

SCOTTISH NEWSLETTER

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SERVING THE
SCOTTISH
COMMUNITY OF
GREATER VICTORIA

PUBLISHER/EDITOR
LARRY SCOTT

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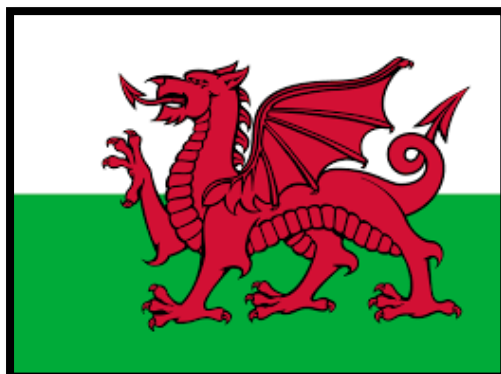
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To subscribe contact:
kitimatlarry@gmail.com



Welsh Nationalism Today

Abridged from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Welsh_nationalism



Aside from advertising local Upcoming Events, the purpose of the Scottish Newsletter is learning about Scottish history and traditions, both in Scotland itself and in Canada. Readers also indicate an interest in Celtic culture as it has evolved in countries like Ireland and Wales. Hence our March issue annually includes a bit of Welsh and Irish history, given that their national days fall in that month.

WELSH NATIONALISM — *Welsh: Cenedlaetholdeb Cymreig* — emphasises and celebrates the distinctiveness of Welsh culture and Wales as a nation or country. Welsh nationalism may also include calls for further autonomy or self-determination, which includes Welsh devolution, meaning increased powers for the *Senedd*, or full Welsh independence.

Through most of its history before the Anglo-Norman Conquest, Wales was divided into several kingdoms. From time to time, rulers such as Hywel Dda, Gruffudd ap Llywelyn and Rhodri the Great managed to unify many of the kingdoms, but their lands were divided on their deaths. Wales first appeared as a unified independent country from 1055 to 1063 under the leadership of the only King of Wales to have controlled all the territories of Wales, Gruffydd ap Llywelyn. Three years later the Normans invaded, and briefly controlled much of Wales, but by 1100 Anglo-Norman control of Wales was reduced to the lowland Gwent, Glamorgan, Gower, and Pembroke, regions which underwent considerable Anglo-Norman colonisation, while the contested border region between the Welsh princes and Anglo-Norman barons became known as the Welsh Marches....

In the 13th century, the last Prince of Wales, Llywelyn the Last, retained his rights to Wales in an agreement with Henry III in the Treaty of Montgomery in 1267. Henry's successor, Edward I, disapproved of Llywelyn's alliance with Simon de Montfort, who revolted along with other barons against the English king in the Second Barons' War of 1264–1267. And so in 1276, Edward's army forced Llywelyn into an agreement that saw Llywelyn withdraw his powers to Gwynedd only....

Since conquest, there have been Welsh rebellions against English rule. The last and most significant revolt was the Glyndŵr Rising of 1400–1415, which briefly restored independence. Owain Glyndŵr held the first Welsh parliament (*Senedd*) in Machynlleth in 1404, when he was proclaimed Prince of Wales, and a second parliament in 1405 in Harlech. After the eventual defeat of the Glyndŵr rebellion and a brief period of independence, it was not until 1999 that a Welsh legislative body was re-established as the National Assembly of Wales; it was renamed "*Senedd Cymru/Welsh Parliament*" in 2020.



The Senedd building, home to the *Senedd Cymru/Welsh Parliament*.

In the 16th century, King Henry VIII of the Tudor dynasty (a royal house of Welsh origin) together with the English parliament, passed the Laws in Wales Acts, also referred to as the "Acts of Union", which incorporated Wales fully into the Kingdom of England. These were not democratic times, and

Continued on p. 2

Welsh Nationalism... *Continued from page 1*

these laws were passed without any democratic mandate. Nevertheless, their effect was to abolish the Welsh legal system and integrate Wales into the English legal system. These Acts also gave political representation for Wales in the Westminster Parliament. The repressive measures against the Welsh that had been in place since the revolt of Owain Glyndŵr over a century earlier were removed. The Acts also stripped the Welsh language of its official status and role within Wales.....



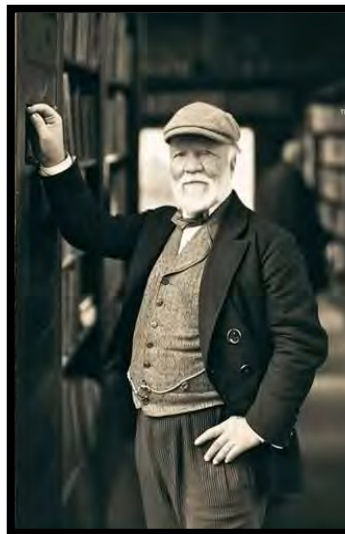
Although the Industrial Revolution in Wales did give rise to the patriotic movements, Anglicised influences still held a grip on Wales and had a negative effect on the language and Welsh nationalism. English was still legally the only official language of Wales, and was seen as the language of progress.

More and more English migrants came to work in the Welsh mines, and other English influences spread into Wales due to the development of the railways. The Welsh language was left behind by many in favour of English, which was seen as an effective and more progressive language in the new industrialised world... Welsh nationalism weakened under the economic pressure as the coal industry of South Wales was increasingly integrated with English industry....

The first official flag of Wales was created in 1953 for the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. This "augmented" flag including the Royal badge of Wales was criticised in 1958 by the "Gorsedd y Beirdd" — a national Welsh group comprising Welsh literary figures and other notable Welsh people. In 1959, likely in response to criticism, the Welsh flag was changed to a red Welsh dragon on a green and white background. That remains the current flag of Wales today... There have been calls for a new UK flag or a redesign of the Union Jack which includes representation of Wales. Currently Wales is the only nation within the UK without representation in the UK's flag. A 2007 survey by BBC Wales Newsnight found that 20% of Welsh people surveyed favoured Wales becoming independent of the United Kingdom... A YouGov poll taken in September 2015 suggested that 17% of Welsh people would vote for independence. Another poll by Face for Business suggested support could be as high as 28%. These were in stark contrast to the previous two polls conducted by ICM Research for the BBC, which had said support was as low as 5% and 3% respectively. The 2016 United Kingdom European Union membership referendum saw the voters in Wales choosing the "Leave" option by 52.5 per cent to 47.5 per cent... Ω



Andrew Carnegie Libraries



Andrew Carnegie was born on November 25, 1835 in Dunfermline, Scotland. He died in Lenox, Massachusetts in 1919, after making his fortune in the Carnegie Steel Company. On right is Maryhill Public Library, Glasgow.

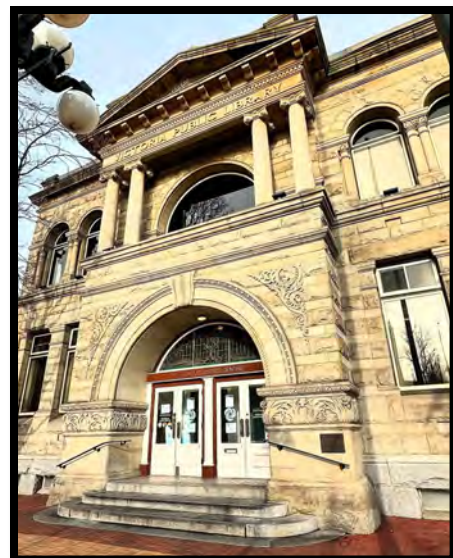
GLASGOW: In 1901 Andrew Carnegie donated £100,000 to Glasgow Corporation — which became the Glasgow City Council in 1996 — to build seven libraries.

James Rhind, originally from Inverness, won the contract to design all seven. Woodside Library is a stunning example of his interpretation of Edwardian Baroque architecture. It was the largest Carnegie library, both in floor area and number of volumes. It opened in 1905.

Maryhill Public Library, [see photo above right] built in Glasgow — was one of that first wave of libraries built in the city using funds provided by Andrew Carnegie and designed by James R. Rhind. While Carnegie libraries elsewhere in the UK were primarily brick-built, those in Scotland, like this one in Maryhill, were mostly built from stone. In 1901 Andrew Carnegie was the richest man in the world. However, it's estimated he gave away 90% of his wealth, including providing funding for the construction of 2,059 libraries around the world, between 1883 and 1929. Ω

To the right is a picture of a local Carnegie-donated library, on Yates Street in Victoria. It was built in stone, like the Scottish libraries, and has now been repurposed as the Indigenous Justice Centre. Editor.

Photo: Instagram



Scenes of Wales



Beaumaris Castle on Anglesey. *Photo: Facebook.*



Monmouthshire Canal. *Photo: Steve Brown*



Welsh Corgi on coffee break. *Photo: WelshHistories.*



Wild ponies running in North Wales. *National Geographic.*



Gower's Main Ceti neolithic burial chamber. *Photo: WelshHistories*



St David's Cathedral. *Photo: www.stdavids cathedral.org.uk*

UPCOMING EVENTS

Vancouver Island Pipers Club



Victoria Scottish Gaelic Choir

An evening of traditional Gaelic songs.

1 March 2025 — 8:00 pm

Sergeants Mess — Bay St Armoury, 715 Bay St.

Non-members drop in charge of \$15.

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/115082409870/>

Bruce Knight Memorial Piobaireachd Competition

6:00 pm — 5 April 2025

Sergeants Mess — Bay St Armoury

Non-members drop in charge of \$15.

Events: Novice, Open Amateur, Former Winners, People's Choice.

Register: gordpollock1@gmail.com



BC Pipers Association

RSPBA Pacific Rim Adult Solo Snare Drumming Championship

Saturday, 8 March 2025

Held at Simon Fraser University.

For registration:

<https://bcpipers.org/events/rspba-pacific-rim-drumming-championship/>



92nd BCPA Annual Gathering Indoor Meet — 2025

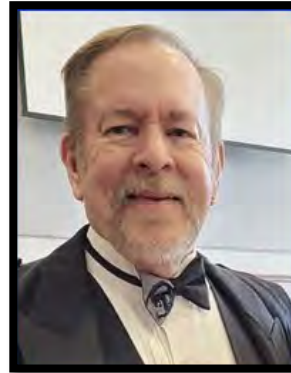
April 18 & 19, 2025

North Delta Secondary School.

11447 82 Ave, Delta, BC V4C 5J6

<https://bcpipers.org/events/annual-gathering/>

Vancouver Island Scottish Country Dance Society



Our 48th Anniversary Workshop and Ball

5 April 2025

Workshop Teacher: Alan Twigg

Music: Mary Ross and Special Friends

Tickets for Event: \$80

Location: Edelweiss Club, Victoria

General info: <https://viscds.ca/workshop-and-spring-social/>

Workshop and Ball registration closes March 25, 2025

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1WOAkp5Im8QHWnH_QGcDgsz2llcyVNBzWlpUiaUTL38/viewform?edit_requested=true



Scottish Country Dance of the Day — Facebook Group.



Dance: Old New Year

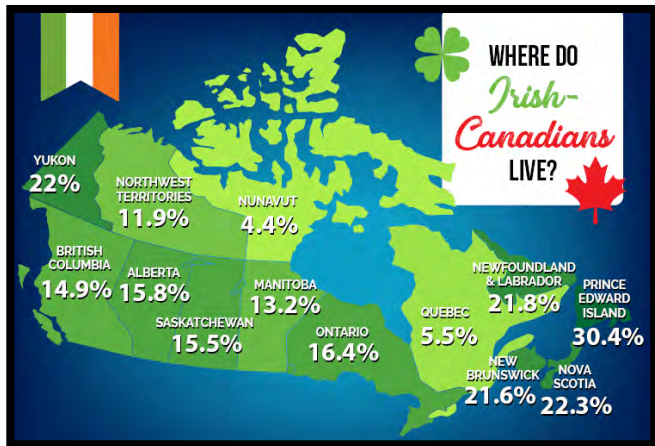


Dance: Black Angus

Overview: Irish Migration and Settlement in Canada

July 2023 by Professor Mark G. McGowan on website of Embassy of Ireland in Canada: www.ireland.ie/en/canada

Article abridged by editor to fit available space.



Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2016.

OTTAWA — The Canadian and American experiences of mass Irish migration and settlement are different. In the British North American colonies, the Great Irish Famine migration was more the highwater mark of longstanding Irish migration than the beginning of such. Irish migrants appeared in France's Canadian empire as early as the 17th century, and Irish fisherman and mariners frequented the waters off Newfoundland in the same period. In the three decades immediately prior to the Famine, close to 450,000 Irish migrated to the British North American colonies.

Included in these 19th century migrations were thousands of Protestant Irish. Thus, the term "Irish" in Canada did not automatically equate with Roman Catholic. In the United States, historian Kevin Kenny has referred to Irish settlement as primarily urban; by contrast in the British colonies, most of the Irish settled in rural areas, and a minority in the major cities. Finally, the Irish migration to British North America was highly differentiated, with various regions of Ireland, and its peoples, linked by chain migration and shipping routes to specific colonies and areas in the colonies. As a result, there is not common Irish community in Canada, but more or less a community of communities, depending largely on the Irish region or origin, the timing of their migration, and the culture and character of the host colonial society that engaged them.



Painting showing the view from the officer's quarters at Grosse Isle by Lord Henry Hugh Manvers Percy, 1839. Credit: Library and Archives Canada, 1939-399-54

Little known to Canadians is the presence of Irish settlers and sojourners in New France. There were many reasons for the Irish to make a home in France's overseas Empire. Irish Catholic settlers in the English colonies in America often fled to New France, where they were permitted the free exercise of their Catholic Faith. Other Irish men and women were forcibly taken to Quebec because of raids made by the French and their First Nations allies along the borders of New York, New England, and even Virginia. A third migration pattern consisted of soldiers and "men of means" fleeing Ireland in the 17th century, many of whom enlisted in the French army and navy and found themselves posted to Quebec....

Irish fishermen from Wexford and Waterford were frequent visitors to the Grand Banks of Newfoundland as early as the mid 17th century. They were engaged in the "dry" cod fishery which required them to take their catches on shore to dry and salt the fish on flakes (racks) and then transport the salted cod back to Europe. In time, these fishermen eschewed the annual trip because they found it more convenient to remain in Newfoundland, set up their flakes, and then ship their salted cod by means of a few selected vessels instead of the entire fleet....



Cod fishing on the Grand Banks. *Terre Celtique Blog*

The Maritime settlements were religiously diverse. Irish Catholics dominated Newfoundland, Halifax, and Prince Edward Island, while Irish Protestants were close to half of the Irish population in New Brunswick and the majority in northern Nova Scotia. It was through the agency of Irish settlers that infrastructures for the Roman Catholic, Anglican (Church of England/Ireland), and Presbyterian Churches appeared. Included in these Church establishments were the importation of Irish clergy, the appointment of Irish bishops, the recruitment of Irish religious orders, particularly women's congregations, and the construction of chapels, churches, and cathedrals.

Irish migration to the interior colonies of Upper and Lower Canada (as of 1841, the United Province of Canada, and in 1867, Ontario and Quebec) were funnelled through the port of Quebec City, or ventured north through the Hudson River corridor to Montreal, via New York, or later via the Erie Canal from Albany to the Niagara region. Unlike Irish migration to Nova Scotia and

Continued next page...

Irish Migration... *Continued from p. 5*

Newfoundland, most which came from the southeast of Ireland, or emigrants to New Brunswick who hailed principally from Ulster and western Munster, Irish migrants to the port of Quebec came from all counties and many made the voyage via the English port of Liverpool....



Families from Ireland were attracted by cheap farmland—in the early nineteenth century, free—in the St. Lawrence Valley, the Talbot Settlement on Lake Erie, the Ottawa Valley, and in the one million-acre Huron Tract in what is now western Ontario. Noticeable in their migration were Irish Protestants from the midland counties and from Ulster, who created migration chains between Ireland and central Canada.....

In the pre-Famine period it is estimated that over sixty percent of the Irish who settled in Upper Canada were Protestant. It was these settlers who established a grid of Anglican (Church of England/Ireland) and Presbyterian churches across the rural areas and small towns of what is now Ontario. Irish Catholic settlement was more robust in the cities and rural areas of Lower Canada (Quebec) and in pockets across Upper Canada (Ontario). The former province was attractive because Roman Catholicism was publicly practiced and recognized in law since the passage of the Quebec Act in 1774...



Irish social and economic decline after the Act of Union in 1800, the potato blight and the ensuing spread of infectious disease created Ireland's greatest human tragedy in its modern history. In 1841 the population of Ireland was just over eight million, by the late 1850s it was just over five million. At least one million Irish died and at least 1.5 million emigrated to Great Britain, the United States, Australia, and British North America..... many Famine migrants to Canada simply used the British colony as a way station on route to the United States. It should also be noted that although there were high numbers of Irish Catholics among the Famine refugees, there were also Irish Protestants. In Toronto, for example, approximately 20% of the 1,124 Irish dead, in 1847, were Protestant. At Quebec, of the seven hundred Famine Orphans accommodated and placed in Canadian families, at least 100 were Protestant.



The character and complexion of Irish communities varied as one moved across that vast Canadian landscape. The religion of the Irish was a case in point. Irish settlers in Quebec, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island were overwhelmingly Roman Catholic. This was not the case in either Ontario or New Brunswick, where Protestants were the majority in the former province, and almost even with Catholics in the latter.....

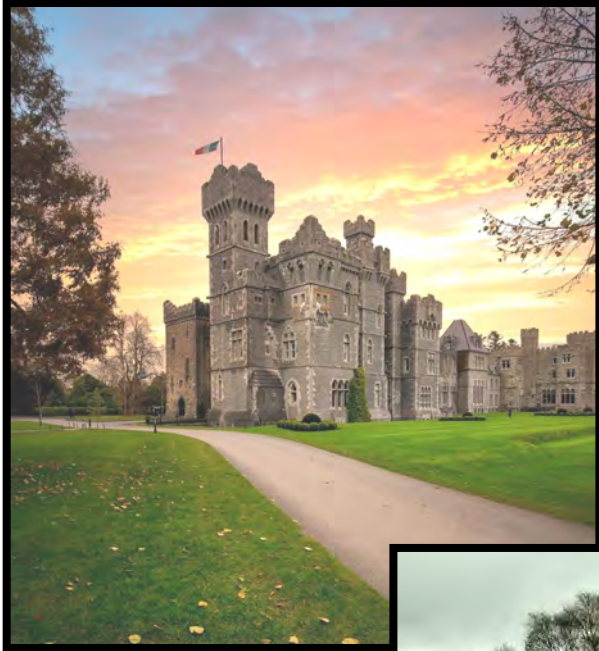
Catholics and Protestants of Irish birth or descent were eager to participate in the political arenas of Canada. Richard Uniacke, for instance, became a major political figure in the formative years of the Nova Scotia legislature. John Costigan and Timothy Warren Anglin were active in New Brunswick politics, as was Edward Whelan in Prince Edward Island. The most notable of the nineteenth century Irish Canadian politicians was Thomas D'Arcy McGee. Born in Carlingford, McGee eschewed his political roots in the Young Ireland movement and became one of the most eloquent voices for Confederation, the union of the British North American colonies in 1867 and the establishment of a federal parliament and government under the Crown. His outspoken opposition to Fenianism and physical-force nationalism in Ireland and the diaspora cost him his life in 1868, when he was felled by an assassin's bullet...



Thomas D'Arcy McGee

Today 4.4 million (12%) of Canadians can claim Irish birth or descent. They stand on the shoulders of giants who have made enormous contributions to Canadian society and the country's reputation globally. The prominent Irish could only achieve their pre-eminence from within the communities of ordinary Irish whose own lives as immigrants were extraordinary in themselves. Without those generations, neither the Canada of today nor the Irish community of Canada would have been possible...

Eire and Northern Ireland



Ashford Castle Hotel, Co Mayo.
Photo: gkossieris@Instagram.com



Connemara, Co Galway.
Photo: @PurpleDoorCafe.



Black Valley, Co Kerry.
Photo: @adrianheely.IG



Killarney National Park, Co Kerry.
Photo: TourismIreland.



Causeway Coast meets North Atlantic, Northern Ireland. *Photo: Gareth Wray*

Vancouver's massive St. Patrick's Day festival cancelled for 2025

By Daniel Chai — 31 January 2025

<https://dailyhive.com/vancouver/celticfest-downtown-festival-cancelled-vancouver>



Xwtl'e7enk Square in Downtown Vancouver.

Photo: CelticFest Vancouver

VANCOUVER — CelticFest Vancouver announced today that while its 21st annual celebration of Celtic culture is returning from March 7 to 17, the crowds will be a little more spread out this year.

That's because the non-profit organization has been forced to cancel its free weekend festival at šxwł'ənəq Xwtl'e-7enk Square in Downtown Vancouver.

"We're disappointed we're not able to host the same downtown festival Vancouverites and visitors have come to expect," said Alan Cosgrave, vice president of the CelticFest Vancouver Board, in a release. "We received less funding from traditional sources than previous years, and in the current economic climate, sponsorships weren't able to cover the extensive costs a large-scale event carries."



"For the last three years, CelticFest Vancouver has kicked off the city's event and festival season, which we will miss, but we're looking forward to the smaller events we're able to offer around the city to continue to nurture and grow Irish and Celtic culture in Vancouver. We are extremely grateful to our generous sponsors, particularly Irish-owned Whelan Construction and Four Lakes Mechanical, who have come on board this year to make this reimagined event possible."

The news of the festival's cancellation comes just a week after Vancouver Mural Festival announced its closure after nearly a decade of public art. VMF indicated that they struggled financially in recent years but did not elaborate any further.

CelticFest Vancouver also organized the city's St. Patrick's Day parade, but it ended in 2017 due to weather uncertainty and lower sponsorship. Western Canada's largest annual Celtic festival will pivot to a reimagined series of events around Vancouver from March 7 to 17. They include a live cooking demo of Irish dishes with chef Donal Hughes, local stand-up Amy Walsh hosting an Irish comedy show, burlesque performer Claire Voyeur presenting the What's the Craic variety show, and the Vancouver Welsh Men's Choir throwing a big Ceilidh party.

A family-friendly St. Patrick's Day event is happening on Saturday, March 15, with art, dance, storytelling, food trucks, bouncy castles, and more for all ages to enjoy. The next night, Irish acoustic folk-rockers *Hermitage Green* will headline at the Vogue Theatre with support by Paul Caldwell and others.

For more information: <https://www.celticfestvancouver.com/>

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Vancouver Welsh Men's Choir



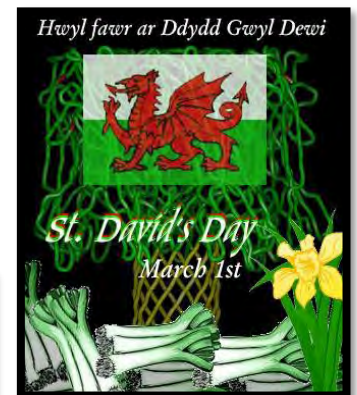
Concert — Sounds of Home: Welsh and Celtic Songs of the Heart

3:30 pm on Saturday, March 15th, 2025

Christ Church Cathedral, Vancouver

Tickets: Adults/Seniors: \$35; Children/Youth: \$10

To arrange tickets email: customerservice@vwmc.ca



March 17th

Do you hurkle-durkle? What the Scottish word taking over social media means and where it came from.

By Lauren Jack: Search and Trends Writer. Abridged by editor from *The Scotsman* — 24 January 2025.



Though it sounds made up, hurkle-durkle is a real Scots word. Syda Productions - stock.adobe.c

EDINBURGH—On vacation, you might suppress the urge to seize the day. Instead, you sink deeper into the sheets, disappearing under the duvet like the moon behind a cloud. By all appearances, you are doing nothing. But, quite the opposite: You are hurkle-durkling.

Hurkle-durkling is not a cutesy term generated by artificial intelligence or the travel PR machine. It's a 19th-century Scottish word that the *Dictionaries of the Scots Language* defines as "to lie in bed or lounge about when one should be up." The practice is experiencing a resurgence: a calming antidote to the frenzy of travel, a finger to the lips — shhh — to the clamor outside your hotel door.

"Some people think we need to fill every hour with activity," said Caroline McQuistin, a photographer and lifestyle expert based in Scotland. "But sometimes it's nice to lean into rest when you are far away from home."

In September 2023, Susie Dent, a celebrity lexicographer from England, chose "hurkle-durkling" as her word of the day, admitting on TikTok that she's "a hurkle-durkler."

The following January, McQuistin demonstrated the concept in an Instagram post that garnered more than 145,000 likes. In the clip, she burrows under the covers, reads a book, sips a hot beverage, knits and gazes out the window at a frosted Isle of Skye landscape — ideal hurkle-durkling conditions. "I do be hurkling and I do be durkling," the video says, "and once I've hurkled my last durkle in a given morning, I will get up."

The custom even appears in Hilton's 2025 trends report, where the hospitality company noted a growing interest in hurkle-durkling, a more alert version of the sleepcation, among hotel guests. Both trends fall under the booming category of wellness tourism, a sector the Global Wellness Institute projects will exceed a trillion dollars this year.



Caroline McQuistin

"The concept is that you are staying in bed a little bit longer than you should have and not feeling any pressure to go anywhere or do anything," said Michael McCuish, the Scottish vice president of Away From the Ordinary — a travel agency that specializes in Scotland. "You're just enjoying the luxuriousness of going nowhere and staying comfy and cozy under the covers."

How to hurkle-durkle? To properly hurkle-durkle, you will need a cozy place to lie, such as a bed, fainting couch or chaise. It is typically a dry sport, so a soaking tub or steam room doesn't really qualify. The optimal position is flat on your back, curled up like a fiddlehead or reclining against a heap of pillows. Standing up, with the exception of opening the door for room service, is frowned upon. Whatever you wore to bed, keep on wearing it.

... Hurkle-durkling typically occurs in the morning. Depending on your meal schedule, it can overlap with breakfast... Sleeping isn't really part of the experience, nor is being overly productive. You want to be awake enough to appreciate the act of luxuriating but not so roused that you feel compelled to do your taxes or catch up on your Duolingo lessons. If reading requires too much brain power, the experts suggest gazing at the scenery.

"Looking out the window is an entertainment in its own right," McCuish said. "You can enjoy incredible landscapes or watch nature or the gentle pitter-patter of rain against the window..."

The Deer Path Inn [right], an Anglo-ophile property north of Chicago, provides a starter set for guests new to lounging in bed. One package includes a book curated by the Lake Forest Book Store, tea service and three literary-themed cocktails. "It's like a guilty pleasure, isn't it? Staying in bed when your alarm goes off," said James Barnett, the inn's general manager. "The desire to do that is something we can all relate to." At some point, hurkle-durkling starts to flirt with laziness.

Though it's perfectly acceptable to ignore the clock, be aware of the signs signaling it's time to get up and dressed — for example, if you are no longer enjoying the experience, McQuistin said, "because you are berating yourself" for being slothful. McCuish sets a deadline of afternoon, so you can catch a few sights during daylight hours. If you plan to hurkle-durkle the following morning, you can stay out late. "It's different than being hungover," he said. "It's gifting yourself a long life..." Ω



Photo: Hotel Management

For many of the websites listed, you will need to copy them into your browser, as the PDF format of the newsletter does not preserve the original link. The web address or email is correct but sometimes the automatic link is broken. Sorry for inconvenience. Editor.

Scottish Culture:

Saltire Society of Victoria: The current Provost is Bob Williamson. saltireofvictoria@gmail.com

Victoria Gaelic Choir: The group sings in both Gaelic and English. vicgaelicchoir@gmail.com

Victoria Highland Games Association: President is Jim Maxwell. www.victoriahighlandgames.com

Victoria Scottish Community Centre is available for use: <https://vicscotcentre.ca/bookevent>

Websites:

The Celtic Connection: Burnaby-based tabloid, publishing since 1991. Online at celtic-connection.com

The Scottish Banner is a digital download subscription service. View at: www.scottishbanner.com

Bruce Knight Memorial Piobaireachd Competition
<https://www.facebook.com/bruceknightmemorial>

Rampant Scotland is a site begun in 1996 and written by Alan Scott www.RampantScotland.com/letter.htm

Canadian Alliance of British Pensioners. Did you ever work in the UK? You may be eligible for a pension. info@britishpensions.com or www.britishpensions.com

Dance Instruction:

Brentwood Scottish Country Dancers: Contact Janet Mitchell at mitchel5@telus.net for more detailed information. Classes happen at the Brentwood Centre.

Vancouver Island Scottish Country Dance Society: www.viscnds.ca Weekly classes for various levels of ability. Further information may be had from Kathryn Knowles, viscdspresident@shaw.ca

Bon Accord Highland Dancers: Lynne Griffiths. Tel. 250 479-7804 BonAccordDancers@shaw.ca

Glengarry Highland Dancers: Carolyn Phillips-Cusson. Tel. 250 758-0208 or email for information to info@celticperformingarts.com

Kathleen Laurie School of Highland Dance: Tel. 250 213-9627 dancehighland@gmail.com

Kathy White's Island Highland Dance Academy: kathywhitedance@hotmail.com Cell 250-710-0837

Katie Dean School of Highland Dance: H 250-920-3513 cell 250-514-8110 kdean@shaw.ca

O'Brien School of Irish Dancing: Teachers — Mairead O'Brien/Crystal van Boven. www.obrienirishdance.com Tel. 604 340-2370.

Victoria Highland Dance Association. Sponsors competitions, etc. Contact at www.vhda.weebly.com

Victoria School of Irish Dance: www.victoriairishdancers.com Contact Alison Paladini at 250 888-9421 or alisonpaladini@icloud.com

Mary Ross — Accordionist, Instructor, Scottish Country Dance Musician. Tel. 250 383-8877 or email midimaryross@gmail.com

Victoria Area Pipe Bands:

BC Pipers' Association serves solo Highland Bagpipers, Scottish Drummers and Pipe Bands in British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon. www.bcpipers.org

Canadian Scottish Regimental Association Pipe Band
www.canadianscottishregiment.ca

Capital City Pipe Band for youth: www.vicscotcentre.ca

Castle Cary Pipes and Drums. For band info go to: www.castlecarypipesanddrums.ca

Cowichan Pipes and Drums. Contact Joel Bailey, band manager, at jo3@shaw.ca

443 Squadron RCAF Pipe Band. P/M Stephen Kelly Stephen.kelly@forces.gc.ca or stevekelly@live.ca

Greater Victoria Police Pipe Band. www.gvppb.com Pipe Major Warren Fells; Drum Major Randy Evans.

Pipe Band of the Canadian Scottish Regiment (Princess Mary's). Drum Major Glen Ereat, contact at Glen.Ereat@forces.gc.ca

Saanich Peninsula Pipe Band. Pipe Major Doug Foster. <https://www.sppb.ca>

78th Fraser's Highlanders Pipe Band. Contact Pipe Major Dave Hjalmarson at nordicsword@hotmail.com

2136 Royal Canadian Army Cadet Corps Pipes and Drums. www.2136cadets.ca

VanIsle Caledonia Pipe Band. Contact Pipe Major Richard Findlay at www.vanislecaledonia.com

Local Businesses With Celtic Flavour:

Bard and Banker Scottish Pub, 1022 Government St, Victoria www.bardandbanker.com

Caledonia Meats. Haggis makers. colegriffiths11@gmail.com or 250 857-5260.

Craigdarroch Castle, 1050 Joan Cresc, Victoria. Built by Scottish coal baron Robert Dunsmuir. <https://thecastle.ca/>

Fraser Orr's Butcher and Deli, 108-1931 Mt. Newton Cross Rd., Saanichton. Haggis, Scotch pies, etc. www.fraserorrsubutcher.com

Irish Linen Stores, 655 Fort St, Victoria www.irishlinenvictoria.com

Irish Times Pub, 1200 Government St, Victoria www.irishtimespub.ca

Lion Rampant Scottish Pub, 6777 Beaumont Avenue, Duncan. www.lionrampant.ca

Macaloney's Island Distillery & Twa Dogs Brewery does tours and events. www.victoriacaledonian.com

North of Hadrians Kilts and Celtic Clothing, 102-318 Wale Rd, Victoria. 778 406-2243 www.northofhadrians.com

Out of Ireland Irish Importers, 1000 Government St., Victoria www.outofireland.ca

The Tartan Guild: Tartan roses and other tartan touches at www.thetartanguild.com or 250 880-8484.