

Chapter 1 : Top 10 Family Restaurants in Vancouver | Daily Hive Vancouver

Burrard baronets topic. Sir Harry Burrard-Neale, 2nd Baronet There have been two baronetcies created for members of the Burrard family, one in the Baronetage of Great Britain and one in the Baronetage of the United Kingdom.

I have attempted to find as many descendants as possible of Nelson, his parents and grandparents. However, this is a large family, and there are some gaps. If you find anything missing, please do let me know. His grandfather was also Edmund Nelson, the son of William, the son of another Edmund, all clergymen. At this point the line gets a little dodgy. It is thought that this Edmund was born in about , the son of a Thomas and Elizabeth, and the line may go back to 16th century London and 15th century Lancashire, but I have been unable to substantiate these earlier records. If you are a descendant of Nelson the only living descendants will be via his illegitimate daughter, Horatia , you are likely to already know about it as the name Nelson was carried though the generations in well documented families. If you are tracing your Nelson family name in Norfolk, great care needs to be taken, as there are several families with this name, so you should not assume a close link with the Admiral unless you can prove it without doubt using original sources Descendants of Nelson Surnames that may have living descendants: Nevis, but the marriage produced no surviving issue. The WARD family is as follows: Not sure if there was issue " please let me know if you have further information. Their first five daughters were born in India, where William Ward was stationed. The first five daughters were: My 2nd great-grandmother, Tori, took her six daughters to live in Lutton House, a country house her father, Edward Blanckley had built near the village of South Brent in Dartmoor, Devon. Of these six sisters, the only one to marry was the youngest, Alice. Alice and Dr Frederick Style had two children: They had one child: They had no issue. If you can find links to these children you can claim to be a cousin of Nelson. Their children all born in Norwich were: Anyone tracing lineage back to this couple could claim to be cousins of Nelson. Several possible marriages " needs further research. Their son was the artist, Sir Francis Ferdinand Maurice Cook, 4th Baronet, who married 7 times, with children still living. Died without issue. Their children are as follows: Their descendants can be found in Wiltshire and Oxfordshire. Their descendants may be found in Essex, Hampshire, Shropshire and Wiltshire. Their descendants may be found in Australia and Devon. Their children were born in Kent. Please let me know if you have further information about this. Their children were born in Wiltshire. Their son Herbert was the Viscount Trafalgar. Their two children were born in Scottow, Norfolk. Their children were born in Hampshire and Wiltshire. Their children, all bon in Earlham, Norfolk, were: He emigrated to Australia in , and their children were born in Queensland. Their children were all born in Norfolk. Their children were born in Norfolk, Gloucestershire and London. Her siblings may have been Thomazin , Alice and Thomas , though there may have been more, and they were probably non-conformists. He was married to his cousin, Mary Walpole, the daughter of Robert Walpole, Earl of Oxford, but she died in and they had no children. However, the father, Maurice had at least 13 siblings, most of whom seem to have survived to adulthood, so there may well be Suckling families who could be traced back to the parents, Robert Suckling and Ann WODEHOUSE of Norfolk in the late 17th and early 18th centuries.

Chapter 2 : Parishes: Brockenhurst | British History Online

Burrard Surname Definition: William Berart, or Berard, Odo, Osbert, Richard, and William B. occur in Normandy, (Magni Rotuli Scaccarii Normanniae). Ralph Borehart held two fees of the Earl of Cornwall, (Liber Niger).

Indigenous peoples[edit] The Indigenous peoples of the Pacific Northwest Coast are the original inhabitants of what is now known as Vancouver. In the False Creek and Burrard Inlet area, Squamish currently live on numerous villages in North Vancouver , with their territory also a part of Howe Sound and upwards towards the town of Whistler. Further down the Burrard Inlet, Tsleil-Waututh have their main community. Their language was more closely connected to their Shishalh neighbors at Sechelt. Historically the area of where Vancouver is now was all resource gathering places for food or materials. An indigenous village at Coal Harbour in Vancouver fell within the traditional territory of three Coast Salish peoples. At the time of first European contact, the recently arrived Squamish people had villages in the areas around present-day Vancouver in places like Stanley Park , Kitsilano and False Creek area, as well as Burrard Inlet. The foundation of a Catholic mission at the village, called Esliha7an , near Mosquito Creek engendered the creation of another large community of Squamish there. Along False Creek, at the south foot of Burrard Bridge , another village called Senakw , existed at one time a large community, and during colonization was the residence of Squamish historian August Jack Khatsahlano. The Indigenous peoples of the Northwest Coast had achieved a very high level of cultural complexity for a food gathering base. As Bruce Macdonald notes in Vancouver: Gatherings called potlatches were common in the summer and winter months when the spirit powers were active. These ceremonies were an important part of the social and spiritual life of the people. In , his expedition charted several points and inlets including Point Grey and Burrard Inlet. He landed at Point Grey and entered Burrard Inlet. Vancouver also explored Puget Sound in the present day Seattle area. Vancouver, surveying in small boats with his officer Peter Puget , arrived at the present city of Vancouver before the Spanish. They first landed at what Vancouver later named Point Grey. Puget informally called the place Noon Breakfast Point. Despite the influx of the Fraser Gold Rush in 1859, settlement on Burrard Inlet and English Bay was almost unknown prior to the early s due in large part to the lack of interest in the area as the access to the BC interior was via the City of New Westminster and the Fraser River and also due to the power of the Squamish chiefs over the area. Robert Burnaby and Moberly camped and prospected for coal in what is now Coal Harbour in Vancouver in the summer of . In general they got along fine with the native people. Robert Burnaby wrote "Our [spare] time has been occupied in exploring all the ins and outs of this Inlet, which I prophesy will become one of the greatest naval rendezvous and centres of commerce on this side of the world. The original is at Burnaby Village Museum. The first sawmill began operating in at Moodyville, a planned settlement built by American lumber entrepreneur Sewell "Sue" Moody. In , it expanded as a municipality and was renamed "North Vancouver"; the name Moodyville still applies to the Lower Lonsdale district, though more as a marketing term than in common usage Moodyville proper was a few blocks to the east. The first export of lumber took place in ; this lumber was shipped to Australia. One famous sale of trees cut from the Jericho neighbourhood west of Kitsilano , was a special order for the Celestial Emperor of China consisting of dozens of immense beams for the construction of The Gate of Heavenly Peace in the Forbidden City , Beijing. Millworkers and lumberers were from a wide variety of backgrounds – mostly Scandinavians and Nootkas – who were also brought to the inlet to help with the local whaling industry. At first, Squamish typically did not work in the mills. In , the colonial government of British Columbia took notice of the growing settlement and sent a surveyor to lay out an official townsite named Granville, in honour of the British Colonial Secretary , Lord Granville , though it was still popularly known as Gastown which is the name still current for that part of the city. The new townsite was situated on a natural harbour, and for this reason it was selected by the Canadian Pacific Railway as their terminus. The transcontinental railway was commissioned by the government of Canada under the leadership of Prime Minister Sir John A. Macdonald and was a condition of British Columbia joining confederation in . The CPR president, William Van Horne, decided that Granville was not such a great name for the new terminus because of the seedy associations with

Gastown, and strongly suggested "Vancouver" would be a better name, in part because people in Toronto and Montreal knew where Vancouver Island was but had no idea of where Granville was. Under its new name the city was incorporated on April 6, 1862. Two months later, on June 13, a spectacular blaze destroyed most of the city along the swampy shores of Burrard Inlet in twenty-five minutes. The Great Vancouver Fire, which destroyed the city, was eventually considered to be beneficial, as the city was rebuilt with modern water, electricity and streetcar systems. Things recovered quickly after the fire, although celebratory Dominion Day festivities to launch the opening of the CPR were postponed a year as a result. The first regular transcontinental train from Montreal, Quebec arrived at a temporary terminus at Port Moody, British Columbia, in July 1863, and service to Vancouver itself began in May 1864. The population increased to 1,000, by 1865. The Port of Vancouver became internationally significant as a result of its key position in the All-Red Route, which spanned the global trade network of the British Empire, with the combined steamship and railway of the CPR shortening shipping times from the Orient to London drastically, with the new city becoming a node for major speculative investment by British and German capital. The rise of automobiles led to the construction of new bridges that could accommodate vehicles over False Creek. During the 1880s, the provincial government successfully fought to have freight rates that discriminated against goods transported by rail through the mountains eliminated, giving the young lawyer of the case, Gerry McGeer, a reputation as "the man who flattened the Rockies. The federal government established the Vancouver Harbour Commission development. With its completion in 1887, Ballantyne Pier was the most technologically advanced port in the British Empire. Social controversies[edit] Although the provincial resource-based economy allowed Vancouver to flourish, it was nonetheless not immune to the vagaries of organized labour. Major recessions and depressions hit the city hard in the late 1800s, 1890s, and 1900s, which, aside from creating hardship also may have likely fuelled social tensions. In particular, members of the new and growing Asian population were subjected to discrimination as well as periodic upsurges of more physical objections to their arrival. Damage after the anti-Oriental riots in Vancouver. The most overt expression of this may have been the riots thought to have been organized by the Asiatic Exclusion League, a group formed under organized labour and inspired by its counterpart in San Francisco. It could be argued that some politicians and publicists may have promoted and disseminated controversial ideologies through popular books such as H. Newspapermen such as L. The evidence for his guilt was perhaps based more on stereotyping than facts. The incident involved a group of citizens of the British Raj attempting to emigrate, but were denied entry upon their arrival to Vancouver. A growing population of Indians, primarily of the Sikh religion, were also required to abide by immigration laws starting in 1897, despite the fact that they were subjects of the British Empire. This culminated in the Komagata Maru incident, in which most of immigrants on the Komagata Maru, most of them from the Punjab in India were not permitted to disembark because they had not complied with immigration laws that required that they come by a continuous passage from their home country. A group of residents of Indian origin rallied in support of the passengers. After losing a court challenge of the immigration laws, the ship remained in Burrard Inlet while negotiations continued concerning its departure. When negotiations dragged on, the head immigration officer in Vancouver arranged an attempt by the Vancouver police and other officials to board the ship, who were repelled by what the Vancouver Sun reported as "howling masses of Hindus". Subsequently, the federal government sent a naval ship and after concessions made by the federal Minister of Agriculture, an MP from Penticton, the ship departed. After returning to India, twenty of the passengers were shot by police in an incident after they refused to return to the Punjab. Malahat, a five-masted schooner known as the "Queen of Rum Row," maintained an active liquor trade throughout the Prohibition Era of the neighboring United States, despite efforts to bring Prohibition to Canada. Taylor, followed an "open town" policy prior to his final defeat in 1900 to Gerry McGeer. Essentially, the policy was that vice crimes such as prostitution, gambling, and bootlegging would be managed, rather than eliminated, so that police resources could be directed towards major crime. Unfortunately, policing non-white communities was key to successfully executing the plan. Historians have pointed out that this may seem a strange priority for the nascent city as there was an abundance of green space at the time. The West End, however, was designated to be an upscale neighbourhood by speculators with connections to the CPR. However over time the Parks Board has begun to refill it with Native artifacts. He resided there until his death

, even after the city evicted most of the other Park inhabitants in . In , only six years after British Columbia joined Canada, Superintendent of Education John Jessop submitted a proposal for the formation of a provincial university. An Act Respecting the University of British Columbia was passed by the provincial legislature in , but disagreements arose over whether to build the university on Vancouver Island or the mainland. A provincial university was formally called into being by the British Columbia University Act of , although its location was not yet specified. The now-independent University of British Columbia began operations in . William Harold Malkin was the first mayor of the new city, having defeated incumbent Louis Denison Taylor , the champion of amalgamation, in the civic election. Several protests over unemployment occurred in the city during the Great Depression. BC was perhaps the hardest Canadian province hit by the depression. Although Vancouver managed to stave off bankruptcy, other cities in the Lower Mainland were not so lucky, such as North Vancouver and Burnaby. Vancouver also happened to be the target destination for thousands of transients "unemployed young men" who traveled across Canada looking for work, often by hopping on boxcars. This was the end of the line and had for years been a "Mecca of the Unemployed" because, as some cynically joked, it was the only city in Canada where you could starve to death before freezing to death. Vancouver was also the launching pad for the Communist-led unemployed protests that frequented the city throughout the decade, culminating in the relief camp strike and the On-to-Ottawa Trek in . Mayor McGeer provoked considerable controversy by organizing expensive celebrations at a time when the city was teetering on the brink of bankruptcy and civic employees were working at a significantly reduced pay rate. The next major civic celebration was the Royal visit of the King and Queen as part of their tour of Canada which marked the end of the depression and the likelihood of another world war. The outbreak of the Second World War resulted in major changes for Vancouver. Massive new spending by the governments and employment in the military and factories provided a much needed economic boost after the Great Depression of the s. Among the many products and weapons for war service produced in the Vancouver area were minesweepers and corvettes for the Royal Canadian Navy ; anti-aircraft guns in Burnaby and the Boeing aircraft factory in nearby Richmond produced parts for B bomber aircraft. The Americans did the same with their citizens of Japanese ancestry. Canadians of Japanese descent were placed into holding areas such as the barns at Hastings Park and then interned in camps in the interior by the federal government which evoked the War Measures Act. Due to the fear of bombing and of poison gas attacks, a blackout was imposed on the West Coast in and school children and others were issued gas masks. Japan did indeed attack the West Coast. A Japanese submarine shelled Estevan Point Lighthouse, Japanese soldiers invaded and held island in Alaska and Japanese balloon bombs Fire balloon were floated across the Pacific Ocean on air currents to wreak their havoc on the forests and citizens of Canada and the USA. Locally these ballon bombs landed as close to Vancouver as Point Roberts, but their existence was kept a secret until very late in the war. Two new universities were established, the British Columbia Institute of Technology in and Simon Fraser University in ; both have satellite campuses in Vancouver. Residents of Strathcona "most of them Chinese" formed a protest movement led by civic activist Mary Lee Chan and prevented the construction of a freeway which would have resulted in the bulldozing of the neighbourhood. In , the Greater Vancouver Regional District was incorporated. Greenpeace , one of the leading international environmental organizations, was founded in Vancouver in . Expo 86 was held in Vancouver. The theme of the world fair was transportation and communication.

Chapter 3 : Vancouver on a budget - Review of The Burrard, Vancouver, British Columbia - TripAdvisor

Burrard inherited the family salt-works and other property in Lymington. He and his brother married two of the coheirs to the Buckland estate, and in Walhampton, just across the river, was acquired and became the principal residence of the family.

Watts was already an oarsman, sailor, and expert Georgian Bay boat builder thanks to his father, William Sr, when he arrived in Vancouver at age 17. He later wrote of his victory that "I received a great advertizement for my rowing, as well as for my boats. With hometown partner Ed Trott, he began building boats on the beach between Cambie and Abbott streets in what was then called "Granville" -- later Vancouver BC, Canada. Where the Chief Skugaid was built: William Watts at centre, standing hands-on-hips. In the dark doorway to the right, a worker holds up several brooms. For a couple years Watts made them commercially with equipment from Chicago and broomcorn longbranch sorghum cuttings from Texas. But he found he could not compete with brooms "made by prisoners. Courtesy of the Vancouver Archives. The photograph was taken from the shoreline, now Devonian Park, just east of Gilford Street. Courtesy City of Vancouver Archives. Watts had recently retired, prosperous and still active. The Patricks, father and sons, had built the Denman Arena in 1882. Its capacity was 10,000 people, the largest arena in Canada and the first rink to make its own ice. Hawaiian sailors had settled with their new Canadian families on shoreline land that was called Kanaka Ranch. The term derived from the Polynesian for "free man. The Iconic Rumrunner Skee-zix: At speeds of up to 40 nautical miles per hour, she was well able to elude the [US] Coast Guard cruisers. In 1962 she was converted to a luxury yacht. She was donated to the Britannia Heritage Shipyard by the family of Robert Turnbull who had owned her since 1952. With a beam of only 12 feet, but 57 feet long, the Skee-zix was surely the first of what are now known as "cigarette boats. Skalbania sold Skee-zix to Robert Turnbull in 1962. He worked on her restoration until he died in 1982.

Chapter 4 : Management - Board of Directors | Parkit Enterprise Inc.

Sir Sidney Gerald Burrard, 7th Bt. was born on 12 August 2 He was the son of Colonel Sidney Burrard and Geraldine Augusta Richardson. 1 He married, firstly, Gertrude Ellen Haig, daughter of Maj.-Gen. Charles Thomas Haig, on 25 August 2 He married, secondly, Alice Simons, daughter of Alfred Simons, on 5 September 2 He died on.

The village is situated on high ground on the main road from Lyndhurst to Lymington, and owing to its situation is extremely picturesque. The parish contains large patches of wood and moorland and the timber is exceptionally fine. There is a station on the London and South Western Railway. Brockenhurst Church, one of the only two churches in the New Forest mentioned in the Domesday Survey, is built on rising ground on the western edge of Beaulieu Heath, a short distance out of the village. It is picturesquely surrounded by trees, and in the churchyard is a remarkably fine yew tree, and to the south-west near the church is the hollow stump of a still older yew. Brockenhurst Park, containing acres of land the property of Mr. Morant, the lord of the manor, descends eastwards from the village to the Boldre River. Rhinefield is the residence of Mr. Edward Lionel Walker-Munro, R. The park and lodge are in the tenure and occupation of Sir George Carye, who hath fully stocked the same with cattle and horses. The oak and beech trees within the park marked out for the use of the navy are in number Carys, the residence and property of the Rev. Rhinefield is a township consisting of 7, acres 2 miles south-west from Brockenhurst station, constituted by an Order of the Poor Law Board 23 November , and consisting of parts of Rhinefield and Wilverley Walks in the New Forest, which were extra-parochial before the passing of the New Forest Poor Law Act of Field-names which occur in the 16th century are: Before the Conquest it had been worth 40s. King Stephen confirmed this charter, as did Henry II also when he became king. The former inherited the manor of Brockenhurst, and her husband John de Grimsted was holding it at his death in 115 by the serjeanty of providing a horseman for twenty days in time of war and doing suit every forty days at the court of the forest. John pleaded that this right had always belonged to his ancestors as lords of the manor of Brockenhurst and his claim was allowed. Gules a che-veron dancetty ermine between three chaplets or. Brockenhurst in common with all manors within the bounds of the New Forest enjoyed many special privileges. The lord had the right of common of pasture in all open places of the forest for eleven months in the year for all beasts except goats; also common of pannage for hogs and right of estovers of dead wood for all necessary fuel. This is, however, the only mention of it. Gulet a fesse argent fretty azure between three sitting talbots argent. She had died in , but the estate came to her son Sir John, who died seised of the manor in Argent a saltire engrailed gules. Thomas Curteis was apparently lessee of the manor in , fn. Morant is the present lord of the manor. In Wislac held half a hide in Hincelveslei assessed at 20s. The name survives today in Hinchelsea House and Wood. Before the Conquest a certain Bolle held half a hide assessed at 40s. The name still survives in Greatnam. Church The church of unknown dedication consists of a chancel 24 ft. The earliest detail of the church is that of the south door of the nave, which is of midth-century date, and the south and west walls of the nave are perhaps of the same date. Late in the 13th century the chancel was rebuilt in its present dimensions and in the 18th century the aisle and tower were added in brick. The east window of the chancel is of four uncusped lights contemporary with the wall, with interlacing tracery formed by curved continuations of the mullions. There are two similar windows of two lights in the north and two in the south wall. All have been somewhat restored. Between the pair on the south is a small contemporary door with a plain pointed chamfered head. At the south-east is a small defaced piscina, probably original. Under the south-west window is a tomb niche of 14th-century date with a moulded septfoiled head curiously cusped. The chancel arch is quite plain, round-headed and plastered, dying into the chancel walls, and is of no great age. The nave is of three bays. The north wall has been almost completely removed and the roof on that side is carried on a beam supported by two iron posts. To the south are two windows. The first is of 16th-century date and two trefoiled lights under a squareheaded external label with head drips. Over this window is inserted a carved stone shield bearing a leopard rampant quartering a fretty coat. The second is a wood sashed opening to light the west gallery and is of late 18th-century date. Between them is the original south door with a round head of two orders, the outer enriched with horizontal zigzag, the

inner square, and there is a label with a hatched ornament. The outer order is carried upon circular shafts with scalloped capitals, the abaci being broken round both orders. The west door to the tower and the door above it to the gallery are of late date. The tower is of brick and of two stages with a curiously designed short octagonal brick spire springing from a circular dome. The angles are quoined and rusticated in brick and there is a moulded brick cornice. The belfry openings and the west door have semicircular heads. The font of Purbeck marble has a square late 12th-century bowl with shallow round-headed arcades and square leaf pattern on the sides. The circular central and angle shafts are modern. The chancel roof is of 17th-century style, plastered, of a pointed barrel form with moulded wooden ribs, at the crowns of which are moulded and pierced wooden pendants. The nave roof is modern. There is a 17th-century altar table, and the altar rails of early 18th-century date have turned balusters and moulded sills and ramped handrail of good design. The font cover is 17th-century work, and in the nave is a large family pew, the west face of which has four panels of 17th-century woodwork. There is a small 18th-century achievement of the royal arms carved in wood in high relief and a slightly earlier one bearing France modern and Hanover. A large west gallery runs across nave and aisles. The plate consists of a silver chalice, paten cover, flagon and alms-plate of , given in that year by Dame Margaret Vandeput. The registers are as follows: Book 1 mixed entries to , 2 the same to , 3 to for baptisms and burials and to for marriages, 4 baptisms and burials to , 5 baptisms 1 to 2, 6 burials to , 7 marriages to and to Advowson The description of Brockenhurst in the Domesday Survey included a church fn. A vicarage was instituted in Brockenhurst in , fn. Morant is the present patron. There is a Baptist chapel erected in and also a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. An elementary school was built in Charities The school founded and endowed by will of Henry Thurston, proved in the P. See article on Hampshire schools. In the station waiting room there is an interesting collection of photographs of celebrities of the latter half of the 19th century taken and presented by Mrs. Abstract of Claims in the New Forest, VIII, xix 1 , g. Abstract of Claims in the New Forest

Chapter 5 : Bentall Centre, Vancouver - Wikipedia

On the death of his mother in Burrard inherited estates at Walhampton and Old Palace Yard, Westminster, to which he added a moiety of the manor of Buckland in Lymington acquired by his marriage to the sister of his brother John's wife.

The passing on of this history is regarded as the "duty of responsible elders. Like other Indigenous peoples of the Pacific Northwest Coast, the Squamish have stories of the "Transformer" brothers who went around the world transforming things and people. Oral tradition and history, including new events, continues to be passed on in this form to this day. Squamish oral history traces back to "founding fathers" of their people. He recited oral history on the origins of the world, and talked about how "water was everywhere". But the tops of the mountains came out of the sea and land was formed. Dominic Charlie told a similar story in about the origins of his people. Then the Thunderbird helped him and gave him food. He continued down the river, with his food gathered by the Thunderbird, when the Thunderbird told him where to stay, and that he would give him a wife. The people repopulated the land with large families and many Squamish people claim descent from these ancestors. This disease was one of the most deadly to hit the region over the next 80 to years. During the year period from the to , smallpox, measles, influenza, and other diseases killed many villages and communities. Surviving oral histories describe the s epidemic. An "aged informant" of the Squamish, in the s, related the history of a catastrophic illness to ethnographer Charles Hill-Tout. Since we now know that smallpox is only carried by humans [20] it is unclear whether the connection with the salmon was merely a coincidence, or if perhaps the illness described was not in fact smallpox. They put off eating them till no other food was available, and then began a terrible time of sickness and distress. A dreadful skin disease, loathsome to look upon, broke out upon all alike. Men, women, and children sickened, took the disease and died in agony by hundreds, so that when the spring arrived and fresh food was procurable, there was scarcely a person left of all their numbers to get it. Camp after camp, village after village, was left desolate. The remains of which, said the old man, in answer by my queries on this, are found today in the old camp sites or midden-heaps over which the forest has been growing for so many generations. During the next few decades, other damaging outbreaks would attack this area: European colonization and the Indian Reserves[edit] Chief Andrew and his son Alvie Andrews in wearing traditional garb. In a few years, they had quickly fallen to a small minority, due to more disease, displacement from their land, and the rising European and Asian populations. During this time, trade went on between the Squamish and Fort Langley. In 1859 the Fraser Gold Rush brought in more foreign settlers to the territory, but major settlement did not begin until after the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed, bringing more foreigners from eastern Canada. During construction of the railway, the treaty process by the Canadian government attempted to settle land issues across the Prairies. The Squamish were the subject of intensive missionary efforts and the Catholic Encyclopedia described the Squamish as "almost entirely Catholic". These reserves were managed and controlled by Indian agents from the Department of Northern and Indian Affairs. At the time, numerous reserves were plotted out from already-existing village sites, and then chiefs were assigned to preside over each reserve. Around the same time, some reserve lands were sold away from their respective families and chiefs, both illegally and legally. Portions of this reserve were expropriated, both in and The families who lived in the village were placed on a barge and sent out to sea, with the intent for them to move up to the Squamish River area. In , a delegation of chiefs from British Columbia, traveled to London to seek an audience with King Edward VII regarding the land confiscated by the government of Canada under the reserve system. Traditional Squamish territory extends over , hectares. Squamish settled more permanently into Burrard Inlet to work in the mills and trade with settlers during the mids. Squamish territory also overlapped with the territories of neighboring indigenous peoples. These neighbouring peoples also have Squamish language names. The Squamish are culturally and historically similar, but are politically different from their kin, the Tseil-waututh. Through family inter-marriage and the land rights that often came with it, many places for resource gathering were also shared. Vancouver and adjacent municipalities are located within traditional Squamish territory, making the Squamish one of the few indigenous peoples in Canada to have communities in or near metropolitan areas. Of the , hectares their

traditional territory encompasses, currently less than 0. It is on these reserves that most of the current Squamish communities exist. Territory and villages[edit] This article contains IPA phonetic symbols. Without proper rendering support , you may see question marks, boxes, or other symbols instead of Unicode characters. For an introductory guide on IPA symbols, see Help: Howe Sound is a core are of Squamish territory, and the site of many of their villages. The Squamish people live throughout and outside of their territory. A majority of the people live on Indian reserves est. The reserves are located on long occupied village sites, camp sites, and historical sites. In the old villages large extended families would inhabit a large longhouse. It was recorded as being 60 meters long and near 20 meters wide, and 11 families were said to live in the house. Below is a chart of Squamish villages, both past and present, with their reserve designation, and other information.

Chapter 6 : Burrard baronets | Revolv

Double Bring the whole crew without breaking the bank. Each Double room offers city or garden views, and features a desk and a pair of double beds for side-by-side sleeping with family or friends.

Chapter 7 : FamilySmartâ,,ç | FamilySmart

In the head of the family was made a Baronet and became Sir Harry Burrard, first Baronet of Walhampton. Walhampton was the name of the family seat, close to Lymington.

Chapter 8 : BURRARD, John (), of Walhampton, nr. Lymington, Hants. | History of Parliament Online

Family and Education b. 29 May , 1st s. of Paul Burrard I. m. 17 Oct. , Lucy (d.), da. and coh. of Sir William Dutton Colt, envoy to the courts of.*

Chapter 9 : Burrard Surname Meaning, Origins & Distribution

10 Awesome Family Restaurants in Vancouver. By Vancity Buzz. Vancouver is so much more than yoga, the Canucks, nightlife, and the outdoors. There are actually plenty of great family activities as wellâ€”including some very yummy options.