

REPORT ON

DOUGLAS ROAD CEMETERY HISTORICAL SITE STUDY NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

Submitted to:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Golder Associates Ltd. was retained by School District No. 40 (New Westminster) to undertake historical research regarding the New Westminster Public Cemetery (also known as the Douglas Road Cemetery), in active use for such purposes from 1861 to approximately 1920. The New Westminster Public Cemetery was situated within the area bounded by present-day Eighth and Tenth Avenues, and Sixth and Eighth Streets, at 835 Eighth Street and 830 Sixth Street, New Westminster, British Columbia. The history of ownership of the subject property at 835 Eighth Street and 830 Sixth Street includes the Provincial Crown, the City of New Westminster, and School District No. 40 (New Westminster).

Golder Associates Ltd. understands that this research is required for due diligence purposes, prior to any redevelopment of the Site, and specifically to identify any potential liabilities related to the former cemetery on the subject property.

Based on the archival records consulted over the course of this historical site study, it appears that the subject property located at 835 Eighth Street and 830 Sixth Street in New Westminster – an area labeled on a number of maps as a “cemetery,” “reserve,” and “cemetery reserve” – was used for burials from approximately 1861 to 1920.

During the cemetery’s operation and the subject property’s redevelopment as a school ground in the late 1940s, individual exhumations are evident from the records reviewed. However, no evidence was found to document any organized program of removal and/or relocation of human remains from the Site following its closure to burials in 1920. Due to this absence of information, it is not possible to determine how many burials may still be extant on the subject property.

The information reviewed for the purposes of this study indicates that the cemetery was marked by four distinct operations on separate areas of the Site. Between 1861 and 1907, the New Westminster Public Cemetery operated without surveyed or documented burial plots, meaning that individual burials within this timeframe might prove difficult to identify with any specificity. Between 1892 and ca. 1908 the ‘Old’ Chinese Cemetery operated adjacent to the public cemetery, and between 1909 and 1914 the ‘New’ Chinese Cemetery operated on a leased and surveyed parcel of land. The cultural practices of the New Westminster Chinese-Canadian community are well documented and indicate that the majority of burials at these locations were likely exhumed. Between 1908 and ca. 1920, the City of New Westminster used a block and lot system laid out by a registered surveyor as the Douglas Cemetery and maintained records of burials within a defined four acre area. This system functioned as a control over the Douglas Cemetery’s burials and as such, may enable the identification of specific individual graves. The use

of the cemetery by a number of specific cultural and institutional groups between 1861 and 1920 is also evident from the records consulted over the course of this study.

Based on the archival records consulted for this historical site study, the cemetery appears to be legally defined as a “place of interment”, as it was created by a legal statute by the Government of British Columbia. Further, the “New Westminster Public Cemetery” was legally conveyed and vested by the Provincial Government to the City of New Westminster by the *Cemetery Ordinance Amendment Act*, 1879. This Provincial statute has never been repealed or significantly amended, suggesting the legal status of the cemetery remains in force today, having been vested with its local government operator – the Corporation of the City of New Westminster and its successors.

Note: This report includes a number of direct quotes from historic documents. The Reader is advised that some of these quotes contain language that is now considered derogatory or racist. These passages are included in this report as they provide important factual and contextual information and reflect societal norms for the time period(s) under discussion.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was retained by School District No. 40 (New Westminster) (hereinafter the School District) to undertake historical research regarding the New Westminster Public Cemetery (also known as the Douglas Road Cemetery), in active use for such purposes from 1861 to approximately 1920. The New Westminster Public Cemetery was situated within the area bounded by present day Eighth and Tenth Avenues, and Sixth and Eighth Streets, at 835 Eighth Street and 830 Sixth Street, New Westminster, British Columbia (hereinafter referred to as the “Site”; Figures 1 and 2). The history of ownership of the subject property at 835 Eighth Street and 830 Sixth Street includes the Provincial Crown, the City of New Westminster, and School District No. 40 (New Westminster).

Golder understands that this research is required for due diligence purposes, prior to any redevelopment of the Site, and specifically to identify any potential liabilities related to the former cemetery on the subject property.

2.0 SCOPE OF WORK

In a letter dated October 18, 2007, Golder proposed that a review of readily available historical data pertaining to the use of the Site as a cemetery would be undertaken. Based on the subsequent recognition that a much more detailed and thorough historical site study of the Douglas Road Cemetery would be required, Golder submitted a revised proposal in January 2008, expanding the scope of work accordingly. The deliverables identified in that proposal were as follows:

- a summary chronology of the Site's history;
- a detailed citation of references concerning exhumations;
- a compilation of annotated maps associated with the Site's use as a cemetery and subsequent development;
- a summary of repositories, archival documents, and records consulted;
- a critical review of the available information and identification of data gaps; and
- a list of known ethnic groups and institutions affiliated with the cemetery.

It was further proposed that the outcomes of this research would guide the scope of any subsequent archaeological investigations.

3.0 SITE LOCATION AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION

The Site is located at 835 Eighth Street and 830 Sixth Street in New Westminster, British Columbia (Figures 1 and 2). The Site is bounded by Tenth Avenue to the northwest, by Sixth Street to the northeast, by Eighth Avenue to the southeast, and by Eighth Street to the southwest. The southwestern property boundary extends onto Eighth Street by approximately 3 metres. The Site is zoned “P-1”, which is defined by the City of New Westminster as “low-rise public or institutional developments”. The surrounding areas to the southwest (across Eighth Street) and northeast (across Sixth Street) are primarily residential. The surrounding areas to the southeast (across Eighth Avenue) include residential and commercial properties; the surrounding areas to the northwest (across Tenth Avenue) include residential, institutional and commercial properties.

Table 1, below, summarizes the legal description and property identification of the Site.

TABLE 1: Property Information Summary

| Property Information | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| Civic Address | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 835 Eighth Street, New Westminster, BC; and 830 Sixth Street, New Westminster, BC |
| Legal Description | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Lot 2055, Group 1, New Westminster Land District; and District Lot 5678, except Parcel A, Plan 16291, New Westminster Group 1 Land District; and District Lot 5678, Parcel A, Plan 16291, New Westminster Group 1 Land District |
| Property Identification | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 012-986-453; 012-986-461; and 012-986-755 |

The southwestern half of the Site, owned by the School District, is occupied by the New Westminster Secondary School and fields and is herein referred to as “835 Eighth Street.” There are four buildings currently present at 835 Eighth Street that are associated with the school. They include the main school building, a theatre, and two portable classrooms. The northeastern half of the Site, owned by the City of New Westminster, is occupied by Mercer Stadium, which includes an athletics field with a grandstand and change-room complex. For the purpose of this report, this area is herein referred to as “830 Sixth Street”.

The area of the Site is approximately 11.6 hectares (116,000 square metres). Approximately 20% of the Site is occupied by structures.

Golder retained West Coast Title Search Ltd. of Vancouver, BC to conduct a historical title search of the Site. The title search results for 835 Eighth Street covered all registered titles from 1914 to present; the title search results for 830 Sixth Street covered all registered titles from 1933 to present. The results of the title search are summarised in Table 2, below.

TABLE 2: Summary of Historical Title Search

| Registered Owner | Period of Ownership |
|--|----------------------------|
| 835 Eighth Street: Lot 2055, Group 1 (PID 012-986-453) | |
| The Board of School Trustees of School District No. 40 | 1950 – present |
| The Corporation of the City of New Westminster | 1914 – 1950 |
| Crown | Prior to 1914 |
| 835 Eighth Street: Lot 5678, Group 1, except Parcel A (PID 012-986-461) | |
| The Board of School Trustees of School District No. 40 | 1950 – present |
| The Corporation of the City of New Westminster | 1933 – 1950 |
| Crown | Prior to 1933 |
| 830 Sixth Street: Lot 5678, Group 1, Parcel A (PID 012-986-755) | |
| Corporation of the City of New Westminster | 1958 – present |
| The Board of School Trustees of School District No. 40 | 1950 – 1958 |
| Corporation of the City of New Westminster | 1933 – 1950 |
| Crown | Prior to 1933 |

4.0 DOUGLAS ROAD CEMETERY – HISTORICAL SITE STUDY

4.1 Summary Historical Chronology, 1860-1958

A historical chronology of the Douglas Road Cemetery has been compiled to summarize and highlight significant dates concerning the Site from 1860 to 1958. Although the name, ‘Douglas Road Cemetery’, has been adopted for the purposes of this report, it should be noted that the cemetery has been identified in various historical records by several different names including the Burial Ground, New Westminster Public Cemetery, New Westminster Cemetery, Columbia Cemetery, Douglas Road Cemetery, Eighth Street Cemetery, Potter’s Field, Pauper’s Field, Chinese Cemetery, and Douglas Cemetery.

1860 “Memorial from E.B. Holt and 40 others inhabitants of New Westminster praying that Council would obtain from the Government suitable site for a Public Cemetery to be governed on anti-sectarian principles, and sites for a City Hall, Central School and Mechanic’s Institute.” (City Council Minutes, October 6, 1860).

1861 City Council is permitted by the Governor of British Columbia to use twenty seven acres of a government reserve and a sum of \$200 is provided to assist in the clearing.

An initial survey of the reserve is undertaken by the Royal Engineers as part of the survey for Douglas Road.

Council adopts the following resolution: “That the Council apply to the Governor for them to have control of the cemetery and that the 20 acres of land adjoining be allotted to them for the same.” (Council Minutes, May 15, 1861).

Council accepts a tender for clearing one acre of the site and leveling one-half acres in the centre of the cleared portion by Mr. Hugh Sutherland (City Council Minutes, June 17, 1861).

1863 The Royal Engineers undertake a survey of Suburban Lands and Cemetery Reserve.

1864 A delegation is sent to Governor Seymour by the Municipal Council asking for an appropriation for clearing ground and the appointment of a Board of Managers. The delegation also suggests that the cemetery should be apportioned among the various religious denominations. At the suggestion of Governor Seymour, a public meeting was held at Hyack Hall on June 25. On the motion of Rev. Robert Jamieson and J.A.R. Homer, a Provisional Board of Managers is appointed representing the organized religious denominations.

Those appointed were John Robson (Presbyterian), W.J. Armstrong (Church of England), William Clarkson (Weslyan), T.B. Mullen (Roman Catholic) and John Cooper (Secretary). The Board is instructed to ask the Government for sufficient money to cut down the trees on the cemetery site and to clear and to drain two acres. It is also decided that each denomination should be assigned a separate section of the cemetery.

1864 The Board of Managers meets with the Hon. A.N. Birch, the Colonial Secretary, who agrees to advance \$1,000 for the purpose of clearing the Site. As a result of this grant they issue a tender for “chopping the 32 acres and burning off 5 acres in the centre connecting it with a roadway from Douglas Street.” However, the tender is not awarded and the Colonial Lands and Works Department takes over the project for reissuing the tender.

1865 Colonial Secretary A.N. Birch circulates the proposal for sectarian division of the public cemetery with a sketched map to other Colonial Government officials and the Governor. The Colonial Government decides that an ordinance regarding the formation of a cemetery board is required and that no sectarian division of the cemetery lands will be permitted (PABC Colonial Correspondence, GR 1372 / F334).

A contract is signed by Joseph W. Trutch (Chief Commissioner of Land and Works & Surveyor General) with E.A. Sharpe to clear a further five acres of ground for cemetery purposes along “20 chains in length along the side of the Douglas Street Road, and 2 ½ chains in depth”. This contract dated July 29, 1865 stipulated that the work must be completed before October 31, 1865 (PABC Colonial Correspondence, Lands and Works Department – 1865 Tenders, File 963T).

1869 Church of England (Anglican) Cemetery is established and consecrated in Sapperton.

1870 On April 28, the Colonial Government passes “An Ordinance to make general Regulations for the establishment and management of Cemeteries in the Colony of British Columbia”.

A.T. Bushby, W.J. Armstrong, H.V. Edmonds are appointed trustees for the New Westminster Cemetery on November 25 (*The Government Gazette* November 26, 1870 p. 1).

- 1871 The *B.C. Gazette* publishes the following on February 11:

Colonial Secretary's Department/Office February 9, 1871 – The Governor directs it to be notified that the following Rules and Regulations made by the Trustees of the New Westminster Cemetery, in pursuance of the Cemetery Ordinance 1870, have been submitted to him, pursuant to the provisions in that behalf of Section V, of the said Ordinance, and are hereby published for information. By Command Philip J. Hankin.

RULES AND REGULATION OF THE NEW WESTMINSTER PUBLIC CEMETERY

- 1. That the Cemetery be surveyed and mapped off into Blocks, containing burial spaces, five feet by ten, with convenient access walks between each Block.*
- 2. That a Sexton be appointed who shall have sole charge of digging graves, and keeping the ground in order.*
- 3. That no grave be less than Five feet in depth.*
- 4. [established list of fees].*

The Trustees of the New Westminster Public Cemetery make an application for funding of \$500 to the Provincial Government to “clear, layout and map that portion of the cemetery already occupied and a sufficient additional space for future use”. The Government refuses to provide a grant because there is no budget for this purpose. Upon receiving a letter outlining the Government’s decision the Board of Cemetery Trustees immediately resigns (PABC Colonial Correspondence, File 246; *The Mainland Guardian*, April 15, 1871 p. 3 “Meeting of the Cemetery Board”).

- 1871 “Masonic Cemetery” established on privately-owned lands under the control of trustees in Sapperton and plots made available for the general public to purchase.
- 1872 Laying of a cornerstone for the opening of the Masonic Cemetery in Sapperton.
- 1875 The following notice is published in the *B.C. Gazette* on August 6:

Appointment – Provincial Secretary's Office, 6 August 1875 - His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be a Board of Trustees for the New Westminster Public Cemetery under and to carry out the provisions of the Cemetery Ordinance 1870 – viz. H.V. Edmonds, Robert Dickinson, James Wise, John Kirkland, John McInnes.

The Trustees of the New Westminster Public Cemetery advertise to receive tenders for the further clearing of the cemetery and request the public identify and mark any known grave sites (*The Mainland Guardian*, September 11, 1875 p. 2 “Tenders Wanted” and “Notice – New Westminster Public Cemetery”).

- 1876 Under the Cemetery Ordinance, 1870, the New Westminster Trust Deed is amended on April 21. It appears that this amendment was adopted by the Legislature based on further restrictions related to the sale of any portion of a public cemetery for sectarian purposes.

The B.C. Legislature approves a grant of \$500.00 to the Trustees of New Westminster Public Cemetery for clearing additional land for cemetery use. The clearing work at the cemetery is reported in the local press.

- 1879 On April 29, the Provincial Government passes the following pieces of legislation: “An Act to repeal the Cemetery Ordinance 1870”; “An Act governing the forming and Operation of Cemetery Companies”; and “The Cemetery Ordinance Amendment Act, 1879” (also known as “An Act to provide for the management of certain cemeteries in the Province of British Columbia”). The latter statute reads:

The Trust Deed and Letters Patent, dated the 6th day of August 1875, and the amending Trust Deed, dated 21st day of April 1876, constituting the Cemetery Board of the City of New Westminster, are hereby cancelled and declared to be null and void, and the unsold portions of land thereby conveyed by the Crown to certain Trustees, and all other lands purchased or received in exchange by them under the “Cemetery Ordinance, 1870,” shall be held by, and are hereby vested in, the Corporation of the City of New Westminster and their successors, as a public cemetery, subject to the provisions herein contained.

- 1881 New Westminster’s Independent Order of Oddfellows establishes a cemetery in Sapperton.
- 1882 New Westminster Council adopts the following motion: “That this Council take charge of the Public Cemetery and that the Mayor appoint a committee to take charge of all matters connected therewith.” (Council Minutes June 5, 1882).

City Councillors Brown, Dickinson and Townsend were appointed to a Public Cemetery Committee by a motion of Council (Council Minutes October 30, 1882).

- 1883 St. Peter's Catholic Parish church establishes a cemetery in Sapperton.
- 1884 *The Mainland Guardian* reports on Municipal Council proceedings in the March 26 edition (p. 3): "Mayor called attention to the public cemetery and that a sum of \$50 was in hand and available. Council should consider the matter and apply for aid from the Government. Councillor Cunningham replied that he did not think it was a public cemetery. Mayor said Chinamen, criminals and Indians and the unfortunate who had no friends were buried there and thought it ought to be fenced. Councillor Elliot - I saw pigs rooting up the graves, the condition of the gravesite is disgraceful. Application approved."
- "The present state of the Cemetery was the subject of discussion. It was agreed to have the subject placed in the hands of His Worship the Mayor to correspond with the Provincial Government in reference thereto." (Council Minutes, March 24, 1884).
- "Moved by Councillor Cunningham, Seconded by Curtis that the sum offered by the Provincial Government for the repairs of the Public Cemetery be received and that a Committee be appointed by this Council to deal with the matter and have the fence repaired – Carried. Moved by Cunningham, Seconded by Hendry that Councillors Elliot Deane and Curtis be appointed a Committee to take charge of the Public Cemetery." (Council Minutes, March 31, 1884).
- 1892 The City obtains permission from the Provincial Government to erect an isolation hospital on the cemetery reserve, north of Eighth Avenue, in reaction to a smallpox scare.
- City Council agrees to a request by the city's Chinese Benevolent Association to build an altar and crematory (to lay and burn offerings) in exchange for clearing the site adjacent to Douglas Road of underbrush and trees under the direction of the City Sanitary Inspector Sidney J. Pearce and the City Engineer.
- The press notes: "The cemetery should be laid out in properly in lots [*sic*], as at present the greater part of the graves seem to be placed without any regard to regular order." (*The Daily Columbian*, November 3, 1892 p. 3 "A Neglected Cemetery").
- 1902 The Board of Works Chairman and Health Inspector review the cemetery and find graves dug less than four feet.

- 1904 It is reported in the press that: "Reports from the pauper's field are to the effect that there is no more room in that tract of land for graves. All that has been cleared has been used (emphasis added), and when the digger went up today to prepare a grave there was not a plot available for the purpose". (*The Daily Columbian*, June 29, 1904 p. 5).
- 1907 Reports appear in the press regarding the overcrowding of the City's cemeteries. Although the City of New Westminster purchases additional land in Sapperton for future indigent burials, no further action has been taken to develop what would later become the Fraser Cemetery. It is reported that: "...at the present time, with the cemetery all filled up, and the addition not prepared for interments, the undertakers are feeling troubled. The work will have to be done soon as there are absolutely no more lots to spare. The same conditions obtain [sic] in the Chinese Cemetery all the available lots being occupied with about three exceptions" (emphasis added). (*The Daily News*, Feb. 9 1907 p. 1 "City Cemeteries are Becoming Overcrowded").
- 1908 City Sanitary Inspector Sidney Pearce reports to City Council by letter that the Eighth Street Cemetery is full.

Alderman Gray meets with Mr. Rees of the Public Hospital for the Insane (in the place of Dr. Doherty) regarding expansion of the Douglas Road Cemetery and they select four acres of the most suitable land, two for Public Hospital and two for City. Four acres are to be cleared and a road made from Eighth Street. This new area is north of the old cemetery clearing, beside Eighth Street. City surveyor A.J. Hill is instructed to survey and stake blocks of burial lots as required (Council Minutes, January 13, 1908).

"Albert J. Hill wrote offering to post the new cemetery on Tenth Avenue and Eighth Street, when required by the Council. The posts are to be full dressed cedar from 3 inches square sawed thirty inches long painted white, and black stenciled figures. Price suggested is \$16 per 100. A reference to the subject was made by the Mayor who said that the posts were needed and a system arranged so that people might know where burials were made. He would suggest that it should be referred to the finance committee to report and that the Asylum authorities should be conferred with, they would then have a permanent record." (*The Daily News*, September 22, 1908, p. 1 "Council Accepts New Fire Hall Tenders").

The Chinese Benevolent Association of New Westminster hire lawyer J.P. Hampton Bole to request a separate cemetery be set aside for their exclusive use by City Council.

- 1909 A lease agreement between City of New Westminster and officials of the Chinese Benevolent Association is signed on March 29 for two acres of land on Tenth Avenue.
- 1910 In direct response to the action of City Council to expand the cemetery northwards and provide the lease of land to the Chinese Benevolent Association, a petition is circulated by an “influential delegation” headed by W.A. Martin calling for the cemetery’s removal. It is presented to the City with over one hundred names. Mayor Lee replied, “promising consideration, but pointing out that it was rather a complicated problem, as the land in question was a grant from the government and had been made with certain restrictions.” He continued: “...the chairman of the board of works has had this matter under consideration for some time and...the council was now endeavoring to find some other site for the cemetery. Nothing could be done until it was learned from the government whether the land in question could be used for other purposes, the original grant having been for a cemetery.” (*The British Columbian Weekly*, May 3, 1910, p.17 “Ask removal of cemetery”).
- 1911 The old Isolation Hospital is destroyed by fire on April 11.
- 1912 City council approves a by-law for the construction of a new Isolation Hospital. This new building is constructed using concrete block and costs \$ 5,200. A permit for the structure is issued on January 24.
- Council adopts a motion which requires that permits are required for any burials at the Eighth Street Cemetery and that they be obtained from the City Sanitary Inspector.
- 1913 As Council and City staff begin to organize inquiries to the Provincial Government about alternative uses for the cemetery site, complaints about the Chinese Cemetery continue. Burnaby Municipal Council endorses and forwards a petition from residents in the East Burnaby district adjoining the cemetery at the civic boundary on Tenth Avenue. The petition states that burials were not two feet below the ground, an odor prevailed during the summer months, fireworks were frequently let off, and the general condition of the graveyard was quite dilapidated. New Westminster Council responds: “Until they got title to the cemetery they did not like spending money on it and the matter was referred to the Parks and Health Commission for report.” (Council Minutes, March 10, 1913).

After an inspection, the report calls for a clean-up of the cemetery but also restrictions on the use of the cemetery that were adopted by Council. These

restrictions included prohibiting the Chinese community “from burning clothing and other effects and exploding fireworks to disperse the evil spirits hovering round at the burial of their dead”. It is also decided that the local Sikh community’s “custom of cremating bodies here must be abandoned”.

On February 5, a delegation from New Westminster City Council meets with the British Columbia Executive Council in Victoria and requests title to the ground known as the old Douglas Road Cemetery (PABC, Add. Mss. 702, Executive Committee Minutes, Vol. 2, p. 218).

The City moves to register a new Fraser Cemetery plan with Provincial Government (Council Minutes, June 30, p. 67). The City Engineer receives instructions of areas in new Fraser Cemetery to be set aside “for Orientals and paupers” (Council Minutes, September 13, p. 106).

- 1914 New Westminster Council is advised by the Provincial Government in March: “In the matter of the...block of land lying between 8th and 10th Avenues and 6th and 8th Streets, I beg to state that I am directed by the Honorable the [sic] Minister to advise that the same was before the Executive Council recently for consideration when the decision was reached to make a subdivision of the block in question, with a view to subdividing 19.7 acres of the block into City lots for the purpose of offering for sale at public auction. This would leave 13½ acres on the 8th Street boundary of the block which would comprise the Burial Ground, Isolation Hospital and the major portion of the block cleared by the Corporation of the City of New Westminster (emphasis added). With respect to these 13½ acres the Executive is prepared to give favorable consideration to an application for Grant of same.” (Provincial Correspondence, March 11, 1914).

New Westminster City Council and officials receive the letter favorably but wish to have at least a forty foot strip of land to separate the Isolation Hospital from the proposed residences. After adjusting the boundaries, the Minister of Lands and the presiding members of the Executive Council transfer 14.85 acres of land, surveyed as Lot No. 2055, to New Westminster (BC Archives, GR-113, Order in Council 645/1914) and sign the Certificate of Indefeasible Title on June 5.

Council informs the Chinese Benevolent Association that its 1909 lease agreement for two acres of land for cemetery use is cancelled.

- 1915 The City of New Westminster uses a portion of the former cemetery at the corner of Eighth Street and Eighth Avenue to construct a new city stables and works yard.

1916 The Mayor requests land adjoining Lot 2055 from William Ross, Minister of Lands, in exchange for a 4.5 acre portion of Douglas Cemetery for Provincial use (no evidence was found to indicate that this request was approved).

1918 Solicitors advise that Council could take action to close the cemetery as a Crown Grant was provided with no restrictions from Province as to use; however, it is also advised that proper notification should be given to provide time for other cemetery arrangements by Provincial institutions.

Council orders the cemetery closed on December 2, citing health concerns related to influenza burials by Provincial institutions (no evidence has been found to confirm that the 1908 cemetery use agreement with Provincial officials was immediately cancelled or that the cemetery closure was delayed until a new cemetery could be developed).

1920 The Provincial Asylum opens a cemetery at the rear of the hospital on McBride Avenue site. The first burial recorded is on October 21.

1925 The City purchases a section of land from the Province, and the Loyal Protestant Orphanage Home opens on the Site adjacent to the works yard.

1927 The Parks Commission indicates an interest in acquiring the cemetery site for a park.

1928 The Native Sons and Daughters make a proposal to the Parks Commission to beautify the cemetery.

1931 The Parks Commission requests that Council set aside a portion of the old cemetery for a pioneer's memorial park. Council passes a resolution to set aside the "Memorial Park" to the control of the Parks Commission; however, the process fails to follow the necessary by-law requirements to legally dedicate park land.

1933 The City purchases the remainder of former reserve lands from the Province under a bylaw.

1938 Mayor Hume suggests subdividing the lands for a residential subdivision. It is reported that "[t]he scheme involves dealing with the old burying ground closed many years ago. It is proposed that this should be done with due reverence under a proper plan of re-interment in the Fraser Cemetery" (*The British Columbian*, March 15, 1938, p. 1).

- 1939 The Memorial Park is created by Council in response to the City Solicitor's report on how to deal with the cemetery issue. Under the direction of the City Engineer, the "Douglas Memorial Park" site is surveyed, measuring 280 feet by 150 feet, in District Lot 2055 on Eighth Street, between London and Dublin streets. The new site is situated so that it will not interfere with future plans for a subdivision and continuation of streets. The easterly 75 feet is set aside under Bylaw 1706 for the Native Sons and Daughters for the purpose of a planned museum. The westerly 75 feet is set aside for the Parks Commission.

After the declaration of World War II, Council agrees to allow the lease of property (not including Douglas Memorial Park) to the federal Department of National Defence and the construction of army barracks on the site at the corner of Eighth Street and Tenth Avenue. The barracks are built with speed to accommodate up to 1,000 men, and require clearing of the cemetery lands and relocation of headstone markers.

- 1946 A new high school is considered for the area comprising the former army camp, Memorial Park, and City Works Yard, with the park area to be retained as a landscaped section separating the junior and senior high schools.

- 1947 The Native Sons and Daughters relinquish their lease agreement with the City for its portion of the Memorial Park.

New Westminster Council enters into a land exchange agreement with the New Westminster Board of School Trustees to allow for the first phase of construction for the school on the Site.

- 1948 The City Barns and Works Yard are demolished as the City undertakes a land clearing contract for the construction of the new high school. The cemetery is part of the area that has to be leveled by the bulldozers.

- 1949 A bulldozer operator uncovers a single coffin while leveling the land for the construction of the Massey Junior High School, completed the same year.

- 1950 A land exchange agreement between the School Board and the City is authorized by the Province.

- 1954 Pearson Senior High School is constructed.

- 1955 The School District Administration Building is constructed.

- 1957 The Public Playground and Recreational Site Acquisition Bylaw is passed by Council authorizing it to take over land for construction of Mercer Stadium.
- 1958 The New Westminster School Board transfers title of the Mercer Stadium property to the City of New Westminster.

4.2 Review of Cemetery Operation

A review of the operation of the cemetery on the Site has identified a number of distinct operational periods as well as cemetery areas as defined by their operators, cultural practices, administrative processes, and pattern of interment. The historical outline below is constrained by a relative paucity of both archival records related to these operations and burial information. Four general periods of cemetery operation are as follows:

- New Westminster Public Cemetery: 1861 - 1907
- The 'old' Chinese Cemetery: 1892 - 1909
- Douglas Cemetery: 1907 - 1920
- The 'new' Chinese Cemetery: 1909 - 1914

4.2.1 New Westminster Public Cemetery: 1861 - 1907

When New Westminster was incorporated as a city in 1860, the only cemetery within its boundaries was initially a small burial ground established by the Anglican Church at the corner of Dufferin and Agnes streets. This was a small site and was used for approximately 23 burials between 1859 and ca. 1862. Late in 1860, a petition was presented to Municipal Council requesting that it apply to the Governor for a suitable site for a cemetery. The Governor granted approval for the City to have occupation of 20 acres of a larger reserve on the outskirts of the City's suburban lands, on a site that had been roughly surveyed by the Royal Engineers adjoining Douglas Street.

On April 11, 1861, tenders were requested to clear one acre of trees and also to have ½ acre within that clearing grubbed of stumps and leveled.¹ The lowest tender, that of Mr. Hugh Sutherland, was accepted, and the sum of 52 pounds was listed as one of the expenses of the civic government based on a grant from the Colonial Government.

By August of that year, it was reported that the cemetery was "...nearly ready for use..."² There was some disagreement in the community, reflected in letters to the editor of *The British Columbian*, over whether or not the cemetery should be divided among the various religious denominations in the city or be a public cemetery open to all. However,

¹ *The British Columbian*, April 11, 1861, p. 3: "Municipal Notice".

² *The British Columbian*, August 1, 1861, p.2 "Our City Council - Past and Future".

despite this minor public disagreement, the cemetery began to be used for deaths that occurred within the city and region.

In 1863, the Royal Engineers completed a survey of the suburban lands surrounding the fixed reserve block, which was titled on some early maps as “Burial Ground” and “Cemetery”. *The British Columbian* newspaper reported that: “It is to be regretted that our public cemetery should be left so long in its present condition. A small patch cleared in the dense forest surrounded by gigantic trees, many of which would, if felled, reach twice across the tiny clearing”.³ City Council once again requested that the Government make a further appropriation for the additional clearing of the cemetery and to appoint a “Board of Management”.⁴

At the suggestion of the Colonial Secretary, a public meeting was held at Hyack Hall on June 25, 1864. On the motion of Rev. Robert Jamieson and J.A.R. Homer, a Provisional Board of Managers was appointed representing the organized religious denominations. Those appointed were John Robson (Presbyterian), W.J. Armstrong (Church of England), William Clarkson (Wesleyan), T.B. Mullen (Roman Catholic) and John Cooper (Secretary). The Board was instructed to ask the Government for sufficient money to cut down the trees on the cemetery site and to clear and to drain two acres.

It was also decided that each denomination should be assigned a separate section of the cemetery. Newspaper accounts suggest there was some debate over this proposal: “Some holding that, as we were likely to be all massed together at the Day of Judgment, there should be no sectarian distinctions recognized in the cemetery”.⁵ However, the meeting concluded through an agreement of the majority present that the allocated cemetery lands should be allotted among religious denominations as it would not be “right to do anything that would interfere with religious conviction”.⁶

The delegation from the Provisional Board met with Colonial Secretary Arthur N. Birch, who penned the following note to the Governor:

No grant has been made of the land now used as a burial ground nor has any correspondence passed upon the subject. The accompanying sketch of “Suburban Lands” will show you that the present burial ground is a portion of the land reserved for a Cemetery. This ‘sketch’ alone is I presume the authority upon which the public have acted. As regards the division among the several religious denominations Mr. Clarkson and others call upon me in your absence upon this subject and I suggested that

³ *The British Columbian*, September 2, 1863, p. 3 “The Cemetery”.

⁴ *The British Columbian*, June 20, 1864, p. 3 “Municipal Council”.

⁵ *The British Columbian*, June 22, 1864, p. 3 “Municipal Council”.

⁶ *The British Columbian*, June 29, 1864, p. 3 “Cemetery Meeting”.

a public meeting should be called to discuss the question. This suggestion was acted upon and a very large meeting was held. After Messrs. Clarkson, Armstrong, Robson and two others representing the R.C. church (who had been appointed to act temporarily as a Cemetery Board) called upon me and reported that it had been decided to divide the ground as I have marked it upon the map – allowing each denomination to have the care of its own portion and the Episcopal Church would consecrate the portion reserved to it.⁷

However, the governor and other Colonial officials deemed the division of the public cemetery for religious denominations as potentially divisive and refused to partition the grounds at this time.

The Government hesitated over the specifications and costs of further clearing for the cemetery. Tenders were submitted, but contract signing with the chosen bidder were delayed; eventually another bidder was chosen. The citizens grew impatient with the lack of progress. *The British Columbian* newspaper noted that “...why nothing more has been done respecting the clearing of the ground we are at a loss to understand”.⁸ Finally, a contract was signed by Joseph W. Trutch (Chief Commissioner of Land and Works & Surveyor General) with E.A. Sharpe to clear a further five acres of ground for cemetery purposes along “20 chains in length along the side of the Douglas Street Road, and 2 ½ chains in depth”. This contract dated July 29, 1865, stipulated that the work must be completed before October 31, 1865.⁹

The use of the Douglas Road Cemetery for burials continued despite reservations by the city’s religious denominations that the sanctity of this place of interment could not be maintained effectively without partition. The issue of the poor management and operation of the cemetery was reinforced by the Colonial government’s slow response to implement any laws for the operation of public cemeteries. Finally, in 1870, the cemetery was placed legally in the hands of a Board of Trustees to manage its operation under the new “*Cemetery Ordinance, 1870*”. The appointed Trustees, A.T. Bushby, W.J. Armstrong and H.V. Edmonds, of the newly named “New Westminster Public Cemetery”, advertised its intention to survey and layout the cemetery, and made an application for funding of \$500 to the Provincial Government to “clear, layout and map that portion of the cemetery already occupied and a sufficient additional space for future use”. The Provincial Government refused to provide a grant because there was no fund set aside in the annual budget for this purpose. Upon receiving a letter outlining the

⁷ PABC, Colonial Correspondence – Colonial Secretary, File 334.

⁸ *The British Columbian*, April 8, 1865, p. 3 “The Public Cemetery”.

⁹ PABC, Colonial Correspondence: Lands and Works Department – 1865 Tenders, File 963T.

Government's position, the Board of Cemetery Trustees immediately resigned.¹⁰ The refusal of the Province to assist the cemetery financially and their stated position of not permitting the division of the lands for sectarian purposes resulted in many churches and community leaders in the city abandoning the Public Cemetery. In 1869, the Anglican Clergy and the Holy Trinity congregation became most agitated by the state of the cemetery, and at Vestry meeting moved to establish a separate Church of England Cemetery in Sapperton. The meeting minutes recorded that "There is a want that has long been felt: the present public cemetery being a disgrace of any Christian Community".¹¹ Residents of the city established a "Masonic Cemetery" on private lands under the operation of trustees in 1871, adjoining the Church of England Cemetery, Sapperton. Although funded in part by the local Masons organized as the "Union Lodge", it was available to all citizens to purchase plots.

The lack of maintenance and the ongoing governance crisis of the old public cemetery was a significant concern among the residents of New Westminster. As the cemetery had not been divided into sections based on religious beliefs or the cultural practices of others, it was viewed that the sacred ground could not be kept pure from violations of non-christian burials. As the churches, fraternities and its leading citizens continued to abandon the old Public Cemetery, its former status as sacred ground diminished rapidly. Another fraternity, the Independent Order of Oddfellows, opened their own cemetery adjacent to the Masonic Cemetery in Sapperton in 1881. This cemetery could accommodate many different Christian denominations, including the Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians. The Roman Catholic diocese and St. Peter's Church created a nearby consecrated cemetery based on their rites, which opened in 1883. Many of these new cemeteries were selected as new locations for the re-interment of old burials from the Douglas Road Cemetery. The remains and tombstones of several individuals are documented as being disinterred and relocated by families and fraternal societies.

In 1875, New Westminster Council successfully lobbied the Provincial Government for the reappointment of the Board of Trustees of the Public Cemetery. By a special act of the legislature they received a grant to clear more land, and they embarked on a project to record past burials and create a plan of the cemetery. The lack of any surviving records of the Board's work or any burial plot map from this era make it difficult to evaluate the success of this mapping exercise.

Four years later, in 1879, the Provincial Government passed the *Cemetery Ordinance Amendment Act* to separate the statutes for new cemetery operations across the Province, with the specific trusts for the public cemeteries of Victoria and New Westminster. This new legislation vested the land as a public cemetery and its management was legally

¹⁰ PABC, Colonial Correspondence: File 246, Mainland Guardian: April 15, 1871 p. 3 "Meeting of the Cemetery Board".

¹¹ Holy Trinity Church Parish Records, May 29, 1869, p. 97. Reel 1.

transferred by this Provincial Statute from the Board of Trustees to the Corporation of the City of New Westminster.

There is no evidence to indicate that the City of New Westminster reacted immediately to the cemetery's legal transfer to the Corporation. Council voted to take over management of the cemetery only in June, 1882. A short time later, it was reported in the press:

*Some months ago a feeble attempt was made to revivify the management of the Douglas Street Cemetery but nothing practical came of it. The June conflagration destroyed much of the exterior enclosure and some of the grave palings and now the cemetery is practically an open common, where cattle and pigs roam at will. In common decency something surely should be done towards remedying a condition so discreditable to a civilized community and so repugnant to the feelings of every right minded person.*¹²

By October, the press was still reporting on the matter:

*The public cemetery on Douglas Street has long been in a disgraceful condition, and as matters are now going it will very soon become a public nuisance. ...Part of the fence enclosing the cemetery was burned down last year and has never been replaced. Cattle go as they please and graze upon the graves. In some instances the coffins are exposed to view where the cattle have been and the decaying corpses are beginning to pollute the air with poisonous odours. This place is a disgrace to civilization. There should be some person put in charge of the cemetery, and a fee should be charged for all burials and the keeper should see that the graves are deep enough and sufficiently covered to prevent such a state of things as now exists. There seems to be a doubt as to who is responsible for the cemetery – whether the city or the government. That doubt should be set at rest and the place put under the care of some responsible person without delay.*¹³

Following publication of this article, New Westminster Council appointed a Committee of Council to oversee the operation of the Public Cemetery.

With time, the Public Cemetery evolved to be an important part of the civic infrastructure for the health of the community. All burials that could not be accommodated in the exclusive fraternal and religious cemeteries of Sapperton were directed to this facility. New Westminster was growing in the late 1880s as a regional centre. The location of the hospitals, the Federal B.C. Penitentiary, the New Westminster Provincial Gaol and the

¹² *The British Columbian*, August 9, 1882, p. 3 "The Place of the Dead".

¹³ *The British Columbian*, October 17, 1883, p. 3 "The Public Cemetery".

Public Asylum within the City's boundaries brought added economic prosperity. These institutions also meant the City was responsible for deceased patients or prisoners. Many individual deaths and burials are recorded from these institutions in association with the use of the Public Cemetery. There are no records of individual burials or permits required or kept by the City during this period of time.

In 1892, the City established an Isolation Hospital on the Site due to a smallpox scare in the province. It was reported:

Permission having been obtained from the Provincial Government to erect a smallpox hospital on the cemetery reserve, north of Eighth Avenue, the Board of Works are erecting a building capable of holding twelve patients. The City Engineer has drawn up plans for the hospital, including isolated buildings for convalescents, and a kitchen separated from the other buildings. At present, however, there being no smallpox cases in the city, it is not thought necessary to put up the whole of the buildings as drawn up in the plan. The hospital is over 150 yards distant from any other house, so there is no danger of contagion.¹⁴

The Isolation Hospital was located at the eastern limits of the cemetery. The appointment of Sidney J. Pearce as the City Sanitary Inspector in 1891 provided some civic staff supervision of the use of the Site by undertakers and cultural groups, but any action was limited. A new city council committee known as the Board of Health also appears to have taken on a role in operation of the cemetery and Isolation Hospital. It was reported that the committee chairman "...visited the Public Cemetery with the chairman of the Board of Works and the Sanitary Inspector and arranged to have the brush cut in the cemetery around the Isolation Hospital [sic] also recommended (to the Committee and Council) that the matter of having graves in the cemetery being dug a proper depth should be attended to. – Adopted".¹⁵

The closure of the old Public Cemetery, which appears to have been considered at various times by civic leaders, finally came to the attention of City Council at the turn of the century. The press noted that: "Reports from the pauper's field are to the effect that there is no more room in that tract of land for graves. All that has been cleared has been used (emphasis added), and when the digger went up today to prepare a grave there was not a plot available for the purpose."¹⁶ It was further discussed that:

¹⁴ (*The Daily Columbian*: July 14, 1892, p.4 "Erecting a Hospital.

¹⁵ City Council Minutes, September 8, 1902, p. 213.

¹⁶ *The Daily Columbian*, June 29, 1904, p. 5.

*Government Agent John Robson was notified by the city undertaker that the Cemetery is full. A great deal of this tract of 40 acres is swamp and therefore unavailable for burying purposes, but other portions, if brush and stumps were removed would do service for years. That part of the field which has been in use for some time is entirely filled and there is not room for any other grave in that section of the land (emphasis added), though here and there may be found an open hole in the ground where the bones of some Chinamen have lain till they were exhumed...*¹⁷

City Council had prepared for the replacement of the old Douglas Road Cemetery by purchasing land in Sapperton adjacent to the St. Peter's Catholic Cemetery on Richmond Street for future indigent burials. However, they had not taken any action to survey and develop it and instead opted to expand the Douglas Road Cemetery. Reports soon appeared in the press regarding the overcrowding of the City's cemeteries including the Public Cemetery. In 1907, it was reported that: "The same conditions obtain [sic] in the Chinese Cemetery, all the available lots being occupied with about three exceptions. It is proposed to make a considerable addition to this cemetery within a few weeks" (emphasis added).¹⁸ Sanitary Inspector S.J. Pearce corroborated the reports by declaring the old public cemetery full in 1908 when he reported to Council by letter.¹⁹ The new "Douglas Cemetery" was soon approved, surveyed and developed to replace the old Public Cemetery.

4.2.2 The 'Old' Chinese Cemetery 1892 - 1907

The old Chinese Cemetery appears from all press and Council reports to have grown, as a natural extension, to the south of the Public Cemetery. The earliest reports of the Chinese community of the city using the Public Cemetery for burials provides accounts that they were not separated from other pioneer and pauper's graves.

As early as 1884, it was noted that: "The public cemetery on Douglas Street has long been in a disgraceful condition, and as matters are now going it will very soon become a public nuisance. For some time past there has been a great mortality among the Chinamen in this city. They are dying rapidly, and are buried with the whites and Indians indiscriminately in this cemetery. ...We are told that many of these people are barely covered with earth, the coffins being placed from three to 15 inches below the surface."²⁰

¹⁷ *The Daily Columbian*, June 30, 1904, p. 4 "Graves at a Premium".

¹⁸ *The Daily News*, Feb. 9 1907, p. 1 "City Cemeteries are Becoming Overcrowded".

¹⁹ *The Daily News*, October 20, 1908, p.1 "Chinese Burials" and Council Minutes October 12, 1908 Volume 7, p.118.

²⁰ *The British Columbian*, October 17, 1883, p. 3 "The Public Cemetery".

The informal arrangement of burials in the Douglas Road Cemetery between civic officials and the Chinese community entered a new era of cooperation in November, 1892. City Council agreed to a request by the City's Chinese residents to develop their own section of cemetery adjacent to Douglas Road by clearing the site of underbrush and trees under the direction of the Sanitary Inspector S.J. Pearce and the City Engineer. The City Engineer also determined the site of the new brick altar and furnace, requested by Ah Coon for use during Chinese religious and cultural rites. *The Daily Columbian* commented that the cemetery had been "wonderfully improved" and reported: "The crematory itself is neatly built of brick, covered with cement, with a sort of table for laying offering upon, and it has more the appearance of a tomb than a furnace."²¹

The Chinese community would take an active and ongoing interest in the development of their cemetery throughout the 1890s and early 1900s. The funeral rites and other activities of the Chinese were described in local newspaper accounts, which indicate that it was a section separate from the other graves of the public cemetery. In one article, a reporter interviewed a local Chinese resident and wrote:

*There was an unusual stir in the Chinese quarter on Sunday. The Chinese burying ground early in the day was made a place of rendezvous by some dozens of Chinamen in cabs, express wagons, etc. A Chinaman said... 'This is a Chinese picnic for the dead. We have three each year, one in the China March, another in July and a third in September.' [Sic] Arrived at the cemetery the picnic was proceeded with in a fashion interesting to the few spectators. The grave of nearly every departed Chinaman was bedaubed with a collection of candles and bits of square-cut paper. The paper was perforated, obviously for the purpose of making it difficult for the approach of evil spirits. Should any come around it is understood to be necessary for them to pass through the tiny holes in the paper before they may reach the resting places of the dead. Thus the possibility of such a catastrophe is reduced to a minimum. There were liberal portions of tea, Chinese pastry, cooked chickens (entrails included), with boiled pig, and after dinner cigarettes distributed among the graves. The ceremony of dead man's picnic lasted about an hour.*²²

In addition to the cultural tradition of honouring ancestors by locating and honouring each grave, the Chinese community undertook an unusual but very rigorous and organized cultural practice of exhumation of their dead. It was every Chinese person's intent that upon their death, their mortal remains would be returned to China and their former home towns. The frequent process, perhaps a quarterly operation, was supported by the local clan associations to financially support every member of the community in

²¹ *The Daily Columbian*, November 3, 1892, p. 3 "A Neglected Cemetery".

²² *The Sun [New Westminster]*, April 9, 1898, p. 4 "Dead Man's Picnic".

cooperation with the Chinese Benevolent Association. Each burial and grave needed to be accounted for in order to ensure the exhumation and shipment was accurate.

The practice is documented as early as the 1890s and continued at this location until ca. 1908 when the City agreed to lease to the Chinese Benevolent Association land for a new Chinese Cemetery. It was reported in 1907 that: “The Chinese have commenced their quarterly operations in the cemetery on Douglas Street and are digging up the bones of their countrymen who have died in this country and will ship them to China for interment at their various homes. About eighty bodies will be shipped back to China from New Westminster this week.”²³ This would have been one of the last and largest exhumations undertaken in the old cemetery as the Chinese Benevolent Association would take the legal steps necessary to create a new and exclusive Chinese Cemetery in 1909.

4.2.3 Douglas Cemetery 1907 - ca. 1920

City Council immediately undertook action to deal with their staff reports that the old public cemetery was full. As the proposed new public cemetery in Sapperton was not yet surveyed and developed to allow for its use, Council decided to open a new section of land for burials on the Cemetery Reserve. In January, 1908, it was recorded that: “Alderman Gray verbally reported from the special committee appointed to meet with Dr. Doherty regarding Eighth Street Cemetery. He said that the doctor being unable to meet the committee sent Mr. Rees in his place, they met at the cemetery and selected four acres of the most suitable part, two acres for the use of the Asylum and two for City, he recommended that those four acres be cleared and a suitable roadway made from 8th Street – Report Adopted”.²⁴ It appears that Council made a special agreement with the Province to pay \$600 towards the cost of establishing the new cemetery in exchange for allowing for the burial of the hospital’s indigent patients.²⁵

The “Douglas Cemetery” burial plot plan was designed by City Surveyor A.J. Hill in a traditional cross-axial layout pattern with two sections of two acres each, Section A for the Asylum and Section B for the City.²⁶ A system of 38 numbered blocks made up each section. Each of the larger, regularly shaped blocks contained 42 burial plots measuring 8 feet by 4 feet. The irregular shaped blocks contained fewer burial plots.

²³ *The Daily Columbian*, June 4, 1907, p.1 “Uncanny Custom”.

²⁴ City Council Minutes, January 13, 1908.

²⁵ PABC, Correspondence Item #3120 25, October 1908 from Dr. C.E. Doherty, re: Burial site in City Cemetery for deceased patients. (GR-524, Box 17, Index). Inward correspondence is located in GR-1330.

²⁶ Plan of Douglas Cemetery, Surveyed by A.J. Hill, 1908.

Despite the elaborate and comprehensive design of the cemetery, it appears that only a few blocks were surveyed and staked with burial plots as required. It was reported that:

Albert J. Hill wrote offering to post the new cemetery on Tenth Avenue and Eighth Street, when required by the Council. The posts are to be full dressed cedar from 3 inches square sawed thirty inches long painted white, and black stenciled figures. Price suggested is \$16 per 100. A reference to the subject was made by the Mayor who said that the posts were needed and a system arranged so that people might know where burials were made. He would suggest that it should be referred to the finance committee to report and that the Asylum authorities should be conferred with, they would then have a permanent record.²⁷

It appears that Hill made a separate plot plan of the blocks that he posted, and filed these plot plans with the both the City's Treasurer and the Sanitary Inspector Sidney J. Pearce. It was reported that Council had agreed with a recommendation by Pearce that: "In the future, undertakers desiring plots in the Eighth Street Cemetery will be required to take out a permit from the office of Mr. S.J. Pearce, chief sanitary inspector, and a record of the number of lot, grave and block will be kept."²⁸ The surviving plot plan records burials in Section A and provides a record of burials of former patients of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane and Essondale in Coquitlam.²⁹ The Douglas Cemetery plan and the surviving record of the plot plan has provided the opportunity to map burials as recorded in the Bowell & Sons undertaking records which are held by New Westminster Public Library and matched with B.C. Vital statistics. As well, surveyors noted additional blocks in 1913 where burials were present and visible.³⁰

The operation of the Douglas Cemetery is understood to have been actively used by both the City of New Westminster and the Provincial Government from 1908 until ca. 1920. In 1918, an increase in the number of patients from local institutions who died from the influenza epidemic caused Council concern. It was reported that "Alderman Bacchus referred to the difficulty in finding suitable ground at the 8th Street Cemetery for the burial of bodies lately sent there. Many of the bodies were sent from the Provincial Government Hospital at Essondale and the government had plenty of ground of their own. Referred to Health and City Solicitor".³¹ After receiving no concerns from the City Solicitor: "Alderman Baccus recommended that the cemetery be closed as it is a

²⁷ *The Daily News*, September 22, 1908, p. 1 "Council Accepts New Fire Hall Tenders".

²⁸ *The British Columbian*, October 19, 1912 "Eighth Street Cemetery".

²⁹ Asylum Burial Plot Plan for Douglas Cemetery, Section A: Annotations are believed to have been recorded on the plan by Sidney J. Pearce, City Sanitary Inspector 1908-1917. Source: Original copied from New Westminster Museum and Archive in 1985.

³⁰ Letter Burnett & McGugan to G.E. Dawson – Surveyor General, February 25, 1913 with attached map. Source: BC Surveyor General Office, Lands File 0358156

³¹ Council Minutes, November 12, 1918.

menace to the public and that his worship the Mayor write to the Provincial Government in accordance with the foregoing.”³²

The Provincial Government appears to have taken immediate action to cooperate with City Council by finding a new location on the site of the Public Hospital. However, budget constraints and new cemetery construction delayed its opening until the later months of 1920 for burial of patients. The City had already taken steps in 1913 to open its new public cemetery in Sapperton to replace its use of the Douglas Cemetery and instructed the City Engineer about the “areas in new Fraser Cemetery to be set aside for Orientals and paupers”.³³ It appears that the Douglas Cemetery was finally closed to all burials by 1920. As late as 1925, Council was still accepting official, although infrequent, applications from various city undertakers to exhume burials from the Douglas Cemetery.³⁴

4.2.4 The ‘New’ Chinese Cemetery 1909 - 1914

In 1908, action to create a new Chinese Cemetery was taken after the Chinese Benevolent Association of New Westminster hired lawyer J.P. Hampton Bole to request that City Council provide land within the Douglas Road Cemetery for a new separate cemetery to be set aside for their exclusive use. Sanitary Inspector Pearce reported to Council that the old section of the cemetery was full and suggested that the new cemetery now being cleared should be divided into blocks and that a number of them should be set aside exclusively for the Chinese community.³⁵ Council responded to the request with an offer to set aside two acres for the Chinese Benevolent Association adjoining the surveyed Douglas Cemetery.³⁶

On March 29, 1909, City Surveyor A.J. Hill created a new survey plan which was attached to a Lease Agreement signed between City of New Westminster and the Chinese Benevolent Association for two acres of land fronting on Tenth Avenue. In direct response to City Council creating the Douglas Cemetery and providing the lease of land to the Chinese community, a petition was circulated by an “influential delegation” headed by local resident W.A. Martin calling for its removal. The petition with over one hundred names, asked for the cemetery’s removal and specifically the removal of the Chinese Cemetery. “Mayor Lee replied to the Martin delegation promising consideration, but pointing out that it was rather a complicated problem...Nothing could be done, until it was learned from the government whether the land in question could be used for other

³² Council Minutes, December 2, 1918.

³³ Council Minutes, September 13, 1913.

³⁴ Council Minutes, December 7, 1925.

³⁵ The Daily News: October 20, 1908 p. 1 “Chinese Burials”;

Council Minutes: October 12, 1908 Volume 7, p. 118.

³⁶ The Daily News, December 1, 1908, p. 3 “Misc.”.

purposes, the original grant having been for a cemetery. When this fact was ascertained, the council would do all it could to abate the nuisance.”³⁷

Council began to pursue transferring the land to the ownership of the City by Crown Grant. Burnaby Council also received a complaint from its residents adjoining Tenth Avenue about the Chinese Cemetery and forwarded a letter to the City of New Westminster.³⁸ City Council took steps to reduce the impact on neighbouring residents by informing “...Chinese residents of the City ...to discontinue burning clothing or other effects, setting of crackers or other explosives in the Eighth Street Cemetery”.³⁹ In anticipation of relocating the Chinese Cemetery entirely, the City Engineer was directed to reserve lots in the new Fraser Cemetery for the use of the Chinese.⁴⁰ Finally in 1914, the Province advised the City of its decision to grant New Westminster a Crown Grant for ownership of the former Douglas Road Cemetery, which did not include the area it had leased to the Chinese Benevolent Association. Council immediately instructed its solicitors to cancel the lease agreement with the Chinese Benevolent Association which took effect on November 6, 1914.

The New Westminster residents’ petition and Burnaby residents’ complaints suggest that there was active use of the new Chinese Cemetery on Tenth Avenue for burials. The 1913 survey of the Cemetery by Burnett and McGugan shows that the Chinese Cemetery was cleared and fenced. However, the extent of its use is unknown. After the order to revoke the lease in 1914, it was reported in the press that “the Chinese Association had spent \$1,000 in improving this property, and so far there have been no burials in it...”⁴¹ However, there appears to be much evidence to the contrary in public records. These sources include a City Council motion in 1919: “That the application of Mah Chan of Victoria for permission to exhume 21 or more bodies of Chinamen in the Eighth Street Cemetery be granted under the usual conditions, and that the work be done under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector”.⁴² Regardless of the actual circumstances surrounding any burials that may have occurred in the new Chinese Cemetery, it appears that the Chinese Benevolent Association likely exhumed all of the burials under its responsibility in order to ensure the return of human remains to China, following their long-standing cultural tradition.

³⁷ *The British Columbian Weekly*, May 3, 1910, p. 17 “Ask removal of cemetery”.

³⁸ City Council Minutes, March 10, 1913.

³⁹ City Council Minutes, March 17, 1913.

⁴⁰ Council Minutes, September 13, 1913.

⁴¹ *The British Columbian*, November 16, 1914, p. 5 “Protests to City Council”.

⁴² Council Minutes, June 23, 1919.

4.2.5 Cultural and Institutional Groups Affiliated with the Cemetery

The use of the cemetery by a number of specific cultural and institutional groups between 1861 and 1920 is evident from the records consulted over the course of this study. The following list summarizes these known groups, with an estimated date range of use indicated for each.

Governments and Public Institutions

- City of New Westminster – Burial of indigents and deaths associated with the operation of the Isolation Hospital on the Site, ca. 1861 - ca. 1920.
- Provincial Government, Public Hospital for the Insane – Burial of patients, ca. 1876 - ca. 1920.
- Provincial Government, Essondale – Burial of patients, ca. 1908 - ca. 1920.
- Provincial Government, New Westminster Gaol – Burial of the executed and other prisoners, ca. 1879 - ca. 1920.
- Provincial Government, Oakalla Prison Farm (Burnaby) – Burial of the executed and other prisoners, ca. 1911 - ca. 1920.
- Federal Government of Canada, B.C. Penitentiary (New Westminster) – Burial of prisoners, ca. 1876 - ca. 1913. Note that, in 1913, the B.C. Penitentiary established its own graveyard adjacent to the prison grounds.
- Royal Columbian Hospital (operated initially by independent board and later the Provincial Government) – Burial of indigent patients and stillborns, ca. 1860 - ca. 1920.

Religious Denominations

- Anglican (Holy Trinity Parish), ca. 1861 - ca. 1869. Note that funerals of Asylum patients were presided over by Anglican clergy, ca. 1870 - ca. 1920.
- Wesleyan (Methodist congregation), ca. 1861 - ca. 1870.
- Roman Catholic (St. Peter's Parish), ca. 1861 - ca. 1883.
- Presbyterian (St. Andrew's congregation), ca. 1861 - ca. 1870.

Fraternal Organizations

- New Westminster Masonic Lodge, ca. 1861 - ca. 1872.

Cultural Groups

- First Nations, ca. 1860 - ca. 1920.
- Chinese, ca. 1860 - ca. 1920.
- Japanese, ca. 1870s - ca. 1920.
- Sikhs, ca. 1905 - ca. 1914. This cultural group was practicing cremations at the Douglas Road Cemetery until they were ordered by the City to discontinue the practice at this location.

4.3 Review of Cemetery Closure

One of the goals of this historical site study was to document the extent of any exhumations from the cemetery either before or in association with the development of the school grounds, which began in 1948. Research undertaken to date has yielded no evidence of any major exhumation activities by either the Province of British Columbia or the City of New Westminster prior to the Site being transferred to the New Westminster School Board in 1950. What follows is an overview of land use at the Site, and local government decision-making in relation thereto, in the decades leading up to its redevelopment for school purposes.

The Native Sons of B.C. (established in 1908) and the Native Daughters of B.C. Post No. 4 (established in 1924) is the city's oldest historic association. As early as 1927, they began lobbying the Parks Commission and City Council for the creation of a park to serve as a memorial to the pioneers buried in a section of land commonly understood to be the historic "colonial" cemetery location. The proposal was reported by the local press in 1928 as follows:

The local post of the Native Sons of B.C. have applied to the board of parks commissioners for permission to erect a suitable monument on the old Douglas Road Cemetery...and to have an area of 200 ft, on 8th Street and 150 ft. deep reserved as the memorial park. The Native Sons propose to have a monument suitably inscribed in memory of the pioneers of the Lower Mainland whose remains were interred in the plot. The cemetery is in an extreme condition of neglect at present with tombstones broken

*and partially buried. The Native Sons wish to preserve the records now to be found in the old burial ground before they are destroyed entirely.*⁴³

The request was referred to a committee made up of City Councillors Fenton and Allison, having been met with a mixture of support and opposition, the latter from civic staff and city councillors who advocated developing the land for other purposes. As reported in 1929, the Eighth Street Reserve was “likely to be opened up this year and offered for sale to the public, according to plans formulating at City Hall.”⁴⁴ The report continued:

*On the Eighth Street side is the old Chinese Cemetery and it is planned to remove the cemetery to another location. According to city hall officials, the cost of removing the cemetery, constructing roads and sidewalks and clearing the lots would be more than be compensated for from the sale of the property.*⁴⁵

The Native Sons and Daughters later refined their proposal by way of a letter and plan submitted to the Parks Commission, which in turn requested Council for authority to create a “Memorial Park” on March 21, 1931. Council agreed with the proposal and adopted a motion that the request be granted and that the City Clerk and Mayor be appointed to look after the matter. The motion to create the park, however, did not follow the specified bylaw procedure governing the adoption of a park dedication, as required by the provincial Municipal Act. This procedural misstep, along with the onset of the Great Depression, delayed plans to develop the Site as a memorial park dedicated to the pioneers.

In 1934, after the acquisition of Lot 5678 from the provincial government, Council approved a privately funded plan to create a golf course on the Site, but the proponent could not achieve the acquisition of required lands lying in Burnaby.

A few years later, the City’s mayor, Fred Hume, proposed the subdivision of the Site to allow for residential lots, a move that would require the removal of all burials. As reported by *The British Columbian* in 1938:

*The scheme involves dealing with the old burying ground closed many years ago. It is proposed that this should be done with due reverence under a proper plan of re-interment in the Fraser Cemetery. Ald. J.A. Courtney reminded the mayor that this pioneer burying ground had been dedicated to the Native Sons. Mayor Hume thought this would not prove an insurmountable obstacle to his plan.*⁴⁶

⁴³ *The British Columbian*, January 14, 1928, p. 1 “Proposal to beautify Cemetery by Native Sons”.

⁴⁴ *The British Columbian*, February 28, 1929, p. 1 “Old Chinese Cemetery May Be Removed”.

⁴⁵ *The British Columbian*, February 28, 1929, p. 1 “Old Chinese Cemetery May Be Removed”.

⁴⁶ *The British Columbian*, March 15, 1938, p. 1 “New Building Area proposed on City Land”.

The 1937 minute books of the Native Daughters indicate that the Native Sons were considering the possible use of the Isolation Hospital on Lot 2055 for a lodge and local history museum. In 1939, when the Native Sons appeared as a delegation before Council to seek support for the proposal, the planned location of the lodge and museum was, in fact, the area that the Native Sons and Daughters believed had already been dedicated as a park in 1931. Members of the current Council were surprised by the existence of the park and any agreement with the fraternal society, and concern was raised that proceeding with society's plans might prevent the proposed residential subdivision.

The matter was referred to the City's solicitors, Lidster and Allison, who researched the legal status of the property. The lawyers advised that ownership of the parcel had been transferred from the Province to the City via the Crown grant that created Lot 2055 in 1914. Under provincial legislation, however, should the granted lands be subdivided into lots containing one acre or less, then one-fourth of all lots would have to be conveyed back to Provincial ownership. The lawyers further advised, "that as the property embraces land which was formerly used by the city for burial purposes, and such being the case, provision would have to be made to cover this aspect."⁴⁷

Based on this legal advice, Council proceeded to undertake preparations to subdivide the lands, which included a survey of a memorial park site – measuring approximately 280 feet, north-south, by 150 feet, east-west – to both accommodate the historic cemetery use of the Site, as well as to allow for the continuation of existing streets eastward to the proposed subdivision.⁴⁸ Evidence gathered to date for the purposes of this study suggests, however, that only a portion of lands used for cemetery purposes were enclosed within the memorial park boundaries, leaving out areas that, according to records obtained, were formerly used for burials, including various locations within Lot 2055.

The aforementioned survey depicts at least three separate burial locations, and the area noted as the "old cemetery" is only partially captured by the boundaries of the memorial park, the western 75 feet of which were allotted to the Parks Commission, with the eastern 75 feet set aside for the Native Sons and Daughters for the purposes of building a lodge and museum.⁴⁹ In February 1940, the fraternal society decided to postpone the construction of the latter due to the onset of World War II.

At this time, Council was approached by federal military officers of the local Westminster Regiment to have parkland and public buildings turned over for military training barracks. Council immediately looked at the possibility of turning over, for this purpose, the Works Yard and its old barns at the corner of Eighth Street and Eighth Avenue. Discussions with military authorities, however, led to a decision on October 30, 1939, to lease the entire original reserve block, with the exception of the Works Yard and Douglas Memorial Park, to the Federal Government for \$400 per month.

⁴⁷ City of New Westminster, Council Minutes, April 24, 1939.

⁴⁸ City of New Westminster, Council Minutes, June 19, 1939.

⁴⁹ City of New Westminster, Council Minutes, October 19, 1939.

A total of 20 army huts were to be built to house 800 men, with services for the site to conform to the proposed street grid of the long-planned residential subdivision.

Work on the project began on November 18, 1939, 18 days after the receipt of City approval. Under the charge of local builder W.J. Sloan, one hundred men were hired by the local Legion and the New Westminster Office of the Employment Service of Canada to clear the site in preparation for barracks construction: “As an initial step,” *The British Columbian* reported, “the upper part of the slope will be leveled with tractors and that part will be the first built on”.⁵⁰

No documentation has been found to date concerning the treatment of any extant burials in the area used by the military, particularly the site of the barracks at the corner of Eighth Street and Tenth Avenue, which, as a number of records show, had been used over the years as a place of interment.⁵¹ This includes any references to the exhumation of burials from the Douglas Road Cemetery or records of reinterments to other cemeteries, such as the Fraser Cemetery, during this period of time. While the short turn around time (18 days) between Council approval for the military use and the undertaking of the construction work suggests that exhumations may not have proceeded properly if at all, the research undertaken so far can neither confirm nor deny that suggestion. There is, however, documentation indicating that the military project may have moved or eliminated some burial markers or other evidence of graves.⁵²

Furthermore, although it appears to have been understood by civic authorities that the smaller Douglas Memorial Park site was preserved by City Council to deal with the matter of the burials in the area, widespread knowledge of the extent of the area once used for cemetery purposes seems to have been lacking.

Exceptions to this apparent gap in knowledge include a passage by a Vancouver newspaper reporter and columnist, A.H. Williamson, who, after visiting the location, described what he saw in 1937 in the following way, just two years prior to the start of the Westminster Regiment barracks construction:

⁵⁰ *The British Columbian*, October 30, 1939, p. 1 “Regiment to Move to City Property Soon”.

⁵¹ See, for example, plans accompanying correspondence in the provincial Lands department file already referenced, above, in the text and footnotes. Other pertinent items in this file includes a plan attached to a letter dated February 5, 1913, from the Mayor of New Westminster, A.W. Gray, to the Minister of Lands, W.R. Ross, depicting a cemetery with well-defined plots at the corner of Eighth Street and Tenth Avenue, as well as a “Masonic Cemetery” lying immediately to the south. British Columbia, Department of Lands, File 1948/10, Sec. 1, Folio 75 (Surveyor General, “O” Series Correspondence File 0358156, Roll No. 2236). In a later section of this file (i.e., Sec. 2), a map accompanying a letter dated May 10, 1929, from the Rev. A.M. Sanford, Principal of Columbian College, New Westminster, to F.P. Burden, Minister of Lands, indicates a “Chinese Cemetery” at the same northwest corner. *Ibid.*, Sec. 2, Folio 37.

⁵² See Norman Lidster, unpublished memoirs, p. 231, also referenced in the text, below.

There are many graves in that forgotten cemetery, some few still marked by headstones, many of them marked only by slight depressions in the ground. Not one tombstone stands erect, of the few which may still be found in the tangle of vegetation. They lie flat on the ground, covered with moss and leaves, some broken and scattered far and wide. Of an estimated several hundred graves in that forgotten cemetery, only one is still definitely marked by corner posts – the only objects remaining erect in a jumble of fallen tombstones, displaced headstones and broken tablets. In some stretches of the overgrown field there are rows upon rows of regularly shaped depressions, the graves of whom, soldiers, sailors, white men, Chinese?⁵³

Hugh Norman Lidster, the City of New Westminster's solicitor, who had been in part responsible for the creation of Douglas Park through the provision of legal advice to Council in 1939, recorded the military barracks site as an amateur filmmaker and wrote about their construction in his unpublished memoirs. These documents provide first hand knowledge of the barracks land-clearing project, and Lidster's description of the Site and its specific features appear to coincide with that provided by Williamson in 1937, including the distinctive only standing monuments:

[W]hile it [the Chinese Cemetery on Eighth Street] was called the Chinese Cemetery...there were several other graves there, among which was that of a man who came from the east and whose grave was marked by four corner stones, which when the area was occupied by the military in the second World War, was relocated by moving the posts to another part of the area.⁵⁴

Following the end of the war in 1945, the military barracks were closed and the temporary army buildings removed from the Site. In 1946, Council approved a \$2.2 million plan to relocate the city's secondary schools to the Site as part of a land exchange agreement with the School Board. As initially proposed, Douglas Park was to form part of a landscaped area between the new junior and senior high school buildings.

As part of the construction, the City agreed to have the land-clearing contract proceed under the direction of City Engineer R.E. Potter. As reported in *The British Columbian*, that aspect of the work yielded evidence of burials:

Ancient Human bones on the Eighth Avenue high school site are causing the city engineer department some concern. The abandoned cemetery is part of the area which has to be levelled off by the bulldozers...What to do

⁵³ A.H. Williamson, *The Vancouver News-Herald*, November 29, 1937, p. 1 "There Lie the Remains of...Pioneers".

⁵⁴ Norman Lidster, unpublished memoirs, p. 231.

with the Chinese bones when they are scooped up by the bulldozers is puzzling the engineers....They did not have gravestones. How many coffins and skeletons are hidden under the ground in the area is not known. It is possible the works crews may have to sift the place by hand to retrieve the bones and bury them again at the Fraser Cemetery.⁵⁵

Further evidence of burials manifested after active construction of the school began. As described on September 8, 1949:

[A] coffin containing parts of an unidentified body has been unearthed...The discovery was made by bulldozer operator John Parker ...while levelling the new school yard late Wednesday. Police were notified by New Westminster school board engineer and the body was removed to S. Howell and Sons. The coroner has been notified.⁵⁶

This discovery of human remains was the only one reported in local newspapers at the time. No other exhumations, either accidental or intentional, are mentioned in any documentation reviewed as part of this historical site study.

4.4 Annotated Map Series

Seven maps have been compiled for this purposes of this study to depict the chronological development of the Site for a cemetery and other uses (Figures 3-9). These maps are for illustrative purposes only, based on information consulted to date.

4.4.1 1861 - 1907 Maps

These maps (Figures 3-6) show the extent of the known development of the Douglas Road Cemetery for the period in which no known surveys of plots were undertaken. Topographic contours demonstrate the location of the cemetery in relation to the higher ground and lower lying swampy sections that formed the headwaters of the Glen Brook.

The cemetery began as a small one acre site adjacent to Douglas Road (renamed Eighth Street in 1890). The site was expanded with new lands cleared for use by both the City and Provincial institutions. In 1892, the City granted permission for the Chinese community to occupy a large section of land adjacent to Eighth Street, likely south of the original cemetery site. The construction of the Isolation Hospital and grounds in 1892 also defined the eastern edge of the cemetery. Some lands cleared decades earlier, such as the portion north of the original cemetery remained unused and quickly became overgrown. In 1907, the cemetery area, which now included a large acreage, was

⁵⁵ *The British Columbian*, February 11, 1948, p. 1 "Old Bones Under Site of School".

⁵⁶ *The British Columbian*, September 8, 1949, p. 1 "Coffin Dug Up At New School".

declared full by the City's Sanitary Inspector and precipitated consideration of the creation of a new cemetery area.

4.4.2 1908 - 1920 Map

This map (Figure 7) shows the expansion of the new Douglas Cemetery and Chinese Cemetery as surveyed by A.J. Hill in 1908 and 1909.

The "Douglas Cemetery" was designed by A.J. Hill in a traditional cross-axial pattern with a system of numbered blocks. Each of the larger blocks contained 42 burial plots measuring 8 feet by 4 feet. However, only a few blocks were surveyed and staked as required. The northern two acres of the cemetery were for use for the burial of former patients of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane and Essondale and the Provincial Jail (Section A). The southern two acres were used by the City of New Westminster and Royal Columbian Hospital for indigent burials (Section B). The blocks known to have been used for burials were identified based on burial records located on the Asylum burial plan and Bowell Company records which document interments and graves. Additionally, the 1913 government survey plan identified areas of blocks which surveyors noted at that time were actively being used for burials.

The Site was subdivided by the Province to create Lot 2055, which was conveyed by Crown Grant to the City in 1914 and included portions of the old cemetery site, the Douglas Cemetery as then in use, and the Isolation Hospital. The map also shows the reconstruction of the new Isolation Hospital in the former cemetery area after the old building was destroyed by fire in 1911. Also shown are the new City Works Barn and buildings which were apparently built over the site of the old Chinese cemetery.

The new Chinese Cemetery was in operation until the City cancelled the lease agreement with the Chinese Benevolent Association for the Chinese Cemetery in 1914. Council ordered the Douglas Cemetery closed in 1917, but it continued to be used for burials until the new Asylum Cemetery (or Woodlands Cemetery) opened in 1920.

4.4.3 1921 - 1947 Map

This map (Figure 8) depicts the boundaries of Douglas Memorial Park, first conceived in 1931, established in 1939, and operated jointly by the Parks Board and in part leased to the Native Sons and Daughters in an area of the Site that, based on the evidence, covers only a portion the original public cemetery and a section of the Douglas Cemetery. The map also shows the clearing for and placement of the True Blue Orphanage, the Westminster Regiment Barracks and military lease area, and an expanded City Works yard.

4.4.4 1948 - 1957 Map

The final map (Figure 9) indicates the locations of the Junior High School (Massey), Senior High School (Pearson), School Board Offices, and Mercer Stadium. The Site's excavation and filling is noted, along with the documented location of the single exhumation of one grave in 1949.

4.5 Archives and Records Survey

The historical site study identified and consulted records related to the creation, operation, closure, and redevelopment of the Douglas Road Cemetery. Potentially pertinent record groups from a number of repositories were identified and reviewed for related documents.

Records identified and consulted are collected into four groups, as follows:

1) Local Government Records

- City of New Westminster
- New Westminster Museum and Archives
- New Westminster School District No. 40
- New Westminster Public Library
- City of Vancouver Archives

2) Provincial Government Records

- BC Archives
- Riverview Hospital
- Surveyor General
- Land Title Office

3) Federal Government Records

- Natural Resources Canada, Canada Centre for Cadastral Management

4) Private Corporate Records

- New Westminster Chinese Benevolent Society
- S. Bowell & Sons Funeral Company
- Hill & Burnett, Land Surveyors

Relevant documents, some of which have been annotated, are also listed, as are reviewed record groups that failed to yield pertinent information.

Local government, provincial government, federal government, and private corporate records or repositories that have not been consulted but may yield pertinent additional information are noted.

4.5.1 Local Government Records

City of New Westminster

Clerk's Department Records

The City of New Westminster has transferred all of its original Council Minutes and most historical records to the New Westminster Museum and Archives (see below). However, all of the City's bylaw records and legal agreements remain in storage at City Hall under the authority of the City Clerk.

A review of records relating to the Douglas Road Cemetery identified some important documents pertaining to the present study:

- A series of bylaws concerning cemeteries passed by New Westminster were reviewed and found to have been entirely concerned with the operations of the Fraser Cemetery and not the Douglas Road Cemetery.
- Isolation Hospital Bylaw, 1911.
- Lease agreement, dated March 29, 1909, between the Corporation of the City of New Westminster and the Chinese Benevolent Association of New Westminster. Attached to this lease document is a small linen map (scale 100' = 1"), prepared by Albert J. Hill B.C.L.S., outlining the two acre "Chinese Cemetery" surveyed in relation to Tenth Avenue and the adjoining "Douglas Cemetery." This plan has been used to establish the location of these areas for the Map Series prepared for this study.

Planning Department GIS Database, Building Permits

The City's geographic information system (GIS) database was searched for the Site to find any permits related to the cemetery site and its subsequent redevelopment. The following high-value permits were listed for construction and demolition at 835 Eighth Street:

- Permit # 266, January 24, 1912: Erect Isolation Hospital - \$5,200.
- Permit # 1708A, September 30, 1914: Erect City Stables - \$6,000.
- Permit # 7359, October 8, 1931: Erect Caretaker's House and Waterworks Building - \$2,940.00.

- Permit # 8863, October 18, 1939: Erect Museum – \$3,000. (Note: this project does not appear to have proceeded.)
- Permit # 8886, December 29, 1939: Erect Regimental Barracks - \$70,000.
- Permit # 12286, July 4, 1948: Erect Junior High School - \$801,840.
- Permit # A0501, June 1, 1953: Erect Lunch Room - \$25,000.
- Permit # A0849, April 30, 1954: Erect High School - \$956,000.
- Permit # A1375, September 20, 1955: Erect Office Building - \$66,000.
- Permit # A1683, October 22, 1956: Erect Addition - \$94,000.
- Permit # A1895, August 8, 1957: Erect Addition - \$56,789.
- Permit # A3672, May 23, 1963: Erect Addition - \$30,000.
- Permit # A3823, January 3, 1964: Erect Addition - \$87,500.
- Permit # A6362, February 7, 1973: Erect Addition - \$101,704.
- Permit # A6945, September 9, 1974: Erect Addition - \$68,443.
- Permit # A7453, October 16, 1975: Erect Addition - \$149,000.
- BP 004360, June 9, 2005: Demolish Part of Secondary School.

Finance Department - Cemetery Records

The City's Finance Department holds the original burial certificates and burial records of the fraternal and church cemeteries that today comprise Fraser Cemetery. These were reviewed to determine whether they included any exhumations or burials associated with the closure of the Douglas Road Cemetery. No data concerning any large scale re-interments from the Douglas Road Cemetery were located among these records for the Fraser Cemetery between the period of 1912-1948.

The following record groups were reviewed but contained no information relevant to the present study.

City Hall

- Burial Registers, 1870-present, for the Masonic, Church of England, Oddfellows, and Fraser Cemeteries.
- Burial Certificates for the Fraser Cemetery, ca. 1912-1960.

Fraser Cemetery Office

- Burial Index Registers for Fraser Cemetery compiled in 1931, arranged alphabetically by person's name or chronologically (1870-1930, by name; 1931-present, chronologically). Photocopies are held by the New Westminster Museum and Archives, as is a card index, compiled by the City's Finance Department in 1931, of burials, arranged alphabetically and by block and range system.

New Westminster Museum and Archives***Corporation of the City of New Westminster Collection***

The New Westminster Museum and Archives is the primary repository of historical records of the City's corporate operation. This collection included fonds (record groups) and series from the Clerk's Department, Engineering Department and Parks Department. A search of the following record groups identified information related to the Douglas Road Cemetery's operation.

City Council Fonds, Minute Book Series, 1860-1953

Using historical indexes and those prepared by city clerks and archivists, a survey of City Council minutes revealed dates of decision and action related to the Douglas Road Cemetery. The information obtained in this review is reflected in the summary chronology section of this report (see above). As well, the Council Minutes created between 1912 and 1920 were reviewed and all relevant entries have been incorporated into the listing below. Among the entries to this study are the following:

- "The Chairman of the Board of Health visited the Public Cemetery with the chairman of the Board of Works and the Sanitary Inspector and arranged to have the brush cut in the cemetery around the Isolation Hospital also recommended that the matter of having graves in the cemetery being dug a proper depth should be attended to. – Adopted." (Council Minutes, September 8, 1902, p. 213).
- "Alderman Gray verbally reported from the special committee appointed to meet with Dr. Doherty regarding Eighth Street Cemetery. He said that the doctor being unable to meet the committee sent Mr. Rees in his place, they met at the cemetery and selected four acres of the most suitable part, two acres for the use of the Asylum and two for City, he recommended that those four acres be cleared and a suitable roadway made from 8th Street – Report Adopted." (Council Minutes, January 13, 1908, Vol. 15, p. 21).
- "Communication from A.J. Hill offering to supply and place posts for cemetery on 8th Street \$16 per 100. Finance Committee to Report." (Council Minutes, September 21, 1908, Vol. 7, p. 112).
- "Communication – J.P. Hampton Bole on behalf of the Chinese Benevolent Association asking for a site for a Chinese Cemetery exclusively and stated that the Society was willing to purchase same – Finance Committee to Report." (Council Minutes, October 19, 1908, Vol. 7, p. 118).

- “Moved by Alderman Dodd, Seconded by Alderman Bryson – That the Chairman of the Health Committee be authorized to take up with the solicitors the complaints made as to nuisances in the Chinese Cemetery and if necessary give six months notice to close the grounds. Carried.” (Council Minutes, February 21, 1913, p. 238).
- “Communications – Burnaby Clerk petition to Burnaby Council respecting Eighth Street Cemetery. – Parks and Health Committee to report.” (Council Minutes, March 10, 1913, p. 247).
- “Alderman Jardine stated that the Street Superintendent had established the cost of removing the broom from the Eighth Street Cemetery at \$500.00 and it was decided to have the work done and a fence built around the cemetery. Also that the matter of burials in the cemetery be referred to the Health Committee to report.” (Council Minutes, March 17, 1913, p. 252).
- “Health Committee reported: That the Chinese residents of the City have been notified to discontinue burning clothing or other effects, setting of crackers or other explosives in the Eighth Street Cemetery.” (Council Minutes, March 17, 1913, p. 251).
- “Communications: Government requires more maps of the Eighth Street Cemetery and requires to know the amount spent by City upon commencement so that same could be placed before Executive.” (Council Minutes, June 30, 1913, p. 67).
- “City moves to register new Fraser Cemetery plan with Provincial Government.” (Council Minutes, June 30, 1913, p. 67).
- “City Engineer requires instructions of areas in new Fraser Cemetery to be set aside for Orientals and paupers, Parks Committee request to review matter.” (Council Minutes, September 13, 1913, p. 106).
- “Parks Committee recommends that Block 13 (Fraser Cemetery) be reserved for interment of Orientals and paupers. The interment of Orientals is to be commenced from the north-west corner of the block and paupers from the south-west corner. Finance Committee to compensate cemetery fund.” (Council Minutes, September 29, 1913, p. 122).
- “Alderman Kellington reports that title to the Eighth Street Cemetery is to be granted by the Provincial Government.” (Council Minutes, December 1, 1913, p. 159).

- “Letter Department Minister of Lands, Re: Eighth Street Cemetery – Proposal to subdivide the east 19 acres into city lots to be sold by auction and to grant remaining 13 1/2 acres to the City, Finance Committee to report.” (Council Minutes, March 16, 1914, p. 220).
- “Verbal Reports: His worship the Mayor reported having met with the City Solicitor McQuarrie having visited Victoria. In regard to the Eighth Street Cemetery Block they went over the plan of the proposed subdivision and showed how the lots which the government intended to sell would come close to the isolation hospital. It was arranged that the city should write asking that the line be made 40 feet further east of the isolation hospital and the letter had been sent.” (Council Minutes, March 23, 1914, p. 229).
- “Communication – Deputy Minister of Lands, Victoria with grant of Lot 2055 (part of Eighth Street Cemetery) containing 14-85/100 acres with plan attached. Thanks to Provincial Government and City Solicitor to register deed. Alderman Dodd voting against thanking Government.” (Council Minutes, June 1, 1914, p. 275).
- “City Engineer to get estimates to clear the east half of reserve between 6th and 8th Streets.” (Council Minutes, October 15, 1914, p. 3).
- “Parks and Cemeteries Committee – That the City Clerk be instructed to notify the Sanitary Inspector that no further permits be issued for burials in the Eighth Street Cemetery, and the all permits be issued from the Engineer’s Office for Fraser Cemetery. Also that the Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Asylum and the Warden of the Provincial Gaol be notified that no more burials will be allowed in the Eighth Street Cemetery. – Adopted.” (Council Minutes, November 2, 1914, p. 21).
- “Moved by Alderman Jardine, seconded by Alderman Bryson that the Clerk be instructed to notify the Chinese Benevolent Association that the agreement with the City dated March 29, 1909 giving permission to use a portion of land on Tenth Avenue near Eighth Street for Cemetery Purposes is cancelled and all rights granted under said agreement are annulled. – Carried.” (Council Minutes, November 9, 1914, p. 25)
- “Communications – Chinese Benevolent Association asking that some provision be made for a Chinese Cemetery. – Received and Filed.” (Council Minutes, November 16, 1914, p. 26).

- “Alderman Bacchus referred to the difficulty in finding suitable ground at the 8th Street Cemetery for the burial of bodies lately sent there. Many of the bodies were sent from the Provincial Government Hospital at Essondale and the government had plenty of ground of their own. Referred to Health and City Solicitor.” (Council Minutes, November 12, 1918, p. 37).
- “Alderman Baccus recommended that the cemetery be closed as it is a menace to the public and that his worship the Mayor write to the Provincial Government in accordance with the foregoing.” (Council Minutes, December 2, 1918, p. 48).
- “Provincial Secretary Correspondence Re: Eighth Street Cemetery, received and filed.” (Council Minutes, January 13, 1919, p. 31).
- “Communication – Medical Supt. Hospital for the Insane, re: Burial Grounds for patients, Mayor and Chairman of Health to Report” (Council Minutes, March 3, 1919, p. 97).
- “That the application of Mah Chan of Victoria for permission to exhume 21 or more bodies of Chinamen in the Eighth Street Cemetery be granted under the usual conditions, and that the work be done under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.” (Council Minutes, June 23, 1919, p. 149).
- “Communications – From Bursar Provincial Mental Hospital, as to burials of Hospital patients, Finance Committee to Report.” (Council Minutes, August 12, 1919, p. 163).
- “Parks Commission requests that Council set aside a portion of the old Cemetery for a pioneer’s cemetery and park. Mayor and Clerk to look into matter.” (Council Minutes, March 21, 1931). Council passed a resolution in March 1931 agreeing to set aside Memorial Park to the control of the Parks Commission. Note, however, that this process did not follow the necessary bylaw requirements for dedicating a park. (Council Minutes, April 24, 1939).
- Boundaries of memorial park were readjusted by Council under direction of City Engineer in order to create a new park site – 280 feet by 150 feet in depth, on Lot 2055 on Eighth Street, between London and Dublin streets – that would not interfere with a planned subdivision and continuation of streets. Easterly 75 feet for Native Sons and Westerly 75 feet for Parks Commission. (Council Minutes October 19, 1939).
- Council leases 43 acres of land to the Government of Canada and allows the construction of barracks, ca. October 1939.

- Council approves \$2.2 million dollar school plan that outlines school construction on 8th street reserve, ca. October 1946. Memorial Park will be preserved as landscaped grounds between junior and senior high schools.

City Council Fonds, Committee Series

Minutes of the Health Committee, 1896-1903, were surveyed and two pertinent references were found:

- Aug. 22, 1902: Councillors Hart and Johnson visited public cemetery and ordered broom to be cut in and around isolation hospital.
- Mar. 27, 1903: Sanitary Inspector writes Chairman Wilson that the Eighth Street Cemetery is the property of the Crown. On motion the Mayor and Chairman to communicate with Government regarding matter.

Also reviewed were the Annual Reports of Committees for 1894, 1897, 1898, 1900, 1911, 1918. No pertinent references were found.

Engineering Fonds, Board of Works Series

City Engineer – Subject Files

- File: “Lester Pearson and Vincent Massey Schools 1948 – 1960.” Includes correspondence, architect’s specification and a topographic and grading plan for the construction of the Junior High School, 1948. The plan is annotated showing both the excavation and fill areas. Box 1.

Engineering Department Maps Series

- Plan of Storm Sewers showing existing Isolation Hospital, ca. 1910.
- Plan of Water lines showing City Stables, ca. 1915.
- B9: Plan showing the existing Board of Works Yard, ca. 1930.
- R3: Plan showing proposed Golf Course site, Eighth St. and 10th Av., 1934.
- M5: Plan showing property owned by the City of New Westminster proposed to be leased for Military purposes, 1939 (note: Plan shows entire block including the site for Native Sons Memorial Park, Works Yard and the True Blue Orphanage).
- C17: “City Barns – Plan – General Layout city barns etc. 8th St.”

- Plan of Sewers. Map originally drawn ca. 1913 and annotated with proposed high school plan ca. 1946.

City Engineer's Index of Plans

This register (IH 007.420) contains a list of maps deposited in the City Engineer's office. The following descriptions of plans are noted in the register related to the cemetery and subject property. Their current location, if extant, is unknown.

- A 61: "Douglas Cemetery, Subdivision of portion of Lot 12, SB XIV." This is likely the A.J. Hill cemetery plan prepared for Council in 1909.
- A363: "Eighth Street Cemetery Isolation Hospital Lot plan and grant by Govt. no.d. 19861'S Lot no. 2055 containing 14.85 acres dated 16 April 1914. Surveyed by D.S. McGuggan."
- C10: "Cemetery – Plan - City Reserve – 8th St."
- C11: "Cemetery – Plan - City Reserve – 8th St."
- C14: "Cemetery – Plan - City Reserve – 8th St."

Legal/Clerks Fonds, Correspondence Series

Correspondence of the City Solicitor, 1917-1920, and Box One - Legal Agreements, were reviewed, yielding four relevant items:

- Undated letter (ca. 1875) from Mayor R. Dickinson urging Provincial Government to have a committee of the Public Cemetery "...meet together and close-up their accounts [and]...make any suggestions deemed necessary to send their resignations. When will the government deal with the matter."
- Letter from City Solicitors to W.A. Duncan, City Clerk, November 5, 1914, re: process to ensure cancellation of lease agreement and closure of Chinese Cemetery. (IHX 987.3461)
- Letter from City Clerk to Chinese Benevolent Association (Leong Duck, Lee Ching and Tom Hin), November 10, 1914, cancelling lease agreement for Chinese Cemetery. (IHX 987.3461)
- Letter from McQuarrie Martin Cassady & MacGowan (City Solicitors) to Alderman E.W. Bacchus, November 27, 1918, re: Eighth Street Cemetery:

“[A]lthough it is stated in the said Order-In-Council that the said lands have been used for several years by the Corporation as an Isolation Hospital Site and as a burial ground no restriction is imposed that the City should continue to use the lands for either of these purposes or for any particular purpose. We also find that the Crown Grant of this property to the City which is dated the 23rd of May 1914, does not contain any restrictions as to the use of the which the City may make of this property. Under these circumstances we are of the opinion, particularly in view of the fact that it is alleged that further use of this property for burial purposes will constitute a serious menace to the public health, the City might very well decide that no further burials should be made on these premises. If the Council decide to take action along these lines it would of course be proper to notify the Provincial government so that other arrangements could be made for taking care of the burials which may be expected to come from the Provincial Public Institutions in this District.”

Mayor's Office Fonds, Correspondence Series

Correspondence files dating between 1917 and 1919 were reviewed but documents relating to the cemetery were not identified.

City Leases

Bylaw No. 1706 – Native Sons & Daughters of B.C. Lease Authorization By-law 1939. This document, passed by Council on November 20, 1939, provided the Native Sons and Daughters with the lease authorization for a portion of Memorial Park for the purposes of constructing a museum on the Site. Box 1, File 211.

City of New Westminster Parks Board

Minute Books 1927 -1955

A review of Parks Board minutes revealed dates of decision and action related to the Douglas Road Cemetery. The information provided below is reflected in the summary chronology section of this report.

- February 9, 1931: “Letter was read from the Native Sons of B.C. Post No. 4 requesting that the old Eighth Street Cemetery be set aside for parks purposes. The Secretary was instructed to communicate with the City Council and request that the parcel of land as outlined by a sketch in the possession of the Secretary be turned over to the board for this purpose.”

- April 29, 1931: "Letter from W.H. Keary City Clerk enclosing copy of resolution passed by the council on March 30, 1931 regarding the old 8th Street Cemetery, ordered filed."
- February 17, 1939: Parks Board authorized by City Council to take over old cemetery now known as "The Memorial Park."
- February 20, 1939: Native Sons and Daughters apply for a lease of museum site on east side of the Memorial Park.
- July 7, 1939: Communications – 6. City Clerk enclosing a copy of report from the City Engineer together with plan on 8th Street between Dublin and London. Had been dedicated for parks purposes to be under jurisdiction of the Board of Parks Commissioners. Native Sons and Daughters of B.C. permitted to erect a building to be used as a museum and "that the ground will be used as a memorial park to the pioneers of this city." – On motion that the correspondence be received and that the request of Council be granted. 7. J.M. Moss, Chair Building Committee of Council requesting permission to build and grant ground lease of building area at \$1.00 per year.

New Westminster School Board

Minute Books

The Minute Books of the School Board were surveyed for the period 1947-1958. Although additional details were found concerning the development of the junior high school on the subject property, no specific references to the cemetery or the removal of the burials from the area were located.

- April 23, 1947: Board approves \$20,000 contract with City of New Westminster to remove building and prepare Jr. High School Site.
- June 4, 1947: Board approves removal of Works Yard Barn.
- August 20, 1947: Board requests delivery of land title for property and the Native Sons and Daughters seek a new museum site based on their relinquished claim to Memorial Park.
- Sept. 3, 1947: Architect Plans for new school ready for inspection.
- October 1, 1947: Plans advanced to Provincial Education Department.

- February 11, 1948: Chairman Bowell reports that Board met with architect and after ironing out several “small minor difficulties,” Board instructs call for tender completion and closing date.
- February 11, 1948: Trustee Bowell reports that Board had met with City Council and made offer of \$33,600 to clear the site according to the specifications and the approval of the school architects.
- April 14, 1948: Bids received and reviewed.
- April 26, 1948: Small auditorium, cafeteria and rooms above, shop area and administration building eliminated from contract in order to proceed with construction budget of \$1,119,040. Authority to proceed sought from Provincial Education Branch.
- May 12, 1948: City Clerk wrote to advise that the Works Department would proceed to clear barns and site.
- September 9, 1949: City Solicitors wrote regarding procedures to bring about exchange of properties in connection with the new high school.

New Westminster School District No. 40

The School District retains land and correspondence files compiled by the administration staff. These records are held in an off-site storage facility, but were brought to the administration office for review.

All correspondence related to the high school site and construction of buildings from 1946-1960 were scanned for any relevant documents or references. No information pertaining to the cemetery was located; however, several letters were found that documented the release of claims to the Memorial Park site by the Native Sons and Daughters Post No. 4 for the construction of their proposed lodge and museum.

All available plans of the high school site were reviewed but no early construction, grading, or landscape plans were located.

If additional information is identified by the School District, this should be examined for potential relevance to this study.

City of Vancouver Archives

The Hill family fonds housed at the City of Vancouver Archives were reviewed. This group of records includes personal papers, business correspondence, and maps of A.J. Hill and other family members dating from 1821 to 1972. No information relating to the Douglas Cemetery or Chinese Cemetery, which Hill surveyed in 1908 and 1909, respectively, was found. The following fonds were examined.

- Add. MSS. 292, Loc. 526-C-3, File 1: Legal papers and correspondence of Hill family members. No relevant documents were identified.
- Add. MSS. 292, Loc. 526-C-3, File 2: Property papers, 1885, 1910 - 1913. This file contains papers regarding the purchase of a Port Moody property, D.L. 383, and related maps.
- Add. MSS. 292, Loc. 526-C-3, File 4: Correspondence and property documents, 1912 – 1914. This file contains the original and subsequent survey of Subdivision 28, Suburban Lot VII, New Westminster, and related correspondence.
- Add. MSS. 292, Loc. 526-C-7, File 3: Scrapbook series: Engineering and surveying, UBC, BC politics, 1887 – 1892. No relevant documents were found.

4.5.2 Provincial Government Records

BC Archives

Vital Statistics – Death Records

A copy of the microfilm collection of death registrations 1872-1984 is held by several local libraries. An online database provides surnames and death dates for all deaths in the Province which were registered.

BC Attorney General

The following reference to Douglas Road Cemetery was located:

- Order in Council No. 645, May 21, 1914 – Crown Grant of Lot No. 2055 Group 1, New Westminster: “That an application has been received from the Corporation of the City of New Westminster for a Crown Grant of the lands surveys as Lot No. 2055, Group One NWD, comprising 14.85 acres; said lot lying between 8th and 10th Avenues, and having a frontage on 8th Street: That the said lands have been used for several years by the said Corporation as an Isolation Hospital Site and as a Burial

Ground; and to recommend that a Crown Grant... be issued ...and that no charge whatsoever be made therefore.” (GR-113, Reel B-6433, OIC 645/1914).

The original OIC and associated documentation (Crown Grant Application Form, Map of Lot 2055, and Order in Council #645) was retrieved from the Surveyor General (GR-3097, BC Department of Lands and Works, Vol. 338, C.G. 41/338).

BC Department of Lands

The following reference to the Douglas Road Cemetery was located in outward correspondence:

- Two items of correspondence from Lands Department to the City of New Westminster, p. 453 (March 11, 1914) and pp. 446-447 (March 30, 1914). (GR-440, Reel B-6195).

An attempt was made to find the correspondence file in which these items would have been included. This search initially involved record group GR-1440, which consists of microfilmed copies of these files. For the relevant file in question, i.e., 1948/10, the microfilm (B-2894) indicated that it had been “Transferred to Active Files.” Inquiries at Surveyor General indicated that File 1948/10, Sec. 1 and 2, had been raised to “O” Series Correspondence File 0358156. The relevant microfilm reel containing that file was consulted and selections obtained (Roll 2236).

BC Provincial Secretary

The following reference to Douglas Road Cemetery was located among this correspondence series of the Deputy Provincial Secretary:

- Reference on p. 112 of index to Correspondence Item #3120 25, October 1908 from Dr. C.E. Doherty, re: Burial site in City Cemetery for deceased patients. (GR-524, Box 17, Index). Inward correspondence is located in GR-1330 (see below).

Indices to outward correspondence are found in GR-539 and revealed no references to New Westminster or cemeteries, nor did the original correspondence itself in GR-541 (Vol. 1, 17 Nov 1919 to 31 Mar 1920); however, GR-540, which contains letterbook copies of the outward correspondence contained the following references to the Douglas Road Cemetery:

- 1875 index: Page 93 lists that a letter was sent to H. Brown on May 29, 1875 as to Cemetery Trustees. It reads: “Provincial Secretary Office – Sir, in reference to your letter of the 13th of March last forwarding for the information of the Governor copies

of resolutions pass at the Public Meeting held at New Westminster on the 13 March. I have now the honour to acquaint you with that the Governor is prepared to appoint the gentleman named in the resolution in question a Board of Trustees to manage the Public Cemetery at New Westminster, should they consent to accept the office on the expressed condition that no division is to be made amongst different religious denominations. On receipt on instruction from you that the gentleman in question generally are prepared to accept the trust on the above condition the rectifying appointments will be made.”

- 1908 index: Page 499 lists that \$600 was provided for cemetery – no other details (see reference in GR-1330, below).

Provincial Secretary record group, GR-566, contains inward correspondence from municipalities. Two files pertained to New Westminster (Box 9, File 11, 1915 and Box 12, File 13, 1918). Neither contained references to the Douglas Road Cemetery.

Among the inward correspondence to the Provincial Secretary, contained in GR-1330, a single mention of the Douglas Road Cemetery was located:

- Letter from Dr. C.E. Doherty, October 25, 1908: “The receipt of your letter of the 22nd inst. in which you give me the authority to pay \$600 for clearing a site in the City Cemetery for the purpose of securing a burial site for the deceased patients of this institution, I will see that this account is paid and the end of this present month.”

Queen’s Park Hospital, New Westminster

This private records group, MS-2839, contains a photocopy of an alphabetical listing (produced in August of 1969) of individuals buried in the cemetery at the Public Hospital for the Insane (PHI) in New Westminster (currently known as Woodlands). For the period of time between 1920 and 1958, any person who died at Essondale or the PHI, and for whom alternative burial arrangements had not been made, were buried there. This list also includes disinterments between 1935 and 1954.

No references to the Douglas Road Cemetery were found among this material; however, that the first burials at the new Woodlands cemetery were recorded in 1920 possibly coincides with the end of the practice of burying patients at Douglas Road.

Published Records

The following is a list of potentially pertinent published records, copies of which are housed at the BC Archives. The information listed below is reflected in the summary chronology section of this report.

BC Statutes

- Cemetery Ordinance 1870.
- An Ordinance to make general Regulations for the establishment and management of Cemeteries in the Colony of British Columbia, 28th April 1870.
- Cemetery Ordinance, (1870) Repeal Act.
- An Act to repeal the Cemetery Ordinance 1870, 29th April 1879.
- The Cemetery Act, 1879.
- An act governing the forming and Operation of Cemetery Companies, 29th April 1879.
- *Cemetery Ordinance Amendment Act*, 1879.
- An Act to provide for the management of certain cemeteries in the Province of British Columbia, 29th April 1879.
- The Trust Deed and Letters Patent, dated the 6th day of August 1875, and the amending Trust Deed, dated 21st day of April 1876, constituting the Cemetery Board of the City of New Westminster, are hereby cancelled and declared to be null and void, and the unsold portions of land thereby conveyed to the Crown to certain Trustees, and all other lands purchased or received in exchange by them under the 'Cemetery Ordinance, 1870,' shall be held by, and are hereby vested in, the Corporation of the City of New Westminster and their successors, as a public cemetery, subject to the provisions herein contained.

BC Gazette

- **February 11, 1871 (page 8):**

Colonial Secretary's Department/Office February 9, 1871 – The Governor directs it to be notified that the following Rules and Regulations made by the Trustees of the New Westminster Cemetery, in pursuance of the Cemetery Ordinance 1870, have been submitted to him, pursuant to the provisions in that that behalf of Section V, of the said Ordinance, and are hereby published for information. By Command Philip J. Hankin.

RULES AND REGULATION OF THE NEW WESTMINSTER PUBLIC CEMETERY

1. That the Cemetery be surveyed and mapped off into Blocks, containing burial spaces, five feet by ten, with convenient access walks between each Block.
2. That a Sexton be appointed who shall have sole charge of digging graves, and keeping the ground in order.
3. That no grave be less than Five feet in depth.
4. That the following be the Scale of Fees:

| | To Trustees. | To Sexton. |
|---|--------------|------------|
| Burial Space, 5 x 10 | \$5.00 | |
| Burial in grave, 5 feet deep | \$2.50 | \$5.00 |
| For child under 5 years | \$1.50 | \$3.50 |
| For any depth beyond 5 feet, per foot extra | | \$1.00 |

- **August 7, 1875 (page 1):**

Appointment – Provincial Secretary's Office, 6 August 1875

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be a Board of Trustees for the New Westminster Public Cemetery under and to carry out the provisions of the Cemetery Ordinance 1870 – viz.

H.V. Edmonds
 Robert Dickinson
 James Wise
 John Kirkland
 John McInnes

- **1876:**

The amending Trust Deed, dated 21st day of April 1876 and noted in the *Cemetery Ordinance Amendment Act*, 1879, should have been listed in the BC Gazette of 1876. A search of the issues surrounding this date found no notices from the Provincial Secretary.

Riverview Hospital

The Riverview Hospital retains historical records concerning both the Public Hospital for the Insane established in New Westminster and Essondale Hospital opened in Coquitlam in 1909. The records technician outlined that Riverview did not establish its cemetery until the first burial on January 10, 1958.

There are some records of interest remaining at the hospital that have not been transferred to the BC Archives. These registers list the patients' name, death, date, and cause of death. They do not provide any record of cemetery interments. It should be noted that access to these registers is restricted and subject to Freedom of Information Policies.

- Register: Record of Deaths Insane Asylum 1872 – 1958
- Register: Record of Deaths Essondale 1913 – 1958

Surveyor General

The following items relating to the Douglas Road Cemetery were retrieved from the Surveyor General:

- Undated/untitled map indicating a “cemetery reserve.” 14 T 1 New Westminster Town. Block numbers do not appear on this map; however, it would seem that this reserve includes section 11 of Block XIV (i.e., the lot east of Sixth Street).
- Untitled map drawn by J. Launders, Royal Engineer, under the direction of Captain Parsons, Royal Engineer, New Westminster, November 1862, by order of Colonel R.C. Moody. 9 T 1 New Westminster Town. A lot marked “cemetery” appears between Blocks XII and XIV.
- Summary of Surveys of Suburbs of New Westminster City, Blocks I to XIV. Royal Engineers, Tray 2, Vol. 18. A “cemetery” is clearly marked on both the map and in the survey notes, the latter of which are dated June 1863.
- Plan of New Westminster City and Suburban Lots, compiled and drawn by W.S. Jemmett, April 1891. 4 T 1 New Westminster Town. A lot marked “cemetery” bears annotations referring to Crown Grant (C.G.) number 41/338 and L 2055.
- Crown Grant 41/338. GR 3097, BC, Dept. of Lands and Works, Vol. 338. Documents included with the file are the C.G. itself, assigning the lot to the Corporation of the City of New Westminster and its Successors; a map of Lot 2055; an application for the C.G., which clearly indicates a Letter Inward number of

1948/10 (meaning that the original application was received in 1910) and a statement that the land is “Apparently Clear”; and the approval of the Executive Council, dated May 22, 1914 and received by the Lands Branch on May 23, 1914. This latter document includes the language: “THAT the said lands have been used for several years by the said Corporation as an Isolation Hospital Site and as a Burial Ground.”

- Survey Notes, Lot 2055, New Westminster District. Field Book 1345/14, PH 27 NWD. Includes a plan of the lot and a letter from Burnett & McGugan, Civil Engineers, B.C. Land Surveyors and Draughtsmen, dated April 16, 1914, which references a Map No. 2620 deposited at the Land Registry Office at New Westminster. This map number appears on the plan for Lot 2056/5678, which is indicated in the next item, below.
- Survey Notes, Lot 2056/5678, New Westminster District. Field Book 39/25, PH 40 NWD. The date of this survey was January 1925. The notes and plan, which is numbered “2026,” clearly indicate that this area is situated within a “reserve.”

With reference to Lands Department File 1948/10, which has already been discussed elsewhere in this report, a range of correspondence dating between 1910 and 1933 was consulted at Surveyor General. Among the letters inward and outward are maps and plans documenting the various changes in use of the Site, including clear indications of burial areas. An attempt to summarize and consolidate these changes in use is reflected in the map series that accompanies this report (see Figures 3-9). As indicated above, these maps are for illustrative purposes only, based on information consulted to date.

4.5.3 Federal Government Records

Natural Resources Canada, Canada Centre for Cadastral Management

A search for survey information created by Albert J. Hill was undertaken online at http://cccm.nrcan.gc.ca/english/index_e.asp. Surveys completed for a number of Fraser Valley Indian Reserves in 1910 and 1911 were located, but maps of the Douglas Road Cemetery and purportedly of the adjacent Chinese Cemetery were not found among this collection.

Land Title Office

A search for survey plans, maps, or documents referencing Douglas Cemetery or New Westminster Public Cemetery was conducted at the Land Title Office, New Westminster. Two plans referring to “Reserve” were identified (Plan with Crown Grant 103739E, and Plan 2620). However, no references to the Douglas Road Cemetery or Public Cemetery were found.

4.5.4 Private Corporate Records

New Westminster Chinese Benevolent Association

This collection, held by the New Westminster Museum and Archives (call number IH 980.30), contains pertinent information related to the use of the Douglas Road Cemetery by this cultural group. The collection has recently been arranged and described; the majority of the records are written in Chinese. The following items were translated from the fonds-level description.

Series I: Minutes, 1915-1969

- Minutes of meetings in 1915 relate to the City of New Westminster's proposed closure of the Chinese Cemetery and use of the site for other purposes.
- Minutes of meeting in 1916 relate to the Hoi San Association and Victoria Chinese Benevolent Association operating an exhumation project to transfer bones from the Chinese Cemetery in New Westminster to China.
- A list of burials and exhumations associated with the Douglas Road Cemetery, dated 1917.

Series II: Financial Records, 1906-1974

- Documents related to the Qing Ming and Ming Lan Festivals that were held in the Chinese Cemetery to honour the dead.

Series III: Chinese Hospital Records, 1904-1967

- Part of this series contains volumes of patient registers and death records related to the operation of the morgue and cemetery burials. Some death record entries include tombstone numbers. Note that these records have access restrictions to protect privacy.

S. Bowell and Sons Funeral Company

The New Westminster Public Library is the repository for the records of the Bowell Funeral Home, which operated as a private undertaker in the City of New Westminster ca. 1911 to 1956. The library maintains an online database that includes the records of burials between the years 1932 and 1956.

The library also houses original Bowell company records from 1911 to 1960, with the exception of the years 1918, 1919, and 1920. It would appear that this company was the primary undertaker in the City during the early years and served the contract to supply burial services as directed by the City of New Westminster's Public Health Inspector, the Provincial Asylum, Essondale Hospital, and Royal Columbian Hospital.

These records contain detailed information concerning burials in the City. For the period covering 1911-1917, individuals can be identified by their specific plot in the Douglas Road Cemetery. The records also include a small number of exhumations related to the Douglas Road Cemetery during its operation and prior to its closure. A review of these records, however, failed to yield information on large scale exhumations of former interments related to the closure and redevelopment of the cemetery site. It should be noted that there is a critical data gap in the records for the period 1918-1920.

Hill and Burnett, Land Surveyors

The Burnaby Village Museum acquired the collection of the local surveying partnership of Geoffrey K. Burnett and Albert J. Hill as part of a large collection of artifacts related to surveying. The archival collection is of interest to the present study, as A.J. Hill worked as a surveyor for the City of New Westminster and surveyed the site for the Douglas Road Cemetery in 1908, for the purposes of creating a new area of plots for use by both the City and the Provincial Asylum. In 1909, Hill posted a survey of the Chinese Cemetery adjacent to this site.

Map Board Collection

Two maps were located that show the general location of the cemetery:

- IH 977.93.9: Undated plan, ca. 1908, Plan No. 274 of District Lot 28 in Burnaby showing the general cemetery site located on Tenth Avenue between Eighth and Sixth Streets.
- IH 977.93.306: Sketch or copy of 1863 map by George Turner, Royal Engineer showing the cemetery site in relation to the proposed Douglas Road.

Survey Notebooks

A search of all the survey note books in this collection found only one marked A.J. Hill, dated 1910 (IH 974.29). There were no references made to the Douglas Road Cemetery in this or any other survey books in the collection.

4.5.5 Records/Repositories Not Consulted

City of Vancouver Archives

One item of potential relevance is held at this repository:

- “Plan of New Westminster and Suburban Lots,” 1880 (Add. MSS. 284, Map Cabinet C, Drawer 8, Map No. 647). The plan, which forms part of the Royal Columbian Hospital fonds, apparently depicts government buildings, schools, gardens, cemetery, asylum, penitentiary, and site of the Royal Columbian Hospital. Access to this information is restricted and requires permission of the Royal Columbian Hospital.

Provincial Government Records with Restricted Access

The following record groups may contain information about the Douglas Road Cemetery; however, access to these records is restricted and formal application to view the contents of specific files is required.

- GR-344, BC Provincial Secretary. Correspondence inward and outward, and interdepartmental memos, pertaining to provincial mental health care institutions, mothers' pensions, child welfare, and adoption laws. See Box 1, File 7, “Provincial Mental Hospital, Essondale & New Westminster,” 1919-1922.
- GR-524, BC Provincial Secretary. Indices and registers to letters inward. The index for 1918-1924 may be found on Reel B-11161, Vol. 12, and the register for 1919-1922 on Reel 11165, Vol. 31.
- GR-527, BC Provincial Secretary. Correspondence inward (with replies) to the Provincial Secretary, 1914-1918. Series incomplete, but may be used in conjunction with GR-157.
- GR-542, BC Provincial Secretary, Mental Health Services. Until 1959, the Department of Provincial Secretary was responsible for mental health services in B.C. In addition to providing psychiatric services in medical clinics throughout the province, the department administered the Provincial Mental Hospital at New Westminster and Essondale. Files of potential relevance include:

Section IV: Chronological correspondence Provincial Secretary's office, 1907-1950

| Box | File | Contents |
|-----|------|---------------------|
| 12 | 4 | Jun 1907 - May 1908 |
| 12 | 5 | May 1908 - Sep 1910 |
| 12 | 6 | Sep 1910 - Feb 1914 |
| 13 | 1 | Feb 1914 - Jul 1915 |
| 13 | 2 | Jul 1915 - Jan 1919 |
| 13 | 3 | Jan 1919 - Dec 1919 |
| 13 | 4 | Dec 1919 - Dec 1920 |
| 13 | 5 | Feb 1921 - Dec 1921 |
| 13 | 6 | Jan 1922 - Dec 1922 |

Section V: Correspondence, filed by subject, 1907-1938

22 6 Department of Public Works, 1907-1925

- GR-566, BC Provincial Secretary. Correspondence inward (with copies of replies) from cities, towns, villages, and municipalities. The records which constitute this unit deal with a variety of topics, including local by-laws, amendments to the Municipal Act, transfer of Crown Lands, urban development, transportation facilities and unemployment relief. Records of potential records have been identified as follows:

| Box | File | Year | Contents |
|-----|------|-----------|-----------------|
| 3 | 18 | 1912 | New Westminster |
| 5 | 15 | 1913 | New Westminster |
| 7 | 14 | 1914 | New Westminster |
| 10 | 6 | 1916 | New Westminster |
| 11 | 10 | 1917 | New Westminster |
| 15 | 4 | 1919-1937 | New Westminster |

- GR-1754, BC Provincial Secretary, Provincial Mental Hospital. This material was transferred from Riverview Hospital in 1987. The accession contains admission registers from 1872, the first year of operation of the new Mental Health Services Branch of the Provincial Secretary. See Volume 20, Medical Certificates of Death, 31 Dec 1911-30 Sep 1915.
- GR-2880, BC Mental Health Services. patient case files for persons admitted to any of the facilities of the Mental Health Services. A patient case file may include certificate of registration of death, report of death to Provincial Secretary, notice of registration of death. For registers from the mental hospitals see GR 1754 (1872-1962) and GR 3019 (1947-1971). Although BC Archives holds some alphabetical

registers, they do not constitute a complete alphabetical index to admissions. The records office at Riverview hospital retains a complete index to the case files. Note, however, that access to these records may be restricted in accordance with privacy laws.

Library and Archives Canada

In addition to records pertaining to BC Penitentiary prisoner deaths prior to 1912, before which prisoners from this institution were interred at the Douglas Road Cemetery, the following maps by Albert J. Hill may also prove relevant:

- [Part of Map Showing New Westminster District], by J.A. Kirk and A.J. Hill, 1893. Call number: H2/619/New Westminster/1893; microfiche number: 24137.
- “Map of New Westminster District Compiled from the latest Dominion and Provincial surveys and Admiralty Charts,” by Albert J. Hill, M.A. M. Can. Soc. C.E., P.L.S., 1898. Call numbers: H1/619/New Westminster/1898; S/619/New Westminster/1898; microfiche number: 11601.
- “Map of New Westminster District Compiled from the latest Dominion and Provincial Surveys and Admiralty Charts,” Albert J. Hill, M.A.M. Can. Soc. C.E., P.L.S., 1904. Call numbers: H1/619/New Westminster/1904; S/619/New Westminster/1904 (2 copies); microfiche numbers: 28904 (H1), 48866 (C-1) (S), 48866 (C-2) (S).
- “City of New Westminster compiled from authentic sources,” by Albert J. Hill, A.M., C.E. and Thomson Stationery Co. Ltd., 1907. Call number: R/640/New Westminster/1907. Portions of this map are included in BC Lands Department File 1948/10, Sec. 1, Folios 249-251 (Surveyor General, ”O” Series Correspondence File 0358156, Roll 2236). The Douglas Road Cemetery Site is included.

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

INAC may have records of First Nation individuals registered with the Federal Government that were buried at the Douglas Road Cemetery.

BC Anglican Diocese – Holy Trinity Church Parish

Information bearing on the Douglas Road Cemetery may be contained in the records of this parish, available on microfilm at the New Westminster Public Library. A review of this microfilm revealed the following in relation to New Westminster cemeteries:

- Reel No. 1

Pages 96-97,100-102, 105 (map), 106: Vestry Meeting Minutes regarding the Sapperton Graveyard.

Page 97 May 29, 1869: "There is a want that has long been felt: the present public cemetery being a disgrace of any Christian Community."

Page 100: Sapperton Graveyard established with fencing and surveys to establish plots.

Vol. V, Book I – Burials 1869-1881 are noted with no burial locations.

Vol. V, Book II – Burials Nov. 1881 – 1902 are noted with many references to the interments at the Douglas Road Cemetery.

- Reel No. 2

Page 110: Letter regarding removal of bodies from the Agnes and Dufferin cemetery to Sapperton. Estimated 25-30 bodies. Letter signed by three family members including Mrs. Digby and A.M. Herring.

United Church of Canada BC Conference Archives

Records held by this repository could potentially relate to the Douglas Road Cemetery. The Conference Archives are located in Vancouver, at UBC's School of Theology.

Archdiocese of Vancouver Archives – St. Peter's Parish

The records of this parish are apparently incomplete and do not contain burial information. Other information held by this repository may, however, be of potential relevance to the Douglas Road Cemetery. The repository is located in Vancouver.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the archival records consulted over the course of this historical site study, it appears that the subject property located at 835 Eighth Street and 830 Sixth Street in New Westminster – an area labeled on a number of maps as a “cemetery,” “reserve,” and “cemetery reserve” – was used for burials from approximately 1861 to 1920.

During the cemetery’s operation and the subject property’s redevelopment as a school ground in the late 1940s, individual exhumations are evident from the records reviewed. However, no evidence was found to document any organized program of removal and/or relocation of human remains from the Site following its closure to burials in 1920. Due to this absence of information, it is not possible to determine how many burials may still be extant on the subject property. Figure 10 illustrates areas within the Site with potential for burials.

The information reviewed for the purposes of this study indicates that the cemetery was marked by four distinct operations on separate areas of the Site. Between 1861 and 1907, the New Westminster Public Cemetery operated without surveyed or documented burial plots, meaning that individual burials within this timeframe might prove difficult to identify with any specificity. Between 1892 and ca. 1908 the ‘Old’ Chinese Cemetery operated adjacent to the public cemetery, and between 1909 and 1914 the ‘New’ Chinese Cemetery operated on a leased and surveyed parcel of land. The cultural practices of the New Westminster Chinese-Canadian community are well documented and indicate that the majority of burials at these locations were likely exhumed. Between 1908 and ca. 1920, the City of New Westminster used a block and lot system laid out by a registered surveyor as the Douglas Cemetery and maintained records of burials within a defined four acre area. This system functioned as a control over the Douglas Cemetery’s burials and as such, may enable the identification of specific individual graves. The use of the cemetery by a number of specific cultural and institutional groups between 1861 and 1920 is also evident from the records consulted over the course of this study.

Based on the archival records consulted for this historical site study, the cemetery appears to be legally defined as a “place of interment”, as it was created by a legal statute by the Government of British Columbia. Further, the “New Westminster Public Cemetery” was legally conveyed and vested by the Provincial Government to the City of New Westminster by the *Cemetery Ordinance Amendment Act*, 1879. This Provincial statute has never been repealed or significantly amended, suggesting the legal status of the cemetery remains in force today, having been vested with its local government operator – the Corporation of the City of New Westminster and its successors.

6.0 LIMITATIONS AND USE OF REPORT

This report was prepared for the exclusive use of School District No. 40 (New Westminster). It is intended to provide a history of land use at the subject Site for due diligence purposes prior to any redevelopment, and specifically to identify any potential liabilities related to the former cemetery on the subject property.

The information concerning the Site's historical land use in this report is based on time-limited research undertaken at a number of repositories in the Lower Mainland and Victoria. While every attempt has been made to identify as many potentially pertinent sources as possible held by these repositories, historical research can never claim to be exhaustive, being inherently limited by, for example, recordmaking and recordkeeping decisions, errors in filing, the quality of finding aids, and access restrictions. These variables and others make it impossible to guarantee that all relevant material has been identified/reviewed in the course of the research undertaken for this study. Moreover, the absence of information cannot be interpreted to either confirm or deny assumptions relating to the subject of this research. The potential therefore remains for further information related to the historical use of the Site to come to light, and to change any interpretations/conclusions that may be derived from the documentation discussed in this report.

Given these qualifiers relating to historical research and the information gathered through that process, Golder has relied in good faith on the information provided and accepts no responsibility for any deficiency or inaccuracy contained in this report as a result of that reliance.

The findings and conclusions documented in this report have been prepared for the specific application to this project, and have been developed in a manner consistent with that level of care normally exercised by heritage professionals currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction. Golder makes no other warranty, expressed or implied.

Any use that a third party makes of this report, or any reliance on or decisions made in relation thereto, are the responsibility of such third parties. Golder accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions or actions based on this report.

If new information is discovered during any future work related to the subject Site, Golder should be requested to re-evaluate the conclusions of this report and to provide amendments, as required, prior to any further reliance upon the information presented herein.

7.0 CLOSURE

We trust that the information presented in this report is sufficient for your immediate requirements. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact us.

GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY

Doris Zibauer, M.A., RPCA
Archaeologist

Reviewed by:

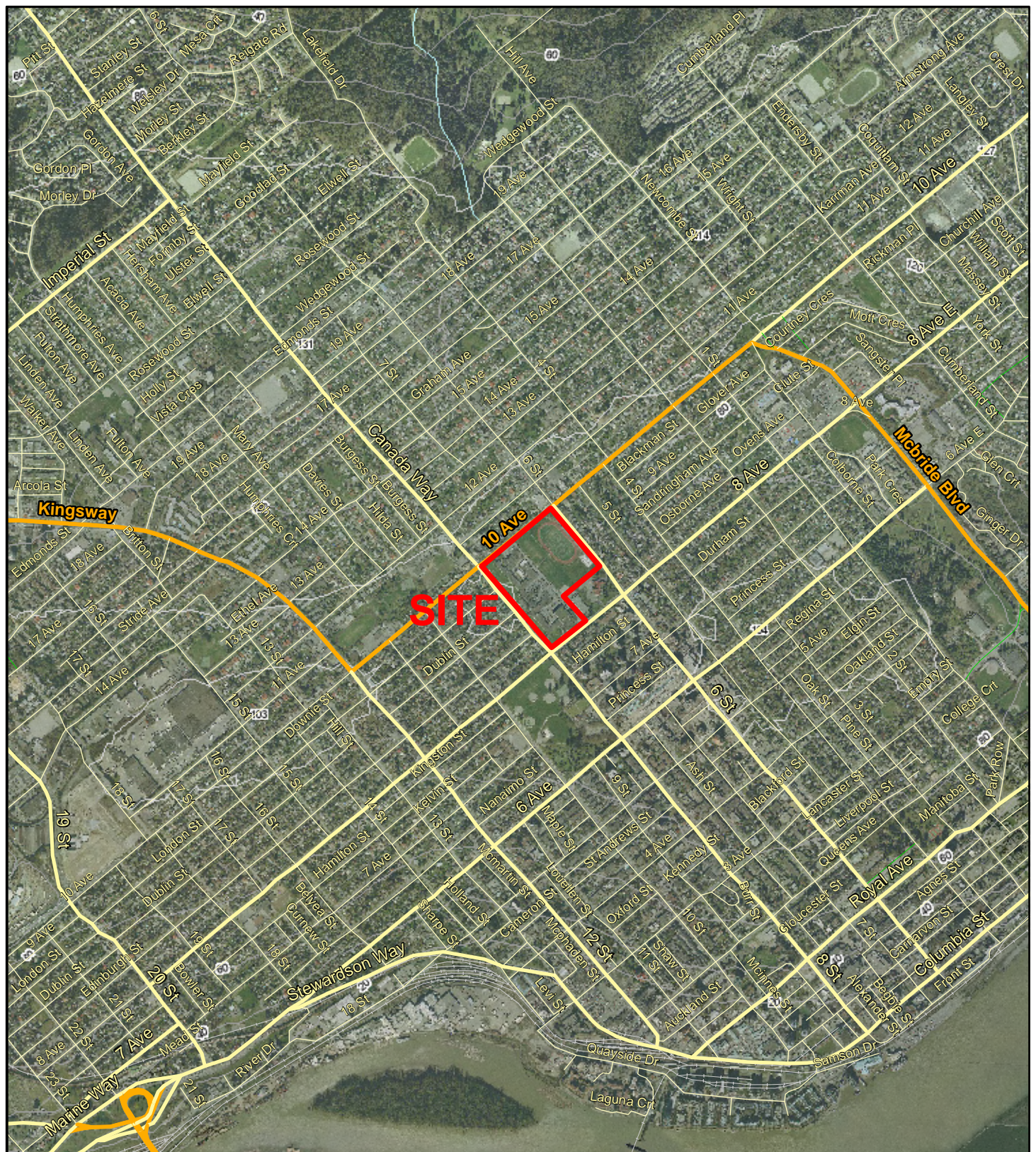
ORIGINAL SIGNED BY

Andrew Mason, M.A., RPCA
Associate/Senior Archaeologist

Attachments

DZ/ARM/asd

O:\FINAL\2007\1412\07-1412-0151\5010\REP 1114_08 DOUGLAS ROAD CEMETARY_FINAL\REP 1114_08 DOUGLAS ROAD CEMETERY_FINAL.DOC

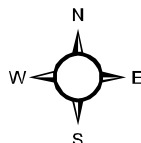


LEGEND

- Project Site
- Contour (20m)
- Highway
- Major Road
- Local Road
- Trail
- Ferry Route
- Railroad
- River

REFERENCE

Transportation features supplied by DMTI Spatial.
Ortho-Imagery provided by MOE.
Datum: NAD 83 Projection: UTM Zone 10



400 0 400
SCALE 1:20,000 METRES

PROJECT

SCHOOL DISTRICT #40
835 8TH STREET AND 830 6TH STREET
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

TITLE

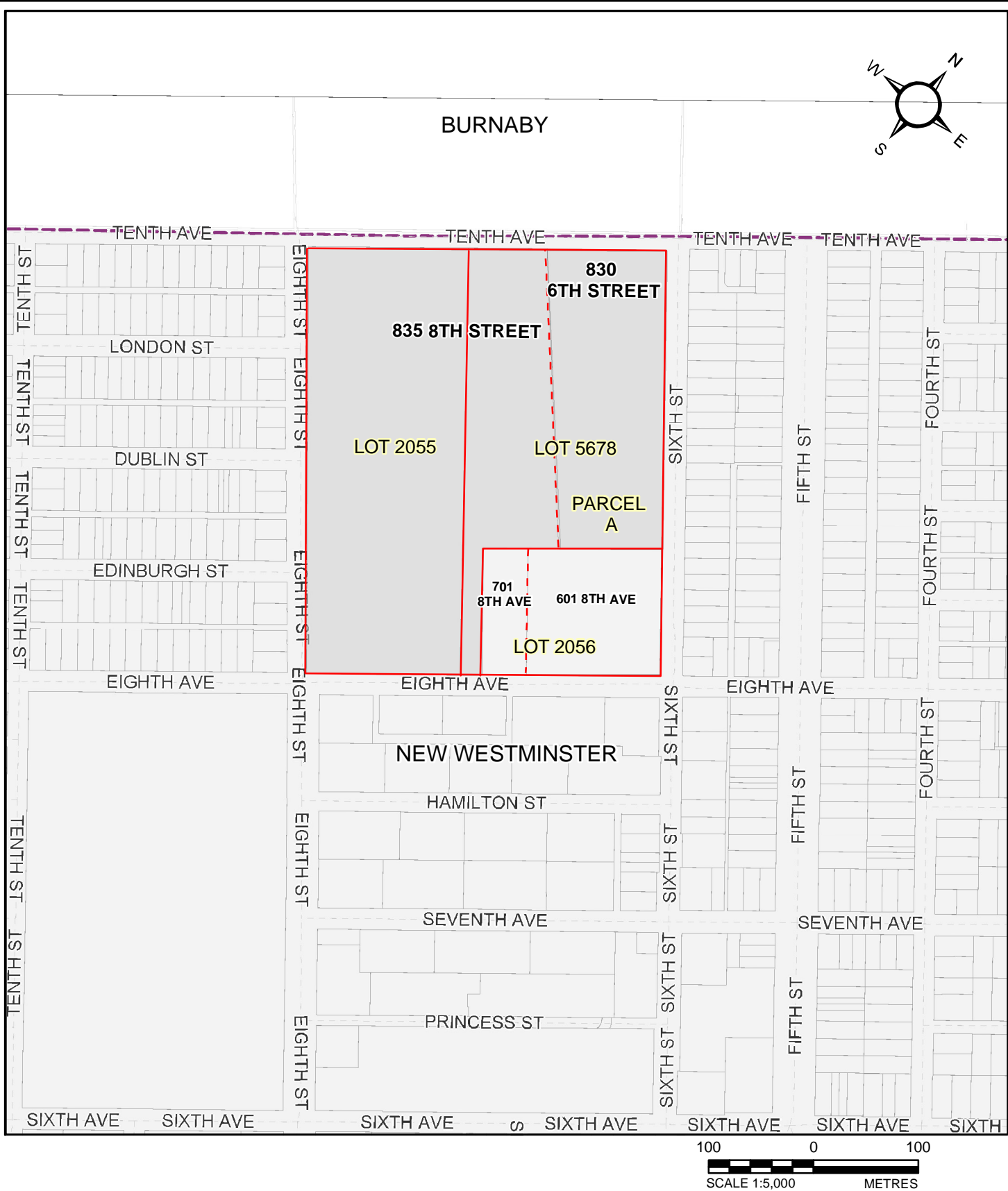
KEY PLAN



| PROJECT No. 07-1412-0151 | | | SCALE AS SHOWN | REV. 0 |
|--------------------------|-----|---------------|----------------|--------|
| DESIGN | EVK | 18 Sept. 2007 | | |
| GIS | AL | 28 Sept. 2007 | | |
| CHECK | | | | |
| REVIEW | | | | |


FIGURE 1

N:\Bur-Graphics\Projects\Key-plans\2007\aprs\07-1412-0151_property-plan.mxd

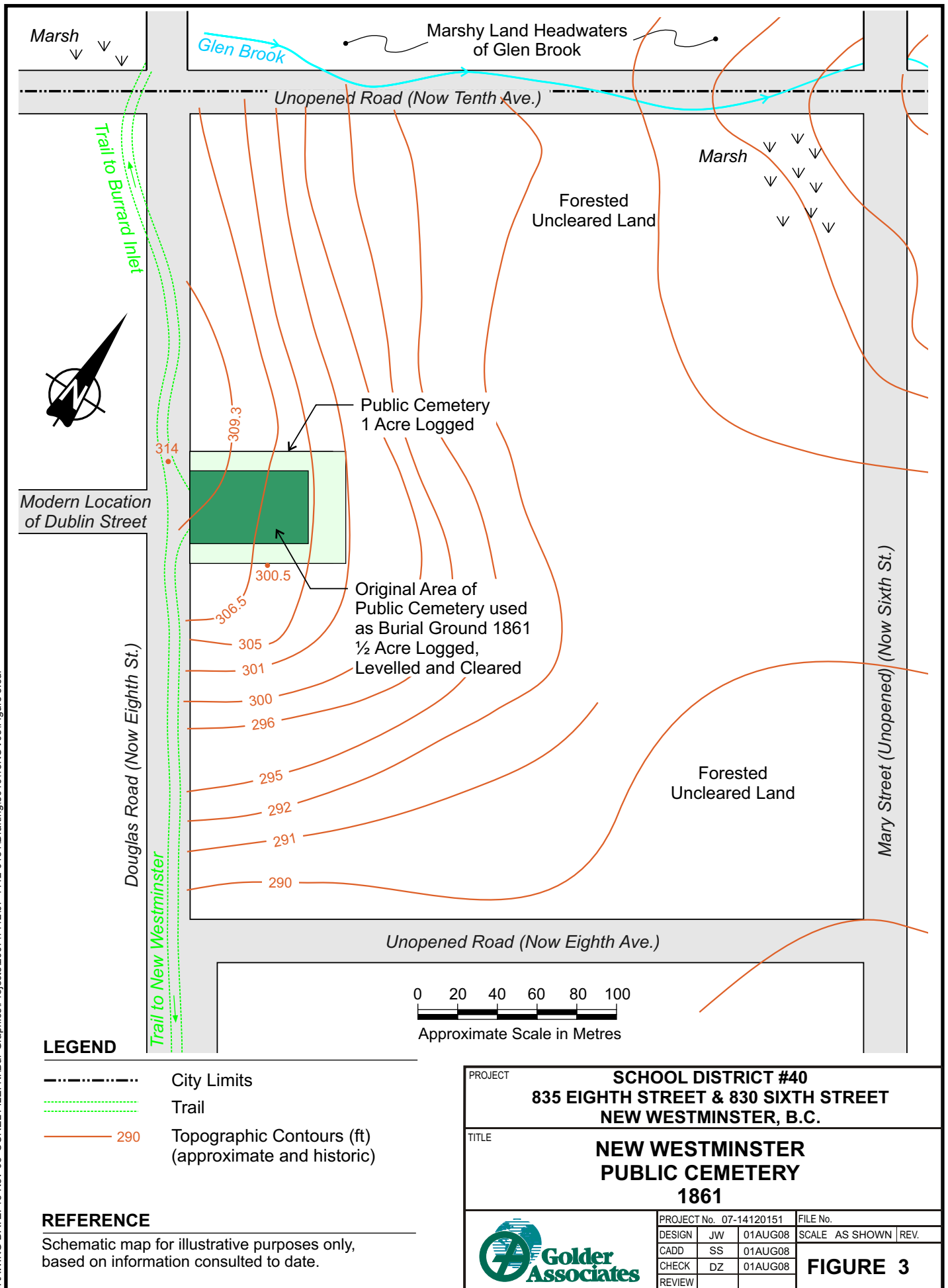


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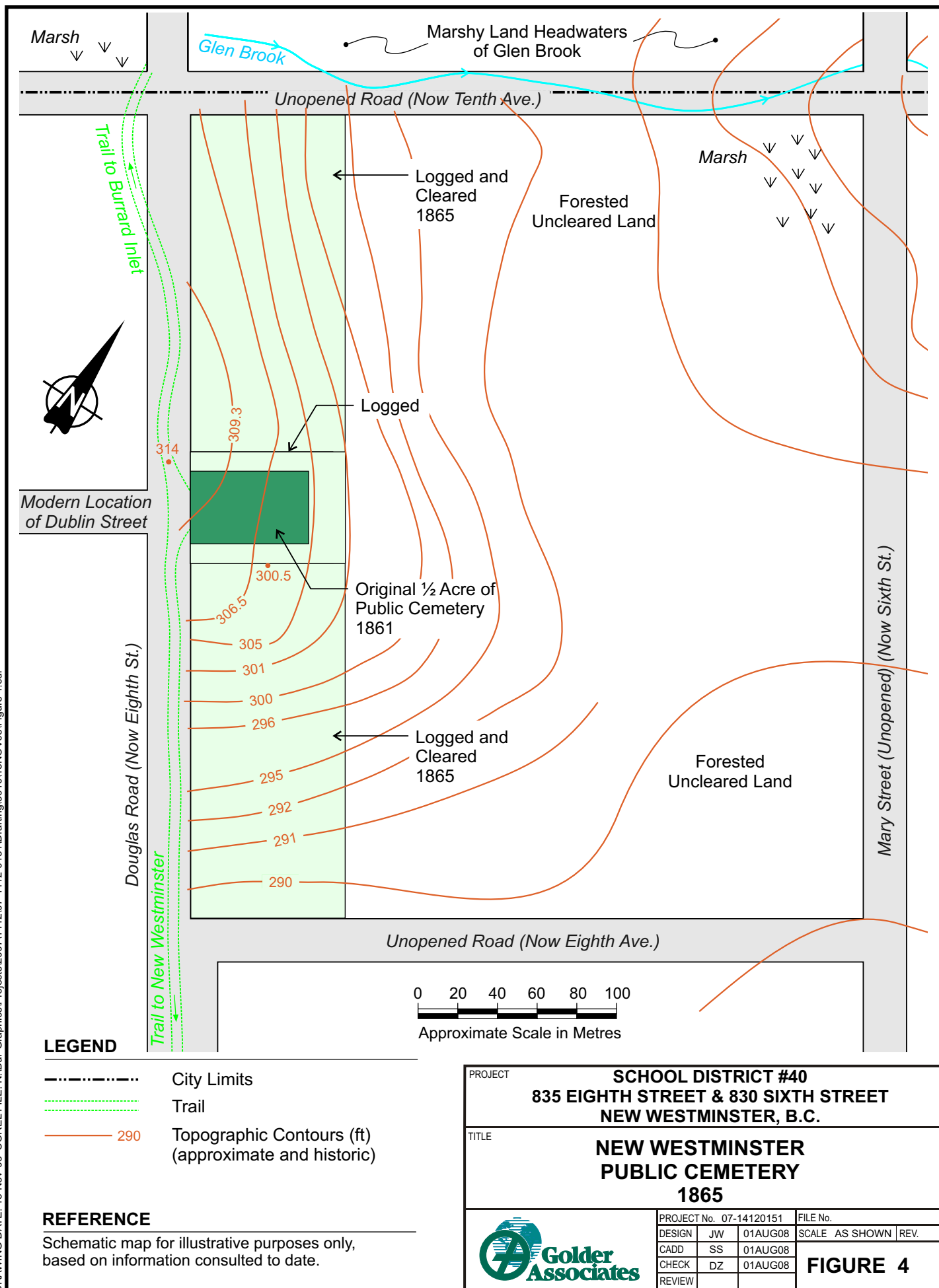
Image provided by The City of New Westminster.
Datum: NAD 83 Projection: UTM Zone 10

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---|----|----------------|----------|
| PROJECT | | SCHOOL DISTRICT #40 835 8TH STREET AND 830 6TH STREET NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C. | | | |
| TITLE | | PROPERTY INFORMATION | | | |
|  | | PROJECT No. 07-1412-0151 | | SCALE AS SHOWN | REV. 0 |
| | | DESIGN | DZ | 13 Aug. 2008 | FIGURE 2 |
| | | GIS | AL | 13 Aug. 2008 | |
| | | CHECK | | | |
| | | REVIEW | | | |

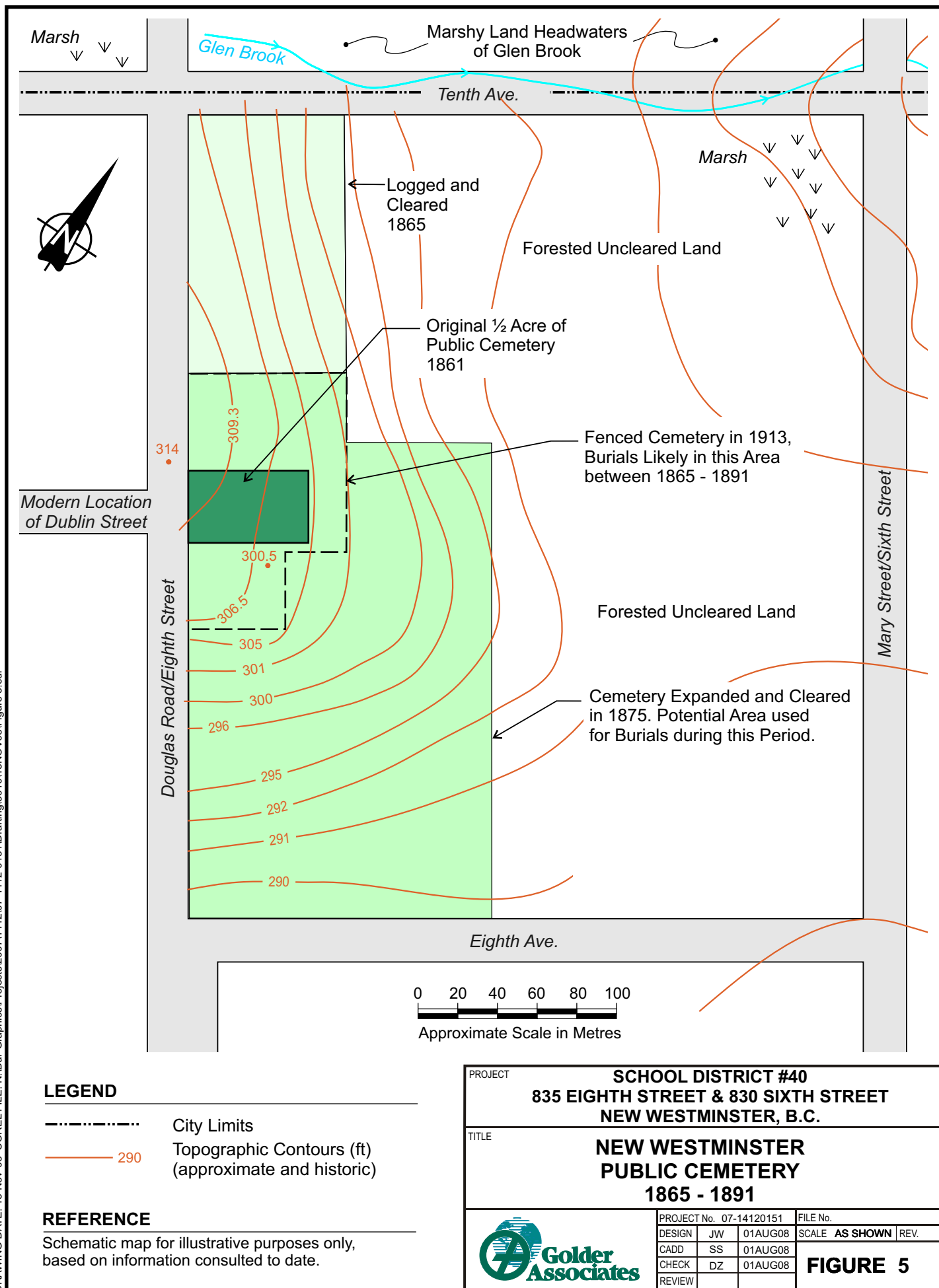
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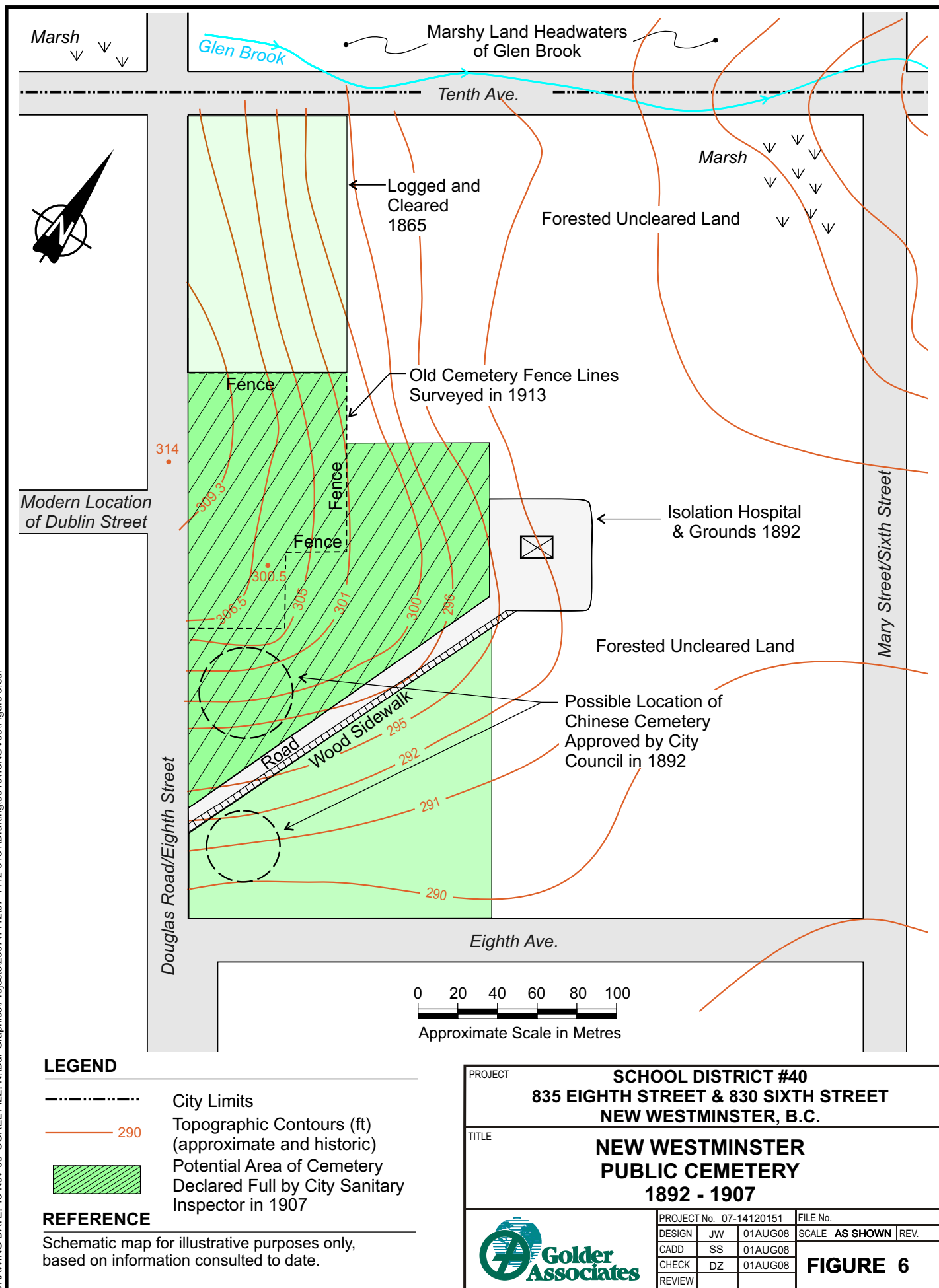
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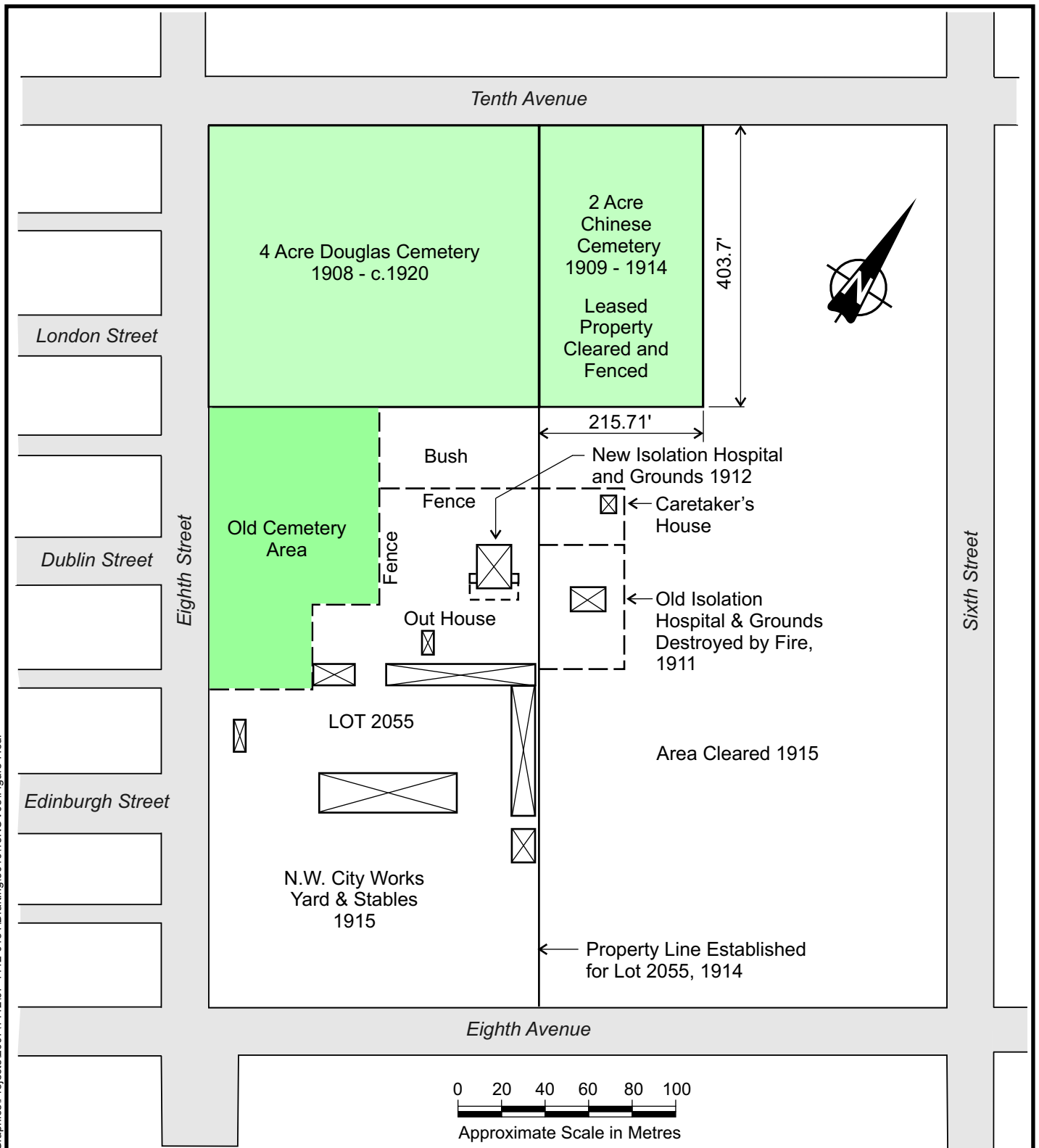
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DRAWING DATE: 13-Nov-08 COREL FILE: N:\Bur-Graphics\Projects\2007\141207-1412-0151\Drafting\501013NOV08\Figure 6.cdr




DRAWING DATE: 13-Nov-08 COREL FILE: N:\Bur-Graphics\Projects\2007\141207-1412-0151\Drafting\501013NOV08\Figure 7.cdr

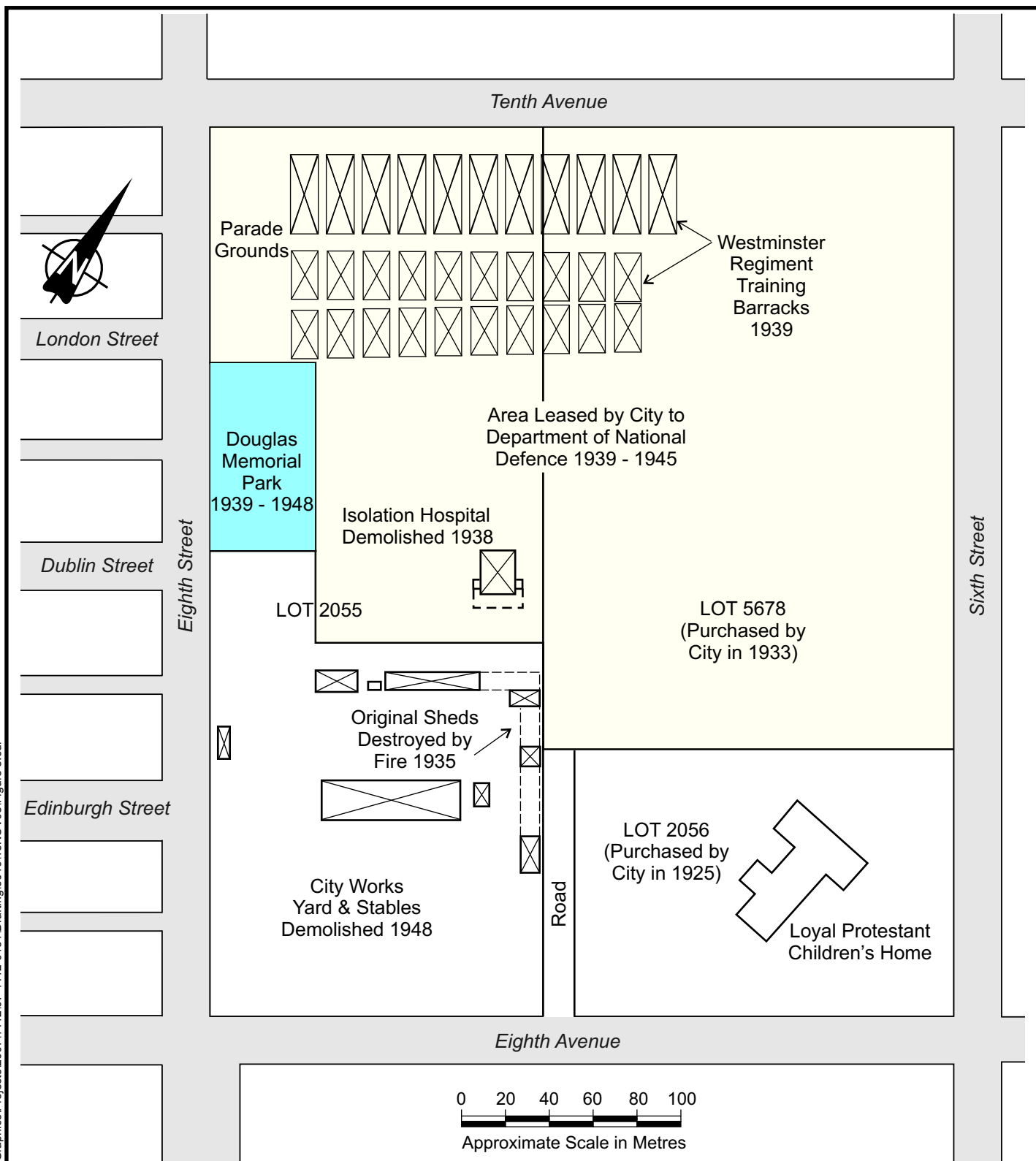


REFERENCE

Schematic map for illustrative purposes only, based on information consulted to date.


| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|----|----------|-----------------|
| PROJECT | | SCHOOL DISTRICT #40 835 EIGHTH STREET & 830 SIXTH STREET NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C. | | | |
| TITLE | | DOUGLAS CEMETERY 1908 - 1920 | | | |
|  | | PROJECT No. 07-14120151 | | FILE No. | |
| | | DESIGN | JW | 01AUG08 | SCALE AS SHOWN |
| | | CADD | SS | 01AUG08 | REV. |
| | | CHECK | DZ | 01AUG08 | |
| | | REVIEW | | | |
| | | | | | FIGURE 7 |

DRAWING DATE: 13-Nov-08 COREL FILE: N:\Bur-Graphics\Projects\2007\141207-1412-0151\Drafting\501013NOV08\Figure 8.cdr

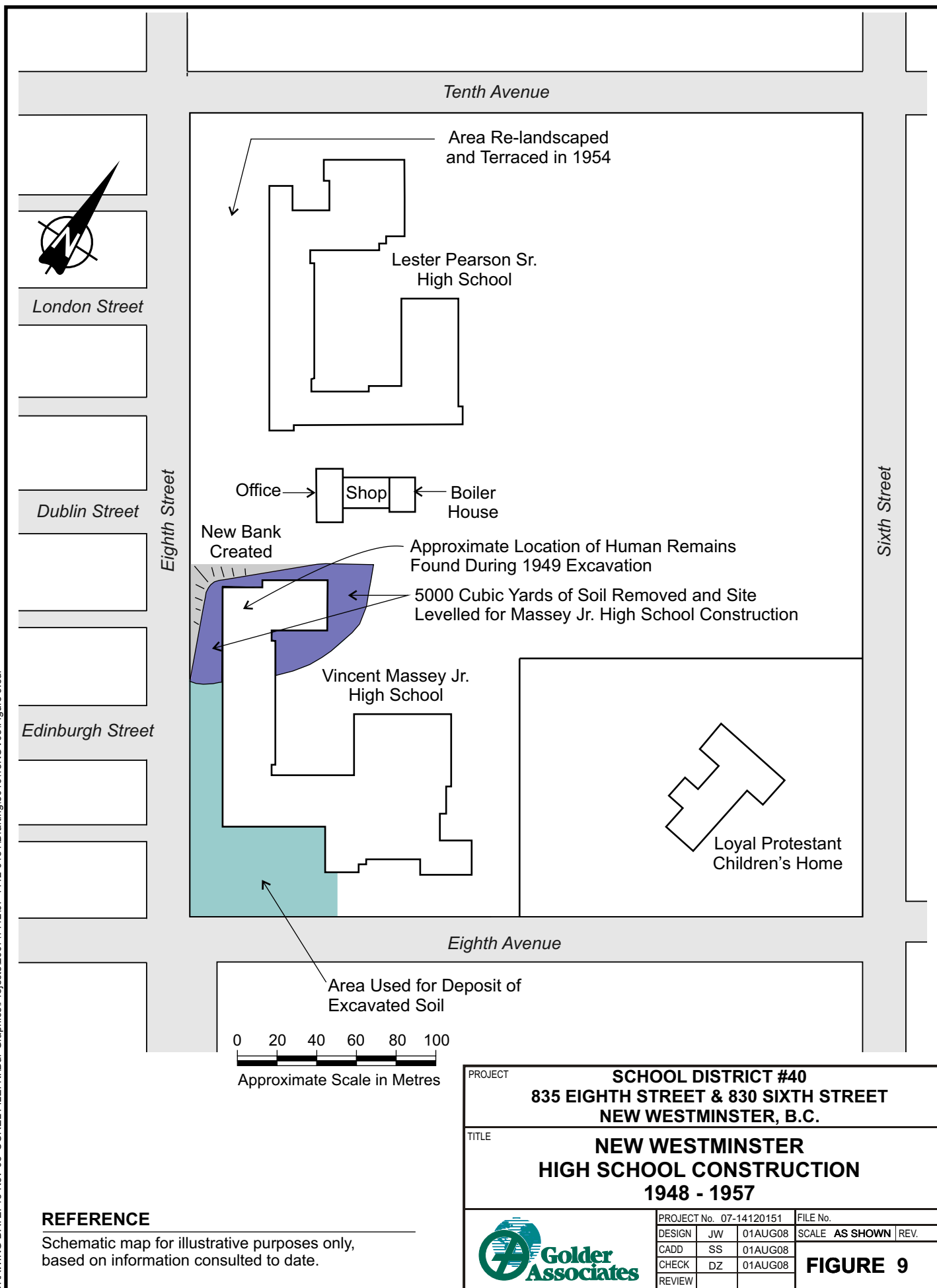


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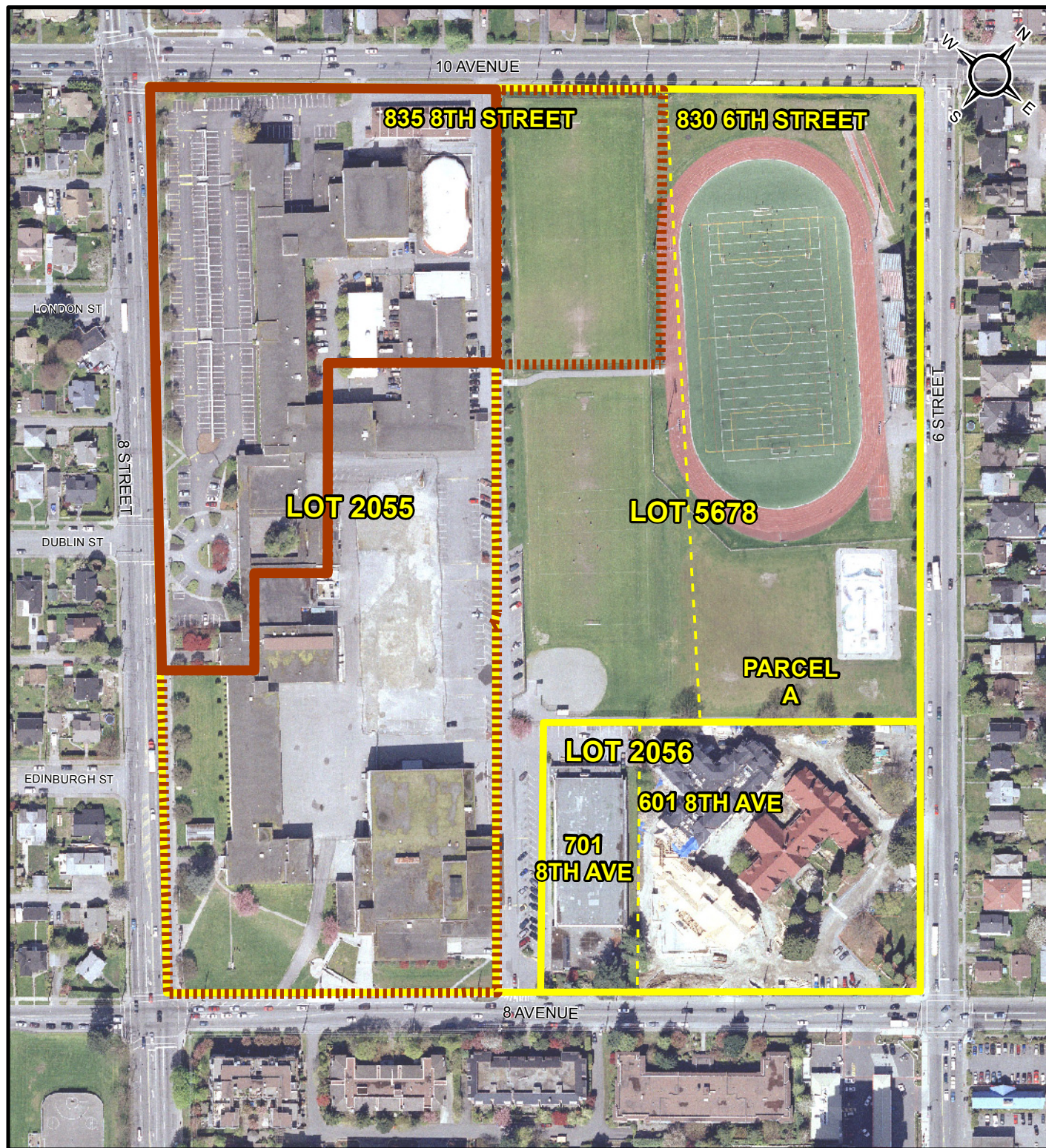
Schematic map for illustrative purposes only, based on information consulted to date.

| | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| PROJECT | | SCHOOL DISTRICT #40 | |
| | | 835 EIGHTH STREET & 830 SIXTH STREET | |
| | | NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C. | |
| TITLE | | DOUGLAS MEMORIAL PARK | |
| | | 1921 - 1947 | |
|  | | PROJECT No. 07-14120151 | FILE No. |
| | | DESIGN JW 01AUG08 | SCALE AS SHOWN REV. |
| | | CADD SS 01AUG08 | |
| | | CHECK DZ 01AUG08 | |
| | | REVIEW | |
| | | FIGURE 8 | |



DRAWING DATE: 13-Nov-08 COREL FILE: N:\Bur-Graphics\Projects\2007\141207-1412-0151\Drafting\501013NOV08\Figure 9.cdr



N:\Bur-Graphics\Projects\2007\1412\07-1412-01\GIS\projects\Figure-10_Potential-burials.mxd

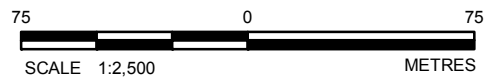



LEGEND

-  Higher Potential for Burials
-  Lower Potential for Burials

REFERENCE

Ortho-imagery provided by The City of New Westminster (2006).
Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: NAD 83 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 10



| | | | | |
|--|--|---|----------------|--------|
| PROJECT | | SCHOOL DISTRICT #40 835 8TH STREET AND 830 6TH STREET NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C. | | |
| TITLE | | POTENTIAL FOR BURIALS | | |
|  Golder Associates Burnaby, B.C. | | PROJECT No. 07-1412-0151 | SCALE AS SHOWN | REV. 0 |
| | | DESIGN DZ 13 Nov. 2008 | FIGURE 10 | |
| | | GIS AL 13 Nov. 2008 | | |
| | | CHECK | | |
| | | REVIEW | | |