

The British Isles



The British Isles Historic Society

History, Heritage, Traditions & Customs

09-20 September

Our
British Isles Heritage
in
British Columbia
Past, Present and Future



Neville Thomas

In December 2003, Rita Albano, CEO of CelticFest, Vancouver was asked by the Downtown Vancouver

Business Improvement Association to hold an Irish celebration c/w with a St Patrick Parade in March of 2004, on Granville Street. Rita then approached, Malakai, the then president of the Irish Heritage Society if they would be willing to put a St. Patrick Parade on for CelticFest. When Malakai asked me to be Parade Marshal, I was stumped as to who could I get for Parade Marshals. Within a week Neville Thomas had six (6) members of the Vancouver Welsh Society as Parade Marshals.

Even when standing was difficult, he still never would miss being at the Assembly area of the Parade to wish everyone "have a great time and enjoy the parade".

Steve McVittie
Grand Parade Marshal 2004-2017



Neville Thomas

Written by The Dylan
Thomas Circle of Vancouver

Neville Thomas, September 1939-- January 4th. 2017

In January 2017 we lost one of the three founding members of the Vancouver chapter of the Dylan Thomas Circle. The following is an edited version of his bio from February's Life Celebration for Neville. He will be sorely missed.

Neville's roots go back to Cwmcile farm, nine miles north of Swansea in south Wales where he, the youngest of five children, lived until attending the University of Wales in Swansea, graduating in 1961 with a bachelor of Science degree in math's and geology. He had always been drawn to seeing the world, especially the Canadian North, which brought him to the coastal community of Ocean Falls in 1965 to teach for a year. He then departed for the wider world, and after living & teaching in Australia, New Zealand, and London he returned to Canada in 1968. Settling in the Lower Mainland, he began teaching at Maple Ridge Secondary in 1969

cont. page 2 ...

... .. for seven years, during which he met Kathy, the love of his life. They were married in 1975. He went on to teach at Pitt meadows Secondary until his retirement in 1998.

Neville remained true to his Welsh heritage throughout, becoming a staunch supporter of the Vancouver Welsh Society, where he served many years in various executive positions, as well as co-founder of our beloved Dylan Thomas Circle of Vancouver. Neville was an organizer and ticket-seller par excellence bringing new membership and activities to both groups.

Neville was also keenly interested in history, politics, and world events, and had in past been actively involved in the Maple Ridge teachers Association, as well as provincial and local politics.

Neville was a veteran world traveler and the journeys formed a large circle of friends that spanned several continents. In retirement, he and Kathy enjoyed many voyages together, whether a cruise to far flung places, a driving trip here in Canada, or a visit to their families in Europe.

Neville left us on January 4 in his 78th year, after a valiant battle with cancer. His generosity, warmth, and enthusiasm for the world's offerings remained constant, even as he was fighting his illness. He had a smile which could light up the room, and a twinkle of the eye, which was with him to his last days.

<https://www.facebook.com/10150149772585425/photos/neville-thomas-september-1939-january->



Owain Glyndwr (c. 1359 – c. 1415), Sycharth, Wales, proclaimed Prince of Wales, Sept. 16th. 1400. Owain Glyndwr was the last native Prince of Wales. He was

a Welsh leader who instigated a fierce and long-running yet ultimately unsuccessful war of independence with the aim of ending English rule in Wales during the Late Middle Ages.



Wales

Wales is a country in southwest Great Britain known for its rugged coastline, mountainous national parks, distinctive Welsh language and Celtic culture. Cardiff, the capital, is a refined coastal city with a nightlife scene and a medieval castle with ornate Gothic Revival interiors. In the northwest, Snowdonia National Park has lakes, glacial landforms, hiking trails and a railway up to the peak of Snowdon.

Welsh national identity emerged among the Britons after the Roman withdrawal from Britain in the 5th century, and Wales is regarded as one of the modern Celtic nations. Llywelyn ap Gruffudd's death in 1282 marked the completion of Edward I of England's conquest of Wales, though Owain Glyndŵr briefly restored independence to Wales in the early 15th century.

Since the Laws in Wales Acts 1535–1542, which formally incorporated Wales into the Kingdom of England and rapid outward recognition of such in the form of the common law and higher including appellate courts of England and Wales. Although they are joined with England by land, and they are part of Great Britain, Wales is a country in its own right."

The Prince of Wales is an Honorary Title. Since the 14th century, the title has been a dynastic title granted by the king or queen to the heir apparent to the English or British monarch, but the failure to be granted the title does not affect the rights to royal succession. The title is granted to the heir apparent as a personal honour or dignity, and is not heritable, merging with the Crown on accession to the throne. Since 1301, the title Earl of Chester has been given in conjunction with that of Prince of Wales.



The Dylan Thomas Circle

Clive Morris is an old friend of Welsh Society member Neville Thomas from their university days in Wales.

On a visit to Vancouver from Sydney, Australia at Christmas 1995, Clive waxed enthusiastically about the spirited Dylan Thomas Society that they had 'Down Under' and urged the formation of such a group in Vancouver. Clive was so persuasive that Neville arranged for Alan Jones and Ted Langley to meet with him. Following that meeting, Alan, Ted and Neville became fully immersed in the planning of a Dylan Thomas Society in Vancouver to bring together people in the Pacific North-West who were admirers of Dylan's considerable works. The term Circle was adopted instead of Society to emphasize the warm, intimate nature of the group of people we hoped to bring together. <https://www.facebook.com/pages/category/Book/The-Dylan-Thomas-Circle-of-Vancouver>



Dylan Marlais Thomas

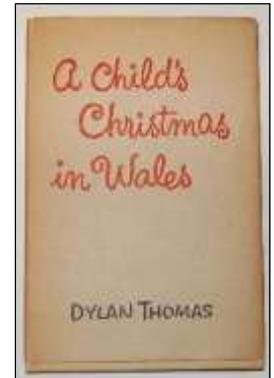
(27 October 1914 – 9 November 1953) was a **Welsh** poet and writer whose works include the poems "Do not go gentle into that good night" and "And death shall have no dominion"; the "play for voices" Under Milk Wood; and stories and radio broadcasts such as A Child's Christmas in Wales and Portrait of the Artist as a Young Dog. He became widely popular in his lifetime and remained so after his premature death at the age of 39 in New York City.

Thomas was born in Swansea, **Wales**, in 1914. An undistinguished pupil, he left school at 16 and became a journalist for a short time. Many of his works appeared in print while he was still a teenager, and the publication in 1934 of "Light

breaks where no sun shines" caught the attention of the literary world. While living in London, Thomas met Caitlin Macnamara, whom he married in 1937. In 1938, they moved to the Welsh fishing village of Laugharne where from 1949 they settled permanently and brought up their three children.

Although Thomas wrote exclusively in the English language, he has been acknowledged as one of the most important Welsh poets of the 20th century. He is noted for his original, rhythmic and ingenious use of words and imagery. His position as one of the great modern poets has been much discussed, and he remains popular with the public.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>



Sir Thomas Button,

seaman, explorer (b in **Wales**; d probably at Worleton, Eng 1634).

In 1612 he was chosen to command an expedition to determine the fate of Henry HUDSON, though no

mention of this was made in his written instructions, which directed him to search out the NORTHWEST PASSAGE. With the Resolution and DISCOVERY he sailed through Hudson Strait and across Hudson Bay to a point he called "Hopes Checkt." He wintered at the mouth of a river he named for Robert Nelson, master of the Resolution, who among others had perished there. In the spring he examined the west coast of the bay and discovered Mansel Island, which he named for a friend. Frustrated in his hope of finding an outlet from the bay, he sailed home. For years Hudson Bay was called Button Bay. Button served ably and with courage throughout his career and was made "Admiral upon the Irish Coast."

<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/article/sir-thomas-button>



John Palliser

CMG (29 January 1817 – 18 August 1887) was an Irish-born geographer and explorer. Following his service in the Waterford Militia and hunting excursions to the North American prairies, he led the

British North American Exploring Expedition which investigated the geography, climate and ecology of what would later become western Canada.

Born in **Dublin, Ireland**, he was the son of Colonel Wray Palliser and a brother of Major Sir William Palliser (1830-1882), all descendants of Dr William Palliser, Archbishop of Cashel (1644–1726).

In 1859 Palliser was awarded the Patron's Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society for his Survey of the Rocky Mountains. He returned to Ireland in 1862 and presented his findings to the British Parliament.

The Fairmont Palliser Hotel and the neighbourhood of Palliser in Calgary, Alberta, are named after him, as are the Palliser Range, Palliser Regional School Division and Palliser Formation of the Canadian Rockies. The University of Calgary undergraduate Geography club is named the Palliser Club.

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

Dates in History:

Sept. 22nd. 1735 Britain's first Prime Minister, Sir Robert Walpole moves in to 10 Downing Street.

Sept. 24th. 1776 The first St. Leger horserace is run at Doncaster, Yorkshire.

Sept. 25th. 1818 First transfusion of human blood is performed at Guy's Hospital, London

Sept 13th. 1902 Harry Jackson becomes the first person in Britain to be convicted on fingerprint evidence.



Ballindalloch Castle and Gardens,
Banffshire, Scotland

The Moray Nairn and Banff

Scottish Cultural Association, Vancouver B.C. was started almost

80 years ago by immigrants from these three counties of Scotland. For the past 30 years it has become a meeting place for people from all over Scotland.

Moray lies between the Moray Firth and the Grampian mountains and is comprised of a fertile coastal plain with river valleys, such as the Spey. The major families or clans in the district included Gordons, Grants, Innes, Dunbar, Rose, Leslie, Fordyce, Brodie, Geddes, and Ogilvie. The district of Moray now includes the former adjacent counties of Banff and Nairn. In 1130 the Mormaer [Earl] of Moray and his followers rebelled against the rule of King David I of Scotland based in Edinburgh. King David suppressed the revolt with the assistance of Flemish knights who had settled in Scotland. These knights, men such as Freskin and Berewald, were granted the lands of the rebels. The knights mostly adopted the names of the lands as their surnames, thus founding several notable Scottish families such as Murray, Innes, and Duffus, while some used Fleming as their surname. A branch of the Dunbar family from southeast Scotland also settled there. By the early modern period, the main settlements and burghs in Moray were Forres, Nairn, Auldearn, Findhorn, Spynie, and especially Elgin. Moray's economy was based on agriculture, fishing, and trade. Vessels traded from the ports of Moray to Scandinavia, the Baltic, the Netherlands, England, and on occasion to the Americas. These trading links facilitated emigration. The Moray inhabitants identified here may be the antecedents of persons living in those countries today."

[The People of Moray, Banff, and Nairn, 1700-1799](#)



Brodie Castle, Scotland



The White Pass and Yukon

M.J. (Michael James) Heney

(1864-1910) was a

railroad contractor of international renown, best known for constructing the first two railroads built on The White Pass and Yukon Route.

The son of **Irish** immigrants, Heney rose to the top of his profession and his life inspired several books and at least one movie. Michael James Heney was born on October 24, 1864, near Stonecliffe Ontario, son of Thomas Eugene Heney and Mary Ann McCourt, Irish immigrants who farmed in the upper Ottawa valley.

At age 14, Heney ran away from home to work on the Canadian Pacific Railroad (CPR). He was found and brought home until until 1882, when he left home to work on the CPR in Manitoba. He started as a mule skinner and gradually worked his way up through all the aspects of construction.

Many construction projects in Washington, British Columbia and Alaska followed. When the Klondike gold rush came, Heney was ready. He visited the Skagway area to survey potential routes to the interior. By chance, he met London financiers also looking to build through the White Pass. A deal was struck and Heney was hired, first as labor foreman and then as contractor. Built through wilderness, far from supplies, using labor that was itching to leave for the gold fields, the 110 mile line was an outstanding achievement and gained Heney an international reputation.

<http://www.theirelandcanadastory.com/index.html>



Sept. 7th. 1533, Birth of **Queen Elizabeth I**, daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. Elizabeth I was Queen of England and Ireland from 17 November 1558 until her death on 24 March 1603.



Arthur Oliver Wheeler

(May 1, 1860 – May 20, 1945)

at The Rocks, the Wheeler family estate near **Kilkenny, Ireland** and immigrated to Canada in 1876 at the age of 16. He became a land surveyor and surveyed large areas of western

Canada, including photo-topographical surveys of the Selkirk Mountains and the British Columbia-Alberta boundary along the continental divide through the Canadian Rockies. In 1906, he and journalist Elizabeth Parker were the principal founders of the Alpine Club of Canada (ACC).



The Arthur O.

Wheeler hut of the ACC is named after him Shortly after completion of its transcontinental main line in 1885, the Canadian

Pacific Railway (CPR) built the nearby Glacier House in 1887 to serve as a restaurant and hotel for guests traveling on the line. The CPR imported Swiss guides to take hotel guests onto the nearby glaciers and up the mountains, and Glacier House became the birthplace of alpinism in North America. For the first quarter of the 20th century, it served as a centre of alpinism until it was closed in 1925 after the CPR Connaught Tunnel under Rogers Pass bypassed it. The foundation ruins of Glacier House can still be seen near Wheeler hut along the short rail trail that provides access to the hut in winter.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthur_O._Wheeler_hut



Edwin Beard Budding

(1796–1846), an engineer from **Eastington, Stroud**, was the English inventor of the lawnmower (1830)

and adjustable spanner (1842).





McClintock Channel

is located in the territory of Nunavut, Canada. The channel, an arm of the Arctic Ocean, divides Victoria Island from Prince of Wales Island. This channel is

named after Sir Francis McClintock, an **Irish** explorer in the British Royal Navy, famous for his Canadian Arctic explorations.



Sir Francis Leopold McClintock

KCB FRS (8 July 1819 – 17 November 1907) Born in **Kincora House, Dundalk, Ireland**. 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.

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



Henry Hudson,

mariner, explorer (born c. 1570 in **England**; disappeared 1611). Hudson was among a long list of explorers who searched in vain for a northern

passage through Arctic waters from Europe to East Asia. He made four voyages historians are aware of, in 1607, 1608, 1609 and 1610–11. While he never found a route, in Canada, Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait are named for him, as well as the Hudson River in New York state. He disappeared, along with his son and seven companions, after being set adrift in a ship's boat during a mutiny on James Bay in June 1611.

<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/article/henry-hudson>



The Welsh Society

The Society was established more than a century ago in 1907 and has since been promoting and encouraging those who are from or who have family from Wales, to celebrate and learn more about their Welsh culture and heritage.

The Society claims guardianship of the history of Welsh migration to British Columbia. The Society's historian, recounts that Welsh immigration was tied heavily to British Columbia's economic growth in the mid-19th century.

"The earliest Welsh immigrants came to Western Canada to participate in the fur trade and there was a large influx during the Cariboo gold rush... Vancouver blossomed later, following its selection as the terminus of the transcontinental railroad, following which there were several building booms,"

Many Welsh immigrants prospered through various economic avenues on the West Coast of opportunity, from property owners to merchants-turned-entrepreneurs.

Some of the Welsh immigrants of the era, while intent in their economic pursuit, gave back to their community and made keeping Welsh culture alive in Vancouver a priority.

For more info contact: www.welshsociety.com

<http://thelastsource.com/en/2015/11/23/keeping-welsh-traditions-alive/>

1600: The first electrical measuring instrument, the electroscope, invented by William Gilbert (1544–1603).

1676–1678: First working universal joint devised by Robert Hooke (1635–1703).

1698: First working steam pump invented by Thomas Savery (c. 1650–1715).



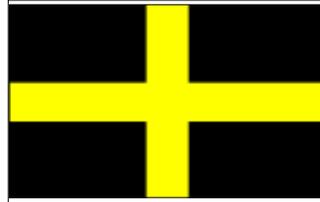
Stained glass depiction of Saint David, designed by William Burges, at Castell Coch, Cardiff

St. David

St. David, (Welsh Dewi Saint) (born c. 500, near Caerfai, Dyfed, Wales although the exact date is believed to be some time between 462 and 515 AD. - died March 1, 589, Mynyw, Dyfed), patron saint of Wales. David was a Welsh bishop of Mynyw (now St Davids) during the 6th century and is now the patron saint of

Wales. He is traditionally believed to be the son of Saint Non (nun named Nonnita) and the grandson of Ceredig ap Cunedda, king of Ceredigion.

He became renowned as a teacher and preacher, founding monastic settlements and churches in Wales, Dumnonia, and Brittany. St David's Cathedral stands on the site of the monastery he founded in the Glyn Rhosyn valley of Pembrokeshire. Around 550, he attended the Synod of Brefi, where his eloquence in opposing Pelagianism caused his fellow monks to elect him primate of the region.



The Flag of Saint

David (Welsh: Baner Dewi Sant) is normally a yellow cross on a black field,

It represents the 6th-century Saint David (Welsh: Dewi Sant; c. 500 – c. 589), a Welsh bishop of Menevia and the patron saint of Wales.

The colours of the flag, black and gold, have certainly long been associated with the Welsh saint, even if not always in the form of a symmetrical cross. St David's University College, Lampeter (now the Lampeter campus of the University of Wales Trinity Saint David), founded in 1822, adopted these colours as the 'college colours' in 1888, and the flag of St David continues to be associated with the college.



The Welsh Dragon

Flag: The dragon has been associated with Wales for a long time, but its origins and

why it is on the flag are unclear. The oldest recorded use of the dragon to signify Wales, goes way back to the Historia Brittonum, written by the historian Nennius around 820.

Earliest mentions in language start even earlier in the sixth century with the Welsh word “draig.” But rather than dragon, it refers to a strong leader.

After the Prince of Wales, Owain Glyndwr, used the dragon in the year 1400 as a symbol of revolt against the English, the dragon was brought to England by the House of Tudor, direct descendants of the Welsh Royal Family who held the English throne from 1485 to 1603.

It wasn't officially recognised until 1959. The Queen conceded that “only the Red Dragon on a green and white flag should be flown on Government buildings in Wales.”



Vancouver Orpheus Choir

The Vancouver Orpheus Male Choir is part of Vancouver, Canada's thriving community choir scene. Formed in 1992 for men of all ages who enjoy singing, the choir focuses on popular songs from many times and lands, including Broadway showtunes, spirituals, sea shanties, and rousing male voice classics.

<http://vancouverorpheus.org>;

1st September 1951 Britain's first supermarket opens at Earl's Court in London.



Vancouver Welsh Choir

The Vancouver Welsh Men's Choir presents a wide repertoire of traditional and contemporary choral music with the unique and powerful resonance of a large group of male voices singing in four-part harmony. Our performances reflect our Celtic musical heritage, evoking images of other places and other times from the solemnity of cathedrals to the comradery of the local pub. <https://vancouverchoir.ca/about-us/who-we-are/>



Cambrian Hall

The only Welsh hall in North America, Cambrian Hall was officially opened on September 1st 1929 by Marion Malkin, wife of Vancouver Mayor William Harold Malkin. During the Depression and the Second World War, the hall remained a welcome home to the Vancouver Welsh Community, largely due to the determination and devotion of members of the society.

Throughout the years, the hall has been home to typical Welsh cultural events and has been the focal point for the Welsh community's contributions to the cultural life of Vancouver.

In the 1980s, Cambrian Hall was listed on the Vancouver Heritage Register <http://www.vancouverheritagefoundation.org/location/215-e-17th-ave-vancouver-bc/>

Cambria is a name for Wales, being the Latinised form of the Welsh name for the country, Cymru. Cambrian is a division of the geologic timescale at the end of the Proterozoic, named after Cambria, the Latinised form of Cymru, which is the Welsh name for Wales. The Cambrian period, during which the Cambrian explosion took place, is composed of the Early Cambrian, Middle Cambrian and Late Cambrian.



The Cambrian Mountains are a series of mountain ranges in Wales. Originally the term "Cambrian Mountains" was applied in a general sense to most of upland Wales.



The Welsh Leek: There are many explanations of how the leek came to be adopted as the national emblem of Wales. One is that St.

David advised the Welsh, on the eve of battle with the Saxons, to wear leeks in their caps to distinguish friend from the enemy. Shakespeare mentions in Henry V, that the Welsh archers wore leeks at the battle of Agincourt in 1415. The leek is the national flower of Wales. Welsh people all over the world proudly wear the stalk, flower or a bit of leaf from a leek plant on March 1st.



The Daffodil: The true St David's Day daffodil is considered by some to be the Tenby daffodil (*N. pseudonarcissus* subspecies *major*, also known by the synonym *N. obvallaris*), which grows wild in South Wales. The wild daffodil is thought to have been a symbol of Wales since the 19th century. Its popularity may have come from a link with the Welsh for daffodil, 'Cenhinen Bedr', which means St Peter's Leek - and of course, the flower tends to be in bloom around early March, the time of St David's Day.



Wales



England



Scotland



Ireland





Welsh Pirate Bartholomew Roberts

pirate (b in Pembrokeshire, **Wales** c 1682; d 10 Feb 1722). Called "the Puritan pirate" because he forbade excessive immoral conduct

on board his ships, he is believed to have captured more than 400 vessels. Having appeared off the coast of **Nova Scotia** in June 1720, he made for **Trepassey, Nfld**, where in a predawn raid with a single ship he captured 22 vessels. He sacked the town and then sailed north along the shore, preying on shipping and settlements and recruiting men for his crew. After he quit **Canadian** waters he made for the African coast. He was killed in an engagement with a British ship off Cape Lopez; most of his surviving crewmen were executed or sentenced to slavery. His death marked the end of the "golden age" of piracy. <https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/article/bartholomew-roberts>



The Angel of Victory

is a statue crafted by **London-born** sculptor Coeur de Lion McCarthy (1881–1979), installed in Montreal's Windsor Station, in Quebec, Canada. It was commissioned in 1922 in memory of the 1,116 Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) employees who died in World War I.

Copies of the statue were also installed at CPR stations in Vancouver and Winnipeg, Canada.



CAWL CENNIN (WELSH LEEK SOUP)

INGREDIENTS:

- ◆ 2 tbsp olive oil
- ◆ 1 onion
- ◆ 3 medium leeks
- ◆ 400g potatoes
- ◆ 900ml vegetable stock
- ◆ 150ml double cream or crème fraiche
- ◆ 1 tbsp freshly chopped parsley
- ◆ pinches of salt and pepper
- ◆ 25g softened butter

PREPARATION:

Chop the onions. Slice the medium leeks. Roughly chop the potatoes.

METHOD:

1. To make the soup, heat the oil in a large pan, add the onion, leek and potato and cook for 4-5 minutes or until softened and lightly coloured.
2. Add the stock and seasoning, bring to the boil then cover, reduce the heat to simmer for 15 minutes or until the potato is tender.
3. Whiz with a hand blender to a smooth consistency then reheat, stir in the cream or crème fraiche, butter and adjust the seasoning, to taste.
4. Ladle the hot soup into bowls and garnish with chopped parsley.



Royal Canadian Mounted Police

The North West Mounted Police, later known as the Royal

Canadian Mounted Police was based on the model of the **Royal Irish Constabulary**. It was intended as a paramilitary force of mounted police, trained to keep peace on the plains, establish friendly relations with the Indian tribes and maintain peace as settlers arrived. It's first commissioner was Roscommon native George Arthur French.

Major James M. Walsh

James Morrow Walsh, first born of **Irish** settlers Louis and Margaret Walsh, who was one of the original officers of the NWMP, established Fort Walsh in 1875, a post in the Cypress Hills in what is now Saskatchewan.



Fort Walsh is a National Historic Site of Canada that was a North-West Mounted Police (NWMP) fort and the site of the Cypress Hills Massacre. Administered by Parks Canada, it forms a constituent part of Cypress Hills Interprovincial Park.

The fort was built in June 1875 and was named for its builder, inspector James Morrow Walsh. The fort was intended to curb the illegal whiskey trade, protect Canada's nearby border with the United States, and aid with native policy. These factors had been brought to public attention following the Cypress Hills Massacre of 1873 and resulted in Sir John A. Macdonald's establishment of the NWMP.

Assiniboine chiefs Man Who Takes the Coat, Long Lodge, and Lean Man signed adherence to Treaty 4 at the fort with the British Crown on September 25, 1877, in the presence of James Morrow Walsh,

Neale, and someone else.



Fort Walsh served as the NWMP headquarters from 1878 to 1882. In 1883 the fort was closed and dismantled. The site of the fort was designated a National Historic Site of Canada in 1924. The fort was later reconstructed in the 1940s to breed horses for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Musical Ride.

Fort Walsh is now a National Historic Site of Canada that was a North-West Mounted Police (NWMP) fort and the site of the Cypress Hills Massacre. Administered by Parks Canada, it forms a constituent part of Cypress Hills Interprovincial Park. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Walsh



Sept. 20, 1258 Consecration of Salisbury Cathedral.

Salisbury Cathedral, formally known as the Cathedral Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, is an Anglican cathedral in Salisbury, England. Its main body was completed in 38 years, from 1220 to 1258.

Salisbury is one of only three English cathedrals to lack a ring of bells. It contains a clock which is among the oldest working examples in the world and has the best surviving of the four original copies of Magna Carta. This copy came to Salisbury because Elias of Dereham, who was present at Runnymede in 1215, was given the task of distributing some of the original copies. Elias later became a canon of Salisbury and supervised the construction of the cathedral.

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



Welsh Cakes

INGREDIENTS:

- ♥ 3 cups plain flour
- ♥ 1 tsp. baking powder
- ♥ 1/2 tsp. baking soda
- ♥ 2 tsp. cinnamon
- ♥ 2 tsp. mixed spice
- ♥ 1 cup sugar
- ♥ 1 pinch of salt
- ♥ 3/4 cup cubed ice cold butter
- ♥ 1/4 cup lard
- ♥ 3 tablespoons milk
- ♥ 200g. dried sultanas / currants washed & dried
- ♥ 1 egg, beaten

METHOD:

Mix the flour baking powder and baking soda, cinnamon, salt, and mixed spice together in a bowl

Work in the cubed butter and lard

Add the whisked egg

Add the milk and sultanas and form into a dough

Roll out on to a floured board

Cut out rounds using a 6cm cutter

Grease a flat griddle pan or heavy frying pan on a medium heat for about 4 to 5 mins each side.

When ready, dust them with sugar and cinnamon and enjoy!

MIXED SPICES: (Suggested optional mix)

Ingredients: 1 tablespoon each of quality ground cinnamon, ground cloves, ground ginger
2 teaspoons each of ground allspice, ground nutmeg
3/4 teaspoon ground mace



British Tea in London

Chinese green tea was first introduced into the London coffeehouse scene in around 1657.

Opposite the Royal Exchange on Cornhill, there is an entrance to a network of alleyways called Change Alley (formerly known as Exchange Alley).



It was down these narrow alleys that the mercantile class of London would meet to discuss business in coffeehouses, there was something else for sale: tea.



The coffeehouses of Exchange Alley, especially Jonathan's and Garraway's, became an early venue for the lively trading of shares and commodities.

Garraway's Coffee house:
This noted Coffee-house, situated in Change-alley, Cornhill, as tea was first sold in England here.

The original proprietor was Thomas Garway, tobacconist and coffee-man, the first who retailed tea.



Henry Ogle Bell-Irving Salmon canner b. Jan. 26, 1856, **Lockerbie, Dumfrieshire, Scotland**; d. Feb. 19, 1931, Vancouver. Arrived in Vancouver in 1885. Formed Anglo-British Columbia Packing (ABC) in 1891. Owned canneries the coast to become largest exporter of tinned salmon along . ABC was a major player in the coastal canning industry from 1891-1969.

John Mcfarlane McLuckie

(1860-1927) He was born in **New Kilpatrick, Dumbarton, Scotland** as John Mcfarlane McLuckie, (often inaccurately written as Macfarlane) and came to Vancouver around 1886, where he formed a contracting company (McGhie and McLuckie, with J.B. McGhie.

McLuckie worked primarily as a contractor, but occasionally designed commercial buildings, particularly additions and renovations to existing structures. In 1926, he was listed as the builder and proprietor of the Hotel Abbotsford. McLuckie ran his contracting company until his death in 1927.

J.M. McLuckie constructed this former warehouse in 1901-02 as two separate buildings designed to appear as one.

Greenshields Building

Greenshields, Son & Company was a prominent Montreal-based dry goods firm, which opened its first Vancouver outlet in 1888. By 1907 they were the country's largest supplier of both imported and domestic dry goods. The east half of the building was originally operated by Kelly, Douglas & Company, a successful wholesale grocery firm.



McLuckie Warehouse



Completed in 1902, this five-storey warehouse was built by John Macfarlane McLuckie who owned a number of properties. The first occupant of the building was W.H. Malkin & Co., wholesale grocers, who also specialized in importing grocery from England. Within a decade, the company

occupied five large warehouses on Water Street, 55 and 141 Water Street are two examples.

By 1911 this building was occupied by two dry goods companies – Stewart & MacDonald, and James Thomson & Sons. The building is now a mix of commercial and retail space.



The Kelly, Douglas and Co. Warehouse is a seven storey plus two lower levels, massive brick-faced warehouse building, located on the north side of 375 Water Street on the western edge of the historic district of Gastown.



Charing Cross

is a junction in London, England, where six routes meet. A bronze equestrian statue of Charles I has stood there since 1675. The original Charing Cross was one of the medieval Eleanor crosses that stood in the heart of the hamlet of Charing, Westminster, from

the 1290s until its destruction on the orders of Parliament in 1647. The cross gave its name to the immediate locality, and to landmarks including Charing Cross railway station, on the forecourt of which stands the ornate Queen Eleanor Memorial Cross of 1864–1865.

Until 1931, "Charing Cross" also referred to the part of Whitehall between Great Scotland Yard and Trafalgar Square. Since the early 19th century, Charing Cross has been the notional "centre of London" and is now the point from which distances from London are measured.

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

