



The British Isles
Historic Society
In Canada

Jan. / Feb. Edition 2020



**Vancouver Branch
Burns Supper**
Saturday January 18, 2020
Bar 6:00 pm
Dinner 7:00 pm
At the Scottish Cultural Centre
8886 Hudson St., Vancouver
Tickets - \$70 or \$60 for RSCDS Members

Traditional meal with haggis
Performance by **Strictly Scottish**
A dance programme to
suit everyone to the music
of the Tartan Players


Tickets will be available in November
through local scd clubs or online through
Pay Pal at www.rscdsvancouver.org



Email:
burns@rscdsvancouver.org
or phone Gill Beattie at
604-224-6751



Robert Burns



25 January 1759 – 21 July 1796

Our British Columbia Heritage

Heritage is buildings and artifacts, traditions and knowledge. It is found in museums and historic sites, but it is also found in the land, water and air. It is what we see and what we can no longer see, but still hold in memory.

Heritage is not fixed in the past, but it is also found in our present, describing who we were and how we are, as well as who we might be in the future.

<https://heritagebc.ca/>



“The Heritage Festival”

“Welcome to the British Isles”

Saturday Feb. 22nd. 2020

Sponsored by The British Isles Historic Society



**The English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh, Manx and
Cornish will be celebrating their
Traditions, History, Customs and Heritage
at the Vancouver Art Gallery
North Plaza**

**British foods, merchandise and entertainment
from England, North Ireland, Scotland, Wales,
Isle of Man, Cornwall and
the Republic of Ireland (Eire)**





Have you, your family or friends made plans for the week of Feb. 17th to 23rd. 2020 yet?

“Welcome to the British Isles” Heritage B.C. Week

The British Isles Historic Society invites you to participate in our events and activities.

The Province, (British Columbia), the Cities (Vancouver, Victoria, Burnaby, Port Moody, New Westminster, etc.), streets, avenues, homes, buildings and Historic sites were built by and named by immigrants from England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Cornwall and the Isle of Man. It is our intention of celebrating the Heritage of these first British Isles newcomers to Canada.

We would like to invite you to participate in a British Feis of music, dancing, singing and foods during Heritage Week, February 17th. to 23rd. 2020.

We plan on featuring British foods of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Isle of Man and Cornwall.

Use this as an opportunity for you to celebrate your British Isles Heritage, your Traditions and your Customs.

Wear clothes, caps, badges and flags that will identify your country in the British Isles.

Won't you join the party?



Lions Gate Bridge built by Guinness Family of Ireland



Robert Burns Memorial, Stanley Park

The Robert Burns Memorial is an outdoor memorial and

statue of Scottish poet Robert Burns, located in Stanley Park in Vancouver British Columbia, Canada. It was dedicated on 25 August 1928, becoming the first statue erected in Vancouver.

Located at the southern approach to the park near Coal Harbour, upon a tall light-coloured stone plinth, a standing Robert Burns facing the south towards the southern entrance. A plaque appears on the front with his name, followed clockwise of reliefs of scenes from his poems, To a mountain daisy (1786), The cotter's Friday night (1785), and Tam O'Shanter (1790).



Robert Burns

(25 January 1759 – 21 July 1796),

also known familiarly as Rabbie Burns, the National

Bard, Bard of Ayrshire and the Ploughman Poet. Burns was a Scottish poet and lyricist. He is widely regarded as the national poet of Scotland and is celebrated worldwide. Burns was born two miles (3 km) south of Ayr, in Alloway, the eldest of the seven children of William Burnes (1721–1784), a self-educated tenant farmer from Dunnottar in the Mearns, and Agnes Broun (1732–1820), the daughter of a Kirkoswald tenant farmer.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Burns

British History In British Columbia

Statues in Stanley Park, Vancouver, BC, statues in Stanley Park that tell the history of Vancouver and British Columbia and even the world!. From the park's namesake, Lord Stanley, to one of the world's most famous poets, Robert Burns.



The Lord Stanley Statue shows Lord Stanley of Preston welcoming people to Stanley Park with open arms. He officially opened the park on October 29, 1889, but it was many years until this statue was made. The statue was unveiled on May 19, 1960 by Governor General Georges Vanier after about 10 years of fund-raising.

During the 2011 National Hockey League playoffs this statue was decorated with a Vancouver Canucks sweater and held a replica of the Stanley Cup, named after Lord Stanley himself!

<http://stanleyparkvan.com/stanley-park-van-statues.html>



Edward Stamp

(1814–1872) was an English mariner and entrepreneur who contributed to the early economic development of British Columbia and Vancouver Island. Born at Alnwick in Northumberland, Stamp served as the captain of a steam transport in the Crimean War in 1854.

In 1865, he formed the British Columbia and Vancouver Island Spar, Lumber and Saw Mill Company to establish a sawmill and logging rights on Burrard Inlet.

The company first attempted to locate the mill at Brockton Point in what is now Stanley Park, but inshore currents and a nearby reef made the site impractical and the site was shifted about a

mile farther east, on the south side of the inlet.

Because of several business challenges, and perhaps his own difficult personality, Stamp's relationship with the company and his management position came to an end on 2 January 1869. In 1870 the mill was renamed Hastings Mill and eventually seeded the settlement from which the city of Vancouver developed. Stamp had a minor career in politics, serving on the Legislative Council of British Columbia in 1867 and 1868. He died at Turnham Green, Middlesex, on 20 January 1872.

<https://vancouver.ca/parks-recreation-culture/monuments-and-sculptures>



**H. M. S.
EGERIA
1898**

**Lumberman's
Arch**



Shakespeare



**Robert
Burns**



Queen Victoria memorial in Stanley Park



Victoria (Alexandrina Victoria; 24 May 1819 – 22 January 1901) was Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 20 June 1837 until her death 22 January 1901

The Queen Victoria memorial is a memorial to the Queen who ruled the British Empire (and Canada) for many years in the 1800s. It was originally a drinking fountain that included two bronze cups which are not there now.

Architect: James Blomfield

Foundry: George Wrackle Ltd, London



James Jervis Blomfield

(1879-1951) was an English-born Canadian artist and designer. He was born James Alfred Bloomfield in Maidenhead, Berkshire, England.

He is best known for his design of the coat of arms of Vancouver and as a pioneer in the field of stained glass art in Canada, with an extensive body of works completed in British Columbia and Ontario, including the Beechwood Cemetery in the national cemetery in Ottawa.

On his return to Canada, his career flourished with such commissions as Holy Trinity Cathedral, New Westminster, St. Paul's Anglican Church in Vancouver, Gabriola, the home of Benjamin Tingley, and

the original Rogers Window at Government House in Victoria (destroyed by fire in 1957).



Together with Robert McKay Fripp, S.M. Everleigh, and A. Woodroffe, in 1900 he co-founded the Arts and Crafts Association of Vancouver, which later became the Studio Club (1904) and finally the British Columbia Society of Fine Arts (1908).



Sir James Douglas



Sir James Douglas KCB (August 15, 1803 – August 2, 1877), was a Canadian fur trader and politician who became the first Governor of the Colony of British Columbia. He is often credited as "The Father of British Columbia".

Douglas was born in Demerara (later part of Guyana). His father was John Douglas, a Scottish planter and merchant from Glasgow, in business with three of his brothers. The Douglas family were part of "the business elite of Scotland". His uncle was Lieutenant-General Sir Neil Douglas, Commander-in-Chief, Scotland. His aunt was Cecilia Douglas, a notable art collector. Through his paternal grandmother, James Douglas was related to Sir Andrew Buchanan, 1st Baronet, diplomat.



He started work at 16 for the North West Company and then the Hudson's Bay Company, becoming a high-ranking officer. From 1851 to 1864, he was Governor of the Colony of Vancouver Island. In 1858, he became ... cont page 6

the first Governor of the Colony of British Columbia and asserted the authority of the British Empire during the Fraser Canyon Gold Rush, which had the potential to turn the Mainland into an American state. He remained governor of both colonies until his retirement in 1864.



Mount Douglas, a prominent, 260-m hill in the Greater Victoria municipality.



Metis Native Bannock

The Inuit call it 'palauga,' it's 'luskinikn' to the Mi'kmaq, while the Ojibway call it 'ba`wezhiganag.' Whatever they call it, from north to south and coast to coast, just about every Indigenous nation across North America has some version of bannock. Bannock is a type of fry bread, which originates from Scotland but was eventually adopted by the Indigenous peoples of Canada, particularly the Métis of Western Canada. Bannock stems from the Gaelic word bannach, which means "morsel. The Scottish cooked the bread on a griddle called a Bannock Stone, which they placed on the floor in front of a fire.

The bread was brought to Canada by Scottish explorers and traders,



Selkirk bannock from Scotland is well-known and named after the town in the Scottish borders where it is traditionally made.

NOTE: both will be on sale at the Heritage Festival February 22nd. 2020



Bannock Queen

Andrew McDermot was born in Belanagare, County Roscommon, Ireland in 1790 and the only son of and Myles MacDermot, Prince of Coolavin and Catherine MacDermot. When my great grandfather married Sarah McNab born to a Cree grandmother, a Saulteaux mother, and an Orkney Scots grandfather, he was 24 and had worked with the Hudson Bay Company. They had 15 children (9 girls and 6 boys) and that was the start of our Metis ancestry. He was described as "Sober. Honest. Ready and willing in the discharge of his duty. Obedient & respectful of his superiors. He has a tolerably good knowledge of the Indian language (Cree and Ojibwa) and Scottish Gaelic."

He left the HBC and engaging in the fur trade under special license. He speculated in land in what would become Winnipeg, and McDermot Avenue, located at the north edge of his property, is named after him. He was appointed to the Council of Assiniboia in 1839. Because all my relatives are in Manitoba and that is where my mother and father were born and raised, it was of a lower class at the time to be associated as an indigenous person. To up a class level many Metis persons would marry Caucasian people. My grandmother, Ruth Duncan would wear heavy face powder to conceal her appearance and was married to my Scottish grandfather Charles Duncan. As I heard rumors of indigenous ancestry 5 years ago, I began researching.

My research is far from complete. I am of Irish, Scottish, English, and Metis Ancestry. I have lived on the west coast all my life and am very proud to have Metis ancestry. Bannock originated in Scotland and was adopted by the Indigenous people of North America and dates back to the 16th century. My bannock company was started in 2016 with original bannock the base for all my creations.

Donna Lee
Bannock Queen

Streets in Vancouver Named after U.K. Explorers

BARCLAY: Henry Vere Barclay (1845-1917) was an English explorer, naval officer, and surveyor. Barclay was born in Lancashire, England on 6 January 1845. He joined the Royal Marines as a lieutenant and served for many years as a naval surveyor.

BIDWELL: Robin ("Ron") Leonard Bidwell (1927 in St Giles, London – 1994 in Bury St Edmunds) was an English orientalist and author.

COURTNEY: Frederick Courtney Selous was born on 31 December 1851 at Regent's Park, London, as one of the five children of an aristocratic family

DENMAN: Rear Admiral Joseph Denman, was a British naval officer. Joseph entered the Royal Navy on 7 April 1823, and was promoted to Lieutenant in 1831 and commander in 1835.



FRANKLIN: Sir John Franklin KCH FRGS (16 April 1786 – 11 June 1847) was a British Royal Navy officer

and explorer of the Arctic. Franklin was born in Spilsby, Lincolnshire, on 16 April 1786, the ninth of twelve children born to Hannah Weekes and Willingham Franklin. His father was a merchant descended from a line of country gentlemen.

FRASER: Simon Fraser, (20 May 1776 – 18 August 1862) was a fur trader and explorer of Scottish ancestry who charted much of what is now the Canadian province of British Columbia (B.C.). He also built the first European settlement in B.C.. Fraser was employed by the Montreal-based North West Company. By 1805, he had been put in charge of all the company's operations west of the Rocky Mountains. He was responsible for building that area's first trading posts, and, in 1808, he explored what is now known as the Fraser River, which bears his name.

FRASERVIEW: Simon Fraser

GILFORD: unknown

HORNBY: John Hornby (1880–1927) was an English explorer, best known for his expeditions in the Arctic region, notably in the "barren lands" in the Northwest Territories of Canada. Hornby was born to a wealthy family in England; his father, A. N. Hornby, twice captained England in Test cricket. John migrated to Canada in 1904.

HOWE: Richard Howe was born in Albemarle Street, London, the second son of Emanuel Howe, 2nd Viscount Howe, who died as governor of Barbados in March



1735, and of Charlotte, a daughter of Baroness von Kielmansegg, afterwards Countess of Darlington, the half-sister of King George Admiral of the Fleet Richard Howe, 1st Earl Howe, KG (8 March 1726 – 5 August 1799) was a British naval officer.

HUDSON: Henry Hudson (c. 1565 – disappeared 23 June 1611) was an English sea explorer and navigator during the early 17th century, best known for his explorations of present-day Canada and parts of the northeastern United States.

JERVIS: unknown

MEARES: John Meares (c. 1756 Dublin, Ireland– 1809, Bath U.K.) was a navigator, explorer, and maritime fur trader, best known for his role in the Nootka Crisis,

PENDER: Daniel Pender, Captain Richards R.N. of H.M.S. Plumper in 1859 after his senior survey officer, Second Master Daniel Pender.

PENDRELL: Unknown

https://twitter.com/j_mcelroy

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_explorers



The Great Seal of the Island of Vancouver

and its Dependencies was designed by Benjamin Wyon, Chief Engraver of Her Majesty's Seals, c. 1849. The symbolic

badge he designed are the basis for the flag of Vancouver Island, which is still unofficially flown today

Benjamin Wyon

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Born in John Street, Blackfriars, London, on 9 January 1802, he was the second son of Thomas Wyon the elder. He received instruction from his elder brother, Thomas Wyon the younger, and in 1821 gained the gold medal of the Society of Arts for a medal die of figures.

He also gained the silver medal of the Royal Academy, for a die with the head of Apollo.

On 10 January 1831 Wyon was appointed Chief Engraver of the Seals and made the Great Seal of William IV. He died on 21 November 1858.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colony_of_Vancouver_Island

Peter O'Reilly

(27 March 1827 – 3 September 1905)

born in Ince, England of Irish parents and was a prominent settler and official in the Colony of British Columbia, now a province of Canada who held a variety of positions, most notably as the head of a commission struck to revise and allocate Indian Reserves throughout the province.

Peter O'Reilly was raised by his Irish father and English mother in Ireland and served several years as a lieutenant in the Irish Revenue Police before being honourably discharged in 1857. After a year of idleness and as he was anxious for employment overseas, he enlisted the aid of an

Irish member of parliament,

Point Ellice House

O'Reilly's residence in Victoria, Point Ellice House, is preserved today



as a historical museum and gardens. It was designated as a National Historic Site of Canada in 1966. Completed in 1864, it is a one-storey Victorian cottage; the cottage and its gardens represent one of the finest examples of the British Picturesque aesthetic in Canada Point Ellice House Museum and Gardens is operated by the Vancouver Island Local History Society with financial support from the Province of British Columbia.

Heritage BC

HERITAGE WEEK
2020
Bringing the Past into the Future

Feb 17-23, 2020

Heritage is our bridge from the past, and we're with you every step of the way. We're here to help you explore the rich cultural and historical heritage and to help you celebrate the best of the past, and the future.

Heritage BC
#HeritageBC

**“Bringing the Past into the Future”
Heritage Week,
February 17 to 23, 2020.**

Just think – there are over 200 museums, galleries and heritage sites in London.

Luckily, I only had time to go shopping!

“Dragon Fire”



The Royal Society Of St. George British Columbia Branch

South Vancouver Island’s Christmas Lunch was held at the Gorge Vale Golf Course in Victoria on Friday, December 13th. There were 24 attendees and everyone seemed to have a good time. We had a delicious turkey dinner finished off with mince tarts made at the club. Dan Brown gave us a chat and a toast to the Queen.

David Spence of the Royal Commonwealth Society narrated the poem “Twas the Night Before Christmas” – done wearing an elfish hat – to an audience in a darkened room which added to the ambience. We then had Margaret Spark playing Christmas Carols which we all joined in to sing. After this we had presents and door prizes which ended our day. It was a very nice fun afternoon for all of the attendees. From all of us here on South Vancouver Island,

Our meeting for January, 2020, will be Brunch at the James Bay Inn, 270 Government St, in James Bay. David Spence of the Royal Commonwealth Society will be present to give us a short talk about the Society he leads. If you care to join us, please email Betty Hubbard at Betty.Hubbard@outlook.com.



**South Vancouver Island’s
Christmas Lunch**
Gorge Vale Golf Course in Victoria
Friday, December 13th.

For information on future lunches contact:
Betty Hubbard at
Betty.Hubbard@outlook.com



New Westminster, B.C.

New Westminster is a historically important city in the Lower Mainland region of British Columbia, Canada, and is a member municipality of the Greater Vancouver Regional District. It was founded by Major-General Richard Moody as the capital of the new-born Colony of British Columbia in 1858, and continued in that role until the Mainland and Island Colonies were merged in 1866, and was the Mainland's largest city from that year until it was passed in population by Vancouver during the first decade of the 20th Century.

His Excellency, Major-General Richard Clement Moody FICE FRGS RIBA (13 February 1813 – 31 March 1887) was a British Imperial Governor and Royal Engineer.

It was suggested by Moody and the Royal Engineers, Columbia Detachment that the site be proclaimed "Queensborough". Governor James Douglas proclaimed the new capital with this name on February 14, 1859. The name "Queensborough", however, did not appeal to London and it was Queen Victoria who named the city after Westminster, that part of the British capital of London where the Parliament Buildings were, and are to this day, situated. From this naming by the Queen, the City gained its official nickname, "The Royal City".



Columbia Street in 1932 and 2008.



Sir Francis Leopold McClintock KCB FRS

(8 July 1819 – 17 November 1907) was an Irish explorer in

the British Royal Navy, known for his discoveries in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago. He confirmed explorer John Rae's controversial report gathered from Inuit sources on the fate of Franklin's lost expedition, the ill-fated Royal Navy undertaking commanded by Sir John Franklin in 1845 to be the first to traverse the Northwest Passage.

Arctic exploration

In 1835, McClintock became a member of the Royal Navy as a gentleman volunteer, and joined a series of searches for Sir John Franklin between 1848 and 1859. He mastered travel through the manhauling of sledges, which remained the status quo when it comes to overland travel in the Royal Navy—until the death of Robert Falcon Scott in his bid to reach the South Pole in 1912.

In 1848, Leopold McClintock accompanied James Clark Ross on his survey of Somerset Island. As part of Captain Henry Kellett's expedition from 1852 to 1854, McClintock travelled 1,400 miles (2,300 km) by sled and discovered 800 miles (1,300 km) of previously unknown coastline.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_McClintock



Burns Cottage

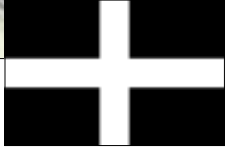
The first home of Robert Burns is located in Alloway, South Ayrshire, Scotland. It was built by his father, William Burness in 1757. Burns, Scotland's national poet, was born there on 25 January 1759.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burns_Cottage



John Teague

It is recorded that the first Cornish to reach what is now Canadian soil did in the 16th century, reaching the coast of Newfoundland, part of the province of Newfoundland and Labrador.



John Teague (1833-1902), architect and mayor of Victoria, Born in Redruth, Cornwall, United Kingdom, Teague left the UK in 1856 spending some time in California before emigrating to British Columbia in 1858. He was an alderman and mayor of Victoria from 1894 until 1895. As an architect and contractor, he played an important role in the design and construction of the most important churches, commercial, residential and civic buildings of his time in Victoria.

For more Cornish Canadians go to https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cornish_Canadians

The British Isles Historic Society

Presents

**Heritage Festival
with worldwide foods
and entertainment.**

The British Isles:

English Style Fish and Chips, Bacon Sarnies, Sausage Butty, Cornish Pasty, Welsh Cakes, Sausage Rolls, Eccles Cakes, Melton Mowbrays, Pork Pies, Bakewell Tarts, Empire Biscuits, Currents Slices, “Fly Cemetery”, Scotch Pies, “Selkirk” Scottish Bannock and more.

World Wide:

Metis Native Bannock, East Coast Maple Butter, Ukrainian Pierogi, Mac & Cheese, European Vodka and Gin, Korean Chicken and Rice, Mini Donuts, European Sausages, Persian Lunches, Japanese Hot Dogs, assorted other European and Asian dishes.



Did you know?

The influence of Welsh immigration is evident in such place names as Newport and Pontypool (Ontario), Cardiff (Alberta), Bangor (Saskatchewan), Lake St. David (Manitoba), Cape Prince of Wales (Quebec), Cardigan (Prince Edward Island), Welshpool (New Brunswick) and St. Brides (Newfoundland).



'British' Traditions

Traditions represent a critical piece of our culture. They help form the structure and foundation of our families and our society. ... Tradition reinforces values such as freedom, faith, integrity, a good education, personal responsibility, a strong work ethic, and the value of being selfless.

Those from the British Isles are known for their traditions and we are quite proud of them. How many do you still practice?

A SUNDAY ROAST DINNER



One of the most iconic things about Britain is a Sunday roast dinner. Sunday is not a proper Sunday unless we have a roast dinner. Roast potatoes and Yorkshire puddings are a must. I love the Carveries in Britain.

PUTTING THE KETTLE ON, TEA TIME

We don't need an excuse to put the kettle on. If there is a crisis, or we are celebrating, or someone comes to visit the first thing we do is put the kettle on.

BISCUIT DUNKING

Dunking biscuits in tea is serious business in Britain. There is even a website dedicated to the practice! Personal note. That was the only way my father could or would eat biscuits.

SUMMER CLOTHES, THE MINUTE THE SUN COMES OUT

If the sun is shining in winter, you can be sure to find some brave chap wandering the streets in a pair of shorts. In Vancouver you can pick out the Brits in December, wearing shorts and it's freezing out but the sun is shining.

SAYING SORRY

Brits pride themselves on being polite and using manners.

CHEERING ON THE UNDERDOG

We always love to see the underdog come out on top.

EATING A FULL ENGLISH BREAKFAST OR IRISH FRY-UP



We all love a good full fry-up. Most of the Inns and hotels in the British Isles now include a full-fry up with the room because of the popularity with tourists.

FORMING A QUEUE

It's rare you will see a British person jumping the queue. It is now becoming more prevalent here in Vancouver at bus stops.

TALKING ABOUT THE WEATHER

We talk about the weather as often as we say sorry. A way to start a conversation with a stranger.

EATING TURKEY ON CHRISTMAS DAY



But Christmas wouldn't be Christmas without Turkey. In some homes ham is now replacing the turkey.

Hogmanay

(Scots: [ˌhɔɡməˈneː];[1] English: /ˌhɒɡməˈneɪ/ HOG-mə-NAY[2]) is the Scots word for the last day of the year and is synonymous with the celebration of the New Year (Gregorian calendar) in the Scottish manner. It is normally followed by further celebration on the morning of New Year's Day (1 January)

First-footing

First-footing is perhaps the most widely practiced ritual of Hogmanay. The moment the clock strikes midnight, lads and lassies across Scotland start heading for the homes of loved ones to be the first-footer – the first person to cross the threshold of the home in the new year.

Custom says that the first-footer sets the precedent for the new year, and is always welcomed with traditional Scottish hospitality – a wee dram of whisky.

Auld Lang Syne

When the clock chimes midnight, and the moment arrives where the old year turns into the new, the words of Auld Lang Syne resonate across Scotland.