



INTERESTING CITIZENS | Vancouver's Mayors

MOUNTAIN VIEW CEMETERY Where Vancouver Remembers

The award winning construction project recently completed at Mountain View Cemetery, 5455 Fraser Street, Vancouver, BC V5W 2Z3. 604.325.2646

Office Hours
8:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Monday - Friday
(excluding holidays)

mountainviewcemetery.ca



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Outlined in the Master Plan approved by City Council in 2004, the new Operations Yard, Customer Service Building, and Celebration Hall and Court-yard, a special place for families to hold memorial services on site, have been built.

THE CEMETERY

Owned and operated by the City of Vancouver since 1887, Mountain View is made up of 106 acres of land with approximately 92,000 grave sites and 145,000 interred remains.

There is a growing realization in North America that cemeteries, particularly older ones like Mountain View, offer an ideal setting in which to engage with both history and nature.

In 1998 an extensive public process was initiated by the City of Vancouver to develop a Master Plan for the renewal of Vancouver's only cemetery. The first major projects of the plan have finally been completed, and for the first time in over 22 years, there are now new spaces available for interment at Mountain View.



WILLIAM H. MALKIN

Malkin (b. July 30, 1868 Burslem, Staffordshire, England; d. Oct. 11, 1959,) gained the distinction of being the first mayor of Greater Vancouver following Gerry McGeer died in office, 1948 in office) took over the position of acting mayor when Jones was duly elected the following December, but he too died in office. Jones lobbied for the development of new industrial areas of the city, the filling in of False Creek and the accommodation of the auto-mobile with bridges and high-speed thoroughfares.



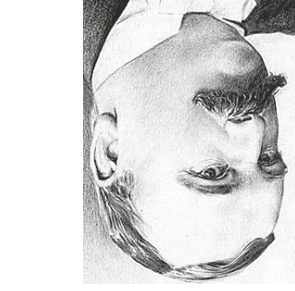
CHARLES E. JONES

Jones (b. Jan. 19, 1881 Whitby, Cheshire, England; d. Sept. 1, 1948 in office) took over the position of acting mayor when Gerry McGeer died in office, 1948 in office) took over the position of acting mayor when Jones was duly elected the following December, but he too died in office. Jones lobbied for the development of new industrial areas of the city, the filling in of False Creek and the accommodation of the auto-mobile with bridges and high-speed thoroughfares.



FRED COPE

Cope (b. July 9, 1860 Oxford, England; d. Sept. 19, 1897, Yukon) had to deal with the city's first economic slowdown and limiting expenses. City staff were laid off and those remaining had pay cutbacks. The bid for re-election, he reportedly committed suicide by taking an overdose of a sleeping



WILLIAM TEMPLETON

Templeton (b. 1853 Belleville, Ontario) arrived Vancouver (Granville) Jan. 4, 1886; d. Jan. 16, 1898, Vancouver), is said to have been a bad political strategist with an aggressive personality. He served as an alderman and later as school trustee before becoming mayor. After losing his seat to James Gardiner in a bid for re-election, he reportedly committed suicide by taking an overdose of a sleeping



1. Cemetery Office
2. Celebration Hall
3. Works Yard



ROBERT ANDERSON

Anderson (b. 1858 Belfast, P.E.I., d. 1916) was a realtor who had been chairman of finance on city council; The World hailed him as “one of our most enterprising citizens” who had “accumulated property by fair means.” The election had a nasty side, with allegations that mayoral candidate Henry Collins tried to bribe another candidate to drop out of the race. Anderson managed to stay above the fray. “Can anyone point to a blot of his personal or political honour? We think not,” said the World.



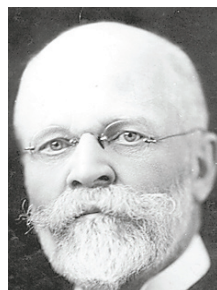
JAMES F. GARDEN

The 1898 election was fought in the middle of the Klondike Gold Rush. Supporters of James Ford Garden (b. 1847, Upper Woodstock, N.B., d. 1914) argued that mayor William Templeton had failed to capitalize on the opportunities afforded by gold fever, while Templeton’s supporters retorted Garden would run a “wide open town” with a music hall “that would injure the morals of the young men growing up amongst us.” As mayor, Garden personally led a force that stopped lumber baron Thomas Ludgate from logging Deadman’s Island in Stanley Park.



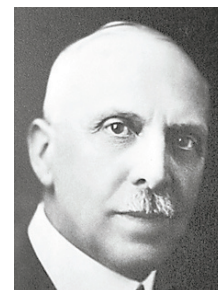
FREDERICK BUSCOMBE

Vancouver was booming in the early 1900s, but the business elite wasn’t always happy with the way city hall was run. Business found a champion in Frederick Buscombe (b. 1862, Bodmin, England, d. 1938), a glass merchant who had been president of the board of trade before he was elected mayor. McGuigan’s personal popularity proved no match to Buscombe’s pledge to implement sound financial management to city affairs, which earned him the support of the business class and all three daily newspapers.



CHARLES E. TISDALL

The 1922 election was fought under a somewhat bizarre “proportional representation” voting system. Voters ticked off their first and second choice for mayor; the winner would be whoever received a majority. Until a majority was reached, the candidates on the bottom of the ballot were eliminated, and their second choice votes divided up among the remaining candidates. It took four counts to elect former Conservative MLA Charles Tisdall (b. 1866 Birmingham, England, d. 1936), who ran on a business-friendly platform of “economy with efficiency.”



WILLIAM R. OWEN

The proportional representation system was rescinded by the voters in 1923 and William Owen (b. 1864, Ontario, d. 1949) won a close 1924 election over the irrepressible L.D. Taylor by 53 votes. Owen, a hardware store owner from Mt. Pleasant, ran on his “clean record” of 14 years on council and park board. His platforms were reduced property taxes, encouragement of new industries and better management of city finances (his slogan was “I Birmingham, England, d. 1936), who ran on a business-friendly platform of “economy with efficiency.”



THOMAS NEELANDS

Thomas Neelands (b. 1862, Carleton, Ont., d. 1944) swept into office in a wave of voter discontent with Thomas Townley, who the World cast as the candidate of “saloons and gambling and kindred matters.” Two days after Neelands’ election, the chief of police announced Vancouver’s days as a wide-open town were over: there would be no gambling except in clubs, and no more saloon openings on Sunday. “No drinking on Sunday unless a private bottle is taken home,” became the new rule.



MALCOLM MACLEAN

Vancouver’s first election on May 3, 1886, was a wild affair, rife with labour unrest and racism. The favourite going into the election was Hastings Sawmill manager Richard Alexander, of Alexander Street fame. But a strike at Hastings Sawmill divided the community, particularly after Alexander announced he would hire Chinese workers to replace the white strikers. The strikers talked real estate salesman Malcolm MacLean (b. 1844, Tیره, Scotland, d. 1895) into running against Alexander. MacLean won in a squeaker, 242 votes to Alexander’s 225.



WILLIAM MCGUIGAN

McGuigan (b. 1853, Stratford, Ont., d. 1908) is the only Vancouver mayor to hold degrees in both law and medicine. McGuigan believed in public works; he supported the extension of English Bay beach, building a new Vancouver General Hospital in Mount Pleasant, and wanted to extend the sewer system to the suburbs. He also wanted to bring more railways to the city to break the Canadian Pacific Railway monopoly, and in office laid the groundwork for the draining of the False Creek flats for railway yards.