



STANLEY PARK

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE OF CANADA

Commemorative Integrity Statement



Vancouver Board of
Parks and Recreation



Parks Canada Parcs Canada

Canada

STANLEY PARK

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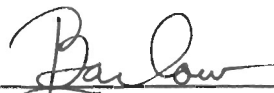
Commemorative Integrity Statement

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Preface

This document comprises a Commemorative Integrity Statement for Stanley Park National Historic Site. It defines the intent of the commemoration of this nationally-significant site, and identifies a range of heritage values pertaining to the park's protection and presentation, as well as objectives for the achievement of these values.

How To Use this Commemorative Integrity Statement

The commemorative integrity statement has been developed to provide a framework to assist the custodians of Stanley Park National Historic Site in managing this outstanding place according to its heritage values. A national historic site is said to possess commemorative integrity when the resources that symbolize its importance are not impaired or under threat, when the reasons for its significance are effectively communicated to the public, and when the heritage value of the place is respected in all actions affecting the site. For the first element, the Level 1 cultural resources, or resources directly associated with the commemoration are enumerated under a discussion of the Designated Place, as well as component categories of cultural resources. A series of objectives to protect their values, enumerated after the description of values of the designated place, is intended to apply to all cultural resources within the park, and in particular, to the Level 1, or nationally-significant cultural resources directly connected to the commemoration of Stanley Park as the epitome of the large urban park in Canada.

The second element involves the identification of the nationally-significant messages. These are drawn directly from the Statement of Commemorative Intent, a capsule summary of the site's national historic significance. These messages pertain to the ways in which this site speaks to the history of Canada. In the third element, the Statement begins to enumerate cultural resources, messages and other values not directly tied to the commemoration, but which are nevertheless considered to have value.

It is intended that, once reviewed and approved, the C.I. Statement will serve as a guiding document for the planning and day-to-day management of the site and its cultural resources. The goal is that it should help ensure that the heritage values of the national historic site are respected by all whose decisions or actions affect the site. This means that the Statement should help guide a range of decisions, from the conceptual planning stage, to development or alterations to facilities, landscapes, and structures, to everyday maintenance.

In terms of its concrete application, the objective is that park custodians would use the statement as a guide to heritage values which must be respected in the context of change. For any planned intervention that might affect the identified elements of the commemorated environment, it is recommended that interdisciplinary teams be formed to evaluate and report on the impacts of proposed changes from the standpoint of commemorative integrity. Such assessments would then help to guide decision-making, ensuring the sound protection and presentation of the outstanding values of Stanley Park National Historic Site.

In working cooperatively on this Statement, the Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation and Parks Canada have signified their desire to promote the health and wholeness of this special place. It is recognized that as a living park Stanley Park has evolved over more than 100 years and will continue to evolve. The intent of the statement is not to prevent future development of the park but rather to define its heritage values and set forth general objectives for the protection and presentation of these values in the context of change. It is felt that this approach can help ensure that the values that make Stanley Park an outstanding heritage place will survive into the future, maintaining the qualities that make it a place of significance for all Canadians.

Acknowledgements

A number of individuals have kindly shared their knowledge in the preparation of this statement. The assistance of Mr. Clive Justice, Landscape Architect; Mr. Stuart Lefeaux, former Deputy Superintendent of Parks and Recreation, Vancouver, 1945-61, and Superintendent, Parks and Recreation, 1961-79; and Ms. Terri Clarke, Manager of Public Affairs with the Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation, is gratefully acknowledged. Parks Canada would also like to acknowledge the valued inputs of Mr. Pieter Rutgers, Director of Planning and Operations, Mr. Tilo Driessen, Strategic Planner, and Mr. Jim Lowden, Director of Stanley District, all with the Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation, in the development of the content of this statement.

Commemorative Integrity Statement

Stanley Park National Historic Site

1.0 Introduction

1.1 National Historic Sites Objectives

National Historic Sites objectives for Stanley Park National Historic Site are summarized in the following statements from Parks Canada's Guiding Principles and Operational Policies (National Historic Sites Policy):

“To foster knowledge and appreciation of Canada’s past through a national program of historical commemoration.”

“To ensure the commemorative integrity of national historic sites administered by Parks Canada by protecting and presenting them for the benefit, education, and enjoyment of this and future generations, in a manner that respects the significant and irreplaceable legacy represented by these places and their associated resources.”

“To encourage and support the protection and presentation by others of places of national historic significance that are not administered by Parks Canada.”

1.2 Definition and Purpose of Commemorative Integrity

"Commemorative integrity" is the realization of the commemorative intent for a national historic site. It speaks to the health or wholeness of the site, ensuring that the reasons for national designation are respected in all actions relating to the protection and presentation of such places. A site is said to possess commemorative integrity when the resources that symbolize its importance are not impaired or under threat, when the reasons for its significance are effectively communicated to the public, and when the heritage value of the historic place is respected by all persons whose decisions or actions affect the site.

1.3 Historical and Geographical Contexts

Established in 1888, Stanley Park is one of the outstanding urban parks of Canada. In its balanced relationships of natural and cultural environments, and in the diversity of its cultural and natural elements as they evolved over time, the park exemplifies many of the key trends in the philosophy and spatial development of the country's major urban parks over the past 100 years. Situated in downtown Vancouver on a peninsula jutting into the ocean, the park comprises approximately 400 ha. of largely forested land surrounded on three sides by English Bay, First Narrows, and Burrard Inlet, and the central business district and the West End residential neighbourhood of the City of Vancouver on the other (*see Map 1*).

Most of the lands occupied by Stanley Park are owned by the federal government. They were set aside as a Government Reserve for military purposes by Governor James Douglas of the Colony of British Columbia in 1859, part of a series of strategic coastal areas set aside as military reserves between 1859 and 1877 to form the British west coast defence system. In 1884 the lands were transferred to Canada by imperial dispatch. In 1886, the council of the City of Vancouver petitioned the federal government for the use of these lands between Burrard Inlet and English Bay for park purposes. The following year, the government granted the request and in 1888 leased to the city the reserve of 385 ha. for the park, with the exception of the adjacent Deadman's Island, which was retained for military purposes. In response to the city's concern that a more lengthy arrangement was needed for long-term planning, use of the lands for the park was confirmed in a 99-year renewable lease, signed in 1908 by the federal government and the City. The federal government retained the right to reclaim use of the lands in the event they were required for purposes of national defence. In 1925, a separate document placed the administration of the lease with the former Department of the Interior, a responsibility which is exercised by Parks Canada on behalf of the federal government.

The use of the peninsula as an urban park is only the most recent use of this land. For most of its history Stanley Park was occupied by First Peoples of the Northwest Coast, and in particular by Coast Salishan Peoples and their ancestors. The evidence points to recurrent and extensive occupation over thousands of years, as in the example of the major shell midden at the village of XwayXway (near the present site of Lumberman's Arch in the park), from which many tons of calcite shells were excavated in 1888 for use in building park roads. Even after the excavation, more than two acres, or 8600 m² of the shell midden remains. Historical evidence suggests that First Nations use of the peninsula extended virtually up to the park's establishment in 1888. For example, 2000 Aboriginal people gathered to seek refuge at XwayXway in 1862, and large potlatches, involving thousands of participants from Coastal Mainland and Vancouver Island First Nations, took place at this site in the 1870s and 1880s. The extensive First Nations occupation of the park is documented by many archaeological sites, which are among the important heritage values within the park area.

When Stanley Park was established in 1888, a number of European and First Nations residents were reported to be living on the land set aside for the park. In several cases, these residents had established homes in the early 1870s, where they resided for as long as several decades. By 1899 most of the First Nations dwellings at Lumberman's Arch were reported as vacant; in 1900 the Parks Board purchased two houses at \$25 apiece, and they were burned. The remaining Aboriginal family, consisting of "Howe Sound Jack", and his spouse, "Aunt Sally", were members of the Squamish People. They occupied a residence near Lumberman's Arch, on the site of an old Aboriginal village (presumably Xway Xway). Their home, which consisted of a house, fruit trees, and other improvements, was apparently identified as an "Indian hut" in an 1863 map of the area by Corporal Turner of the Royal Engineers Corps, and Sally Kulkalem's legitimate title to her property was accepted by federal government authorities researching the issue in the early 1920s. She maintained her residence until her death in 1923. Soon after her death, William C. Shelley, a concerned citizen, purchased the property from Mariah Kulkalem, a direct descendent and heir of Sally Kulkalem, for the sum of \$15,500. According to the terms of the sale, Ms. Kulkalem conveyed to the purchaser all interests respecting this parcel of land occupied by herself and her ancestors. In turn, Mr. Shelly, in re-selling the property for the same amount to the federal government, assigned all rights to His Majesty in the Right of Canada. With the end of First Nations occupancy, the groundwork was laid for its development as a park.

Since 1888, the Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation and assorted stakeholders have undertaken many initiatives to develop the park into one of Canada's premier parks. Today's mix of natural forest, gardens, recreational spaces, and multi-purpose facilities documents the park's distinctive historical evolution. Early in the park's history, different socio-economic strata and interest groups sought to influence the form and function of the park. Members of the city's early business class viewed the natural state of the peninsula as having commercial value and opposed the industrial development of nearby Coal Harbour. This elite group of park supporters subscribed to the 19th century romantic notions of "wilderness", and they resisted proposals for the development of the natural landscape. In the early 20th century, the counterpoint to these supporters of wilderness was the City's working class, which lacked recreational opportunities and pressed for the development of athletic facilities in Stanley Park.

Between these two competing visions, the Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation steered a middle course, and promoted the retention of significant natural components, while allowing the development of facilities and recreational opportunities for the City's population. The mixed character of the environment in its formative period reflected a succession of compromises between these competing visions for the park. While the city's social structure and concepts of park use have evolved over the 20th century, the debate between adherents of retaining the natural forest, and advocates for developing the landscape, has persisted to the present. The resultant heritage character of Stanley Park owes much to the dialectic between these contrasting approaches to the park, as mediated by the Parks Board.

Between 1913 and 1936 the park was managed by W.S. Rawlings, who served as superintendent of Vancouver's park system. Rawlings oversaw the expansion of the relatively undeveloped Stanley Park to a modern park with a full range of facilities, including a swimming pool, tennis courts, and golf course. During his tenure many of the gardens and designed park landscapes were laid out. Originally from England, Rawlings guided the development of a park landscape with strong British antecedents, as he incorporated naturalistic landscape conventions (reminiscent of 18th century improvers such as Capability Brown) to co-exist and harmonize with the rugged nature of much of the park. While his tenure confirmed much of its current character, the park continued to evolve after the Second World War. In the post-war period, the construction of facilities such as the aquarium, miniature train, and children's zoo shifted the emphasis to more popular park activities.

The park's constructed features and facilities, including the gardens, zoo, bathing beaches, and playing fields, are typical of large urban parks in Canada. Many of the cultural resources from various eras have been maintained in place, giving a remarkable degree of integrity for a site which is now 114 years old. The cultural elements of the park were built at various stages of the park's development, and enable the identification of important trends in park design and urban values over the course of its history. Together with the outstanding natural elements of the park environment, the rich and varied assemblage of cultural resources comprise a definitive statement of the values of the urban park in Canada.

2.0 Commemorative Intent

2.1 Commemorative Context

Commemorative Intent is a statement defining what is nationally significant about a site. It refers specifically to the reasons for the site's national significance, as determined by the ministerially-approved recommendations of the Government of Canada, including the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC), the officially-designated board to advise the Minister of Canadian Heritage on questions of national historic significance.

In establishing the commemorative intent for a national historic site, it is necessary to rely on those documents which have received Ministerial approval regarding the commemoration. In this regard, the principal documents are the past recommendations, plaque texts, and the overall record of discussion in the Minutes of the HSMBC, as signed and approved by the Minister.

Reasons for the commemoration of Stanley Park are outlined in the HSMBC recommendation for the park in 1988:

Stanley Park, Vancouver, British Columbia

The Board had no hesitation in recommending that

Stanley Park, which in its splendid setting and through the relationship between its natural environment and its cultural elements developed over time epitomizes the large urban park in Canada, is of national historic and architectural significance and should be commemorated by means of a plaque.

Further, the Board encouraged those entrusted with determining the future of Stanley Park to strive to preserve this balance between natural and cultural environments, so crucial to its place among Canada's urban parks.

The record of discussion in the minutes does not provide further details regarding the recommendation, although the agenda paper reviewed by the Board at the time of its decision provides more detailed information within which to place the recommendation. The paper places Stanley Park within the larger historical context of urban parks in Canada, reviews the evolution of the cultural landscape of the park over its first 100 years, and outlines major structural developments and landscape modification within that period. These include both the cultural elements of gardens, monuments, recreational facilities, including beaches, tennis courts, the major complexes of the zoo and the aquarium, as well as the natural environment of coastal forest and other wilderness features as character-defining elements. Further, the paper notes that it is possible to identify not only important features of the parks's history and development, but also the evolution of various stages of development represented in the park's cultural resources. All of these elements are alluded to in the recommendation of the HSMBC.

2.2 Definition of Commemorative Intent

Commemorative intent refers specifically to the reasons for a site's national significance as determined by the Ministerially-approved recommendations of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. The Statement of Commemorative Intent (SOCI) describes the reasons for the site's national significance as derived from the minutes of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. It should be expressed in the same words used in the Board minutes whenever possible. The SOCI provides the answer to the question - why was this site designated by the Minister responsible for the Historic Sites and Monuments Act as being of national historic significance?

Commemorative intent is determined by the Minister who approves the HSMBC recommendations. While we must rely on the words of the Board in determining commemorative intent, prior to the designation historical experts, site owners and the public are often involved in the nomination process and thereby influence the Board's determination of commemorative intent. Development of the SOCI requires an intensive review of the Board minutes. Information on commemorative intent may come from consideration by the Board at different times but primacy will be given to the recommendation(s) for national significance contained in the minutes when the site is designated. Essential information is often contained not just in the recommendation but also in the related record of discussion which usually follows.

2.3 Statement of Commemorative Intent

On the basis of the foregoing, the following Statement of Commemorative Intent is proposed for Stanley Park National Historic Site.

Stanley Park was designated a national historic site in 1988. The reason for national significance, as identified in the 1988 Board Minute, is:

In its splendid setting and through the relationship between its natural environment and its cultural elements developed over time, it epitomizes the large urban park in Canada.

3.0 Treatment of the Three Elements of Commemorative Integrity

3.1 First Element

The resources that symbolize or represent the site's national historic significance are not impaired or under threat

This section of the commemorative integrity statement is concerned with ensuring the physical integrity of the cultural resources of national historic significance. In the case of Stanley Park, these resources include:

- the designated place;
- built heritage resources;
- moveable cultural resources;
- archaeological resources that relate directly to commemorative intent.

3.1.1 Designated Place

The designated place is defined largely by the 385 ha. site which is leased by the Government of Canada to the City of Vancouver for the operation of the park, that is, the area enclosed by the seawall around the perimeter of the peninsula, and within the park boundary separating the park from the northwestern perimeter of the residential and commercial areas of downtown Vancouver. It also includes a tract of land added to the park in 1910 on the south side of Lost Lagoon and west of Chilco Street, which is not included within the lands covered by the federal lease. Along the peninsular coast, the designated place includes the foreshore beyond the seawall, defined as the water line at low tide. Apart from the 1910 addition, in legal terms the historic place is defined as the area covered by the lease between the Government of Canada and the City of Vancouver: "All that portion of the City of Vancouver (and the foreshore attached thereto) bounded by the Western Limit of District Lot 185, Group One, New Westminster District (as shown on the official plan thereof filed in the Land Registry Office at Vancouver) and the low water mark of the waters of Burrard Inlet, the First Narrows and English Bay and being all that peninsula lying to the West and North of said District Lot 185 known as Stanley Park" (Stanley Park Lease, 1 November 1908).

Stanley Park National Historic Site is a nationally-significant environment incorporating two major elements: i) cultural elements incorporating both natural and cultural landscapes, and comprising such elements as built heritage, the path system, and other cultural resources, and ii) a natural environment of forest, lake, and shoreland. Protection and presentation of both components of the commemorated environment, and especially their balanced relationship as evolved over 100 years, will be important to maintaining the commemorative integrity of this site. For this Statement, references to the "design intent" refer to approaches to park development that collectively express a vision of park

development that has remarkable integrity even after more than 100 years of park operation. This vision included the development of landscapes, structures, facilities, trails, roads, and other features in a manner compatible with the philosophy and design of urban parks in North America in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It was not a vision that was fully articulated at the outset, but only emerged gradually as stewards of the park responded to a variety of influences, including competing concepts of the recreational and educational needs of the public, the advocacy of wilderness conservation as opposed to landscape modification, compromises between these two approaches, as well as changes wrought by nature on the landscape. Notwithstanding the dynamic character of decision-making, Stanley Park's managers often shared a common set of assumptions regarding the park, rooted in 19th century British landscape traditions, and which generally have been respected through to the present day.

The heritage values of Stanley Park also include cultural features and landscapes other than those associated with the commemoration. These include a number of important First Nations sites, which document the occupation of the peninsula prior to the establishment of the park. The values of these places are detailed in *Section 3.3* of this Statement.

It is recognized that the park is a dynamic environment, which has evolved over more than 114 years and will continue to change in the future. The objective of this Statement is not to entrench a fossilized or relict landscape, but rather to enumerate its core values so that the park's stewards can make sound decisions in the future regarding the protection and presentation of these values.

Physical Values

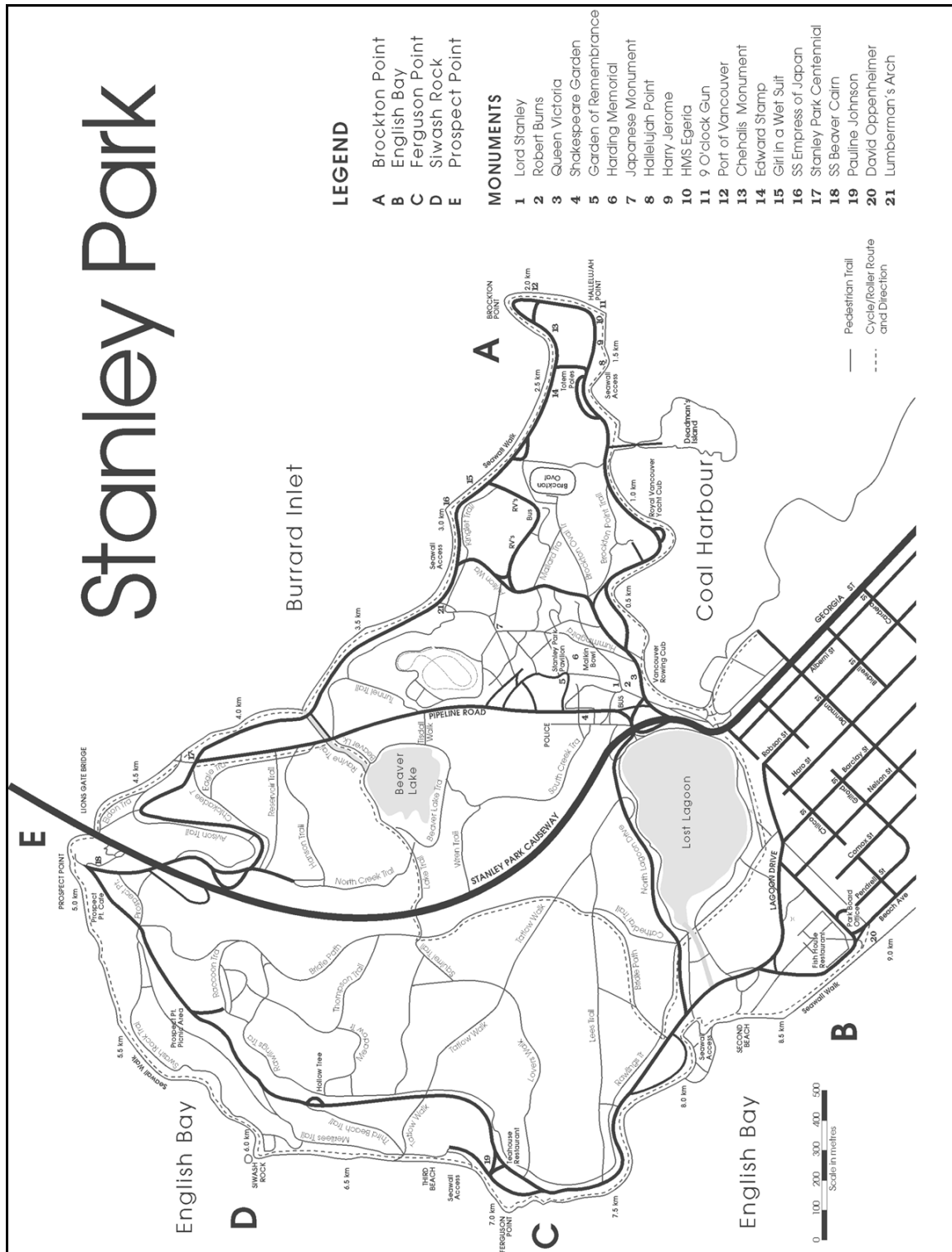
The physical values of Stanley Park are defined by the structure and components of an assemblage of cultural and natural elements, which combine to define a distinctive hybrid park environment. For this Statement, the term "environment" is used to encompass both cultural and natural elements and values of the park and their interrelationships, as this was the term chosen by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada to define the national historic significance of Stanley Park when it recommended its commemoration as a national historic site in 1988. The HSMBC also indicated that the "balance between cultural and natural environments" is "crucial to its place among Canada's urban parks." Therefore, the park "environment" is assumed to encompass the park's cultural and natural environments and their component features, as well as the balanced relationships between these two elements as the park has evolved over the 114 years since it was established.

In terms of its cultural elements, Stanley Park comprises a rich assemblage of cultural resources documenting the park's evolving recreational and community use over 100 years. Some of the recreational spaces are as old as the park itself, and bear witness to earlier landscape modification. For example, as early as 1889 the City began to develop Vancouver's first civic sports fields at Brockton Point. They took advantage of a clearing of 100 acres (40.5 hectares), the result of an attempt to establish a sawmill at that location. Similarly, the playing field and picnic area south of Prospect Point served as Vancouver's principal reservoir, prior to its conversion to a multi-purpose field for the use of park patrons. When developing the trail system through the forested areas, park authorities took advantage of pre-existing logging roads for many of these routes.

Other facilities have evolved over the course of many decades, with varying degrees of compatibility to the park's design traditions. Examples of changes that have respected these traditions include: buildings such as the Stanley Park Pavilion, constructed in 1913, with a new wing added in the 1940s; promenades, such as the seawall, begun in 1917 and completed 63 years later; and gardens, such as the rose garden, opened in 1921, but later expanded. Other cultural resources, such as the monuments and memorials, were built at particular moments in time, and reflect the values and approaches to park landscape design that were current at the time of construction. Still others have disappeared, such as the zoo, which for many years was a major attraction in the park.

From the park's establishment in 1888, the natural forest environment has been an integral component of the designated place of Stanley Park. The park lies within the Coastal Western Hemlock (CWH) biogeoclimatic zone, and is characterized by coniferous forests of western hemlock, western red cedar, and Douglas fir. Much of Stanley Park was selectively logged for Douglas Fir between 1860 and 1880. There remain 300-year-old class coniferous forest stands with "old growth" attributes. The best examples are the tall tree grove between the Pipeline Road and Tunnel Road, and the forest on the west side of the Stanley Park Drive between Prospect Point and Siwash Rock. Another important feature is Beaver Lake, a shallow marsh in the central area of the park. The park provides habitat to a variety of plant, bird and mammal species, including several designated as vulnerable or threatened. Since the establishment of the park, Beaver Lake and Lost Lagoon have also served as Vancouver's most popular outdoor ice skating surface.

Since both the cultural and the natural elements of the park environment and their relationships over time are of national historic significance, transitional areas defining the interface of these landscapes are important to the commemorative integrity of the historic place. Over the years, park authorities have devoted attention to planting deciduous and ornamental coniferous tree species in these transitional zones, such as the northwestern periphery of the rose garden, the shores of Lost Lagoon, the forest margins adjacent to the Children's Farmyard and Miniature Railway, the Ferguson Point Teahouse, and other areas. Park designers carefully selected and positioned these trees according to shape, colour, and their function as components in the composition of picturesque landscape views in the park. The planting program in these areas has served to soften the transition between the artificial and natural landscapes, fostering their integration, and contributing to the balanced relationships referenced in the commemoration.



Map 1: Overview Map of Stanley Park

Symbolic Values

Symbolic values, which document the relationship of the natural environment and cultural elements of Stanley Park as developed over time, include the following:

- a park which epitomizes the large urban park in Canada
- a park whose magnificent setting symbolizes the interface of forest, mountains, and ocean
- a park for which the balance of natural and cultural environments is central to its status as an exemplary urban park in Canada
- an enclave of B.C. coastal forest in the midst of a large urban area
- a place that harmoniously integrates the city and its natural setting.

Objectives

Note: This list of objectives applies to all categories of Level 1 cultural resources belonging to Stanley Park, including the designated place, built heritage resources, park landscapes, and other features enumerated in this Statement. Level 1 cultural resources are those resources which relate directly to the reasons why Stanley Park was commemorated as a national historic site. Therefore, the objectives apply not only to the whole but to each of the resources individually, i.e., the parts.

The cultural and natural elements of the environment of the designated place, and all other Level 1 cultural resources of Stanley Park will not be impaired or under threat when:

- the cultural resources and their associated values are managed according to the principles of value, public benefit, understanding, respect, and integrity;
- all cultural resources and their values, as described in this document, are inventoried and evaluated, and these records are kept up to date;
- there are no uses or threats that reduce the potential for long-term conservation and future understanding and appreciation of the cultural resources;
- any modification to the site or its cultural resources is based on sound knowledge and respect for the historic values of the resources and is preceded by adequate research, recording and investigation;
- conservation measures are based on direct, rather than indirect evidence, follow the path of least intrusive action, and are clearly recorded;
- any new work at or adjacent to the site is sensitive in form and scale to the site and its associated resources;
- monitoring and review systems are in place to ensure the continued survival of the cultural resources with minimum deterioration;

- reproductions and reconstructions are marked in such a way as not to be confused with the originals they are intended to represent;
- important view scapes of the cultural elements and the natural environment within the park are maintained;
- the historic value of the resources is fully considered and integrated into the planning, conservation, presentation and operational programs;
- the historic values of the designated place and associated cultural and natural elements, including individual cultural resources, are effectively communicated to the public.

[Note: These objectives also apply to the various Level 2 cultural resources enumerated in Section 3.3.1 Level 2 Cultural Resources.]

3.1.2 Natural Elements of the Commemorative Environment

Values

The natural components of the commemorated environment of Stanley Park have been integral to the vision of the park builders since its inception (*Map 2*). They can be summarized as follows:

- Stanley Park is located in the Pacific Cordilleran Ecoclimatic Province, Coastal South Pacific Cordilleran Ecoclimatic Region. This ecoclimatic region is characterised by black-tailed deer, elk, black bear, wolf and blue grouse in wilderness locations. These species have been extirpated from Stanley Park, apart from occasional forays into the park by deer and wolves.
- Intertidal and near shore habitats of Stanley Park (Burrard Inlet) are generally more intact than terrestrial habitats and continue to support diverse communities of algae, invertebrates, fish, migratory and over-wintering waterfowl and shorebirds.
- Much of Stanley Park remains forested. Some sections of the forest support stands with “Old Growth” attributes. Forest stands with “Old Growth” features are becoming increasingly rare in the Coastal Western Hemlock (CWH) Biogeoclimatic Zone. There has also been considerable human intervention in terms of forest regeneration, as for many years park managers have directed the planting of fir, cedar, and hemlock trees in areas of blow-down, or that were otherwise in need of replacement.
- Although the forest and other natural features of Stanley Park may not be rare in the (CWH) biogeoclimatic zone, it is exceptional to have them in their current condition directly adjacent to a highly developed urban environment (city).
- Bedrock geology is displayed at several points within Stanley Park. Some of these are considered key natural features in the park. The cliffs at Prospect Point and Siwash Rock are exposed volcanic (andesite) dykes. Sandstone exposures are a frequent shoreline feature on the park boundary.

In addition to the heritage-defining natural elements of the commemorated environment, a number of ecosystem values of Stanley Park are important to this site. While not part of the nationally-significant values of the commemoration, they nevertheless complement the designated environment, and are enumerated below under “Other Heritage Values.”

3.1.3 Cultural Elements of the Commemorated Environment

Values

The designed and evolved cultural elements of the park environment, as developed by the Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation between 1888 and 1988, include a large number of cultural resources representing the values and activities the park has come to represent. The resources include designed garden landscapes, multiple purpose park landscapes, structures associated with park activities, monuments and memorials, athletic facilities, and outdoor museum displays, such as the First Nations poles. Ornamental tree plantings have played supporting roles to the structural features of Stanley Park, and include trees donated as part of the program of establishing monuments and memorials at the park. Among other examples are the tree species referenced in the plays of William Shakespeare, specimens of which were planted in the Shakespeare Garden, and a succession of gifts of cherry trees that have been incorporated into the modified landscape, especially in the area of the Kiwanis rose garden, and as part of the Japanese war memorial. Other valued elements have included facilities such as the aquarium and the zoo, which was recently closed as a recreational facility.

The comparative lack of intrusion by new construction in the areas of the cultural landscape has enabled the retention of a high degree of integrity in terms of design intent, aesthetics, and cultural tradition. It would not be in keeping with the spirit of the park that its lands be utilized for purposes at variance with the heritage character of the park landscape as it has evolved.

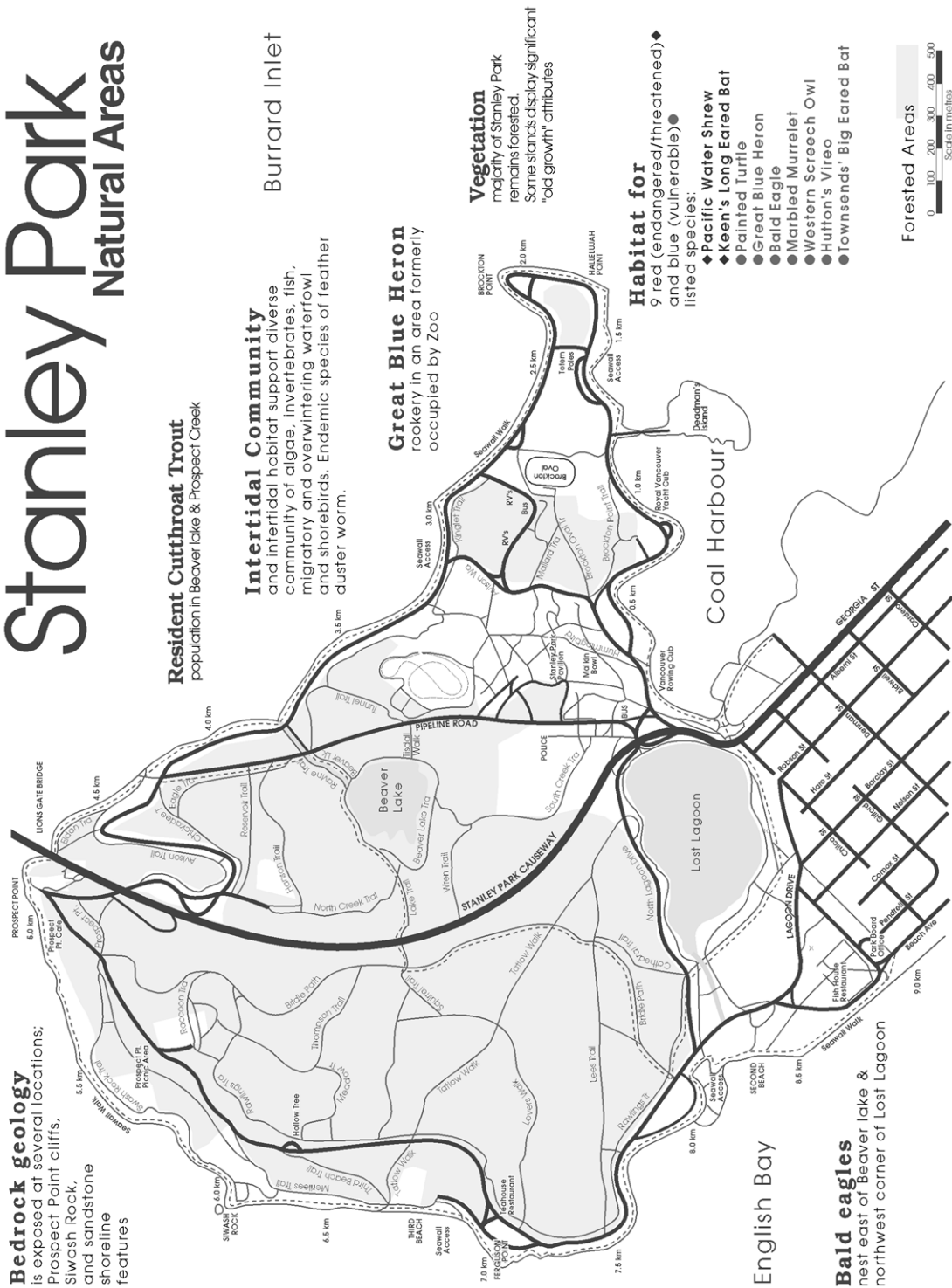
■ *Designed Garden Landscapes*

Values

Pavilion Garden (1913)

An early designed garden, the pavilion garden combines lawn, circular reflecting pool, topiary, flowering shrubs, and geometric flower beds. Its formal pathway alignment has been in place since the garden was laid out before the First World War. Following the Second World War, the garden landscape was enhanced with an updated planting plan by William Livingstone, a long-term landscape architect with the Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation.

Stanley Park Natural Areas



Map 2: Stanley Park Natural Areas

Shakespeare Garden (1916)

Established in 1916 by the Shakespeare Society to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the playwright's death, the garden was intended to feature the plants and trees of Elizabethan England. The focal point is the monument, a brick and stone column bearing a relief sculpture of William Shakespeare, and nestled into a hedge beside the Park Service Yard. A number of commemorative plaques are installed throughout the gardens, including two plaques mounted in 1921 at the base of two trees at the southern end of the garden, entitled "Comedy" and Tragedy." intended as tributes to the actors Eva Moore and Sir John Martin Harvey. In addition, the Vancouver Park Board has established the original planting scheme, including a number of tree species referenced in Shakespeare's plays.

Kiwanis Rose Garden (1921)

Laid out in 1920 by the Kiwanis Club, this garden consists of a formal geometric configuration of rose beds, separated by grassed lawn and sidewalks, and laid out around a round central bed. In establishing the garden the club's objective was "to demonstrate the possibilities of rose culture in Vancouver." Since that time, the beds have been little changed, although the garden has expanded to the west into former plant nursery areas. Associated structural elements include the more recent addition of the pergola, installed by the Pioneers' Association in 1993.

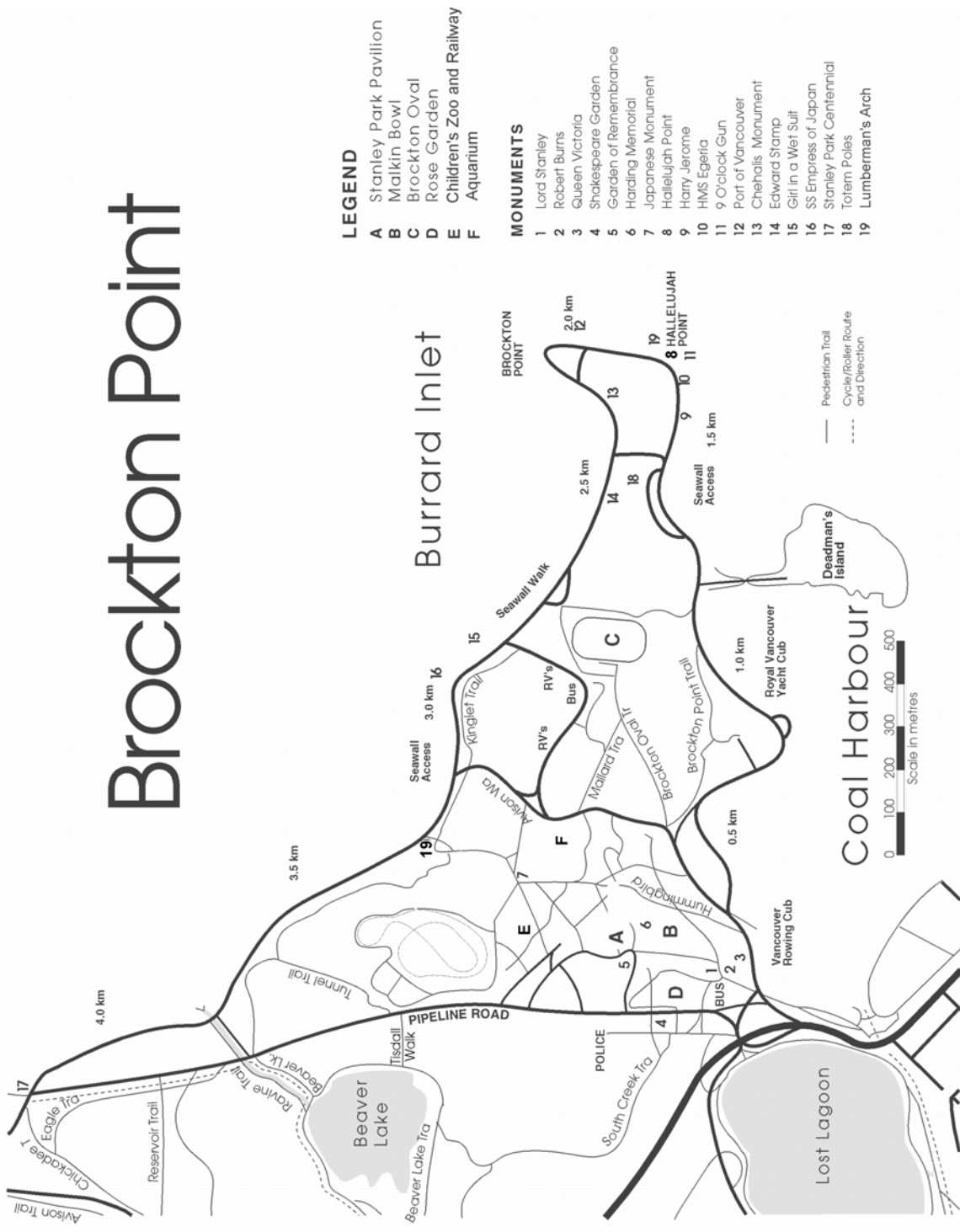
Pitch and Putt Golf Course (1932)

Designed by Walker and McPherson, noted golf course designers, this picturesque 18-hole pitch and putt course incorporates old growth trees and stumps into its design. The first golf course was built at Brockton Point in the 1890s, and the new course laid out in 1932 following the decision to devote the Brockton landscape to other recreational purposes. The new course was sited adjacent to the putting green. An associated feature is the ticket booth, which is designed in the rustic architectural style, which has become an important motif of the park's cultural landscape. (*Map 4*)

Air Force Garden of Remembrance (1948)

Also known as the Air Force Grove, this memorial was established by the Women's Auxiliary to Air Services in 1948 to commemorate the airmen who gave their lives in the Second World War. It is a shade garden, contributing to the contemplative tone of the memorial. It is also a rock garden, and features the planting of various species of flowers and shrubs around a small stream and pond, set off by flagstone steps and path. The garden is a living memorial, symbolic of the sacrifice of the armed forces. (*Map 3*)

Brockton Point



Map 3: Brockton Point

Ted and Mary Greig Rhododendron Garden (shrubs donated 1965; garden dedicated 1989)

A memorial to Ted and Mary Greig, pioneers in rhododendron culture on the west coast, this garden was designed by Mr. Alleyne Cook, a long term Park Board employee. It contains unique varieties of rhododendron hybrids developed in British Columbia, and also provides an impressive display of a wide variety of flowering shrubs of other species. While the shrubs were donated in 1965, the garden was not dedicated until 1989. The rhododendrons are planted in a roughly circular form around the park golf course near English Bay. (*Map 4*)

■ *Designed Park Landscapes*

Values

In addition to the specific garden landscapes, which are organized around a theme or concept, the park contains many landscapes reflecting 19th and early 20th century conventions in urban park design. Collectively, they represent the evolution of a naturalistic approach to park plantations, and include:

- Plantings along the axial approachway to the Stanley Memorial;
- Ceperley Meadow;
- Planting around Lost Lagoon;
- Park landscapes in the area of Lumberman's Arch;
- Lawns and trees along the Seawall;
- Lawns and trees near the tennis courts and lawn bowling green;
- Planted trees, shrubs, and groves around the rose garden;
- Planted trees around the Pavilion and Malkin Bowl;
- Trees with cultural significance, i.e. the Hollow Tree;
- Park landscapes at Brockton Point;
- Large trees along the axial approach to the Stanley Monument.

Ornamental plantings have been a fixture of the park's cultural landscapes at least since the 1920s. Trees and shrubs were planted in the areas of recreational facilities at English Bay, around monuments, and also to complement designed landscapes such as the Rose and Pavilion gardens. One notable early example was the introduction of azaleas, which began in 1932, and the planting of numerous magnolia trees, many of the *Magnolia kobus* variety. Between 1966 and 1979 the landscape designer and gardener Alleyne Cook planted a large number of rhododendrons around the pitch and putt golf course. These shrubs effectively were a gift to the City of Vancouver by Ted and Mary Grieg, the proprietors of the Roysten Nursery. Since that time, numerous citizens have donated tree, shrub, or other plant material to the park. The various species and varieties in the area east of Lost Lagoon were documented by Don Benson and Alleyne Cook, and are enumerated in *Appendix 1*. Ornamental plantings in other areas of the park await the preparation of comparable inventories.

The value of the park plantings lies largely in their contribution to the commemorated balance of natural and cultural elements. The mix of planted trees, shrubs, and lawns has imparted a picturesque visual quality to these areas, while contributing shade and a backdrop to innumerable park activities. In this regard, the value lies in the tradition of arranging a pleasing mix of plantings in these areas, including both deciduous and ornamental coniferous trees, continuing a tradition of British-inspired park landscapes that has been important to the heritage character of the park as it has evolved. While the specific species of trees is not an essential value, the practice of providing a mix of trees reflecting a balance of shapes, leaf colours, and growing aspect is considered central to the park's heritage character.

■ *Designed Fresh Water Features*

Values

The fresh water features of the park are reminiscent of similar lakes, ponds, or streams in major North American urban parks, such as Central Park in New York City. They provide both picturesque landscape features and habitat for quasi-domesticated birds such as ducks, geese, and swans.

Lost Lagoon

Lost Lagoon, named after a poem by Pauline Johnson, is a fresh water body that formerly was a salt water extension of Coal Harbour. The concept of transforming the head of the harbour into an artificial lake was first proposed ca. 1912-13 by the British landscape architect Thomas Mawson. He designed a causeway to provide improved vehicular and pedestrian access to the park, while enhancing this area aesthetically. With the building of the causeway, 1916-1926, the lagoon was closed off from the ocean, and it was incorporated into the park design. While the banks of the lagoon generally follow the former coast, it has been modified to create a new fresh water feature resembling artificial lakes in other urban parks.

In this regard, an important feature is the fountain at Lost Lagoon, installed in 1936 to commemorate the city's 50th anniversary celebration. The fountain was one of several unemployment relief public work projects in Vancouver during the Great Depression of the 1930s, and its siting in the lagoon and orientation to West Georgia Street is important to the design intent of the park.

Lost Lagoon's heritage values include its orientation and shoreline, which generally follows the former shoreline; the fountain; integration of the promenade around the lagoon into the physical environment; its occupancy of a footprint appropriate to the site; its non-paved surfaces; and the transitional buffer areas of tree plantations around Lost Lagoon between the lawns and the natural forest.

Ceperley Stream

Ceperley Stream and associated walks, bridges, and plantings provide a pastoral fresh water designed landscape complex in Stanley Park, suitable for strolling and related recreational purposes. In this regard, the irregular orientation of the stream's course, and naturalistic character of the stream's banks contribute to its heritage character.

■ *Beaches and Swimming Pools*

Values

Second Beach

The use of Second Beach as a recreational beach extends at least as far back as 1914, when the Parks Board approved the dumping of 4120 cubic metres of sand infill to improve the beach. A boom was also built that year to protect the bathhouse from wave action. In 1932, the park constructed a large salt-water pool at Second Beach for bathing patrons. The first beach to be developed in Stanley Park, Second Beach has been the focus of related infrastructure development, including the establishment of a swimming pool, and the children's playground at nearby Ceperley Meadows (1924). Its changing rooms, while not considered a cultural resource, are representative of the form and scale of such public facilities from the era of the 1950s, while the swimming pool was re-built in 1996. The value of the beach lies in its historical use as a recreational area in the park, and in the balance between the natural shoreline and the modifications to develop the area as a beach, a representation of the balanced relationship of the natural and cultural elements of the commemorated environment.

Third Beach

This beach is the principal recreational beach in the park. It was much modified in 1962, when 76,353 cubic metres of sand was pumped from English Bay and deposited at Third Beach. This intervention had the effect of enlarging the sand covered section of the beach by two acres. The value of the beach lies in its historical use as a recreational area in the park, and in the balance between the natural shoreline and the modifications to develop the area as a beach, a representation of the balanced relationship of the natural and cultural elements of the commemorated environment.

In 1985 the archaeologist Jean Bussey reported that a surface examination confirmed the existence of a major shell midden, or former First Nations Village, at Third Beach. It was considered to have once been continuous and more than 200 metres in length.

■ *Playing Fields and Sports Facilities*

Values

Virtually since the opening of the park, it has been a playground for various sports. The earliest facilities were the athletic fields at Brockton Point, which were formally opened in 1891. Here a grandstand was in use by 1892 and a golf course installed in 1894. Many other sporting facilities followed, including a bicycle track, lacrosse and cricket pavilions, and the original golf course, all constructed before 1901. The use of the park for athletic recreation for more than 100 years is a value consistent with the commemorative intent. The tradition of utilizing these playing fields for multi-purpose recreational activities is also an important heritage value for the park. The oval at Brockton Point is of particular value, having been in place for nearly 100 years and constituting one of the oldest, continuously-used recreational spaces in the park and in the province of British Columbia. The value of these spaces inheres in the tradition of using these areas for a myriad of recreational activities for up to a century or more. As well, landscape traditions associated with the athletic and recreational traditions, in terms of scale and location of structures, layout of the playing grounds, courts, and greens, are also considered important aspects of value in these areas.

Playing Fields

- Brockton Point Oval and Athletic Grounds
- Cricket Pitch
- Playing Field near Prospect Point

Multi-Purpose Outdoor Spaces

The park also contains a wide variety of multipurpose spaces for a wide range of recreational activities, used for various sports, picnicking, and other purposes. They include:

- Ferguson Point Picnic area
- Ceperley/2nd Beach Lawn and Picnic area
- Lawn and Picnic Area near Prospect Point, adjacent to the Hollow Tree (previously the site of the principal water reservoir for the City of Vancouver)
- Brockton Point Athletic Grounds and Oval
- Lumberman's Arch grounds

Outdoor Courts

Outdoor sports courts have been features of the park for many years. They include 17 tennis courts near the Sports Pavilion (Fish House) near English Bay, and a more recent, smaller tennis facility on the south side of Lost Lagoon. The main complex of courts was established in the early 1930s; by 1934, 11 courts were in use. The outdoor checkerboard is a long-term feature, having been built in 1922 for the Vancouver Checker Association. A stand of pine trees was planted to provide shade to the checkerboard, which is located 100 metres to the west of the Children's Farmyard. The value of these facilities relates to traditions of recreational use at these sites over many decades.

Lawn Bowling

The lawn bowling green near English Bay was established in 1919, when the Stanley Park Lawn Bowling Club was formed. This sport has been carried out continuously at the present location since that time. The green comprises a landscape element in its own right, including the level playing field, and the cropped hedge which envelops it. (*Map 4*)

■ *Children's Playgrounds*

Values

The park's playgrounds reflect the social movement of the late 19th century to build public recreational facilities to promote the healthy development of children. Like other urban parks across North America, Stanley Park developed a series of children's playground facilities, dating from the 1920s to the modern age. In this regard, it is the tradition of use which is considered to be of value, rather than the physical structure of these facilities, although the red fire truck in Ceperley Playground is a defining feature.

- Ceperley Meadows (1920)
- Children's Water Park (near Lumberman's Arch)

■ *The Vancouver Aquarium*

Values

The Vancouver Aquarium has been a major attraction in the park since its establishment in 1956. The facility was established through the efforts of the Vancouver Public Aquarium Society, an organization of citizens of the City, founded in 1951, which has managed the facility since its establishment. Several expansion and/or renovation projects have taken place over the years and the building now comprises more than 7,500 m² in surface area.

In the respective facilities are displayed live specimens of the marine environment of British Columbia, Arctic Canada and tropical regions, including invertebrates, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, In addition to those noted above, the display areas also include the Graham Amazon Gallery, the H.R. MacMillan Tropical Gallery, and Treasures of the BC Coast. Among other species, beluga whales, sea lions, seals and sea otters are major attractions at the aquarium.

Since its beginning the aquarium has also carried out an extensive program of research and publication on the ecology of the marine environment. Apart from the bronze sculpture of a killer whale (by renowned Haida artist Bill Reid) which marks the main entrance, the infrastructure of the aquarium and its component galleries are not considered to be cultural resources. However, the traditions of public education regarding the marine environment and conservation issues are considered to be compatible with the park purpose as it has evolved.

3.1.4 Viewscapes

In addition to the cultural and natural elements of the commemorated environment, the values of Stanley Park are embodied in a number of viewscapes from outside and within the park. These viewscapes are integral to the visitors' experience and enjoyment of Stanley Park's symbolic and physical attributes. A preliminary list includes:

- views from the seawall of the ocean (English Bay, Burrard Inlet, Coal Harbour), the coastal terrestrial environs (mountains and forest of the north shore, and the urban environment (Point Grey, Kitsilano, North Vancouver, West Vancouver, the West End and downtown Vancouver
- views of English Bay and surrounding mountains and forest from the lookouts at Ferguson Point and Siwash Rock
- views of English Bay, the north shore, mountains from Prospect Point
- views of the Lions Gate Bridge from the causeway approach within the park
- views of the Lions Gate Bridge and its setting from Prospect Point and the seawall along the corridor from the bridge to Brockton Point
- views of downtown Vancouver from the area of the rose garden

- views of downtown Vancouver from the park entrance and promenade off West Georgia Street
- views of the park from North Vancouver, West Vancouver, and from the Lions Gate Bridge
- views of the park from Point Grey, Kitsilano, the West End and downtown Vancouver
- views of the park from the False Creek promenade and from First Beach on English Bay
- important view scapes of the cultural elements and the natural environment within the park are maintained. A preliminary list includes:
 - views of the surrounding forest from the Rose Garden, Lumberman’s Arch, the Stanley Park Pavilion, and other cleared areas
 - views of Lost Lagoon and adjacent forest from Lagoon Drive
 - views of Third Beach from Ferguson Point
 - views of the forest along the Brockton Point/Prospect Point axis
 - views of the sea wall from vantage points such as Ferguson Point, Siwash Rock, Prospect Point, and Brockton Point
 - views of the Stanley monument
 - views of the Japanese war memorial from the pathway approaches
 - views of Brockton Point from the seawall
 - views of the Stanley Park pavilion from Malkin Bowl
 - views of the totem poles from the seawall and Brockton Oval

3.1.5 Built Heritage Features

By virtue of direct association with the commemorated values of the park, several park buildings in Stanley Park are considered to be level 1 cultural resources, that is, resources directly associated with the reasons for the park’s commemoration as a national historic site. Level 2 cultural resources are resources not directly tied to the commemorative intent, but which are nevertheless of historic value. The level 2 cultural resources for Stanley Park are enumerated in the third component of this statement, in *Section 3.3* below.

Generally, the level 1 buildings in Stanley Park were built in the “rustic style” of park buildings, common to other urban and national parks across North America in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This style of park building utilized natural materials of logs, wood, and stone, and was intended to blend in with and reinforce the naturalistic character of quasi-wilderness parks. The rustic tradition is considered a heritage character defining feature of the park landscape, and it has extended to other structural landscape elements which are important to the overall sense of place.

■ *Level 1 Buildings*

Values

Stanley Park Pavilion

In several respects the construction of this building confirmed the principal style and approach to materials for park buildings, followed in varying degrees throughout Stanley Park. The park's initial structures, such as a thatched roofed rustic log gazebo at Prospect Point, built ca. 1890, and various early bridges and benches, also conformed to the rustic style, which has become a major symbolic motif and unifying feature in the park. But where the earliest structures are no longer extant, the physical survival and scale of the Stanley Park pavilion documents the importance of this long-term tradition in the park.

Built in 1913, the pavilion was part of a large-scale construction project that formerly included a bandstand south of the pavilion, in the area which is now occupied by the Malkin Bowl. It was for many years the centre of social activity at Stanley Park. The rustic architectural style and details of the building have been retained, along with a compatible addition on the west side, designed by Percy Underwood, and constructed in 1946-50.

Specific architectural values relate to the basement storey of irregular stone coursing, vertical wood sheathing and exposed heavy timber trusswork, broad overhanging balcony, fenestration of multiple light windows, and cedar shingled roofing. In defining the style and materials of major park buildings, the pavilion influenced the development of the park's distinctive cultural landscape. (*Map 3*)

The Sports Pavilion (Fish House)

Opened in 1930, this building near English Bay was built to provide a restaurant and washrooms for users of nearby sports facilities, i.e. the putting green, tennis courts, and lawn bowling green. As an anchor building in the centre of the park's sporting facilities near English Bay, it reinforces the signature rustic style of park buildings, while continuing to serve as a restaurant and public washroom. It is valued for the continuing tradition of rusticated stonework as applied to basement wall surfaces, and such features as the cedar-shingled roof and multiple-paned windows. (*Map 4*)

Rose Garden Cottage

Dating from the era of the First World War, this building was the most refined and prominent of the buildings associated with the Service Yard of the Mounted Division of the Vancouver Police. Evocative of a English cottage, it really functions as a landscape element for the rose garden, and its rustic style reinforced the park tradition of use of natural materials and rustic architectural designs. Its values include its design in a rustic chalet style, vertical log surfaces, and overhanging dormers. Other noteworthy features include multiple-paned windows, and a cedar shingled roof. (*Map 3*)

Golf Course Ticket Booth

The materials and proportions of this rustic-styled building convey the sense of park tradition and fit well with the overall architectural treatment of the park. Constructed ca. 1953-55, it was designed by Percy Underwood, the architect of several of the key buildings in the park. Its features of value include random-coursed granite walls, and decorative timber bracketing in the gable ends. (*Map 4*)

■ *Rustic Stonework on Landscape Features*

Values

An important value is the consistent use of stone masonry and fine craftsmanship in constructional practice throughout the park. Examples include the sea wall, various rustic bridges (e.g., north of Lumberman's Arch, adjacent to the Mallard Trail, and spanning the duck ponds), the golf course ticket booth, staircases, retaining walls, such as the wall at Prospect Point, and retaining walls for flower beds. The work of master masons such as James Cunningham, who worked on the sea wall for more than three decades, is an important associative value.

■ *Other Level 1 Structures Integral to the Commemorated Site – The Promenade*

Values

The “promenade” or “boulevard,” a concrete pedestrian bridge extending from a city sidewalk between Georgia Street and Coal Harbour, and the park spanning the park drive, provides a formal entryway to the park. Designed by the sculptor Charles Marega in 1925, and flanked by trees and flowering shrubs, the promenade is valued for its physical attributes (e.g., balustrade, arched form, and other design elements, including the original light standards), and for the symbolic sense of arrival it imparted to visitors prior to the more recent reconfiguration of pedestrian access off West Georgia Street. It is recognized that the bridge no longer plays a programmatic role in welcoming the majority of visitors to the park. As well, the bridge has lost its capacity to sustain the weight of vehicles and its restoration is not feasible due to inherent structural problems arising from its construction with concrete in which beach sand was a major ingredient.

3.1.6 First Nations Frontal, House, & Mortuary Pole Collection

Values

The collection of First Nations poles of various Aboriginal peoples of the Northwest Coast, now located near Brockton Point, is the current version of a major outdoor museum attraction for Stanley Park for 100 years. The First Nations pole in the park was a pole donated to the park by J.F. Garden in 1903. In 1924, several poles and two house posts of Kwakiutl people from Alert Bay were erected at Lumberman's Arch by the Arts, Historical, and Scientific Association. In 1936 the Pole of the Yakdzi Myth was acquired by the park and added to the collection in the area of Lumberman's Arch. For a period, several poles (i.e. Wakias and Sisa-kaulas poles) were moved to the area of Second Beach when the Arts, Historical, and Scientific Association formed plans to build an "Indian Museum" there. When plans for this project fell through, they were moved back to Lumberman's Arch. The collection was moved to its present site in 1962, when the construction of the road overpass at Lumberman's Arch obliged their relocation. Several other poles were acquired for the purpose of the outdoor exhibit, apparently at that time.

The value of this collection lies in its role as a period presentation of First Nations art, reflective of museological practice in the era in which the poles were assembled and displayed. The individual poles are associated with the specific cultural and artistic traditions of particular Northwest Coast Aboriginal peoples. In this regard, the value lies in the particular forms of the poles, the crests which communicate the history of First Nations hereditary chiefs, ancestors, and their peoples, and more generally the history and culture of various First Nations in British Columbia. In addition, the poles by Bill Reid and Doug Cranmer have additional value as part of the works of these noted artists. The collection demonstrates an appreciation of the Aboriginal cultures of British Columbia by the donors and park authorities. (*Map 3*)

The Skedans Mortuary Pole

- reproduction of the mortuary pole of Chief Skedans, Haida Hereditary leader of the Village of Skedans
- the original was sculpted by Jackson, Chief of Skidegate
- the reproduction was sculpted by the eminent Haida artist Bill Reid
- the original pole was obtained from the then Chief Skedans, Henry Moody, brought to Vancouver in 1936, and erected at Lumberman's Arch

The Nhe-is-bik Salmon Pole

- this pole belonged to Chief Wahkus of the Oweekanos, a descendent of Chief Gum-Gas-Su of Rivers Inlet
- the pole was sculpted by Willie Seaweed in 1892, and restored by the Kwakiutl artist Doug Cranmer
- the pole was obtained by the Department of Indian Affairs for the Vancouver Jubilee

in 1936, and moved to the Brockton Point site in 1963

The Thunderbird House Posts

- two shorter poles illustrative of Kwakiutl monumental sculpture
- as house posts, they served as interior corner posts of a house, and supported the heavy roof rafters
- sculpted by the famous Kwakiutl artist Yaakutlas, Charlie James of Alert, B.C., for Chief Tsa-wee-norrh of Kingcome Inlet
- restoration work done by Ellen Neel, granddaughter of the original sculptor

The Wakias Pole

- named after Chief Wakias of Alert Bay
- tells the epic story of an ancestor of Chief Wakias, Chief Nan-wa-kawie, who repulsed the Cannibal of the Forbidden Valley
- sculpted by Yurhwaya, of the Kwakiutl people
- purchased by the Arts, Historical, and Scientific Association in 1938, erected at Lumberman's Arch, and restored and moved to its present site in 1963.
- extensive reconstruction of several deteriorated sections sculpted by Doug Cranmer, grandson of Chief Wakias

The Sisa-kaulas Pole

- originally owned by Chief Sis-Kaulas of Kingcome Inlet on Cormorant Island
- tells the story of See-Wid, the noble and mythological ancestor of the chief, and his triumph through many tribulations
- sculpted by the famous Kwakiutl artist Yaakutlas, Charlie James of Alert, B.C.

Pole of the Yakdzi Myth

- largely a replica
- tells the story of the legend of Chief Yakdzi of Quay
- erected by Chief Klaool-Dsolah at Rivers Inlet as a replica of its mythological prototype
- restored by Doug Cranmer

3.1.7 Monuments and Memorials

Values

The park contains a large number of monuments and memorials, both official and unofficial. The official monuments comprise a wide variety of memorials established by various interest groups on application to the Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation. As an ensemble, they document aspects of the history and commemorative values of the people of the City of Vancouver, 1888-1988, and are integral cultural elements of the commemorated park environment. The monuments and memorials are representative of a cultural approach to memorials rooted in 19th and early 20th century attitudes to landscape design. Further, they comprise an interesting and eclectic application of a variety of materials and resources to the commemorative process.

In this regard, the historic placement of the monuments and memorials on their current sites is an important value, particularly for those monuments which were in place before the second World War, and which therefore played a role in defining the cultural elements of the commemorated environment of the national historic site. Examples of monuments whose in situ placement reflects important historical traditions and precedent include the siting of the Shakespeare Monument adjacent to the Shakespeare Garden; the Harding Memorial adjacent to the Pavilion Garden; the siting of the Lord Stanley Memorial at the entrance to the park off West Georgia Street; the proximity of specific memorials to the former street car stop at the entrance to the park (i.e., Queen Victoria and Robert Burns memorials); and the placement of Lumberman's Arch at the site of the first monument, which gave its name to this landmark place of the park.

Lord Stanley Monument (1949; 1960)

The statue of Lord Stanley, Governor General of Canada when he gave his name to the park, marks the formal entry point to the park, this monument welcomes visitors with outstretched arms and Lord Stanley's inclusive message in his speech at the opening, dedicating the park "to the use and enjoyment of peoples of all colours, creeds, and customs, for all time." The statue was commissioned privately in 1949 by Major Matthews, designed by Sydney March, an English sculptor, who also designed the National War Memorial in Ottawa. The Stanley monument was finally unveiled in a ceremony in 1960. It is sited at the end of a long axial approach across the "promenade" or "boulevard," a concrete pedestrian bridge spanning the park drive, and is set off by ornamental shrubs and flower beds. The statue's value lies in its sculptural form and bronze fabric, comprising a landmark monument which has greeted millions of park visitors since first unveiled.

Japanese War Memorial (1919-20)

An impressive memorial in the tradition of large ceremonial columns, the memorial expresses the desire of Japanese Canadians to recognize the members of their community who gave their lives in the service of Canada during the First World War. The memorial represents a distinctive blend of Western architectural practice (i.e. classical column) and Japanese symbolism (surmounted by a Shinto pagoda form in place of a classical capital). Integral to the monument are two rows of Japanese cherry trees planted along an axial approach.

Queen Victoria Memorial (1905)

Erected near the Stanley memorial, the Queen Victoria Memorial was situated near the streetcar stop near the park entrance. It was erected and dedicated by “the school children of Vancouver” to honour the memory of the late Queen.

Robert Burns Monument (1928)

Erected in 1928, this statue was sponsored by the Vancouver Burns Fellowship, and commemorates the achievements of the famous Scottish poet.

Pauline Johnson Monument and Grave (1922)

A resident of Vancouver in her last years, the famous Mohawk Canadian poet Pauline Johnson wrote books on Northwest Coast First Nations stories, as related to her by her friend Chief Joseph Capilano. Her poem “Lost Lagoon” is credited as the inspiration for the naming of the large fresh water lake in the park. A memorial to Pauline Johnson was dedicated by the Women’s Canadian Club in a wooded area at Ferguson Point, and consists of a large slab of rock on which is sculpted a profile of the poet. A fountain has been incorporated, emptying into a tranquil pool surrounded by flagstones. The poet’s grave is marked by the memorial.

Siwash Rock

Commemorated by a plaque, the text refers to the cultural significance of the rock, the subject of a First Nations narrative tradition.

Harding Memorial (1923)

An imposing monument, the memorial was built to commemorate the visit to Vancouver of President Warren Harding of the United States in July 1923, marking the first visit by a U.S. president to Canada. Designed by Charles Marega, the architect of the main promenade, it features two massive bronze eagles flanking the main memorial, and a bronze lion’s head at the rear of the structure.

Mrs. Grace E. Ceperley (1924)

A plaque at Ceperley Meadows honours Mrs. Grace E. Ceperley, who bequeathed funds for the establishment of the park’s first children’s playground.

Hallelujah Point (1944)

On a stone wall between the totem poles and the H.M.C.S. Discovery entrance is mounted a plaque to commemorate the pioneering work of the Salvation Army in Vancouver. The name derives from the Hallelulahs that could be heard across Coal Harbour during the Army's meetings here.

HMS Egeria Benchmark (1936)

Near the Nine O'Clock Gun is situated a plaque, which notes that this spot was used as a reference point by the HMS Egeria, a surveying ship, in 1898. This point was previously used as a reference point by the Royal Engineers in 1863 during their survey of Burrard Inlet. The Engineer's mark was rediscovered in 1936, when the plaque was commissioned.

Chehalis Monument (1906)

This monument was erected at Brockton Point in 1906 to commemorate the people who died when the Chehalis sank off the point in 1906. This boat was a tugboat of the Union Steamship Line.

Captain Edward Stamp

A bronze plaque set into a boulder in the area of the Brockton Point cricket field recognizes Captain Edward Stamp, who planned to establish a sawmill in what is now Stanley Park in 1865. Stamp's men cleared about 100 acres, but plans for the mill were abandoned before it was built.

Girl in a Wet Suit (1970)

In 1970 this cast bronze figure of a young woman kneeling was bolted to a large boulder and sited in the ocean near the Empress of Japan Figurehead. It was sculpted by the artist Elek Imredy.

SS Empress of Japan Figurehead (1928; replaced 1960)

Presented to the Parks Board in 1927, this carved figurehead of the former ocean liner was restored in 1928. The current replica was cast from the restored sculpture in 1960.

Prospect Point Cairn (1924)

Erected by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada in 1924 to commemorate the sinking of the Hudson's Bay Company Steamship, the Beaver, this cairn marks a point on the heights of the point above the spot where the ship sank in July 1888.

David Oppenheimer

The mayor of Vancouver when the park was established in 1888, Mr. Oppenheimer is commemorated by a bronze bust at the English Bay entrance to the park.

Lumberman's Arch (1952; original installed 1913)

Erected at the site of the former Salishan village of Xway Xway, the current monument was built in 1952 and dedicated to the lumbermen of British Columbia. It replaced the original Lumberman's Arch built in 1912 and placed on Pender Street to commemorate the visit of the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada. The earlier arch was an outstanding monument in the form of a colonnaded entrance to a classical Greco-Roman temple. Executed in cedar with monumental columns of timbers, and surmounted by a pediment, it was moved to the park in 1913 and demolished in 1947. The current arch consists of a massive log supported by a simple truss of two large timber supports on one end, and a landscaped rock mound on the other.

Petroglyph Rock (found 1923; installed in Stanley Park, 1926)

This rock, which is covered in First Nations petroglyphs, was found in the vicinity of Lone Cabin Creek in B.C.'s interior Cariboo Region in 1923, and transported to Vancouver in 1926. Its original site is associated with the traditional territory of the Shuswap First Nation. The exact meanings of the many rock inscriptions is not known. The rock is installed in Stanley Park beside the totem pole collection near Brockton Point.

Ferguson Point

Named after A.G. Ferguson, member of the original Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation, this plaque commemorates the use of this site in the defence of Canada during the Second World War.

Nine o'Clock Gun (1894; most recently replaced in 1986)

A feature of Stanley Park since 1894, the Nine o'Clock Gun was originally housed in a wooden cupola, which was replaced by the current concrete and stone structure built in 1936. The gun is fired every evening at 9 p.m. The original function of firing the gun was to assist ships in setting their chronometers.

Vancouver Centennial Plaque (1986)

Erected immediately adjacent to the Pavilion Garden in Stanley Park, this cairn was unveiled in 1986 to mark the centenary of the incorporation of the City of Vancouver.

Commemorative Oaks and Other Commemorative Trees

A long-standing tradition in the park has been to plant oak trees to commemorate various persons and events. The first reported example was an oak tree planted at Brockton Oval by the Duke of York in 1901. Over the years other trees have been planted to recognize:

– *Brockton Point Association*

Planted by this association in 1902, this oak is still thriving in its location at the northeast corner of the Brockton Oval.

– *John Drainie Memorial*

The Canadian Shakespearean actor and broadcaster John Drainie is commemorated by a plaque and dogwood tree in the Shakespeare Garden.

– *King Edward VII*

This monarch is commemorated by an oak and plaque near Brockton Pavilion.

– *Queen Elizabeth II*

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II is commemorated by a plaque and oak tree, planted in a small grassed area near the golf course.

– *Canadian Forestry Corps*

Located by the Harding Memorial and the zoo, the corps is commemorated by a plaque and three oak trees from Windsor, England

– *P.Z. Caverhill*

Also located between the Harding Memorial and the zoo, this memorial consists of a plaque and commemorative fir tree.

3.1.8 The System of Interior Pathways, Trails, and Associated Graded Routes

A large number of trails, pathways and roads document the recreational use of the park over more than 100 years. They include trails through forested areas, pathways through the culturally-modified areas, and roads established before the introduction of the automobile to the park around 1910, and extended since that time. (*Map 1*)

Trails - Values

The trails are associated with the recreational use of the park since its inception. They were the principal routes of access to the natural forest areas, as well as through the modified cultural landscape, and they defined the experience of Stanley Park for innumerable pedestrians and cyclists.

Many of the early trails were built along the route of pre-existing logging roads, although they also reflect the design intent to create naturalistic winding paths, as well as accommodations to the physical topography of the park. In some cases, the trails were also laid out to provide for the installation of water mains for fire-fighting, and for the building of firebreaks.

The trails provide a direct link with the intent of the park managers, as well as historical patterns of accessing the relationships between natural and cultural elements of the park environment. The network of trails is itself a value, as it documents the evolution of recreational access to the different areas and features of the park even in the early period of its evolution, and the intended emphasis on rustic, winding routes in keeping with the quasi-wilderness character of the park. Other elements of value include the incorporation into the trails of lookouts with magnificent views of English Bay, the north-shore mountains and the cities of Vancouver, North Vancouver, and West Vancouver Municipality. Some of the key lookouts are located along the trails at Siwash Rock and Ferguson Point. Further, the names of the trails carry cultural meanings. They convey many of the values held by the community regarding nature in this early period of the park's history, as the first trails were named as early as 1911. They include the names of indigenous birds and animals, the names of former park superintendents, and the names of major features or places within the park:

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| – Brockton Oval Trail | – Lees Trail | – Merilees Trail |
| – Brockton Point Trail | – Rawlings Trail | – Siwash Rock Trail |
| – Mallard Trail | – Ravine Trail | – Raccoon Trail |
| – Kinglet Trail | – Lovers' Walk | – Chickadee Trail |
| – Hummingbird Trail | – Tatlow Walk | – Avison Trail |
| – Wren Trail | – Lake Trail | – Prospect Point Trail |
| – Beaver Lake Trail | – Squirrel Trail | – Eldon Trail |
| – Cathedral trail | – Meadow Trail | – Hanson Trail |
| – Bridal Path | – Thompson Trail | – Reservoir Trail |

Primary Scenic Road Routes (Alignments) – Values

The primary roads document the development of scenic driveways through the park from the park's establishment in 1888. Initially built to accommodate horse-driven vehicles, the road system was expanded after 1900 to respond to the emergence of the automobile as a major form of experiencing natural parks in this century. By 1910 cars had virtually overtaken carriages as the preferred mode of vehicular transportation in the park.

Today, the automobile continues to be one of the principal ways of accessing the park for recreational purposes. The heritage values of Stanley Park Drive include its continuity around the entire perimeter of the park, including provision of access to both the east and west sides of the park, and the vista it affords of the Lion's Gate Bridge; its alignment; its scale; and the vistas it affords drivers. Two roads are considered to be part of the design intent of the park:

- Stanley Park Drive

- North Lagoon Drive

In addition to the primary scenic drives, the Pipeline Road has for many decades provided park motorists with scenic access to the natural forest and to Beaver Lake.

The Causeway – Values

Like many cultural elements in Stanley Park, the causeway evolved over time. The first part of the causeway was built between 1916 and 1926 to replace the previous bridge across Coal Harbour and to improve access to the park for city residents. The causeway was one of the features anticipated in the elaborate designs of Thomas Mawson of the pre-World War One era, and one of the few which were eventually realized. The construction of the causeway closed off the western end of Coal Harbour, and created “Lost Lagoon,” an artificial fresh water lake within the former basin of the harbour. The lagoon has been one of the landmark features of the park since its construction.

During the Great Depression of the 1930s, the concept of the causeway was greatly expanded. Responding to a desire to provide employment through a major public works project, the city approved the extension of the causeway through the middle of the park. The objective was to accommodate the vehicular traffic occasioned by the construction of the Lions Gate Bridge between Vancouver and the communities on the north side of Burrard Inlet. Since its expansion in the 1930s, the causeway has extended from the park entrance on Georgia Street to the Lions Gate Bridge.

In terms of its physical values, the forest cover along the causeway corridor has appropriately been retained so as to respect the commemorated balanced relationship between the natural and cultural elements of the park environment. Similarly, sympathetic development of the foreshore of Coal Harbour adjacent to the route of the causeway has reinforced the commemorated balance of elements.

It is recognized that continued modifications to the causeway have the potential to affect the balanced relationship of natural and cultural values, which is a core value of the park’s commemoration. A 1995 government study indicated that there were then 25 million automobile traverses of the park per year, with moderate to high traffic speeds. The causeway, which comprises a paved road bed with three traffic lanes, effectively cuts the natural habitat of the park into two distinct units, east and west. It is a significant barrier to mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and occasionally birds, including geese and ducks in eclipse plumage during molting and family units with young broods. Beyond the issue of species mortality rates, the risks of collision may effect behavioural changes, including avoidance of the road corridor, with resulting reduced mobility within the park. This could result in decreased access to prime seasonal or year round habitat.

*Cultural Resources Associated with the Causeway**“The Lions” – Values*

Another valued cultural resource associated with the causeway is “The Lions,” a paired sculptural monument flanking the causeway approach to the Lions Gate Bridge, named after the twin mountain peaks of the same name in North Vancouver. This sculpture belongs to the bridge. While not under the management of the park, this sculpture is nevertheless a well-known landmark and prominent landscape feature closely identified with Stanley Park.

Seawall Promenade - Values

The sea wall, built between 1917 and 1980, charts the development of a major pedestrian corridor around the park. It documents the overcoming of significant physical obstacles in the expansion of recreational opportunities for the people of Vancouver and visitors to the city. The original promenade was designed by the sculptor Charles Marega, and incorporated a classical balustrade along a stretch of the shore facing Coal Harbour. An important early masonry work was the wall enveloping Brockton Point, built to protect the lighthouse. It was designed by the prominent British landscape architect and planner Thomas Mawson, and it incorporated a boat house and washrooms, and which have since been boarded up. The structure designed by Mawson was subsequently incorporated into the sea wall. Work continued intermittently as resources became available, including work under a federal employment program during the Great Depression of the 1930s. The majority of the work was carried out between 1950 and 1980. The sea wall is associated with the noteworthy contributions of park employees, including the master stone mason James Cunningham, who worked on its construction for more than 30 years, and Stuart Lefeaux, the park superintendent and engineer, who supervised the major expansion and completion of the sea wall in the last three decades of construction.

The seawall is one of the most popular forms of experiencing the park, and is valued as a major recreational corridor. Several physical features of the sea wall are important cultural resources, especially the stone balustrade flanking the earliest sections and built ca. 1920; the masonry walls and infrastructure around Brockton Point and built ca. 1913; and the subsequent stone retaining walls which continued a park tradition of rustic stone construction. Key heritage defining features include the appropriate footprint, design, and craftsmanship of the seawall and associated structural features, including the balustrade built along the seawall ca. 1920, and the masonry walls enveloping Brockton Point and associated infrastructure, designed by Thomas Mawson. The Nine O’Clock Gun is a historical feature of value integrated into the promenade.

Lost Lagoon Promenade – Values

This promenade was built in the 1930s after the completion of the causeway and the closing off of Lost Lagoon from the ocean. This feature provides visitors with access to one of the major landscape features of the park, as well as its associated birds and wildlife. The views afforded by the promenade of the forest backdrop along the corridor of North Lagoon Drive, and artificial tree plantations along the east, west and south shores of Lost Lagoon offer a prime opportunity for visitors to experience the balanced relationship of natural and cultural values referenced in the commemoration. Specific values of the promenade include its general location, extent, and unpaved character, its integration into the physical environment, its occupancy of a footprint appropriate to the site, and its use by pedestrians.

3.1.9 Archaeological Sites Associated with the Commemoration**Values**

Archaeological sites of earlier structures and park developments established after 1888 are considered level 1, or nationally-significant cultural resources. They may include the evidence of earlier park facilities, which have been lost, demolished, or moved to new locations in the park.

3.2 Second Element

The reasons for the site's national significance are effectively communicated to the public

The second element of commemorative integrity focuses on the effective communication of the reasons for the site's national historic significance. Each of the elements of commemorative intent forms an important component of the messages which must be delivered if the site is to have commemorative integrity. This means that it is important that visitors to the site understand not only that Stanley Park is an outstanding example of an urban park in Canada, but also that it is an environment which incorporates important natural and cultural elements which have developed over time. It is essential that visitors to the site understand not only the individual components, but should also appreciate overall impact of this site on the history of Canada.

Effective communication of national messages also implies that the messages are based on research, knowledge, and awareness and sensitivity to current historiography regarding the elements of commemoration. It also suggests that presentation is balanced. This means that various perspectives on the events associated with this site are communicated, rather than a single viewpoint. Moreover, the individual components of the story should not be treated in isolation, but rather need to be integrated into the presentation of the history of the site as a whole.

Further, changes to the site over time are important to communicating the full story of the national historic site. Presentation of the site's evolution, including its history prior to park establishment, will be important to communicating a full understanding of the national significance of Stanley Park.

Message of National Historic Significance

The nationally-significant message for Stanley Park NHS flows directly from the Statement of Commemorative Intent. Integral to the understanding of these messages are a number of supporting components, termed Context Messages.

In its splendid setting and in the relationship of its natural environment and cultural elements which developed over time, Stanley Park epitomizes the large urban park in Canada

Context Messages

Beyond the message of national significance, a number of valued context messages are integral to the communication of the key message, that is, the reasons why Stanley Park is of national historic significance.

- **Stanley Park is an outstanding example of the large urban park in Canada**
 - Stanley Park is a large urban park incorporating varied cultural and natural elements, landscape traditions, and patterns of recreational use;
 - The park is a manifestation of trends in urban park design across Canada and North America in the late 19th and 20th centuries;
 - The park bears the influence of the City Beautiful Movement, as well as subsequent trends urban park development; i.e., the expansion of recreational and educational facilities in urban parks;
 - Stanley Park is a concrete expression of the evolving philosophy of urban parks in Vancouver and across Canada, including the extension of park educational and recreational opportunities to a wide range of users, including children.

- **The splendid setting of Stanley Park is integral to its national historic significance**
 - Stanley Park is a peninsular forest enclave surrounded by water on three sides;
 - The surrounding context (i.e., the ocean, coastal mountains, and rainforest, and the urban environment of the City of Vancouver), reinforces the commemorated relationships between the natural environment and cultural elements;
 - The presence of spectacular vistas of ocean, mountains, and forest from vantage points in the park, as well as vistas of the park from points around BC's lower mainland have combined to reinforce its symbolic and landmark status.

- **Stanley Park is an outstanding example of the relationship between the West coast natural environment and cultural elements as developed over time**
 - The park incorporates outstanding natural features that are representative of the West Coast environment, i.e. forests, cliffs, shoreline;
 - The park contains a network of trails, pedestrian corridors, and scenic automobile drives documenting historical patterns and human relationships to the natural environment in a park setting;
 - The park contains a large number of cultural elements, including designed park landscapes, designed garden landscapes, built heritage features, monuments and memorials, outdoor museum attractions, and recreational facilities, which, together with the natural elements, document the evolution of a park epitomizing the large urban park in Canada;

- Many of the cultural elements were developed or adapted in close relationship to the natural environment; e.g., the building of the seawall along the axis of natural shoreline, the development of designed park or garden landscapes to elope with the natural forest backdrop, the building of trails and roads through the natural forest environment;
- The park represents a blend of British landscape traditions of the “beautiful” (naturalistic, manipulated landscape) and the “sublime” (awe-inspiring “wilderness” landscape);
- The planting program created transitional zones between the cultural elements and natural forest environment;
- The balanced relationships between cultural elements and the natural environment have produced a park known across Canada and around the world.

Objectives

The reasons for the site’s national historic significance are effectively communicated to the public when:

- the overall heritage presentation experience conveys the reasons for national significance of the site;
- the public, both visitors and non-visitors, exposed to a heritage presentation experience and the site stewards understand the reasons for national historic significance of the site;
- the effective communication of messages and their understanding is monitored.

3.3 Third Element

The site's heritage values are respected by all whose decisions or actions affect the site

Beyond the values of national historic significance, the heritage values associated with the park include a number of activities and cultural resources not directly linked with commemorative intent, which nevertheless are of importance to Stanley Park. They include important cultural resources representing aspects of the park's history before park establishment in 1888, as well as traditions of activity since that time, which are not directly associated with its role as an urban park.

3.3.1 Level 2 Cultural Resources

■ *Built Heritage Resources*

Lighthouses at Brockton Point and Prospect Point

Values

The two lighthouses built on the edge of the park represent the history and continuity of Canada's Aids to Navigation programs since British Columbia joined Confederation in 1871. Preceded by earlier light stations, these particular light stations guided ships into Vancouver harbour through most of the 20th century, and they continue to serve a vital role in coastal navigation.

The Parks Board Office, 2099 Beach Drive

Values

Constructed in 1961, the office of the Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation is a widely-admired example of modern architecture in Vancouver. Its horizontal lines and handsome use of masonry construction appear to have been intended to elope with the naturalistic setting and traditions of stone constructional practice in the park.

While its functions relate to park administration and are not directly connected to park facilities for the public, the Park Board office is considered a valued Level 2 cultural resource by virtue of its architectural values and its integration into the park landscape. Complementary landscape practices of espalier tree growth along the south wall, and the provision of a reflecting pond, trees and shrub development adjacent to the west facade are also aspects of value associated with this building.

*The Former Park Superintendent's Residence on Lagoon Drive***Values**

Overlooking Lost Lagoon, and located on Lagoon Drive near the foot of Robson Street, this two-storey frame residence is representative of the large houses built in the West End near Stanley Park in the early 20th century. Formerly used as the park superintendent's residence in the post-Second World War era, it now serves as a daycare centre. The building's principal values include its exterior form and materials, including horizontal siding, which are representative of domestic architectural practice in Vancouver's West End district adjacent to the park through much of the 20th century.

■ *Defence Installations in Stanley Park***Values**

As a residual military reserve, Stanley Park was incorporated into the coastal defence system during both World Wars in this century. During the First World War, two artillery guns were installed at Siwash Point, with associated infrastructure.

During the Second World War, Ferguson Point was transformed into an artillery battery. Gun positions were mounted on the promontory. The work included the construction of an underground magazine, two gun emplacements, and several barracks structures, while a searchlight tower was constructed on Third Beach below the point. Third Beach was also used for the construction of military barracks for artillery personnel, and as a training centre for members of the Canadian Women's Army Corps (CWAC).

Cultural resources associated with a number of military installations are still extant in the park. They include: i) at Siwash Point, the remains of a concrete searchlight structure (now converted to a lookout on a foot trail), a concrete ammunition bunker, and other structures; ii) at Prospect Point, two former observation posts (located below the restaurant building); and iii) at Ferguson Point, the vestiges of the concrete slab on which the guns were mounted, now located below the drive and lawn in front of the Tea House. Here, the major surviving resource is the Tea House, which formerly served as the officers' mess at this fort, although it has been much modified.

These cultural resources are among the vestiges of the coastal defence system during both World Wars. They represent the continuing reserve of Stanley Park lands for military purposes in the event of a coastal threat to Canada's territorial integrity, and are valued representations of Canada's West Coast Defence system.

Surviving Cultural Resources Related to Coastal Defence - Summary

PROSPECT POINT	SIWASH ROCK	FERGUSON POINT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - concrete observation structures (World War II) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - concrete searchlight structure (World War II) - remains of tree-fort lookout (World War II) - decaying wooden remnants of the former Observation Post (World War II) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slab for gun platforms and elevator in front of the Tea House (World War II) - walls of World War II ammunition bunker (World War II) - the Tea House (formerly the officer’s mess, albeit significantly altered)

■ *First Nations Sites*

Values

Many of the archaeological sites are the places used and occupied by First Nations prior to the establishment of the park. Notwithstanding specific references to First Nations in this document, it is acknowledged that four First Nations have claimed title to lands that comprise Stanley Park (i.e., in alphabetical order, the Musqueam Nation; the Tsleil-Waututh Nation (Burrard Inlet); the Squamish Nation; and the Stó-Lō Nation). These sites document the occupation and lifeways of coast Salishan peoples over thousands of years. Sixteen First Nations sites have been archaeologically recorded in Stanley Park, dating from 3000 Before the Present (B.P.) to 100 B.P. (ca. 1890). These sites include villages and associated coastal sites, which the First Nations located in proximity to food resources including clams, salmon, and other fish (proximity to the ocean, Capilano River, etc.) Many of these sites have been disturbed by development within the park area. The specific sites include:

- the named Squamish villages:
 - **Whoi-Whoi** (XwayXway) near Lumberman’s Arch, including the large long house Tay-Hay (here a great potlatch was held in 1875 in the chief’s long house Tay-Hay)
 - **Chaythoos** (meaning “high bank” in the Halkomelem language), near Prospect Point
 - home of the former Squamish Chief August Jack Khaht-sah-lanogh (Kitsilano)
 - the site of the grave of Khay-tulk, or “Supplejack”, a mausoleum of wood on posts, sheltering a canoe in which were formerly buried the remains of the father of August Jack Khaht-sah-lanogh, later re-interred at Squamish

- specific and general burial sites
- long-abandoned villages (identified by shell middens and house remains)
- shell middens, including a major midden at Lumberman's Arch
- culturally-modified trees throughout the park
- traditional use areas (indicated by oral tradition; there may be on-going use)

These sites are associated with the former occupation of First Nations people in the park area. They provide important documentation of their history over numerous generations. However, there is a need to consult with the First Nations regarding the symbolic values and appropriate approaches to the presentation of these sites. Many current families of Salishan Peoples are associated with the named villages (Whoi-Whoi, or XwayXway, in the area of Lumberman's Arch, and Chaythoos, east of the Lion's Gate Bridge). Their input is required to present these sites with integrity. An important value of these sites is the continued interest of First Nations people in these sites.

In recent decades a long, low shelter was built near the totem poles to house two dugout canoes constructed by First Nations artists. The canoes contained within the shelter included a very old canoe built in the style of Nuu-cha-nulth First Nations of the west coast of Vancouver Island. Named "Homultchison," this canoe once belonged to August Jack Khatselano, a former resident of Stanley Park, and previously to his step-father Chinalset, or Jericho Charlie. In 1943 the canoe was donated to the park by the B.C. Loggers' Association and the Consolidated Red Shingle Association. The other canoe is much more recent, a sleek racing boat.

■ *Grave Sites*

Values

Stanley Park contains a number of grave sites which document aspects of the human history of the peninsula both before and after the establishment of the park in 1888. For the purpose of this Statement, the historic value lies in the associations of these sites with the history of Stanley Park and earlier occupation. At the same time, the actual human remains of these sites are not defined as cultural resources and need to be protected and respected according to other policies and legislation. Since these sites are associated with the history of various cultures in Canada, they must be treated with great sensitivity and the highest level of professional care. The grave sites that are currently known include:

- Former Chinese cemeteries at Brockton Point and Anderson's Point (site of the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club);
- European burial place at Brockton Point (approximately 200 settlers);
- The burial site of sailors at Brockton Point.

■ *Additional Archaeological Sites*

Values

A number of other sites document the transition between the Aboriginal use of the area now encompassed by the park and modern uses. These sites include the following:

- trees bearing the traces of activities by the lumber industry
- sites of former summer houses
- former park structures, such as buildings previously located at observation points, and the former park superintendent's residence south of the park road near the Pipeline Trail
- former residences of other public servants in the park, such as the former Brockton Point light keeper's dwelling north of the Landing Pier at Hallelujah Point, and the Water Works house at the north end of the Pipeline Road (home of the foreman Frank Harris and his family)
- sites of former shantytowns and squatters' residences, where pilings may still survive
- the former Chinese pig farm, near Coal Harbour, which subsequently became the Buffalo Pound and later a parking lot.

■ *Other Cultural Resources within Stanley Park*

Values

A number of other cultural resources, especially built heritage features, are considered of value in Stanley Park. At the same time, the park lacks a full inventory of potential cultural resources to enable them to be enumerated at this time. Cultural elements considered to support the heritage character of the park include:

- The restored Fountain at Lost Lagoon
- The concrete bridge and pedestrian underpass on Stanley Park Drive adjacent to the Rhododendron Garden

3.3.2 Ecosystem Values of Stanley Park

Stanley Park also comprises a component of the Pacific coastal ecosystem, whose protection and presentation is considered important to the protection of the nationally-significant values of the park landscape enumerated in Section 5.2 above. (Map 2). Guidance in the management of natural ecosystem features in national historic sites is provided in *Section 1.1.7 of Parks Canada's Cultural Resource Management Policy (1994)*.

Values

Wildlife Resources

- Stanley Park is part of a biological region which is inhabited by nine wildlife species designated as vulnerable or threatened in British Columbia. Of these, Great Blue Herons and Bald Eagles have regularly used habitat in the park and others may be present on an intermittent or seasonal basis.

Red List (endangered/threatened)

- Pacific Water Shrew (*Sorex bendirii*)
- Keen's Long-eared Bat (*Myotis keenii*)

Blue List (vulnerable)

- Painted Turtle (*Chrysemys picta*)
 - Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)
 - Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*)
 - Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*)
 - Western Screech Owl (*Otus kennicottii*)
 - Hutton's Vireo (*Vireo huttoni*)
 - Townsend's Big-eared Bat (*Plecotus townsendii*)
-
- Red list species are either endangered (faced with imminent extinction or have been extirpated from a significant portion of former range in BC) or threatened (may become endangered if factors influencing vulnerability are not reversed). Blue list species are deemed to be vulnerable but not yet threatened.
 - Great Blue Herons roost and nest each year in large western red cedar trees located in the area formerly occupied by the Stanley Park Zoo. This is an important site for this species. Casual observation appears to indicate declining use of the site following the recent closure of the Penguin facility. Herons fed on fish intended for the captive penguins. Loss of a food source may explain declining site use by the Herons.
 - A breeding colony of Pelagic Cormorants became established in the 1980's on the steep cliffs near Prospect Point. Pigeon Guillemots and Glaucous-winged roost here as well. These species are not rare or endangered in BC, however it is unusual for them to breed and roost in a location directly adjacent to a highly developed urban environment.
 - Bald Eagles nest and breed regularly at two locations; adjacent to NW corner of Lost Lagoon and East of Beaver Lake.

- Large numbers of seabirds and waterfowl make use of freshwater and marine habitat in and adjacent to Stanley Park. Lost Lagoon is the most important of these sites. The intertidal foreshore is heavily used as well. These sites are significant both for the diversity of species that make use of them and for the total numbers of birds.
- Large mammal species normally found in the Coastal Western Hemlock Biogeoclimatic zone are absent in Stanley Park. These include black-tailed deer, elk, black bear, wolf and blue grouse.
- Native mammal species with opportunistic feeding strategies have established populations in Stanley Park. These include coyotes, skunks (Striped Skunk; Western Spotted Skunk), and racoons. Introduced mammal species (rat, grey squirrel) have also established populations.
- Little is known about the small mammals in Stanley Park. Deer mice and shrews are believed to be common and several species of bats are regularly seen at dusk.
- No systematic study of Reptile and Amphibian species in Stanley Park has been conducted to date. Beaver lake and its tributary streams (Beaver and Prospect) likely represent the best habitat for these taxa in the park. Beaver Lake supports a population of Western Painted Turtle, a blue listed species in BC.

Aquatic Resources

- Stanley Park contains freshwater and marine aquatic habitats.
- Marine habitat exists as a linear feature defining the Park boundary (low tide watermark) and separating the sub-tidal marine environment from the terrestrial portion of the park. The intertidal zone varies in width from 20-100 metres depending upon beach slope. Environmentally sensitive intertidal features are located in many sections of Stanley Park shoreline. Key features include: adjacent sub-tidal communities; healthy *Nereocystis* community; Beaver Creek Delta; spatial diversity of shoreline substrates; and presence of a healthy population of a unique, endemic species of feather duster worm (*Eudistylia vancouveri*).
- Freshwater resources in the park are limited. They consist of Lost Lagoon, and Beaver Lake and its associated surface drainage (Beaver Creek and Prospect Creek). Lost Lagoon was formerly a marine environment connected to the waters of Coal Harbour. Construction of the Stanley Park Causeway in 1916 separated Lost Lagoon from Coal Harbour. At the present Lost Lagoon contains brackish water which restricts its use by amphibians and fish. One native (threespine stickleback) and two introduced species (common carp; brown bullhead) are found in the Lagoon at the present. Attempts to stock the lagoon with cutthroat trout have been unsuccessful.
- A small population of resident cutthroat trout occupies Prospect Creek. Prickly sculpin, lamprey and carp are also thought to inhabit the stream but this has not been confirmed to date.

- Beaver Creek formerly supported breeding populations of coho salmon and cutthroat trout in the early 1980's. The current status of these species is not known but likely marginal or absent given the declining habitat quality for these species in Beaver Lake (very high summer water temperatures and low dissolved oxygen levels).

Vegetation Resources

- Stanley Park lies within the Coastal Western Hemlock (CWH) biogeoclimatic zone. This zone is characterised by coniferous forests of western hemlock, western red cedar, and Douglas fir.
- Much of Stanley Park was selectively logged for Douglas Fir from 1860-1880. Western Red Cedar, Sitka Spruce, Western Hemlock, and largest Douglas Fir were not harvested.
- Since dedication of the park in 1888, the largest impacts on vegetation have been from construction of park facilities, construction of a vehicle causeway for Lions Gate Bridge, and typhoon Frieda which in 1962 knocked down about one-fourth (1/4) of the forest in Stanley Park.
- Despite an extensive history of forest disturbance, there remain 300 year age class coniferous forest stands with “old Growth” attributes. The best examples are “Tall Tree Grove” between Pipeline Road and Tunnel Road, and the forest on west side of causeway between Prospect Point and Siwash rock.
- Beaver Lake is a shallow marsh which will succeed to a sphagnum bog and forested area unless present interventions (sub-surface drainage into Beaver Lake is augmented by flow from 2 artificial streams originating with Vancouver City domestic water supply) are continued. Collections of an aquatic perennial, Humped bladderwort (*Utricularia gibba*), were made during a 1942 study. This species has since been listed as vulnerable in BC. It's not known if it still is present in Beaver Lake.

3.3.3 Valued Complementary Activities

■ *Concessions*

Values

When this Statement was prepared in 2000, the scope and scale of facilities in Stanley Parks as evolved over time were compatible with the recreational uses of the park and the balance of natural and cultural values for which it was commemorated. A challenge for Stanley Park's stewards will be to ensure that the future development of park facilities continues to respect the balanced relationships of cultural and natural elements of the commemorated environment.

3.3.4 Complementary Messages at the Park

Values

The complementary messages are not directly related to the reasons for national significance but convey important aspects of the heritage values of Stanley Park.

- **Stanley Park is a defining element of the City of Vancouver:**
 - the park's location immediately adjacent to Vancouver's downtown core
 - the recognition in innumerable publications and other media that the park as a key component of the history and culture of the City of Vancouver

- **Stanley Park is an expression of community values and identity of Vancouver residents:**
 - the role played by residents of the city in lobbying for the setting aside of the federal reserve lands for a park
 - the role of Vancouver residents in promoting park development, while conserving the natural environment of the park

- **Stanley Park represents a distinctive use of topography for urban park development:**
 - the particular topographical characteristics of the park; i.e., hilly peninsular terrain, and the adaptation of park facilities, roads and pathways to take advantage of the terrain, while respecting its natural contours and features

- **Stanley Park is a distinctive product of history and geography:**
 - the setting aside of the peninsula as a military reserve in 1859, which limited development in the period preceding the park's establishment in 1888
 - the diverging social conditions and ethnocultural traditions of the early interest groups of the park, which explain both the pressures for retention of the natural environment, as well as the pressures to develop facilities and cultural elements
 - the park as an evolutionary product of compromises between competing visions, mediated by the middle course of the Vancouver Parks Board to produce the balanced relationships between natural and cultural elements cited as of national historic significance

- Stanley Park has functioned as a place of refuge, enjoyment, recreation, and contemplation for the citizens and visitors to Vancouver

- Stanley Park is a place enabling appreciation of the outstanding natural setting of Vancouver
- Stanley Park is a place of pride of citizens of Vancouver and B.C.
- Stanley Park is a symbol of the West Coast
- Stanley Park represents an accessible microsystem of West Coast rainforest
- Stanley Park represents a small-scale ecosystem (a component of a larger ecosystem) and wildlife habitat within a major urban area
- The Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation has played a major role in shepherding the protection of Stanley Park and fostering appropriate developments within it for more than 100 years
- Various park superintendents, landscape architects, engineers, and building architects have made significant contributions to the development of the park (e.g., W.S. Rawlings, Thomas Mawson, Stuart Lefeaux, William Livingstone, Percy Underwood)
- Various craftsmen and gardeners have contributed to the development of structures and landscapes of exemplary workmanship (e.g., James Cunningham's contribution to the building of the seawall)
- Various First Nations artists designed and sculpted the Northwest Coast totem and mortuary poles in the park (e.g., Chief Jackson of Skidegate, Bill Reid, Willie Seaweed, Doug Cranmer, Yaakutlas (Charlie James), Ellen Neel)
- Stanley Park is valued by the people of Vancouver and expresses efforts by the citizenry to develop a major park coinciding with the city's growth and development
- Stanley Park is a place of remembrance and commemoration of the history and cultural values of various groups in British Columbia

- The park exemplifies the evolving recreational and community use of the park over 100 years, as documented in the park's design and evolution
- Stanley Park is a member of the larger family of national historic sites across Canada

Objectives

Effective communication of the complementary messages of Stanley Park National Historic Site will be achieved when:

- part of the heritage presentation experience conveys the complementary messages;
- the Level 2 messages and their presentation do not overwhelm or detract from the presentation and understanding of the site's national significance;
- the public, both visitors and non-visitors, exposed to the complementary messages understand them;
- the effectiveness of the communication of the complementary messages and their understanding are monitored.

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Appendix 1: Ornamental Trees and Shrubs of Stanley Park (as inventoried in the areas west of Lost Lagoon in 1988)

CLASS GYMNOSPERMAE

Cupressaceae (Cypress Family)

Calocedrus decurrens. Incense Cedar.

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana 'Erecta'.

C. lawsoniana 'Fraseri'.

C. lawsoniana 'Gracilis Pendula'.

C. lawsoniana 'Intertexta'.

C. lawsoniana 'Lutea'.

C. lawsoniana 'Stewartii'.

C. lawsoniana 'Witzeliana'.

C. obtusa 'Nana Gracilis'.

C. pisifera. Sawara Cypress.

C. pisifera 'Plumosa'.

C. pisifera 'Squarrosa'.

Juniperus sp. Juniper.

J. chinensis. Chinese Juniper.

Thuja occidentalis. American Arborvitae.

T. occidentalis 'Pyramidalis'.

T. plicata. Western Redcedar.

Ginkgoaceae (Ginkgo Family)

Ginkgo biloba. Maidenhair Tree.

Pinaceae (Pine Family)

Abies concolor. White Fir.

A. grandis. Grand Fir.

Cedrus atlantica. Atlas Cedar.

C. atlantica glauca. Blue Atlas Cedar.

C. brevifolia. Cyprian Cedar.

C. deodara. Deodar Cedar.

C. deodara hybrid. Hybrid Deodar Cedar.

C. libani. Cedar of Lebanon.

Larix decidua. European Larch.

L. decidua 'Pendula'.

L. x eurolepis. Hybrid Larch.

L. kaempferi. Japanese Larch.

L. kaempferi cv.

L. occidentalis. Western Larch. Western Tamarack

Picea abies. Norway Spruce.

R. abies cv. Dwarf Norway Spruce.

P. omorika. Serbian Spruce.

P. pungens glauca. Colorado Blue Spruce.

P. sitchensis. Sitka Spruce.

P. echinata. Short-leaf Pine.

R. jeffreyi. Jeffrey Pine.

P. mugo. Mountain Pine.

P. nigra maritima. Austrian Pine.

P. parviflora. Japanese White Pine.

P. ponderosa. Ponderosa Pine.

P. rigida. Northern Pitch Pine.

Pseudotsuga menziesii. Douglas-fir.

Tsuga heterophylla. Western Hemlock.

T. mertensiana. Mountain Hemlock.

Podocarpaceae (Podocarp Family)

Podocarpus nivalis. Alpine Totara.

Taxaceae

Taxus baccata cv. English Yew.

T. baccata 'Fastigiata'. Irish Yew.

T. baccata 'Fastigiata'. Irish Yew (male form).

T. brevifolia. Western Yew.

Taxodiaceae (Swamp Cypress and Sequoia Family)

Cryptomeria japonica 'Cristata'.

Cunninghamia lanceolata. Chinese Fir.

Metasequoia glyptostroboides. Dawn Redwood.

Sciadopitys verticillata. Umbrella Pine.

Sequoia sempervirens. Coast Redwood.

Sequoiadendron giganteum. Giant Sequoia. Wellingtonia.

Taxodium distichum. Swamp Cypress. Bald Cypress.

CLASS ANGIOSPERMAE

Aceraceae (Maple Family)

Acer sp. Snake-bark Maple.

A. campestre. Hedge Maple. Field Maple.

A. circinatum. Vine Maple.

A. griseum. Paperbark Maple.

A. japonicum 'Aconitifolium'.

A. macrophyllum. Bigleaf Maple.

A. mandshuricum. Manchurian Maple.

A. nikoense. Nikko Maple.

A. palmatum. Japanese Maple.

A. palmatum Atropurpureum'.

A. palmatum 'Dissectum'.
A. palmatum 'Dissectum Ornatum'
A. palmatum 'Linearilobum'.
A. palmatum 'Okushimo'.
A. palmatum 'Reticulatum'.
A. palmatum 'Reticulatum Rubrum'.
A. platanoides. Norway Maple.
A. platanoides 'Crimson King'. Purple Norway Maple.
A. platanoides 'Cucullatum'.
A. pseudoplatanus. Sycamore Maple.
A. pseudoplatanus 'Atropurpureum'.
A. pseudoplatanus 'Leopodii'.
A. rubrum. Red Maple.
A. rufinerve. Redvein Maple.
A. saccharinum. Silver Maple.

Anacardiaceae (Cashew Family)

Cotinus coggygia 'Foliis Purpureis'. Burning Bush.
Rhus glabra Laciniata'. Cut-leaf Smooth Sumac.

Apocynaceae (Dogbane Family)

Vinca minor. Lesser Periwinkle.

Aquifoliaceae (Holly Family)

Ilex aquifolium. English Holly.
I. crenata. Japanese Holly.

Araliaceae (Ginseng Family)

Aralia sp.
Fatsia japonica. False Castor-oil Plant.
Hedera colchica 'Dentata Variegata'.
H. helix. English Ivy.
Oplopanax horridus. Devil's Club.

Asteraceae (Aster Family)

Olearia x haastii. Daisy-bush
Santolina chamaecyparissus. Lavender Cotton.

Berberidaceae (Barberry Family)

Berberis gagnepainii lancifolia. Black Barberry.
B. julianae. Wintergreen Barberry.
B. x stenophylla. Rosemary Barberry.
B. thunbergii. Japanese Barberry.
B. verruculosa. Warty Barberry.
B. vulgaris. Common Barberry
Mahonia sp.
Mahonia aquifolium. Oregon Grape.

Betulaceae (Birch Family)

Alnus glutinosa 'Imperialis'.
A. rubra. Red Alder.
Betula albo-sinensis. Chinese Red-barked Birch.
B. jacquemontii. Kashmir Birch.
B. papyrifera commutata. Paper birch.
B. pendula. Weeping Birch.
B. pendula 'Dalecarlica'. Swedish Birch.
B. pendula 'Youngii'. Young's Weeping Birch.
Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiata'. Fastigiate Hornbeam.
Corylus avellana. European Hazel.
C. avellana 'Contorta'. Harry Lauder's Walking Stick.
C. cornuta. Beaked Hazel.
C. maxima 'Purpurea'. Purple-leaved Great Hazel.

Brassicaceae or Cruciferae (Mustard Family)

Erysimum linearifolium 'Bowles Purple'

Buxaceae (Box Family)

Buxus sempervirens. Common Box.
Pachysandra terminalis. Japanese Spurge.

Cannabaceae (Hemp Family)

Humulus lupulus. European Hop.

Caprifoliaceae (Honeysuckle Family)

Abelia x grandiflora. Glossy Abelia.
Leycesteria formosa. Himalayan Honeysuckle.
Lonicera sp. Honeysuckle.
L. 'Late Dutch'. Late Dutch Honeysuckle.
L. morrowii. Morrow Honeysuckle.
L. thibetica.
Sambucus nigra Albovariegata'. Variegated European Elder.
S. racemosa. Red Elderberry.
Symphoricarpos albus. Snowberry.
Viburnum davidii.
V. x bodnantense. Bodnant Viburnum.
V. farreri candidissimum.
V. henryi.
V. plicatum 'Lanarth'. Lanarth Doublefile Viburnum.
V. plicatum 'Mariesii'. Maries' Doublefile Viburnum.
V. rhytidophyllum. Leatherleaf Viburnum.

Celastraceae (Staff-tree Family)

Celastrus scandens. Waxwork. American Bittersweet.
Euonymus fortunei radicans 'Emerald and Gold'.
E. fortunei radicans 'Variegatus'.

E. japonica 'Ovatus Aureu'.

Cercidiphyllaceae (Katsura Tree Family)

Cercidiphyllum japonicum. Katsura Tree.

Clethraceae (White Alder Family)

Clethra alnifolia. Sweet Pepper Bush.

C. barbinervis. Japanese Clethra.

Cornaceae (Dogwood Family)

Aucuba japonica 'Variegata'. Gold-dust Tree.

Cornus alba 'Elegantissima'.

C. alba 'Sibirica'. Westonbirt Dogwood.

C. alba 'Spaethii'.

C. alternifolia 'Argentea'.

C. controversa. Giant Dogwood.

C. 'Eddie's White Wonder'.

C. florida. Flowering Dogwood.

C. florida 'Cherokee Chief'.

C. florida rubra. Red Flowering Dogwood.

C. kousa. Japanese Dogwood.

C. mas. Cornelian Cherry.

C. nuttallii. Pacific Dogwood.

C. stolonifera. Red Osier Dogwood.

C. stolonifera 'Flaviramea'.

Davidiaceae (Dave Tree Family)

Davidia involucrata. Dave Tree.

Ericaceae (Heath Family)

Arbutus menziesii. Madrona.

A. unedo. Killarney Strawberry Tree.

Calluna vulgaris 'H.E. Beale'. Heather.

Enkianthus campanulatus. Redvein Enkianthus.

Erica carnea. Winter Heath.

E. vagans. Cornish Heath.

Gaultheria shallon. Salal.

Leucothoe fontanesiana. Fetter Bush.

Oxydendrum arboreum. Sorrel Tree. Sourwood.

Pernettya mucronata. Pernettya.

Pieris japonica. Pieris.

Rhododendron 'A. Bedford'.

R. 'Anna Rose Whitney'.

R. auriculatum hybrid.

R. 'Azor'.

R. 'Blue Peter'.

R. 'Britannia'.

R. 'Brocade'.

R. 'Carmen'.

R. 'Cilpinense'.

R. 'Crest'.

R. 'Damozel'.

R. 'Elizabeth'.

R. 'Exbury Naomi'.

R. 'Fabia'.

R. 'Humming Bird'.

R. 'Jock'.

R. 'Lady Chamberlain'.

R. 'Lady Rosebery'.

R. 'Lavender Girl'.

R. Loderi 'King George'.

R. Loderi 'Pink Diamond'.

R. Loderi 'Venus'.

R. Loderi 'White'.

R. 'May Day'.

R. 'Mrs. Furnivall'.

R. 'Mrs. G.W. Leak'.

R. 'Pink Drift'.

R. 'Pink Pearl'.

R. 'Praecox'.

R. 'Purple Splendor'.

R. 'Sappho'.

R. 'Souv. W.C. Slocock'.

R. 'Susan'.

R. 'Temple Belle'.

R. 'Vanessa'.

R. 'Yellow Hammer'.

Vaccinium parvifolium. Red Huckleberry.

Escalloniaceae (Escallonia Family)

Escallonia sp.

Eucryphiaceae (Eucryphia Family)

Eucryphia glutinosa. Eucryphia.

E. x nymansensis. Nyman's Hybrid Eucryphia.

Fabaceae or Leguminosae (Legume Family)

Cercis canadensis. Redbud. Judas-tree.

Colutea arborescens. Bladder Senna.

Cytisus multiflorus. White Spanish Broom.

Gleditsia triacanthos 'Sunburst'.

Gymnocladus dioica. Kentucky Coffee Tree.

Laburnum anagyroides. Laburnum. Golden-chain Tree.

Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'.

R. pseudoacacia 'Inermis'. Mop-head Acacia

Sophora japonica. Japanese Pagoda Tree.

Ulex sp. Gorse.

Wisteria floribunda. Japanese Wisteria.

Fagaceae (Beech Family)

Fagus grandifolia. American Beech.

F. sylvatica. European Beech.

F. sylvatica 'Pendula'. Weeping Beech

F. sylvatica purpurea. Purple Beech.

Lithocarpus densiflorus. Tanbark Oak.

Nothofagus antarctica. Antarctic Beech.

Quercus cerris. Turkey Oak.

Q. hypoleuroides. Silverleaf Oak.

Q. lobata. California White Oak.

Q. palustris. Pin Oak

Q. petraea. Sessile Oak. Durmast Oak.

Q. phellos. Willow Oak.

Q. robur. Pedunculate Oak. English Oak.

Q. rubra. Red Oak.

Q. x turneri. Turner Oak.

Garryaceae (Garrya Family)

Garrya elliptica. Silk Tassel Bush.

Grossulariaceae (Gooseberry Family)

Ribes sanguineum. Red Currant.

Hamamelidaceae (Witch Hazel Family)

Corylopsis pauciflora. Buttercup Winterhazel.

C. spicata. Spike Winterhazel.

Fothergilla major. Fothergilla.

Hamamelis x intermedia.

H. mollis. Chinese Witch Hazel.

H. virginiana. Common Witch Hazel.

Liquidarnber styraciflua. Sweet Gum.

Parrotia persica. Persian Ironwood.

Parrotiopsis jacquemontiana.

Hippocastanaceae (Horse Chestnut Family)

Aesculus hippocastanum. Horse Chestnut.

Hydrangeaceae (Hydrangea Family)

Hydrangea macrophylla. Hydrangea.

H. petiolaris. Climbing Hydrangea.

H. sargentiana.

Hypericaceae (St. John's-wort Family)

Hypericum calycinum. Rose of Sharon. Aaron's Beard.

H. 'Hidcote'.

Juglandaceae (Walnut Family)

Carya ovata. Shagbark Hickory.

Juglans cinerea. Butternut.

J. regia. Common Walnut.

Lardizabalaceae (Lardizabala Family)

Akebia quinata. Akebia.

Lauraceae (Laurel Family)

Umbellularia californica. California Laurel.

Loganiaceae (Logania Family)

Buddleia alternifolia. Fountain Butterfly Bush.

B. davidii. Butterfly Bush. Summer Lilac.

Magnoliaceae (Magnolia Family)

Liriodendron tulipifera. Tulip Tree.

L. tulipifera 'Aureomarginatum'.

Magnolia sp. Magnolia.

M. acuminata. Cucumber Tree.

M. dawsoniana. Dawson's Magnolia.

M. dawsoniana 'Cook's Form'.

M. globosa.

M. grandiflora. Laurel Magnolia.

M. hypoleuca. Japanese Big-leaf Magnolia.

M. hypoleuca x sargentiana robusta

M. 'Kewensis'.

M. kobus. Northern Javanese M.

M. kobus borealis.

M. liliiflora 'Nigra'. Lily Magnolia.

M. x loebneri 'Merrill'.

M. x proctoriana.

M. salicifolia. Willow-leaf Magnolia.

M. sargentiana robusta.

M. sieboldii. Oyama Magnolia.

M. x soulangiana.

M. x soulangiana 'Picture'

M. sprengeri.

M. stellata. Star Magnolia

M. stellata 'Rosea'.

M. tripetala. Umbrella Magnolia.

M. x veitchii 'Rubra'.

M. virginiana. Sweet Bay.

M. 'Wadas Memory'.

M. x watsonii.

M. wilsonii. Wilson's Magnolia.

Moraceae (Mulberry Family)

Ficus carica. Common Fig.

Morus nigra. Black Mulberry.

Myrtaceae (Myrtle Family)

Eucalyptus niphophyla. Snow Gum.

E. perriniana. Spinning Gum

Oleaceae (Olive Family)

Chionanthus virginicus. Fringe Tree.

Forsythia cv. Forsythia.

Fraxinus sp. Flowering Ash.

F excelsior. Common Ash.

F excelsior 'Jaspidea'.

Jasminum nudiflorum. Winter Jasmine.

Ligustrum compactum.

Osmanthus heterophyllus 'Variegatus'.

X Osmarea burkwoodii. Osmarea.

Syringa velutina. Korean Lilac.

Onagraceae (Evening Primrose Family)

Fuchsia magellanica. Fuchsia.

F magellanica molinae.

Paeoniaceae (Peony Family)

Paeonia sp. Tree Peony.

Philadelphaceae (Mock-orange Family)

Deutzia gracilis. Slender Deutzia.

D. scabra. Fuzzy Deutzia.

Philadelphus coronarius 'Aureus'.

P. microphyllus.

Platanaceae (Plane Tree Family)

Platanus x acerifolia. London Plane.

R orientalis. Oriental Plane.

Ranunculaceae (Buttercup Family)

Clematis armandii. Armand Clematis.

C. montana rubens. Mountain Clematis.

Rhamnaceae (Buckthorn Family)

Ceanothus thyrsiflorus. California Lilac.

Rhamnus purshiana. Cascara Tree.

Rosaceae (Rose Family)

Amelanchieralnifolia. Saskatoon Berry.

A. laevis. Smooth Juneberry.

Chaenomeles speciosa. Common Flowering Quince,

Cotoneaster sp. Cotoneaster.

C. 'Cornubia'.

C. divaricatus. Spreading Cotoneaster.

C. franchetii.

C. horizontalis. Rock Cotoneaster

C. lacteus, Parney Cotoneaster.

C. salicifolius. Willowleaf Cotoneaster.

Crataegus monogyna. English Hawthorn.

Malus coronaria. America Crab Apple.

M. floribunda. Japanese Crab Apple.

M. fusca. Pacific Crab Apple.

Photina villosa. Oriental Photina.

Physocarpus opulifolius 'Luteus'. Eastern Ninebark.

Potentilla fruticosa. Shrubby Cinquefoil.

Prinsepia sinensis.

Prunus cerasifera 'Pissardii'. Purple-leaved Plum.

P. x hillieri.

P laurocerasus. Cherry Laurel.

P. laurocerasus 'Otto Luyken'.

P. laurocerasus 'Zabeliana'.

P. lusitanica. Portugal Laurel.

P. serrula. Tibetan Cherry.

P. serrulata Ukon'.

P. subhirtella Autumnalis'.

P. 'Whitcombii'.

P. x yedoensis. Yoshino Cherry

Rosa American Pillar.

R. gallica 'Compacta.

R. 'Max Graf'.

R. moyesii 'Geranium'.

Rubus biflorus.

R. discolor. Himalayan Blackberry.

R. specatabilis. Salmonberry.

R. ursinus. Pacific Blackberry.

Sorbus sp.

S. aria 'Decaisneana'.

S. aucuparia. Mountain Ash

S. hupehensis. Hupeh Rowan.

S. x thuringiaca, Bastard Service Tree.

Spiraea douglasii. Hardhack.

S. japonica Alpind.

S: x vanhouttei.

Stephanandra incisa 'Crispa'. Cut-leaf Stephanandra.

Stranvaesia davidiana.

Rutaceae (Citrus Family)

Choisya ternata. Mexican Orange Blossom.

Phellodendron amurense. Amur Cork Tree.
Skimmia japonica. Skimmia,
S. japonica 'Fructu-albo'.

Sapindaceae (Soapberry Family)

Koelreuteria paniculata. Goldenrain-tree.

Scrophulariaceae (Figwort Family)

Hebe sp. *Hebe*
Phygелиus capensis. Cape Fuschia.

Simaroubaceae (Quassia Family)

Ailanthus altissima. Tree of Heaven.

Stachyuraceae (Stachyurus Family)

Stachyurus praecox.

Staphyleaceae (Bladdernut Family)

Staphylea pinnata. Bladdernut

Styracaceae (Storax Family)

Halesia monticola. Mountain Silverbell.
Styrax japonica. Japanese Snowbell.
S. obassia. Snowbell.

Tetracentraceae (Tetracentron Family)

Tetracentron sinense

Theaceae (Tea Family)

Camellia japonica. Camellia.
Stewartia pseudocamellia. Japanese Stewartia.

Thymelaeaceae (Mezereum Family)

Daphne laureola. Spurge Laurel.
D. mezereum. Mezereum.

Tiliaceae (Linden Family)

Tilia platyphyllos. Broad-leaved Lime.

Trochodendraceae**(Trochodendron Family)**

Trochodendron aralioides. Wheel Tree.

Ulmaceae (Elm Family)

Ulmus x hollandica. Dutch Elm.

Salicaceae (Willow Family)

Salix babylonica, Weeping Willow.

S. purpurea. Purple Osier.

S. repens argentea. Creeping Willow.

S. sachalinensis 'Sekka', Japanese Fantail Willow.

Verbenaceae (Vervain Family)

Callicarpa bodinieri giraldii. Beautyberry.

Clerodendrum trichotomum fargesii. Glorybower.

