

The British Isles



The British Isles Historic Society

Heritage, History, Traditions & Customs

OUR BRITISH ISLES HERITAGE

houses the countries of England, Scotland and Wales within its shores.

The British Isles The British Isles is the name of a group of islands situated off the north western corner of mainland Europe. It is made up of Great Britain, Ireland, The Isle of Man, The Isles of Sicily, The Channel Islands (including Guernsey, Jersey, Sark and Alderney), as well as over 6,000 other smaller islands. England just like Wales (Capital - Cardiff) and Scotland (Capital - Edinburgh), North Ireland (Capital - Belfast) England is commonly referred to as a country, but it is not a sovereign state. It is the largest country within the United Kingdom both by landmass and population, has taken a role in the creation of the UK, and its capital London is also the capital of the UK.

The Republic of Ireland (EIRE) Republic of Ireland is part of the British Isles, its people are not British, they are distinctly Irish. It's capital is Dublin.

NOTE: For further clarification to those readers that are not from the British Isles, those from Scotland are Scottish, those from Ireland are Irish, those from Wales are Welsh, those from England are English, those from Cornwall are Cornish and those from the Isle of Man are Manx. They are not called British, nor do they like being asked "are you a Brit" just because you come from the British Isles.

Dear Readers:

I know some of the articles in this Issue may seem like common sense and I am researching facts known by everyone already. But this newsletter has a wider distribution than just Ex-Pats.

Many believe Britain or Great Britain to be all the islands in the British Isles. When we held the two Heritage Festivals we could not call it a British Festival because it included, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Cornwall and the Isle of Man.

What is the Difference between Britain and the United Kingdom?

The United Kingdom (U.K.) The U.K. is short for The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland... It is a sovereign state but is made up of four countries; England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Great Britain ('Britain') Great Britain is not a country; it's a landmass. It is known as 'Great' because it is the largest island in the British Isles, and



We Hear From Readers

2020-11-02 3:17 AM

Hi Steve,

For your reference, Bonfire Night is taken very seriously around Sussex where I live. Most villages around us (including our own) have bonfire societies that organise the annual 'celebrations', with exception of this year due to the Covid lockdown!

The major ones are centred around Lewes where thousands of people turn up to watch. The Cliffe Bonfire Society burns an effigy of Guy Fawkes, the Pope and usually an infamous personality from the previous year (i.e. Donald Trump – see below) ... see this link for more

details: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lewes_Bonfire



Best regards,

Nick



2020-11-02 1:12 PM

Hi Steve,

I apologize for not letting you know sooner that the RSCDS Vancouver Branch 2021 Burns Supper has been cancelled. It is indeed an unfortunate loss but c'est la vie. I'm certainly enjoying reading your publication.

Thank you so much for all you do.

Carolyn Stephens-Farrell

2021 Chair, Burns Supper



Billy the Kid, born Henry McCarty, was the son of Irish immigrants, Michael and Catherine McCarty.

Steve,

Thanks for the Toad in the Hole.

What's death of Charles VI of France have to do with Henry VI ascending to English throne?

The best "English" style pub outside of the UK, is The Crow and Gate, in Cedar, Vancouver Island, IMHO.

Cheers

John Hickson

John:

Sometimes my editing leaves out some important data

Henry VI (6 December 1421 – 21 May 1471) was King of England from 1422 to 1461 and again from 1470 to 1471, and disputed King of France from 1422 to 1453. The only child of Henry V, he succeeded to the English throne at the age of nine months upon his father's death, and succeeded to the French throne on the death of his maternal grandfather, Charles VI, shortly afterwards.

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

Regards,

Steve

2020-10-30 8:43 AM

Thank you. So much interesting information.

Susan Johnsen



Bloody Foreland, County Donegal The north-west corner of county Donegal did not, as maybe expected, get its name from a bloody battle but actually because of the intense red hue of the rocks by sunset.

The World would be a lot different place if it were not for the chemists, inventors, creators, artists, writers, technicians, designers, explorers, traders, and discoveries made by those from the British Isles



WORLD WIDE WEB

Sir Timothy John Berners-Lee

OM KBE FRS FEng FRSA
FBCS, also known as TimBL, Born:
June 8, 1955 (age 65 years),
London, United Kingdom is an
English computer scientist best known as the
inventor of the World Wide Web. He is a Professorial
Fellow of Computer Science at the University of
Oxford and a professor at the Massachusetts
Institute of Technology.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tim_Berners-Lee



Sir Robert Peel,

2nd Baronet, FRS Born: February 5,
1788, **Bury, United Kingdom** was a
British Conservative statesman who
served twice as Prime Minister of
the United Kingdom and twice as
Home Secretary. He is regarded as
the father of modern British policing, owing to his
founding of the Metropolitan Police Service.
Died: July 2, 1850, Westminster, London, United
Kingdom https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Peel



The East India Company

1 Nov. 1858 Following the bloody
events of the Indian Mutiny Queen
Victoria is proclaimed ruler of India,
replacing the reign of the East India
Company. Originally chartered as the "Governor and
Company of Merchants of London Trading into the
East-Indies", the company rose
to account for half of the world's
trade. The company also ruled
the beginnings of the British
Empire in India.



November 14, 1666 - The first experimental
blood transfusion took place in Britain.



John Logie Baird FRSE (/

'lɒʊɡi bærd/; Born: 13 August
1888, **Helensburgh,**
Dunbartonshire Scotland, Died:
14 June 1946 (aged 57) Bexhill,
Sussex, England was a Scottish
inventor, electrical engineer, and
innovator, demonstrating the
world's first working television system on 26 January
1926. He also invented the first publicly
demonstrated colour television system, and the first
purely electronic colour television picture tube.

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



1809: **Milk of Magnesia**

discovered by **Sir James Murray** (1788–
1871) was an Irish physician, born in
County Londonderry, whose research into
digestion led to his discovery of the stomach aid Milk
of Magnesia in 1809. Murray died at his home in
Dublin on 8 December 1871.



The United Kingdom (UK)

The UK is short for The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern

Ireland... It is a sovereign state and is made up of four countries; England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

There is a long and complicated history that follows the formation of the United Kingdom, here are the highlights:

c. 925 – The Kingdom of England. Established by the unification of Anglo-Saxon tribes across modern day England.

1536 – Kingdom of England and Wales. A bill enacted by King Henry VIII which effectively made England and Wales the same country, governed by the same laws.

1707 – Kingdom of Great Britain. The Kingdom of England (which includes Wales) joined with the Kingdom of Scotland to form The Kingdom of Great Britain.

1801 – United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Ireland joins the union, and once again the name changes.

1922 – United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Republic of Ireland (Eire, or 'Southern Ireland') withdraws from the union, leaving just the northern counties of Ireland. This is the UK that remains to this day.

When was the UK established? Although some people argue that the UK was formed in 1707 by the Act of Union between England, Wales and Scotland, the name United Kingdom wasn't adopted until 1801 when North Ireland was brought into the union.

<https://www.historic-uk.com/History>

The Hypodermic Needle



Sir Christopher Wren PRS

FRS (/rɛn/;[2] 30 October 1632 [O.S. 20 October] – 8 March 1723 [O.S. 25 February]) was one of the most highly acclaimed **English** architects in history, as well as an anatomist,

astronomer, geometer, and mathematician-physicist. He was accorded responsibility for rebuilding 52 churches in the City of London after the Great Fire in 1666, including what is regarded as his masterpiece, St Paul's Cathedral, on Ludgate Hill, completed in 1710. Christopher Wren performed the earliest confirmed experiments with crude hypodermic needles, performing intravenous injection into dogs in 1656

Francis Rynd AM, MRCS, MRIA

(1801–1861) was an **Irish physician**, known for inventing the hollow needle used in hypodermic syringes.



Alexander Wood FRSE PRCPE



(10 December 1817 – 26 February 1884), was a **Scottish physician**. He invented the first true hypodermic syringe. He served as President of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh from 1858 to 1861. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>



Sir Thomas Sean Connery

"James Bond" was a Scottish actor. Born: on 25 August 1930, **Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, Scotland** He gained recognition as

the first actor to portray fictional British secret agent James Bond in film, starring in seven Bond films between 1962 and 1983.



Historical Dates in the history of British Columbia

Our British Heritage



1778 Great Britain's explorer, **Captain James Cook**, reached Nootka Sound and became the first white man to set foot on British Columbian soil.

1788 **Frances Barkley**, the young wife of **Captain Charles William Barkley**, was the first white woman to set foot on Vancouver Island.

Charles William Barkley (1759 – 16 May 1832) was a ship captain and maritime fur trader. He was born in Hertford, **England**, His name is sometimes erroneously spelled Barclay due to the misspelling "Barclay Sound"



1790 October 28: Treaty of the Nootka Convention was accepted and signed by Great Britain and Spain.



regions,

1792 August 28: Captain George Vancouver reached Nootka. Vancouver was a **British officer** of the Royal Navy best known for his 1791–95 expedition, which explored and charted North America's northwestern Pacific Coast



across Canada, arrived at the Pacific Coast

1807 Geographer David Thompson is credited with having recorded the first systematic meteorological observations taken in British Columbia.



David Thompson was born in **Westminster, Middlesex**, to **Welsh** migrants



1808 Simon Fraser, was a fur trader and explorer of **Scottish** ancestry who charted much of what is now the Canadian province of British Columbia.

My appreciation to Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia for many of the Bios and pics in my research.

Ogham (/ˈɒɡəm/; Modern Irish [ˈoː(ə)mˠ]; Old Irish: ogam [ˈɔ̌ɣamˠ]) is an Early Medieval alphabet used primarily to write the early Irish language (in the "orthodox" inscriptions, 4th to 6th centuries AD), and later the Old Irish language (scholastic ogham, 6th to 9th centuries). There are roughly 400 surviving orthodox inscriptions on stone monuments throughout Ireland and western Britain; the bulk of which are in southern Munster. The largest number outside Ireland are in Pembrokeshire, Wales.

It is generally thought that the earliest inscriptions in ogham date to about the 4th century AD, but James Carney believed its origin is rather within the 1st century BC. Although the use of "classical" ogham in stone inscriptions seems to have flourished in the 5th and 6th centuries around the Irish Sea, from the phonological evidence it is clear that the alphabet predates the 5th century. A period of writing on wood or other perishable material prior to the preserved monumental inscriptions needs to be assumed.

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

Fol. 170r of the Book of Ballymote (1390), the Auraicept na n-Éces explaining the ogham script





Great Britain

(sometimes just referred to as 'Britain')

Great Britain is not a country; it's a landmass. It is known as 'Great' because it is the largest island in the British Isles, and houses

the countries of England, Scotland and Wales within its shores.

The name Britain derives from the Roman word Britannia, but there are two conflicting arguments about why the 'Great' was stuck on the front of it. The first is that it is used to distinguish Britain from its similar sounding, but much smaller French neighbour, Brittany. The second reason is due to the ego of a certain King James I, who wanted to make it abundantly clear that he wasn't just the king of the old Roman Britain (which only included England and some of Wales), but of the entire island; thus he referred to himself as King of Great Britain.

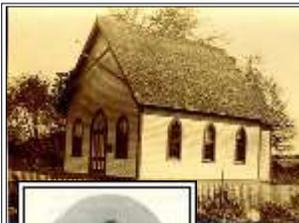


Joseph Wilson Swan

Born: October 31, 1828, Bishopwearmouth, Sunderland, United Kingdom, Died: May 27, 1914, Warlingham, United Kingdom.

English inventor, chemist. Known for his development of dry photographic plates, he also invented a carbon element electric light (1860), which was the basis of Thomas Edison's light bulb 20 years later. Swan patented his incandescent light in 1879, a year before Edison patented his.

<http://www.thisdaytrivia.com/>



St. George's Anglican Church, Langley

began in 1859, when the Hudson Bay Company's chaplain, the Reverend W.B.



Crickmer, built a church at Derby, three miles west of the present town of Fort Langley and the original site of the Hudson Bay Company's fort. It

was not until the middle of February, 1859, that the Reverend William Burton Crickmer, his wife, and daughter arrived at Derby. The Crickmer family had arrived in Victoria on Christmas Day, 1858, on the same boat as Colonel Moody. The first thing Crickmer did at Derby was arrange the barracks of the Royal Engineers for temporary church services.

His first church service was February 20 1860. By 1871, the colony at Derby had dwindled and Reverend Crickmer returned to England. In 1879, the church was moved across the Fraser River to Maple Ridge. This same year, the Diocese of New Westminster was formed under Bishop Sillitoe and the Langley parish came under the charge of the Reverend William Bell, who conducted services in the school house and in the Big House at the Fort.

<https://stgeorgeanglican.ca/history/>



Edgar Douglas Adrian

Born 30 November 1889 Hampstead, London, England, Died 4 August 1977 (aged 87) Cambridge, England

1st Baron of Cambridge, English physiologist. He shared the **1932 Nobel Prize** for Physiology, with Sir Charles Scott Sherrington for their work on the function of neurons. He provided experimental evidence for the all-or-none law of nerves. President of the Royal Society

<http://www.thisdaytrivia.com/trivia>





Lancashire Hotpot – Lancashire, England

Originating from the time of the industrial revolution in North West England, working families needed a convenient way to make a quick hearty meal for sustenance.

Essentially a lamb (originally mutton) and vegetable stew topped with sliced potato, the name sounds like it derives from a cooking pot, but actually refers to the “hodge podge” of ingredients that sometimes included lamb kidneys and even oysters.

Question? what has the U.K. given the world recently? Do you own a Dyson vacuum, air conditioner or other Dyson Product?



Sir James Dyson OM CBE RDI FRS

FREng FCSD FIEE (born 2 May 1947) is a British inventor, industrial designer, landowner and entrepreneur who founded Dyson Ltd. Traditionally, he is

best known as the inventor of the Dual Cyclone bagless vacuum cleaner, which works on the principle of cyclonic separation. According to the Sunday Times Rich List 2020, he is Britain's richest person with an estimated net worth of £16.2 billion. He served as the Provost of the Royal College of Art from August 2011 to July 2017, and opened a new University, the Dyson Institute of Engineering and Technology, on Dyson's Wiltshire Campus in September 2017.



Crisp Butty.

Have you tried it yet? When we had a young Irish colleen working for us at the Celtic Treasure Chest she introduced me to a Crisp Butty.

The dish consists of the contents of a packet of crisps, most likely Tayto crisps, between two slices of white bread. If you haven't had the pleasure of this experience already, now is the time.



London Chop Houses

Chophouses started in London in the 1690s and served individual portions of meat, known as chops. The traditional nature of the food served was zealously maintained through the later 19th century despite the new cooking styles from the Continent, which were becoming fashionable. The houses were normally only open for men

London was well supplied with them by the 18th century, mainly created on the ground floor of a standard terraced house. Those catering to the wealthier client could be called chop-houses or beefsteak-houses, while pastry-cook-shops provided sweet as well as savory food.



The first coffee-house in the Western world opened in Oxford in 1651 and the second in London in 1652. By the end of the century there were hundreds in London and the concept had spread to Bath and elsewhere. They were almost entirely a male preserve, whereas the tea shops or tea rooms that sprang up from the 1880s were seen as respectable places for women to socialise. The first Lyons Tea Shop was established in Piccadilly in 1894; there were 250 by 1900.



1885: **The Cream Cracker** was invented by Joseph Haughton in his home in Dublin and first manufactured by William Jacob in his bakery in Dublin. The name "cream crackers" refers to the method in which the mixture is creamed during manufacture. The cream cracker is traditionally prepared using fermented dough.



Cornish Pasties – Cornwall

Pasties are baked pastries filled with meat and vegetables—the Cornish variety using beef, sliced or diced potato, swede (rutabaga), and onion.

Popular in many areas of the world due to the spread of Cornish miners, the Cornish pasty began as a snack for royalty but became a staple of the working class in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Cornish tin miners found it very convenient as a complete meal that could be eaten without cutlery—and one that tended to stay warm for hours due to the dense folded pastry casing.

The earliest record of a Cornish pasty was in a Devon recipe in 1746. A reference has now been found in a 16th Century document at the Plymouth and West Devon Record Office which reads: "Itm for the cooke is labor to make the pasties 10d. The Official Encyclopaedia of the Cornish Pasty said evidence of the pasty could be found in Cornwall from 8,000 BC. He said: "There are caves at the Lizard in Cornwall with line drawings of men hunting a stag and women eating a pasty.



Canada is Divided into Standard Time Zones

November 18, 1883

This was replaced the following year by a World wide system having the prime meridian passing through **British Royal Observatory in Greenwich, England.**



Smithe Street, Vancouver, B.C.



William Smithe (born William Smith; **Matfen England**, June 30, 1842 – Died March 28, 1887 Victoria, British Columbia).

Smithe was born William Smith in England and moved to Canada in his youth, settling on Vancouver Island in 1862 as a farmer. In 1871, he ran in BC's first election and won a seat in the new provincial legislature. There he added the final "e" to his name, probably to distinguish himself as clearly as possible from the colourful figure of Amor De Cosmos. De Cosmos, also then a member of the legislature, had likewise been born as "William Smith," but in a characteristically grand gesture had legally adopted instead a new name meaning "Love of the Universe."

In 1883, Smithe became the seventh Premier of British Columbia and initiated the Great Potlatch era in which governments made generous grants of public resources and land to private entrepreneurs. He also settled disputes with the federal government which had stalled the construction of the transcontinental Canadian Pacific Railway. Asked on one occasion whether he thought British Columbia should be annexed to the United States, he suggested instead that Washington and Oregon be annexed to British Columbia. Smithe remained premier until he died in office in 1887.

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



John Heathcoat, Born: 7 August 1783, **Duffield, Derbyshire**, Died: 18 January 1861 (aged 77) Tiverton, Devon

English manufacturer. He invented a lacemaking machine (1808) which was considered by far to be the most complicated machine of its time.





Windsor Castle

is a royal residence at Windsor in the English county of Berkshire. It is notable for its long association with the English and later British royal family and for its architecture.

The original castle was built in the 11th century after the Norman invasion of England by William the Conqueror. Since the time of Henry I, it has been used by the reigning monarch and is the longest-occupied palace in Europe. The castle's lavish early 19th-century State Apartments were described by the art historian Hugh Roberts as "a superb and unrivalled sequence of rooms widely regarded as the finest and most complete expression of later Georgian taste". Inside the castle walls is the 15th-century St George's Chapel, considered by the historian John Martin Robinson to be "one of the supreme achievements of English Perpendicular Gothic" design

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



St George's Chapel

at Windsor Castle in England, is a chapel designed in the high-medieval Gothic style. It is both a Royal Peculiar, a church under the direct jurisdiction of the monarch, and the Chapel of the Order of the Garter. Seating approximately 800, it is located in the Lower Ward of the castle.

St George's castle chapel was established in the 14th century by King Edward III and began extensive enlargement in the late 15th century. It has been the location of many royal ceremonies, weddings and burials. Windsor Castle is a principal residence for Queen Elizabeth II.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_George%27s_Chapel,_Windsor_Castle



Coal Tar Soap, Created by

William Valentine Wright in 1860, Wright's Traditional Soap, or Wright's

Coal Tar Soap, is a popular brand of antiseptic soap that is designed to thoroughly cleanse the skin. It is an orange colour.

For over 150 years, Wright's Coal Tar Soap was and still is a popular brand of household soap; its successor can still be bought in supermarkets and from chemists worldwide. It was developed by William Valentine Wright in 1860 from "liquor carbonis detergens", the liquid by-product of the distillation of coal to make coke; the liquid was made into an antiseptic soap for the treatment of



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wright%27s_Coal_Tar_Soap



Sir Winston Churchill

Born: Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, 30 November 1874, Blenheim, Oxfordshire, England. Died: 24 January, 1965, (aged 90) Kensington, London, England

British statesman, UK Prime Minister (1940-45, 51-55), Nobel-winning author (1953). He coined the expression "Iron Curtain" (1946). Churchill remains popular in the UK and Western world, where he is seen as a victorious wartime leader who played an important role in defending Europe's liberal democracy against the spread of fascism. Also praised as a social reformer and writer, among his many awards was the Nobel Prize in Literature. Conversely, he has been criticised for some wartime events, notably the 1945 bombing of Dresden, and for his imperialist views

Quote: "You will never reach your destination if you stop and throw stones at every dog that barks."

<http://www.thisdaytrivia.com/trivia>



British Humour by Tommy Cooper

Doc, I can't stop singing the 'Green Green, Grass of Home'. He said: 'That sounds like Tom Jones syndrome'. 'Is it common?' 'I asked. 'It's not unusual' he replied.

I'm on a whiskey diet. I've lost three days already.

A man walks into a bar with a roll of tarmac under his arm and says: "Pint please, and one for the road."

I went to the doctors the other day and I said, 'Have you got anything for wind?' So he gave me a kite.

My mother-in-law fell down a wishing well, I was amazed, I never knew they worked.

I rang up British Telecom, I said, "I want to report a nuisance caller", he said "Not you again".

I went to the Doctors the other day, and he said, 'Go to Bournemouth, it's great for flu'. So I went - and I got it.

<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/culture/comedy/8078185/Tommy-Cooper-dominates-list-of-best-jokes.html>



Dressing or Stuffing?

Thanksgiving turkeys are now eaten and preparing turkey for Christmas is being planned. Do you prefer the term stuffing or dressing?

The UK use is that 'dressing' a fowl is preparing it for cooking the same way that one dresses lamb or a joint of beef - it means to prepare. 'Stuffing' is the filling of the internal cavity of a fowl with minced meat/breadcrumbs and herbs. One can also 'stuff' a joint of meat and pork shoulder is often stuffed with an herby/breadcrumb mixture. In jest, 'stuffing a bird' was at one time to have relationship with a female, but as 'bird' rather dropped out of usage by the 1980s, it is mostly said in retro-jest.

Stuffing is any mixture that is cooked inside poultry or meat. Usually, stuffing consists of bread or cornbread and vegetables such as celery, onion, and fresh parsley, as well as seasonings such as sage or thyme. Other ingredients that may be included are dried cranberries, sausage, pecans, or oysters.

The word dressing came into use during the mid-1850s and became quite popular during Victorian times, due to the indelicate visual conjured up by the word stuffing.



Ted Heath,

(George Edward Heath)

Born: March 30, 1902,
Metropolitan Borough of
Wandsworth,

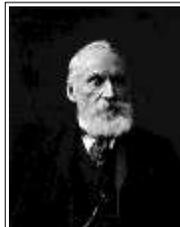
Died: November 18, 1969, Virginia Water, United Kingdom

British band leader. He was one of the U.K.'s most famous post-war big band leaders, selling over 20 million records.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ted_Heath_\(bandleader\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ted_Heath_(bandleader))

Every time I hear the dirty word 'exercise', I wash my mouth out with chocolate.

I do have flabby thighs, But fortunately my stomach covers them.



Trans-Atlantic Calls.

William Thomson, 1st Baron Kelvin (26 June 1824 – 17 December 1907) was a British mathematical physicist and engineer born in Belfast. He was an

Irishman who was knighted for his work in establishing the Atlantic Telegraph Cable in 1865. Lord Kelvin Thomson helped to lay the cable which stretched from Newfoundland to Valentia in County Kerry.

He also had a very keen interest in the measurement of temperature and thermodynamics which led to the scale of temperature, "The Kelvin Scale".



Panaculty/'Pan Aggie'

This is a traditional recipe, found with regional variations across the North of England, dating back to the 19th century. It made a substantial, easy to prepare, and tasty meal at the end of a working day – it still does.

Ingredients:

- 3/4 lb. Pickled or a tin of corned beef, sliced
- 2 large potatoes, thinly sliced
- 2 onions, sliced
- Stock to cover



Method:

Layer in a cooking tin or dish, finish with a layer of potato

Add stock to come about half way up

Cover with foil and cook at gas 3 (325 F/170 C) for 1.5 hours

Remove foil, turn oven up to gas 6 (400 F/220 C)

Add more stock if necessary and cook for 30/45 mins until potato topping is browned.

All types of meat could be used, including left-over beef, lamb and pork, including bacon, and it could be prepared in the morning and left to cook in a very slow oven all day, with the cooking temperature raised in the last 20 minutes or so to brown the potatoes; sometimes cheese was added to the topping. In the Humberside area, bacon was also added to the corn beef, and is known there as 'Pan Aggie'.

The unusual name probably derives from the Old English, 'Panhin': a small cooking and serving pan.

<https://traditional-yorkshire-recipes.info/2020/07/22/panaculty-pan-aggie/>



Aspirin

Ingredient discovered in 1763:

Edward Stone (1702–1768) was a Church of England cleric

who discovered the active ingredient of aspirin. Walking one day through a meadow near Chipping Norton, while suffering from "agues", Stone was prompted to detach and nibble at a small piece of bark from a willow tree and was struck by its extremely bitter taste. Knowing that the bark of the Peruvian cinchona tree – from which quinine (used in the treatment of malarial fevers) is derived – has a similarly bitter taste, he surmised that the willow might also have therapeutic properties. It was later marketed by Bayer under the name Aspirin which was registered as a trade name on 23 January 1899.

Edward Stone was born in **Princes Risborough, Buckinghamshire, England**, 5 November 1702 . Stone went to Wadham College, Oxford, in 1720, where in 1730 he became a Fellow. In 1728 or 1729 he was ordained deacon and priest, and served as curate at Charlton-on-Otmoor



Henry George "Harry" Ferguson

(4 November 1884, County Down, Ireland – 25 October 1960, Stow-on-the-Wold,

Gloucestershire, England, United Kingdom)

was an Irish-born British mechanic and inventor who is noted for his role in the development of the modern agricultural tractor and its three point linkage system, for being the first person in Ireland to build and fly his own aeroplane, and for developing the first four-wheel drive Formula One car, the Ferguson P99. Today his name lives on in the name of the Massey Ferguson company.





The name "**The London Stone**" was first recorded around the year 1100. The date and original purpose of the Stone are unknown, although it is possibly of Roman origin.

There has been interest and speculation about it since the medieval period, but modern claims that it was formerly an object of veneration, or has some occult significance

The London Stone is a sacred object. The strange Dr John Dee, 16th century scientist, alchemist, and occultist, is said to have declared that it had magic powers. Some believe that it is the stone from which the legendary King Arthur withdrew his equally legendary sword, Excalibur. It was a heathen altar, used by Druids for bloody sacrifices. The wonderful Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable (1894 edition – every home should have one) says that the London Stone was the "central milliarium (milestone) of Roman London, similar to that in the Forum of Rome." Jack Cade, who came from nowhere to lead a brief but violent rebellion in 1450, considered the London Stone to be a symbol of authority, making his way to it with his invading band, striking it with his sword and claiming in his alter-ego as Lord Mortimer to be ruler of the city.

Even more significantly, the London Stone was the Stone of Brutus, first King of the Britons, son of Sylvius, grandson of Ascanius and great grandson of Aeneas, Trojan hero. Brutus killed his father in a hunting accident and fled to Britain with his followers, where he conquered the giants that ruled the land and established his capital, Troy-novant, or Trinovantum ('New Troy') on the site that became London. He brought The Stone with him from Troy and set it up as an altar in the Temple of Diana,

where the ancient kings of Britain thereafter swore their oaths on it. 'Tis said that "So long as the Stone of Brutus is safe, so long will London flourish".

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London_Stone, <https://bitaboutbritain.com/the-london-stone/>



William Lamont Tait

Lumberman, financier
b. March 14, 1846, **Scotland**;
d. October 17, 1919 in
Vancouver. Arrived in

Vancouver on Feb. 13, 1891. Opened Rat Portage Lumber, a shingle and sawmill on False Creek (1902-1910). His Shaughnessy mansion, **Glen Brae**, built in 1910 on Matthews Avenue, had one of the city's first elevators. "Spared neither expense nor effort to make his home the latest in living luxury." In 1925, the mansion housed the B.C. branch of the KKK until a by-law prohibited mask wearing. Also built Manhattan Apartments (Thurlow and Robson), 1907 to present, and Orillia Block (Robson and Seymour, 1903-1985). One of the first to hire workers from False Creek Indian Reserve and East Indians. Today, Glen Brae is Canuck Place, a children's hospice.

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



John Grove, Lighthouse keeper
b. 1864, London, Eng.; d. March 21,
1935, Vancouver. Served as lighthouse
keeper at Prospect Point, later at
Brockton Point (1895-1930). From 1888,
lived in a cottage on the rocks until the
station was electrified in January 1926.

One of the lowest paid workers in Vancouver, he received \$25 per month but his station was coveted for its free housing and use of two acres in Stanley Park. To make extra money, Grove ran a lemonade stand for tourists until the park board complained and it was closed down.



A Scotch egg

consists of a whole soft or hard-boiled egg wrapped in sausage meat, coated in bread crumbs and baked or deep-fried. As a cold item, the

London department store Fortnum & Mason claims to have invented Scotch eggs in 1738, as a traveller's snack, but based this on archival material since lost. They certainly popularised them, including them as part of their various hampers.

Other claims include the name coming from a nickname used by Londoners who lived around Wellington Barracks after Officers of the Scots Guards stationed there, and who developed a taste for the snack. According to Culinary Delights of Yorkshire, they originated in Whitby, Yorkshire, England, in the 19th century, and were originally covered in fish paste rather than sausage meat. They were supposedly named after William J. Scott & Sons, a well-known eatery which sold them.

However, the date does not fit with the known use of the term at least 75 years earlier. It has also been suggested that they were originally called "scorch" eggs, as they were cooked over an open flame, though according to surviving recipes they were deep-fried in lard. Scotching as a culinary process is also sometimes cited as the origin, though what scotching was is open to interpretation, from the inclusion of anchovies, to simply mincing meat. Further confusion is added by the large trade in eggs from Scotland in the 19th century, and which sometimes involved dipping eggs in a lime powder - a process (possibly) also known as 'scotching'



Stone of Scone, The Stone of Destiny

(/'sku:n/; Scottish Gaelic: An Lia Fáil, Scots: Stane o Scuin) — and often referred to in England as The Coronation

Stone—is an oblong block of red sandstone that has been used for centuries in the coronation of the monarchs of Scotland, and later also when the monarchs of Scotland became monarchs of England as well as in the coronations of the monarchs of Great Britain and latterly of the United Kingdom following the treaties of union. Historically, the artefact was kept at the now-ruined Scone Abbey in Scone, near Perth, Scotland. It is also known as Jacob's Pillow Stone and the Tanist Stone, and in Scottish Gaelic, clach-na-cinneamhain. A roughly incised cross is on one surface, and an iron ring at each end aids with transport. The Stone of Scone was last used in 1953 for the coronation of Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stone_of_Scone

William Grafton, Bowen Island pioneer b. Feb

6, 1868, London, Eng.; d. Dec. 9, 1957, West Vancouver. Came to Vancouver with two brothers in 1885. One of Bowen Island's first settlers, pre-empting 640 acres at \$1 an acre. Farming on Bowen was difficult but salmon was abundant. Boiled cod, shark and dogfish livers on the beach in a 60-gallon sugar kettle to extract the valuable oil. Also sold game to the Hotel Vancouver. About 1887, launched first Howe Sound ferry service with a four-ton sloop. Bowen's Grafton Lake and Grafton Bay are named for him.



THE GREAT BRITISH

BREAD DEBATE



The big bread debate?

When is a bread roll not a bread roll? When it's a bap, a batch, a buttery, a roll or a rowie. Across the British Isles there's a great variety of names for this staple many eat daily. It's a Scotch morning roll in Glasgow, in Newcastle and you may well be served a stotty, or stottie cake, around the UK, from north Wales, north Norfolk and the northwest to northern Scotland and the East Midlands, you'll often hear a bread roll called a cob, a bap is used in London, the northeast, Northern Ireland and much of south Wales, in Liverpool and the surrounding area you may request for a bin lid, in Cornwall a bread roll might also be called a teacake, oggie or lardy cake, in Leeds, a bread roll may simply be called a bread cake and resemble a typical British soft bun, or more traditional versions may resemble a flatbread. In Lancashire this style is known as an oven bottom.

The Aberdeen rowie (also known simply as a rolie, an Aberdeen roll or even a buttery) and a muffin in parts of Northern Ireland means bread roll. Popular in the northwest of England, a barm cake isn't, confusingly, a cake, but a soft, round, white bread roll. A bread roll in north Warwickshire, Nuneaton and Coventry, as well as on the Wirral, is commonly known as a batch.



The British Isles Historic Society

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 09-20 September Issue, Wales and the Welsh People
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 08-20 August Issue, B.C. History, Etc.



Joseph Robinette Biden Jr.,

US president-elect can trace his Irish roots back to both the Blewitts from Co Mayo and the Finnegan from Co Louth. Joe Biden's ancestral home is in the west of Ireland in Ballina, a County Mayo town near the Atlantic coast. Biden's great-grandfather, James Finnegan, emigrated from County Louth as a child, in 1850. All eight of his great-great-grandparents on his mother's side was born in Ireland during, the first half of the 19th century. On his father's side, two great-grandparents were also born in Ireland.