

Mapping Brightside's Properties:

Contextualizing the Cultural and Historical Significance of
the Unceded Land on which We Provide Homes

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Brightside Community Homes Foundation



Brightside Community Homes Foundation, as a place-based organization, is privileged to provide affordable homes for seniors, families, and people with disabilities on the traditional and unceded territories of the xʷməθkʷə́yəm (Musqueam), Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish), and səlilwətał (Tsleil-Waututh) Peoples.

This work is intended to represent a living document.

The document, as it is printed here, was completed in March 2023. It is the result of the combined work of Charla Huber and Brightside Community Homes Foundation.

The intention of this document is to provide context for Brightside's work, as a place-based organization, to understand the cultural significance of the land on which we provide homes, and to invest in how we, as an organization, can take meaningful steps in the exploration of reconciliation and enactment of the NCTR's Calls to Action.

This work was made possible in part by funding from the Community Housing Transformation Centre (CHTC). We are grateful for the generous grant contribution from the Centre toward facilitating this important work.



Community Housing
Transformation Centre
Centre de transformation
du logement communautaire

Brightside would like to extend our sincerest thanks to Charla Huber for providing her extensive experience, immense skill, and valuable insight in this work. We are grateful and fortunate to have the opportunity to work with her.



Indigenous Mapping and Historical Acknowledgement



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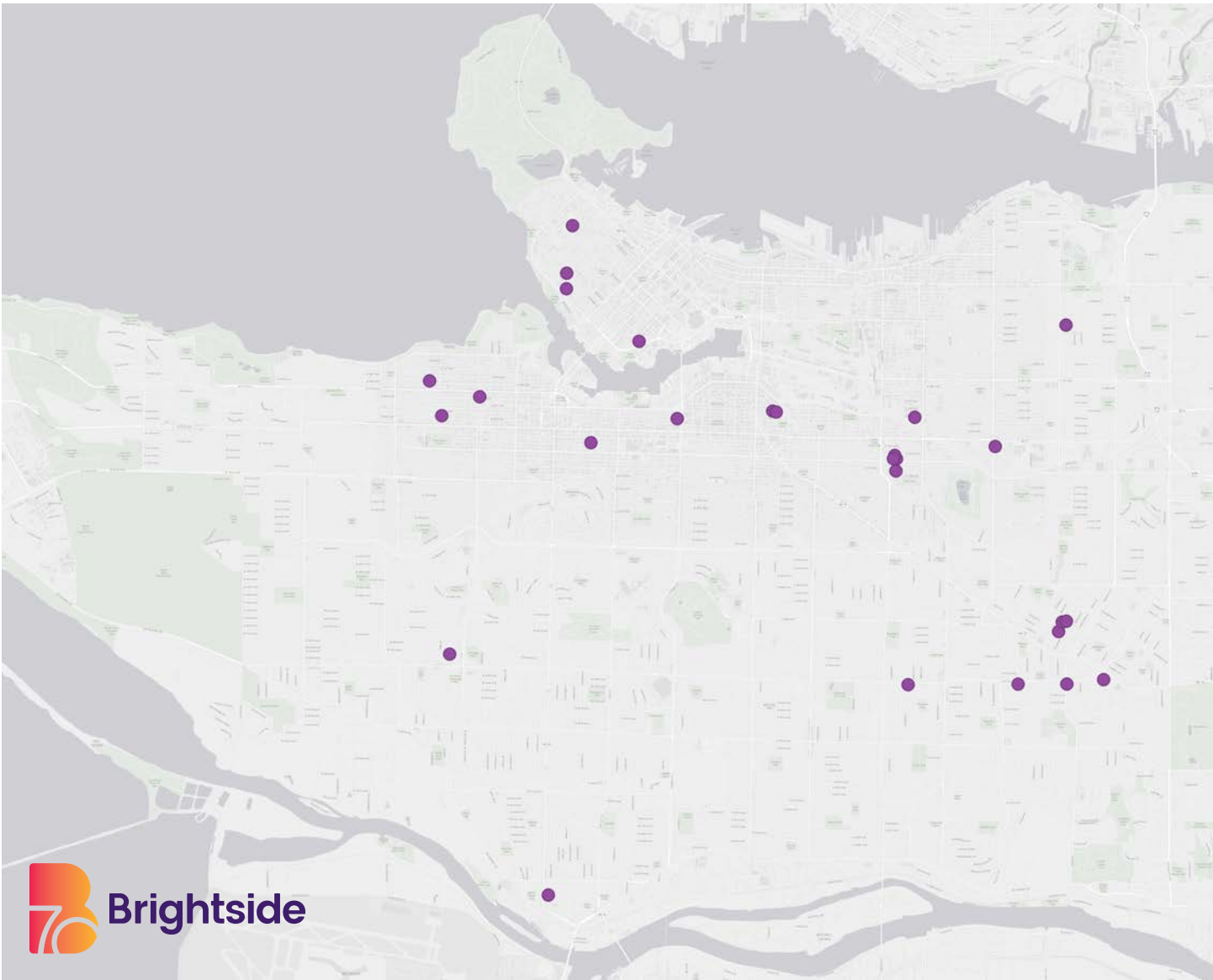
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Overview & Background

Brightside has made a commitment to reconciliation in recognition of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission’s 2015 report and the resulting 94 calls to action. Brightside is committed to building long-term mutually beneficial relationships with Indigenous people and Indigenous communities. `Brightside honours and respects Traditional Territories of all Indigenous communities and the social, cultural, and spiritual identity Indigenous people have as a connection to these lands.

Brightside has sought the assistance of an Indigenous Communications Consultant to assist with identifying Indigenous geography, significance, and history of all Brightside’s land and assets.

This project adheres to Brightside’s strategic goals, aids in the education of the Brightside team, stakeholders, and the public, and demonstrates respect for the Squamish, Musqueam, and Tsleil-Waututh Nations and community members.



Acknowledging Traditional Territories

As a place-based organization Brightside is privileged to be able to operate its programs and services on the traditional, ancestral and unceded Indigenous territories of the xʷməθkʷəy̍əm (Musqueam), Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish), and səliłwətał (Tsleil-Waututh) people.

Squamish Nation

All of Brightside’s current projects reside on Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Traditional Territory which spans nearly 7,000 square kilometers and includes 23 villages in parcels of land between Vancouver, Gibson’s Landing and north of Howe Sound, (Squamish Nation, 2022).

“This territory includes some of the present-day cities of Vancouver, Burnaby and New Westminster, all of the cities of North Vancouver and West Vancouver, Port Moody and all of the District of Squamish and the Municipality of Whistler. These boundaries embrace all of Howe Sound, Burrard Inlet and English Bay as well as the rivers and creeks that flow into these bodies of water. In addition, we used and occupied the various islands located in Howe Sound,” (Squamish Nation, 2022).

Musqueam Indian Band

All of Brightside’s current projects reside on the xʷməθkʷəy̍əm Traditional Territory that spans portions of Vancouver, North Vancouver, South Vancouver, Burrard Inlet, New Westminster, Burnaby, and Richmond, (Musqueam, 2022).

“We are traditional hə́ŋqəmiḥə́m speaking people. Today, we are a strong, growing community of over 1,300 members. Many of our members live on a small portion of our traditional territory, known as the Musqueam Indian Reserve, located south of Marine Drive near the mouth of the Fraser River. We have always moved throughout our territory using the resources it provides for fishing, hunting, trapping and gathering,” (Musqueam, 2022).

Tsleil-Waututh Nation

All of Brightside’s current projects reside on the Traditional Territory of the səliłwətał people. All of Brightside’s Projects fall within the Tsleil-Waututh Consultation Area according to the Nation’s Treaty and Land Resources, (TWNation, 2022). Currently the Nation has about 600 members, and its oral history shared there were once up to 10,000 Tsleil-Waututh members prior to European contact, (TWNation, 2022).

“As always, we remain committed to caring for and healing our traditional territory. Our stewardship ensures Tsleil-Waututh participates in all planning and development on our traditional territory, so once-abundant resources can be restored, protected and used sustainably. And we are rebuilding our culture and environment so future generations can thrive as our ancestors have,” (TWNation, 2022).

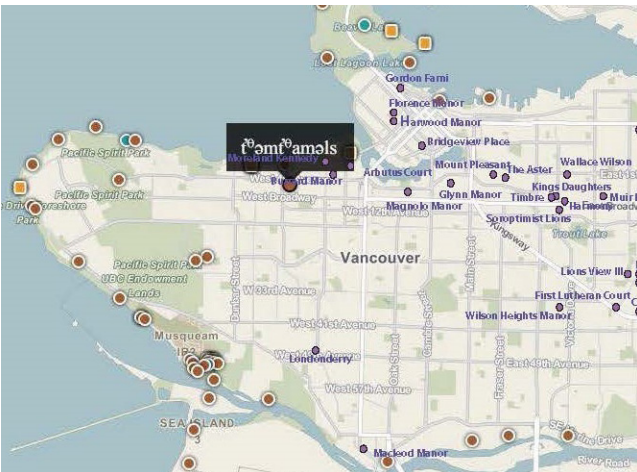
Mapping Resources

Many historical maps of the Vancouver area are available for public access dating back to the early 19th Century. Few maps are widely available, however, showing locations of significance to First Nations Peoples, such as permanent or temporary villages, landmarks, or areas rich in plant and animal life. Fewer still show the relationships between the context of First Nations areas of significance and the modern urban landscape in what is known today as Vancouver.

For the purposes of this work, a number of maps were sourced, cross-referenced, and in some cases georeferenced* to help illustrate how Brightside's properties, in particular, exist in the (broadly historical) context of the unceded land on which they are situated.

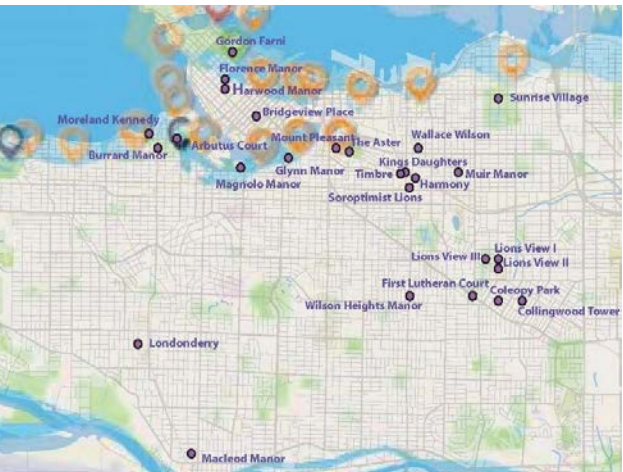
*The maps below are included primarily for reference purposes. All georeferencing is approximate.

Musqueam Place Names Map



(Musqueam, 2023)

Squamish Atlas

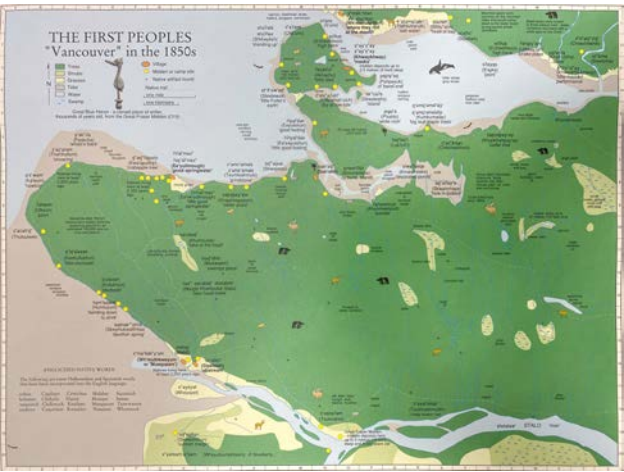


(Kwi Awt Stelmexw, 2022)

The First Peoples “Vancouver” in the 1850s

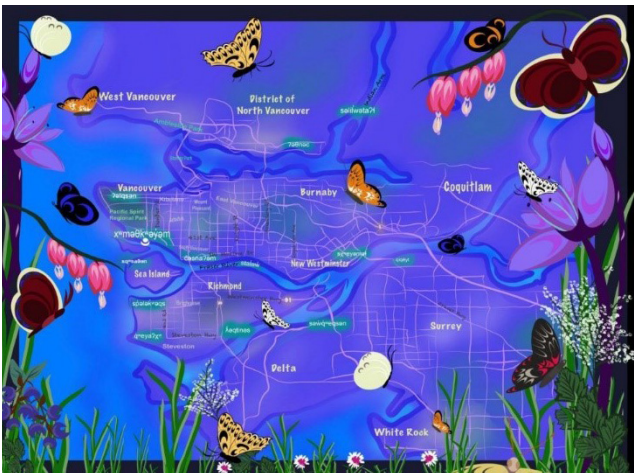


(MacDonald, 1990); Georeferenced



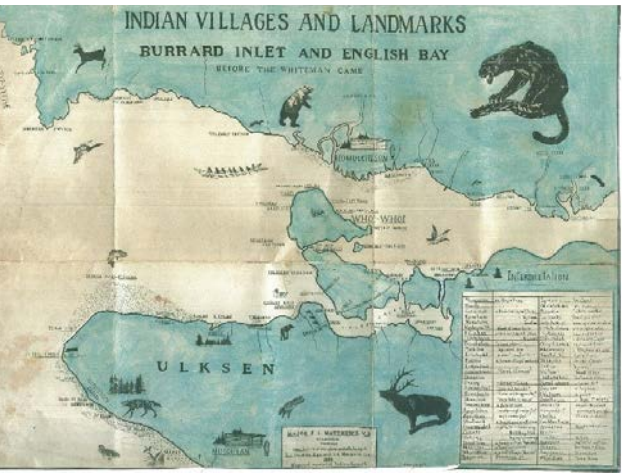
(MacDonald, 1990)

Musqueam Indigenous Pollinator Map



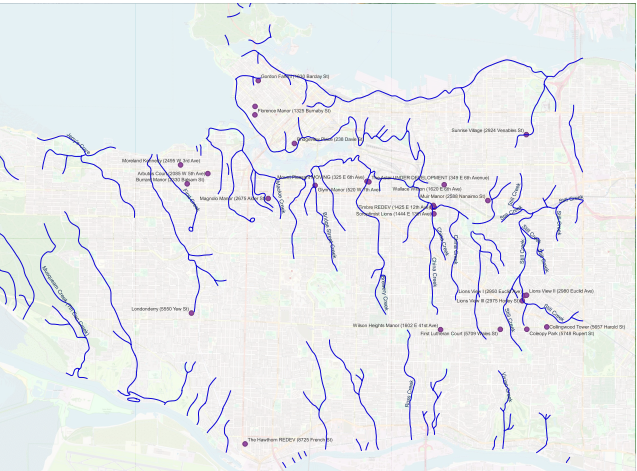
(Musqueam, 2021)

Indian Villages and Landmarks



(Matthews, 1931)

Tsleil-Waututh Nation Selected Impacts of Colonial Development in Burrard Inlet Map (Historical Streams)



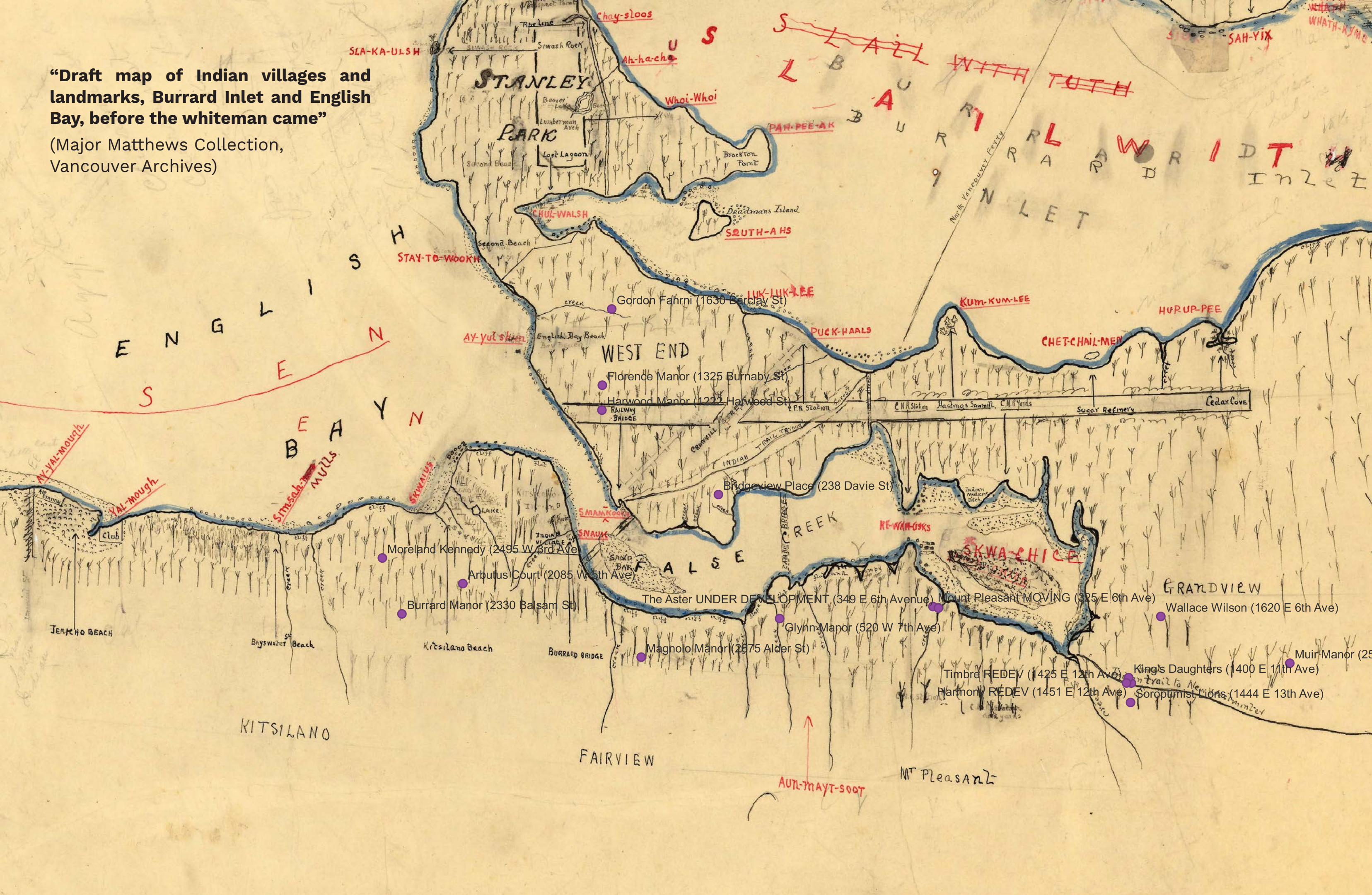
(Abacus Library, 2022)



(Tsleil-Waututh Nation, 2022)

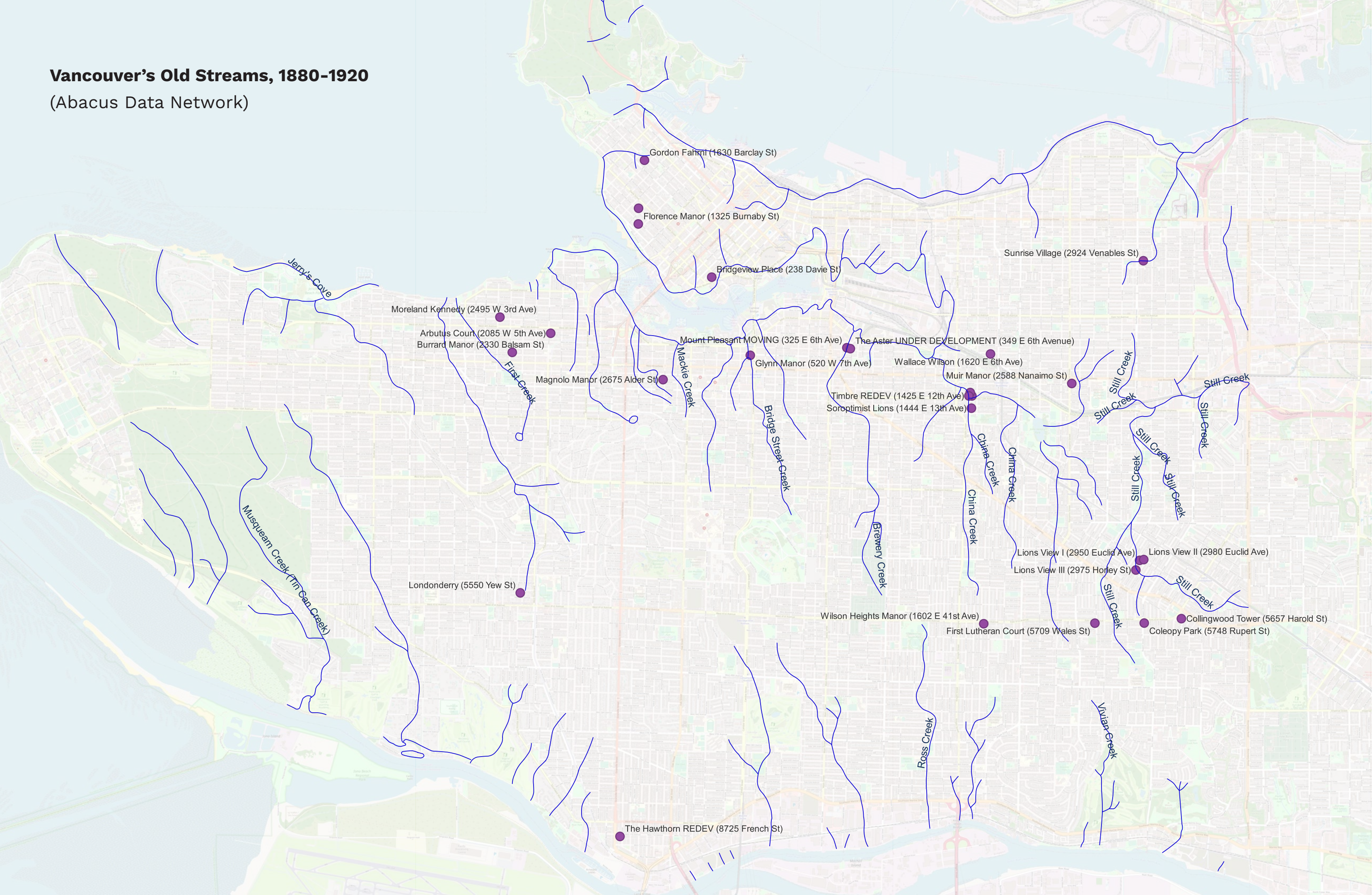
The maps on the following pages (Pgs. 5-8) show the location of Brightside properties in the context of historical locations and attributes. The goal is less about precision georeferencing and more about recognizing the significance attributed to location and place.

(Major Matthews Collection,
Vancouver Archives)



Vancouver's Old Streams, 1880-1920

(Abacus Data Network)



Brightside as a Visitor to the Land

Historical Streams

There have been many geographical changes to the Vancouver area over the years. Changes to coastlines have been recorded over the past nearly 150 years; changes to these coastlines affect significant changes to water systems, including the disappearance of streams that once ran through what is now the City of Vancouver, (Abacus Library, 2022).

These historical streams were exclusively or jointly used by the Squamish, Musqueam, and Tsleil-Waututh Peoples, (Squamish Nation, 2022).

Landmarks

Each Indigenous community has identified its own significant landmarks within their Traditional Territories. Some are sacred and not shared and others have been recorded and shared with others.

“In many instances, a location has particular meaning to our people because of the existence of oral traditions that served to explain that place in the Squamish universe and in our relationship to the land,” (Squamish Nation, 2022).

Middens

Middens are areas that were once ancient village and camp sites, with shells and other remnants of cooking, cleaning, and preparing materials and food.

At the Marpole Midden, bone needles, bone needles, spearheads, and carved stone sculptures were some of the items found, (Roy, 2010).

Estuaries

Estuaries are the mouth of the river and for Coast Salish people in Vancouver, the estuaries offered rich concentrations of many resources both plant and animals. Due to the significant abundance of a variety of materials and foods, most large villages were located within estuaries, (Deur & Turner, 2006).

Historical Events

Before Europeans arrived on the Traditional Territory of the Squamish, Musqueam, and Tsleil-Waututh Peoples, the communities had larger populations and rich cultural practices. Through oral history sharing, Tsleil-Waututh Elders share that population dropped drastically due to disease, and the survivors battled the difficulties of colonialism, the creation of reserves, and residential schools, (TWNation, 2022).

St. Paul’s Residential School is the closest of the institution sites to the Brightside projects. It was in operation for 60 years, between 1899 and 1959, (University of Manitoba, 2022).

“We have always moved throughout our territory using the resources it provides for fishing, hunting, trapping and gathering. We remain distinct and our cultural practices are strong, despite the devastating impacts of residential schools, colonial laws banning our ceremonies, and other attempts to assimilate our people. Our lands and waters continue to support our cultural and economic practices while serving as a source of knowledge and memory, encoded with our teachings and laws,” (Musqueam, 2022).

The Indian Residential School History and Dialogue Centre

St. Paul’s Indian Residential School 1899-1959

Description

The Squamish school in North Vancouver, also known as St. Paul’s, was built in 1899. Two pupils were hospitalized with smallpox in 1929. In 1931, the local Indian Agent reported after an inspection that he suspected the children at Squamish were not being fed properly. In 1933, the Indian Commissioner for British Columbia described the school as a “‘death-trap’ and a ‘fire-trap.’” In 1935, the school suffered an epidemic of chicken pox. Overcrowding continued into the 1950s; in 1957 the building was condemned and closed two years later, (National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation).



Denomination

Catholic Church

Home Communities of Students

Burrard, Musqueam, Nanaimo, Squamish, Squamish River, Creekside, Mount Currie, Cape Mudge, Skwah, Chehalis, Chilliwack

Village Sites

Squamish, Musqueam, and Tsleil-Waututh people would travel through the Traditional Territory and had seasonal village sites they would migrate between to aid in navigating the “complex cycle of food gathering” and to honour spiritual and cultural activities. Some of the village sites date back 3,000 years, (TWNation, 2022; Musqueam, 2022; Squamish Nation, 2022).

“In winter, community members congregated in large villages located in sheltered bays. Shed-roofed houses up to several hundred feet in length were divided into individual family apartments. Our people subsisted largely on stored dried foods gathered and processed throughout the rest of the year. Winter activities included wood carving, weaving blankets of mountain-goat wool, and participating in spiritual ceremonies,” (TWNation, 2022).



(Matthews, 1937)

Food & Medicine

Squamish, Musqueam, and Tsleil-Waututh people would utilize the plants, animals, and elements in the Territory to ensure survival. This work included charting and understanding the cycles of hunting, harvesting, food preservation, and trading with other communities, (TWNation, 2022).

“The name Musqueam relates back to the flowering plant, məθkʷəy̓, which grows in the Fraser River estuary. There is a sɣʷəyəm̓ that has been passed on from generation to generation that explains how we became known as the xʷməθkʷəy̓əm – People of the məθkʷəy̓ plant,” (Musqueam, 2022).

Harvesting

Each community member participated in the harvesting and processing of food and supplies. Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil-Waututh people were often found together in harvesting ecosystems such as estuaries, harvesting various species of plants, fish, Sea/Aquatic Animals, and mammals, (Deur & Turner, 2006).

Community members would work together within the clusters of food sources, both plants and animals. This could include hunting, fishing, digging clams, smoking fish, and gathering berries.

“Edible herring eggs were commonly harvested by placing lattices or “fences” of hemlock boughs in the water, where herring were known to deposit spawn on submerged materials,” (Deur & Turner, 2006).



Kitsilano Point

Herring were caught here using a herring rake. The tool was long and flat piece of wood with spikes on it. When used for fishing, it was placed in the water amidst a school of fish and pulled sharply through the water, then shaken off on the boat. The rake was often made out of Douglas Fir and bones, (Musqueam, 2022; Tuner, 2020).



(Foster, 1990)

Plant and Animal Food Sources

The community members mapped fish migration routes, elk herd locations, old growth forests, and other crucial information.

Fish	Sea/Aquatic Animals	Mammals	Birds
Herring	Clams	Deer	Grouse
Salmon	Oysters	Elk	Ducks
Pacific cod	Crab	Rabbit	Ptarmigan
Ling cod	Scallops	Porcupine	Oystercatcher
Sole	Shrimp	Beaver	Goose
Flounder	Abalone	Ground Squirrel	Eagle
Halibut	Sea Urchin		Raven
Eulachon	Sea Cucumber		
Trout	Octopus		
	Prawns		
	Mussels		
	Whales		
	Seals		
	Sea Lions		

Berries	Roots and Root Vegetables	Plants	Tree Fruit
Salal Berries	Springbank Clover	Tule	Pacific Crabapple
Blackberries	Roots	Cattail	Beaked Hazelnut
Blueberries	Creeping Rootstalk	Stinging Nettle	Wild Indian Plum
Cranberries	Pacific Silver Weed	Labrador Tea	
Salmon Berries	Wild Sweet Potato	Horsetails	
Huckleberries	Northern Rice Root	Cinquefoil	
Thimbleberry	Chocolate Lily	Clover	
Elderberry	Indian Rice	Devils Club	
Oregon Grape	Arrowroot	Kinnikinic	
Snowberry	Water Potato/ Wapato	Wild Ginger	
		Seaweed	

(Rath 1981; Shoroplova, 2020; Deur & Turner, 2006)

Fraser River

The Fraser River is known for having one of the richest salmon-stocks in the world. The lower Fraser River supports sturgeon, whitefish, char, and at the mouth of the river were dogfish, smelt, and herring, (MacDonald, 1990).



(Matthews, 192-?)

Fraser Estuary

The Fraser estuary is a feeding ground for 200 species of birds. Five million migrating shore birds visit the delta annually and it is home to song birds, game birds, and 20 birds of prey including eagles, falcons, hawks, and owls. The birds of prey migrate in the winter, (MacDonald, 1990).

Pacific Ocean

Ocean beaches near the Fraser River produced an abundance of shellfish, crabs, clams, mussels, oysters, and cockles, (MacDonald, 1990). Ocean waters off Burrard Inlet were inhabited by whales, seals, and sea lions, (MacDonald, 1990).

Grasslands

The region also had smaller areas of grasslands where deer and elk would graze. These grasslands were home to small mammals, including snowshoe hares, skunks, porcupines, weasels, muskrats, and beaver. Berries and other plants grew in abundance in the grasslands. Grassland berries included: blackberries, blueberries, cranberries, salmonberries, huckleberries, thimbleberries, elderberries, and Oregon grapes. Other grasslands plants included: Labrador tea, horsetails, cattails, cinquefoil, and clover.

Forests

Vancouver is known for its fine timber and enormous Douglas fir, cedar, and hemlock trees. Some trees found in the region today are more than 1000 years old and more than 100 metres in height – these are some of the tallest trees in Canada. Pine, spruce, maple, and yew trees are also part of the ecosystem, (MacDonald, 1990). These forests were home to cougars, bears, wolves, and lynx.

Trees and Plants for Tools and Other Items

Armour & Shields	Arrow Shafts	Bows	Bent boxes	Clubs
Pacific yew	Western red cedar	Yellow cedar	Western red cedar	Sitka spruce
	Flowering dogwood	Sitka spruce	Yellow cedar	Pacific yew
	Salmonberry	Pacific yew		Western red cedar
		Western red cedar		Bigleaf maple
		Flowering dogwood		
		Pacific crabapple		
		Willow		
Combs	Paddles	Digging Sticks	Dishes and Trays	Fishhooks
Western hemlock	Yellow cedar	Amabilis fir	Sitka spruce	Douglas fir
Flowering dogwood	Sitka spruce	Sitka spruce	Western red cedar	Western hemlock
	Pacific yew (steering paddles)	Pacific yew	Western hemlock	Sitka spruce
	Western red cedar Bigleaf maple	cedar Western hemlock	Bigleaf maple	Pacific yew
	Red alder	Pacific crabapple	Red alder	Cottonwood
				Pacific crabapple
Fish Traps & Weirs	Harpoon Sheaths	House Planks, Posts	Masks	Needles for Mat-making
Sitka spruce	Douglas-fir (small shafts)	Sitka spruce	Yellow cedar	White pine
Douglas-fir	Pacific yew	Western red cedar	Western red cedar	Vine maple
Western red cedar	Western red cedar		Bigleaf maple	Bigleaf maple
Western hemlock	Western hemlock		Black cottonwood	Flowering dogwood
	Flowering dogwood			

(Rath 1981; Shoroplova, 2020)

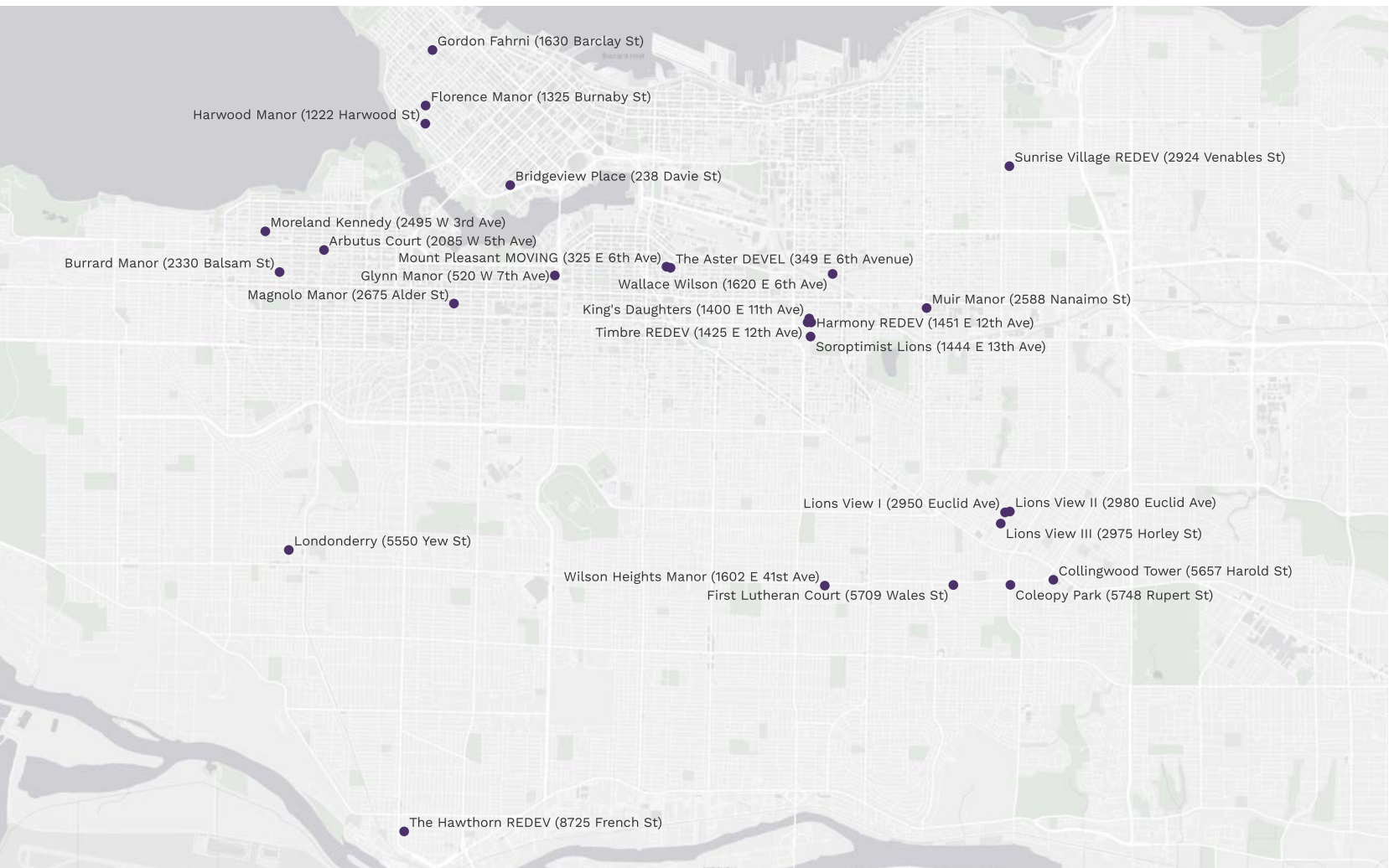


(Photo: Chapman, 1908)




Brightside Projects & Properties

Brightside provides affordable rental homes at many properties located throughout the traditional and unceded Territories of the Musqueam, Squamish, and Tseil-Waututh Peoples. Over 750 residents currently reside in 22 of Brightside’s buildings, and four additional sites will soon provide an additional 488 new affordable rental homes once complete.

It is important for Brightside to understand the context and significance of the land on which we provide homes, in both historical and modern terms. The following is our exploration of the traditional, cultural, and horticultural significance of the land that hosts each of our properties. While our knowledge and research as reflected here is limited, we hope to continue our learning and build our understanding so we can work to ensure the Land is honoured in an appropriate and good way.



Brightside Properties (including Redevelopments)

	Timbre & Harmony (Redevelopment; Under Construction)	
	1425 & 1451 East 12 th Avenue, Vancouver	
	<p>This project is located directly on the path of the historical stream, China Creek, once flowed. (Tsleil-Waututh Nation, 2022; UBC, 2022; Abacus Library, 2022).</p> <p>The project is located near Trout Lake, which was originally a natural peat bog, that was once connected to a number of historical streams in the area. The area was a habitat for trout, salmon, and beavers. (Vancouver Heritage Foundation, 2023).</p> <p>According to a 1932 map from the City of Vancouver Archives (part of the Major JS Matthews collection), Timbre & Harmony were also very close to what is recorded as an “Indian trail to New Westminster,” (Matthews, 1932).</p>	
	Animals in the area:	Beaver, Muskrat, Porcupine
	Fish and Sea/Aquatic Animals:	Trout
	Plants in the area:	
	Sunrise Village: East & West (2 Bldgs) (Redevelopment; Under Construction)	
	2924 Venables Street, Vancouver	
	<p>This project is located directly on the former path of the historical stream Hastings Creek, (Tsleil-Waututh Nation, 2022; UBC, 2022; Abacus Library, 2022).</p> <p>Located not far from Cedar Cove that the Musqueam refer to as xəxipəy, an area near the modern-day Capitol Hill Conservation Area, (Musqueam, 2023).</p> <p>Across the water were two other villages (ʔəθnəc, or Burrardview and xʷməqməqəs, or Point Atkinson), to which the Musqueam People would visit and invite their relatives to cultural events.</p>	
	Animals in the area:	Bear
	Fish and Sea/Aquatic Animals:	
	Plants in the area:	Large Cedar and Hemlock, Cranberry Marsh
	The Hawthorn (Redevelopment; Under Construction)	
	8725 French Street, Vancouver	
	<p>Located, most notably, very near the large Musqueam village site of ʕəsnaʔəm, in the area known as the Great Fraser Midden or the Eburne Site. ʕəsnaʔəm was first occupied over 5000 years ago, and became one of the largest Musqueam village sites over 2000 years ago. ʕəsnaʔəm is located at the estuary of the Fraser River, (MacDonald, 1990; Museum of Anthropology, 2015).</p>	
	Animals in the area:	Elk, Deer, Bear, Cougar, Wolf, Beaver, Muskrat
	Fish and Sea/Aquatic Animals:	
	Plants in the area:	Cedar, Maple, Pine, Cranberry Marsh



The Aster
(Development; Under Construction)

349 East 6th Avenue, Vancouver

- The project is near landmarks marked on the Squamish Atlas:
- Á7enmitsut, meaning “getting ready to commit suicide,” which is located just south of Stamps Landing in what is known today as False Creek, (Kwi Awt Stelmexw 2023).
 - Xáywá7esks, meaning “narrow passage (LM); two points exactly opposite (AJ).” It is located on Main Street near Science World. (Kwi Awt Stelmexw 2022).
 - Skwácháýs, meaning “place where water is drawn down into a hole; whirlpool (LM); water spring, or water coming up from ground beneath (AJ)”. Skwácháýs is located on the False Creek mudflats. (Kwi Awt Stelmexw 2022).

Animals in the area:	Elk
Fish and Sea/Aquatic Animals:	Flounder, Perch, Smelt, Sole, Perch, Sturgeon, Crab
Plants in the area:	Crabapples, Fir, Hemlock, Cedar

Arbutus Court
(Built 1964; Acquired 2005)

2085 West 5th Avenue, Vancouver

- The site is near landmarks marked on the Squamish Atlas and on the Musqueam Place Names Map:
- Xepxpáyem, meaning “having red cedar (LM),” located at Kits Beach, (Kwi Awt Stelmexw 2022)
 - Skw’áyus, located at Kitsilano Beach, (Kwi Awt Stelmexw 2022)
 - I7iyálmexw meaning “little good land (LM),” or possibly “little good springwater,” located at Jericho Beach; deep midden deposits that have been here for more than 2,500 years, (MacDonald, 1990).
 - t̓əmt̓əməls, meaning “grindstone;” a creek located south of skwəyəws (Skw’áyus), (Musqueam Map Reference).

- The site is nearest two seasonal villages marked on the Squamish Atlas, (Kwi Awt Stelmexw 2022):
- Iyálmexw, meaning “good land (LM),” or possibly “good springwater,” located at Jericho Beach
 - Sehákw, meaning “inside at the head (LM), (AA), (BM), (SB),” located at Vanier Park/Kitsilano Point

Kitsilano Point (Sehákw)

Herring were caught here using a herring rake. The tool was long and flat piece of wood with spikes on it. When used for fishing, it was placed in the water amidst a school of fish and pulled sharply through the water, then shaken off on the boat. (Musqueam Map Reference).

Animals in the area:	Wolf, Beaver, Raccoon, Muskrat
Fish and Sea/Aquatic Animals:	Shellfish, Herring, Smelt, Anchovy, Sea-Pen
Plants in the area:	Fir, Cedar

Bridgeview Place
(Built 1993)

238 Davie Street, Vancouver

- This site, located in modern-day Yaletown, is near the pre-contact Shoreline (1792) according to Tsleil-Wututh History. The pre-contact shoreline ran across the modern-day field of David Lam Park, (Tsleil-Watuth Nation, 2022).Xepxpáyem, meaning “having red cedar (LM),” located at Kits Beach, (Kwi Awt Stelmexw 2022).
- Located:
- In the vicinity of historic ləq’ləq’i (Luk’luk’i) village, where the modern city of Vancouver began, (MacDonald, 1990).
 - Next to Smeṁchús, meaning “stuck on to the face (LM); stuck on to the back (LM);” a burial island, (Kwi Awt Stelmexw 2022).

Just inland from the water was a trail through the forest that both the Squamish and Musqueam used to travel. (Matthews, 1932)

Animals in the area:	Raccoon, Wolf, Deer
Fish and Sea/Aquatic Animals:	Flounder, Perch, Smelt, Sole, Perch, Sturgeon
Plants in the area:	Fir



Burrard Manor
(Built 1967)

2330 Balsam Street, Vancouver

- The site is near landmarks marked on the Squamish Atlas and on the Musqueam Place Names Map:
- Xepxápáyem, meaning “having red cedar (LM),” located at Kits Beach, (Kwi Awt Stelmexw 2022)
 - Skw’áyus, located at Kitsilano Beach, (Kwi Awt Stelmexw 2022)
 - I7iyálmexw meaning “little good land (LM),” or possibly “little good springwater,” located at Jericho Beach; deep midden deposits that have been here for more than 2,500 years, (MacDonald, 1990).
 - ǵəmtǵaməls, meaning “grindstone,” a creek located south of skwəyəws (Skw’áyus), (Musqueam Map Reference).

- The site is nearest two seasonal villages marked on the Squamish Atlas, (Kwi Awt Stelmexw 2022):
- Iyálmexw, meaning “good land (LM),” or possibly “good springwater,” located at Jericho Beach
 - Seńákŵ, meaning “inside at the head (LM), (AA), (BM), (SB),” located at Vanier Park/Kitsilano Point

Kitsilano Point (Seńákŵ)

Herring were caught here using a herring rake. The tool was long and flat piece of wood with spikes on it. When used for fishing, it was placed in the water amidst a school of fish and pulled sharply through the water, then shaken off on the boat. (Musqueam Map Reference).

Animals in the area:	Wolf, Beaver, Racoon, Muskrat
Fish and Sea/Aquatic Animals:	Shellfish, Herring, Smelt, Anchovy, Sea-Pen
Plants in the area:	Fir, Cedar



Coleopy Park
(Built 1991)

5748–5788 Rupert Street, Vancouver

The site is located near an arm of the historic Still Creek waterway, (Abacus Library, 2022), as well as a small, unnamed lake and marshlands, (Macdonald, 1990).

Animals in the area:	Goose, Loon, Duck, Deer
Fish and Sea/Aquatic Animals:	
Plants in the area:	Pine (thicket)

Collingwood Tower
(Built 1977)

5657 Harold Street, Vancouver

The site is located near an arm of the historic Still Creek waterway, (Abacus Library, 2022), as well as a small, unnamed lake and marshlands, (Macdonald, 1990).

Animals in the area:	Goose, Loon, Duck, Deer
Fish and Sea/Aquatic Animals:	
Plants in the area:	Pine (thicket)

First Lutheran Court
(Built 1994)

5709 Wales Street, Vancouver

The site is located near an arm of the historic Still Creek waterway, (Abacus Library, 2022), as well as a small, unnamed lake and marshlands, (Macdonald, 1990).

Animals in the area:	Goose, Loon, Duck, Deer
Fish and Sea/Aquatic Animals:	
Plants in the area:	Pine (thicket)

Florence Manor (Built 1954; Acquired 2000)	
1325 Burnaby Street, Vancouver	
<p>The site is across the water from a seasonal village marked on the Squamish Atlas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The seasonal village is titled Seṇákwc c, meaning “inside at the head (LM), (AA), (BM), (SB)” It is located at the Kitsilano Reserve. Seṇákʷ was made an official Indian Reserve in 1876 (Kitsilano Indian Reserve 6), (Kwi Awt Stelmexw 2022). <p>The site is near a landmark marked on the Squamish Atlas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The landmark is titled Í7iyelshn “diminutive of (Skemiṇem) term meaning ‘good footing’ (LM); soft under foot (AJ)” It is located at English Bay Beach, (Kwi Awt Stelmexw 2022). <p>This site is near the pre-contact shoreline (1792) according to Tsleil-Wututh History. The pre-contact shoreline would run across the modern-day greenspace at Sunset Beach Park, (Tsleil-Watuth Nation, 2022).</p> <p>On the eastern beaches, Musqueam people would dig for clams at xʷaxxʷəx (Lumberman’s Arch) and spaṇəyəq (Brockton Point), (Musqueam Map Reference).</p>	
Animals in the area:	Deer, Racoon
Fish and Sea/Aquatic Animals:	Shellfish, Herring, Smelt, Anchovy, Sea-Pen
Plants in the area:	Fir



Glynn Manor (Built 2001)	
520 West 7 th Avenue, Vancouver	
<p>This site is located less than half a block from Bridge Street Creek, a historical stream, (Tsleil-Waututh Nation, 2022; UBC, 2022; Abacus Library, 2022).</p> <p>The site is near one landmark marked on the Squamish Atlas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Á7enmitsut, meaning “getting ready to commit suicide,” which is located just south of Stamps Landing in what is known today as False Creek, (Kwi Awt Stelmexw 2023). <p>Beaver dams were common and located south of the site, (MacDonald, 1990).</p>	
Animals in the area:	Wolf
Fish and Sea/Aquatic Animals:	Flounder, Perch, Smelt, Sole, Sturgeon
Plants in the area:	Fir, Cedar, and Crabapple

Gordon Fahrni (Built 1969)	
1630 Barclay Street, Vancouver	
<p>This site is located two blocks from a historical stream. The original stream name was not disclosed, (Tsleil-Waututh Nation, 2022; UBC, 2022; Abacus Library, 2022).</p> <p>The site is near one landmark marked on the Squamish Atlas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ch’elxwá7elch, meaning “possibly from ch’ixwí7 ‘get dry’ (LM), (BM);” it is located at Coal Harbour/Lost Lagoon, (Kwi Awt Stelmexw 2022). <p>North of this site was xʷaxxʷəx (Khwaykhway) – in this area was where Captain Vancouver met the Indigenous people in this area, and xʷaxxʷəx (Khwaykhway) was a point of first contact, (MacDonald, 1990).</p> <p>In 1888, the land around xʷaxxʷəx (Khwaykhway) became known as Stanley park. The “grassy isthmus” explained why sometimes Stanley park was recorded as an island, (MacDonald, 1990).</p>	
Animals in the area:	Deer, Racoon, Duck, Heron
Fish and Sea/Aquatic Animals:	Shellfish, Herring, Smelt, Anchovy, Sea-Pen, Octopus, Halibut
Plants in the area:	Fir

Harwood Manor (Built 1960; Acquired 1999)	
1222 Harwood Street, Vancouver	
<p>The site is across the water from a seasonal village marked on the Squamish Atlas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The seasonal village is titled Seṇákwc c, meaning “inside at the head (LM), (AA), (BM), (SB).” It is located at the Kitsilano Reserve. Seṇákʷ was made an official Indian Reserve in 1876 (Kitsilano Indian Reserve 6), (Kwi Awt Stelmexw 2022). <p>The site is near one landmark marked on the Squamish Atlas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The landmark is titled Smem̓chús / Smam̓kw’ch meaning “stuck on to the face (LM); stuck on to the back (LM).” It is located in a small cove at foot of Howe Street. (Kwi Awt Stelmexw 2022). <p>This site is near the pre-contact shoreline (1792) according to Tsleil-Wututh History. The pre-contact shoreline would have run across the modern-day greenspace at Sunset Beach Park, (Tsleil-Watuth Nation, 2022).</p>	
Animals in the area:	Deer, Racoon
Fish and Sea/Aquatic Animals:	Shellfish, Herring, Smelt, Anchovy, Sea-Pen
Plants in the area:	Fir



Lions View I & II
(2950 & 2980 Euclid Avenue, Vancouver)

King’s Daughters Manor
(Built 1972)

1400 East 11th Avenue, Vancouver

This site is located one block from China Creek, a historical stream, (Tsleil-Waututh Nation, 2022; UBC, 2022; Abacus Library, 2022).

The site is located near Trout Lake, which was originally a natural peat bog, that was once connected to a number of historical streams in the area. The area was a habitat for trout, salmon, and beavers. (Vancouver Heritage Foundation, 2023).

According to a 1932 map from the City of Vancouver Archives (part of the Major JS Matthews collection), Timbre & Harmony were also very close to what is recorded as an “Indian trail to New Westminster.”

Animals in the area:	Beaver, Muskrat, Porcupine
Fish and Sea/Aquatic Animals:	Trout
Plants in the area:	



Lions View I, II, III
(Built 1993; Brightside’s First Housing Site)

2950, 2980 Euclid Avenue & 2975 Horley Street, Vancouver

The site is located near an arm of the historic Still Creek waterway, (Abacus Library, 2022), as well as a small, unnamed lake and marshlands, (Macdonald, 1990).

Animals in the area:	Goose, Loon, Duck, Deer
Fish and Sea/Aquatic Animals:	
Plants in the area:	Pine (thicket)



Londonderry

(Built 1957; Acquired 2008)

5550 Yew Street, Vancouver

This site is at the end of an arm of the historical stream Macdonald Creek (aka Second Creek), (Abacus Library, 2022).

This site is the closest of the Brightside properties to two seasonal villages listed on the Squamish Altas.

- The first seasonal village is named Maley, meaning “Skwxwú7mesh pronunciation of Skemíñem term. (X)”
- The second seasonal village is named Xwmétskw’iyem, meaning “Skwxwú7mesh pronunciation of Skemíñem term. (X)”

Both seasonal villages are located on the Musqueam Indian Reserve, “Wh’muthkweyum;” People have lived on this site for 3000 years. (Kwi Awt Stelmexw 2022; MacDonald, 1990).

Statl̓aw is the name of the creek that runs between the two villages. (Musqueam, 2023).

North-east of this site is a lake and bog that have been identified by Musqueam. The bog is titled məq̓w̓e:m meaning “bog, boggy place.” Musqueam history identified the small, shallow lake was home to the two-headed serpent, the story of how the Musqueam name came to be. (Musqueam, 2023).

- Animals in the area:
- Bear, Cougar
- Fish and Sea/Aquatic Animals:
- Plants in the area:
- Douglas Fir, Cedar, Hemlock

Magnolo Manor

(Built 1959; Acquired 2006)

2675 Alder Street, Vancouver

This site is located in between two historic historical streams that once ran through the area. To the east was an unnamed stream and to the west was Mackie Creek, (Tsleil-Waututh Nation, 2022; UBC, 2022; Abacus Library, 2022). Beaver meadows near the site, (MacDonald, 1990).

- Animals in the area:
- Goose, Loon, Duck, Deer
- Fish and Sea/Aquatic Animals:
- Plants in the area:
- Pine (thicket)

Moreland Kennedy House

(Built 1974)

2495 West 3rd Avenue, Vancouver

The site is near landmarks marked on the Squamish Atlas and on the Musqueam Place Names Map:

- ǂep̓x̓p̓áyem, meaning “having red cedar (LM),” located at Kits Beach, (Kwi Awt Stelmexw 2022)
- Skw’áyus, located at Kitsilano Beach, (Kwi Awt Stelmexw 2022)
- I7iǂálmexw meaning “little good land (LM),” or possibly “little good springwater,” located at Jericho Beach; deep midden deposits that have been here for more than 2,500 years, (MacDonald, 1990).
- ǂ̓əmt̓̓aməls, meaning “grindstone;” a creek located south of sk̓wəy̓əws (Skw’áyus), (Musqueam Map Reference).

The site is nearest two seasonal villages marked on the Squamish Atlas, (Kwi Awt Stelmexw 2022):

- Iǂálmexw, meaning “good land (LM),” or possibly “good springwater,” located at Jericho Beach
- Seǂákw, meaning “inside at the head (LM), (AA), (BM), (SB),” located at Vanier Park/Kitsilano Point

Kitsilano Point (Seǂákw)

Herring were caught here using a herring rake. The tool was long and flat piece of wood with spikes on it. When used for fishing, it was placed in the water amidst a school of fish and pulled sharply through the water, then shaken off on the boat. (Musqueam Map Reference).

- Animals in the area:
- Wolf, Beaver, Raccoon, Muskrat
- Fish and Sea/Aquatic Animals:
- Shellfish, Herring, Smelt, Anchovy, Sea-Pen
- Plants in the area:
- Fir, Cedar

Mount Pleasant Lions Manor

(Relocating to 349 East 6th Avenue Upon Completion)

325 East 6th Avenue, Vancouver

The project is near landmarks marked on the Squamish Atlas:

- Á7enmitsut, meaning “getting ready to commit suicide,” which is located just south of Stamps Landing in what is known today as False Creek, (Kwi Awt Stelmexw 2023).
- ǂáywá7esks, meaning “narrow passage (LM); two points exactly opposite (AJ).” It is located on Main Street near Science World. (Kwi Awt Stelmexw 2022).
- Skwácháýs, meaning “place where water is drawn down into a hole; whirlpool (LM); water spring, or water coming up from ground beneath (AJ)”. Skwácháýs is located on the False Creek mudflats. (Kwi Awt Stelmexw 2022).

- Animals in the area:
- Elk
- Fish and Sea/Aquatic Animals:
- Flounder, Perch, Smelt, Sole, Perch, Sturgeon, Crab
- Plants in the area:
- Crabapples, Fir, Hemlock, Cedar

Muir Manor
(Built 1998)

2588 Nanaimo Street, Vancouver

This site is located one block away from a historical stream that fed into Trout Lake at John Hendry Park. The name of the stream was not disclosed, (Tsleil-Waututh Nation, 2022; UBC, 2022; Abacus Library, 2022).

The site is located near Trout Lake and a number of smaller lakes, originally part of a natural peat bog that was once connected to a number of historical streams in the area. The area was a habitat for trout, salmon, and beavers. Beaver dams up to 120 feet long are recorded in the area, (Vancouver Heritage Foundation, 2023; Macdonald, 1990).

Animals in the area:

Fish and Sea/Aquatic Animals:

Plants in the area:

Beaver, Muskrat, Porcupine
Trout
Spruce, Cedar, Hemlock, Fir

Soroptimist Lions Manor
(Built 1971)

1444 East 14th Avenue, Vancouver

This site is located very close to the path of the historical stream China Creek, (Tsleil-Waututh Nation, 2022; UBC, 2022; Abacus Library, 2022). The project is also located near Trout Lake, which was originally a natural peat bog, that was once connected to a number of historical streams in the area. (Vancouver Heritage Foundation, 2023).

Animals in the area:

Fish and Sea/Aquatic Animals:

Plants in the area:

Beaver, Muskrat, Porcupine
Trout

Wallace Wilson House
(Built 1965)

1620 East 6th Avenue, Vancouver

The site is near a landmark marked on the Squamish Atlas:

- Skwáchá'ys, meaning "place where water is drawn down into a hole; whirlpool (LM); water spring, or water coming up from ground beneath (AJ)". Skwáchá'ys is located on the False Creek mudflats. (Kwi Awt Stelmexw 2022).

The site is also near a location where 13 elk were killed, (Macdonald, 1990).

Animals in the area:

Plants in the area:

Elk, Chipmunk, Flying Squirrel, Bat, Deer, Mouse, Pack Rat, Mole, Vole, Shrew
Cedar, Hemlock, Fir

Wilson Heights Manor
(Built 1970s; Leased Land)

1602 East 41st Avenue, Vancouver

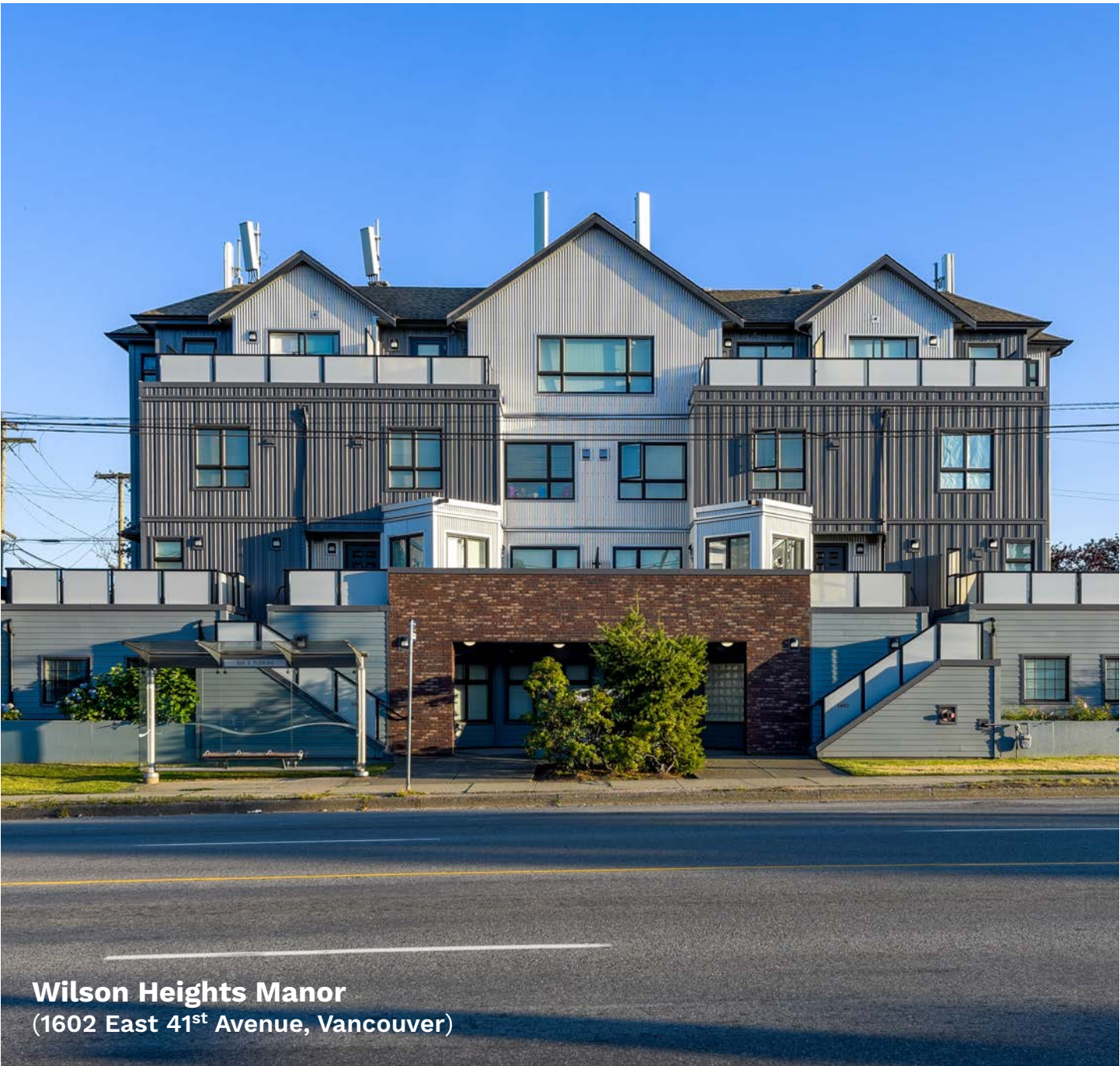
This site is located very close to the path of the historical stream China Creek, (Tsleil-Waututh Nation, 2022; UBC, 2022; Abacus Library, 2022). The project is also located near Trout Lake, which was originally a natural peat bog, that was once connected to a number of historical streams in the area. (Vancouver Heritage Foundation, 2023).

Animals in the area:

Fish and Sea/Aquatic Animals:

Plants in the area:

Beaver, Muskrat, Porcupine
Trout



Wilson Heights Manor
(1602 East 41st Avenue, Vancouver)

Traditional Indigenous Plants

	English	Skwxwú7mesh Sníchim (Squamish)	hənq̓əminə́m (Musqueam and Tsleil-Waututh)
	Red Alder	kwelúlay	kwəxʷsi:t̚p
	Red Cedar	xápayay	xpey̓ətp
	Douglas Fir	ch'shay̓ (tree)	čseyətp (tree)
	Devil's Club	ch'átyay̓	qʷaʔpətp
	Licorice Fern	tl'asíp (root)	łsip
	Fireweed	xach't	xecət
	Beaked Hazelnut	k'p'axw (generic term for any nut)	s'thícə́m (fruit) s'thícə́mətp (bush)

	English	Skwxwú7mesh Sníchim (Squamish)	hənq̓əminə́m (Musqueam and Tsleil-Waututh)
	Huckleberry	skw'ekwchs (red fruit) skw'ekwchsáy̓ (bush)	skwəqʷcəs (red fruit) skwəqʷcsətp (bush)
	Kinnikinnick	tl'íkw'en (fruit) tl'íkw'enaý̓ (bush)	łíkʷə́n (fruit) łíkʷə́nətp (bush)
	Chocolate Lily	lhásem	słələq̓ʷ
	Oregon Grape	séliyay̓ (bush)	səniʔ (fruit) səniʔətp (bush)
	Thimbleberry	t'aqw'emaý̓ (bush)	t'qʷə́m (fruit) t'qʷə́mətp (bush)
	Salal	t'áka7 (fruit) t'áka7áy̓ (bush)	t'eqeʔ (fruit) t'eqeʔətp (bush)
	Salmonberry	yetwán (fruit) yetwánaý̓ (bush)	lileʔ (fruit) lileʔətp (bush)
	Snowberry/Waxberry	ts'exw (fruit) ts'exwts'xwáy̓ (bush)	pəp̚q̓əyas (fruit) pəp̚q̓əyasətp (bush)

	English	Skwxwú7mesh Sníchim (Squamish)	hənq̓əminəṃ (Musqueam and Tsleil-Waututh)
	Swordfern	tsxálem	sθxeləm
	Vine Maple	t'ekt'káy	sićətp
	Stinging Nettle	ts'exts'ix	t'θəxt'θəx
	Wapato (Water Potato)	wápatu	xʷəqʷu:l̓s
	Wild/Indian Plum	smélh̓wel (fruit) smelh̓weláy' (bush)	mətx̓wəl (fruit) mətx̓wələtp (bush)
	Wild Rose	kál̓kay (bush)	qel'qətp (bush)

Traditional Teachings and Values to Remember

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Brightside

70+ Years of Building community