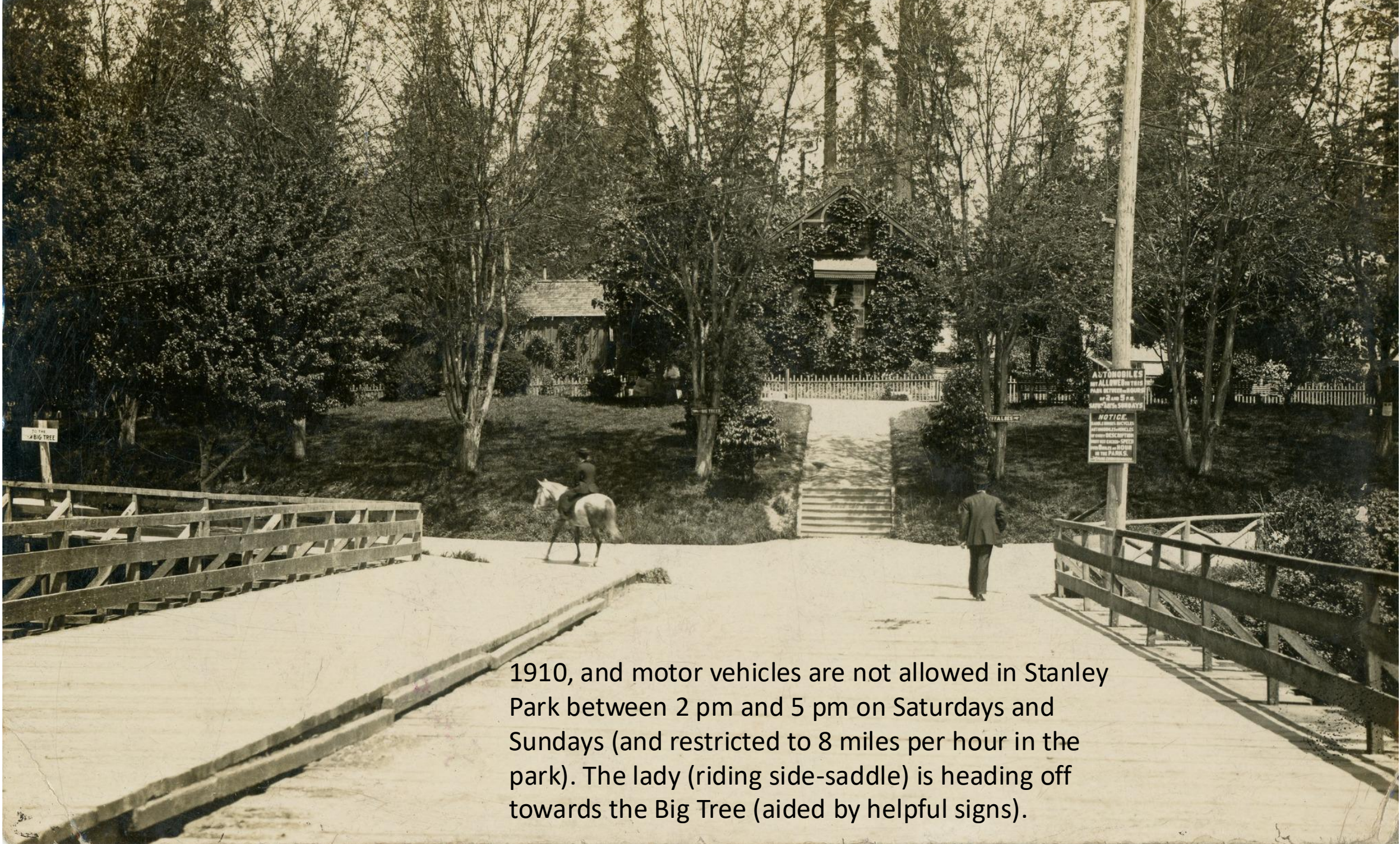


Circa 1945

7/15/45 45  
STANLEY PARK VANCOUVER BC  
SECOND SWIMMING POOL  
IN THE FOREGROUND.







1910, and motor vehicles are not allowed in Stanley Park between 2 pm and 5 pm on Saturdays and Sundays (and restricted to 8 miles per hour in the park). The lady (riding side-saddle) is heading off towards the Big Tree (aided by helpful signs).



Coal Harbour bridge 1889







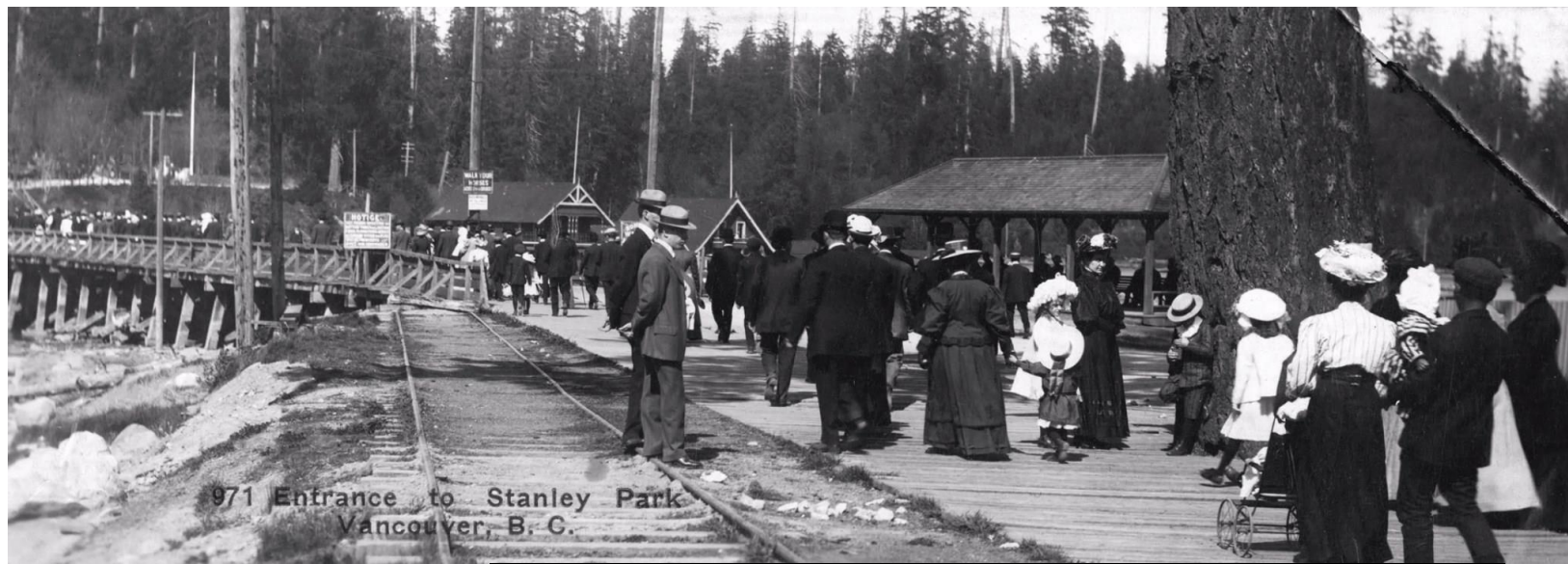




1892 first bridge entrance to Stanley Park





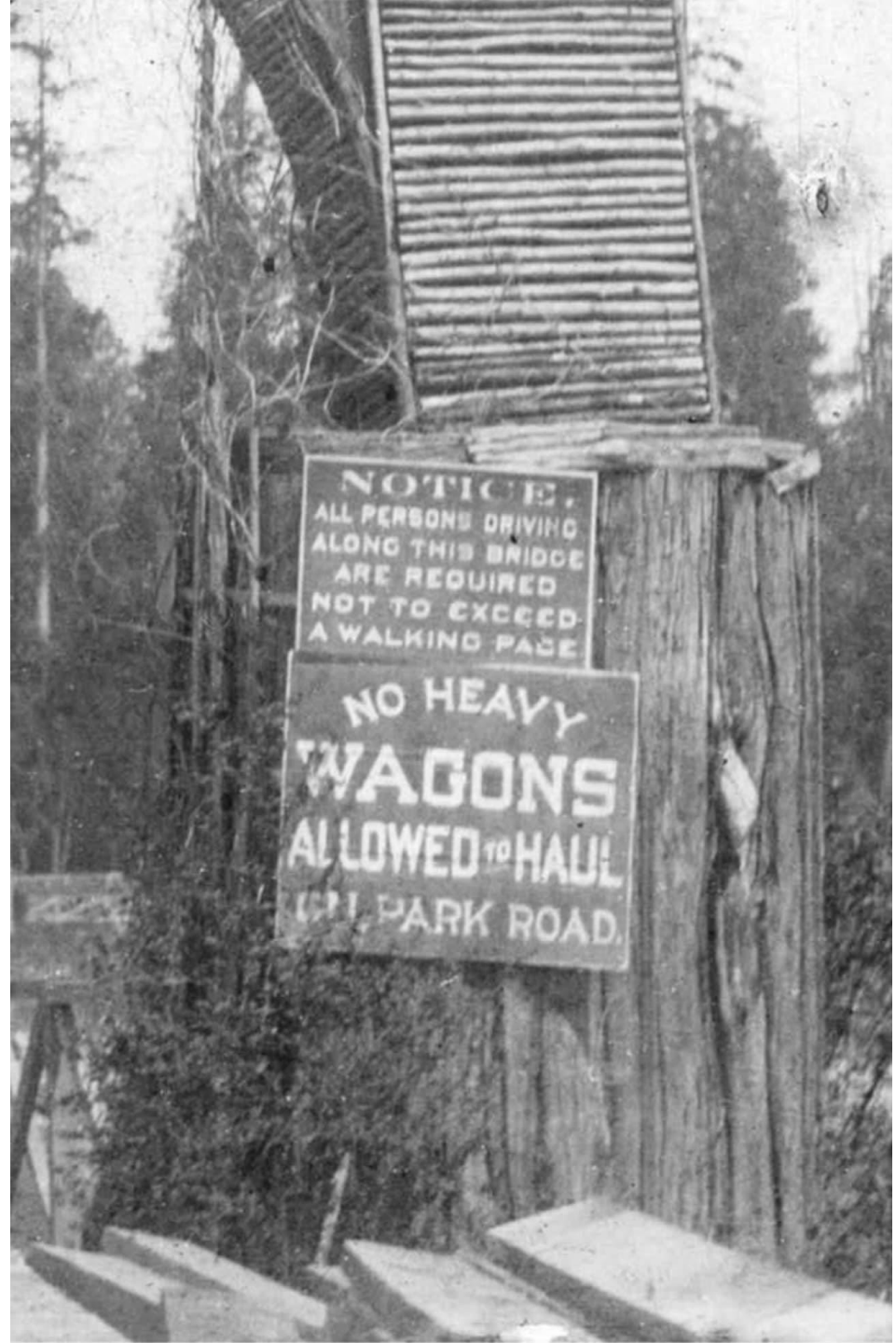
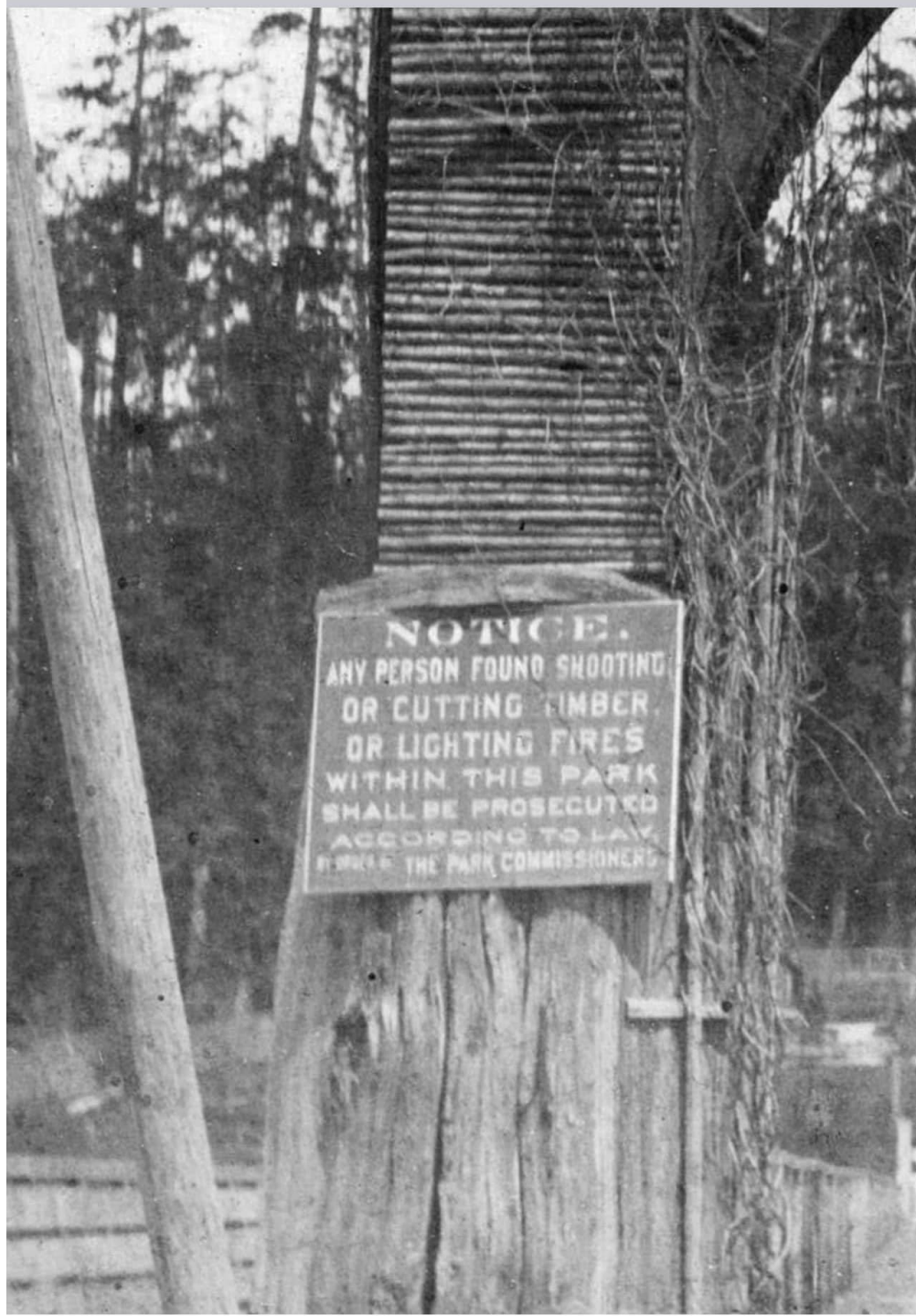




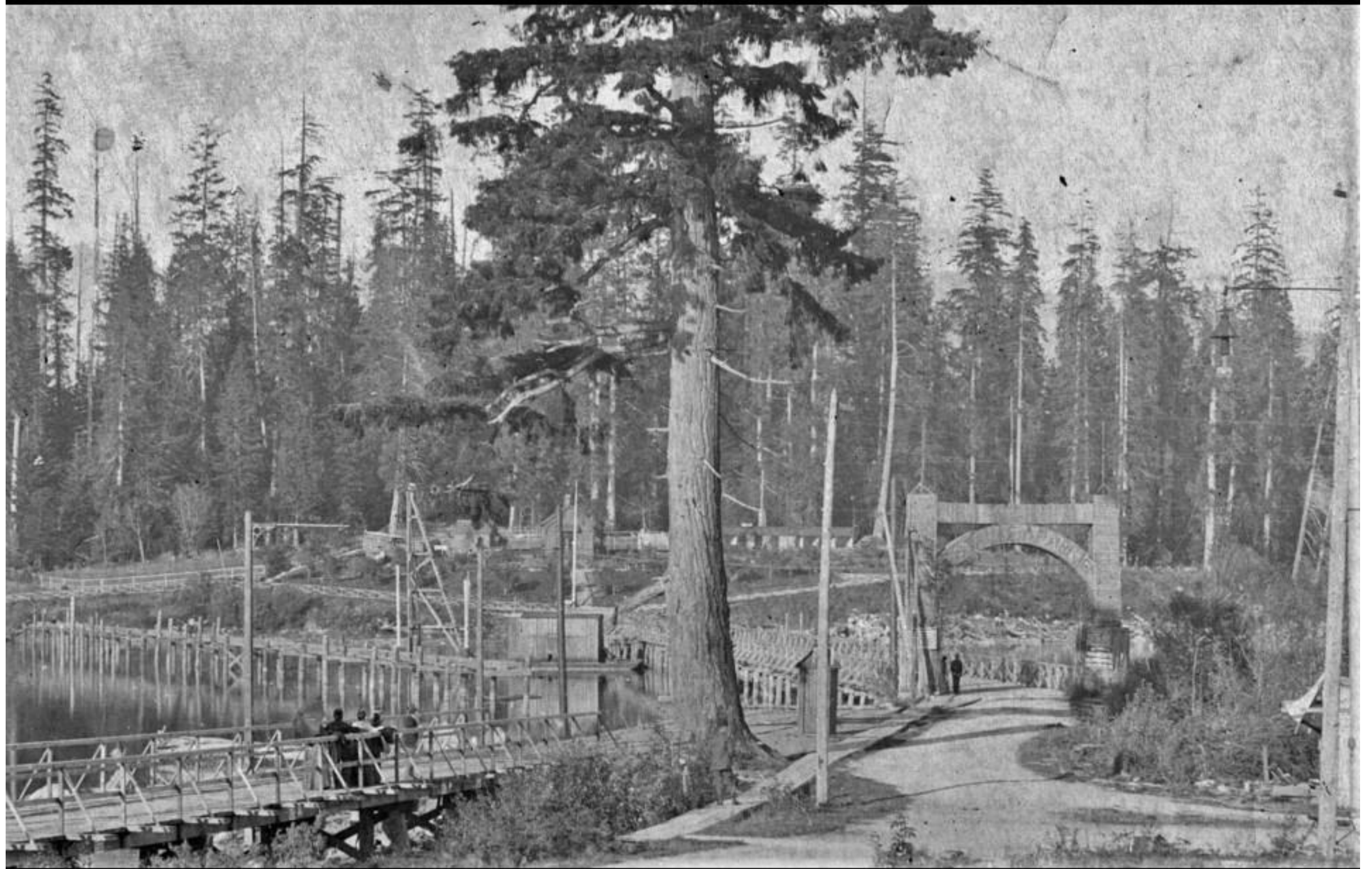




The park  
commissioners were  
all over signs back  
then too!!







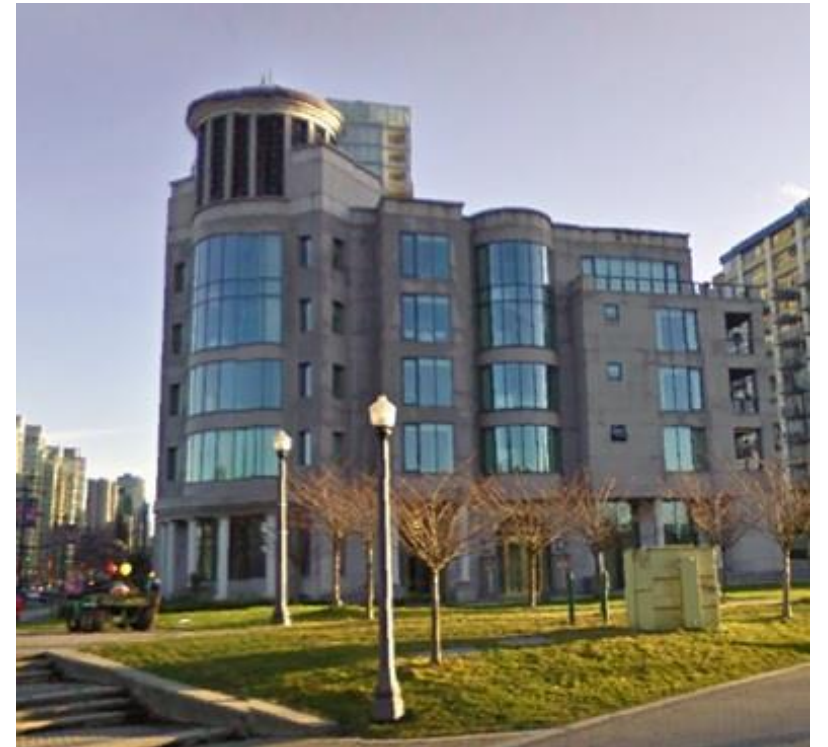




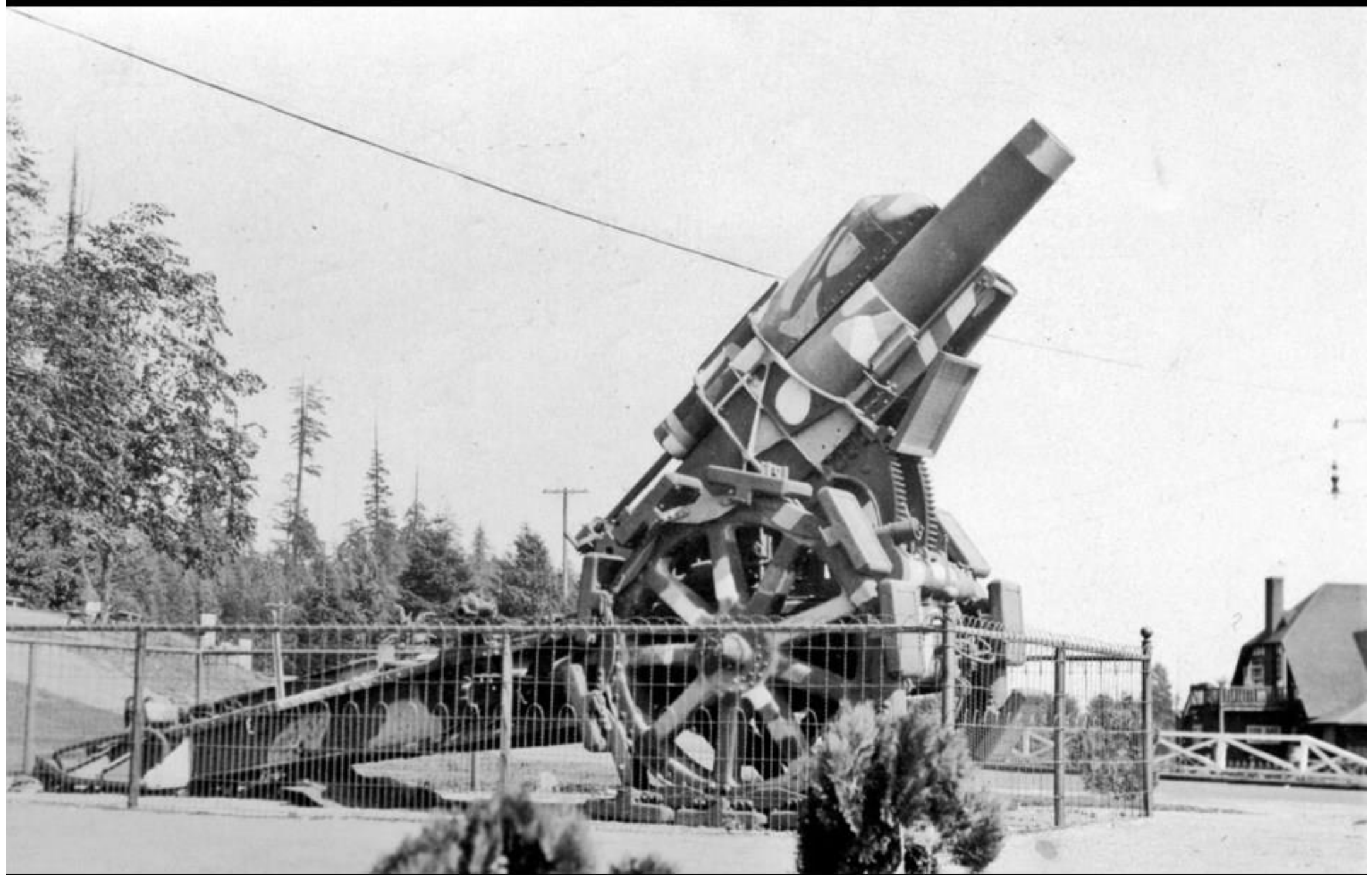




Vancouver Archives CVA 1348-34







I thought it might be one found at the PNE last May 2025!

























Chilco bus loop 1972







Entrance from  
Beach Avenue 1913

Elk paddock and  
the residence of  
Park Board  
superintendent  
Adam Balmer from  
1910-1913

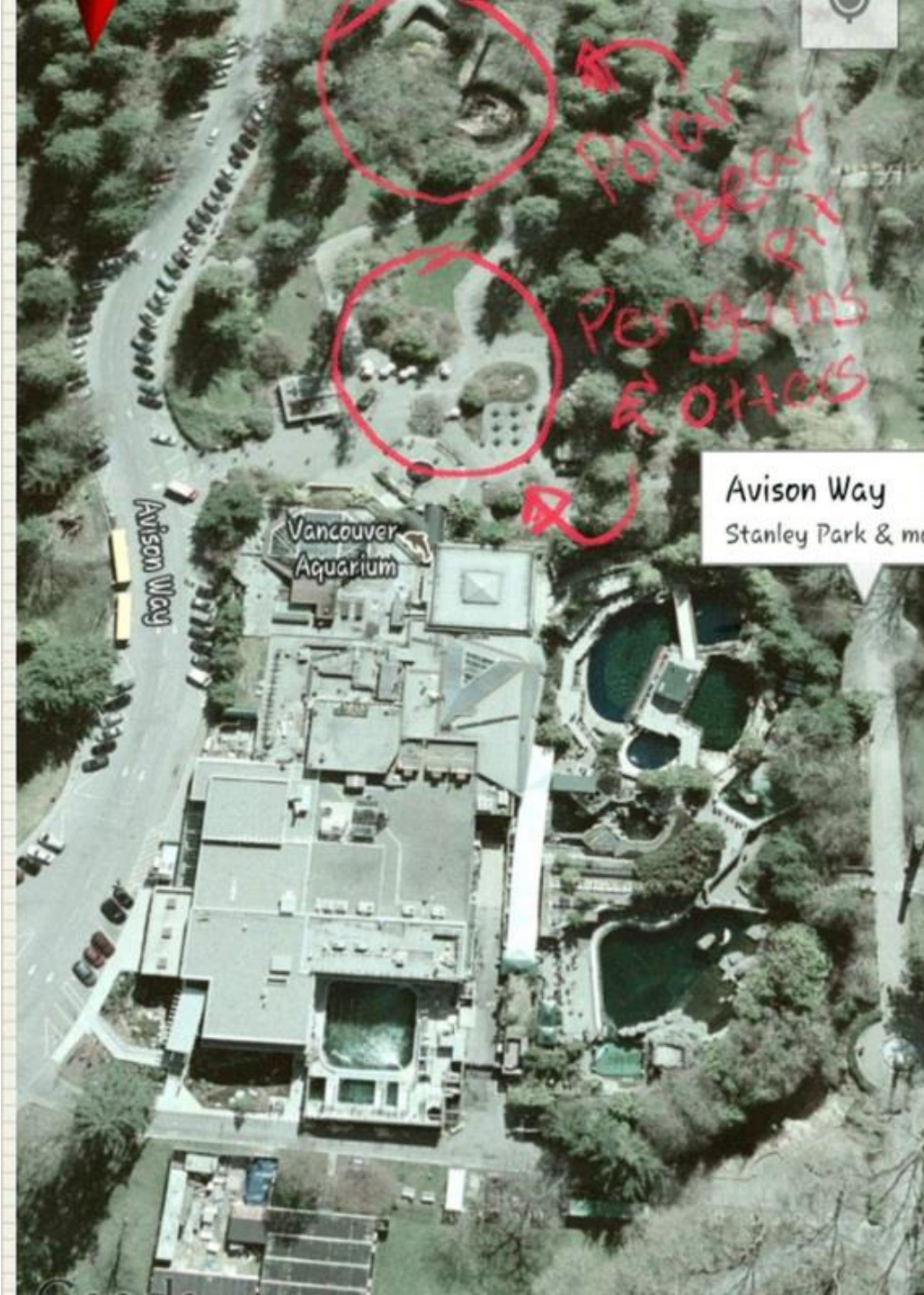


















Work is underway to build the causeway that connects downtown Vancouver with Stanley Park in this archival photo from 1917. (Vancouver Archives)



## Bare Buns Club









Early Brockton Point Light and Fog Bell





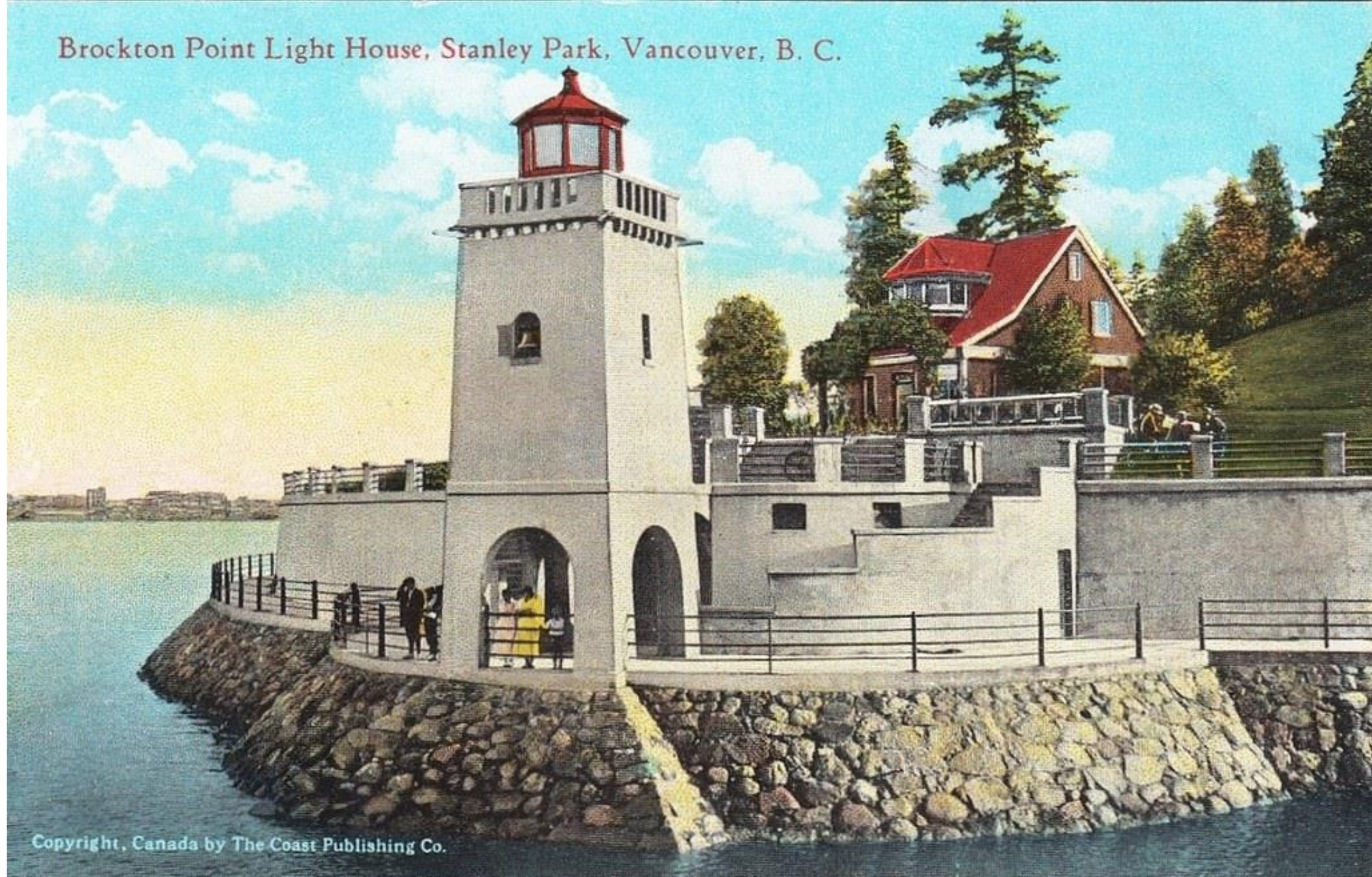








Brockton Point Light House, Stanley Park, Vancouver, B. C.







Brockton Point - Stanley Park - Vancouver - BC



Brockton Point 1939



1899 park keeper's  
cottage?









— BROCKTON POINT —

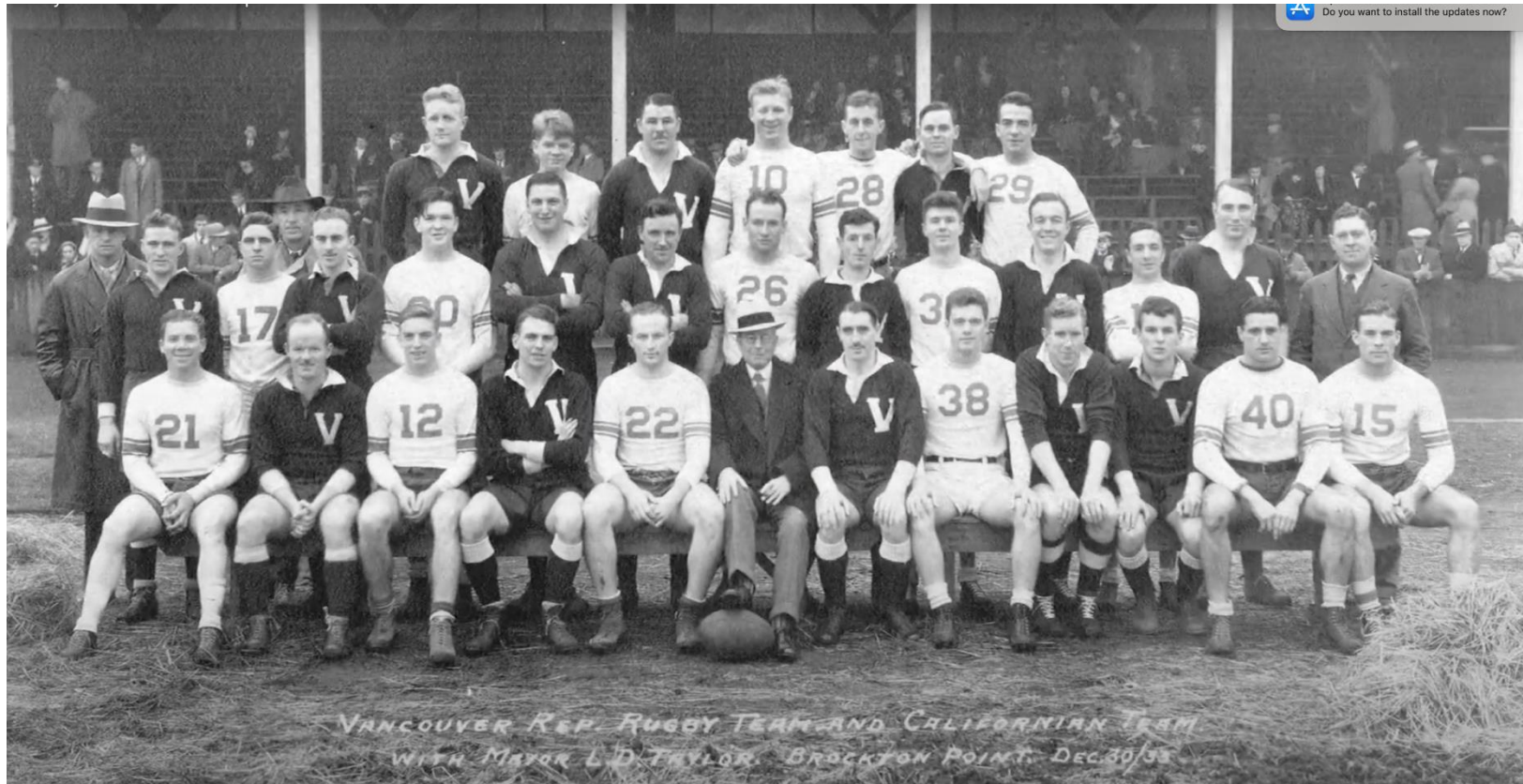
Copyright 1917 by F. Goodrich



Brockton Point 1957



## Vancouver & California rugby teams 1933







Cycling races (date unknown)

















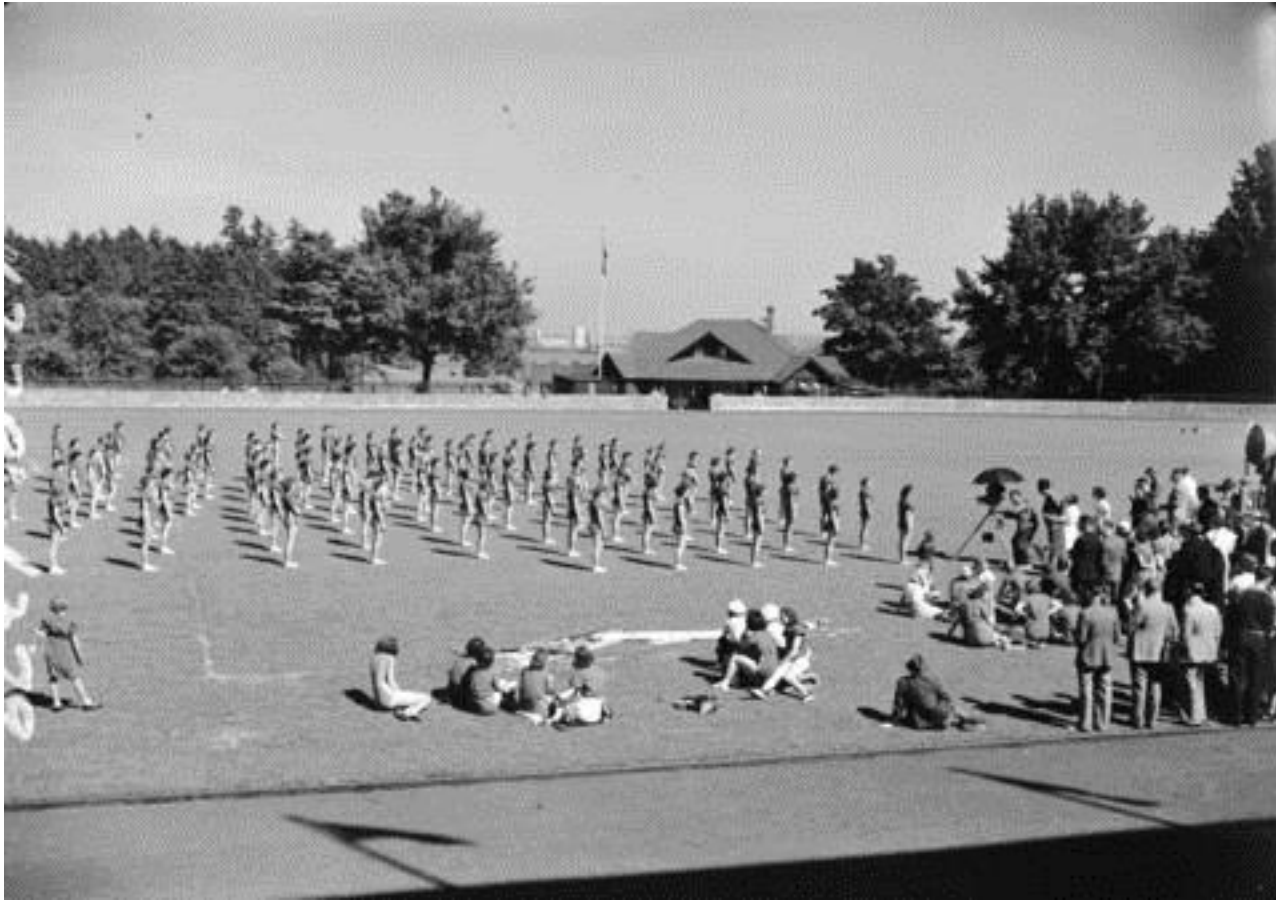


Figure 3: "Pro Rec" demonstration ca. 1940. Brockton Pavilion in background. Copyright: Vancouver Achieves, CVA 586-232.

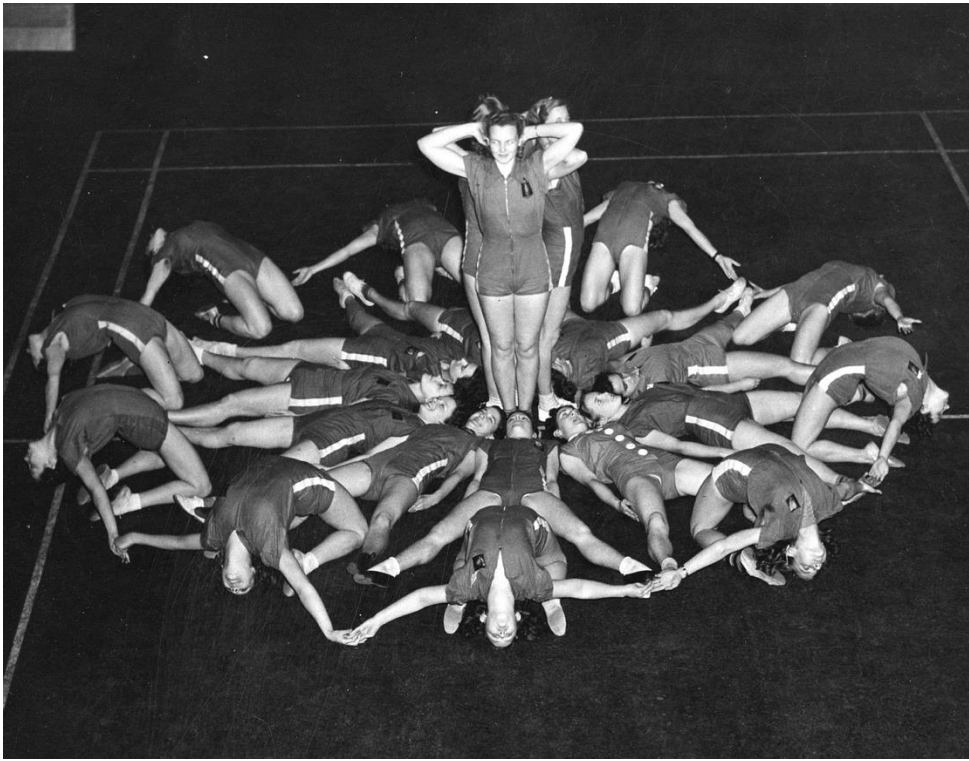


## The Pro-Rec Program (1934-1953)



Men's Pro-Rec demonstration in Stanley Park, 1940. Photo: City of Vancouver Archives – CVA 586-228.





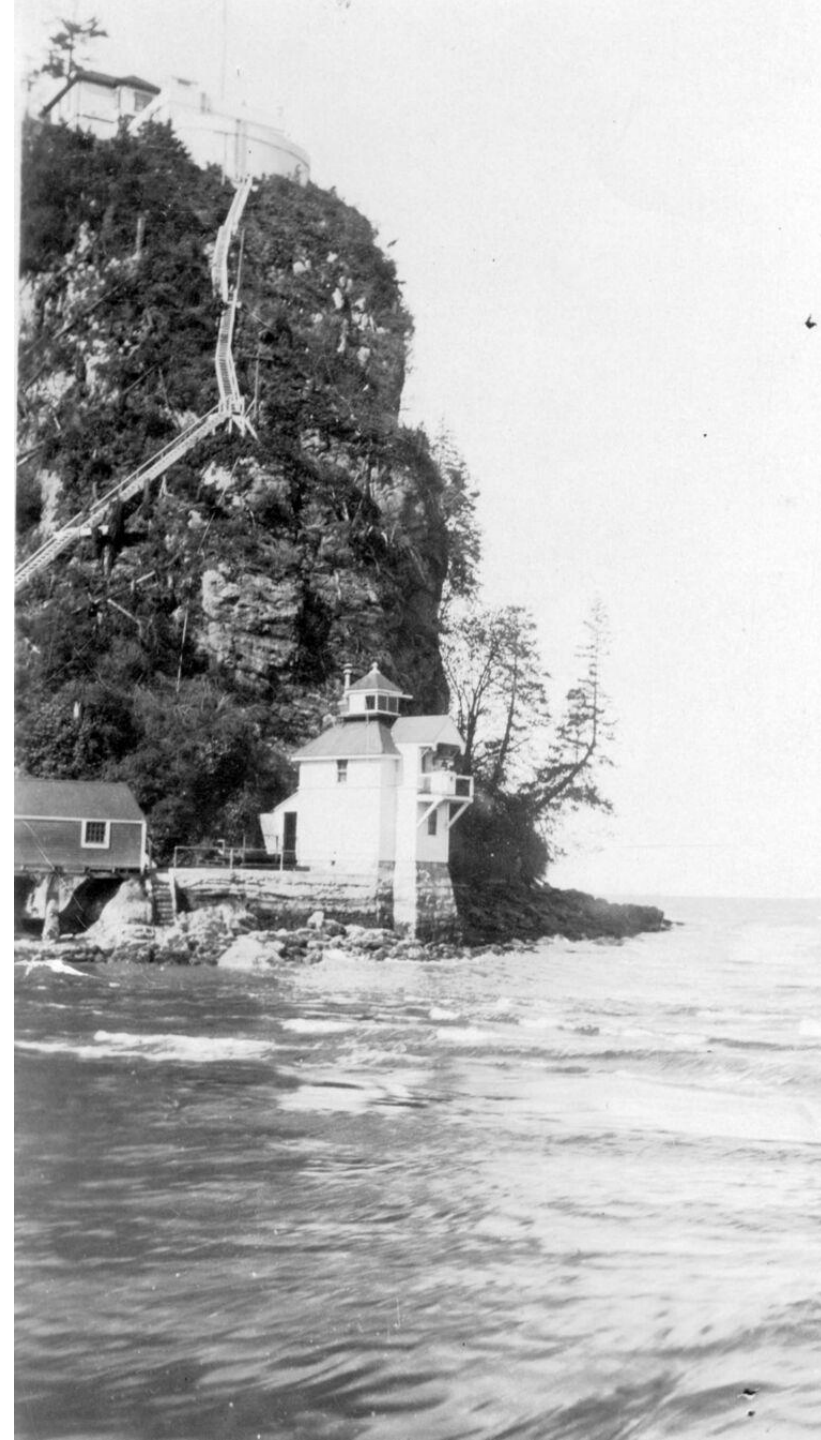
Pro-Rec members putting on a display at UBC. ca. 1940. Photo: COV Archives – Sp P46.4

***Pro-Rec Centres' Marching Song (Words by Alex Hood):***  
*We're hale and hearty Pro-Rec's, the pride of old B.C.  
 Of all Canadian people, there's none so fit as we.  
 Wave on the Pro-Rec banner, while lusty voices ring  
 Until the nations echo, the Pro-Rec song we sing!*

1920 Prospect Point







1889 Observation Point (summer house) is erected at Prospect Point.







1895 The Vancouver Bicycle Club photographed at Prospect Point.



Chief Joe Capilano completed the original Thunderbird Dynasty Pole 1936, which adorned the entrance to Prospect Point. Unfortunately, carpenter ants eventually destroyed the monument. The work was designed to commemorate the first meeting between Captain George Vancouver and the local Squamish people in 1792.





Signal Station on Lions Gate Bridge.





Prospect point 1950s









The Royal  
Canadian  
Naval  
Volunteer  
Reserve at  
the gun  
emplacement  
near  
Ferguson  
Point during  
World War  
I. (City of  
Vancouver  
Archives)



## Ferguson Point



Lieutenant H.O. Mock, R.N.V.R. with a large gun battery at Ferguson Point in August of 1914 (City of Vancouver Archives)

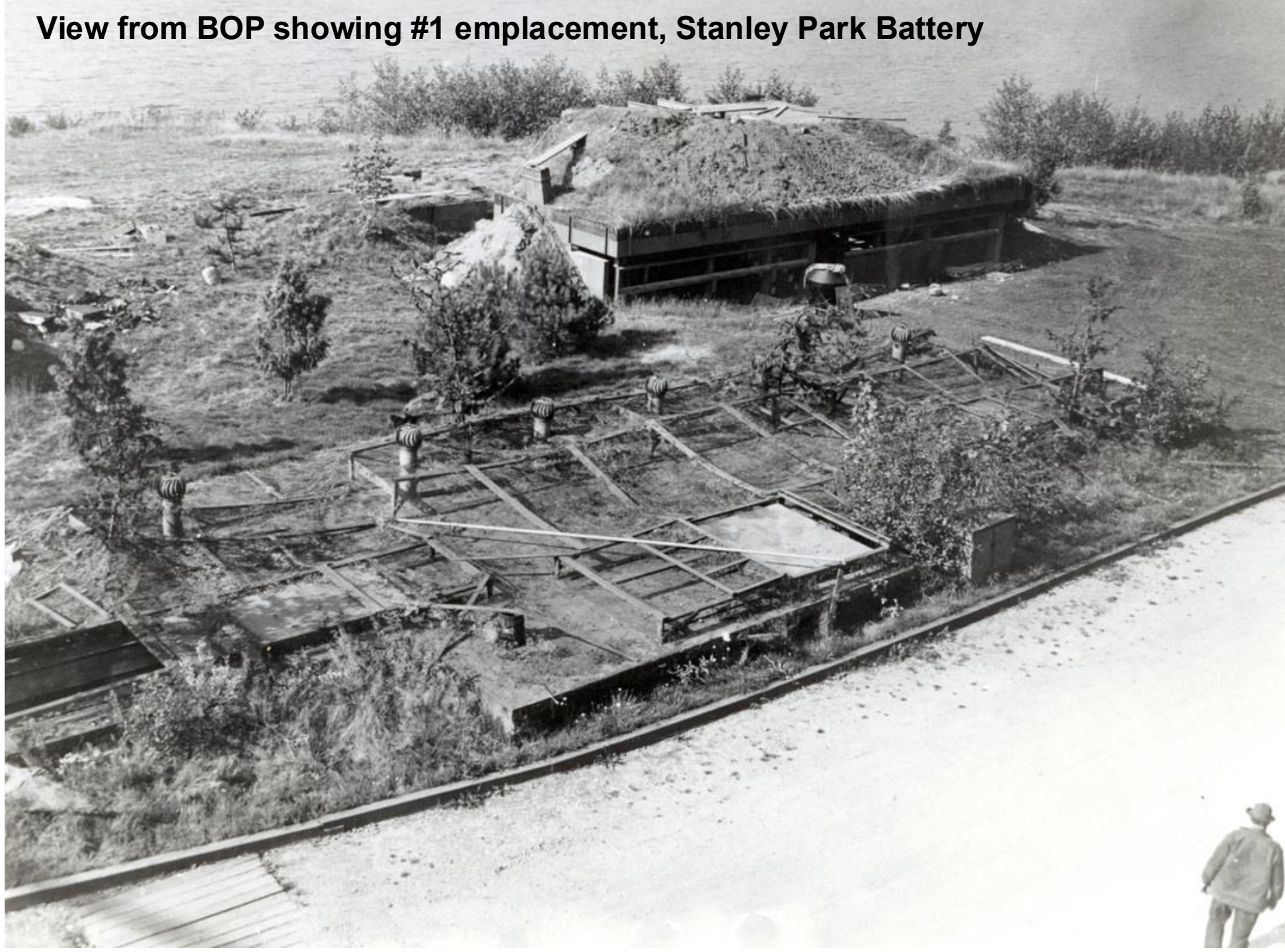




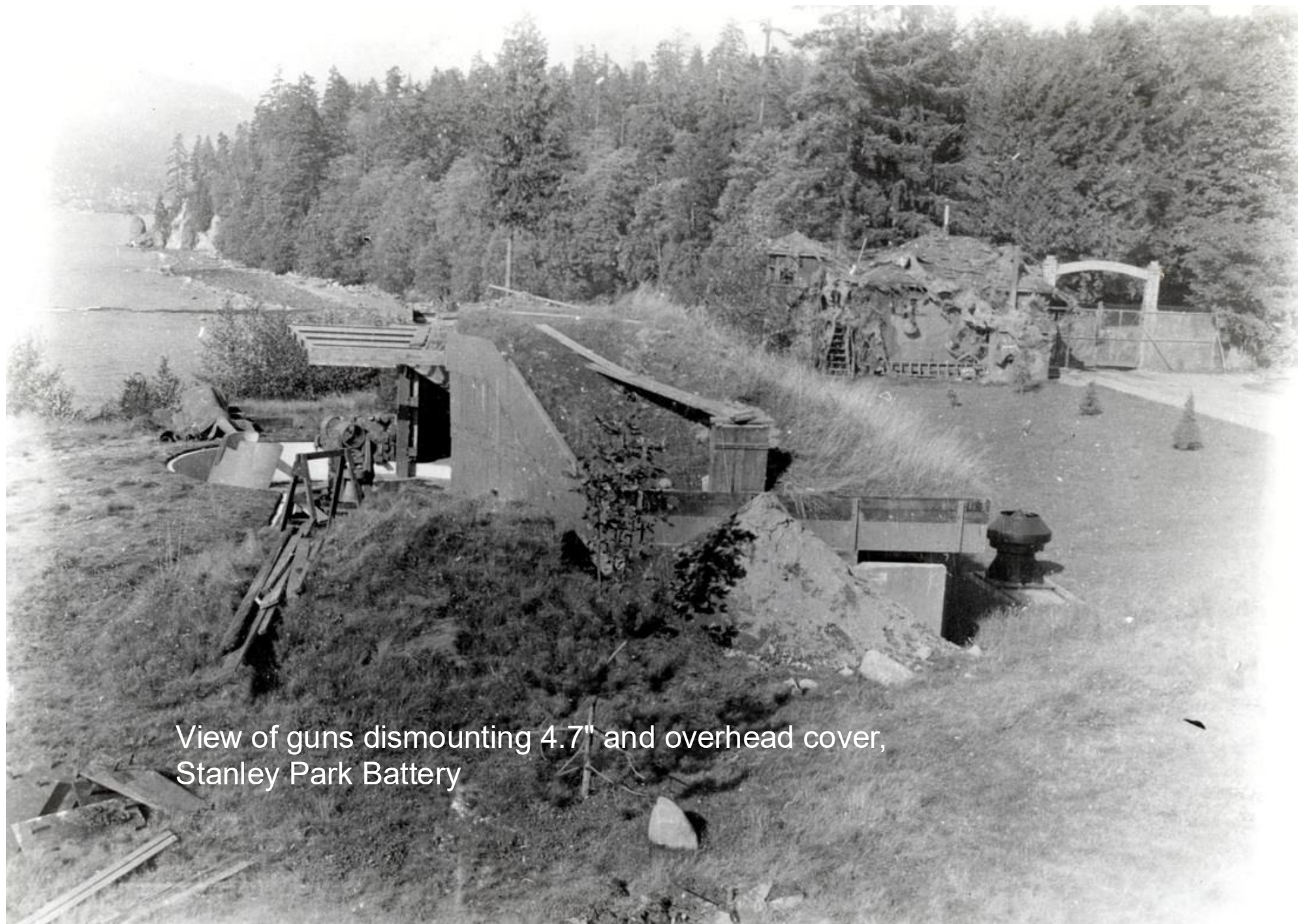
Stanley Park Fort on Ferguson Point



**View from BOP showing #1 emplacement, Stanley Park Battery**







View of guns dismounting 4.7" and overhead cover,  
Stanley Park Battery



BOP and signal hut, Stanley Park Battery





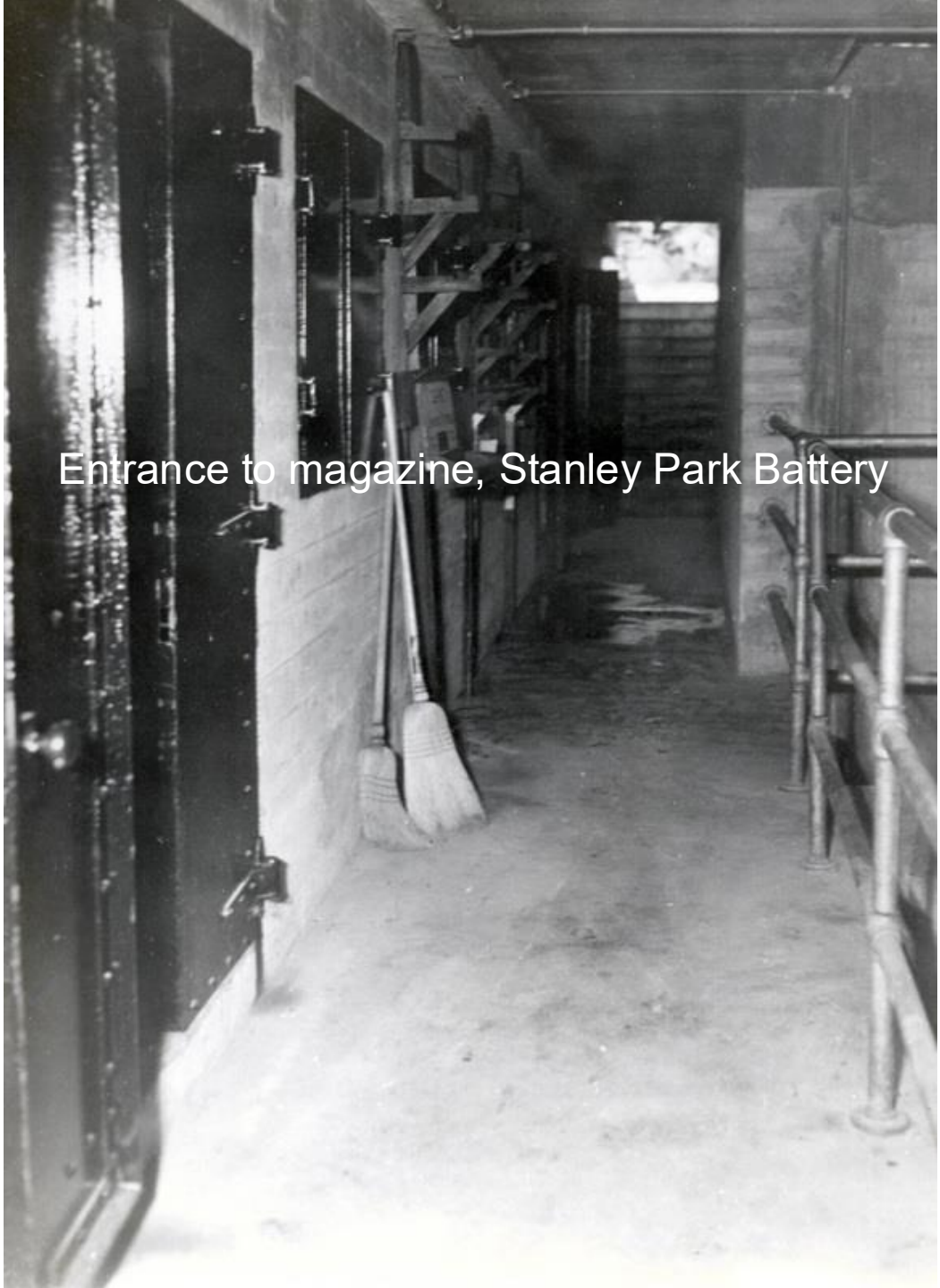
Entrance to light  
anti-aircraft pit,  
Stanley Park Battery



Searchlight, Stanley Park Battery





A black and white photograph showing the entrance to a magazine at Stanley Park Battery. On the left is a large, dark, heavy door with multiple locking bolts. To the right of the door is a concrete wall with a small window and some wooden shelving. Two brooms are leaning against the wall. A metal railing runs along the right side of a concrete walkway that leads into a dark tunnel. At the end of the tunnel, a bright light source is visible. The text "Entrance to magazine, Stanley Park Battery" is overlaid in white in the center of the image.

Entrance to magazine, Stanley Park Battery



STANLEY PKTY 1100' 0" W 120' 0" W 30' 0" W 30' 0" W 1555 MRS. H. NAYLOR







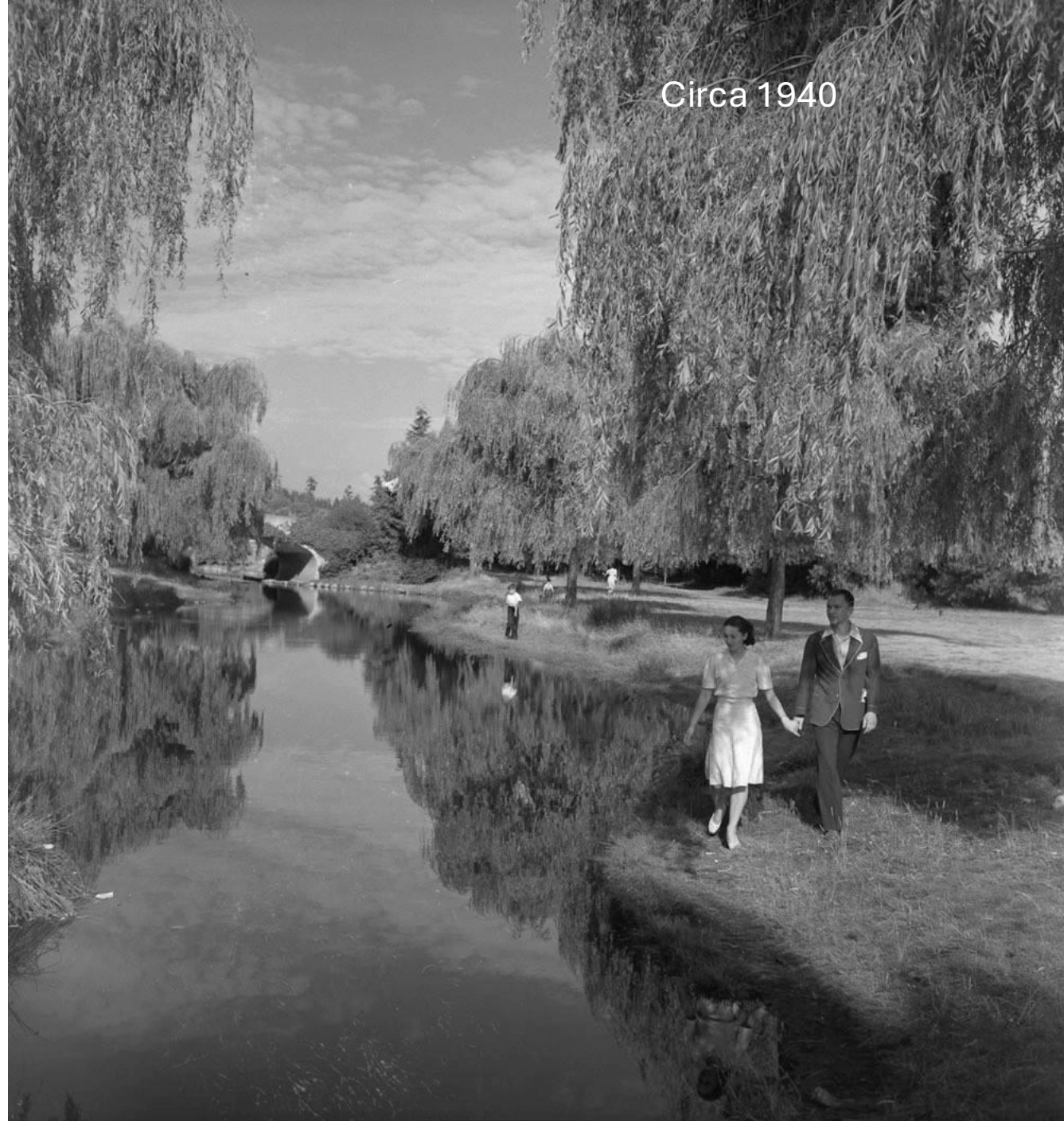




Stanley Park  
Hotel  
At. Co. in F. per  
D 1 2 Bits



## LOST LAGOON





1940s  
Notice the  
number of  
birds.



Lost Lagoon 1924



















of our fauna and  
again be introduced into the Park in its wild state.



Second beach playground 1943







Second beach  
pool 1979







Ceperly park traffic school



















(11). BOWLING GREEN, STANLEY PARK.  
VAN. B.C.













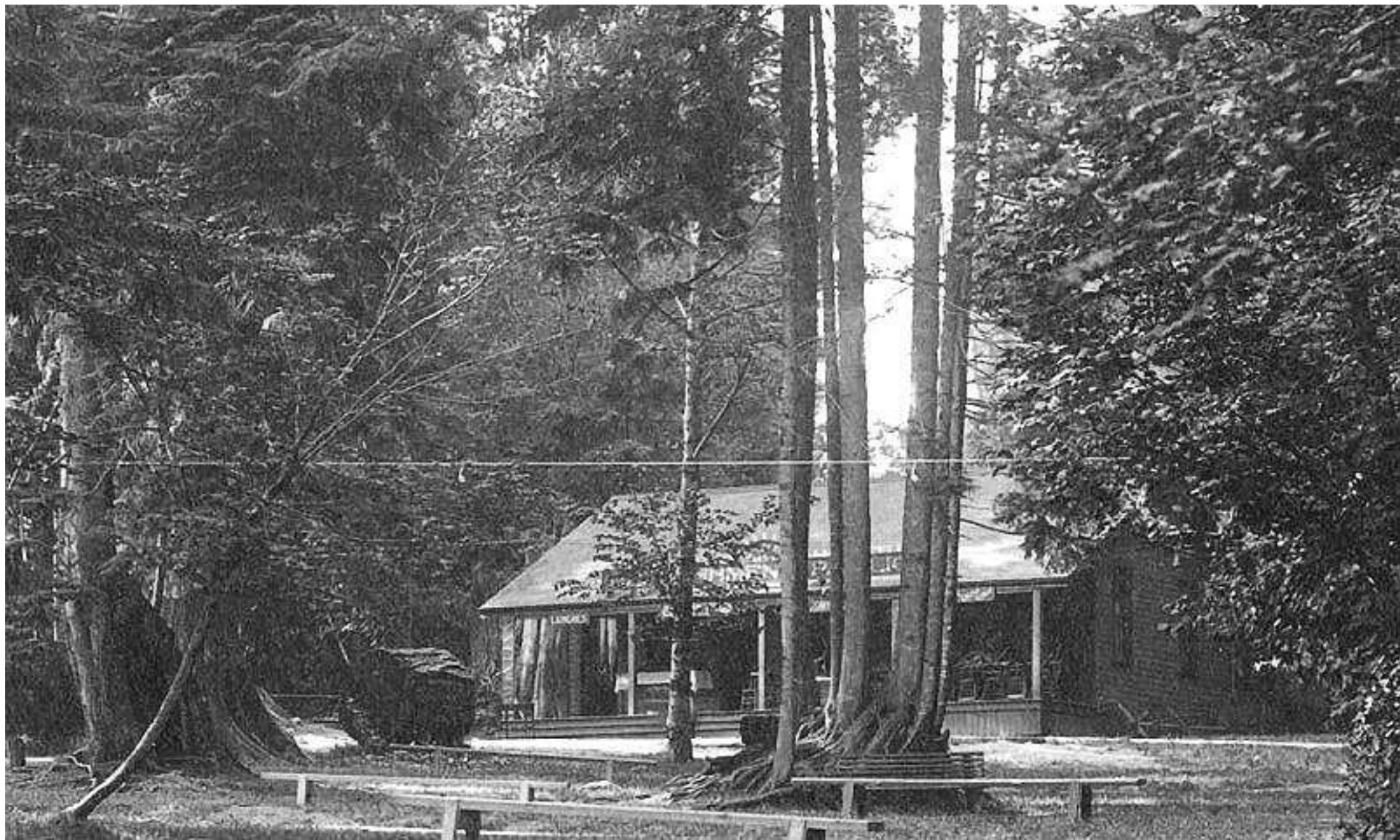














The Pavilion and Lily Pond, Stanley Park,  
Vancouver, B.C., Canada

















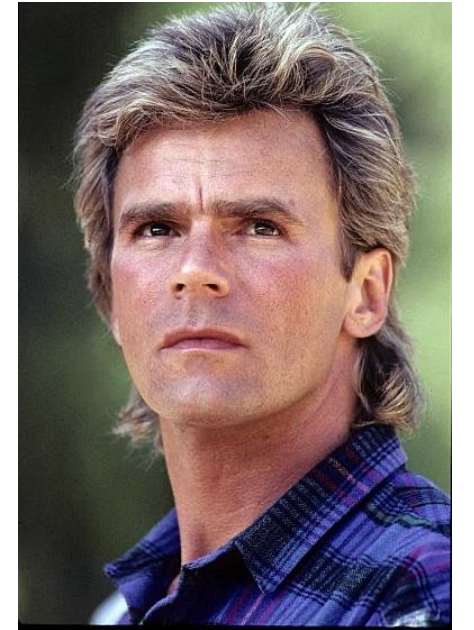
The Last of Us filming



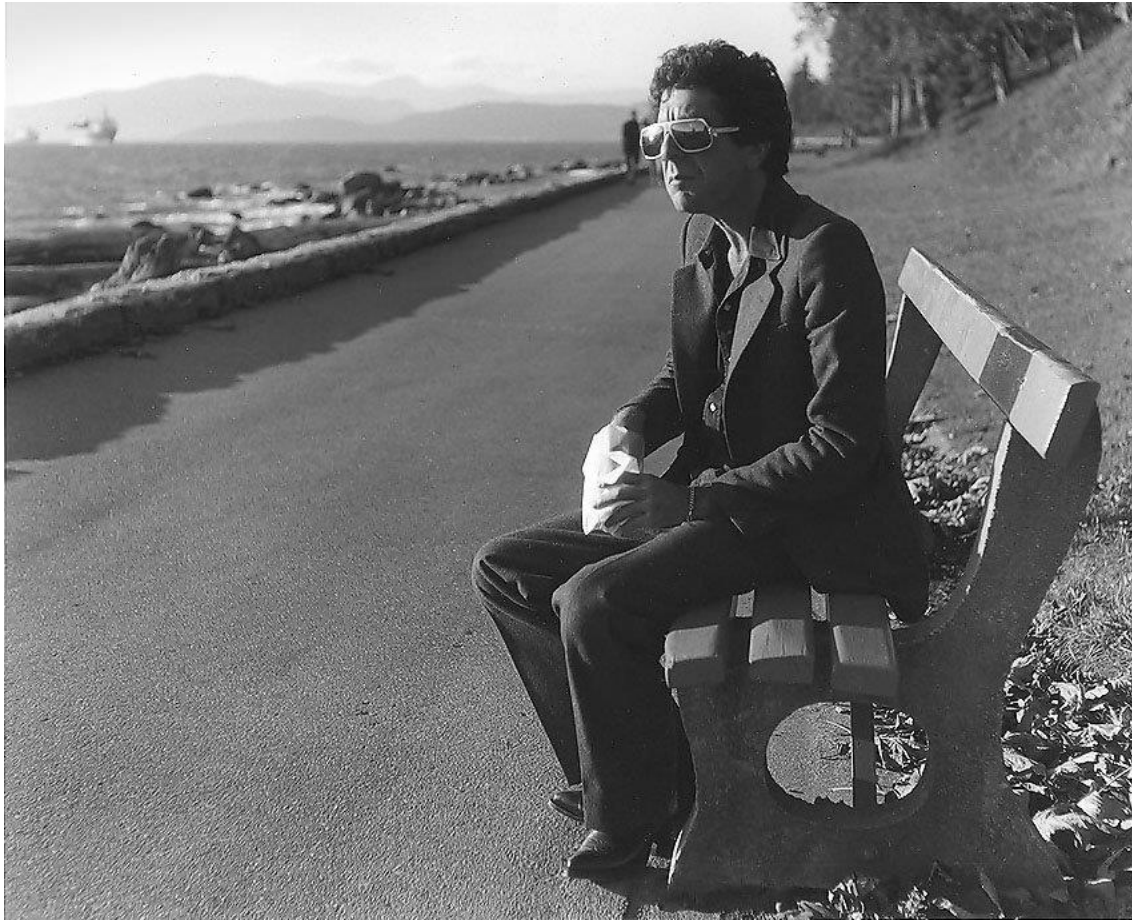
50 Shades of Grey filming



McGyver filming (chalet in the Alps)









1922 Ferry to West Van

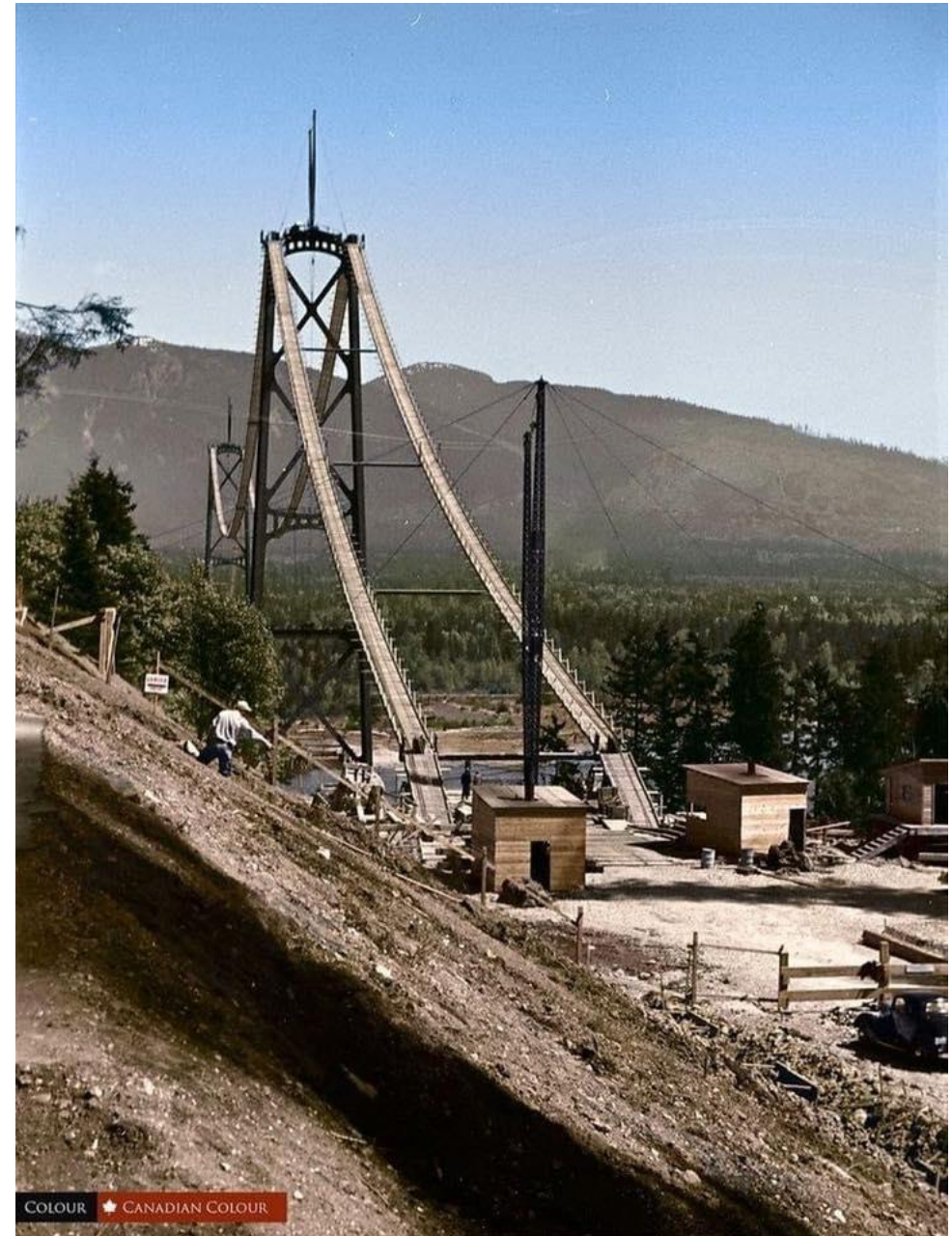


Lions Gate construction ~1937





Lions Gate Bridge 1938











1939







1953 Lions Gate Bridge

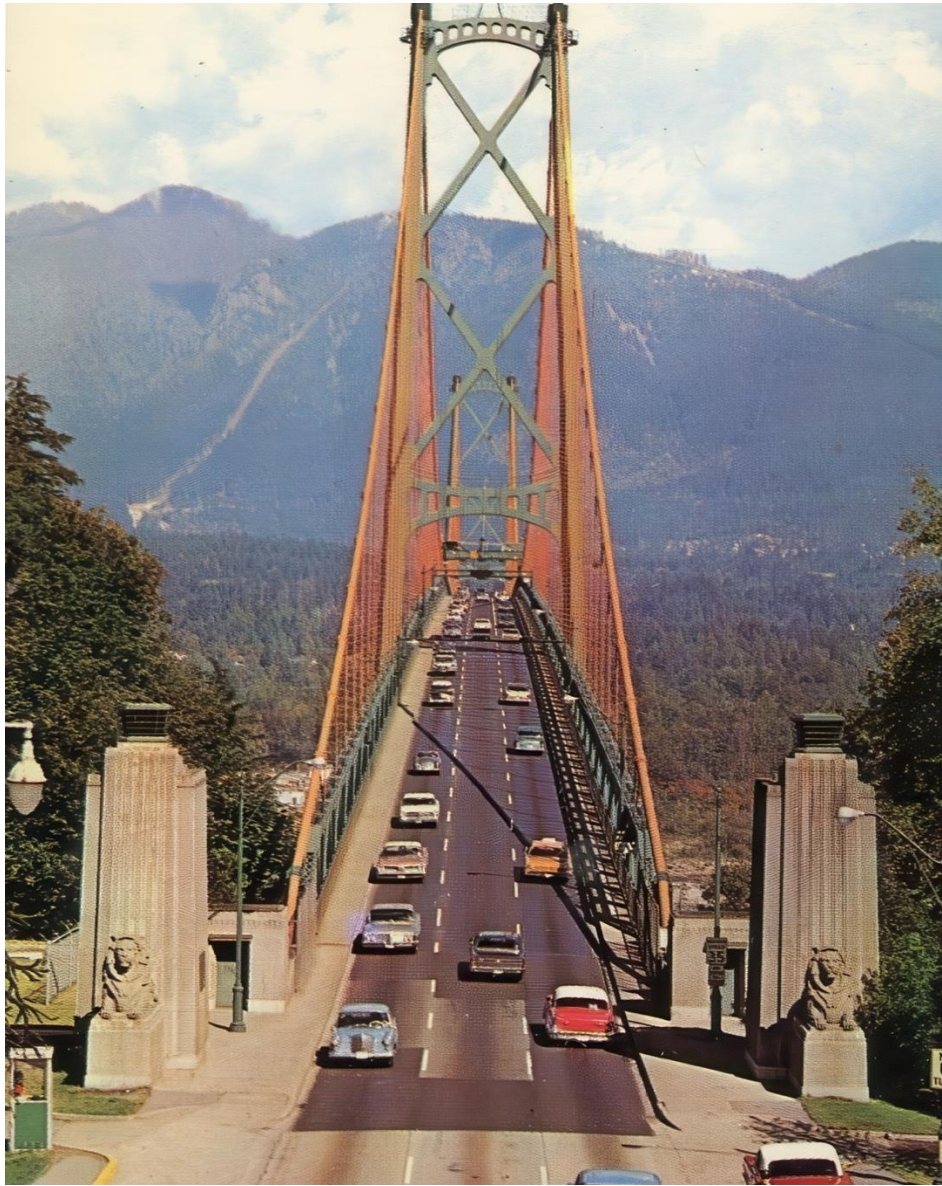








1966



1973







2008







Lumberman's arch 1910

Lumberman's Arch 1925











Stanley Park road 1926









1930



1946



1952



1953







Lumberman's Arch pool









Be-ins

1972  
Easter  
Be-in –  
Prospect  
Point  
Picnic  
Site

Ron  
Handford  
photos









The Nine O'Clock Gun at Brockton (Hallelujah) Point circa 1930. PHOTO BY LEONARD FRANK /City of Vancouver Archives



1943 – City of Vancouver Archives



(City of Vancouver Archives Photo, AM1545-S3-: CVA 586-1187)

Bronze 12-pounder 6-cwt Smoothbore Muzzleloading Gun with Dolphin carrying handles, "the 9 o'clock gun".





## Wildlife







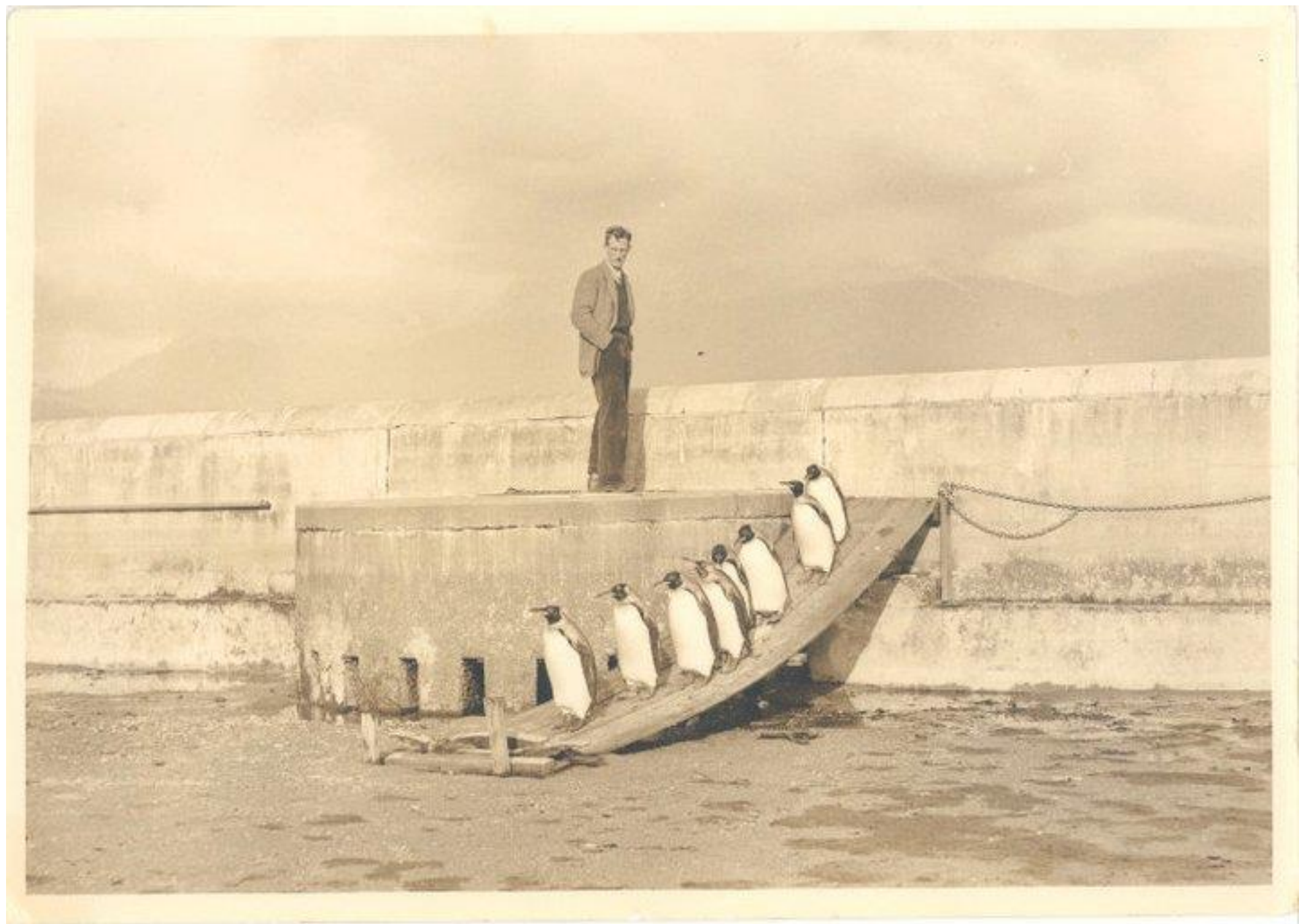




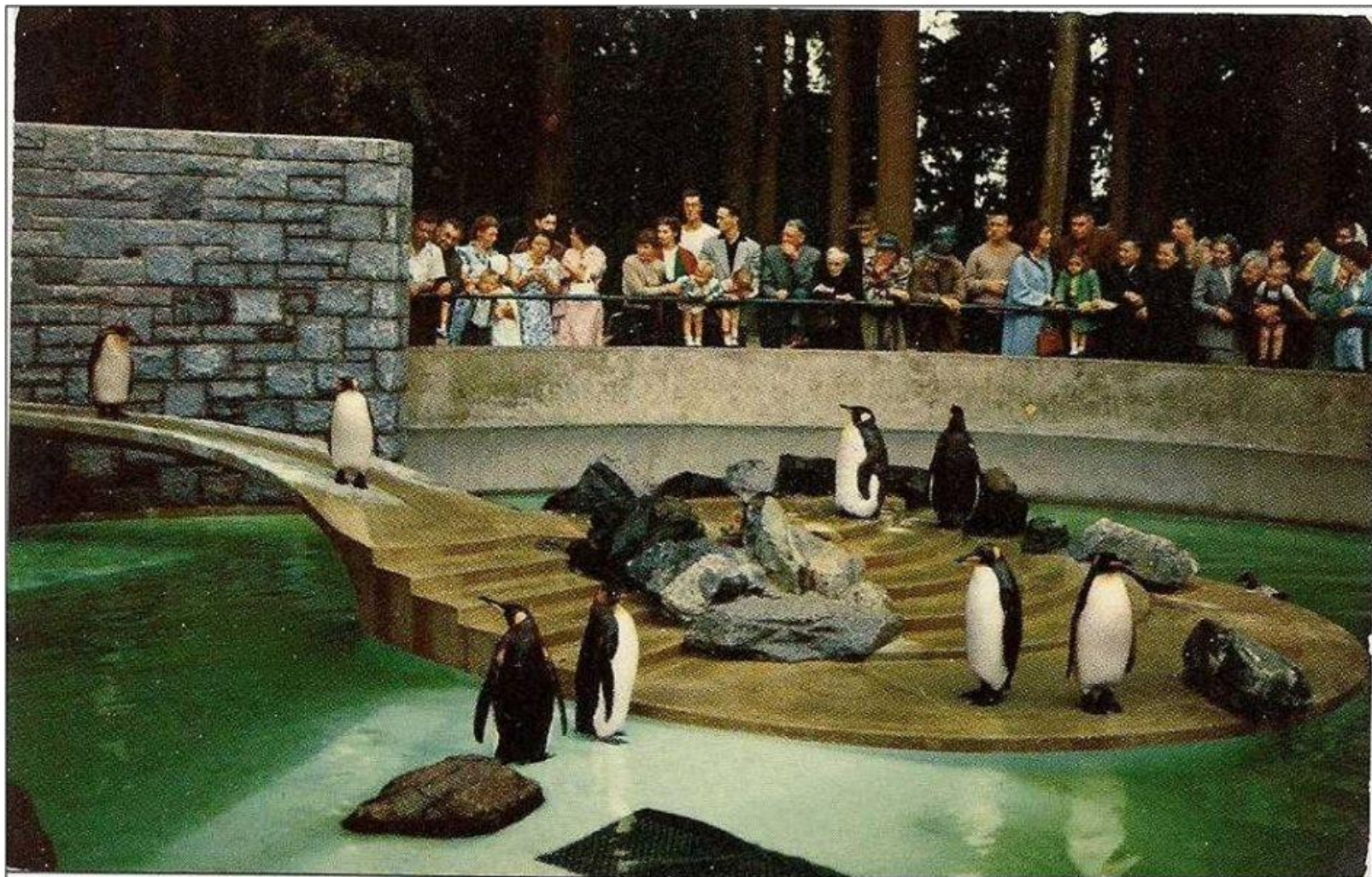












Cariboo



1963



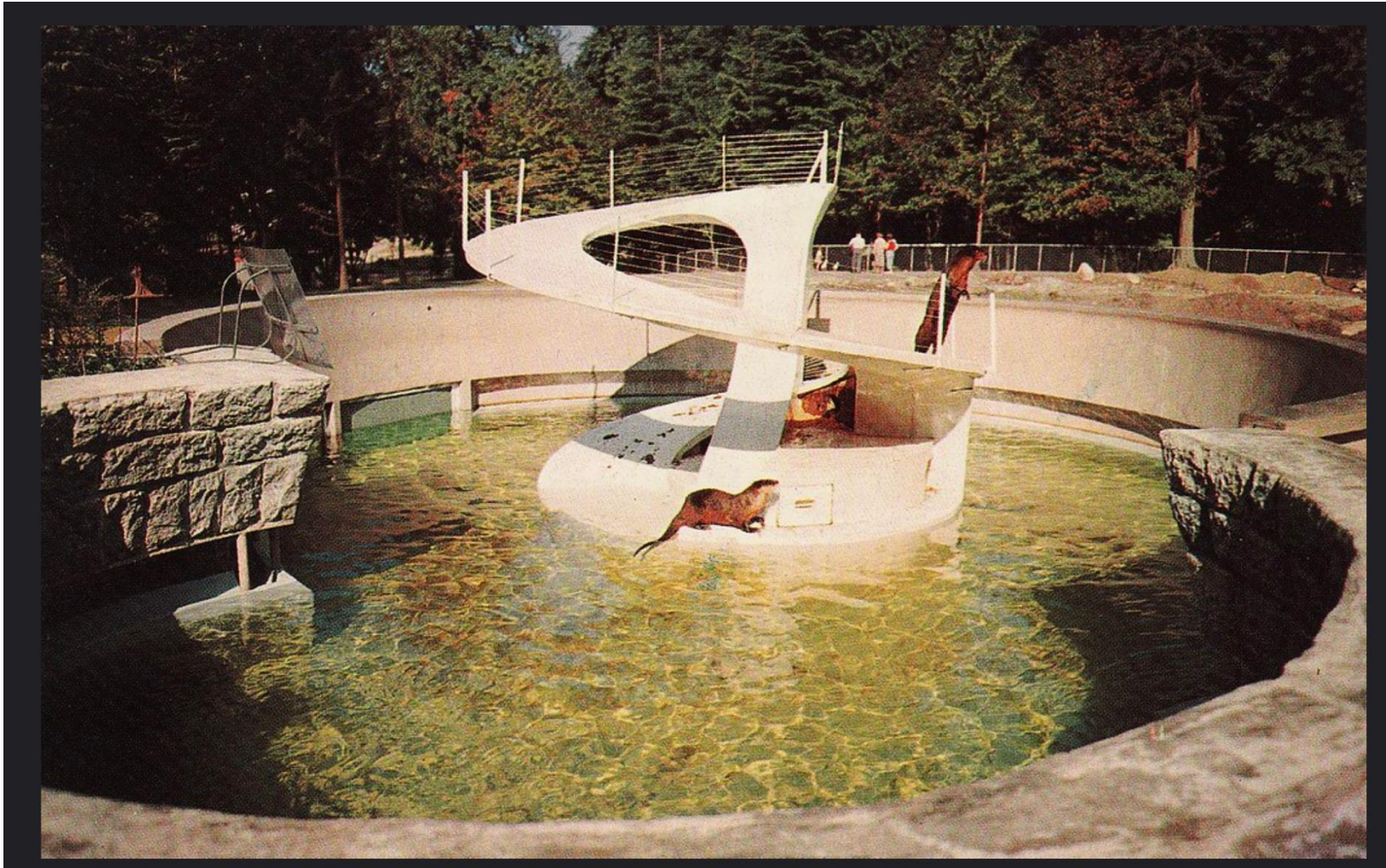














1958 Seal pool and monkey enclosure.



From: article by Lani Russwurm. April  
17 2023



Beaver pond 1900





Cougar hunt 1911 Stanley Park

<https://stanleyparkecology.ca/2014/09/18/province-august-28-2014-secrets-stanley-park/>

These hunters from Cloverdale were recruited to hunt a cougar, suspected of killing a stag, goats, and a 125-pound buck in the Stanley Park zoo.

Cougars used to run wild in the area now called Stanley Park, along with other larger mammals such as elk, wolves and bears. In 1911, though, Stanley Park's last cougar met a bloody and dramatic end.

Since then, it's unlikely a cougar has set foot in the park, Worcester said, and if a cougar has ever passed through in the last 100 years, no one at Stanley Park Ecological Society has ever heard about it.

## Aquarium



First location of Aquarium: Hastings Park





*West Wing of 1909  
Concrete Bathhouse*

*East Wing*

*1905 Wooden Bathhouse*



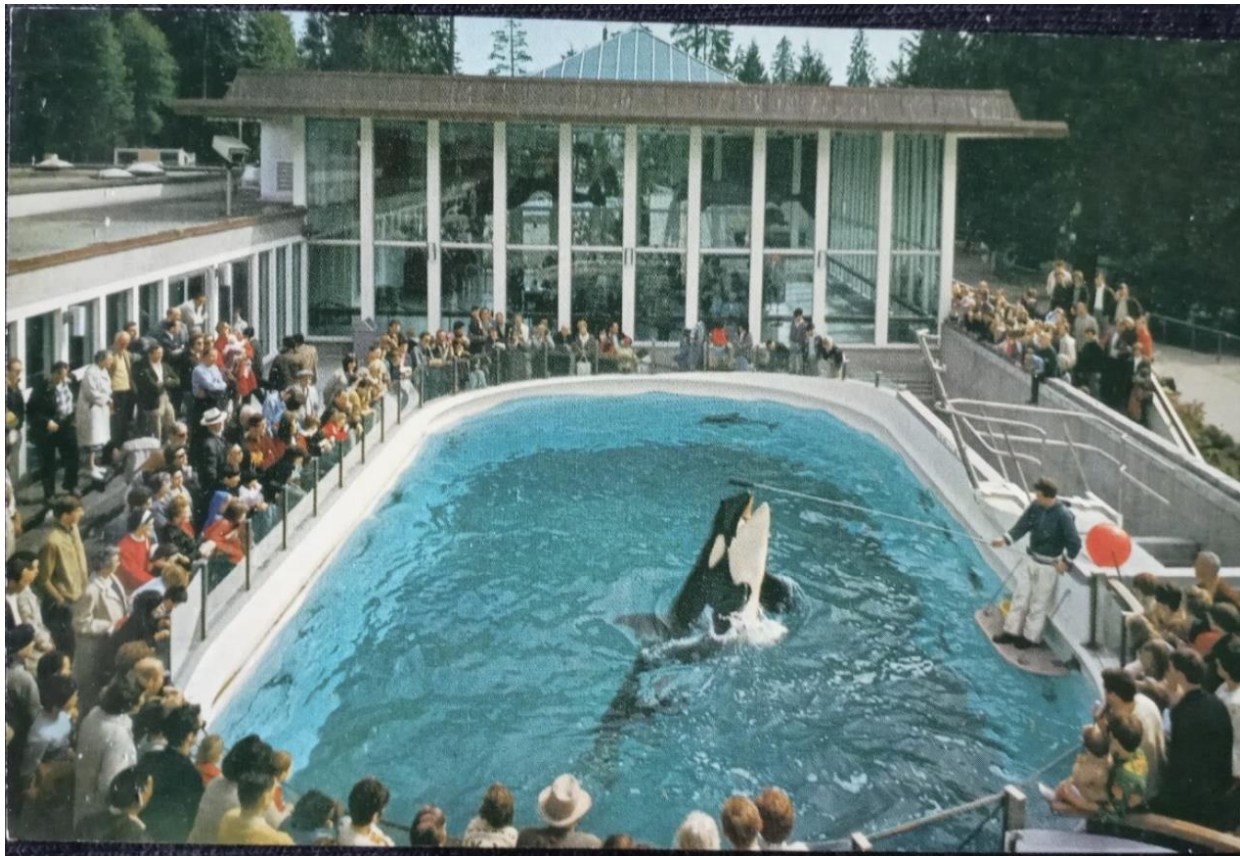
The location in SP opened in 1956.  
Admission was 25 cents.

1957













Beach trail SP (date unknown)











# Legends of Vancouver

By  
E. PAULINE JOHNSON  
(Tekahionwake)

*Fourth Edition*

Published for  
Geo. S. Forsyth & Co.  
Vancouver, B. C.  
1912

*From Pauline Johnson  
E. Pauline Johnson*



PL 65. - SIWASH ROCK, STANLEY PARK, VANCOUVER, B. C.

W. H. ROSE

## LEGENDS OF VANCOUVER

lasting brotherhood was sealed between them—their war songs were ended forever.

"Then the Sagalie Tyee smiled on His Indian children: 'I will make these young-eyed maidens immortal,' He said. In the cup of His hands He lifted the Chief's two daughters and set them forever in a high place, for they had borne two offspring—Peace and Brotherhood—each of which is now a great Tyee ruling this land.

"And on the mountain crest the Chief's daughters can be seen wrapped in the suns, the snows, the stars of all seasons, for they have stood in this high place for thousands of years, and will stand for thousands of years to come, guarding the peace of the Pacific Coast and the quiet of the Capilano Canyon."

\* \* \* \* \*

This is the Indian legend of "The Lions of Vancouver" as I had it from one who will tell me no more the traditions of his people.

## *The Siwash Rock*

**U**NIQUE, and so distinct from its surroundings as to suggest rather the handicraft of man than a whim of Nature, it looms up at the entrance to the Narrows, a symmetrical column of solid grey stone. There are no similar formations within the range of vision, or indeed within many a day's paddle up and down the coast. Amongst all the wonders, the natural beauties that encircle Vancouver, the marvels of mountains shaped into crouching lions and brooding beavers, the yawning canyons, the stupendous forest firs and cedars, Siwash Rock stands as distinct, as individual, as if dropped from another sphere.

I saw it first in the slanting light of a redly setting August sun; the little tuft of green shrubbery that crests its summit was black against the crimson of sea and sky, and its colossal base of grey stone gleamed like flaming polished granite.

My old tillicum lifted his paddle blade to





SWASH ROCK, VANCOUVER, B.C.









Jimmy Cunningham working on the seawall. Photo by Gordon Sedawie, City of Vancouver Archives #392-1044



The seawall under construction in 1920, with the Empress of Canada liner entering the harbour.  
Photo by Stuart Thompson, City of Vancouver Archives #99-1476.











Photo by James  
Crookall, City of  
Vancouver  
Archives #260-  
581





Seven sisters





Storm damage 1935

# Storm Damage Threatens Stanley Park



**A**N emergency has arisen at Stanley Park, where destruction of large numbers of trees in recent storms has created a serious fire hazard. To clear away the debris which, if left on the ground until summer, will be tinder dry and a menace to the entire park area, men, equip-

ment and money are needed. Public-spirited citizens who regard the park as Vancouver's most valuable asset are petitioning the City Council to expedite the urgently needed salvage job.



The next major storm to trash the park was another doozy. The remnants of Typhoon Freda battered Vancouver one night in October 1962. Although Freda had downgraded from typhoon to extratropical storm by the time it reached the city, it caused extensive damage to the city and especially Stanley Park.



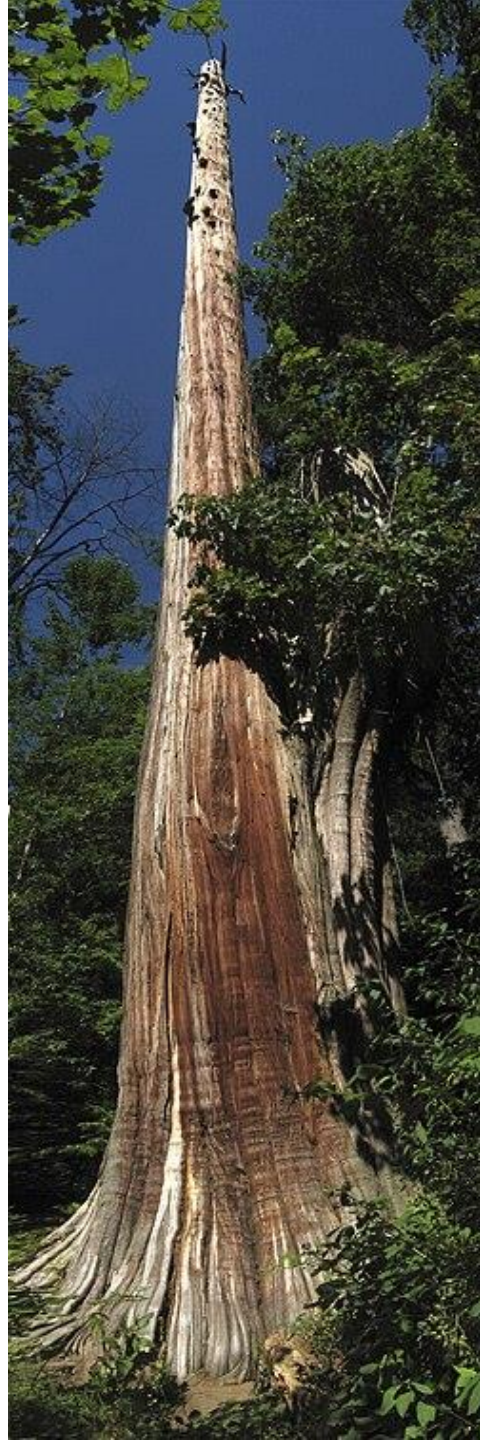


From: Stanley Park Notebook in  
the West End Journal.

2021 story by Jacqui Birchall  
about Colin Spratt who searched  
every corner of the park for old  
growth trees during the  
lockdown.









The miniature railway that was built in Stanley Park in the 1940s. The bigger one there today was built in a clearing left by Typhoon Freda. BC Archives #I-21688

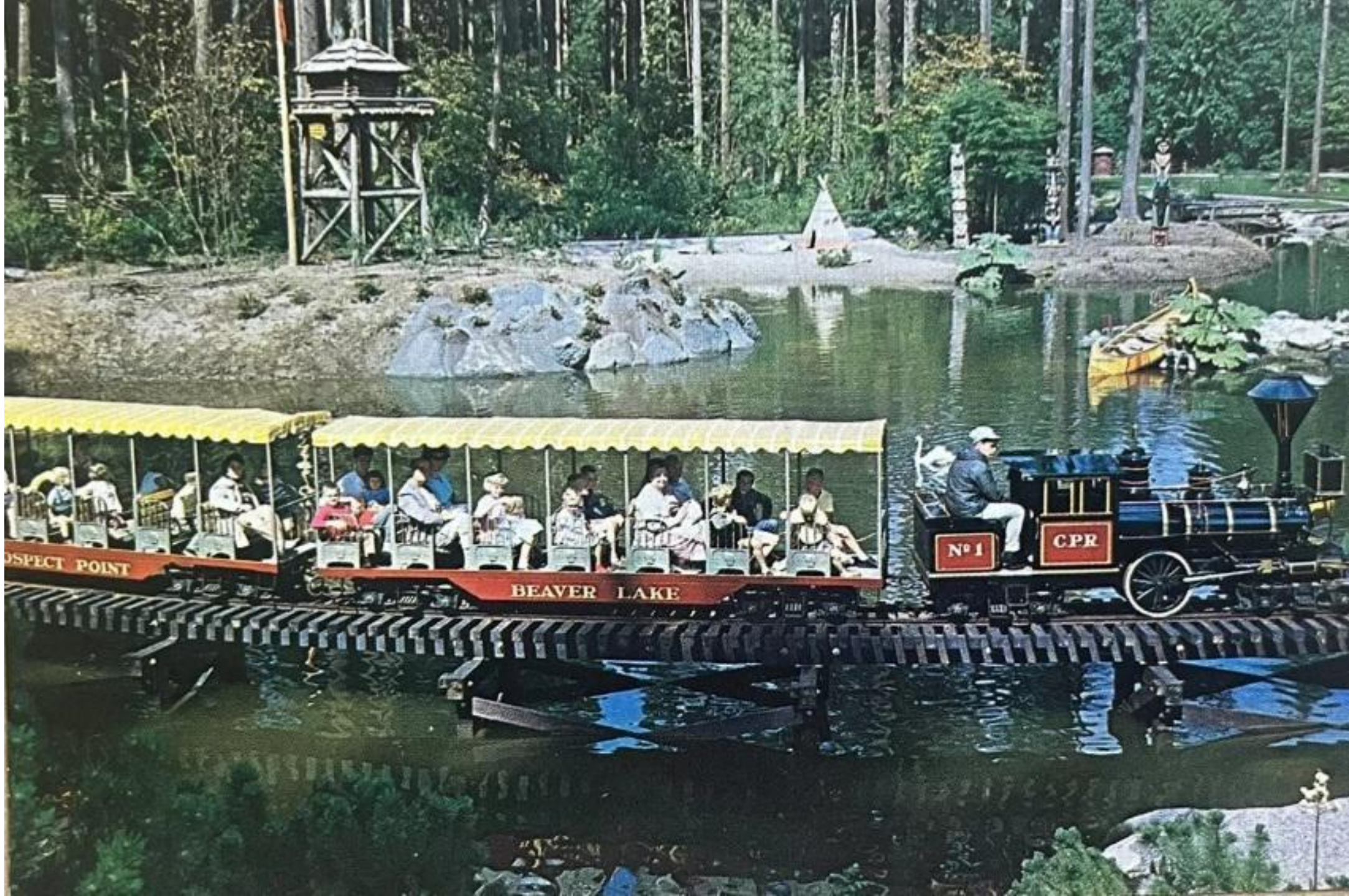




Postcard from  
the 70's

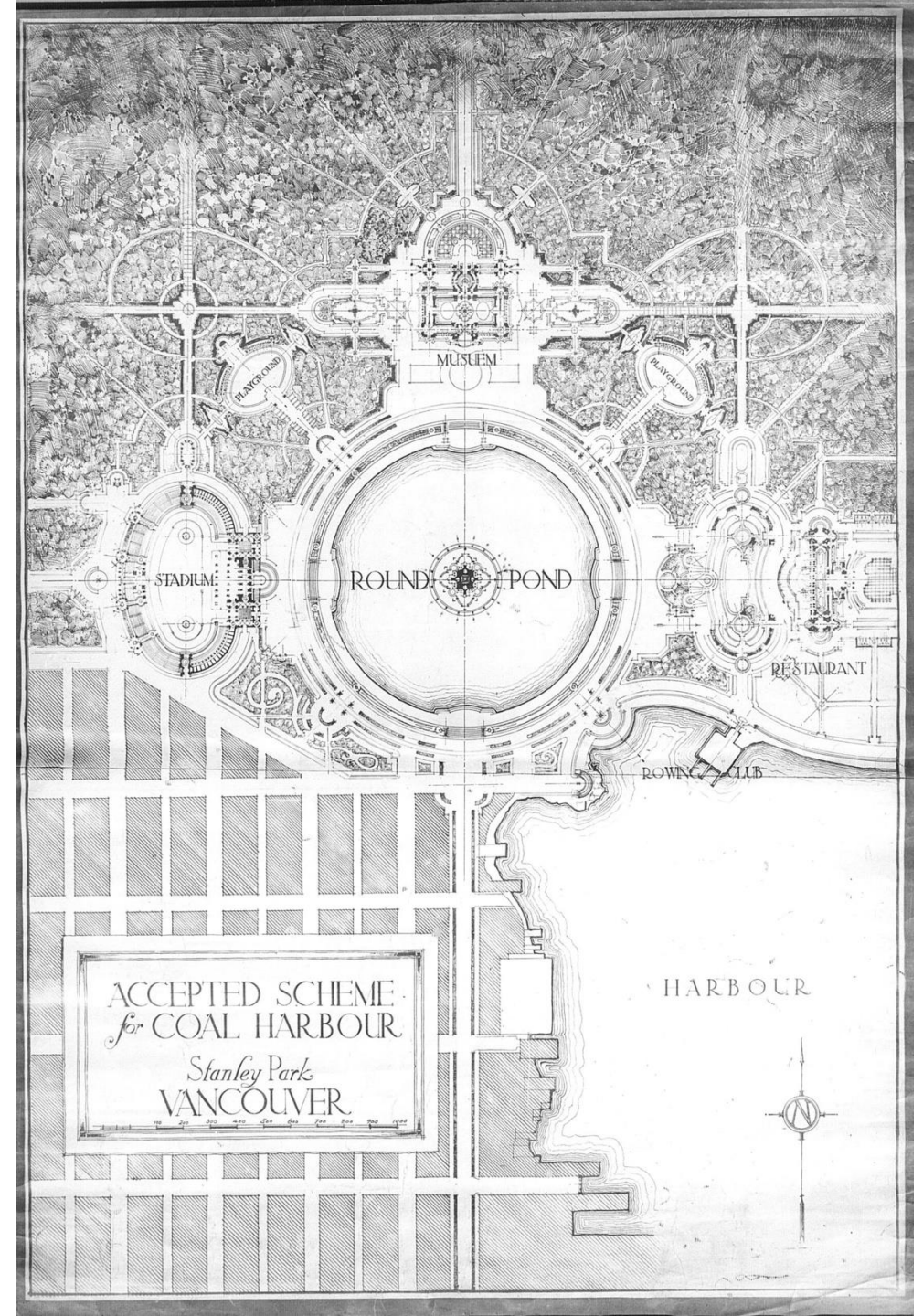
Do you  
remember the  
sounds of the  
train whistle  
and  
peacocks?

Interestingly, a  
Teepee,  
although  
Coastal FN  
never used  
them.



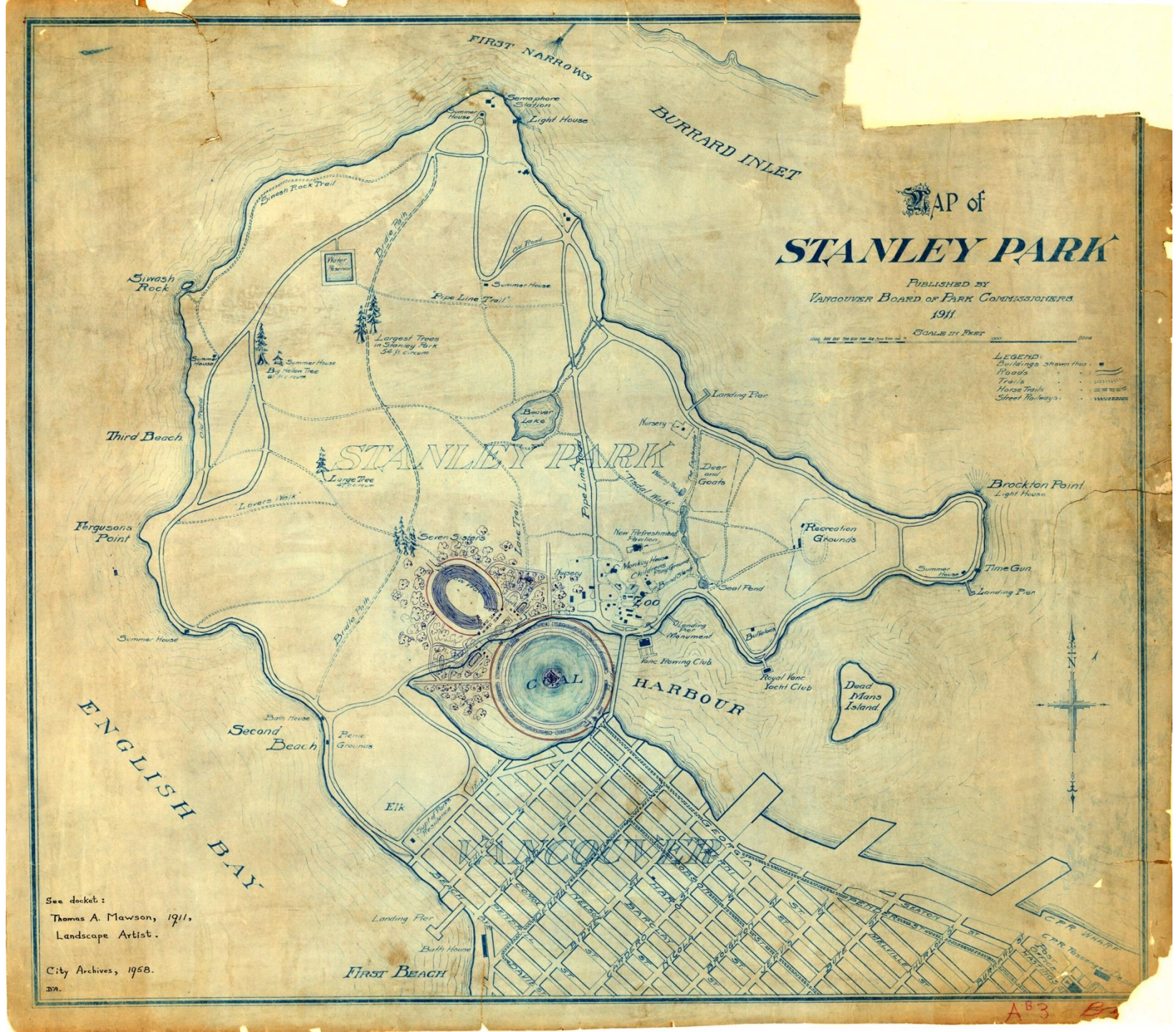


Mawson's Scheme no. 4 for Coal Harbour, 1912. Reference code: [AM886-: MAP 728](#)





Map of Stanley Park with the  
changed location of the  
stadium. Reference  
code: [AM1594-: MAP 62](#)





<https://vanmag.com/city/general/the-man-made-history-of-stanley-park/>



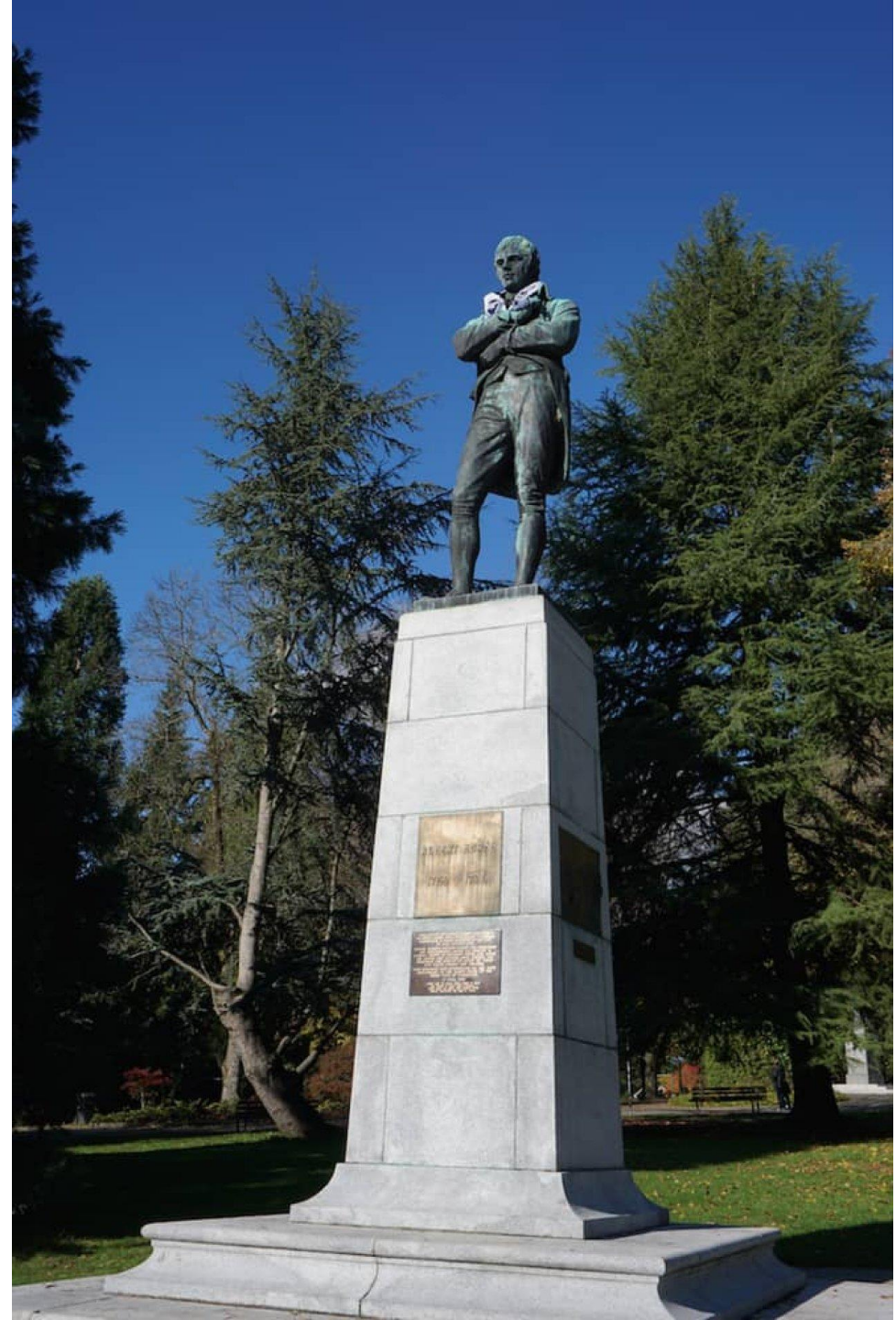


Queen Victoria Memorial Fountain, across from the Rowing Club





Robert Burns Memorial Statue







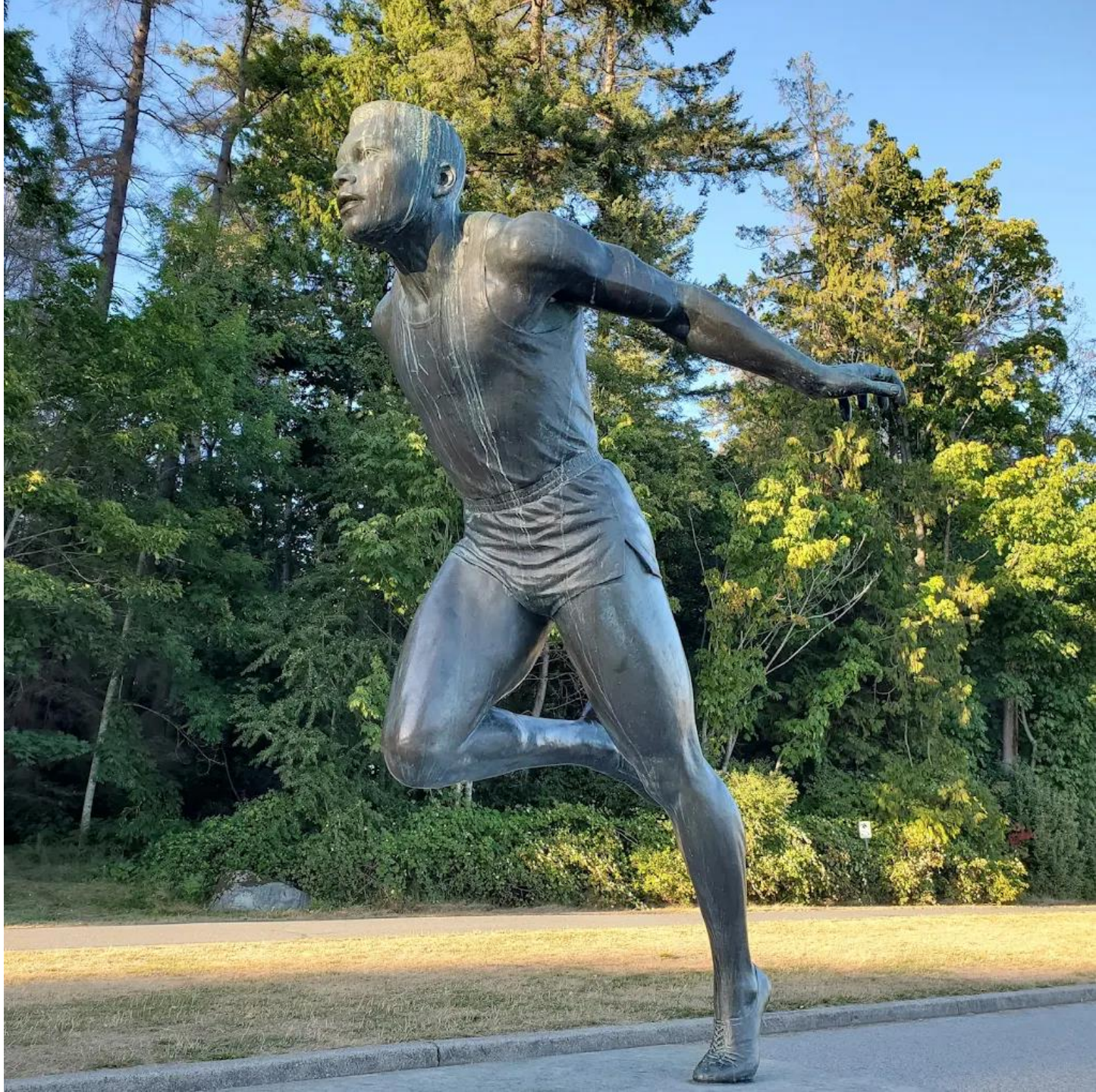
SHAKESPEARE

1564 1616

HE WAS NOT OF AN AGE  
BUT FOR ALL TIME



Harry Jerome Statue







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





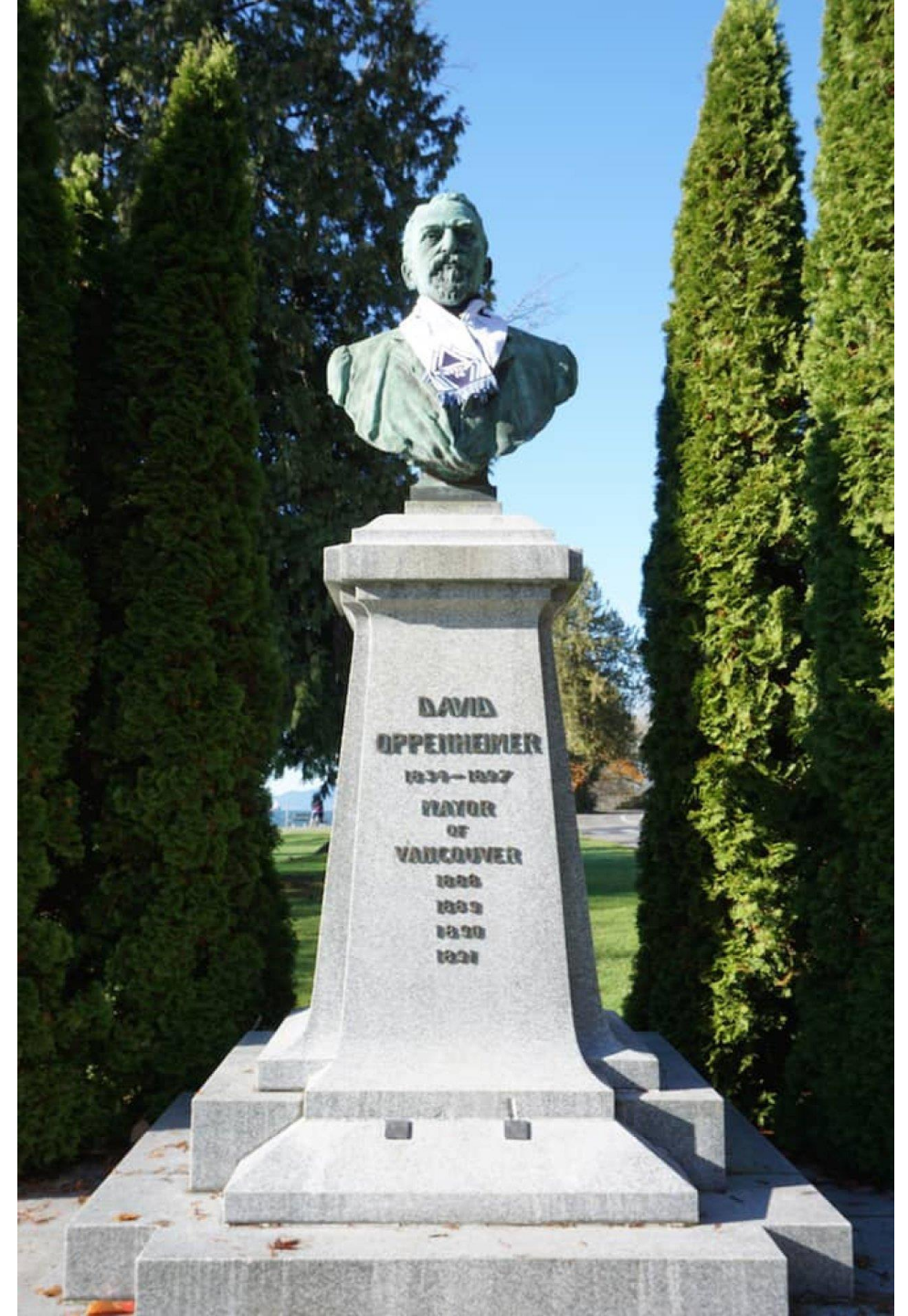






Charles Marega “the greatest sculptor in Western Canada did the Oppenheimer bronze bust as well.

Installed in 1911. David Oppenheimer was Vancouver’s second mayor from 1888-1891. David and his four brothers started a mining supply business, having come from Germany during the gold rush. First in San Francisco and then B.C. He was responsible for much of the infrastructure of Vancouver, including the fire department, and streetcar system.











**9 O'clock gun**  
Cast in England in 1816, brought here in 1894, was used by mariners to set their chronometers and also to warn fishers of closings



**Air India Memorial**  
Dedicated 27 July 2007 to commemorate 331 lives lost as a result of the 1985 bombings of Air India Flight 182 and at Narita Airport



**Chehalis monument**  
West of Brockton Point.  
Marks lost lives when two ships collided nearby



**Edward Stamp**  
Commemorates where lumber operations first started in park in 1865





Garden of remembrance  
Air Force Memorial Plaques



Hallelujah Point  
A former site for Salvation  
Army prayer meetings



HMS Egeria  
Marks survey point  
used by Royal Navy  
Ship in 1898



Japanese Canadian  
War Memorial  
Memorial to  
Vancouver's  
Japanese soldiers  
serving in WWI





Port of Vancouver  
Explains Port of Vancouver  
landmarks



SS Beaver Cairn  
Shipwrecked on  
the rocks below  
Prospect Point in  
1888



SS Empress of  
Japan  
Replica of ship's  
figurehead that  
sailed to the  
Orient from  
1891-1922



Stanley Park  
Centennial  
1988 Plaque  
marks the spot  
where park was  
originally  
declared open

There is another Stanley Park in North America! In Westfield Massachusetts.

Founded by Frank Stanley Beveridge (born in Nova Scotia)

Stanley Park consists of nearly 300+ acres of trails, woods, picnic areas, recreational facilities, and gardens, which include the Rose & Flower Garden, Asian Garden, a Rhododendron Display Garden, The Arboretum, Herb Garden, and Woodland Wildflower Garden. There is the Frank Stanley Beveridge Wildlife Sanctuary, the Carillon Tower, and a Duck Pond with a Colonial-era Village that includes an orchard, mill and waterwheel, an old town meeting house, covered bridge, carriage shed, blacksmith shop, and arched bridges all with a backdrop of flowering azaleas and rhododendron.







From 1888 until the late 1950s, Stanley Park in Erin Village was a southern Ontario tourism mecca. Imagine direct trains from Union Station, grand parades, bicycle racing, horse racing, boating, cottages and a large dance pavilion. While the park is no longer, the arch and gates from c. 1920 remain as a cultural reminder – now protected with a heritage design.



Talasay Tours: Indigenous-led.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q2FG-8\\_Z7gw](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q2FG-8_Z7gw)



## Who were the Babes in the Woods?

The article begins: “The groundskeeper was clearing brush in Vancouver's Stanley Park in 1953 when something crunched underfoot.”

Those were the remains of two children. A hatchet nearby was covered with a fur coat, a woman's size 7 ½ penny loafer was found, and a lunchbox containing petrified food.

After 70 years of investigations and no leads, in February 2022, the case broke wide open.

DNA was extracted from bone tissue, compared with DNA databases, and a match was found. A relative.

The boys were 7-year-old Derek D'Alton and 6-year-old David D'Alton. One of the boys' close relatives lived near the entrance to Stanley Park. The boys' mother died in 1996 at the age of 78.

“For Inspector Weidman, finally identifying Derek and David brings a sense of resolution as well as sadness. Although significant folklore has surrounded this case for years, we must not forget that these were real children who died a tragic and heartbreaking death.”

<https://www.lakeheadu.ca/alumni/journey/magazine/fall-2022/articles/node/72545>

