



# Great Britain, North Ireland & The Republic of Ireland

Heritage, History, Traditions & Customs

"The British Isles Historic Society Newsletter"

## 05-23 Victoria Day Special



### Editorial Comment:



There are citizens of both Great Britain and Canada that feel the Monarchy is no longer relevant. But they are avoiding several very important details.

First, the British Empire is why Canada is here and why it stands out as one of the most democratic countries in the world. Why would Canadians want to eliminate the Monarchy, when it was the monarchy that made Canada the country that they want to live in. Science and medicine are UK's biggest contributions to the world. Art and culture are often heralded as the country's biggest contribution - but a survey finds more than half of people believe the UK's scientific and medical achievements are the most important.

The British Isles are responsible for most of the world inventions, discoveries, creations, and technology and is practiced and used by the world's population. Here is a partial list of headings where Great Britain led the world in inventions and discoveries.

Agriculture, Ceramics, Clock making, Clothing manufacturing, Communications, Postage stamp, The Christmas cards, Communications, Computing, Criminology, Cryptography, Engineering, Household appliances, Industrial processes, Medicine, Military, Mining, Musical instruments, Photography, Publishing firms, Science, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Mathematics and statistics, Astronomy, Philosophy of science, Sport, Transportation, Aviation, Railways, Railway developments, Roads, Sea and Ocean plus many other categories.

For further reading go to [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_English\\_inventions\\_and\\_discoveries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_English_inventions_and_discoveries);

Time and time again the costs of the Monarchy are discussed. The latest being the Coronation of King Charles III. There is criticism that even though he cut back on many expenses it was a costly venture. But then what did the Coronation contribute to the economy of Great Britain? How much foreign money was spent on transportation, hotels, restaurants, gifts, souvenirs, and other services? How many came to the Coronation and decided to stay longer and spend money as tourists in England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland? [Cont. page 3 ...](#)



## Victoria Day

Canada is the only country that commemorates Queen Victoria with an official holiday. Federal government protocol dictates that, on Victoria Day, the Royal Union Flag is to be flown from sunrise

to sunset at all federal government buildings—including airports, military bases, and other Crown owned property across the country— where physical arrangements allow. The holiday has been observed in Canada since at least 1845, originally falling on Victoria's actual birthday (May 24, 1819). It continues to be celebrated in various fashions across the country; the holiday has always been a distinctly Canadian observance. Victoria Day is a federal statutory holiday, as well as a holiday in six of Canada's ten provinces and all three of its territories. Several cities hold a parade on the holiday, with the most prominent being that which has taken place since 1898 in the monarch's namesake city of Victoria, British Columbia. In nearby New Westminster, the Victoria Day weekend is distinguished by the Hyack Anvil Battery Salute, a tradition created during colonial times as a surrogate for a 21-gun salute: Gunpowder is placed between two anvils, the top one upturned, and the charge is ignited, hurling the upper anvil into the air.

### TRIVIA:

Born: Princess Alexandrina Victoria of Kent, 24 May 1819, Kensington Palace, London

Died: 22 January 1901 (aged 81), Osborne House, Isle of Wight  
Burial: 4 February 1901, Royal Mausoleum, Frogmore, Windsor

Reign: 20 June 1837 – 22 January 1901,

## Victoria, B.C.

There are two capital cities named after Queen Victoria, Victoria, the capital city of the Canadian



province of British Columbia, and Regina, the capital city of the Canadian province Saskatchewan, were both named for Queen Victoria. "Regina" is the Latin word for queen. Erected in 1843 as a Hudson's Bay Company trading post on a site originally called Camosun (the native word was "camosack", meaning "rush of water") known briefly as "Fort Albert", the settlement was renamed Fort Victoria in November 1843, in honour of Queen Victoria. Victoria was incorporated as a city in 1862. In 1865, the North Pacific home of the Royal Navy was established in Esquimalt and today is Canada's Pacific coast naval base. In 1866 when the island was politically united with the mainland, Victoria was designated the capital of the new united colony instead of New Westminster and became the provincial capital when British Columbia joined the Canadian Confederation in 1871. The following were also named on honour of Queen Victoria: Victoria Avenue, Victoria, B.C., Empress Hotel, Victoria, Victoria Drive, Vancouver, and Queen Victoria Hospital, Revelstoke, B.C.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victoria,\\_British\\_Columbia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victoria,_British_Columbia) <https://www.tourismvictoria.com/>



**TRIVIA:** You can thank Queen Victoria and her husband Prince Albert for your Christmas tree. They popularized the custom in 1848 when Albert sent decorated trees to schools and army barracks around

Windsor. An image of the royal family decorating a tree was also published that year, inspiring other British families to do the same.

Many will argue that the Monarch in England is a constitutional monarchy, which means the British sovereign is our ceremonial head of state, represented by the Governor General in Canada and that the revenue produced by both tourism and revenue produced by crown land are not relevant. What other country in the world are there including Canada where the country's Head of State produces the kind of revenue and employment that the Monarchy of the United Kingdom does?

The Monarchy reflects our Canadian history: it was the First Nations, then the French and British settlers, all brought to Canada their experience of a chief or a royal authority. Our history is replete with vivid examples of invaders colonizing various nations around the globe, starting with US, Australia, India, African nations, and the list goes on. While Colonialism on the whole has negative connotations, it cannot be denied that it did have a positive impact on the nations that were colonized. In antiquity, colonialism was practiced by empires such as Ancient Greece, Ancient Rome, Ancient Egypt, and Phoenicia. These civilizations all extended their borders into surrounding and non-contiguous areas from about 1550 B.C. onward.

It works well for Canada. Canadians chose twice to be a monarchy. The first time was in 1867, when the new country of Canada was formed. The second occurred in 1981, when a revised Constitution, a basic law, was adopted.

It helps to show we are an independent nation and yet it reflects our character by sharing our monarch with 15 other diverse countries in the Commonwealth such as Jamaica, New Zealand, Australia, Papua New Guinea and Belize.

It promotes a stable political process, where the results of an election determine who will govern, not violent acts such as a protest, political upheavals, wars or revolutions.

It reminds Canadians of our special identity and way of life. This is important because of the huge influence politics has over governments in other foreign countries.

The monarch promotes Canadian concerns such as tolerance, playing by the rules, protecting the environment, and giving service to the community. This shows a commitment to the country that is not selfish, and not linked to any political party.

It makes clear the important, but different, roles of the monarch (the head of our nation who represents the things we all agree about) and the prime minister (the elected head of our government) whose policies we can argue about, and whose government we can re-elect – or not – about every four years.

The Lieutenant Governor in the Provinces and the Governor General in Canada represent the crown and no laws or proclamations are passed without their signatures and yet our Governments (both provincial and federal) celebrate other countries' special occasions but totally ignore the Coronation of King Charles III who is the Monarch that represents our governments?

There are many solid reasons to have the Monarch represented than to have the turmoil that many countries face as they elect a new President or Ruler.

Why do those that come from the British Isles ignore their ancestry, history, culture, and traditions, while those that come to Canada from other countries preserve their customs and traditions?

What does the future hold for those that value the heritage, customs and traditions of the countries that make up the British Isles?

Some additional good reading:

<http://store.monarchist.ca/en/case-for-the-crown>

The British Isles Historic Society



## **Victoria** (r. 1837-1901)

Victoria was born at Kensington Palace, London, on 24 May 1819. She was the only daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III. Her father died shortly after her birth and she became heir to the throne because the three uncles

who were ahead of her in the succession - George IV, Frederick Duke of York, and William IV - had no legitimate children who survived. Warmhearted and lively, Victoria had a gift for drawing and painting; educated by a governess at home, she was a natural diarist and kept a regular journal throughout her life. On William IV's death in 1837, she became Queen at the age of 18. Queen Victoria is associated with Britain's great age of industrial expansion, economic progress and, especially, empire. At her death, it was said, Britain had a worldwide empire on which the sun never set. In the early part of her reign, she was influenced by two men: her first Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne, and then her husband, Prince Albert, whom she married in 1840. Both men taught her much about how to be a ruler in a 'constitutional monarchy', in which the monarch had very few powers but could use much influence. Despite her advanced age, Victoria continued her duties to the end - including an official visit to Dublin in 1900. The Boer War in South Africa overshadowed the end of her reign. 'We are not interested in the possibilities of defeat; they do not exist.' Victoria died at Osborne House on the Isle of Wight, on 22 January 1901 after a reign which lasted almost 64 years, then the longest in British history. Her son, Edward VII succeeded her. <http://www.royal.uk/queen-victoria>

## **Surgeon-General Charles Edwin McVittie** **Honorary Physician to Queen Victoria**



British Medical Journal;  
London Vol. 1, Issue. 2881,  
(Mar 18, 1916):

**SURGEON-GENERAL CHARLES EDWIN MCVITTIE,**  
Madras Medical Service (retired),  
Born: 10 Feb 1842 **Dublin, Ireland.**  
Died: 17 Feb 1916, **Goodrest, Exmouth,  
Devon England.**

He took the L.R.C.S.I. in 1865, and the Fellowship in 1874, and the L.R.C.P. Edinburgh. in 1866. He entered the I.M.S. as assistant surgeon on March 31st, 1866, became surgeon on July 1st, 1873, surgeon-major on March 31st, 1878, deputy surgeon-general on March 7th, 1891, and Surgeon-General on April 1st, 1895, retiring on April 1st, 1900. A good service pension was conferred upon him from May 17th, 1894, and on March 23rd, 1898, He was appointed *Honorary Physician to Queen Victoria*. He served in Afghanistan in 1880, receiving the medal, and in Burma in 1886-7, when he was mentioned in dispatches, in G.G.O. No. 434 of 1887, and received the medal with two clasps.

Personal Note: Charles Edwin McVittie was my Grandfather,

Editor: Stephen Edwin McVittie, The British Isles Historic Society

### **TRIVIA:** Her first name was not Victoria.

Queen Victoria was originally named Alexandrina Victoria, after her godfather, Tsar Alexander I, and her mother Marie Louise Victoire but always preferred to go by her second name, or the nickname 'Drina'. She was proclaimed Queen Alexandrina Victoria but insisted on being called Victoria.



Portrait by Franz Xaver Winterhalter, 1843

## Why do we honour Queen Victoria?

Why do we celebrate the birthday of Queen Victoria, who died over 120 years ago?

Until 1956, the birthday of the monarch—that's the king or queen—of Great

Britain was also celebrated in Canada, sometimes on his or her own birthday, sometimes around that time and sometimes on Victoria Day.

She was queen when Canada became its own country in 1867, and she was the one who chose Ottawa as our capital. After she died in 1901, the Canadian government declared that May 24 would be a holiday in her honour. (If the 24th fell on a Sunday, the holiday would be May 25.)

In 1957, Victoria Day was named the official birthday in Canada of Queen Elizabeth II. (In Great Britain, her birthday, which is actually April 21, is celebrated in June.) And Victoria Day is officially held on the Monday right before May 25.



## Pie and mash

is a traditional working-class food, originating in the Docks of London. It typically consists of a minced beef pie, mashed potato and a parsley sauce known as liquor. Pie, mash and eel shops have been in London since the 19th century, and are still common in East and South London, and in many parts of Kent and Essex. The shops may also serve stewed or jellied eels.

During the Victorian era, industrial air pollution tended to be worse in the east and southeast of

London because of the prevailing westerly wind, with the result that the East End was settled more by the working classes, while the western part of the city was home to higher social classes.

The savoury pie had long been a traditional food, and its small hand sized form also made it a transportable meal, protected from dirt by its cold pastry crust, and filled with cheap minced meat, usually mutton.



## TRIVIA: Queen Victoria

was the first member of the Royal family to live at

Buckingham Palace. Shortly

after her accession to the throne, Queen Victoria moved into Buckingham Palace, which was previously owned by her late uncle King William IV. This made Queen Victoria the first reigning monarch to take up residence at Buckingham, though her move did not come without its struggles. As the royal family's website puts it, "Her marriage to Prince Albert in 1840 soon showed up the Palace's shortcomings." Buckingham continues to serve as a place of royal business and the London residence of Queen Elizabeth.



## King Charles II

29 May. 1660 Charles Stuart entered London to become King Charles II, restoring England's monarchy following Oliver

Cromwell's commonwealth. Charles II (29 May 1630 – 6 February 1685) was King of England, Scotland, and Ireland. He was king of Scotland from 1649 until his deposition in 1651, and King of England, Scotland and Ireland from the 1660 Restoration of the monarchy until his death in 1685.

**Telephone:** The Scottish-born Alexander Graham Bell is credited with the invention of the telephone in 1876.



**Chickens were not invented by Colonel Harland Sanders.**

**"spatchcocking"**

According to The Oxford Companion to Food by Alan Davidson, the word spatchcock could be found in cookbooks as far back as the 18th and 19th centuries. It was thought to be of Irish origin, possibly short for "dispatch cock," which referred to "grilling a bird after splitting it open down the back and spreading the two halves out flat." It may also derive from "spitchcock," a method of grilling eels.

### **Cornish hen vs chicken so what's the difference?**

The Cornish chicken is a pure breed, previously known as the Indian Game or Cornish Game. In contrast, "Cornish hen," "Cornish game hen," and broilers are fast-growing hybrids that are harvested young. On the other hand, the Cornish chicken is a slow-growing heritage breed, rather than a hybrid.

Origin: Cornwall—in 1886, a general of the British East India Company claimed that he had developed the breed in Cornwall from Red Aseel he brought from India with Black Red Old English Game.

**TRIVIA:** At least six serious assassinations attempts were made against Victoria during her reign — most of which while she was riding in a carriage.



**Water Proof Material:** The Scottish chemist Charles Macintosh was credited with the invention of the first waterproof material in 1823. He discovered that joining two pieces of cloth in a solution of dissolved India rubber in coal made a fabric un-penetrable by water. He founded his company after and set about to produce waterproof coats named Mackintosh. Waterproof coats today are still known by this name. These coats are still purchased to date. Notably, it was used as an outfit for the Arctic expedition in 1924.



## **Ladysmith, B.C.**

Ladysmith—once called Oyster Bay—on Vancouver Island has a fascinating history.



**Robert Dunsmuir** (August 31, 1825 – April 12, 1889) was a Scottish-Canadian coal mine developer, owner and operator, railway developer, industrialist and politician in British Columbia. He was recognized as a National Historic Person in 1971.

Dunsmuir was born in **Hurlford, Scotland** to 20-year-old James Dunsmuir and his wife Elizabeth in 1825. At the time of his birth, his family was engaged in the coal business in his native Ayrshire. On July 18, 1851 they set sail for Fort Rupert, and when they arrived on August 9, the three-year term on the contract with the Hudson's Bay Company began. He struggled unsuccessfully to develop a producing coal operation at Fort Rupert until August 24, 1852 when Governor Douglas instructed them to move on to Nanaimo where a coal seam had been discovered.



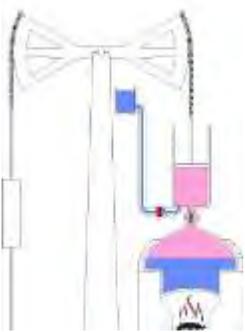
His son **James Dunsmuir** became premier of British Columbia and later, lieutenant governor of the province. The Boer War Connection. Inspired by British exploits in the Boer War in South Africa, James Dunsmuir named the town itself after the siege of Ladysmith and the streets after famous officers.

**Fall Festival 2023**  
**Friday September 22nd.**



**TRIVIA:** In 1929 the New Westminster Exhibition was opened by a British politician named Winston Churchill. The 55-year-old Churchill was not yet Prime Minister.

[https://www.vancouverhistory.ca/oddities\\_1923\\_1930.htm](https://www.vancouverhistory.ca/oddities_1923_1930.htm)



## The World's first Steam Engine 1712,

The first practical steam engine is designed by Thomas Newcomen (February 1664– 5 August 1729) who was an English inventor who

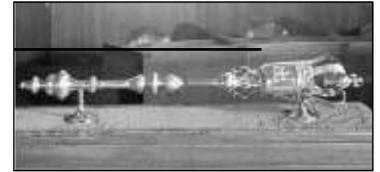
created the atmospheric engine, the first practical fuel-burning engine in 1712. He was an ironmonger by trade and a Baptist lay preacher by calling. He was born in Dartmouth, Devon, England, to a merchant family and baptised at St. Saviour's Church on 28 February 1664. [wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas\\_Newcomen](https://www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Newcomen)



In 1936 when the visiting **Lord Mayor of London** helped Vancouver celebrate its 50th birthday he presented the city with the civic mace it uses to

this day. Among the other gifts the Lord Mayor

brought: "... a sprig from a tree in the orchard where a falling apple gave Isaac Newton the idea that led to his theory of gravity."



In 1895, The **English Cannery**, owned by Henry Bell- Irving, burned down. Upon rebuilding it was renamed the

Phoenix Cannery. The site is now part of the Britannia Heritage Shipyard.

**Notable inventions by British inventors** are Hypodermic syringe, Alexander Wood (1853), Toothbrush, William Addis(1770), Soda water, Joseph Priestley (1772), Cement, Joseph Aspdin (1824), Photography, William Henry Fox Talbot (1835), Light bulb, Joseph Swan (1880), Thermos flask, Sir James Dewar (1892), Television, John Logie Baird (1925), Hovercraft, Christopher Cockerell (1953), World Wide Web, Tim Berners-Lee (1989), Steam turbine, Charles Parson (1884), ATM, John Shepherd-Barron (1967), Military tank, Ernest Swinton (1914), Stainless Steel, Harry Brearley (1913), and Electric Vacuum cleaner, Hubert Cecil Booth (1901). Britons have continued to invent and innovate in the 20th and 21st centuries. Notable of these inventions includes palmtop the computer (1979), Bluetooth (2000) and the first SMS message sent (1992).



### Captain Vancouver

named many features for his officers, friends, associates, and his ship **Discovery**, including:

**Mount Baker** – after Discovery's 3rd Lieutenant Joseph Baker, the first on the expedition to spot it

**Mount St. Helens** – after his friend,

Alleyne Fitzherbert, 1st Baron St Helens

**Puget Sound** – after Discovery's 2nd lieutenant Peter

Puget, who explored its southern reaches.

**Mount Rainier** – after his friend, Rear Admiral Peter Rainier.

**Port Gardner and Port Susan, Washington** – after his former commander Vice Admiral Sir Alan Gardner and his wife Susannah, Lady Gardner.

**Whidbey Island** – after naval engineer Joseph Whidbey.

**Discovery Passage, Discovery Island, Discovery Bay and Port Discovery.**



## Granville Mansions

(later Sears stores now Nordstrom) were built in 1906 for William Farrell at a cost of \$125,000.

He was an **Englishman**, 50 years old, a partner in the brokerage of Farrell & Tregent. He lived in the West End on Nicola Street (at Pendrell). William Farrell moved to Vancouver with his wife Jessie Maude in 1891 as the first General Manager of **the Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation**. The company was backed by wealthy woolen merchants in Huddersfield in Yorkshire, and had extensive interests in early Vancouver, including a controlling interest in the Vancouver Loan and Securities Corp., and the city's street railway (now B.C. Hydro).

"The original Yorkshire company, **The Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation Limited**, was incorporated in 1888, only two years after the incorporation of the City of Vancouver. Ever since that date the Yorkshire has been enmeshed in the growth and aspirations of British Columbia. . . ." **The Yorkshire Trust Company** was established in the 1880s and existed until 1988. The Yorkshire Trust financed BC Electric (now B.C. Hydro)

<https://changingvancouver.wordpress.com/tag/granville-mansions/>  
Image source: City of Vancouver Archives CVA 371-820



## The Heritage Hall

is an historical building in Vancouver, dating back to 1914 and classified by the City as a designated heritage building. It is located on Main Street, in the Mount Pleasant neighborhood.

The building was designed by architect **Archibald Campbell Hope** to serve as a post office. Reportedly, the design was derived from a misdirected set of plans that were meant for another city in the Prairies, which got the smaller building meant to have been constructed here. In the 1970s the building was briefly occupied by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, before being transformed into a community arts venue in the following decade. The Hall still keeps this function today, besides being used as a venue for weddings and other events.

Designed by Archibald Campbell Hope (1870-1942) practiced in Vancouver, B.C. from 1908 until his death here. Born in Bradford, **England** on 28 November 1870.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heritage\\_Hall\\_\(Vancouver\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heritage_Hall_(Vancouver))



**Fort Langley Community Hall** is a large, classic revival building set back on a spacious property on Fort Langley's main street, Glover Road

and was another project of Archibald Campbell Hope.

## Canada's History is Our Heritage





## Fort Steele

was a gold rush boom town founded in

1864 by John Galbraith. The town was originally called "Galbraith's Ferry", named after the ferry set up by the city's founder over the Kootenay River. It was the only ferry within several hundred miles so Mr. Galbraith charged very high prices to get across. The town was renamed Fort Steele in 1888, after legendary Canadian lawman Superintendent Sam Steele of the North-West Mounted Police solved a dispute between a settler who had unjustly accused one of the local First Nations men with murder. This dispute had caused a great deal of tension between the town and the native people. Sam Steele, finding no real evidence against the accused natives, had the charges against them lifted. Both the town and the **First Nations people were so grateful that they renamed the town Fort Steele.** Much to Steele's dismay, the "Fort" part of the name comes from the NWMP setting up a station in the town, whereas the town itself was never a real fort.



## John Galbraith

John and Robert were two of the nine children of Alexander and Rose Galbraith, all born in **Ireland**. It was John Galbraith and his wife Sarah who were the first white settlers on Joseph's Prairie and it was they, along with John's brother Robert, who first laid claim to the land later purchased by James Baker to become present-day Cranbrook.



## Major-General Sir Samuel Steele

became one of the first members of the North-West Mounted Police. Major General Sir Samuel Benfield

Steele KCMG CB MVO was a distinguished Canadian soldier and police official. He was an officer of the North-West Mounted Police, most famously as head of the Yukon detachment during the Klondike Gold Rush, and commanding officer of Strathcona's Horse during the Boer War.

### Elmes Yelverton Steele (February 6,

1781 – August 6, 1865) Sam Steele's father, was a naval officer, militia officer, farmer and political figure in Canada West. He was born in Coleford, **Gloucestershire, England** in 1781. He was the son of Elmes Steel (d.1824), surgeon of Coleford, and Mary Benfield (1749-1831). Two of his brothers served as officers in the Royal Navy and three as officers in the British Army.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort\\_Steele,\\_British\\_Columbia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Steele,_British_Columbia)



US Immigration Office, Blaine, 1918.

## July 1, 1891,

## The Douglas Border Crossing,

named after Sir James Douglas, (born Aug. 15, 1803, Demerara, British Guiana—died Aug. 2, 1877, Victoria, B.C., Can.), Canadian statesman known as "the father of British Columbia." He became its first governor when it was a newly formed wilderness colony.

**Note: the USA side is called Peace Arch crossing, the Canadian side is called Douglas Border crossing.**

## Great U.K. Traditions and Celebrations in British Columbia

### Morris Dancers



Morris dance is a form of English folk dance usually accompanied by music. It is based on rhythmic stepping and the execution of choreographed figures by a group of dancers, usually wearing bell pads on their shins. Implements such as sticks, swords and handkerchiefs may also be wielded by the dancers. In a small number of dances for one or two people, steps are near and across a pair of clay tobacco pipes laid one across the other on the floor. They clap their sticks, swords, or handkerchiefs together to match with the dance.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morris\\_dance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morris_dance)

One such group here in B.C. is the Tiddley Cove Morris Dancers.

<http://www.facebook.com/TiddleyCoveMorrisDance/>

### Scottish Country Dancers



Scottish country dance (SCD) is the distinctively Scottish form of country dance, itself a form of social dance involving groups of couples of dancers tracing progressive patterns. A dance consists of a sequence of figures. These dances are set to musical forms (Jigs, Reels and Strathspey Reels) which come from the Gaelic tradition of Highland Scotland, as do the steps used in performing the dances. Traditionally a figure corresponds to an eight-bar phrase of music.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scottish\\_country\\_dance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scottish_country_dance)

The Royal Scottish Country Dancers in B.C.

<http://rscdsvancouver.org/>

### Irish Dancers



Irish dance is a group of traditional dance forms originating from Ireland. Solo Irish dance includes the most well-known form of Irish dance, Irish stepdance, which was

popularised from 1994 onwards by dance shows such as Riverdance, and which is practiced competitively across the Irish diaspora.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irish\\_dance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irish_dance)

There is Eire Born School of Irish Dancers here in B.C.

<http://www.eireborn.net/>

### Scottish Highland Dancers



Highland dance or Highland dancing (Scottish Gaelic: dannsa Gàidhealach) is a style of competitive solo dancing developed in the Scottish Highlands in the 19th and 20th centuries, in the

context of competitions at public events such as the Highland games. It was created from the Gaelic folk dance repertoire, but formalised with the conventions of ballet', and has been subject to influences from outside the Highlands. Highland dancing is often performed with the accompaniment of Highland bagpipe music, and dancers wear specialised shoes called ghillies. It is now seen at nearly every modern-day Highland game event. Highland dance should not be confused with Scottish country dance, cèilidh dancing, or clog dancing.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scottish\\_highland\\_dance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scottish_highland_dance)

There is a Highland Dance School in B.C.

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

**English Country Dance** is a social dances of a type that originated in the British Isles; it is the repeated execution of a predefined sequence of figures, carefully designed to fit a fixed length of music, performed by a group of people, usually in couples, in one or more sets.

# *“International Food Fest 2023”*

**Menu of foods from Great Britain and around the world**

**Friday, September 22nd. 2023**

**10:00 a.m. till 3:00 p.m.**

**Autumnal equinox**

**Day and night of equal length marking the start of autumn.**

**Vancouver Art Gallery,  
North Plaza**



**Sponsors**

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*City of Vancouver, Vancouver Coastal Health, Vancouver Art Gallery.*

*The Ireland Canada Place Society .*



**The British Isles Historic Society**

