

The British Isles



The British Isles

Historic Society

History, Traditions & Customs

06-20 June Issue



Happy Birthday



Queen Elizabeth II

The Queen celebrates two birthdays each year: her actual birthday on 21 April and her official birthday. **(June 13th. 2020)**

The Trooping the Colour takes place on the second Saturday in June at Horse Guards Parade, Whitehall in London.

The official birthday of Queen Elizabeth II is marked each year by a military parade and march-past, known as Trooping the Colour (Colours' was the name given to the flags representing the different regiments in the British Army).

Each June, the Queen and other members of the Royal Family attend the Trooping the Colour ceremony on Horse Guards Parade, Whitehall in London. The Queen attends the ceremony to take the salute from thousands of guardsmen who parade the Colour (their regiment's flag). It is only the Foot Guards of the Household Division that take part in the Queen's Birthday Parade, with the exception of the King's Troop Royal Horse Artillery, (based in St. John's Wood). The Kings Troop, parade round with the Household Cavalry after the Foot Guards have trooped the Colour in slow and quick time.

The Queen's birthday parade is the biggest royal event of the year. In 1748, the celebration of the official birthday of the sovereign was amalgamated with the Trooping the Colour.

The Trooping the Colour is tradition going back to the days when the Colours (regimental flag of the regiment) was trooped in front of soldiers to make sure everyone could recognise their flag in battle.

<https://www.royal.uk/trooping-colour>



World War II

D-Day Invasion

June 6, 1944

On this historic day in 1944, Allied troops invaded the beaches of Normandy, France. It is the largest amphibious assault in world history. This massive, bloody battle was the turning point of the war in the European theater.

Canada was a full partner in the success of the Allied landings in Normandy ('D- Day').

Of the nearly 150,000 Allied troops who landed or parachuted into the invasion area, 14,000 were Canadians. They assaulted a beachfront code-named "Juno", while Canadian paratroopers landed just east of the assault beaches. Royal Canadian Navy contributed 110 ships and 10,000 sailors in support of the landings while the R.C.A.F. had helped prepare the invasion by bombing targets inland. On D- Day and during the ensuing campaign, 15 R.C.A.F. fighter and fighter-bomber squadrons helped control the skies over Normandy and attacked enemy targets. On D-Day, Canadians suffered 1074 casualties, including 359 killed. The British troops landed on Gold and Sword beach. And, American troops landed on Omaha and Utah beach all at the same time, 4,000 Allied troops died on these beaches on D-Day.

Please take a moment of silence on June 6th to thank the many soldiers who fought and died for our country on D-Day.

Monarchy in British Columbia



The City of Victoria B.C. and The Empress Hotel in Victoria, both of which were named for Queen Victoria.



Mount Alfred, named in honour of Prince Alfred



Princess Louisa Inlet, the name of which remembers Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll

The Royal British Columbia Museum, Victoria. The "Royal" title was approved by Queen Elizabeth II and bestowed by HRH Prince Philip in 1987



The Strait of Georgia, named for King George III

Queen Elizabeth Secondary School in Surrey, named for Queen Elizabeth (later the Queen Mother)

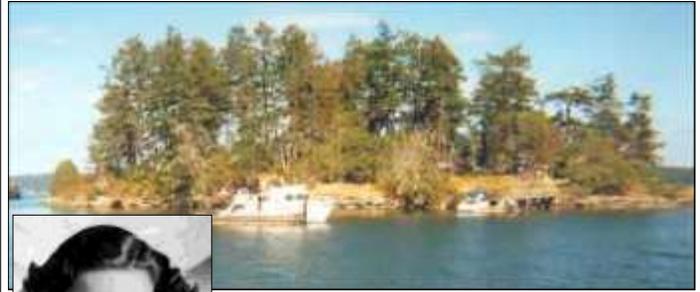


The Queen Elizabeth Theatre in Vancouver, named for Queen Elizabeth II



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

Portland Island



Members of the Royal Family have owned property in British Columbia in a private capacity: **Princess Margaret**, Countess of Snowdon, owned Portland Island, though this was offered by her on permanent loan to the Crown in Right of British Columbia. Princess Margaret returned the island to British Columbia in 1967, after which point it became a provincial park. Today, Portland Island is a part of Gulf Islands National Park Reserve.

Portland Island was named after the HMS Portland, flagship of Rear Admiral Fairfax Moresby. The HMS Portland was commanded by Captain Henry Chads. The island was named by **Captain G.H Richards** of the HMS Plumper, in 1859.



HMS Portland is a Type 23 frigate of the British Royal Navy. She is the eighth ship to bear the name and is the fifteenth and penultimate ship of the 'Duke' class of frigates, and is named for the (now extinct) Dukedom of Portland, and more particularly for the 3rd Duke, who was Prime Minister.



Sir George Henry Richards, KCB FRS (13 January 1820 –14 November 1896) born in **Antony, Cornwall**, was a hydrographer to the British Admiralty.



Fort Langley's History

Built in 1827, Fort Langley was a Hudson's Bay Company fur trading post. Located on the banks of the Fraser River, it was once part of a trade route for the British Empire at the centre of a large population of Indigenous people.

Fort Langley drew Indigenous people who traded furs and fish for blankets and other goods. To strengthen its position, the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) encouraged its men to marry Indigenous women. These alliances allowed the HBC access to Indigenous trade networks, and the fort prospered. They also gave Indigenous families priority access to the European resources for sale at the fort.

In recognition of its importance in the story of Canada, Fort Langley became a national historic site in 1923. And in 1931, the one remaining original building was opened to the public.

Starting in the 1950s, many buildings were added to restore the atmosphere of the original fort. Today, Fort Langley National Historic Site is part of a nation-wide family of protected areas managed by Parks Canada. Canada's national parks, national historic sites and national marine conservation areas help tell the story of Canada.

<https://www.pc.gc.ca/en/lhn-nhs/bc/langley>



Sir George Simpson

(c. 1792 – 7 September 1860) Born at **Dingwall, Ross-Shire, Scotland**, was a Scottish explorer and colonial governor of the Hudson's

Bay Company during the period of its greatest power. From 1820 to 1860, he was in practice, if not in law, the British viceroy for the whole of Rupert's Land, an enormous chunk of northern North America.

His efficient administration of the west was a precondition for the confederation of western and eastern Canada. He was noted for his grasp of administrative detail and his physical stamina in traveling through the wilderness. Excepting voyageurs and their Siberian equivalents, few men have spent as much time traveling in the wilderness. Simpson was the first known person to have "circumnavigated" the world by land.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Simpson_\(HBC_administrator\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Simpson_(HBC_administrator))



George Henry Richards

Sailor b. 1820, England; d. c. 1898-1910, **England**. Joined the British Royal Navy in 1833. Served

in the Opium Wars against China, in South America, Falkland Islands, New Zealand and Australia. Second commissioner in the British Boundary Commission (Pacific to the Rockies), and served as hydrographer on the coast (1856-63). From Dec. 23, 1860 to 1863, he surveyed the B.C. coast and Burrard Inlet aboard the HMS Plumper and HMS Hecate.

Named geographical features such as **False Creek**. In 1859, after his engineer Francis Brockton found a vein of coal, he named the area **Coal Harbour**. Knighted in 1877. Retired as rear admiral in 1879.

https://www.vancouverhistory.ca/whoswho_R.htm

TRIVIA: British Columbia is four times the size of Great Britain. British Columbia's land area is 944,735 square kilometres (364,800 sq mi). Britain with an area of 209,331 km² (80,823 sq mi)



Fernie B.C. is named after William Fernie who, alongside Colonel James Baker, was the driving force behind the coal mines located here. Starting in 1887, for ten long years they struggled to raise the money necessary to build not only the mines but also the railway needed to transport the coal to outside world. Finally, in 1897 they achieved their goals, though effectively losing control of the company to eastern interests.

With the arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railroad in Fernie in 1898, the production of coal in the Elk Valley began in earnest and the new town of Fernie took shape opposite the CPR tracks, to the north of the original settlement. People built more substantial houses, while the business community hired contractors to build estates, retail stores and office buildings.

<https://tourismfernie.com/history/an-overview-of-fernie-history>

William Fernie

William Fernie, prospector, miner, entrepreneur (b at **Kimbolton, England** 2 Apr 1837; d at Victoria 15 May 1921). After travelling through Australasia and South America, he came to Vancouver Island in 1860. He soon moved to the Kootenay district, where he worked as a miner, cattle rancher and in various provincial government posts, including that of gold commissioner 1873-82.

In the summer of 1887, with his brother Peter, Fernie discovered coal while laying a trail through the CROWSNEST PASS. He became an original director of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co, promoter

of the BC Southern Railway and founder of the BC city that bears his name. A bachelor, he retired to Victoria in 1906, where he was noted for his beautiful Oak Bay home and his philanthropy.

<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/william-fernie>



James M. McGavin

McGavin
founder b. Dec. 28,
1882, **Galston,**

Scotland; d. April 17, 1969, Vancouver. Learned his trade in Scotland. Bakery manager, Darvel Co-operative Society, Ayreshire. Came to Canada in 1913, joined Edmonton firm of J.A. Stinson. Bought the company in 1914. In 1928, incorporated as A. and J. McGavin, with brother Allan McGavin Sr. (b. c. 1893, Kilmarnock, Scotland; d. Aug. 29, 1955, Vancouver). Moved to Vancouver in 1924. President, McGavin Bakeries (1929-47). Built eight Western plants; also founded Bee Cee Honey (Vancouver), Peace River Honey (Dawson Creek) and Barbara Ann Baking (Los Angeles).

https://www.vancouverhistory.ca/whoswho_M.htm



The SS Minnow

from "Gilligan's Island" resides in BC now. It is owned by Vancouver Island supermarket chain

Quality Foods. Minnow three has been found and is now owned by a delightful **Scotsman** named Scotty Taylor and he resides on Vancouver Island in British Columbia





George Dixon

(1748 – 11 November 1795) was an English sea captain, explorer, and

maritime fur trader. George Dixon was "born in Leath Ward, a native of **Kirkoswald**". The son of Thomas Dixon, he was baptised in Kirkoswald on 8 July 1748.

He served under Captain Cook in his third voyage, on HMS Resolution, as armourer. In the course of the voyage he learned about the commercial possibilities along the North West Coast of America.



Captain Cook

History has not served Dixon well; for he is the least known of those who served and or were taught by Captain Cook and is only rarely mentioned in history books. When he is mentioned, he is relegated to a minor figure, overshadowed by the more dramatic figures of Cook and **Captain William Bligh**, another officer on Cook's ill-fated third trip.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Dixon_\(Royal_Navy_officer\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Dixon_(Royal_Navy_officer))

HMS Resolution was a sloop of the Royal Navy, a converted merchant collier purchased by the Navy and adapted, in which Captain James Cook made his second and third voyages of exploration in the Pacific. She impressed him enough that he called her "the ship of my choice", and "the fittest for service of any I have seen".

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Resolution_\(1771\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Resolution_(1771))



Stan Laurel born as Arthur Stanley Jefferson on 16 June 1890 in **Ulverston, Lancashire, England**. Stan Laurel, of Laurel and Hardy fame, was Karno star, and first appeared here in Vancouver from May 1 to

6, 1911. He left the company in August 1911 came again on their visits here December 30, 1912 and September 8, 1913.



Francis Mawson Rattenbury

Architect b. Oct. 11, 1867, **Leeds, Eng.**; d. March 28, 1935, **Bournemouth, Eng.** After arriving in B.C. in 1892, he designed Victoria's Legislature Buildings. In 1901, named CPR western architect (to 1908). Designed the Empress Hotel, Crystal Garden, banks and mansions and, in Vancouver, the



Courthouse

(now Vancouver Art Gallery). In 1924, his affair with a 30-year younger mistress, Alma Victoria

Clark Dolling Pakenham, led to being outcast by polite society. The couple moved to Bournemouth, Eng., where he was murdered. Alma and her lover George Stoner were charged. George was sentenced to life but later released, Alma committed suicide. Biblio: Rattenbury by Terry Reksten.

Ladner B.C. named after William Henry Ladner and Thomas Ellis Ladner

Thomas Ellis Ladner Farmer, salmon canner b. Sept. 8, 1837, **Trenant Park, Cornwall, England.**; d. April 24, 1922, Vancouver. Came to B.C. in 1858. In 1868, with brother William Ladner, was first to preempt land on site of Ladner, eventually owning 485 hectares. A successful farmer and pioneer salmon canner at Ladner's Landing (later Ladner, B.C.). Owner of Delta Canning. Moved to Vancouver in 1909.

https://www.vancouverhistory.ca/whoswho_L.htm



George V (George Frederick Ernest Albert)

(born June 3, 1865, London, England—died January 20, 1936, Sandringham, Norfolk), king of

the United Kingdom from 1910 to 1936, the second son of Prince Albert Edward, later King Edward VII.

King of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions, and Emperor of India (1910-36). He denied political asylum in 1917 to his cousin Tsar Nicholas II and his family during Bolshevik Revolution, who were ultimately executed in the aftermath of the revolution.

King George had five sons—King Edward VIII (later duke of Windsor); King George VI; Henry, duke of Gloucester; George, duke of Kent; and Prince John, who died young—and one daughter, Mary, princess royal, who married the 6th Earl of Harewood.

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/George-V-king-of-United-Kingdom>

TRIVIA: West Vancouver's first white settler, John Lawson (**Scotsman**) planted holly by the side of the “burn” flowing across his property. Putting the two words together, he coined “Hollyburn” as the name for his place.

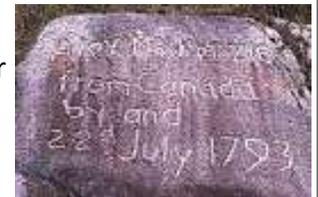


Sir Alexander Mackenzie

(Scottish Gaelic: Alasdair MacCoinnich; 1764 – 12 March 1820) was a Scottish explorer

known for accomplishing the first east to west crossing of America north of Mexico in 1793, which preceded the more famous Lewis and Clark Expedition by 12 years. The Mackenzie River is named after him, the longest river system in Canada and the second longest in North America.

The Peace River, the only British Columbia River that drains into the Arctic Ocean, was navigated by explorer Alexander Mackenzie in 1793. Mackenzie was the first European to navigate the Peace River, which was named for a treaty between the Cree and Beaver First nations in 1790. In the Dean Channel near Bella Coola on the west coast, you can still see the rock where he inscribed Alexander Mackenzie from Canada by land 22nd July 1793.



Mackenzie was born in **Luskentyre House in Stornoway, Lewis, Scotland**, 1764. Died: 12 March 1820 (aged 55–56) near Dunkeld, Scotland. Mackenzie River; Mackenzie Mountains; Mackenzie, British Columbia all bear his name.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Mackenzie_\(explorer\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Mackenzie_(explorer))

William Henry Ladner was an English-born miner, farmer and political figure in British Columbia. He represented New Westminster from 1886 to 1890 in the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia. Farmer b. Nov. 28, 1826, **Trenant Park, Cornwall, Eng.**; d. Nov. 1, 1907, Ladner, B.C. Came to B.C. on May 15, 1858 on steamer Brother Jonathan, arriving May 30 at Fort Langley by skiff to avoid custom duties at mouth of Fraser River. Left Langley for Hope on June 1, 1858, to work as miner and trader.

Appointed customs agent and government officer. First Mainland constable. Ran a pack train to the Interior to 1865. In 1868, built a large home, Frogmore, at Ladner's Landing (later Ladner), to farm and raise stock. In 1872, named justice of the peace. First reeve of Delta (1880). His daughter, Delta Mary, was the first white baby born in Ladner.

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

A British Isles Breakfast

It is time to treat yourself to a full British Isles breakfast.



Irish Or Ulster Fry-up:

Ulster fry or full Irish fry-up include some or all of the following: Bacon, sausages, baked beans, eggs, mushrooms, grilled tomatoes, and perhaps some cooked leftover potatoes made into a hash or a bubble and squeak. There will also be toast, butter, marmalade, and lots of Irish tea to drink.

What distinguishes this from a full British breakfast is the inclusion of black or white pudding, which is also known as drisheen. The bread served will also often be Irish soda bread to differentiate it from a full British breakfast. And, you may also find fried potato farl (quadrant-shaped flatbread) or boxty (Irish potato pancake) as an alternative to brown soda bread.

Full British Breakfast:

A Full British Breakfast may begin with orange juice, cereals, and stewed or fresh fruits. The heart of the full breakfast is bacon, eggs, and sausages (also called bangers in the U.K.). The dish is usually accompanied by grilled tomato, mushrooms, fried onions, toast, and marmalade. A cup of British tea is a popular and traditional drink with breakfast, as is coffee. Black pudding (sausage), baked beans, bubble, and squeak (potatoes and cabbage), and fried bread.

A Full Scottish, Welsh or Cornish

A Full Scottish may include potato scones (tattie scones), haggis, white pudding, and oatcakes. Full Welsh may contain Laverbread or laver cakes, Crempog (Welsh pancakes), and wheaten bread. And a full Cornish may contain hog's pudding (sausage) and Cornish potato cakes.

Options can include: eggy bread, crumpets, jolly boys (pancakes), English muffins, butteries/rowies (lard-based bread roll), Crempog (Welsh pancakes), wheaten bread, potato farl (potato bread), and Scottish bannocks (flat, quickbread), hash browns, and potato pancakes. Or include kippers (herring), corned beef hash, deviled kidneys, kedgerie (curried fish dish), a variety of omelets, Arbroath smokies (smoked haddock), white pudding (sausage), Scottish Lorne sausage (square-shaped), Welsh Penclawdd cockles, and Glamorgan sausage (vegetarian).

<https://www.thespruceeats.com/british-basics-4162571>



Wars, tube bombings and terrorist acts don't stop the Brits from daily life.

Sturminster Newton Mill

Vancouver Sun 5 May 2020

Quarantine baking has brought a 1,000-year-old English water mill that stopped commercial flour production in 1970 out of retirement.

The Sturminster Newton Mill in Dorset had become a museum, which would have run the mill just two days a month.

Now, it has already ground more than 2,000 pounds of flour for local bakeries and grocers.

Records show a mill on the River Stour site since 1016.

<https://sturminsternewton-museum.co.uk/>



Hotel Vancouver

900 West Georgia Street

This heritage hotel was the 3rd Hotel Vancouver and took 11 years to complete. The first two original hotels were built on the corner of Granville & Georgia in 1887 & 1916. 1929–1939 John S. Archibald & John Schofield, architects

Archibald and Schofield

John Archibald (1872–1934) first trained with William MacIntosh in his home town of Inverness, **Scotland**. In 1893 he emigrated to Canada. John Schofield immigrated to Canada from **Ireland** in the early 1900s. In 1907, he became the draftsman for the Canadian Northern Railway in Winnipeg. After the Canadian National Railway formed in 1920, he was the main architect, based in Montreal. Schofield was involved in almost every design of the CNR stations and hotels. He retired in 1948.

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



Ivan (Ivor Frederick) Ackery

Movie promoter b. Oct. 30, 1899, **Bristol, Eng.**; d. Oct. 29, 1989, Vancouver, on the eve of his 90th birthday. Moved to Vancouver in 1914. As manager of the Orpheum Theatre (1935-69), he was known as Mr. Orpheum,

Atomic Ack and Little Orpheum Ackery. Promotional stunts earned him two Motion Picture Quigley Awards, the theatre promoters' equivalent of an Oscar. Paraded a cow down Granville with a sign: "There's a great show at the Orpheum and that's no bull." The lane behind the Orpheum is called Ackery Alley. Biblio: Fifty Years on Theatre Row.

www.vancouverhistory.ca/whoswho_A.htm



Francis Kermode

was Curator and later Director of Royal British Columbia Museum, originally from Liverpool, has Manx connections. Born 28 Jun 1874 in **Liverpool, Merseyside, England**, He retired

in 1940 but date of death 29 Dec 1946 in Victoria. A white bear was declared a new species by Dr William Hornady and named **Ursus kermodei (Spirit Bear)** after Kermode.

<https://www.imuseu m.im/search/collections/library/mnh-museum-304085.html>



Mount Fairweather

(officially gazetted as Fairweather Mountain in Canada it is the highest

mountain in British Columbia, with an elevation of 4,671 metres (15,325 ft). It is located 20 km (12 mi) east of the Pacific Ocean on the border of Alaska, United States and western British Columbia, Canada. Most of the mountain lies within Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve in the City and Borough of Yakutat, Alaska though the summit borders Tatshenshini-Alsek Provincial Park, British Columbia

The mountain was named on May 3, 1778 by Captain James Cook, apparently for the unusually good weather encountered at the time.



Henry John Cambie, Cambie Street, Vancouver

Henry John Cambie b. Oct. 25, 1836, **Tipperary, Ireland.**; d. April 23, 1928, Vancouver.

Henry John Cambie was a surveyor, civil engineer, and a notable figure in the completion of that country's transcontinental railway. He was also a notable pioneer resident of Vancouver.

Cambie was educated in England and emigrated to the Province of Canada as a youth, where he learned to be a surveyor. In 1852, he found employment with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, moving to the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) seven years later. With the Confederation of Canada in 1867, the CPR was contracted to build a transcontinental railway, which would link the new country and the adjacent colonies and territories of British North America. With the expansion of the railway into British Columbia, Cambie found himself as the chief surveyor for the CPR in the province.

Came to Canada in 1852, working for Grand Trunk Railway until 1859. Joined Sandford Fleming exploring the Chilcotin for a route to Bute Inlet. In charge of CPR surveys (1876-80). His survey from Yellowhead Pass to Port Moody set the route to the lower Fraser. In 1879 surveyed the north for a third route from Prairies to coast. From 1880-83 supervised laying of tracks from Emory Bar to Boston Bar via Fraser Canyon; next supervised Savona to Shuswap Lake. In 1903, moved to Vancouver; retired in 1921. Cambie Street is named for him.

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

TRIVIA: Dollarton Highway was named for Captain Robert Dollar, born in **Scotland** in 1844.



Alexander Ewen

Fraser River salmon canner
b. Nov. 22, 1832, **Aberdeen, Scotland**; Fisherman, salmon canner, businessman, and alderman; m. 26 Jan. 1876 Mary Rogers in New Westminster, B.C., and they had three daughters; d. there 8 July 1907, New Westminster

Alexander Ewen at an early age joined his father in the salmon fishery, eventually becoming foreman of a chain of fishing stations along the east coast of Scotland. He came to colonial British Columbia in 1864 after having answered an advertisement in Scottish newspapers for a superintendent of a salmon-curing venture on the Fraser River. The business, started by a former Cariboo miner, Alexander Annandale, failed after one season, reportedly because the mainstream of the Fraser was unsuitable for the fixed Scotch trap-nets used.

Opened his first cannery in 1871 at Annieville; in 1884, established Ewen and Co., and built up the largest cannery on the Fraser River at Lion Island. A successful operator in the 1890s, in 1901 he merged with B.C. Packers' Association and served as president until his death. One of the giants of the boom years of the Fraser River canning industry. Described as "a dour Scot and extremely canny" with a hot temper.

http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/ewen_alexander_13E.html





Tweedsmuir Park

John Buchan, Lord Tweedsmuir of Elsfield. Born in **Perth, Scotland**, August 26th, 1875, the son of a

clergyman, Buchan enjoyed a distinguished academic career. But he was first and foremost a writer and prior to coming to Canada, he had earned an enviable reputation as an author. He is known for such mystery novels as "The Dancing Floor", and "The Thirty-nine Steps" which was made into a highly successful motion picture.

On his appointment as Governor General in 1935, he became Baron Tweedsmuir, taking his name for the ancestral home in Scotland, the scene of many happy boyhood memories.

Tweedsmuir Park at 989,616 hectares, is British Columbia's largest provincial park.

<https://dailyhive.com/vancouver/xx-fun-facts-british-columbia>

Tweedsmuir Park. Photo by Wallace Howe.



The 9 O'Clock Gun

The 9 O'Clock Gun didn't always fire at 9 O'Clock

Vancouver's 9 O'clock Gun, which fires at 9 pm every night, was fired at 6 pm to remind salmon fisherman to halt fishing on Sundays. And it was originally made in England.

The gun was cast in **Woolwich, England**, in 1816, before being shipped to Vancouver in 1894. The crests of King George III and of the Earl of Mulgrave Master General of Ordnance are on the barrel.

Originally installed at Brockton Point in 1894, the Nine O'Clock Gun served as a navigation aid by which ships in harbour set their chronometers. In 1954 the gun was moved to its present location on the Stanley Park Seawall overlooking Coal Harbour.

<http://stanleyparkvan.com/stanley-park-van-attraction-nine-oclock-gun.html>

The Popularity of Patrick as a Christian name in Ireland is due to the great 17th century general, Patrick Sarsfield, not the patron saint Patrick



Patrick Sarsfield, 1st Earl of Lucan

Patrick Sarsfield, 1st Earl of Lucan (Irish: Pádraig Sáirseál; c. 1655 – 21 August 1693), was an Irish Jacobite soldier. In 1689 he was briefly a Member of the Parliament of Ireland.

Sarsfield gained his first substantial military experience serving with an Anglo-Irish contingent attached to the French Royal Army. When James II came to the throne he was commissioned in the English Army, serving during the suppression of Monmouth's Rebellion in 1685. During the Glorious Revolution of 1688 he remained loyal to James and led an English cavalry detachment at the Wincanton Skirmish, the only military engagement of the campaign.

In 1689 Sarsfield accompanied James to Ireland and served in the Jacobite Irish Army. James rewarded him by making him an Earl in the Peerage of Ireland.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patrick_Sarsfield,_1st_Earl_of_Lucan



The most notable of the Heritage and Traditions that was brought by those that came from the British Isles to Canada was manners and etiquette. Remember when kids were taught the following rules?

You don't push in a crowd, you orderly queue up and 'wait your turn'.

You 'mind your p's and q's or, more specifically, to say both 'please' ('p's) and 'thank you' ('thank q's).

You say excuse me please when you want to get by. And apologize when you bump someone.

You say, "please may I have" and not "can I have" or "I want".

You greet persons Senior to you with Mr., Mrs. or Miss and not by first name.

You offer a lady or elderly your seat on the bus and open the door for a ladies and seniors and those carrying bags. Gentlemen would open the car door for ladies.

You wait until everyone has been served their food before you start eating.

You keep your elbows off the table and ask for plates of food you do not reach across a table.

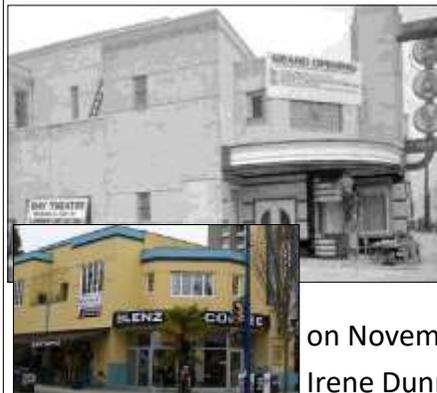
You eat with your mouth closed and no cell phones or T.V.'s while you eat. No smoking at the table.

The British Way, knives with the right hand and forks with the left hand.

Both fork and knife are laid side by side on the plate when you have finished the meal not left on the table.

Men would remove their hats when entering a church, restaurant or building.

Do you know of others???



The Bay Theatre

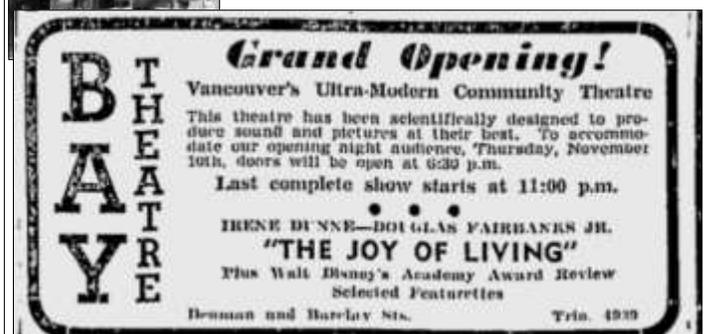
Famous Players opened the Bay Theatre on November 10, 1938 with Irene Dunne in "The Joy of

Living". Seating was listed at 770. The bay was built by Charles Bentall of the Dominion Construction Ltd. The theatre closed in 1989 reopened as Starlight Cinema on April 27th, 1990 and is now a retail store.



Charles Bentall headed Dominion Construction, one of Canada's foremost construction companies. Born in **England** in 1881, Charles was apprenticing as a draughtsman by the age of 14 and eventually became a practicing engineer. He immigrated to Canada in 1908, with only 60 cents in his pocket.

First employed by J. Coughlan & Sons in Vancouver, he designed the dome of the Vancouver Court House (now the Vancouver Art Gallery) as well as the seventeen-story World Building, once the tallest building in the British Empire. In 1912 he moved to the newly formed Dominion Construction, where he was hired as an assistant general manager and first engineer. In less than ten years, Bentall became the president and majority shareholder.





Dublin Coddle

Ingredients:

- 1 pound sliced Irish or streaky bacon
- 2 pounds Dubliner Sausage or British Bangers
- Vegetable oil
- 2 large onions, sliced
- 2 cloves of garlic
- 4 large potatoes, sliced thick
- 2 medium carrots, sliced in rounds
- 1 bouquet garni (large bunch of fresh herbs tied with string, black pepper)
- apple juice or apple cider (enough to cover coddle)
- fresh parsley, for garnish

Instructions:

- Brown the sausages, but do not overcook.
- Brown bacon, but do not crisp.
- Pour a light layer of vegetable oil on the bottom of a cooking pot. Layer the sausages, potatoes, bacon, sliced onions, and sliced carrots.
- Chop up cloves of garlic and add to layers. Insert garni in center of casserole. Cover with apple cider.
- The perfect way to cook it is in a heavy casserole pot in a very low oven at 250F.
- A slow simmer for 1 1/2 to 2 hours allows the flavours to blend.
- When cooked, serve and, garnish with chopped parsley
- Variations can include adding turnips, parsnips or any other root vegetable.

The British Isles Language: Tourist travel to the British Isles for the heritage, history, traditions and customs. But on their return they comment most on how they love the sound of the English, Irish, Scottish and Welsh accents. When they check in they hear phrases like “do they still have any luggage in the boot of the car”. “or take the lift to the third floor”. How many words or phrases do you still use?

BRITISH SLANG WORDS AND PHRASES

Cock-up - Screw up
Rubbish - garbage or 'that's crap'
Blimey - my goodness
Gutted - devastated
Chuffed - proud
Lost the plot - gone crazy
Sorted - arranged
Hoover - vacuum
Kip - sleep or nap
Bee's knees - awesome
Dodgy - suspicious
Wonky - not right
Tad - a little bit

Nicked - stolen
Nutter - crazy person
Knackered - tired
Gobsmacked - amazed
Dog's bollocks - awesome
Chap - male or friend
Bob's your uncle - you have it made
Absobloodylutely - yes indeed!
Nosh - food
Shambles - mess
Arse over tit - fall over
Dog's dinner - a mess
Bangers - sausage

Chips - french fries
Starkers - naked
Plastered - intoxicated
Chav - white trash
Stag night - bachelor party
Ace - cool
Plonker - idiot
Blighty - Britain
Give you a bell - call you
Tenner - a ten-pound note
Fiver - a five-pound note
Toff - upper class person
Quid - one pound sterling