

CULTURAL HISTORY THEMES

GARIBALDI PROVINCIAL PARK

BLACK TUSK AND DIAMOND HEAD

BY

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BELL FORESTS AND PARKS ENHANCEMENT

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to document the historical use and development of Garibaldi Provincial Park with emphasis on the Black Tusk and Diamond Head areas.

The report details, chronologically, the exploration and subsequent development of the Park from the discovery and naming of the Howe Sound in 1792 to the summer of 1983.

The material presented is intended to assist Garibaldi Park Interpreters and other Ministry Staff with the development of slide programs and evening talks relating to the history of Garibaldi Park in the Black Tusk and Diamond Head areas.

A: ORIGINAL INHABITANTS

The local Indian tribes did not establish any known camps or set up any structures in the Black Tusk and Diamond Head areas of Garibaldi Provincial Park. The only known use of the park area by Indians was for obsidian which they may have gathered in the Ring Creek area¹ of Diamond Head. A few legends about Mount Garibaldi and Garibaldi Lake have been documented.² Evidence appears to indicate that the Indians had little else to do with the area.

B: EXPLORATION AND MAPPING

1. The British

The first recorded survey of the coastline up Howe Sound was undertaken by Captain George Vancouver who was appointed to make a combined diplomatic mission (to negotiate for the possession of lands between the Spanish and English along the West Coast of North America) and scientific voyage. Captain Vancouver's task was to explore and chart the coastline in search of the North West Passage, the existence of which it was believed would provide a shorter route to the Orient. The Captain left Britain aboard the H.M.S. Discovery in 1791 and arrived in North America 1792. In June, he proceeded from Burrard Inlet up Howe Sound, which he subsequently named³, and Jervis Inlet and then returned to Burrard Inlet in late June.⁴

Then 68 years later during the Admiralty survey of coastal waters of 1859-1860, Captain George Henry Richards aboard the Royal Navy Survey Ship H.M.S. Plunper, sailed into Howe Sound and bestowed the name Garibaldi on the peak towering over the Sound. The story is that Captain Richards and his crew received word that Guiseppe Garibaldi, and Italian gurilla general, had succeeded in uniting Italy. A salute was fired in his honour and the snowy peak named Mount Garibaldi.⁵

2. Local Inhabitants and National Developers (pre-1900)

In 1873 the Canadian Pacific Railway surveyed a possible route from Squamish north to Lillooet passing by the great slide below the Barrier. This slide was noted as having occurred within 20 or 30 years (of the survey)⁶. A trail, referred to as the Hunter's Trail, also existed on the east bank of the Cheakamus River at that time. Some of the C.P.R. survey route and the Hunter's Trail were used to develop the Pemberton Trail, which was built originally as a cattle trail from Lillooet to Squamish in 1873. In the fall of 1877 the trail was completed from Squamish to Burrard Inlet, and was called Lillooet-Burrard Inlet Trail. This trail was used only once, as a cattle trail, and in 1878 it was decided that the terminus should be at Howe Sound (Squamish).⁷ Thus developed the Pemberton Trail, the first access route from which the mountains to the east could be explored.

3. The Mountaineers

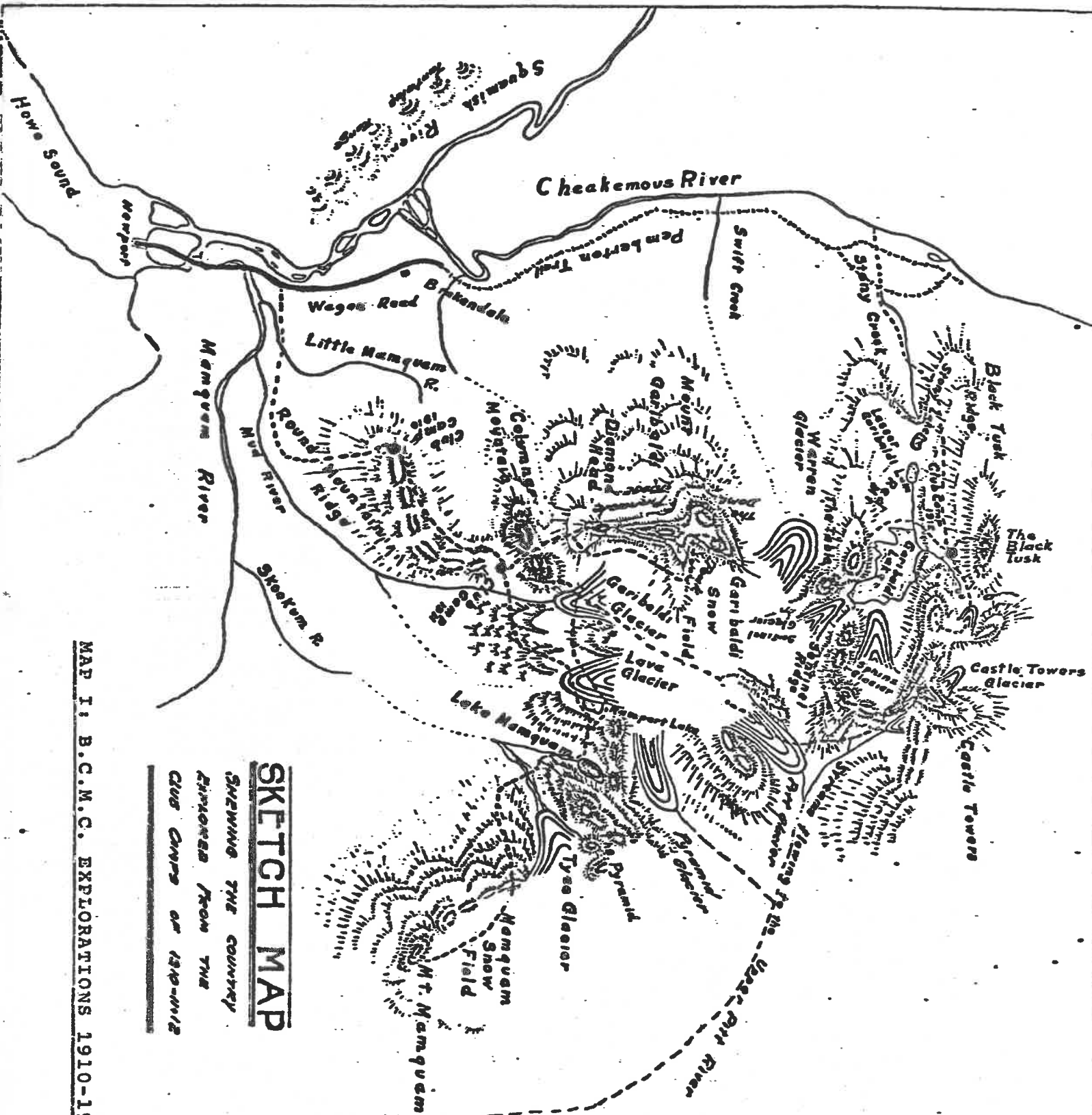
It was not until 45 years after the mountain over Sound was named, that the Mount Garibaldi District, as it became known, would become of interest to Vancouver men who desired to reach the summit of Mount Garibaldi. In 1902 Mr. A.T. Dalton and Mr. Hoops reached the lower slopes of Garibaldi (after a

trip up Indian River from the Head of Howe Sound).⁸ Then in 1906, Arthur Tinniswood Dalton, Atwell D. King and David Grey along with Thomas E. Price (later to become a Garibaldi Park Board Member), made ^{the second} ~~an~~ attempt to climb Mount Garibaldi.⁹ They followed the Squamish valley along the old Pemberton Trail and then followed the Cheekye River to just below Garibaldi. The party of four then headed up toward the peak but due to heavy smoke from forest fires, they could only make it to the bergschund on the northeast face.² The following year in 1906, a second attempt was made but

← In 1905 T.E. Price and George Randal made first attempt but were turned back by heavy smoke from forest fires

Soft slushy snow turned them back at about 200 feet below the peak.¹⁰ ~~The group planned to climb the peak again the next day but~~ Then in 1907, Mssrs. A.T. Dalton, Atwell King was snowblind so they headed down to Brackendale and then to Squamish where they took the steamer back to Vancouver. W.T. Dalton, A. King, T. Pattison, G.B. Warren, and J.J. Trorey succeeded in making the first ascent of Garibaldi or "Old Baldie" as it was locally known. The account of "The first ascent of Garibaldi" by A.T. Dalton appeared in 1908 in the Alpine Club of Canada Publication, the Canadian Alpine Journal. On October 28, 1907, in the same year of the first successful climb to Garibaldi, the B.C. Mountaineering Club was formed.¹¹ Some of the members of the party who had earlier in the year reached Garibaldi's summit, joined the club and became founding members.

Atwell King was elected treasurer, while W.T. Dalton and J.J. Trorey were elected as members of a committee to draw up a constitution and by-laws^{for the} club.¹² At first called the Vancouver Mountaineering Club, the name was changed to the British Columbia Mountaineering Club on March 29, 1909, at the second annual meeting of the club.¹³ Later in 1909, Dr. S.W. Bridgman and Mr. J.C. Bishop, the first president of the B.C.M.C., made an important pioneering trip to Garibaldi in 1909.¹⁴ Bridgman wrote in the April 1910 edition of Westward Ho Magazine (at the end of the article, the editor permits the club to use the magazine as its official voice) that Mount Garibaldi had surrendered to the attack of the president (being J.C. or "Pa" Bishop) and another of our members (Doc Bridgman, the author of the article). The report of these two men to the Club Members led to the B.C.M.C. to arrange for a summer camp in 1910. The first summer camp was held below Columnar Mountain near the present day Red Heather Campsite, in what is known today as the Diamond Head area of Garibaldi Park. In 1911 the club made further explorations to the south and east of Garibaldi Lake, accomplishing several first ascents. Then in July of 1912, William Gray, who had been elected President of the Club on March 25, made the first exploratory survey of the Black Tusk Region. In the same year, the B.C.M.C. held their third summer camp for the first time in the Black Tusk Meadows. In the Northern Cordilleran, a 1912 sketch map, (Map I) indicating the



SKETCH MAP

SHOWING THE COUNTRY
EXPLORED FROM THE
CLUB CAMPS AT 1340-1412

MAP I: B.C.M.C. EXPLORATIONS 1910-1912

routes taken into the Garibaldi District from 1910 to 1912, appeared. During the camp, however, Mr. Gray carried out plane-table and photographic work to complete the first topographic map of the Black Tusk area of the Garibaldi District in 1912.¹⁵ This map was first published in the Northern Cordilleran in 1913 (Map II) and was the only map available until another club member Neal M. Carter carried out further work at the 1926 camp, to extend Gray's map.¹⁶ This map (Map III) appeared in the Garibaldi Park Board's 1929 publication about Garibaldi Park. Then in 1928 a topographic survey was carried out by Mr. A.J. Campbell for the B.C. Department of Lands. This was the first detailed government Topographic map of part of Garibaldi Park, but did not appear until 1933, pending the acceptance of names for the peaks and other features of the map area by the Canadian Geographic Board. Much later, several other government maps were published as amendments to the park boundaries occurred.

In the meantime, the B.C.M.C., and to a small extent the Vancouver section of the Alpine Club of Canada, continued to explore to the east and north of Garibaldi Lake and played a large role in having new lands added to an area that was later to become a Provincial Park.

C: SETTLEMENT

No permanent settlements of any kind took place in the area explored by the early mountaineers. Prior to and throughout the development of the park, however, a number of dwellings

SKETCH MAP

of a portion of
the

GARIBALDI GROUP

of mountains in the vicinity of

GARIBALDI LAKE.

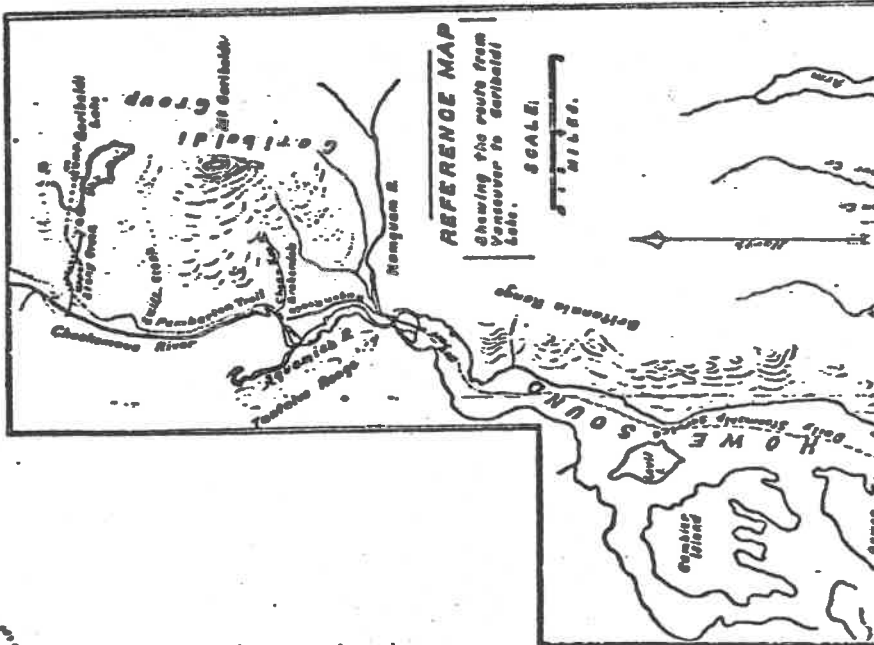
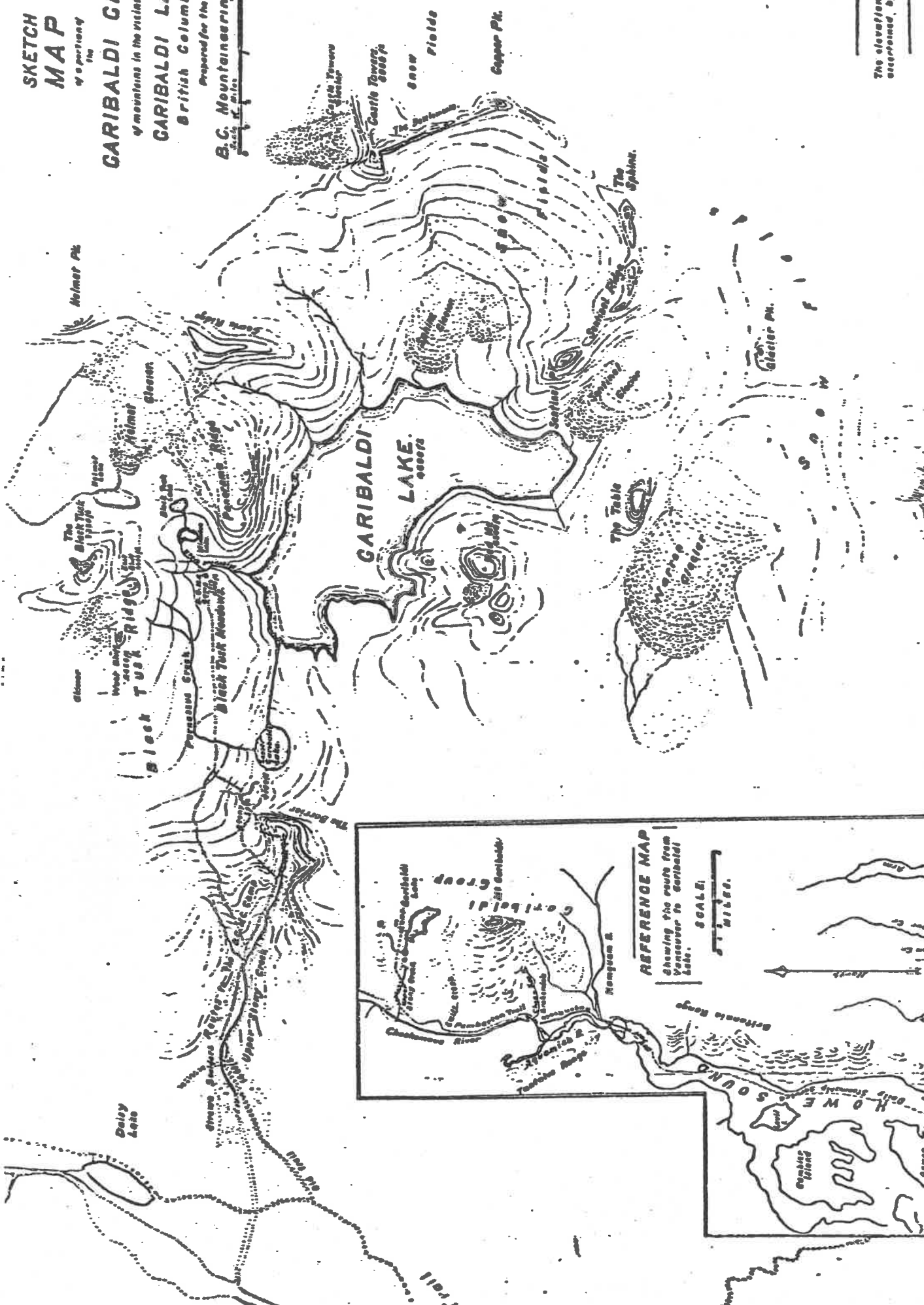
British Columbia.

Prepared for the

B.C. Mountaineering Club.

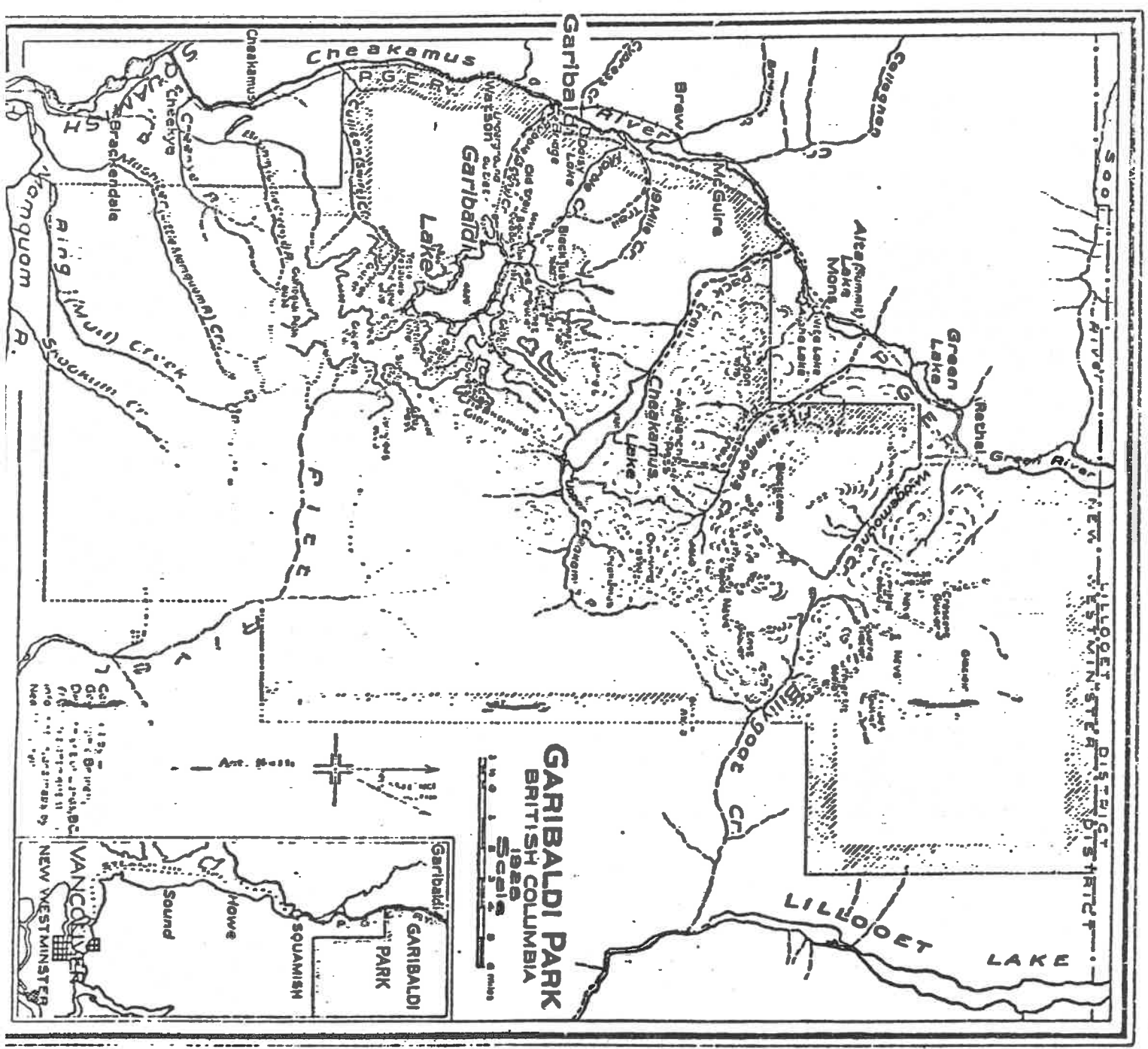
W. J. Goss

1912.



The elevations were
ascertained by an aneroid

MAP II FIRST TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF THE MOUNT GARIBALDI DISTRICT 1912



MAP of GARIBALD PARK

SHOWING LOCATION
OF MAIN POINTS OF
INTEREST AND PROX-
IMITY TO THE CITY
OF VANCOUVER B.C.

MAP III TOPOGRAPHIC

MAP 1928

(BASED ON 1926 DATA
FROM NEAL W. CARTER)

were erected for use by various individuals. Before the mountaineers began exploring the district, trappers and prospectors had already been in the area. As early as 1910 mention was made of a trapper's cabin below the first B.C.M.C. summer camp location. Mr. E. Brandvold believes this particular cabin may have been standing in 1944.¹⁷ The B.C.M.C. also reported the existence of a trapper's cabin in the Black Tusk Meadows. In the 50th Anniversary publication of the B.C. Mountaineer reference was made to a trapper's cabin which stood beside Mimulus Creek in 1920 when the area was declared a Provincial Park Reserve. Tom Fyles recalls seeing the cabin as early as 1914 but said it collapsed in 1922 or 23.¹⁸ Then in the 1930's Taylor Cabin was constructed by the Dominion Government Engineers as a base from which to conduct water power surveys of Garibaldi Lake. In the 1940's, Diamond Head Chalet and adjoining cabins as well as a dwelling at about 3,200 feet, known as the Base Camp, were constructed. The last buildings erected by private individuals in the park were the Queen Charlotte Airlines Cabins in 1949 and 1951. Following the establishment of Garibaldi as a Class "A" Provincial Park, in 1953 several buildings were constructed over the years for both parks staff and visitors (See section E, Park History, for specific construction dates).

D: RECREATION DEVELOPMENT

1. Mount Garibaldi District 1907-1920

Prior to and from the time of the first attempted ascents

of Garibaldi up until 1910, there were no trails into the Mount Garibaldi District. Early mountaineers first bushwacked their way into the southern area near Squamish, now known as Diamond Head, when attempting to climb Mount Garibaldi. In 1907, as reported in the Canadian Alpine Journal of 1908¹⁹, the climbers followed the Tsee-Ki (Cheekye) River, then up a ridge (presumably Brohm Ridge) on the left (of the Tsee-Ki), then on to a snowfield below the peak (Warren Glacier) and finally to the top of the peak. The community of Brackendale, which lay south of the Tsee-Ki river, was as far as travellers could go in those days, by any conventional transportation other than walking. Around 1906, Harry Judd, a local resident of Brackendale, began a horse-drawn stage service (in 1910 it was changed to a crank motor-driven service) to transport goods and people back and forth from Newport (Squamish).²⁰ It is possible that in 1907 the climbers used this service. In 1908 another route was taken to climb Garibaldi as it was assaulted from the Southeast, facing Dalton Dome.²¹ The particular route taken in this case is unknown. Then in 1909 two members of the B.C. mountaineering Club, Dr. E.W. ("Doc") Bridgman and J.C. ("Pa") Bishop packed from Squamish dock, presumably following the Manquam River and camped below the south face of Garibaldi Mountain near the site of the present Diamond Head Chalet.²² The trip made by these two men was to set the stage for the exploration and development of Garibaldi Park. Up to this time routes were not formally blazed or developed, but in 1910 for the first B.C.M.C. summer

camp in the district, Dr. W.E. Bridgman and Fred Perry left two days early to "blaze the trail and get the packers into the campsite."²³ During the second summer camp the trail was such that provisions could be transported by pack horse from Newport (Squamish) up to the western end of Round Mountain Ridge (the site of the 1910 summer camp). From this point the provisions were carried on the shoulders of the mountaineers a further three miles to the Crystal (Elfin) Lakes where the camp was set up.²⁴ During the 1911 camp a party of 10 B.C.M.C. members, among them William J. Gray, decided to explore the territory to the north of Mt. Garibaldi. The group climbed several peaks, including Copper Peak (Mt. Carr). "As viewed from Copper Peak, the land about the lower end of the lake seemed to drop suddenly into the Cheakamous Valley and appeared to offer a good route by which the lake could be reached."²⁵ The idea of holding the camp of 1912 in the meadows to the north of Garibaldi Lake was conceived while the group was on top of Copper Peak and William or "Billy" (as he was known to club members) Gray was chosen to look for a route into the "unexplored territory to the north." On July 26, 1912, Gray began his journey into the area. He travelled to Squamish by boat and then by stage to Brackendale. From that point he travelled along the Pemberton Trail to a point upstream from the junction of Stony Creek and Cheakamous River. Then he followed Stony

Creek up to an elevation of 3000 feet and then ascended into the meadows where a camping place was selected. When he returned to Vancouver, Gray paid a visit to John Davidson, the newly appointed Provincial Botanist, whose task, in part, was to begin a botanical survey for B.C., and who had been instrumental in having a Botanical and Geological Section added to the B.C.M.C. in 1911. Gray commented to Davidson that, as soon as he saw a clear access to the area, he returned, blazing his way out.²⁶

In 1912, prior to the club camp Messrs. W. Gray, F. Perry, and P. Long, went in four days ahead of the party and blazed the trail to the meadows.²⁷ This was the first trail into the Black Tusk Meadows. In that year, the first B.C.M.C. camp held in the meadows was set up near the banks of Mimulus Creek.

In 1913, W. Gray and P. Long went in ahead of the camp to blaze a trail for pack horses.²⁸ Now that access into the meadows was much improved with a pack horse route, the climbers sought ways to cross Garibaldi Lake, although boating on the lake did not originally start out as recreational pursuit but rather as a fast and convenient means of getting to Sentinel Bay where it was easier to stage climbs from; it would eventually serve another purpose. The first craft launched in the lake was a raft which was built in 1913 by the B.C.M.C. members at the summer camp.²⁹ Later in 1916, as reported by two Seattle Mountaineer members, the first of the boats to be packed up the trail in pieces by B.C.M.C. members was built on the lake,³⁰

and christened the "Alpine Beauty".

2. Garibaldi Park Reserve 1920-1927

During this time, the Mountaineers began to explore areas to the north of the Park Reserve as well as the eastern parts of the park which were still largely unknown in the early 20's.

The Seattle Mountaineers began to take an interest in the area at this time and in 1922 two of their members attended the B.C.M.C. camp held in the Black Tusk Meadows. During this camp B.C. Mountaineering Club members packed in a second, larger, boat, and christened it the Bill Wheatly.³¹ The following year the Seattle Mountaineers held their summer camp in the Meadows. They packed in another boat and named it after two of their members, the Haphazard.³²

It appeared as though Garibaldi might remain a Park Reserve without much protection. So in 1926, the B.C.M.C. invited 100 members of the public to attend their summer camp in an effort to interest more people in the park. Mr. Henry Irving Bell~~—~~ also held a similar camp shortly before the B.C.M.C. camp for the same purpose. Prior to these camps, however, the government built a new and much longer 13½-14 mile pack horse trail which followed the Old Pemberton Trail north past Daisy Lake to 19 mile Creek and then headed up along the survey of a proposed road connecting with the east bank of the Marble Creek to eventually meet with the old B.C.M.C. Trail. This route was orig-

inally surveyed by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway for a proposed road into the Black Tusk Meadows in 1925.³³ Then, in 1926, the Department of Public Works built the Garibaldi Trail following approximately along this survey.³⁴ With the publicity given to Garibaldi Park Reserve, it was not long after that the area became a Provincial Park under the administration of the Garibaldi Park Board.

3. Garibaldi Provincial Park (under Garibaldi Park Act) 1927-1953.

During this period several major changes took place in the boundaries of the park but very little was (or could be) done to maintain trails within the park. The Garibaldi Park Board, appointed by the government, soon acquired the Daisy Lake Lodge (operated by the Medicis). The Lodge was turned over to the Board in 1928 and the name was changed to the Garibaldi Park Lodge. Also in 1928, the suspension bridge, providing the only crossing over the Cheakamus River to the Park, was damaged due to flooding and a new bridge location was surveyed. Rainbow trout were successfully introduced into Garibaldi Lake in 1928 so that the old boats, once used only to cross the Lake, were now popular for fishermen.

In 1929, a site just above Stoney Creek was chosen to construct a new bridge crossing over the Cheakamus River. This became Garibaldi Station and passengers getting off the P.G.E. soon found access to the Park easier. The Barrier Route became popular then, although it had been in use in the early 1920's. Now park visitors did not have to take the long pack horse trail

but could cut it short by following Gray's old trail and hooking up with the pack trail later.

The old boats brought in by the B.C.M.C. were beginning to show wear, so in 1929 the Park Board authorized the packer to construct a boat for public use.³⁵

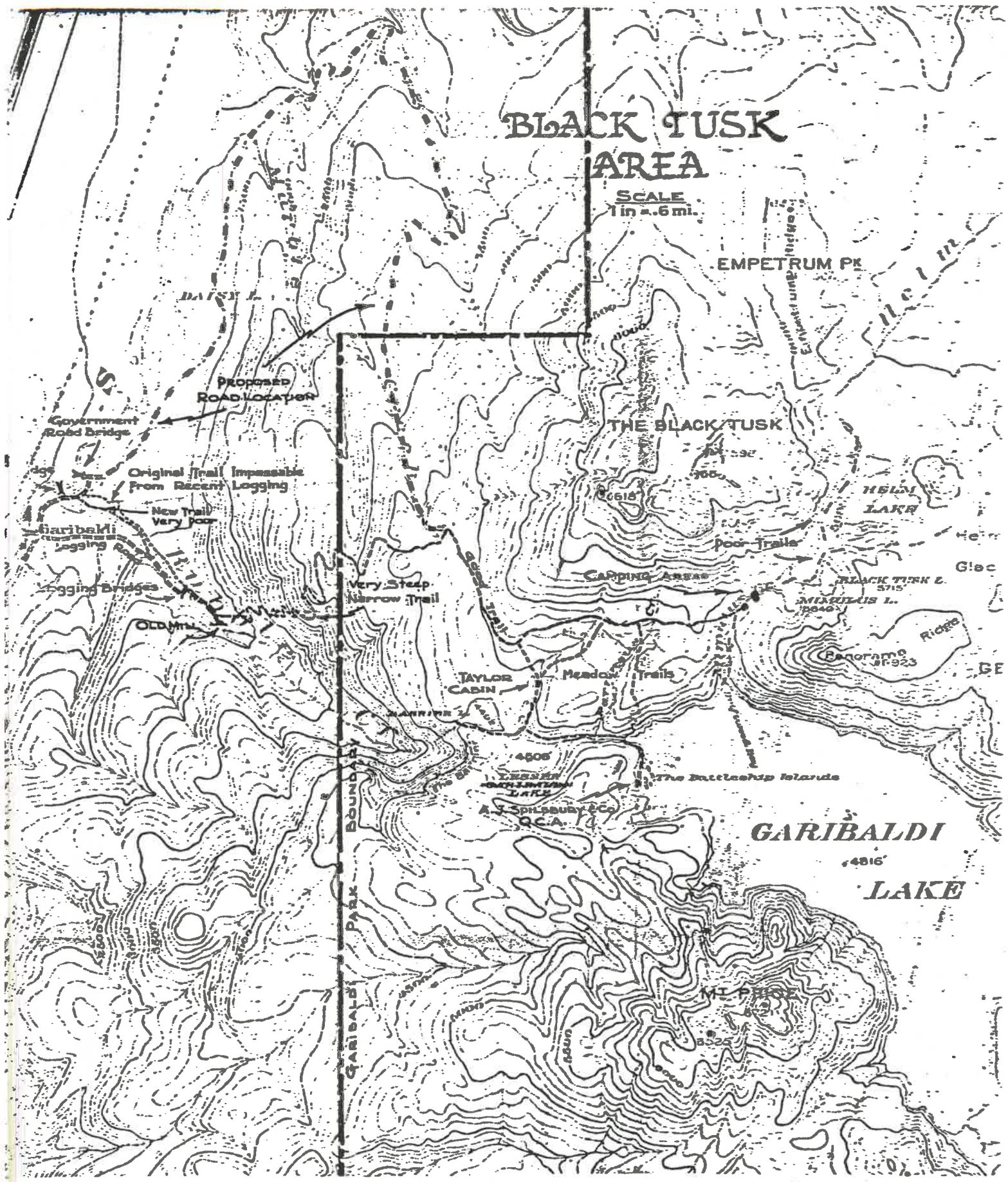
During the administration of the Park under the Garibaldi Park Board, permanent buildings began to be erected in both the Diamond Head and Black Tusk areas. Although it was reported that trappers cabins (shacks) had existed or were still existing in these areas, these buildings did not constitute permanent structures as they soon disappeared.

In 1932, the Dominion Water and Power Bureau were requested by the City of Vancouver to make some intensive hydraulic studies in Garibaldi Park in connection with a proposed hydro-electric power project on the Cheakamus River. Hydrometric studies were necessary in the Garibaldi Lake area as part of these studies. Permission was granted to the Bureau by the Board, on June 30, 1932, to build a cabin in the park.³⁶ The cabin was subsequently built in the lower Black Tusk Meadows (now called Taylor Meadows). In 1933 the Bureau Engineers named the cabin and provided a plaque bearing the name "Taylor Cabin" in recognition of the interest taken in their work on behalf of the City of Vancouver by Mayor L.D. Taylor.³⁷ Over ten years after Taylor Cabin was built, two Norwegians, Ottar and Emil Brandvold, along with a native West Vancouverite, Miss Joan Mathews, conducted reconnaissance trips into the park with the idea of establishing a

system of hostels in the park from Diamond Head through to Wedgemount. Following these trips, the three decided to set up the first of the planned chain of hostels in the Diamond Head area of Garibaldi Park. In the late spring of 1944 preliminary work was started for the eventual construction of a log cabin chalet near the Elfin Lakes. First, a Base Camp to house the three builders and to provide accommodation for guests entering the park, as well as a large barn to house the horses needed for hauling logs were constructed in about May or June of 1944.³⁸ Prior to commencing their work on the main chalet, the Brandvold brothers and Miss Mathews built a shack in 1944 nearby the site of the chalet. This was to serve as their home during the construction of the chalet, which began in the winter of 1944 and was finally completed in the winter of 1945-46. At Easter, in 1946, the first guests stayed in the chalet; thus the Diamond Head Lodge was officially opened to park visitors.³⁹ Later in 1947, a small rental cabin was completed and in 1948 and '49 further additions were made to the main chalet.⁴⁰ In 1948, Queen Charlotte Airlines (Q.C.A.) submitted a proposal for the establishment of an air service to Garibaldi Lake and the erection of Chalet accommodation at the lake.⁴¹ In 1949⁴² the First Queen Charlotte Airlines cabin was erected on Garibaldi Lakeshore in the location of the present cook house. Park visitors could now fly into the lake and find accommodation at Garibaldi Lodge. In 1951 Q.C.A. built the second lodge; however, the building could not withstand the snow load and

collapsed in the winter of 1951-52.⁴³ During the summer of 1950 and 1951, the Brandvolds operated both the Garibaldi Lodge and the Diamond Head Chalet. The Diamond Head Chalet operation, however, required the attention and combined efforts of Emil, Ottar and Joan, so they stopped running the Garibaldi Lodge. In 1953, the buildings in the park reverted to the Parks Division of the Forest Service. (See Map IV for building locations)

Up to 1953, very little work was carried out on new trail construction, although various sums were spent on minimal trail maintainance in the Black Tusk area. During the summer of 1944, the Brandvolds found only traces of the former B.C.M.C. route into the Elfin Lakes, so they proceeded to build a pack horse trail on a good grade from the point where the logging roads ended, at 975 metres (3,200 feet) elevation (the present parking lot), to the chosen site of the chalet at 1,524 metres (5,000 feet).⁴⁴ They also built a trail on which to haul the timber for the construction of the chalet. Two years after the chalet was completed, the horses were retired when a tractor was acquired. Then in 1950, with the assistance of 40 Squamish citizens, the Brandvold brothers and Miss J. Mathews obtained their first snowmobile which helped to keep the road in the park open.⁴⁵ Over the years, work was carried out on the trail to the chalet to build a jeep road. In 1951 it was possible to travel from Squamish to the Chalet, by jeep, for the first time.⁴⁶ In winter, skiers could now be ferried by jeep to the parking lot and from there travel in or behind the bombadeer to the



MAP IVa. LOCATIONS OF BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED IN BLACK TUSK AREA

DIAMOND HEAD CHALET AREA

Scale 1 in = 6 mi

DIAMOND HEAD
CHALET

JEEP ROAD

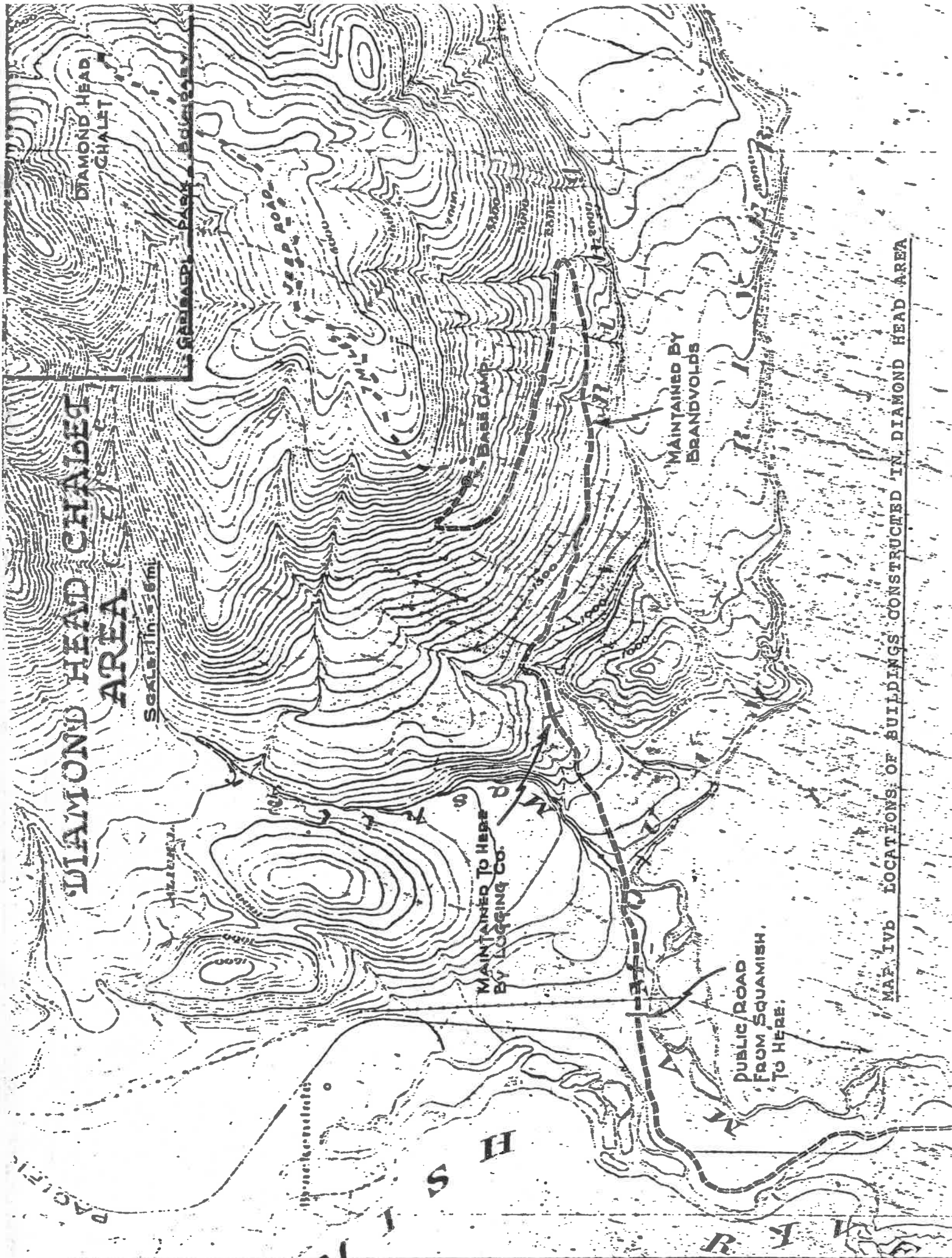
MAINTAINED TO HERE
BY LOGGING CO.

BASE CAMP

MAINTAINED BY
BRANDVOLD

PUBLIC ROAD
FROM SQUAMISH
TO HERE

MAP IVb LOCATIONS OF BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED IN DIAMOND HEAD AREA



chalet. Over the years more bombadeers were acquired as well as smaller machines called weasels, all of which provided increased services for park visitors.

4. Garibaldi Provincial Park (1953-1983)

In 1953, when Garibaldi was officially proclaimed a class "A" Provincial Park, the administration of the park was taken over by the Parks and Recreation Division of the B.C. Forest Service. Mr. Clifford A. Fenner was appointed as the first Park Supervisor for Garibaldi Park which then included the Haney section of the park. Under Mr. C.A. Fenner's supervision, several improvements were made in 1953, particularly in the Black Tusk area. A bridge was built across the outlet of Garibaldi Lake, where none had existed before;⁴⁷ and a section of new trail from near Garibaldi Station to the old millsite was nearing completion by mid July in 1953.⁴⁸ At the end of July in 1953, the main trail was clear of windfalls and brushed out from Taylor Cabin down to the millsite.⁴⁹ Also in 1953, Empire Mills and the Brandvold Brothers did major repair work on logging road bridges and on the access road to Diamond Head outside park boundaries.⁵⁰ Several other changes took place in the following years, such as the construction of a boat house under the rock at Garibaldi Lake Outlet in 1954 and the completion of a new log boathouse near the Q.C.A. cabin the following year.⁵¹ Also in 1954, Mr. C.A. Fenner recarved the "Last Blaze" as it had started to disappear. In 1955, horses were banned

from the park and about the same time Parnassus Creek Campground was closed and camping was restricted at Mimulus⁵² until it was removed and transferred to the campsite nearest Taylor Creek in 1958.⁵³ In 1957 tent shelters were first provided for the public and the Q.C.A. cabin became available for public use.⁵⁴ In 1962 construction of the present trail to Garibaldi Lake began and continued up until 1969. In 1965 the road to the parking lots was built and the present trail from Park Headquarters to the outlet was constructed. Then in 1967 the tie in to Barrier Lookout was built. At this time the Park Headquarters was growing, with the construction of 3 new buildings around the old Q.C.A. cabin. This cabin was closed to the public in 1968, as had Taylor Cabin been since 1953. Also in 1968 Mimulus Campground, which had been reopened in 1964, was closed. In addition, the causeway to the island and 6 campsites, as well as the trail from the parking lot to mile 1½, and two more buildings at headquarters were completed in 1968. Finally, in 1969, the tie in between Lesser Garibaldi and Garibaldi Lake was completed to provide the shortest route from the parking lot to Garibaldi Lake. In 1970 the third bunkhouse at Park Headquarters was completed and a new trail from Garibaldi Lake Outlet with the new crossing was constructed. Major reconstruction and relocation of the trail between Taylor Cabin and Parnassus flat took place in 1970 and continued up to Black Tusk Junction in 1971. Three public shelters were also built, 1 at

Taylor and 2 at Garibaldi Lake Campground.⁵⁵ Two years later the trail from Black Tusk junction to Helm Lake was started and completed in the 1973 season.⁵⁶ Three more public shelters were erected in 1976 and commencing in that year up to 1979, the Garibaldi Lake campground was constructed.⁵⁷ In 1977 open campfires at Garibaldi Lake were banned, followed later in 1982 at Taylor Campground. The Battleship Islands were closed to campers in 1979 after the new campground was opened. In 1980 the Q.C.A. cabin was destroyed by a propane explosion and a new staff cook house was constructed that summer on the same site the old building stood on. Finally in 1983 propane stoves were installed in all public shelters to encourage campers to use less firewood and major work was done on repairing damage by shortcutting to the lower 3 km of the Garibaldi Trail.

E: PARK HISTORY

Garibaldi was the fourth area in British Columbia to be designated as Park land after Strathcona (established 1911), Mount Robson (established 1913) and Swan Lake (established 1918). Garibaldi was in fact only a Park Reserve when first established in 1920 and even after the Garibaldi Park Act was passed in 1927, the area did not receive full park status until 1953, 33 years later.

The efforts to make a park in the region known as the Garibaldi District which encompassed the present Diamond Head

and Black Tusk areas, began with a letter campaign initiated by the British Columbia Mountaineering Club (B.C.M.C.) in 1915. At the Executive Meeting of the B.C.M.C. on October 15, 1915, a resolution was passed calling for a park reserve in the Mount Garibaldi district (Appendix I). The club secretary immediately sent copies of the resolution accompanied by photographs of the district to the Board of Trade, the Vancouver City Council, the North Vancouver City Council, the M.L.A.'s for the City of Vancouver and members of the Provincial Cabinet.⁵⁸ (Appendix II). The club's resolution was endorsed in letters to the Minister of Lands by the Corporation of the District of West Vancouver, Council of the City of North Vancouver, the Vancouver Branch of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, the Vancouver Y.M.C.A., the Vancouver Board of Trade and R.W. Douglas, Secretary of the Board of Carnegie Library, who in addition to endorsing the resolution asked for a meeting with the Minister of Lands. The only letter opposed to the park came from the Vancouver Chamber of Mines who "strongly objected to a large known mineral area being tied up under a Reservation."⁵⁹ Despite the interest shown in the creation of the park, the B.C.M.C.'s efforts met with little success. In 1917 a second letter campaign began after a new government was elected. This time the club directed its campaign to the Premier of the province, then the Honourable H.C. Brewer (Appendix III). Again several groups wrote to the provincial government expressing support for the B.C.M.C.'s resolution, including the B.C. Academy of Science, Vancouver

Board of Library Commissioners, the Liberal League and this time a second mountaineering club, the Alpine Club of Canada (Appendix IV). The president of the B.C.M.C., Charles Chapman, was also able to interest an M.L.A. for Vancouver, Mr. J.S. Cowper, in the preservation of the Garibaldi District. "By Mr. Cowper's efforts, the Provincial Government was induced to pass an Order in Council on April 28, 1920,"⁶⁰ reserving the area proposed by the B.C.M.C. and thus creating "Garibaldi Park Reserve".

The B.C.M.C. celebrated its victory by holding its summer camp in Garibaldi Park Reserve from the 7th to the 21st of August 1920. Neal M. Carter recounts the incident in the 50th Anniversary B.C.M.C. publication in his article "Some reminiscences of 1920-1926 with the B.C.M.C." Neal, along with other club members, were attending the Summer Camp in Garibaldi. "On August 11, 1920, Miss Peggy Gladstone planted a flag on the roof of the trapper's cabin that then stood beside Mimulus Creek and officially opened the park to the public (us)."

By this time the B.C.M.C. members had accomplished many first ascents in the park which included Mt. Mamquam, Sphinx, Mt. Carr (Copper Peak), and Castle Towers in 1911; the Black Tusk and Price (Red Mountain, in 1912), the North Peak of the Tusk and the Table in 1917. More first ascents were to be made in later years.

The Seattle mountaineering Club began to take a greater

interest in Garibaldi Park Reserve. In 1917, H.B. Hinman, in the Seattle Mountaineers publication, reported about the B.C.M.C. summer camp in the Garibaldi District which he and his wife attended.⁶¹ Following the creation of the Park Reserve, Mr. Joseph T. Hazard and his wife then joined the B.C.M.C. at their summer camp in the Black Tusk in 1922. During this camp a group of 5 including Mr. and Mrs. D. Munday made the first ascent of Parapet and Isocodes Peak. In 1923, as a result of the Hazards report on the area from their '22 experiences, the Seattle mountaineers held a camp in the Mount Garibaldi District ~~in 1923~~ in which about 120 people attended. In the same year Mr. and Mrs. D. Munday were the first to set foot on Mount Overlord and Mount Blackcomb. Then in September, following the Seattle Mountaineers first camp in the Black Tusk, Neal Carter and Charles Townsend, members of the B.C.M.C., made the first ascents of Mt. Wedge and then Mount Turner and Diavolo Peak, all of which lay to the north of the Park Reserve. The two men explored these areas extensively and so in 1924 the club held their summer camp in August at Avalanche Pass (now Singing Pass?) at a point 10 miles southeast of Alta Lake at an elevation of 5,500 feet.⁶²

Following the Munday's climbs and explorations, the June 1923 B.C.M.C. monthly bulletin then advocated that the mountains in the area of Avalanche Pass be included in Garibaldi Park, and after Neil Carter and Charles Townsed explored more of the area,

Neil, having mapped the peaks he climbed, linked them with the park to the south and recommended that the northern park boundary should be extended to include them.⁶³ The club took up the cause and in 1926 held a publicity campaign. Henry Bell-Irving was interested in the park and held a public camp in the Black Tusk meadows. Two weeks later the B.C.M.C. held a similar camp in which members of the public were invited to join the club. Prominent citizens were invited to attend the B.C.M.C. camp and widespread publicity was given in the press to the activities of the camp.⁶⁴ On September 23, 1926, 83 persons who had attended the summer camp, met at a reunion in Vancouver and signed a memorial asking for dedication of the park to the people of British Columbia as a Provincial or National Park. This memorial was presented to the Minister of Lands, the Honourable T.D. Patullo, on December 21, 1926, by a small delegation of those who signed the document. The interview with the minister resulted in the passing of the Garibaldi Park Act on March 7th, 1927. The area which had previously been merely a "reserve for park purpose" was now a Provincial park and it was to be administered, under the act, by a Park Board. The B.C.M.C. put forward a list of 14 nominees. Five men were appointed to the board, 3 nominees plus another 2 not originally nominated by the club. The first board, appointed on April 29, 1927, consisted of John Walter Weart, Barrister and Solicitor; Reverend Arthur Henry Sovereign, Clergyman; Harold Joseph Graves, Publisher;

Thomas Ernest Price, Civil Engineer; and James Wilson, Barrister and Solicitor. In May 1927 the Garibaldi Park Board held its first meeting and chose John Weart as Chairman, Reverend A.H. Sovereign as Vice-Chairman and James Wilson as Secretary. Then, on August 9, 1927, Garibaldi Park Act By-Law No. 1 was approved by the government.

Now with the Park Board in power and with the B.C.M.C.'s exploration and publicity given to the park in the past years, the question of extending the northern boundaries of the park could be dealt with. On March 3, 1928, J.W. Weart, Chairman of the Garibaldi Park Board, acting upon information from the B.C.M.C., sent a letter to the Minister of Lands, asking that the park be extended north to take in Wedge Mountain. Six days later, Chairman Weart wrote to the Honourable T.D. Patullo, Minister of Lands, to express his appreciation to the minister for having an Order in Council passed on March 8, 1928, which extended the limits of Garibaldi Park north from Cheakamus Lake to Wedge Mountain and beyond.

The Provincial Government had no funds with which to develop the park so 5 years after the passing of the Park Act, the Chairman of the Park Board, then Dr. F.C. Bell, who replaced John Weart in 1931, was commissioned to make recommendations on Garibaldi Park and adjoining areas with the idea of transferring the Park to the Dominion Government to be administered and developed as a National Park. Dr. Bell submitted his report to the Provincial Government in December 1932 and recommended

that the park be enlarged to make it suitable for National Park Status.⁶⁵ With this in mind the Provincial Government added on the "Haney Dog Leg" by Order in Council published in the B.C. Gazette* on the 31st of August 1933. Interest in the park declined somewhat, although in 1942 20 sq. miles of the Haney section ^{was} detached from the park ~~over the next years~~, by Order in Council and turned over to U.B.C. for a demonstration forest. But in 1947 a resurrection of the movement to protect the beauty and grandeur of Garibaldi Park occurred. At that time the Garibaldi Park Board received harsh criticism from various groups and individuals for their management of Garibaldi Park. By 1948 logging began to take place in the vicinity of Garibaldi Station on land which had originally been part of the park until 1933 when it was deleted from the park but when at the same time the park boundaries were extended to include the Haney "Dog Leg". The government was being urged by several groups to take over the park administration rather than to leave it to a Park Board whose only income for the administration of the park was to come from raising funds specifically from licensing guides. Finally the efforts of the groups paid off and on March 26, 1953, Garibaldi Park was classified under the Forest Act as a Class "A" Provincial Park to be administered by the Parks and Recreation, ^{Division of the B.C. Forest Service. Later, in 1956, the Department of Recreation} and Conservation, was formed with ^{of Recreation} a separate wing to administer parks, the Provincial Parks Branch.

* Order in Council approved April 28, 1933.

By the early 60's new concerns over the protection of the park were raised, particularly with respect to the Black Tusk Meadows. This area was considered a natural area in B.C. worthy of special designation. Thus, on March 6, 1964, the Black Tusk Nature Conservatory Area was outlined within the Park Boundaries to take in all of the geologically significant features of the Black Tusk and Diamond Head areas. One year later in 1965 the Whistler Mountain portion of Garibaldi Park was deleted for development of skiing facilities. Interest had also arisen at this time, and earlier as a Parks Report dated December 1962 indicates, about dividing Garibaldi into two parks. This eventually came to pass on December 14, 1967, when an Order in Council partitioned Garibaldi north and south into Garibaldi and Golden Ears Provincial Parks, respectively. In 1977 a report by the Provincial Parks approved by The Director of the Parks Branch, Mr. T.E. Lee, called for revisions to the Western Boundary of Garibaldi Park which would include deletions to the Park at Blackcomb and Diamond Head and additions at Rubble Creek and Cheakamus. As of 1980 the Blackcomb deletion was made for new ski facilities in Whistler and negotiations were being made to acquire an access road to the park boundary. Due to a high hazard from the possible collapse of the Barrier, Garibaldi Park once again became an item in the news in 1980. An Order in Council was passed proclaiming the "Garibaldi Hazard Zone" which prohibits any development along Rubble Creek.

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